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Crop Bureau

U. S. Department of Agriculture
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In Co-operation With
IOWA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
A. R. Corey, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE
Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

December 1, 1922

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An increase of 57 per cent in the total value of Iowa's 1922 crops over 1921 is shown by the final joint estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Iowa Weather and Crop Service.

Four bumper corn crops in succession is Iowa's unprecedented record. The 1922 crop of 455,535,000 bushels was raised on 10,123,000 acres with an average yield of 45 bushels to the acre, worth, December 1, fifty-four cents per bushel, or a total value of \$245,989,000.

The total crop of 1922 is exceeded only by that of 1920. The old corn on hand November 1, 39,668,000 bushels (latest revision) plus the 1922 crop makes the total corn on farms 495,203,000 bushels compared with 502,344,000 in 1921 and 506,943,000 in 1920. New corn is 28 per cent above pre-war normal; old corn 159 per cent above; and total corn 33 per cent above pre-war normal. Fortunately, Iowa farmers are much better provided with live stock to consume this corn than they were last year and the corn production for the country as a whole is less.

The quality of the 1922 corn crop is good, the moisture content of that received at elevators during the last week of November was 16.8 per cent as compared with 16.0 per cent last year. Ninety-seven per cent matured without frost damage. On December 1, 86 per cent of the corn husking had been done which is about the usual. About 8 per cent of the crop was hogged and grazed down.

Oats were a much better crop than last year, yielding a total of 222,851,000 bushels on 6,023,000 acres with an average yield of 37 bushels per acre, worth 34 cents per bushel or a total value of \$75,769,000.

Spring wheat dropped to 68,000 acres which is probably the least since Iowa became a State. The yield per acre was 15 bushels; total crop 1,020,000 bushels; worth at 95 cents per bushel, \$969,000.

Winter wheat is steadily gaining favor in Iowa. The acreage in 1922 increased to 689,000; the yield per acre was 23 bushels; the total yield, 15,847,000 bushels; the price 97 cents per bushel and the total value, \$15,372,000. Winter killing was only 2 per cent in the winter of 1921-22. A further increase in acreage seeded is reported for the 1923 crop but there are indications that this will be somewhat reduced by the depredations of the Hessian fly.

Barley acreage is estimated at 150,000; yield per acre, 28.4 bushels; total, 4,260,000 bushels, worth, at 52 cents per bushel, \$2,215,000.

Rye acreage was 60,000; yield per acre, 19 bushels; total yield 1,140,000 bushels; price 71 cents per bushel; value \$809,000.

Flaxseed:—Area harvested 8,000 acres; average yield, 10 bushels; total yield, 80,000 bushels; price per bushel, \$2.07; total value, \$166,000.

Timothy seed:—Area harvested, 230,000 acres; average yield 4.53 bushels; total yield, 1,042,000 bushels; average price, \$2.49; total value, \$2,595,000.

Clover seed:—Area harvested, 132,000 acres; yield per acre, 1.7 bushels; total yield, 224,000 bushels; price per bushel, \$10.40; total value, \$2,330,000.

Tame hay increased to 3,393,000 acres, including 200,000 acres of alfalfa. The average yield was 1.40 tons; total production, 4,750,000 tons; price \$10.40 per ton; total value, \$49,400,000.

Alfalfa yielded 2.67 tons per acre or a total of 534,000 tons; price, \$14.80 per ton; total value \$7,903,000.

Wild Hay:—Area, 432,000 acres; yield per acre, 1.14 tons; total production, 492,000 tons; price, \$8.50 per ton; total value \$4,182,000.

Minor miscellaneous crops such as garden truck, fruit, pop corn, sweet corn, buckwheat, sugar beets, pasturage, etc. are lumped off at a paltry \$75,101,000 worth.

Increased values due to feeding a considerable portion of these crops to live stock are not considered in this report.

Details by counties are shown on the following pages.

FARM WAGES IN 1922

The wages of male farm labor in Iowa during 1922 were as follows: Average rate per month when hired by the year with board, \$37.00, compared with \$39.55 last year; without board, \$48.00, compared with \$52.40 last year. Average wage per day for day labor for harvest work with board, \$2.70, compared with \$2.76 last year; without board, \$3.50, compared with \$3.57 last year. Average wage per day for day labor for other than harvest work with board, \$2.13, compared with \$2.25 last year; without board, \$2.58, compared with \$2.72 last year. See table on page 16.

FUEL ON IOWA FARMS IN 1922

The average number of cords of fire wood burned per farm reporting for 1922 is estimated at 7.5 cords, compared with 9 cords last year.

The average price per cord, 4-ft. length, for 1922 is estimated at \$5.20, compared with \$5.14 last year. The average number of tons of coal burned per farm reporting this year was 6.6 tons and the average price estimated at \$10.25 per ton. See pages 17 to 19.

IOWA FARM PRICES, DECEMBER 1, 1922

The prices of Iowa farm crops are steadily climbing. A dollar's worth of crops in Iowa November 1913—before the war—would have sold for 72 cents a year ago in November; for 78 cents in October of this year, and for 83 cents in November of this year. A dollar's worth of crops December 1913 would sell for more than 99 cents today, practically at par again.

The reason for this sudden change in purchasing power is due to several factors. One of which is the demand for feed by the increased number of live stock on feed, 50 per cent more cattle in Iowa and 20 per cent more sheep in the United States. Another is the fact that the normal tendency of crop prices is slightly downward during the fall months. Car shortage in some sections acting as a break on crop movements tends to keep corn prices up.

With live stock—cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, horses and dairy cows—a dollar's worth in November 1913 would sell for 97 cents in November 1922.

With live stock products, milk, butter, eggs, and wool a dollar's worth in November 1913 would sell for \$1.46 November 1922.

Wholesale prices of what the farmer has to buy are still 50 per cent or more higher than in 1913 for the United States. A dollar's worth of clothing in 1913 would cost \$1.88 this fall, building materials \$1.83, house furnishing goods \$1.76.

—C. F. S.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE OUTLOOK IN IOWA, 1923

The acreage of winter wheat sown in Iowa this fall, as reported by the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, is 773,000 acres, compared with 689,000 acres harvested during 1922. The condition December 1 was 91 per cent of normal. Considerable loss from Hessian fly is indicated.

The acreage sown to rye in Iowa this fall is estimated at 59,000 acres, compared with 60,000 acres harvested this year. The growing condition December 1 was 94 per cent of normal.

County estimates of acreage seeded to winter wheat and rye for the 1923 crop and the condition in per cent of normal is shown on page 20.

IOWA CROPS, 1922, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ACRES BY COUNTIES

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats	Winter Wheat	Spring Wheat	Barley	Rye	*Potatoes	Tame Hay (Including Alfalfa)	Wild Hay	Alfalfa	Pasture
Northwest—											
Buena Vista.....	135,000	91,000	20	50	260	60	970	25,020	5,080	1,320	66,300
Cherokee.....	130,000	86,000	20	50	330	-----	1,090	27,160	7,070	3,460	75,300
Clay.....	116,000	89,000	20	90	420	30	520	22,150	9,590	550	72,000
Dickinson.....	70,000	57,000	20	210	1,300	80	460	14,750	9,260	350	50,000
Emmet.....	75,000	58,000	-----	20	520	170	390	16,040	5,750	140	51,000
Lyon.....	131,000	112,000	100	140	1,790	20	2,080	16,740	9,630	4,440	62,000
O'Brien.....	130,000	98,000	20	210	1,840	-----	1,020	23,030	6,010	1,430	69,000
Osceola.....	87,000	79,000	10	20	350	60	1,110	14,720	7,180	320	44,200
Palo Alto.....	110,000	90,000	10	30	200	730	560	18,800	15,400	300	61,000
Plymouth.....	196,000	116,000	2,360	8,480	6,200	380	1,880	36,800	17,240	15,300	107,500
Pocahontas.....	134,000	113,000	10	30	150	270	770	20,470	6,390	470	54,200
Sioux.....	187,000	128,000	880	2,040	4,920	110	2,000	29,490	14,040	10,290	81,000
For District.....	1,501,000	1,117,000	3,470	11,370	18,280	1,910	12,850	265,170	112,640	38,370	793,500
North Central—											
Butler.....	107,000	78,000	10	40	440	1,970	1,320	26,720	11,310	20	94,000
Cerro Gordo.....	105,000	74,000	20	40	980	190	1,760	33,040	9,100	140	86,300
Floyd.....	83,000	83,000	20	30	490	760	1,700	31,940	4,160	40	75,000
Franklin.....	113,000	94,000	10	40	660	140	1,720	29,820	6,970	20	82,500
Hancock.....	108,000	97,000	20	160	850	140	1,300	26,790	12,110	90	75,000
Humboldt.....	98,000	72,000	20	50	560	30	500	20,410	3,970	410	43,500
Kossuth.....	199,000	174,000	10	180	900	330	1,590	41,310	26,850	510	116,000
Mitchell.....	69,000	74,000	70	140	630	40	8,000	31,320	3,250	20	70,500
Winnebago.....	72,000	56,000	20	320	2,080	80	1,050	16,880	15,890	80	53,000
Worth.....	61,000	57,000	30	470	1,270	270	1,360	21,710	12,590	10	59,000
Wright.....	123,000	95,000	10	60	800	60	860	28,890	4,880	90	68,300
For District.....	1,140,000	954,000	240	1,530	9,660	4,010	21,160	308,830	111,080	1,430	823,100
Northeast—											
Allamakee.....	45,000	34,000	1,890	730	2,690	680	1,040	56,410	1,250	10	159,000
Black Hawk.....	102,000	75,000	430	60	1,800	2,460	1,090	31,680	7,260	80	93,000
Bremer.....	68,000	57,000	50	90	410	630	1,340	21,810	21,810	110	76,000
Buchanan.....	100,000	77,000	30	60	430	1,230	670	36,050	10,580	50	107,000
Chickasaw.....	62,000	63,000	50	210	300	170	680	32,610	12,400	10	81,000
Clayton.....	81,000	71,000	2,500	640	2,940	600	1,880	72,640	980	140	198,000
Delaware.....	91,000	61,000	80	230	2,200	1,480	820	47,880	5,330	80	114,000
Dubuque.....	66,000	53,000	590	870	850	250	2,010	67,370	480	70	150,000
Fayette.....	98,000	75,000	470	390	2,350	380	1,230	59,610	11,040	10	159,000
Howard.....	55,000	61,000	140	170	1,890	430	880	35,510	18,400	10	91,000
Winnesheik.....	82,000	76,000	980	1,060	8,630	360	1,270	58,340	5,130	40	151,000
For District.....	850,000	708,000	7,170	4,510	24,490	8,670	12,910	519,910	94,160	610	1,379,000
West Central—											
Audubon.....	94,000	46,000	1,570	850	4,800	50	800	30,600	930	2,000	75,000
Calhoun.....	145,000	108,000	70	-----	50	50	500	20,510	2,390	610	53,000
Carroll.....	123,000	77,000	740	1,360	1,310	90	1,750	34,200	5,600	700	79,500
Crawford.....	140,000	77,000	4,420	6,660	3,230	130	1,610	53,740	4,560	9,940	126,000
Greene.....	140,000	84,000	420	30	110	-----	270	23,220	3,070	220	72,200
Guthrie.....	112,000	59,000	3,710	400	1,310	110	410	35,310	2,880	510	123,000
Harrison.....	161,000	47,000	39,060	8,700	2,790	460	1,260	29,500	6,480	21,800	103,000
Ida.....	102,000	61,000	50	340	1,580	50	740	25,260	1,590	3,360	60,000
Monona.....	143,000	45,000	41,710	4,140	1,430	110	1,060	23,320	9,210	16,320	99,000
Sac.....	135,000	86,000	80	120	2,150	20	1,000	28,640	2,910	1,040	71,000
Shelby.....	129,000	62,000	1,690	1,800	6,560	530	1,040	39,900	2,910	6,200	93,100
Woodbury.....	195,000	76,000	15,720	2,440	1,210	280	2,000	42,690	8,370	26,390	108,000
For District.....	1,619,000	828,000	109,240	26,840	26,530	1,880	12,440	386,890	50,900	89,090	1,062,800
Central—											
Boone.....	130,000	82,000	720	390	460	210	230	23,540	4,110	940	81,600
Dallas.....	129,000	67,000	28,600	200	490	90	150	25,400	1,450	800	100,800
Grundy.....	103,000	80,000	120	20	470	20	1,860	25,120	4,560	20	72,000
Hamilton.....	132,000	97,000	190	170	260	110	500	24,430	3,560	330	67,700
Hardin.....	121,000	83,000	150	30	400	30	1,080	30,790	4,250	490	81,500
Jasper.....	146,000	75,000	5,400	870	200	730	450	50,540	390	140	146,600
Marshall.....	118,000	68,000	1,320	450	200	250	620	40,590	370	90	89,800
Polk.....	106,000	51,000	25,850	2,170	20	350	710	25,070	650	870	84,700
Poweshiek.....	112,000	57,000	950	220	330	130	690	42,300	90	100	121,000
Story.....	140,000	92,000	800	30	80	190	80	30,040	1,890	240	66,000
Tama.....	131,000	79,000	1,580	1,030	1,070	170	1,390	35,860	1,050	60	141,000
Webster.....	156,000	124,000	280	470	330	90	750	22,950	7,160	1,150	82,000
For District.....	1,524,000	955,000	65,960	6,050	4,310	2,370	8,510	396,630	30,530	5,230	1,134,700
East Central—											
Benton.....	140,000	93,000	1,350	290	3,400	1,310	1,000	51,050	1,360	150	116,200
Cedar.....	100,000	50,000	3,730	260	4,930	570	670	51,070	120	70	114,000
Clinton.....	119,000	53,000	4,290	850	4,880	2,340	560	59,530	1,850	230	156,000
Iowa.....	100,000	40,000	2,260	560	1,580	360	1,160	40,140	340	40	119,700
Jackson.....	63,000	35,000	2,550	700	530	950	1,060	61,260	770	60	202,000

IOWA CROPS, 1922, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ACRES, BY COUNTIES—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats	Winter Wheat	Spring Wheat	Barley	Rye	*Potatoes	Tame Hay (Including Alfalfa)	Wild Hay	Alfalfa	Pasture
Johnson.....	96,000	49,000	2,590	430	430	840	890	49,820	630	520	130,000
Jones.....	79,000	44,000	200	230	1,290	810	850	51,470	150	70	150,000
Linn.....	115,000	70,000	690	240	890	1,410	1,050	56,470	2,820	170	139,000
Muscatine.....	75,000	25,000	7,980	430	1,590	4,500	750	26,650	370	450	77,300
Scott.....	77,000	35,000	19,980	1,500	13,520	2,410	2,680	34,850	1,350	1,450	81,000
For District.....	964,000	494,000	45,620	5,490	33,040	15,500	10,640	482,310	9,760	3,210	1,285,200
Southwest—											
Adair.....	97,000	54,000	5,800	190	5,730	240	650	34,680	2,060	180	117,000
Adams.....	71,000	30,000	11,570	90	940	440	430	21,420	1,880	820	100,600
Cass.....	108,000	53,000	22,770	580	7,890	520	800	30,720	770	920	106,000
Fremont.....	139,000	19,000	22,890	310	410	280	520	20,530	2,400	10,430	78,000
Mills.....	103,000	21,000	27,470	1,130	540	650	680	20,320	3,500	11,020	67,000
Montgomery.....	86,000	27,000	25,130	770	750	490	440	26,390	550	5,460	76,000
Page.....	108,000	18,000	33,400	350	720	740	390	33,130	770	6,430	108,000
Pottawattamie.....	203,000	57,000	30,230	2,640	11,890	870	2,050	50,100	5,520	21,800	138,000
Taylor.....	92,000	35,000	29,640	80	-----	650	490	27,700	530	1,000	125,500
For District.....	1,007,000	314,000	208,900	6,140	28,870	4,880	6,450	264,960	17,980	58,060	916,100
South Central—											
Appanoose.....	41,000	24,000	5,640	210	30	510	210	45,280	880	80	146,300
Clarke.....	54,000	29,000	6,260	50	130	280	150	23,830	130	30	105,000
Decatur.....	67,000	30,000	17,430	40	50	950	170	36,720	210	120	147,000
Lucas.....	48,000	26,000	11,150	40	-----	250	90	32,910	30	110	119,000
Madison.....	83,000	28,000	25,910	310	1,480	210	420	24,720	1,090	520	140,000
Marion.....	88,000	39,000	20,190	1,610	320	240	210	35,840	320	340	135,000
Monroe.....	44,000	17,000	9,320	350	150	580	200	34,340	140	40	130,500
Ringgold.....	85,000	30,000	3,900	40	110	760	220	36,060	310	60	130,000
Union.....	64,000	31,000	2,890	10	480	440	550	28,060	960	60	110,000
Warren.....	85,000	33,000	33,370	720	370	440	390	33,010	470	510	132,800
Wayne.....	61,000	35,000	5,970	50	30	520	80	42,620	40	120	120,000
For District.....	723,000	322,000	142,030	3,430	3,150	5,180	2,690	375,390	4,580	1,900	1,415,600
Southeast—											
Davis.....	54,000	18,000	6,110	100	40	380	450	41,640	10	40	158,100
Des Moines.....	65,000	29,000	13,920	190	280	1,330	1,200	25,080	-----	280	92,000
Henry.....	75,000	28,000	3,280	50	20	490	520	31,070	-----	70	104,000
Jefferson.....	62,000	28,000	7,500	100	70	570	320	38,460	10	60	112,000
Keokuk.....	95,000	54,000	3,920	840	400	550	640	45,470	50	70	125,000
Lee.....	56,000	16,000	16,510	220	330	6,310	1,180	36,980	70	730	147,900
Louisa.....	75,000	18,000	16,560	120	40	3,920	360	22,360	50	60	78,000
Mahaska.....	106,000	54,000	9,440	680	270	350	470	38,860	160	60	120,000
Van Buren.....	50,000	22,000	9,720	70	80	880	240	36,440	10	440	153,000
Wapello.....	55,000	22,000	15,250	70	70	540	420	32,950	-----	150	107,000
Washington.....	102,000	47,000	2,160	200	70	280	550	43,650	10	50	123,000
For District.....	795,000	336,000	106,370	2,640	1,670	15,600	6,350	392,910	370	2,010	1,320,000
For State.....	10,123,000	6,023,000	689,000	68,000	150,000	60,000	94,000	3,393,000	432,000	200,000	10,130,000

*Potato acreage subject to revision when assessors figures become available.

AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELDS OF IOWA CROPS, 1922, BY COUNTIES

Districts and Counties	Corn		Oats		Winter Wheat		Spring Wheat		Barley		Rye		Potatoes		Tame Hay		Wild Hay		Alfalfa		
	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Bushels per acre	*Total bushels	Tons per acre	Total tons	Tons per acre	Total tons	Tons per acre	Total tons											
Northwest—																					
Buena Vista.....	44	5,940,000	40	3,640,000	20	400	18	900	33	9,600	27	1,600	98	95,000	1.3	30,800	1.0	5,100	3.5	4,600	
Cherokee.....	42	5,460,000	33	2,838,000	20	400	14	700	31	10,200	18	500	98	107,000	1.4	33,200	1.1	7,800	2.6	9,000	
Clay.....	41	4,756,000	36	3,204,000	20	400	17	1,500	27	11,300	18	500	110	57,000	1.3	28,000	1.2	11,500	2.9	15,900	
Dickinson.....	34	2,380,000	31	1,767,000	15	300	12	2,500	28	36,400	15	1,200	79	36,000	1.2	17,300	1.0	9,300	2.2	800	
Emmet.....	34	2,550,000	37	2,146,000	14	300	14	300	35	18,200	14	2,400	120	47,000	1.4	22,300	1.2	6,900	2.2	300	
Lyon.....	43	5,633,000	35	3,920,000	20	2,000	14	1,900	27	48,300	21	400	135	281,000	1.5	18,400	1.3	12,500	3.0	13,300	
O'Brien.....	40	5,200,000	37	3,626,000	20	400	15	3,200	33	60,700	18	500	94	96,000	1.3	28,000	1.0	6,000	3.1	4,400	
Osceola.....	40	3,480,000	34	2,686,000	20	200	14	300	27	9,400	20	1,200	124	138,000	1.2	17,300	1.3	9,300	2.9	900	
Palo Alto.....	43	4,730,000	34	3,060,000	20	200	14	400	28	5,600	22	16,100	98	55,000	1.4	25,900	0.9	13,900	3.0	900	
Plymouth.....	42	8,232,000	31	3,596,000	22	52,000	14	120,700	30	186,000	23	10,600	141	265,000	1.3	28,000	1.0	17,200	2.0	30,600	
Pocahontas.....	45	6,030,000	37	4,181,000	20	200	20	600	30	4,500	21	5,700	111	85,000	1.2	24,000	1.2	7,700	3.1	1,500	
Sioux.....	45	8,415,000	35	4,480,000	19	17,000	16	33,600	29	142,700	21	2,300	118	236,000	1.3	25,000	1.1	15,000	2.6	26,800	
For District.....	41	62,806,000	35	39,144,000	20	73,500	14	166,600	30	542,900	22	42,000	116	1,498,000	1.32	298,200	1.09	122,200	2.80	109,000	
North Central—																					
Butler.....	42	4,494,000	38	2,964,000	20	200	17	700	30	13,200	20	39,400	123	162,000	1.7	45,400	1.1	12,400	2.7	50	
Cerro Gordo.....	45	4,725,000	41	3,034,000	18	360	15	600	29	28,400	20	3,800	112	197,000	1.4	46,000	1.1	10,000	3.8	530	
Floyd.....	36	3,096,000	40	3,320,000	21	420	15	400	29	14,200	21	15,900	123	209,000	1.4	44,700	1.2	5,500	2.3	90	
Franklin.....	48	5,424,000	42	3,948,000	10	100	17	700	34	22,400	14	2,000	95	163,000	1.2	35,800	1.6	11,200	4.4	90	
Hancock.....	44	4,752,000	32	3,104,000	17	340	16	3,000	27	23,000	18	2,500	130	169,000	1.5	40,000	0.8	9,700	2.4	220	
Humboldt.....	47	4,606,000	36	2,592,000	17	340	20	1,000	27	15,100	12	400	109	54,000	1.2	24,000	1.0	4,000	3.1	1,300	
Kossuth.....	43	8,557,000	39	6,783,000	16	160	17	3,500	32	28,800	25	8,200	89	142,000	1.4	57,100	0.8	21,500	2.7	1,850	
Mitchell.....	41	2,829,000	41	3,034,000	17	1,190	20	3,000	26	16,400	30	1,200	138	1,104,000	1.4	43,800	1.0	3,200	2.7	50	
Winnebago.....	42	3,024,000	38	2,128,000	17	340	16	5,600	27	56,200	24	1,900	110	115,000	1.2	20,200	1.0	16,000	2.4	190	
Worth.....	42	2,520,000	39	2,223,000	16	480	15	7,500	27	34,300	20	5,400	78	106,000	1.3	28,200	1.3	16,300	3.3	30	
Wright.....	43	5,289,000	40	3,800,000	17	170	20	1,500	32	25,600	17	1,000	81	70,000	1.4	40,300	1.0	4,800	3.1	280	
For District.....	43	49,316,000	39	36,930,000	17	4,100	17	27,500	29	277,600	20	81,700	118	2,491,000	1.39	425,500	1.02	114,600	2.90	4,210	
Northeast—																					
Allamakee.....	55	2,475,000	41	1,394,000	18	34,000	20	15,600	32	86,100	28	19,000	157	163,000	1.9	107,200	1.5	1,900	2.7	30	
Black Hawk.....	47	4,794,000	39	2,925,000	20	8,600	20	1,200	27	50,400	22	54,100	104	113,000	1.7	53,700	1.2	8,700	2.2	180	
Bremer.....	45	3,060,000	44	2,508,000	24	1,200	14	1,300	32	13,100	18	11,300	134	180,000	1.6	34,700	1.2	25,800	4.4	480	
Buchanan.....	45	4,500,000	32	2,464,000	21	700	17	1,000	25	10,800	18	22,100	74	50,000	1.4	50,400	1.2	12,700	3.3	160	
Chickasaw.....	40	2,480,000	42	2,646,000	21	1,000	12	2,500	35	10,500	22	3,700	108	73,000	1.3	42,400	1.2	14,900	2.2	20	
Clayton.....	52	4,212,000	44	3,024,000	26	65,000	18	12,500	32	94,100	25	15,000	169	318,000	1.7	112,300	1.4	1,400	3.7	520	
Delaware.....	40	3,640,000	34	2,174,000	12	1,000	14	3,200	28	61,600	25	37,000	94	77,000	1.3	62,100	1.4	7,500	2.4	190	
Dubuque.....	47	3,102,000	41	2,173,000	20	11,000	20	18,400	28	23,800	20	5,000	126	253,000	1.6	107,700	1.3	600	3.3	230	
Fayette.....	49	4,802,000	39	2,925,000	20	9,400	18	7,500	35	80,000	22	8,400	115	141,000	1.5	89,400	1.1	12,100	3.3	30	
Howard.....	39	2,145,000	40	2,440,000	16	2,200	12	2,000	32	60,500	16	6,900	86	76,000	1.5	53,200	1.5	27,600	5.0	50	
Winneshiek.....	42	3,444,000	41	3,116,000	25	24,500	17	19,000	32	276,200	24	8,600	88	112,000	1.6	93,200	1.1	5,600	4.0	160	
For District.....	46	38,654,000	40	27,789,000	21	158,600	17	84,200	30	767,100	22	173,100	121	1,556,000	1.56	806,300	1.26	118,800	3.30	2,050	
West Central—																					
Audubon.....	43	4,042,000	28	1,288,000	25	39,200	13	12,000	30	144,000	20	1,000	91	73,000	1.4	40,000	1.3	1,200	3.1	6,200	
Calhoun.....	49	7,105,000	38	4,104,000	24	1,700	12	1,700	28	1,400	20	1,000	94	47,000	1.3	25,100	1.0	2,400	2.7	1,650	
Carroll.....	45	5,535,000	33	2,541,000	23	17,000	12	17,000	29	38,000	10	900	106	185,000	1.4	46,900	1.3	7,300	2.9	2,000	
Crawford.....	38	5,320,000	28	2,156,000	28	123,800	15	104,000	28	91,700	22	2,900	94	151,000	1.3	59,900	1.3	5,900	2.4	23,900	
Greene.....	50	7,000,000	39	3,276,000	17	7,100	18	500	28	3,100	18	76	20,000	1.2	27,600	0.8	2,500	1.6	350		
Guthrie.....	44	4,928,000	37	2,183,000	23	85,300	12	4,800	29	38,000	19	2,100	105	43,000	1.3	45,200	1.3	3,700	3.8	1,940	
Harrison.....	46	7,406,000	28	1,316,000	22	741,000	14	122,800	23	64,200	19	8,700	100	126,000	1.9	14,600	1.5	9,700	2.6	56,680	
Ida.....	39	3,978,000	32	1,952,000	22	1,100	12	4,100	28	44,200	17	800	92	85,000	1.2	26,300	1.3	2,100	3.5	11,760	
Monona.....	38	5,434,000	28	1,260,000	21	875,900	12	50,700	29	41,500	20	2,200	107	113,000	1.3	9,100	1.0	9,200	2.6	42,430	
Sac.....	48	6,480,000	35	3,010,000	22	1,800	19	2,300	31	66,600	20	400	109	109,000	1.5	41,400	1.2	3,500	3.4	3,540	
Shelby.....	41	5,289,000	29	1,798,000	29	49,000	14	26,000	26	170,600	23	12,200	80	83,000	1.4	47,200	1.4	4,100	3.4	21,100	
Woodbury.....	32	6,240,000	25	1,900,000	27	424,400	12	31,000	28	33,900	17	4,800	108	216,000	1.2	21,200	0.6	5,000	2.5	65,980	
For District.....	43	68,757,000	32	26,784,000	24	2,367,300	14	375,200	28	737,200	20	37,000	101	1,251,000	1.35	401,500	1.11	56,600	2.60	237,530	

AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, 1922, BY COUNTIES—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn		Oats		Winter Wheat		Spring Wheat		Barley		Rye		Potatoes		Tame Hay		Wild Hay		Alfalfa		
	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Bushels per acre	*Total bushels	Tons per acre	Total tons	Tons per acre	Total tons	Tons per acre	Total tons											
Central—																					
Boone	46	5,980,000	37	3,084,000	21	15,100	18	7,000	29	13,300	19	4,000	81	19,000	1.5	33,900	1.1	4,500	2.8	2,640	
Dallas	49	6,321,000	38	2,546,000	24	686,400	18	4,500	31	15,200	20	1,800	120	18,000	1.5	36,900	1.3	1,900	3.0	2,400	
Grundy	50	5,150,000	43	3,440,000	22	2,600	21	400	37	17,400	28	600	106	197,000	1.6	40,200	1.3	5,900	3.1	60	
Hamilton	52	6,964,000	42	4,074,000	22	4,200	18	3,500	31	8,100	23	2,500	84	42,000	1.2	28,900	1.1	3,900	2.6	860	
Hardin	52	6,292,000	46	3,818,000	25	3,800	16	500	39	15,600	20	600	117	126,000	1.4	42,400	1.4	6,000	3.3	1,620	
Jasper	50	7,300,000	39	2,925,000	27	145,800	15	14,000	31	6,200	21	15,300	86	39,000	1.5	75,600	1.4	546	2.6	390	
Marshall	51	6,018,000	45	3,060,000	23	30,400	20	9,400	39	7,800	16	4,000	94	58,000	1.7	68,800	1.1	400	4.2	380	
Polk	47	4,982,000	40	2,040,000	25	646,200	12	27,000	29	600	19	6,300	81	58,000	1.7	41,100	1.4	900	3.0	2,610	
Poweshiek	47	5,264,000	39	2,223,000	21	20,000	14	3,700	28	9,200	26	3,400	80	71,000	1.8	76,000	1.3	100	1.9	190	
Story	49	6,800,000	42	3,864,000	25	20,000	16	400	26	2,100	20	3,800	84	7,000	1.5	44,700	1.3	2,500	2.7	650	
Tama	50	6,550,000	39	3,081,000	31	49,000	16	17,000	31	33,200	18	3,100	97	135,000	1.6	89,300	1.1	1,200	3.8	610	
Webster	46	7,176,000	39	4,836,000	23	6,400	17	8,400	29	9,600	15	1,400	81	61,000	1.5	32,700	1.2	8,600	3.3	3,800	
For District	49	74,757,000	41	38,941,000	24	1,629,900	17	95,800	32	138,300	20	46,800	98	831,000	1.56	610,500	1.20	36,446	3.08	16,180	
East Central—																					
Benton	49	6,860,000	42	3,906,000	23	31,000	19	5,500	27	91,800	20	26,200	102	102,000	2.2	112,000	1.5	2,000	4.4	660	
Cedar	51	5,100,000	47	2,350,000	27	100,700	20	5,200	28	138,000	28	16,000	70	47,000	1.9	96,900	1.2	150	3.3	230	
Clinton	42	4,998,000	37	1,961,000	23	98,700	15	12,800	24	117,100	18	42,100	96	54,000	1.5	88,900	1.1	2,000	3.0	690	
Iowa	45	4,500,000	41	1,640,000	24	54,200	18	10,100	24	38,400	15	5,400	106	123,000	1.7	68,200	1.1	400	2.2	90	
Jackson	47	2,961,000	41	1,435,000	16	40,800	13	9,100	26	13,800	16	15,200	113	154,000	1.6	97,900	1.1	800	3.5	210	
Johnson	47	4,512,000	42	2,058,000	24	62,200	16	6,900	29	12,500	17	14,300	100	89,000	1.8	88,700	1.1	700	2.3	1,200	
Jones	50	3,950,000	39	1,716,000	23	4,600	17	3,900	34	43,900	15	12,200	108	92,000	1.5	77,100	1.1	200	2.4	170	
Linn	48	5,520,000	39	2,730,000	23	15,900	18	4,800	30	26,700	20	28,200	95	100,000	1.5	84,400	1.1	3,100	4.6	780	
Muscatine	45	3,375,000	40	1,000,000	22	175,600	15	6,400	24	38,200	17	76,500	73	55,000	1.6	41,900	1.1	400	3.5	1,350	
Scott	48	3,695,000	41	1,435,000	26	519,500	16	24,000	25	343,400	17	41,000	74	198,000	1.7	56,800	1.2	1,600	3.0	4,580	
For District	47	45,472,000	41	20,231,000	23	1,103,200	17	88,200	27	863,800	18	277,100	95	1,011,000	1.70	812,800	1.17	11,350	3.12	9,960	
Southwest—																					
Adair	42	4,074,000	35	1,800,000	23	133,400	16	3,000	29	166,200	15	3,600	90	58,000	1.2	41,400	1.7	3,500	2.2	400	
Adams	45	3,195,000	34	1,020,000	22	254,500	17	1,500	27	25,400	24	10,600	104	45,000	1.4	28,800	1.2	2,300	3.3	2,710	
Cass	44	4,968,000	35	1,855,000	21	478,200	14	8,100	27	213,000	18	9,400	106	85,000	1.4	41,700	1.1	800	3.3	3,040	
Frederick	44	6,116,000	28	532,000	23	525,500	16	5,000	26	10,700	22	6,200	82	46,000	1.2	12,100	2.0	4,800	3.0	31,290	
Fremont	48	4,944,000	31	651,000	20	550,100	12	13,600	26	14,000	16	10,400	85	58,000	1.5	13,900	1.5	5,200	2.8	30,860	
Mills	43	3,698,000	32	864,000	22	560,400	12	9,200	27	20,200	22	10,800	82	39,000	1.4	29,800	1.3	700	2.4	13,100	
Montgomery	48	5,184,000	33	594,000	25	835,000	12	4,200	31	22,300	24	17,800	68	26,000	1.3	34,700	1.1	800	2.3	14,790	
Page	45	9,135,000	30	1,710,000	22	674,100	16	42,300	27	324,600	20	17,400	76	156,000	1.6	45,300	1.2	6,600	2.0	43,600	
Pottawattamie	47	4,324,000	35	1,225,000	24	711,400	14	1,100	---	---	25	16,200	74	36,000	1.8	48,000	1.3	700	2.7	2,700	
Taylor	45	45,638,000	33	10,341,000	23	4,723,600	14	88,000	27	796,400	21	102,400	86	549,000	1.43	295,200	1.42	25,400	2.45	142,490	
For District																					
South Central—																					
Appanoose	42	1,722,000	28	672,000	15	84,600	14	2,900	28	800	17	8,700	88	18,000	1.4	63,300	1.6	1,400	3.8	300	
Clarke	43	2,322,000	36	1,044,000	17	106,400	14	700	29	3,600	12	3,400	125	19,000	1.3	33,500	1.3	200	2.0	60	
Decatur	42	2,814,000	29	870,000	19	331,200	12	500	20	1,000	16	15,200	109	18,000	1.4	51,200	1.3	280	3.3	400	
Lucas	47	2,256,000	28	728,000	18	200,700	15	600	---	---	10	500	67	6,000	1.5	49,200	1.1	30	2.2	240	
Madison	49	4,214,000	35	980,000	26	673,700	16	5,000	29	42,900	18	3,800	136	57,000	1.2	29,000	1.2	1,300	3.7	1,920	
Marion	47	4,136,000	35	1,365,000	25	504,800	14	22,500	25	8,000	19	4,600	82	18,000	1.5	53,200	1.3	400	3.4	1,160	
Monroe	45	1,980,000	29	493,000	20	186,400	13	4,600	28	4,200	15	8,700	75	15,000	1.5	51,400	1.3	200	2.2	90	
Ringgold	46	3,910,000	33	990,000	24	93,600	14	600	27	3,000	16	12,200	75	16,000	1.4	50,400	1.4	400	2.0	120	
Union	47	3,008,000	37	1,147,000	24	69,400	18	200	29	13,900	20	8,800	84	46,000	1.3	36,400	1.4	1,300	2.6	160	
Wayne	46	3,910,000	36	1,188,000	23	767,500	14	10,100	35	13,000	21	9,200	102	40,000	1.5	48,700	1.1	500	2.9	1,480	
Warren	43	2,623,000	32	1,120,000	18	107,500	10	500	28	800	12	6,200	91	7,000	1.2	51,000	1.1	40	3.0	360	
For District	45	32,895,000	33	10,597,000	21	3,125,800	16	48,200	28	91,200	16	81,300	97	260,000	1.39	517,300	1.32	6,050	3.15	6,290	
Southeast—																					
Davis	46	2,484,000	29	522,000	22	134,400	18	1,800	28	1,100	14	5,300	93	42,000	1.1	49,900	1.6	16	3.1	120	
Des Moines	50	3,250,000	36	1,044,000	28	445,800	18	3,400	35	9,800	21	27,900	78	94,000	1.6	39,700	---	---	2.4	670	
Henry	49	3,675,000	38	1,064,000	27	88,600	25	1,200	26	500	20	9,800	45	23,000	1.5	46,500	---	---	4.4	310	
Jefferson	44	2,728,000	30	840,000	20	150,000	20	2,000	26	1,800	19	10,800	77	25,000	1.2	46,000	1.1	11	3.8	230	
Keokuk	45	4,275,000	38	2,052,000	26	101,900	15	12,600	21	8,400	19	10,400	75	48,000	1.6	72,600	1.2	60	2.2	150	
Lee	46	2,576,000	35	560,000	26	429,300	22	4,800	26	8,600	19	119,900	102	120,000	1.7	61,500	1.2	84	3.6	2,680	
Louis	50	3,750,000	41	738,000	26	430,600	23	2,800	26												

TABULATED CROP SUMMARY, 1922
IOWA

Crop	Acres	Average yield	Total yield	Average price	Gross value per acre	Total value
Corn	10,123,000	45.0 Bus.	455,535,000	\$ 0.54	\$ 24.30	\$245,989,000
Oats	6,023,000	37.0 "	222,851,000	0.34	12.58	75,769,000
Spring wheat	68,000	15.0 "	1,020,000	0.95	14.25	969,000
Winter wheat	689,000	23.0 "	15,847,000	0.97	22.31	15,372,000
Barley	150,000	28.4 "	4,260,000	0.52	14.77	2,215,000
Rye	60,000	19.0 "	1,140,000	0.71	13.49	809,000
Flax seed	8,000	10.0 "	80,000	2.07	20.70	166,000
Timothy seed	230,000	4.53 "	1,042,000	2.49	11.28	2,595,000
Clover seed	132,000	1.7 "	224,000	10.40	17.65	2,330,000
Potatoes	94,000	90.0 "	8,460,000	0.62	55.80	5,245,000
Hay (Tame)	3,393,000	1.40 Tons	4,750,000	10.40	14.56	49,400,000
Hay (Wild)	432,000	1.14 "	492,000	8.50	9.68	4,182,000
Alfalfa	200,000	2.67 "	534,000	14.80	39.52	7,903,000
Pasture and grazing	10,130,000			5.58		56,525,000
Ensilage	304,000	8.00 Tons	2,432,000	3.40	27.20	8,269,000
Sweet corn (com'l crop)	30,000	3.00 "	90,000	7.00	21.00	630,000
Pop corn	5,500	2,200.0 Lbs.	12,100,000	0.03	66.00	363,000
Buckwheat (estimated)	5,000	14.0 Bus.	70,000	1.19	16.66	83,000
Fruit crop (estimated)						10,000,000
Garden truck (estimated)						5,000,000
Miscellaneous (estimated)						2,500,000
Total value, not including live stock products, for the year, 1922						\$480,142,000
						1921.....305,459,429
						1920.....560,460,633

^aSubject to revision when assessors' figures become available.
^bAlfalfa included in tame hay and therefore excluded from grand total.
^cEnsilage, acreage, production and value is included in corn and therefore excluded from grand total.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE

Corn moisture. Price of buckwheat, sorghum sirup, hogs for market, cattle for market, feeder cattle and wages of farm labor.

Districts	Moisture in corn marketed November 23-30—%	Average Price December 1, 1922					Wages of Male Farm Labor, 1922					
		Buckwheat per bushel of 48 pounds	Sorghum sirup per gallon	Hogs for market, per cwt.	Cattle for market, per cwt.	Cattle, feeder stock per cwt.	Average rate per month when hired by the year		Average wage per day for labor for harvest work		Average wage per day for other than harvest work	
							With board	Without board	With board	Without board	With board	Without board
Northwest	16.6	.86	7.00	8.00	5.70	\$37.50	\$52.00	2.56	3.56	2.20	2.86	
North Central	17.5	1.07	7.00	8.45	5.90	36.00	50.00	2.57	3.52	2.20	2.70	
Northeast	18.0	.98	1.04	7.31	8.44	5.76	37.00	50.00	2.82	3.48	2.19	2.77
West Central	17.0	.97	7.15	8.92	6.26	38.00	52.00	2.68	3.35	2.10	2.57	
Central	16.9	1.50	1.04	7.22	9.04	6.45	37.00	49.00	2.75	3.50	2.50	2.74
East Central	17.9	.83	1.01	7.30	8.86	6.82	38.00	49.00	3.30	3.54	2.16	2.80
Southwest	14.5		1.01	7.26	9.12	6.54	37.70	48.00	2.53	3.21	2.00	2.63
South Central	16.2	1.05	.95	7.40	8.86	6.64	34.00	45.00	2.40	2.92	1.88	2.30
Southeast	16.2	2.08	.88	7.30	8.80	6.50	35.00	44.80	2.49	2.96	1.91	2.35
State	16.8	1.25	.97	7.20	8.52	6.40	36.80	49.70	2.70	3.35	2.11	2.67

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE, BY COUNTIES

Corn husked; average and total yield clover and timothy seed; per cent of apples shipped out; firewood and coal.

Districts and Counties	Corn Husked Dec. 1	Clover Seed		Timothy Seed		Apples shipped out of county where grown	Firewood				Coal	
		Average yield per acre	Total yield	Average yield per acre	Total yield		Average cords cut per farm	Average cords burned, per farm	Value Per Cord		Number tons consumed, per farm	Average cost, per ton
									Short cords	Long cords		
	Per Cent	Bushels of 60 Lbs.	Bushels of 60 Lbs.	Bushels of 45 Lbs.	Bushels of 45 Lbs.	Per Cent	128 Cu. Ft.	128 Cu. Ft.	43 Cu. Ft.	128 Cu. Ft.	Tons of 2,000 Lbs.	Tons of 2,000 Lbs.
Northwest—												
Buena Vista	94	3.0	1,290	3.0	120	5	3	2	\$ 2.16	\$ 5.20	5	\$18.95
Cherokee	94	1.7	840	5.0	780	0	3	4	3.17	6.75	3	13.00
Clay	77	1.7	510	2.1	1,650	0	1	1	3.00	5.00	3	13.16
Dickinson	84	2.5	330	3.9	1,540	0					6	13.86
Emmet	76	1.5	210	3.2	130	0	2	2	2.87	6.67	5	14.07
Lyon	86	2.4	340	3.2	170	0	6	6		6.33	4	15.90
O'Brien	88	1.3	690	3.2	3,260	0	6	7	4.00	6.16	4	15.28
Osceola	77	1.5	540	4.5	3,810	0	8	7		5.00	4	16.83
Palo Alto	73	1.5	310	3.0	940	0	2	3	2.00	3.50	8	14.00
Plymouth	81	1.7	1,090	4.5	900	0	13	8	3.34	5.10	6	14.06
Pocahontas	86	1.4	400	3.2	300	0	3	3	2.00	5.00	8	10.37
Sioux	94	1.7	450	3.2	180	0	5	5		5.00	3	15.75
For District	84	1.68	7,000	3.21	13,180	0	4	4	2.82	5.43	5	13.40
North Central—												
Butler	91	2.1	550	4.5	5,070	0	10		2.75	5.00	6	11.60
Cerro Gordo	92	1.4	710	5.0	1,920	0					10	10.37
Floyd	87	1.5	480	4.3	11,540	6	2	2	2.00	5.83	6	11.58
Franklin	86	2.6	1,670	6.5	2,810	5	4	4	2.66	6.12	10	10.40
Hancock	86	1.3	400	3.0	120	1	4	4	2.50	5.75	6	12.18
Humboldt	84	1.4	100	4.4	240	0	1	1			8	12.25
Kossuth	82	2.1	1,350	4.6	510	0	6	4	3.00	7.16	10	14.08
Mitchell	92	1.2	40	4.3	19,970	0	4	4	2.50	6.67	7	11.16
Winnebago	91	1.4	100	6.0	600	2	2	2	2.12	5.50	5	13.08
Worth	92	2.4	78	4.3	3,990	4	5	5	2.67	5.90	6	11.12
Wright	86	2.3	820	2.8	780	5	4	4	1.83	4.64	8	10.70
For District	88	1.7	7,000	4.36	47,640	2	4	3	\$ 2.45	\$ 5.84	7	\$11.35
Northeast—												
Allamakee	89	1.7	3,020	6.3	27,710	0	24	14	\$ 4.67	\$ 6.30	11	\$12.75
Black Hawk	86	2.1	920	6.2	5,470	6	4	4	2.75	4.75	6	11.83
Bremer	91	2.1	300	4.0	910	0	10	11	2.44	6.90	4	12.90
Buchanan	83	1.4	890	4.5	4,650	4	12	10	1.67	5.67	7	10.21
Chickasaw	83	1.3	40	4.4	24,330	0	16	13		6.00	6	13.67
Clayton	96	1.8	7,510	5.6	18,770	8	12	12	3.88	6.80	5	11.97
Delaware	89	2.5	1,480	5.5	8,860	0	7	9	3.80	5.57	6	10.93
Dubuque	95	1.6	7,140	7.0	9,560	8	8	8	4.75	6.62	7	9.17
Fayette	83	1.1	570	4.5	21,280	0	8	9	3.00	6.75	12	11.50
Howard	97	1.5	20	4.7	39,450	0	4	8		6.33	6	11.00
Winneshiek	95	1.1	110	4.3	40,740	0	11	10		6.00	6	11.16
For District	91	1.67	22,000	5.16	201,730	2	11	10	\$ 3.37	\$ 6.15	7	\$11.30

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn		Clover Seed		Timothy Seed		Apples shipped out of county where grown	Firewood				Coal	
	Husked Dec. 1	Average yield per acre	Total yield	Average yield per acre	Total yield	Average cords cut per farm		Average cords burned, per farm	Value Per Cord		Number tons consumed, per farm	Average cost, per ton	
									Short cords	Long cords			
													Per Cent
Per Cent	Bushels of 60 Lbs.	Bushels of 60 Lbs.	Bushels of 45 Lbs.	Bushels of 45 Lbs.	Per Cent	128 Cu. Ft.	128 Cu. Ft.	43 Cu. Ft.	128 Cu. Ft.	Tons of 2,000 Lbs.	Tons of 2,000 Lbs.		
West Central—													
Audubon	96	1.9	1,100	4.0	9,390	0	3	3	\$ 2.00	4	\$13.7		
Calhoun	88	1.8	700	2.0	140	0				8	9.3		
Carroll	92	1.7	3,800	3.9	4,310	0	2	1	1.50	9	10.2		
Crawford	87	2.6	5,820	3.0	1,650	2	6	6	3.00	5	10.7		
Greene	84	1.7	800	3.0	620	1	2	3	2.75	12	8.3		
Guthrie	82	1.7	4,530	4.4	27,870	3	6	11	2.25	8	6.1		
Harrison	75	1.8	740	3.9	610	0	8	9	1.50	2	13.3		
Ida	94	1.7	570	5.0	980	0	2	5		4	11.3		
Monona	89	2.5	5,890	4.0	260	4	4	4	2.25	4	18.0		
Sac	86	1.7	1,140	5.7	3,200	3	2	2	3.00	10	12.4		
Shelby	89	1.7	6,040	3.9	5,120	6	10	14	3.00	5	12.4		
Woodbury	82	2.6	5,810	2.5	580	3		5		3	11.3		
For District	87	1.75	37,000	3.89	54,730	1	4	6	\$ 2.36	\$ 5.63	7	\$11.3	
Central—													
Boone	84	2.0	870	3.7	210	9	5	5	\$ 3.50	\$ 7.50	9	\$ 7.2	
Dallas	82	1.3	900	5.3	1,160	13	12	10	4.17	6	7.5		
Grundy	89	2.2	540	5.6	5,100	2	16	9	2.08	6	12.3		
Hamilton	87	1.6	510	5.1	1,120	0	4	4	2.90	6	10.8		
Hardin	83	1.5	1,570	5.0	1,440	1	4	5	2.00	6	11.4		
Jasper	80	1.7	5,490	5.5	4,600	12	5	5	2.00	9	8.1		
Marshall	86	1.7	2,860	5.7	16,010	8	6	8	3.00	4	10.1		
Polk	85	1.5	1,640	4.1	390	3	6	6	2.38	12	6.3		
Poweshiek	86	1.6	4,840	5.1	50,540	8	4	4		8	8.4		
Story	87	1.3	90	5.5	510	0	12	6	2.62	5	9.4		
Tama	89	1.7	3,170	4.4	18,750	9	5	4	2.25	4	12.1		
Webster	86	2.0	520	4.3	520	5	3	6	2.00	7	10.7		
For District	85	1.75	23,000	5.59	100,350	8	7	6	\$ 2.63	\$ 5.47	7	\$ 9.4	
East Central—													
Benton	96	1.6	1,910	6.8	12,130	10	9	9	\$ 2.69	\$ 5.58	7	\$13.3	
Cedar	92	2.4	1,880	5.0	8,520	1	8	8	2.90	5.54	6	10.4	
Clinton	96	1.1	300	4.9	3,870	15	4	4	1.75	3.90	8	8.4	
Iowa	92	1.7	6,040	5.3	104,040	8	6	5	3.12	5.60	12	10.1	
Jackson	95	1.1	1,600	4.3	2,620	6	12	11	2.18	4.59	2	12.1	
Johnson	94	1.8	4,730	5.8	12,210	3	11	12	2.33	6.00	5	10.4	
Jones	92	1.4	440	4.1	2,600	0	6	6		5.76	5	10.4	
Linn	93	1.8	2,430	4.8	3,790	17	6	6	3.33	5.83	8	11.1	
Muscatine	95	1.7	1,140	5.2	3,080	2	4	7	2.30	5.00	8	7.9	
Scott	99	2.0	2,530	5.7	2,220	6	6	6	2.90	5.60	7	9.5	
For District	94	1.75	23,000	5.80	155,080	7	7	7	\$ 2.61	\$ 5.34	7	\$10.1	
Southwest—													
Adair	87	1.6	1,970	4.2	19,820	2	6	9		\$ 5.33	8	\$10.1	
Adams	80	1.9	840	5.0	7,330	18	12	9	\$ 3.00	5.50	6	8.1	
Cass	85	2.1	4,780	5.5	5,690	5	13	9	2.67	4.00	7	7.7	
Fremont	69	1.4	1,380	4.4	270	33	6	6	3.67	5.00	3	11.1	
Mills	79	2.1	800	5.0	200	7	6	6	3.50	5.25	6	12.1	
Montgomery	86	1.4	1,700	3.7	640	4	5	5	2.25	3.40	6	9.1	
Page	83	1.8	1,470	3.7	300	3	3	5	2.50	4.62	5	9.1	
Pottawattamie	77	2.4	7,100	4.5	5,680	12	9	9		3.00	8	12.1	
Taylor	76	1.1	900	4.8	11,705	18	3	3	3.00	4.00	9	10.1	
For District	80	1.66	21,000	4.37	51,690	9	7	7	\$ 2.94	\$ 4.42	6	\$10.1	

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn		Clover Seed		Timothy Seed		Apples shipped out of county where grown	Firewood				Coal	
	Husked Dec. 1	Average yield per acre	Total yield	Average yield per acre	Total yield	Average cords cut per farm		Average cords burned, per farm	Value Per Cord		Number tons consumed, per farm	Average cost, per ton	
									Short cords	Long cords			
													Per Cent
Per Cent	Bushels of 60 Lbs.	Bushels of 60 Lbs.	Bushels of 45 Lbs.	Bushels of 45 Lbs.	Per Cent	128 Cu. Ft.	128 Cu. Ft.	43 Cu. Ft.	128 Cu. Ft.	Tons of 2,000 Lbs.	Tons of 2,000 Lbs.		
South Central—													
Appanoose	81	2.4	1,380	4.1	33,250	9	6	6	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	6	\$ 4.00	
Clarke	71	1.0	1,900	4.2	36,150	0	10	10	2.67	7.00	6	8.67	
Decatur	86	1.7	2,920	3.9	30,590	11	14	13	2.07	4.44	7	7.61	
Lucas	72	1.2	620	3.6	44,770	4	14	12	1.87	4.25	9	7.87	
Madison	78	1.6	3,860	4.5	7,020	29	5	5	2.00	3.75	8	9.00	
Marion	74	1.6	5,680	4.3	1,430	4	14	15	2.08	3.90	9	5.64	
Monroe	75	1.5	1,090	4.2	4,000	14	8	7	2.82	4.40	9	4.94	
Ringgold	80	1.2	950	3.9	34,400	20	12	12	2.83	3.80	7	7.88	
Union	82	1.6	2,000	4.1	20,090	16	7	8	3.17		7	10.00	
Warren	76	1.5	2,920	4.0	5,700	23	13	12	2.80	4.55	10	7.50	
Wayne	70	1.5	2,680	3.9	80,000	3	8	16	1.69	4.38	8	8.85	
For District	77	1.67	26,000	3.95	298,000	12	10	11	\$ 2.27	\$ 4.35	8	\$ 7.45	
Southeast—													
Davis	86	1.7	2,450	4.5	50,750	12	17	18	\$ 2.39	\$ 3.83	6	\$ 4.65	
Des Moines	88	1.6	4,350	6.2	3,940	14	9	9	1.62	4.25	9	8.09	
Henry	93	1.2	3,050	5.1	2,950	8	8	8	2.00	5.00	6	7.67	
Jefferson	89	1.5	8,160	5.8	8,480	17	9	8	2.15	4.36	5	8.70	
Keokuk	88	1.3	5,540	4.7	6,060	3	14	13	3.31	4.88	5	8.08	
Lee	85	1.6	6,770	5.0	20,520	24	12	10	2.50	5.60	9	8.90	
Louisia	85	1.3	1,220	4.4	2,380	6	6	5	4.00	5.08	6	9.39	
Mahaska	86	1.2	3,540	4.4	1,430	13	8	9	2.33	4.00	11	3.68	
Van Buren	86	1.2	5,000	4.1	15,656	26	11	12	2.70	3.86	9	8.40	
Wapello	79	2.5	2,800	4.2	3,830	19	8	6	1.95	3.70	10	5.39	
Washington	87	2.3	15,120	4.8	3,610	10	6	6	4.62	5.00	8	10.75	
For District	87	1.67	58,000	4.57	119,600	14	10	9	\$ 2.69	\$ 4.51	7	\$ 7.00	
For State	86	1.7	224,000	4.53	1,042,000	8	7.5	7.3	\$ 2.81	\$ 5.20	6.6	\$10.25	

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE

Preliminary Estimate of Acreage Seeded in the Fall of 1922 in Iowa and the Percentage Condition, December 1, 1922.

Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat		Rye		Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat		Rye	
	Condition	Acres	Condition	Acres		Condition	Acres	Condition	Acres
Northwest—									
Buena Vista.....	96	30	95	60	Marshall.....	99	1,530	97	260
Cherokee.....	91	20			Polk.....	96	29,700	98	350
Clay.....	80	20	86	30	Poweshiek.....	97	1,080	100	140
Dickinson.....	57	40	90	80	Story.....	100	900	100	200
Emmet.....			90	170	Tama.....	96	1,740	100	180
Lyon.....	75	100	80	20	Webster.....	87	390	95	90
O'Brien.....	90	30	100	10	For District.....	96	77,400	99	2,460
Osceola.....	75	10	80	60	East Central—				
Palo Alto.....		10	83	800	Benton.....	91	2,000	100	1,330
Plymouth.....	86	3,000	75	390	Cedar.....	93	4,360	100	600
Pocahontas.....		10	92	280	Clinton.....	79	4,740	87	2,330
Sioux.....	95	1,140	78	100	Iowa.....	96	2,500	100	290
For District.....	92	4,410	87	2,000	Jackson.....	88	2,600	91	860
North Central—					Johnson.....	99	2,800	98	800
Butler.....	87	20	98	2,200	Jones.....	95	300	100	850
Cerro Gordo.....	83	30	110	220	Linn.....	87	800	89	1,440
Floyd.....	88	30	92	870	Muscatine.....	82	8,700	91	4,400
Franklin.....	80	20	92	140	Scott.....	82	23,700	95	2,400
Hancock.....	90	50	100	280	For District.....	88	52,500	93	15,300
Humboldt.....	86	30	100	30	Southwest—				
Kossuth.....	85	20	88	380	Adair.....	76	5,700	93	230
Mitchell.....	100	100	90	40	Adams.....	92	16,000	95	460
Winnebago.....	80	30	85	90	Cass.....	89	23,900	96	540
Worth.....	75	40	92	290	Fremont.....	91	26,000	99	290
Wright.....	85	20	97	60	Mills.....	82	28,500	80	390
For District.....	86	390	96	4,600	Montgomery.....	81	27,000	95	480
Northeast—					Page.....	91	37,000	98	800
Allamakee.....	98	1,800	94	660	Pottawattamie.....	91	34,400	96	900
Black Hawk.....	100	520	105	2,470	Taylor.....	96	33,200	98	580
Bremer.....	85	50	100	630	For District.....	90	231,700	95	4,670
Buchanan.....	100	40	93	1,200	South Central—				
Chickasaw.....	100	50	100	150	Appanoose.....	91	6,100	95	490
Clayton.....	96	2,700	98	570	Clarke.....	92	6,300	97	270
Delaware.....	95	80	94	1,100	Decatur.....	95	18,700	96	960
Dubuque.....	92	600	100	240	Lucas.....	101	11,000	90	240
Fayette.....	90	490	96	340	Madison.....	92	28,000	90	200
Howard.....	100	120	100	310	Marion.....	94	21,800	98	200
Winneshek.....	93	1,150	97	330	Monroe.....	96	10,700	100	560
For District.....	96	7,600	97	8,000	Ringgold.....	98	5,000	95	700
West Central—					Union.....	92	3,400	98	440
Audubon.....	94	1,790	99	50	Warren.....	94	37,000	97	410
Calhoun.....	92	80	95	50	Wayne.....	81	5,000	83	540
Carroll.....	92	830	92	100	For District.....	95	153,000	95	5,000
Crawford.....	93	9,000	94	140	Southeast—				
Greene.....	92	800	90	20	Davis.....	98	8,000	101	380
Guthrie.....	93	4,300	100	120	Des Moines.....	85	18,000	92	1,220
Harrison.....	83	44,750	70	480	Henry.....	78	4,000	86	500
Ida.....	98	60	84	50	Jefferson.....	87	8,000	89	620
Monona.....	85	46,300	100	70	Keokuk.....	94	5,000	96	580
Sac.....	98	90	100	20	Lee.....	97	19,000	100	6,100
Shelby.....	94	1,810	98	580	Louisa.....	72	13,000	70	3,700
Woodbury.....	71	17,190	72	280	Mahaska.....	98	12,000	99	370
For District.....	87	127,000	91	1,960	Van Buren.....	100	11,000	91	770
Central—					Wapello.....	96	19,000	95	540
Boone.....	96	850	95	200	Washington.....	77	2,000	90	220
Dallas.....	93	34,300	93	100	For District.....	89	119,000	94	15,000
Grundv.....	98	160	100	20	For State.....	91	773,000	94	59,000
Hamilton.....	75	230	100	120					
Hardin.....	100	209	96	80					
Jasper.....	96	6,320	100	770					

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY, DECEMBER 1, 1922

The December estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Acreage, Production, and Value (based on prices paid to farmers on December 1) of the important farm crops of the United States in 1920, 1921, and 1922, based on the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, are as follows:

Crop	Acreage	Production			Value December 1	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
						Cents	Dollars
Corn -----1920	101,699,000	31.5	3,208,584,000	Bu.	67.0	\$2,150,332,000
-----1921	103,740,000	29.6	3,068,569,000	"	42.3	1,297,213,000
-----1922	102,428,000	28.2	2,890,712,000	"	65.7	1,900,287,000
Winter Wheat -----1920	40,016,000	15.3	619,597,000	"	148.6	907,291,000
-----1921	43,414,000	13.8	600,316,000	"	95.1	571,044,000
-----1922	42,127,000	13.9	586,204,000	"	104.8	614,561,000
Spring Wheat -----1920	21,127,000	10.5	222,430,000	"	130.4	289,972,000
-----1921	20,282,000	10.6	214,589,000	"	85.6	183,790,000
-----1922	19,103,000	14.1	270,007,000	"	92.4	249,578,000
All Wheat -----1920	61,143,000	13.6	833,027,000	"	143.7	1,197,263,000
-----1921	63,636,000	12.8	814,905,000	"	92.6	754,834,000
-----1922	61,230,000	14.0	856,211,000	"	100.9	864,139,000
Oats -----1920	42,491,000	35.2	1,496,281,000	"	46.0	688,311,000
-----1921	45,495,000	23.7	1,078,341,000	"	30.2	325,954,000
-----1922	40,693,000	29.9	1,215,496,000	"	39.4	478,548,000
Barley -----1920	7,600,000	24.9	189,332,000	"	71.3	135,083,000
-----1921	7,414,000	20.9	154,946,000	"	41.9	64,934,000
-----1922	7,390,000	25.2	186,110,000	"	52.5	97,751,000
Rye -----1920	4,409,000	13.7	60,490,000	"	126.8	76,693,000
-----1921	4,528,000	13.6	61,675,000	"	69.7	43,014,000
-----1922	6,210,000	15.4	95,497,000	"	69.2	66,085,000
Buckwheat -----1920	701,000	18.7	13,142,000	"	128.3	16,863,000
-----1921	680,000	20.9	14,207,000	"	81.2	11,540,000
-----1922	785,000	19.2	15,050,000	"	88.5	13,312,000
Flax Seed -----1920	1,757,000	6.1	10,774,000	"	176.7	19,039,000
-----1921	1,108,000	7.2	8,029,000	"	145.1	11,648,000
-----1922	1,308,000	9.4	12,238,000	"	211.4	25,869,000
Potatoes -----1920	3,657,000	110.3	403,296,000	"	114.5	461,778,000
-----1921	3,941,000	91.8	361,659,000	"	110.1	398,362,000
-----1922	4,331,000	104.2	451,185,000	"	58.2	262,608,000
Sweet Potatoes -----1920	992,000	104.8	103,925,000	"	113.4	117,834,000
-----1921	1,066,000	92.5	98,654,000	"	88.1	86,894,000
-----1922	1,116,000	98.1	109,534,000	"	77.1	84,492,000
Hay, tame -----1920	58,101,000	1.51	87,855,000	Tons \$	17.76	1,560,235,000
-----1921	82,379,000	1.40	82,379,000	"	12.11	997,527,000
-----1922	61,208,000	1.58	96,687,000	"	12.59	1,217,044,000
Hay, wild -----1920	15,787,000	1.11	17,460,000	"	11.35	198,115,000
-----1921	15,632,000	.98	15,391,000	"	6.63	101,991,000
-----1922	15,842,000	1.02	16,104,000	"	7.12	114,635,000
All Hay -----1920	73,888,000	1.43	105,315,000	"	16.70	1,758,350,000
-----1921	74,401,000	1.31	97,770,000	"	11.25	1,099,518,000
-----1922	77,050,000	1.46	112,791,000	"	11.81	1,331,679,000
Cotton -----1920	35,878,000	*178.4	13,439,603	Bales	613.9	923,658,000
-----1921	30,509,000	*124.5	7,953,641	"	116.2	643,933,000
-----1922	33,742,000	*141.6	9,964,000	"	233.8	1,190,761,000

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY—Continued

Crop	Acreage	Production			Farm Value December 1	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
					Cents	Dollars
Cotton Seed -----1920			5,971,000	Tons	\$ 26.00	155,246,000
-----1921			3,531,000	"	29.15	102,929,000
-----1922			4,424,000	"	40.18	177,756,000
Clover Seed -----1920	1,082,000	1.8	1,944,000	Bu.	\$ 11.95	23,227,000
-----1921	889,000	1.7	1,538,000	"	10.75	16,529,000
-----1922	1,126,000	1.7	1,875,000	"	10.08	18,905,000
Sugar Beets -----1921 ^c	815,000	9.55	7,782,000	Tons	\$ 6.38	49,626,000
-----1922 ^c	537,000	9.76	5,243,000	"	5.65	29,605,000
Beet Sugar -----1921 ^c	815,000	2.504	2,040,978,000	Lbs.		
-----1922 ^c	537,000	2.574	1,382,000,000	"		
Sorghum Sirup -----1920	536,000	92.4	49,505,000	Gals.	106.9	52,943,000
-----1921	518,000	88.0	45,566,000	"	62.9	28,681,000
-----1922	448,000	81.5	36,532,000	"	71.0	25,946,000
Beans ^d -----1920	847,000	10.8	9,185,000	Bu.	\$ 2.95	27,134,000
-----1921	777,000	11.8	9,150,000	"	2.67	24,399,000
-----1922	1,043,000	11.4	11,893,000	"	3.74	44,429,000
Grain Sorghums ^d -----1920	5,120,000	26.8	137,408,000	"	92.9	127,629,000
-----1921	4,635,000	24.6	113,990,000	"	39.1	44,575,000
-----1922	5,051,000	17.9	90,381,000	"	87.6	79,136,000
Onions ^{d,e} -----1921	57,900	249	14,406,000	"	¢\$ 1.31	18,856,000
-----1922	64,200	279	17,940,000	"	¢\$ 0.92	16,471,000
Cabbage ^{d,e} -----1921	103,309	6.5	673,900	Tons	¢\$ 24.66	16,612,000
-----1922	134,600	8.2	1,097,600	"	¢\$ 13.03	14,301,000
Apples, total -----1920			223,677,000	Bu.	114.8	256,699,000
-----1921			99,002,000	"	168.0	166,343,000
-----1922			203,628,000	"	99.3	202,102,000
Apples, commercial -----1920			33,905,000	Bbbs.	\$ 3.74	126,800,000
-----1921			21,557,000	"	4.60	99,131,000
-----1922			31,090,000	"	2.94	91,534,000
Peaches -----1920			45,620,000	Bu.	210.4	95,970,000
-----1921			32,602,000	"	158.7	51,739,000
-----1922			56,705,000	"	133.3	75,613,000
Pears -----1920			16,805,000	"	165.8	27,865,000
-----1921			11,297,000	"	170.6	19,268,000
-----1922			18,661,000	"	106.0	19,789,000
Totals ^g -----1920	347,847,300					9,125,620,000
-----1921	348,435,600					5,729,912,000
-----1922	348,969,800					7,572,890,000

^aPounds per acre. ^bCents per pound. ^cIncluding beets grown in Canada for United States factories. ^dPrincipal producing States. ^eCommercial crop. ^fPrice for season. ^gSome crops omitted from body of table.

The wheat crop of 1922 is 5 per cent greater than the crop of 1921 instead of 3 per cent as shown in preliminary estimates. The production of 856,000,000 bushels should be compared with the revised estimated 1921 production of 815,000,000 and not with the preliminary estimate of 794,000,000. Like comparisons should be made for other crops.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE IN THE UNITED STATES

Area seeded in fall of 1921 and 1922 compared; also price per bushel December 1, 1921 and 1922.

Winter Wheat.—Area sown this fall is 46,069,000 acres, which is 3.2 per cent less than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1921 (viz. 47,611,000 acres). Condition on December 1, was 79.5 against 76.0 and 87.9 on December 1, 1921 and 1920, respectively, and a ten-year average of 87.9.

Rye.—Area sown this fall is 5,508,000 acres, which is 11.3 per cent less than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1921 (viz. 6,210,000 acres). Condition on December 1 was 84.3 against 92.2 and 90.5 on December 1, 1921 and 1920, respectively, and a ten-year average of 90.8.

Details by States follow:

WINTER WHEAT

State	Area Sown			Condition Dec. 1		Price Per Bu. Dec. 1		
	Autumn 1921 Revised	Autumn 1922 Compared with 1921	Autumn 1922 Preliminary	Ten-Year Average 1912-1921	1921	1922	1921	1922
New York -----	456,000	94	429,000	94	94	93	108	118
New Jersey -----	99,000	96	95,000	92	92	78	113	110
Pennsylvania -----	1,392,000	96	1,336,000	90	95	79	103	110
Delaware -----	112,000	94	105,000	91	93	75	98	108
Maryland -----	590,000	94	555,000	90	90	77	103	112
Virginia -----	843,000	102	860,000	90	87	81	116	122
West Virginia -----	244,000	99	242,000	91	93	83	117	122
North Carolina -----	621,000	99	615,000	91	92	83	144	136
South Carolina -----	183,000	98	179,000	91	92	84	208	157
Georgia -----	209,000	105	219,000	92	94	89	175	150
Ohio -----	2,567,000	98	2,516,000	91	93	86	108	117
Indiana -----	2,116,000	104	2,201,000	89	92	90	106	112
Illinois -----	3,189,000	107	3,412,000	91	93	90	100	107
Michigan -----	1,035,000	98	1,014,000	90	92	90	104	115
Wisconsin -----	110,000	85	94,000	93	94	92	97	103
Minnesota -----	95,000	106	101,000	93	92	91	97	101
Iowa -----	703,000	110	773,000	93	94	91	88	99
Missouri -----	3,229,000	97	3,132,000	89	87	90	99	105
South Dakota -----	102,000	80	82,000	87	92	72	87	92
Nebraska -----	4,149,000	80	3,319,000	89	80	63	83	96
Kansas -----	12,284,000	100	12,284,000	84	60	73	93	98
Kentucky -----	670,000	96	643,000	89	95	89	115	118
Tennessee -----	492,000	92	453,000	88	93	83	120	123
Alabama -----	25,000	92	23,000	89	89	90	153	160
Mississippi -----	6,000	75	4,000	89	90	84	130	145
Texas -----	1,784,000	95	1,695,000	82	42	76	100	110
Oklahoma -----	3,929,000	95	3,733,000	83	54	80	86	98
Arkansas -----	89,000	95	85,000	89	77	83	100	106
Montana -----	471,000	95	447,000	86	58	59	85	89
Wyoming -----	42,000	70	29,000	91	71	70	79	82
Colorado -----	1,793,000	88	1,578,000	90	76	68	76	89
New Mexico -----	112,000	60	67,000	88	50	55	105	120
Arizona -----	54,000	85	46,000	95	95	90	125	115
Utah -----	102,000	88	143,000	90	80	70	75	90
Nevada -----	3,000	102	3,000	90	85	90	130	120
Idaho -----	465,000	88	409,000	91	81	81	72	90
Washington -----	1,533,000	95	1,456,000	88	79	77	86	104
Oregon -----	879,000	100	879,000	92	92	91	85	108
California -----	774,000	105	813,000	92	90	96	107	115
United States -----	47,611,000	96.8	46,069,000	87.9	76.0	79.5	95.1	104.8

RYE (Area for Grain)

State	Area Sown			Condition Dec. 1			Price Per Bu. Dec. 1	
	Autumn 1921 Revised	Autumn 1922 Compared with 1921	Autumn 1922 Preliminary	Ten-Year Average 1912-1921	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Acres	P. Ct.	Acres	P. Ct.	P. Ct.	P. Ct.	Cents	Cents
New York	55,000	100	55,000	94	93	92	99	97
New Jersey	61,000	98	60,000	92	93	85	102	85
Pennsylvania	220,000	98	216,000	94	96	83	95	87
Virginia	40,000	105	42,000	91	89	82	95	90
Ohio	87,000	98	85,000	93	97	89	84	83
Indiana	318,000	90	286,000	93	95	92	73	79
Illinois	256,000	99	253,000	94	95	91	80	75
Michigan	648,000	90	583,000	92	94	92	70	76
Wisconsin	489,000	86	421,000	95	95	94	71	72
Minnesota	1,154,000	92	1,062,000	92	95	88	62	68
North Dakota	1,581,000	85	1,344,000	85	92	78	58	60
South Dakota	439,000	70	307,000	88	95	75	58	58
Nebraska	188,000	80	150,000	92	88	70	60	65
Kansas	71,000	96	68,000	88	65	78	68	70
Colorado	97,000	90	87,000	90	79	69	60	66
United States	6,210,000	88.7	5,508,000	90.8	92.2	84.3	69.7	69.2

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION, 1922.

The total area planted to corn during 1922 in 13 countries amounted to 131,893,000 acres compared with 133,613,000 acres for the same countries in 1921 and an average of 133,639,000 acres for the period 1909-13.

The corn production for 16 countries this year amounts to 3,455,712,000 bushels, as compared with 3,792,537,000 bushels for the same countries last year, and an average of 3,573,096,000 bushels for the five years 1909-13. Decreases were shown for all countries reporting except Canada, Hungary and Chile. The production of the United States, Canada and Mexico this year is 2,972,077,000 bushels as compared with 3,166,281,000 bushels in 1921 and 2,894,318,000 bushels for the period 1909-13. Six European countries produced 273,554,000 bushels in 1922, as compared with 324,530,000 bushels last year and 459,494,000 bushels for 1909-13. Five countries in the southern hemisphere produced 195,160,000 bushels this year, as compared with 284,638,000 bushels in 1921 and 210,377,000 bushels for the period 1909-13. Reports are not available for many of the tropical corn producing countries of which Brazil is probably the most important. The Brazilian corn crop for 1920-21 was estimated to be about 186,450,000 bushels.

The United States and Argentina supply approximately 80 per cent of the corn entering into the world trade. Argentina frequently exceeds the United States in the quantity of corn exported, but in 1921 shipments from the United States exceeded those from Argentina by 21,000,000 bushels. In 1920, exports from Argentina were 50 per cent more than the prewar average, but in 1921 were slightly less than for the period 1909-13. The United States exported 132,000,000 bushels in 1921 as compared with 45,000,000 bushels during the period 1909-13, an increase of 193 per cent. Exports from Rumania show a decided decrease, amounting to 17,000,000 bushels and 30,000,000 bushels in 1920 and 1921, respectively, as compared with the prewar average of 39,000,000 bushels. Imports into the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Belgium show a decrease over the prewar years. In 1921 the United Kingdom took 78,000,000 bushels as compared with 83,000,000 bushels during 1909-13, France 12,000,000 bushels as compared with the prewar average of 19,000,000 bushels; Belgium 19,000,000 bushels as compared with 26,000,000 bushels during the prewar period; and Germany took 16,000,000 bushels or about half as much in 1920 as during 1909-13. Imports into Canada and the Scandinavian countries show an increase over the prewar average. Imports into Denmark were 19,000,000 bushels in 1921 as compared with 11,000,000 bushels during the period 1909-13 or an increase of over 70 per cent.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With

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IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

LIVESTOCK

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

January 1, 1923

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EXPANSION OF LIVE STOCK REPORTING

“Wanted, Statistics That Talk,—More Accurate Figures on the Production and Marketing of Live Stock and Meat Supplies,” is being demanded today by progressive farmers. The United States Department of Agriculture has been working for some time, to develop a reporting service which will supply the accurate information so urgently needed by the live stock producer and by the farmer feeder as well as by all other interests.

This new reporting service is for the purpose of estimating the annual production of live stock in the various sections of the country, the available marketable supplies and probable future market movements. This is one part of the program of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for assembling and distributing information in an endeavor to place live stock production and marketing on a sound economic basis.

A cattle and sheep feeding report, for the Corn Belt States, was issued for December 1, 1922, and January 1, 1923, giving information as to the numbers on feed estimated in comparison with the previous year. Similar reports will be issued from time to time in the future. Information on current market movements and on probable future changes, it is hoped, will enable the feeder to correlate supply and demand sufficiently to modify the unprofitable gluts and shortages in supply and accompanying fluctuations in prices. Estimates as to the proportion of the number of cattle and sheep on feed, that will be ready for market during each month of the successive six months period; the proportion of cattle that are raised locally or shipped directly from the range or from the stockyards, and the relative number of the sheep on feed that are lambs or matured sheep, are all factors that will help to combat the glut and shortage evil.

Reports as to numbers of cattle and sheep, their condition and the condition of the ranges, will be issued for the Western and Southwestern Range States. General live stock conditions in Texas and the probable numbers to be shipped into the short grass sections of Kansas and Nebraska, will be taken into consideration in the Western and Southwestern estimating service. Estimates of this movement will be issued in May of each year. Reports will be compiled for the early lamb production of the southern states, as Tennessee and Virginia, and for any specialized feeding sections in the United States.

The United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the United States Post Office Department using the rural mail carriers, will report semi-annually on the swine breeding operations, in all sections where pigs are produced for market. The intentions of farmers to breed a greater or less number of sows to farrow during the next season is expressed in the semi-annual pig survey. This report will be the estimate of the number of pigs born in the fall and spring months. Two surveys of this kind have been made, one in May of 1922 and one in November, 1922, the first covering seventeen states and the second covering the entire United States. The November survey compared the number of litters farrowed in the fall of 1922 with the number farrowed in the fall of 1921. It indicated the number of pigs per litter saved in the fall of 1922 farrowings compared with the litters of the fall of 1921. (See page 5.)

Live stock statisticians will base their periodical forecasts of probable future movements upon records from railroads showing monthly shipping movements over a period of years; upon actual current movements of all classes of live stock as reported by all railroads, public stockyards, state sanitary boards, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry reports (See Table 5, Page 10.) and other agencies. Railroad station data of receipts will be of particular value when determining the status in specialized sections where practically all of the feeder cattle and sheep are shipped in. Correspondent reporters around shipping points have expressed their willing co-operation in giving reliable information as to their own individual operations and as to the situation in their neighborhood or county areas.

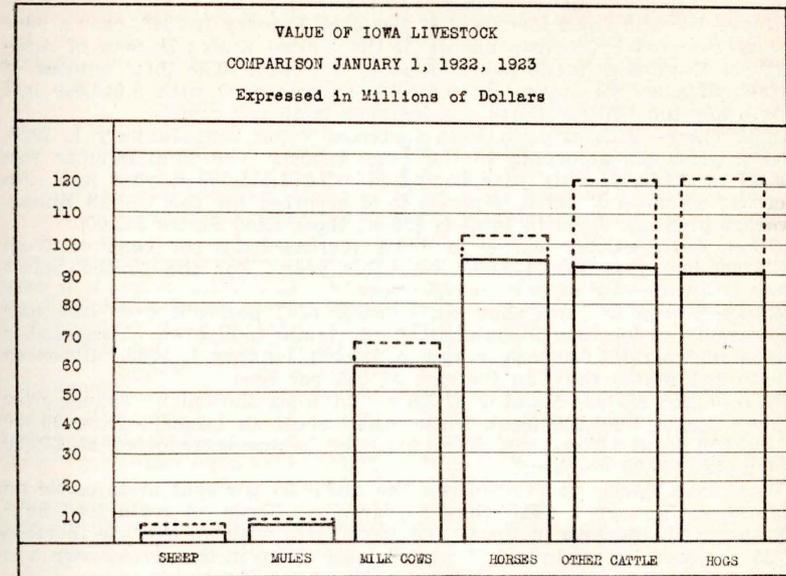


Fig. 1. Increase in value is indicated by dotted lines. All classes of live stock in Iowa show an increase in aggregate value January 1, 1923, over a year ago. The increase is greatest in hogs and cattle, Iowa's most important live stock. This increase is due to a greater value per head of all classes of live stock as well as to an increase in number of all classes except horses.

TABLE I—IOWA LIVE STOCK REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1922, 1923

Farm Animals	Numbers		Values			
	Per cent of last year	Total number	Per head	Per cent of last year	Aggregate	
Horses -----	Jan. 1, 1923	100	1,305,000	\$ 79.00	108	\$ 103,095,000
	Jan. 1, 1922		1,305,000	73.00		95,265,000
Mules -----	Jan. 1, 1923	112	101,000	80.00	103	8,080,000
	Jan. 1, 1922		90,000	78.00		7,020,000
Milk cows -----	Jan. 1, 1923	104	1,160,000	58.00	110	67,280,000
	Jan. 1, 1922		1,115,000	53.00		59,095,000
Other cattle -----	Jan. 1, 1923	111	3,479,000	35.20	119	122,461,000
	Jan. 1, 1922		3,134,000	29.60		92,766,000
Sheep -----	Jan. 1, 1923	107	829,000	8.40	156	6,964,000
	Jan. 1, 1922		775,000	5.40		4,185,000
Swine -----	Jan. 1, 1923	117	9,615,000	12.80	118	123,072,000
	Jan. 1, 1922		8,218,000	11.00		90,398,000
Total value -----	1923					\$ 430,952,000
	1922					348,729,000

LIVE STOCK JANUARY 1, 1923

Hogs—Hogs in Iowa increased 17 per cent January 1, 1923, over a year ago as reported by correspondents of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics made public January 23, 1923. The total number of swine, all ages, was placed at 9,615,000 as compared with 8,218,000 last year. For the United States the increase is 10 per cent.

Milk Cows—Milk cows in Iowa increased 4 per cent January 1, 1923, over a year ago according to the same report. The total number was placed at 1,160,000 this year compared with 1,115,000 a year ago. An increase of one and one-half per cent is reported for the United States. Average price per head in Iowa is \$58.00, the United States \$51.00.

Other Cattle—Other cattle in Iowa increased 11 per cent or from 3,134,000 last year to 3,479,000 head this year. For the United States there is an increase of only one per cent.

Sheep—Sheep in Iowa show an increase of 7 per cent over last year due largely to increase in number of ewe lambs held over. The number increased from 775,000 a year ago to 829,000 January 1, 1923. Sheep in the United States show an increase of 2½ per cent.

Horses and Mules—Number of horses in Iowa showed no change over a year ago of 1,305,000 head, while mules show an increase from 90,000 to 101,000 head. The Iowa farm price of horses is reported at \$79.00 and mules \$80.00 per head.

Cattle and Sheep on Feed—Iowa has about 35 per cent more cattle on grain feed January 1, 1923, than a year ago. Sheep on grain feed have not shown an increase in Iowa. This compares with an average increase of 25 per cent for cattle and 30 per cent for sheep in the eleven corn belt states. Last year, however, was not a heavy feeding year.

The feeders of the corn belt have indicated their intentions to market out of every 100 head of cattle on hand January 1, 11 in January, 14 in February, 15 in March, 14 in April, 12 in May and 34 in June or later. Out of every 100 head of cattle on hand January 1, it is estimated that 20 weighed 1,000 pounds or more when they were put on feed, 30 weighed from 750 to 1,000 pounds, 29 weighed less than 750 pounds while 21 were feeder calves.

Such orderly marketing as indicated above combined with the active meat appetites of fully employed working men will tend to hold live stock prices from going much lower. Ordinarily there is a tendency for the low point in live stock prices to come within the period from October to January with a general up-swing to the high point in the late spring or summer months.

Spring Pigs 1923—Spring pigs will be more numerous than last year if intentions of farmers to breed are carried out as indicated by a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture through the rural mail carriers.

Twelve per cent more sows were bred for spring litters than a year ago in Iowa, and about 16 per cent more for the eleven corn belt states. The survey also shows that the number of litters of pigs farrowed last fall in Iowa was 49 per cent more than the year before, while in the corn belt states the increase was practically 28 per cent. The United States spring pig crop of 1922 is estimated at 16 per cent more than for 1921. Total receipts of hogs at public stockyards at Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City, and some of the Eastern markets from Iowa were 12 per cent larger for the last three months of 1922 than for the same months a year ago.

Fall farrowings in Iowa were 31 per cent of spring farrowings which is somewhat higher than a few years ago. Losses from disease are reported as 23 per cent greater in the fall of 1922 than in 1921.

The production of hogs is piling up. Iowa has been very fortunate in having its fourth bumper crop of corn this year. The chances of another bumper corn crop in this state in 1923 are small. The time is fast approaching, in the judgment of many careful observers, when 12 bushels of corn will sell for more than a hundred pounds of live hogs.

TABLE 2—DETAILS BY STATES OF BROOD SOW AND PIG INQUIRY, DECEMBER, 1922

State	Sows bred for spring litters 1922. Per cent of 1922 farrowings	Fall litters 1922. Per cent of 1921 fall litters	Fall farrowings 1922. Per cent of 1922 spring farrowings	Average number pigs saved per litter		
				Last 6 months of 1921	First 6 months of 1922	Last 6 months of 1922
Maine	137.4	117.0	79.8	6.9	7.1	6.7
New Hampshire	146.6	160.1	80.1	7.5	6.8	6.9
Vermont	128.3	120.9	85.9	7.3	7.0	6.9
Massachusetts	115.3	85.4	74.1	6.7	6.5	6.3
Rhode Island	64.9	72.7	50.0	6.7	6.9	6.8
Connecticut	96.2	152.2	85.5	6.8	6.6	6.6
New York	110.4	100.3	77.0	7.1	6.8	6.9
New Jersey	119.1	106.9	82.0	6.5	6.5	6.2
Pennsylvania	119.2	114.2	102.4	6.7	6.6	6.6
Delaware	96.1	98.7	100.0	7.2	6.7	6.0
Maryland	107.2	107.4	84.1	7.0	6.5	6.6
Virginia	106.3	97.5	88.5	6.8	6.6	6.7
West Virginia	101.2	114.1	97.3	6.9	6.7	6.7
North Carolina	102.7	90.4	78.8	6.4	6.4	6.4
South Carolina	106.7	89.1	74.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Georgia	102.5	88.3	71.2	5.9	5.8	5.8
Florida	110.1	86.0	76.5	5.6	5.4	5.7
Ohio	112.6	111.4	86.2	6.6	6.4	6.6
Indiana	119.4	109.1	79.5	6.4	6.3	6.6
Illinois	120.7	125.5	60.3	6.1	5.9	6.2
Michigan	107.4	122.6	64.8	6.6	6.5	6.6
Wisconsin	106.7	128.8	51.9	6.3	6.1	6.4
Minnesota	109.6	132.5	30.9	5.8	5.6	5.9
Iowa	111.9	149.2	31.0	5.4	5.3	5.7
Missouri	117.7	117.1	76.4	6.3	6.0	6.4
North Dakota	138.9	84.1	19.4	5.8	5.6	5.8
South Dakota	119.5	111.9	23.6	5.3	5.2	5.6
Nebraska	118.2	133.9	32.1	5.4	5.3	5.4
Kansas	123.2	131.7	69.7	6.0	5.8	6.0
Kentucky	110.9	102.5	79.4	6.8	6.5	6.6
Tennessee	107.4	108.6	80.6	6.7	6.5	6.6
Alabama	96.0	91.0	77.6	6.0	5.9	6.0
Mississippi	99.9	88.8	76.1	5.8	5.8	6.0
Louisiana	90.5	85.7	58.8	5.4	5.7	5.7
Texas	97.1	80.2	76.4	5.9	5.8	5.9
Oklahoma	109.9	110.0	78.4	6.1	5.9	6.1
Arkansas	107.3	88.2	76.3	5.8	5.8	6.1
Montana	117.1	172.5	52.7	6.3	6.1	6.2
Wyoming	179.6	183.1	53.9	6.6	6.3	5.8
Colorado	127.2	148.6	66.3	6.2	6.0	5.6
New Mexico	101.0	168.0	87.6	6.4	5.9	5.8
Arizona	183.4	78.3	79.0	6.2	6.4	6.0
Utah	136.8	146.3	60.7	6.7	6.3	6.6
Nevada	140.6	93.4	67.7	6.1	6.8	6.5
Idaho	127.1	133.2	59.2	6.2	5.9	6.2
Washington	118.5	123.3	71.0	6.9	6.8	6.8
Oregon	111.9	128.7	73.9	6.8	6.8	6.9
California	132.9	144.3	88.2	5.9	6.6	6.6
United States	113.1	118.6	62.0	6.0	5.9	6.1

Note to Table 2. A comparison of Iowa with some of the neighboring corn belt states shows that most of the other states expect to increase the number of spring pigs this year more than Iowa.

TABLE 3—WHERE AND WHEN IOWA HOGS WERE MARKETED IN 1922

Stockyards	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	December	Total
Chicago -----	462,759	394,163	344,491	243,356	331,632	379,678	347,289	292,698	273,486	267,000	352,200	426,600	4,115,352
Sioux City -----	74,140	72,257	64,154	47,070	55,345	74,110	62,933	66,817	45,103	28,213	37,055	89,692	716,889
Omaha -----	17,842	17,695	15,784	12,597	14,906	24,040	7,389	27,081	25,702	23,700	24,100	43,900	254,736
St. Joseph -----	30,671	25,653	24,379	14,414	25,929	36,880	28,319	24,903	29,164	18,680	24,862	29,000	312,863
East St. Louis -----	40,446	35,655	16,622	13,454	19,139	17,741	29,696	16,390	20,158	20,593	16,711	38,478	285,083
Kansas City -----	5,327	583	159	103	596	321	371	708	66	239	199	819	9,491
St. Paul -----	196	269	230	423	41	68	276	97	188	-----	134	468	2,390
Packing houses -----	250,467	213,733	188,452	136,451	194,128	195,045	161,145	152,121	140,694	159,010	233,414	340,394	2,365,054
Serum companies, concentration points and others -----	103,803	82,213	81,027	50,450	83,273	135,951	91,684	59,821	62,894	47,547	77,133	172,830	1,048,608
Totals -----	985,651	842,221	735,298	518,318	724,980	863,843	729,102	640,636	597,455	564,982	765,808	1,142,181	9,110,484

TABLE 4—WHERE AND WHEN IOWA CATTLE WERE MARKETED IN 1922

Stockyards	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	December	Total
Chicago -----	132,342	101,407	112,240	91,701	137,126	107,640	89,654	81,029	80,776	87,100	94,000	123,600	1,238,615
Sioux City -----	12,759	13,612	13,899	12,556	16,007	13,314	9,448	8,639	7,691	7,633	32,705	13,188	161,541
Omaha -----	17,358	17,668	19,156	15,223	23,865	24,325	4,113	22,298	15,457	10,400	10,300	18,700	168,863
St. Joseph -----	2,893	2,856	3,074	2,448	3,686	3,894	2,975	2,806	1,463	1,321	1,795	18,000	31,011
East St. Louis -----	1,144	866	873	463	1,034	620	80	27	122	352	419	310	6,310
Kansas City -----	136	172	412	356	872	494	35	89	109	52	206	468	3,391
St. Paul -----	54	21	41	164	176	248	25	165	215	91	-----	136	1,336
Packing houses -----	1,751	2,157	2,506	1,683	2,502	3,398	4,318	2,799	2,076	1,597	3,008	2,587	30,382
Totals -----	168,437	138,759	152,201	124,593	185,268	153,873	110,608	117,852	107,969	108,546	142,523	160,789	1,671,449

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

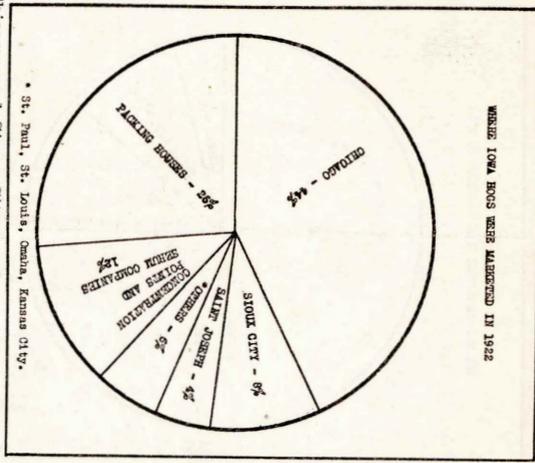


Fig. 2. The Chicago and Sioux City markets received more than one-half of the total number of hogs marketed in 1922. Direct shipments to packing houses handled over one-fourth of the total. Of these eight packing houses which handled 26 per cent of the total number marketed, only three are located outside of Iowa.

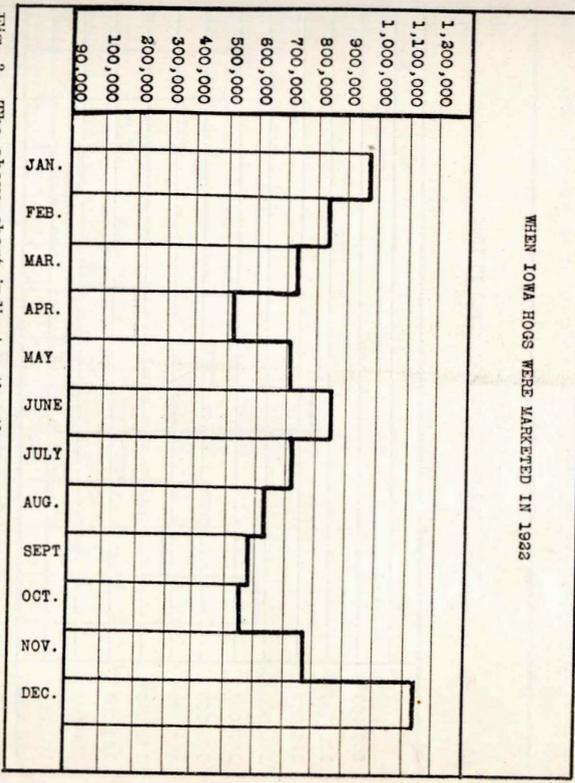


Fig. 3. The above chart indicates the three critical periods of 1922 in the marketing of Iowa hogs. The first is the fairly heavy run in December and January the second is the spring run of early June and the third is the late summer low point. In 1922 April was a month of low shipments of Iowa hogs. In order to equalize the shipments of the hog marketing movement it is necessary for the two high peaks to decline and the points of low marketing to rise. Trends of production and marketing represent an improvement of methods of production on the part of the hog feeder that enable him to carry over his surplus to usual seasons of scarcity.

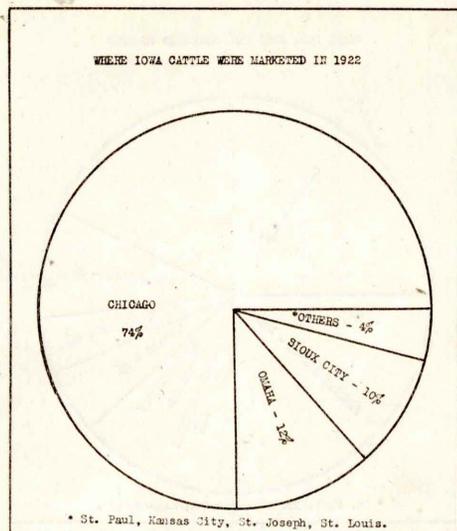


Fig. 4. About 80 per cent of the beef cattle of the United States are raised west of the Mississippi, while about 70 per cent of the beef is consumed east of the Mississippi. Chicago is very favorably located as to the Iowa area of intensive beef production and receives nearly three-fourths of our surplus. The Missouri river markets show favorably in receipts considering their distance from Eastern consumptive centers.

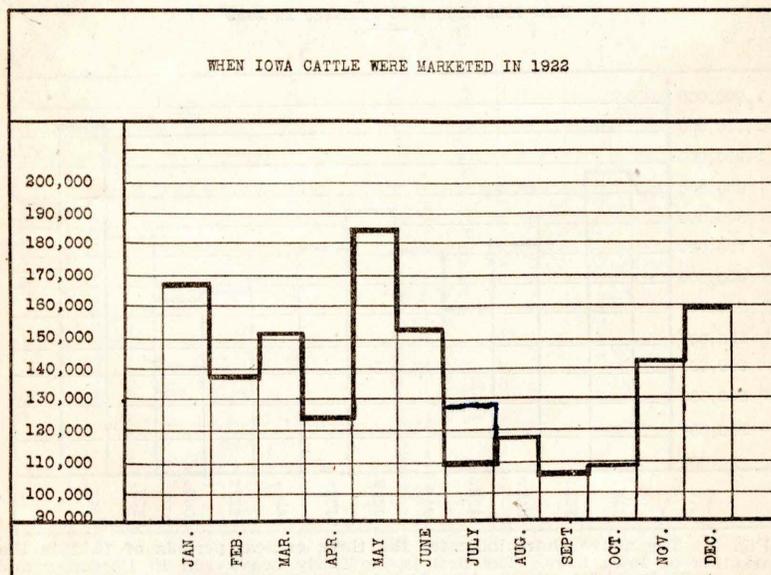


Fig. 5. Iowa cattle do not go to market in a steady stream. The flow varies from month to month and season to season. September and October are usually months of heaviest receipts at the public markets. February and March are ordinarily months of lightest receipts. Iowa cattle moved in largest numbers in May of 1922 and the low peak of the market movement was in the summer season.

TABLE 5—MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK INTO IOWA FROM PUBLIC STOCK YARDS

Months	CATTLE			Dairy		
	Feeding			Dairy		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
January	36,095	25,902	102,491	378	49	323
February	29,531	24,662	45,915	297	44	467
March	29,733	34,220	47,869	1,393	346	575
April	23,290	20,778	20,834	607	453	626
May	21,377	16,472	26,672	153	464	385
June	21,709	19,432	28,444	268	155	458
July	25,466	12,962	43,759	86	122	958
August	51,300	53,957	120,815	210	333	1,238
September	79,160	71,727	153,128	600	464	884
October	77,873	94,126	106,054	445	444	4,786
November	46,742	66,218	94,203	69	346	1,209
December	28,755	27,402	50,527	152	339	677
Total	471,091	467,858	900,711	4,658	3,559	12,651

Months	Sheep			Hogs		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
January	13,334	3,342	6,474	14,595	8,600	3,826
February	5,123	1,689	1,507	12,876	11,074	6,682
March	3,919	1,800	790	23,141	14,174	14,671
April	1,337	993	13	10,362	4,773	11,992
May	3,357	1,793	2,203	11,816	5,473	16,033
June	23,285	9,988	11,175	8,278	3,550	10,342
July	69,409	21,369	25,679	3,948	964	4,043
August	205,319	82,331	57,612	4,278	2,679	5,101
September	159,248	89,827	62,751	7,744	7,969	7,548
October	94,595	56,688	88,733	16,668	5,402	7,447
November	26,322	9,966	29,901	12,609	6,355	15,733
December	11,904	13,196	5,390	7,213	3,916	9,595
Total	617,152	292,982	292,228	133,528	74,929	113,013

Note to Table 5. Reports of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry indicates a record movement of feeder cattle and calves into the corn belt states in 1922, totaling 2,226,000 head during the four months, August to December 1, 1922, as compared with 1,415,000 in the corresponding four months of 1921, or an increase of 57 per cent. For Iowa, this movement, for a corresponding period, was 286,028 in 1921 in comparison with 534,200 in 1922, or an increase of approximately 87 per cent. Iowa received a total of 94,203 feeders in November of 1922 or 27,985 more than in November, 1921. The feeder movement into Iowa in December, 1922, was approximately 84 per cent greater than in December, 1921.

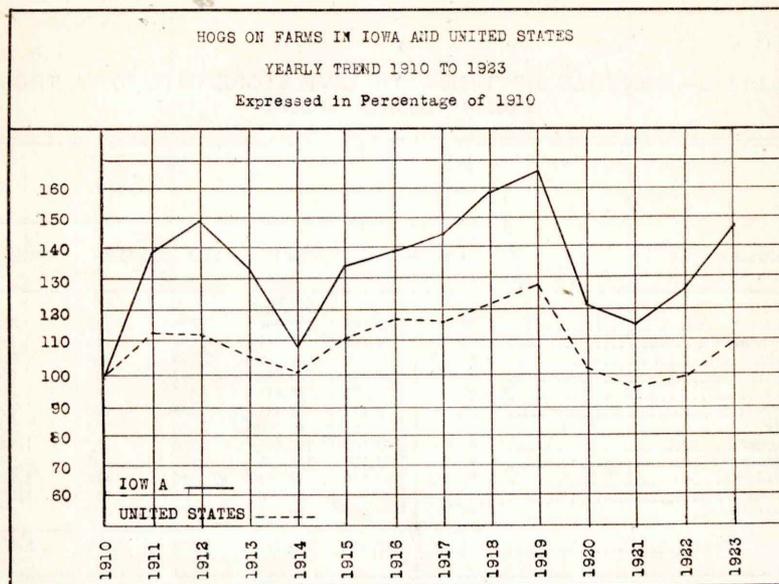


Fig. 6. Hog production both in Iowa and the United States is on the upswing since 1921. There is a close relationship between the trend of hog production in Iowa and for the country as a whole since 1910. This close relationship between the United States and Iowa trends in hog production is probably due to Iowa having between one-sixth and one-seventh of the total hogs of the country.

TABLE 6—HOGS IN IOWA AND IN THE UNITED STATES

January 1	Iowa		United States	
	Number From United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Trend Percentage of 1910	Number From United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Trend Percentage of 1910
1910	6,485,000	100	58,186,000	100
1911	9,055,000	139	65,620,000	113
1912	9,689,000	149	65,410,000	112
1913	8,720,000	134	61,178,000	105
1914	6,976,000	108	58,933,000	101
1915	8,720,000	135	64,618,000	111
1916	9,069,000	139	67,766,000	117
1917	9,370,000	144	67,503,000	116
1918	10,307,000	159	70,978,000	122
1919	10,822,000	167	74,584,000	128
1920	7,864,000	121	59,344,000	102
1921	7,471,000	115	56,097,000	96
1922	8,213,000	127	57,834,000	99
1923	9,615,000	147	63,424,000	109

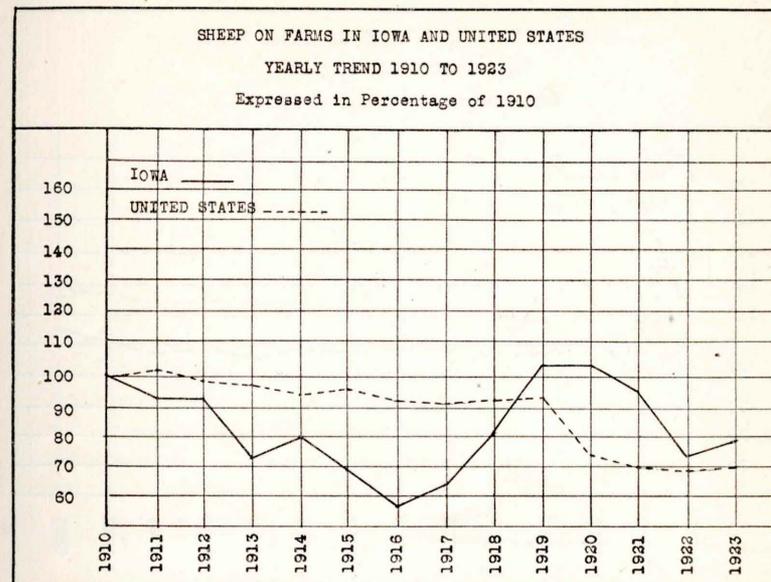


Fig. 7. Sheep production in Iowa is subject to wide fluctuations due to changes in price of wool and sheep shipped in for feeding. The sharp decline in price of wool soon after the war is no doubt largely responsible for the marked falling off in the numbers of sheep in the United States.

TABLE 7—SHEEP IN IOWA AND IN THE UNITED STATES

January 1	Iowa		United States	
	Number From Iowa Weather and Crop Service Annual Farm Census	Trend Percentage of 1910	Number From United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Trend Percentage of 1910
1910	890,000	100	52,448,000	100
1911	833,000	94	53,633,000	102
1912	837,000	94	52,302,000	99
1913	648,000	73	51,482,000	98
1914	712,000	80	49,719,000	95
1915	575,000	69	49,956,000	96
1916	514,000	58	48,625,000	93
1917	567,000	64	47,616,000	91
1918	722,000	81	48,603,000	93
1919	927,000	104	48,866,000	94
1920	926,000	104	39,025,000	74
1921	854,000	96	37,452,000	70
1922	657,000	74	36,327,000	69
1923	703,000*	79	37,209,000	70

*Estimate based on percentage change over last year of United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimate January 1, 1923.

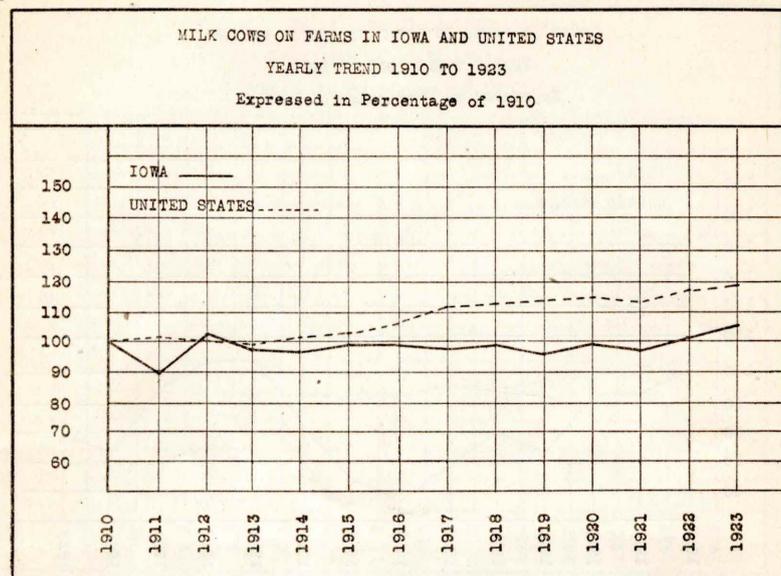


Fig. 8. The production of milk cows in Iowa has not kept up with the trend for the United States. However, since 1921 the production of milk cows in Iowa has shown a more marked increase than for the country as a whole.

TABLE 8—MILK COWS IN IOWA AND IN THE UNITED STATES

January 1	Iowa		United States	
	Number From Iowa Weather and Crop Service Annual Farm Census	Trend Percentage of 1910	Number From United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Trend Percentage of 1910
1910	1,108,000	100	20,625,000	100
1911	1,004,000	90	20,823,000	102
1912	1,139,000	103	20,699,000	100
1913	1,085,000	98	20,497,000	99
1914	1,074,000	97	20,737,000	101
1915	1,100,000	99	21,262,000	103
1916	1,094,000	99	22,108,000	107
1917	1,085,000	98	22,894,000	112
1918	1,100,000	99	23,310,000	113
1919	1,060,000	96	23,475,000	114
1920	1,093,000	99	23,722,000	115
1921	1,079,000	97	23,594,000	114
1922	1,123,000	101	24,082,000	117
1923	1,168,000*	105	24,429,000	119

*Estimate based on percentage change over last year of United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimate January 1, 1923.

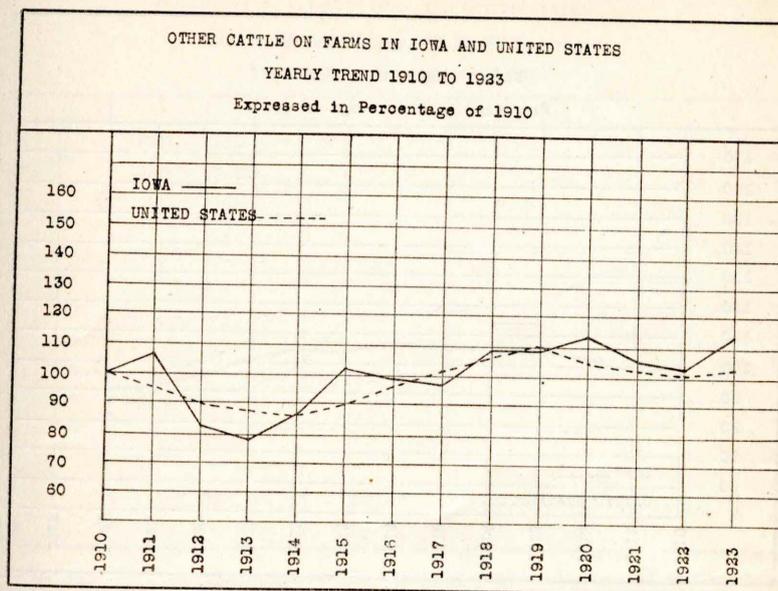


Fig. 9. The trend of production since 1910 of other cattle for the United States is practically the Iowa trend smoothed out. The Iowa fluctuations from year to year are probably caused by the varying number of cattle shipped into the state for feeding purposes. There is a 11 per cent increase in Iowa from 1922 to 1923 while the United States increase is only one per cent.

TABLE 9—OTHER CATTLE IN IOWA AND IN THE UNITED STATES

January 1	Iowa		United States	
	Number From Iowa Weather and Crop Service Annual Farm Census	Trend Percentage of 1910	Number From United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Trend Percentage of 1910
1910	3,042,000†	100	41,178,000	100
1911	3,025,000	99	39,679,000	96
1912	2,516,000	83	37,260,000	90
1913	2,404,000	79	36,030,000	88
1914	2,643,000	87	35,855,000	87
1915	3,089,000	101	37,067,000	90
1916	3,027,000	99	39,812,000	97
1917	2,998,000	98	41,689,000	102
1918	3,332,000	109	44,112,000	107
1919	3,311,000	109	45,088,000	110
1920	3,455,000	114	43,398,000	105
1921	3,201,000	106	41,993,000	103
1922	3,126,000	103	41,550,000	101
1923	3,470,000*	114	41,923,000	103

†1910 United States Census figures for Iowa.

*Estimate based on percentage change over last year of United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimate January 1, 1923.

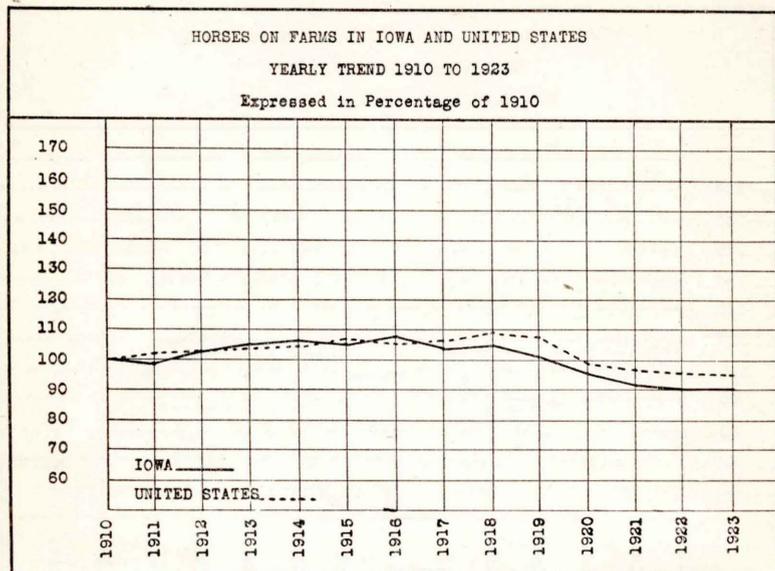


Fig. 10. The trend of horse production has been steadily downward the past few years. The downward tendency in Iowa began in 1917 while for the United States it started about 3 years later. The trend has gone lower for Iowa than for the United States. In the judgment of many careful observers it is now time to think about raising more colts. Our correspondents show less than one colt born to every two farms during 1922.

TABLE 10—HORSES IN IOWA AND THE UNITED STATES

January 1	Iowa		United States	
	Number From Iowa Weather and Crop Service Annual Farm Census	Trend Percentage of 1910	Number From United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Trend Percentage of 1910
1910	1,322,000	100	19,833,000	100
1911	1,312,000	99	20,277,000	102
1912	1,360,000	103	20,509,000	103
1913	1,390,000	105	20,567,000	104
1914	1,427,000	107	20,962,000	105
1915	1,398,000	106	21,195,000	107
1916	1,434,000	108	21,159,000	106
1917	1,372,000	104	21,210,000	107
1918	1,395,000	105	21,555,000	109
1919	1,347,000	102	21,482,000	108
1920	1,271,000	96	19,766,000	99
1921	1,214,000	92	19,208,000	97
1922	1,188,000	90	19,056,000	96
1923*	1,188,000	90	18,853,000	95

*Estimate based on percentage change over last year of United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimate January 1, 1923.

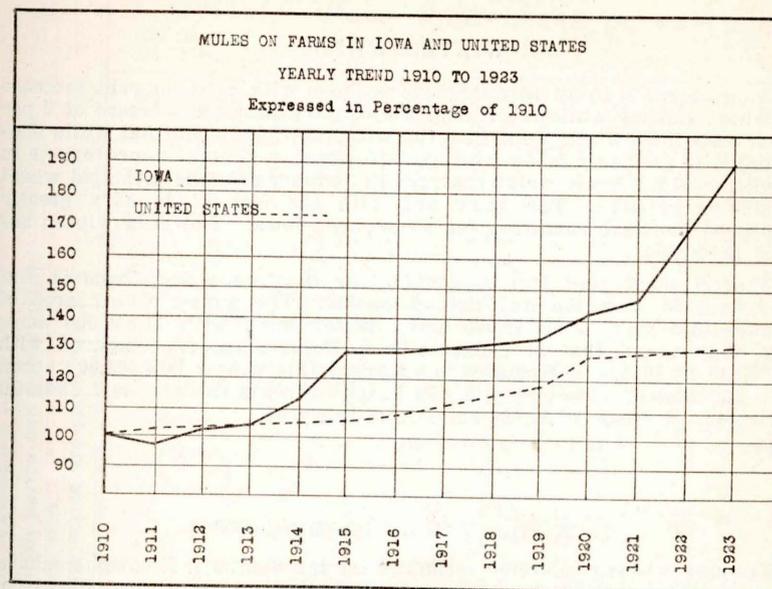


Fig. 11. Mule production in Iowa has been rapidly increasing the past few years. The increase in mules over the United States has been steadily and definitely upward since 1910.

TABLE 11—MULES IN IOWA AND IN THE UNITED STATES

January 1	Iowa		United States	
	Number From Iowa Weather and Crop Service Annual Farm Census	Trend Percentage of 1910	Number From United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Trend Percentage of 1910
1910	52,000	100	4,210,000	100
1911	51,000	98	4,362,000	102
1912	53,000	102	4,362,000	103
1913	54,000	104	4,386,000	104
1914	59,000	113	4,449,000	105
1915	67,000	129	4,479,000	106
1916	67,000	129	4,593,000	109
1917	68,000	130	4,723,000	112
1918	69,000	132	4,873,000	116
1919	70,000	134	4,954,000	118
1920	74,000	142	5,427,000	128
1921	77,000	147	5,455,000	129
1922	88,000	169	5,467,000	130
1923	99,000*	190	5,506,000	131

*Estimate based on percentage change over last year of United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimate January 1, 1923.

ESTIMATED PRICE PER HEAD OF VARIOUS KINDS OF LIVE STOCK, JANUARY 1, 1923

Districts	Horses		Mules		Milk Cows		Other Cattle			Sheep			Swine	
	Under 1 year old	1 and under 2 years old and over	Under 1 year old	1 and under 2 years old and over	Including heifers 1 year old or over	2 years old	1 and under 2 years old	Lambs	Ewes 1 year old and over	Wethers 1 year old and over	Rams	Average all ages		
Northwest	\$ 31.70	\$ 52.00	\$ 30.54	\$ 59.40	\$ 62.60	\$ 108.00	\$ 47.40	\$ 9.42	\$ 9.72	\$ 10.00	\$ 12.95	\$ 13.67		
North Central	30.20	45.00	30.52	54.20	55.10	87.20	46.00	9.53	7.90	7.90	11.53	12.34		
Northeast	31.50	49.00	33.80	61.00	52.60	102.00	40.80	8.52	8.02	8.02	10.90	13.65		
West Central	34.50	50.10	40.00	58.40	62.00	100.00	49.80	9.20	8.43	10.00	11.80	13.55		
Central	34.30	57.10	42.00	63.10	66.00	103.00	61.60	8.58	8.40	8.20	12.40	13.70		
East Central	35.00	54.40	41.60	66.40	61.20	112.00	49.25	8.30	8.68	8.68	12.85	13.40		
Southwest	29.00	44.20	34.00	55.00	57.10	105.00	50.00	8.30	7.62	7.20	11.50	10.60		
South Central	30.10	43.70	36.60	52.80	56.10	84.80	51.45	8.50	8.70	8.10	11.75	12.10		
Southeast	33.40	47.80	40.80	58.20	55.00	95.00	51.90	7.70	8.81	8.12	13.65	13.60		
State, 1923	\$ 32.30	\$ 48.60	\$ 39.10	\$ 58.00	\$ 58.60	\$ 97.80	\$ 51.10	\$ 8.50	\$ 8.90	\$ 8.30	\$ 12.30	\$ 13.10		
Year ago or 1922	30.00	46.00	37.00	56.00	53.00	97.00	42.00	5.50	5.20	5.40	9.50	11.00		
Two years ago or 1921	25.00	53.00	50.00	73.00	63.00	125.00	50.00	6.40	6.90	6.70	12.80	14.50		
Three years ago or 1920	37.00	58.00	37.00	85.00	88.00	139.00	47.00	10.00	12.90	11.60	21.00	21.80		
Four years ago or 1919	41.00	64.00	53.00	80.00	89.00	130.00	51.00	11.00	13.60	13.60	23.00	27.50		
Five years ago or 1918	46.00	72.00	55.00	82.00	86.00	133.00	42.50	11.00	15.00	14.00	20.00	25.65		
Six years ago or 1917	48.00	74.00	55.00	82.00	86.00	133.00	42.50	7.60	9.20	8.90	14.50	14.70		
Seven years ago or 1916	47.00	73.00	53.00	79.00	83.00	126.00	37.00	5.20	6.70	6.40	10.20	9.30		

TABLE 13—UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK REPORT
January 1, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, from reports of its correspondents and agents, makes the following estimates of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States (1922 figures revised):

Farm Animals	Per Cent of Preceding Year	Numbers		Values	
		Total Number	Per Head	Aggregate	
Horses	Jan. 1, 1920	96.3	19,766,000	\$ 96.51	\$1,907,646,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	97.2	19,208,000	84.31	1,619,423,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	99.2	19,056,000	70.54	1,344,136,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	98.9	18,853,000	69.75	1,314,956,000
Mules	Jan. 1, 1920	101.8	5,427,000	148.42	805,495,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	100.5	5,455,000	116.09	636,568,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	100.2	5,467,000	88.09	481,578,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	100.7	5,506,000	85.86	472,735,000
Milk Cows	Jan. 1, 1920	100.6	23,722,000	35.86	2,036,750,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	99.5	23,594,000	64.22	1,515,249,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	102.1	24,082,000	50.98	1,227,703,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	101.4	24,429,000	50.83	1,241,673,000
Other Cattle	Jan. 1, 1920	99.3	43,398,000	43.21	1,875,043,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	96.8	41,993,000	31.36	1,316,727,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	98.9	41,550,000	23.80	988,700,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	100.9	41,923,000	25.67	1,076,254,000
Sheep	Jan. 1, 1920	96.4	39,025,000	10.47	408,588,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	96.0	37,452,000	6.30	235,855,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	97.0	36,327,000	4.80	174,545,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	102.4	37,209,000	7.50	278,939,000
Swine	Jan. 1, 1920	96.2	59,344,000	19.07	1,131,674,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	94.5	56,097,000	12.97	727,380,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	103.1	57,834,000	10.07	582,448,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	109.7	63,424,000	11.46	726,699,000

N. B. The number NOT on farms, i. e., in cities and villages, is not estimated yearly, but their number in 1920 as reported by the census was: Horses, 1,705,611; mules, 378,250; cattle, 2,111,527; sheep, 450,042; swine, 2,638,389.

Following changes in farm animals compared with January 1, 1922, are indicated:

In actual numbers, horses decreased 203,000; mules increased 39,000; milk cows increased 347,000; other cattle increased 373,000; sheep increased 832,000; and swine increased 5,590,000 from January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1923.

In total value, horses decreased \$29,180,000; mules decreased \$8,843,000; milk cows increased \$13,970,000; other cattle increased \$87,494,000; sheep increased \$104,394,000; and swine increased \$144,251,000, from January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1923.

The total value on January 1, 1923, of all animals enumerated above was \$5,111,256,000 as compared with \$4,799,170,000 on January 1, 1922, an increase of \$312,086,000 or 6.5 per cent. On January 1, 1921, the total value was \$6,051,202,000, and on January 1, 1920, \$8,165,194,000.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

An increase of 80 per cent in the price of a bushel of corn in Iowa December 1, 1922, as compared with December 1, 1921, makes everyone in the state feel better. It looks as though before long, Iowa farmers would receive at least the cost of production for their crops.

Dark days may come again, as they have in the past, and when they do we will want to turn to the records, find out what brought about the improved conditions and try to reproduce them. One thing we would find would be that in 1922 the United States produced 2,890,712,000 bushels of corn, worth December 1, \$1,900,287,000 compared with 3,068,569,000 bushels worth \$1,297,213,000 in 1921. In other words, a decreased production of 177,857,000 bushels combined with other economic factors put \$603,074,000 more in the pockets of the farmers. Of course, decreased production might be carried too far, but so long as the price is below the cost of production, there is no danger.

For a study of this kind the "records" that are most useful are called "statistics." The first great source of statistics we think of is the Government Census, taken once in ten years, but this could tell us nothing about the production, prices and other factors in the gloomy period through which we have just passed.

Value of Accurate Statistics

Recognizing the value of annual statistics, many states now require the assessors to make a farm census of this kind. Iowa began this work in dead earnest in 1909, though some attempts had been made early in the '90's. Kansas and some others have done this for a much longer period.

Accurate assessors' statistics are very valuable as a basis for early estimates of crops by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We have ever been at the dividing of the road, not knowing whether to increase or decrease corn or wheat or oats or hay acreage, or go in strong for hogs and cattle, or leave out most of the live stock and sell grain for awhile? Well, the best possible source of information is the Government crop and live stock reports, which are yours for the asking, or reading of the newspapers, just as soon as they are available to anyone else in the world. Before the day of Government and State crop reports, "big business" had a tremendous advantage by collecting and pooling their own crop reports and circulating only so much information as was to their advantage. The only possible chance the farmer has for equal information with the packers and boards of trade is to help get accurate Government and State statistics.

Refusal of the farmer to report to the assessor will not prevent "big business" from getting information for its own use, but may greatly hinder the State and Government Services in their efforts to give the farmer an equal chance.

Assessors' statistics are a permanent record for the use of legislators, leaders of farm organizations and individual farmers. Without such records or statistics, wrong policies are about as likely as right ones. Prompt action will save much of the assessor's time and expense.

The average yield of corn per acre in the United States varies from 14.8 bushels in Florida to 47.0 bushels in Connecticut. The average for the entire country for the past ten years is 27.1 bushels per acre.

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charles F. Sarle, Agricultural Statistician

Leslie M. Carl, Live Stock Statistician

In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

A. R. Corey, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

March 1, 1923

(No Bulletin Issued February 1.)

CONTENTS

Farm stocks and prices of grain, March 1, and shipments out of the county where raised, for Iowa and the United States.

Average land values and cash rents in Iowa.

Grain stocks and shipments by counties.

Crop estimates and the farmer.

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The State of Iowa
Des Moines, Iowa

CROP SUMMARY, MARCH 1, 1923

Seven per cent less corn on Iowa farms March 1, than a year ago is shown by the report of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics in co-operation with the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, while in the United States there is 17 per cent less corn. The amount of oats on Iowa farms is 27 per cent more than a year ago, while for the United States it is 9 per cent less than a year ago.

It is estimated that there are about 3½ million bushels of wheat on Iowa farms March 1, compared with about 2 millions a year ago. For the United States there is 17 per cent more wheat on farms than a year ago.

This report indicated that 200,435,000 bushels or 44 per cent of last year's corn crop is on Iowa farms March 1, 1923. A year ago 50 per cent of the 1921 crop was on hand. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the 1922 crop of corn has been and will be shipped out, compared with 33 per cent a year ago. About 97 per cent of the 1922 crop is of merchantable quality compared with 95 per cent a year ago.

The supply of last year's oat crop on Iowa farms March 1, is 89,140,000 bushels, or 40 per cent of the total crop while a year ago 69,881,000 bushels were on farms, or 43 per cent of the 1921 crop. It is estimated that 41 per cent of last year's crop has been or will be shipped out compared with 40 per cent a year ago.

The amount of last year's wheat crop on Iowa farms is 3,542,000 bushels or 21 per cent, a year ago 1,889,000 bushels or 19 per cent was on farms. About 68 per cent of the wheat produced in Iowa last year has been and will be shipped out compared with 65 per cent a year ago.

Farm holdings of barley, March 1, totaled 1,065,000 bushels or 25 per cent of the 1922 crop. About 35 per cent of last year's barley crop has been and will be shipped out.

The indications are that the large increase of hogs over last spring will take care of a large part of the corn now on farms. There is every reason to believe that there will be 50 per cent more hogs on Iowa farms this summer than two years ago, or the summer of 1921. Many thinking farmers are asking if the demand for pork on the part of the working man will be able to take care of all this greatly increased supply of hogs and still keep the price above the cost of production. It is a vital question for the Iowa farmer.

COMPARISON WITH THE PRE-WAR NORMAL

In 1922 approximately 2,891 million bushels of corn was produced in the United States, which is 173 million bushels greater than the pre-war average (10 years 1906-1915) of 2,718 million. The increase in Iowa is over two-thirds of the United States increase or 117 million bushels of corn.

On farms in the United States, March 1, 1923, there is only 50 million more bushels of corn than the pre-war average of 1,037 million bushels, while in Iowa alone there is 63 million more bushels than the pre-war average of 137 million bushels which even at that is 7% less than last year.

The increase in production of oats in Iowa in 1922 over the pre-war average is 67 million bushels or 60% of the United States increase of 106 million bushels for the same period. The increase in the amount of oats on farms March 1, 1923 is relatively much greater in Iowa than the United States as a whole.

The increased production of wheat in the United States for 1921 and 1922 as compared with a pre-war average is not apparently reflected in the March 1, 1923, farm stocks.

TABLE 1—CROP SUMMARY, MARCH 1, 1923

	IOWA			UNITED STATES		
	Pre-War Average 1906-1915 Crops	1922	1923	Pre-War Average 1906-1915 Crops	1922	1923
Corn:						
Production of crop previous year—Bushels.....	338,000,000	430,500,000	455,535,000	2,718,000,000	3,068,569,000	2,891,000,000
On farms March 1—						
Bushels.....	137,000,000	215,250,000	200,435,000	1,037,000,000	1,305,559,000	1,087,412,000
Per cent of crop.....	41	50	44	38	42.6	37.6
Has been or will be shipped out of county—						
Bushels.....	92,000,000	142,065,000	136,680,000	565,000,000	580,000,000	515,236,000
Per cent of crop.....	27	33	30	21	19.2	17.8
Price to producers, March 1, cents per bushel.....		47	62		54.8	74.3
Oats:						
Production of crop previous year—Bushels.....	156,000,000	164,810,000	222,851,000	1,166,000,000	1,073,341,000	1,215,000,000
On farms March 1—						
Bushels.....	63,000,000	70,881,000	89,140,000	412,000,000	411,834,000	421,511,000
Per cent of crop.....	40	43	40	35	38.1	34.7
Has been or will be shipped out of county—						
Bushels.....	65,000,000	65,696,000	91,308,000	328,000,000	311,641,000	304,568,000
Per cent of crop.....	42	40	41	28	28.9	25.1
Price to producers, March 1, cents per bushel.....		30	38		36.6	43.1
Wheat:						
Production of crop previous year—Bushels.....	11,800,000	9,944,000	16,867,000	741,000,000	815,905,000	856,000,000
On farms March 1—						
Bushels.....	3,384,000	1,689,000	3,542,000	167,000,000	134,255,000	133,134,000
Per cent of crop.....	29	19	21	23	16.5	17.9
Has been or will be shipped out of county—						
Bushels.....	6,391,000	6,468,000	1,470,000	446,000,000	502,897,000	574,452,000
Per cent of crop.....	54	66	68	60	61.7	67.1
Price to producers, March 1, cents per bushel.....		112	99		116.9	106.1

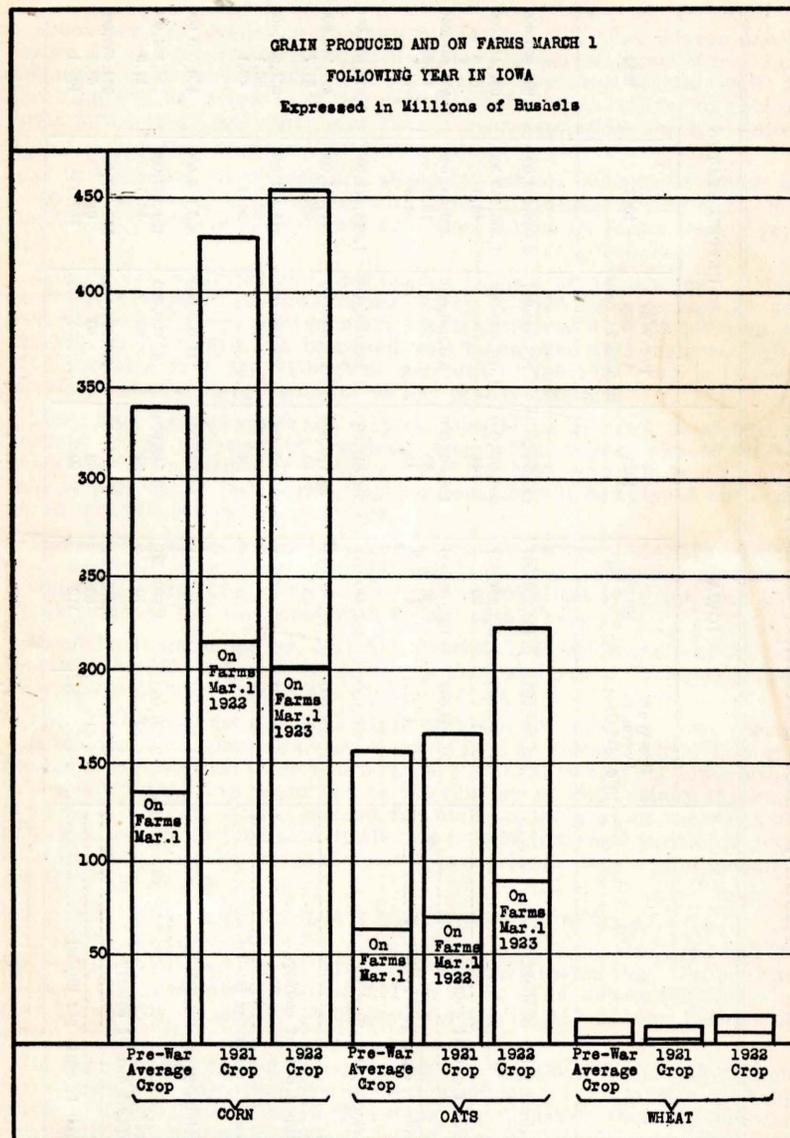


Fig. I. The production of corn, oats and wheat in Iowa for 1922 is larger than for 1921 or for a pre-war average of the ten crop years of 1906-1915. The amount of corn in Iowa on farms March 1, 1923, is less than last year, but still far above the pre-war average. The amount of oats on farms March 1 is considerably above both last year and the pre-war average. The total production of corn in Iowa is about double the amount of oats and many times that of wheat.

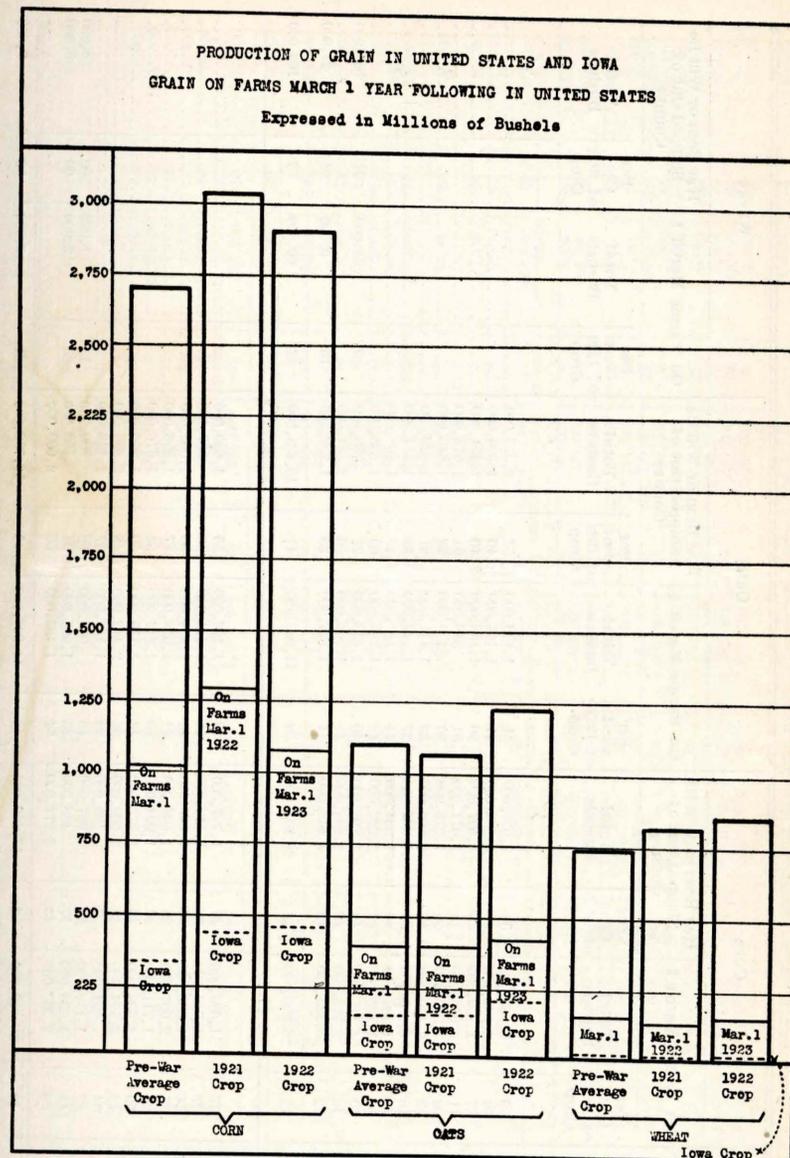


Fig. II. The production of corn in the United States for 1922 is less than for 1921 but considerably above the pre-war average of the ten crop years of 1906-1915. The production of oats and wheat for 1922 is more than for either 1921 or the pre-war average. The amount of corn in the United States on farms March 1, 1923, is much less than last year and only slightly above the pre-war average. The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1923, is only slightly above last year and the pre-war average. Although the amount of wheat in the United States on farms March 1, 1923, is larger than last year it is slightly less than the pre-war average. The dotted lines indicate that part of the United States total crop that is produced in Iowa.

ESTIMATED FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN, MARCH 1, AND SHIPMENTS OUT OF COUNTY

Districts and Counties	Corn				Oats				Wheat			
	On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County		On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County		On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County	
	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels
Northwest												
Buena Vista	38	2,169,000	50	2,970,000	31	1,128,000	57	2,075,000				
Cherokee	40	2,184,000	41	2,239,000	41	1,164,000	46	1,305,000				
Clay	37	1,760,000	38	1,807,000	36	1,153,000	46	1,474,000				
Dickinson	41	976,000	45	1,071,000	31	548,000	61	1,078,000				
Emmet	40	1,020,000	50	1,275,000	36	779,000	58	1,245,000				
Lyon	43	2,420,000	42	2,366,000	36	1,411,000	51	1,909,000				
O'Brien	40	2,080,000	32	1,664,000	37	1,342,000	39	1,414,000				
Osceola	41	1,427,000	44	1,531,000	44	1,182,000	45	1,209,000				
Palo Alto	39	1,845,000	47	2,225,000	42	1,285,000	60	1,836,000				
Plymouth	50	4,116,000	40	3,253,000	40	1,438,000	21	755,000	29	51,000	82	142,000
Pocahontas	46	2,774,000	48	2,894,000	41	1,704,000	56	2,341,000				
Stoux	42	3,535,000	43	3,618,000	41	1,837,000	38	1,702,000				
For District	42	26,306,000	43	26,951,000	38	14,965,000	47	18,433,000	27	60,000	73	163,000
North Central												
Butler	37	1,663,000	40	1,797,000	38	1,126,000	55	1,630,000				
Cerro Gordo	37	1,748,000	30	1,418,000	41	1,244,000	20	607,000				
Floyd	44	1,362,000	34	1,053,000	42	1,394,000	50	1,660,000				
Franklin	37	2,007,000	35	1,898,000	42	1,658,000	47	1,856,000				
Hancock	36	1,711,000	46	1,901,000	40	1,242,000	54	1,676,000				
Humboldt	50	2,303,000	45	2,072,000	43	1,115,000	50	1,296,000				
Kossuth	42	3,594,000	43	3,680,000	36	2,442,000	48	3,256,000				
Mitchell	34	962,000	7	198,000	39	1,183,000	37	1,123,000				
Winnebago	37	1,119,000	30	907,000	45	958,000	38	809,000	15	1,000	60	4,000
Worth	41	1,033,000	17	428,000	46	1,023,000	34	756,000	25	2,000	60	5,000
Wright	39	2,063,000	43	2,274,000	34	1,482,000	55	2,090,000				
For District	40	19,565,000	36	17,626,000	40	14,867,000	45	16,759,000	21	3,000	60	9,000

ESTIMATED FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN, MARCH 1, AND SHIPMENTS OUT OF COUNTY—Continued.

Northeast												
Allamakee	39	965,000			52	725,000	9	125,000	35	17,000	42	21,000
Black Hawk	45	2,157,000	37	1,774,000	43	1,258,000	59	1,726,000	20	2,000	30	3,000
Bremer	41	1,255,000	21	643,000	44	1,104,000	34	853,000				
Buchanan	46	2,070,000	25	1,125,000	38	936,000	41	1,010,000				
Chickasaw	38	942,000	14	347,000	44	1,164,000	30	794,000	25	1,000	32	1,000
Clayton	32	1,348,000			39	1,218,000	14	437,000	29	22,000	39	31,000
Delaware	36	1,310,000	9	328,000	43	892,000	17	353,000	22	1,000	30	1,000
Dubuque	32	993,000			41	891,000	7	152,000	24	7,000	27	8,000
Fayette	42	2,017,000	5	240,000	41	1,199,000	18	526,000	18	3,000	49	8,000
Howard	38	815,000	6	129,000	42	1,025,000	20	488,000				
Winneshiek	39	1,343,000	2	69,000	38	1,184,000	9	280,000	32	14,000	40	17,000
For District	39	15,215,000	16	4,655,000	42	11,596,000	24	6,744,000	29	67,000	39	90,000
West Central												
Audubon	58	2,344,000	20	808,000	49	631,000	27	348,000	27	14,000	41	21,000
Calhoun	44	3,126,000	40	2,843,000	36	1,477,000	64	2,626,000				
Carroll	34	1,882,000	41	2,269,000	38	711,000	38	966,000	9	3,000	41	14,000
Crawford	44	2,341,000	22	1,170,000	36	776,000	21	453,000	12	27,000	68	153,000
Greene	55	3,850,000	49	3,430,000	56	1,835,000	58	1,900,000	25	2,000	79	6,000
Guthrie	40	1,971,000	31	1,528,000	36	786,000	38	829,000	11	10,000	58	52,000
Harrison	42	3,110,000	45	3,332,000	34	447,000	33	434,000	15	130,000	76	656,000
Ida	42	1,671,000	30	1,193,000	34	664,000	25	488,000				
Monona	44	2,391,000	30	1,630,000	34	423,000	19	239,000				
Sac	47	3,046,000	40	2,592,000	41	1,234,000	45	1,355,000	19	176,000	85	695,000
Shelby	44	2,327,000	27	1,428,000	41	797,000	20	360,000	15	11,000	61	46,000
Woodbury	42	2,621,000	40	2,496,000	35	665,000	33	627,000	20	91,000	73	332,000
For District	45	30,680,000	36	24,719,000	39	10,391,000	40	10,625,000	17	464,000	72	1,975,000
Central												
Boone	46	2,751,000	48	2,870,000	33	1,001,000	58	1,760,000	14	3,000	68	15,000
Dallas	49	3,097,000	32	2,023,000	41	1,044,000	50	1,273,000	24	166,000	73	504,000
Grundy	48	2,472,000	45	2,318,000	36	1,233,000	52	1,789,000				
Hamilton	52	3,569,000	49	3,363,000	50	2,037,000	64	2,607,000	30	2,000	65	5,000
Hardin	46	2,894,000	42	2,643,000	40	1,527,000	58	2,214,000	20	1,000	70	3,000
Jasper	49	3,577,000	26	1,898,000	42	1,229,000	60	1,755,000	25	40,000	80	128,000
Marshall	52	3,129,000	20	1,204,000	51	1,561,000	48	1,469,000	18	7,000	65	26,000
Polk	45	2,292,000	45	2,242,000	44	808,000	59	1,204,000	20	136,000	72	485,000
Poweshiek	49	2,579,000	36	1,895,000	40	889,000	63	1,400,000	25	6,000	65	15,000
Story	49	3,361,000	44	3,018,000	38	1,468,000	57	2,202,000	15	3,000	78	16,000
Tama	48	3,144,000	42	2,751,000	45	1,386,000	36	1,109,000	26	17,000	51	34,000
Webster	49	3,516,000	42	2,914,000	42	2,031,000	61	2,950,000	35	5,000	80	12,000
For District	49	36,381,000	39	29,139,000	42	16,309,000	56	21,732,000	22	386,000	72	1,243,000

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

ESTIMATED FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN, MARCH 1, AND SHIPMENTS OUT OF COUNTY—Continued.

Districts and Counties	Corn				Oats				Wheat				
	On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County		On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County		On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County		
	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1922 Crop	Total Bushels	
East Central													
Benton.....	43	2,950,000	49	3,361,000	44	1,719,000	55	2,148,000	20	7,000	68	25,000	
Cedar.....	44	2,244,000	9	450,000	43	1,011,000	26	611,000	21	22,000	59	62,000	
Clinton.....	43	2,149,000	29	1,449,000	38	745,000	33	647,000	25	28,000	69	77,000	
Iowa.....	44	1,980,000	12	540,000	43	705,000	30	492,000	20	13,000	65	42,000	
Jackson.....	46	1,362,000			47	674,000	4	57,000	28	14,000	34	17,000	
Jackson.....	42	1,895,000	9	406,000	44	905,000	27	558,000	25	2,000	51	35,000	
Jones.....	42	1,659,000			47	808,000	11	189,000	29	3,000	50	4,000	
Linn.....	41	2,363,000	15	828,000	35	656,000	38	1,087,000	15	40,000	58	8,000	
Muscatine.....	44	1,485,000	31	1,046,000	44	440,000	34	340,000	22	40,000	66	120,000	
Scott.....	40	1,478,000	10	369,000	42	608,000	15	215,000	22	120,000	60	326,000	
For District.....	43	19,465,000	22	8,468,000	42	8,564,000	31	6,292,000	22	266,000	60	716,000	
Southwest													
Adair.....	43	1,753,000	43	1,752,000	34	643,000	52	983,000	22	30,000	61	83,000	
Adams.....	44	1,406,000	18	575,000	42	428,000	34	347,000	25	64,000	70	179,000	
Cass.....	47	2,189,000	31	1,540,000	38	705,000	38	705,000	20	97,000	72	350,000	
Frederick.....	44	2,874,000	34	2,079,000	48	1,680,000	18	96,000	22	117,000	68	381,000	
Frederick.....	49	2,623,000	37	1,829,000	46	929,000	27	176,000	19	107,000	71	400,000	
Montgomery.....	45	1,664,000	35	1,294,000	28	242,000	10	188,000	19	108,000	61	247,000	
Page.....	48	2,688,000	20	1,086,000	24	142,000	16	12,000	19	151,000	64	37,000	
Pottawattamie.....	46	4,202,000	23	2,101,000	35	595,000	22	376,000	25	179,000	58	416,000	
Taylor.....	41	1,773,000	17	785,000	42	515,000	31	380,000	19	185,000	72	513,000	
For District.....	46	20,769,000	28	12,941,000	36	3,732,000	31	3,213,000	20	988,000	66	3,186,000	

ESTIMATED FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN, MARCH 1, AND SHIPMENTS OUT OF COUNTY—Continued.

South Central														
Appanoose.....	48	827,000			35	235,000	16	107,000	20	18,000	69	60,000		
Clarke.....	45	1,045,000	6	139,000	39	407,000	30	313,000	20	24,000	79	88,000		
Decatur.....	46	1,294,000	21	591,000	31	270,000	24	269,000	23	76,000	65	216,000		
Lucas.....	38	857,000	4	90,000	32	238,000	19	138,000	19	38,000	66	133,000		
Madison.....	56	2,360,000	16	674,000	38	372,000	35	343,000	19	129,000	77	523,000		
Marion.....	48	1,985,000	10	414,000	36	491,000	31	423,000	21	111,000	61	322,000		
Monroe.....	48	950,000			25	118,000	7	84,000	20	38,000	60	115,000		
Ringgold.....	39	1,525,000	28	1,065,000	36	356,000	51	505,000	25	23,000	72	68,000		
Union.....	46	1,384,000	44	1,323,000	41	401,000	41	470,000	24	17,000	70	49,000		
Warren.....	44	1,720,000	12	469,000	34	404,000	26	308,000	20	156,000	70	544,000		
Wayne.....	50	1,312,000	23	603,000	48	538,000	25	280,000	23	25,000	62	67,000		
For District.....	46	15,259,000	18	5,398,000	36	3,825,000	30	3,130,000	21	655,000	69	2,185,000		
Southeast														
Davis.....	47	1,168,000	5	124,000	41	214,000	19	99,000	27	37,000	67	78,000		
Des Moines.....	45	1,462,000	32	1,040,000	36	376,000	53	553,000	24	108,000	76	341,000		
Henry.....	46	1,691,000	36	1,323,000	30	319,000	50	532,000	26	23,000	65	58,000		
Jefferson.....	51	1,391,000	14	382,000	37	311,000	27	227,000	28	42,000	50	76,000		
Keokuk.....	40	1,710,000	26	1,112,000	33	636,000	33	677,000	24	28,000	60	69,000		
Lee.....	38	979,000	15	336,000	31	185,000	32	179,000	23	100,000	65	282,000		
Louisia.....	49	1,837,000	8	300,000	29	214,000	25	184,000	25	108,000	79	338,000		
Madaska.....	49	2,463,000	14	712,000	54	1,108,000	38	780,000	22	57,000	67	173,000		
Van Buren.....	46	1,012,000	12	294,000	56	351,000	26	168,000	21	47,000	76	171,000		
Wapello.....	41	991,000	21	508,000	31	218,000	28	197,000	24	88,000	79	290,000		
Washington.....	43	2,061,000	13	622,000	51	959,000	45	846,000	31	15,000	57	27,000		
For District.....	45	16,795,000	18	6,773,000	40	4,891,000	37	4,446,000	24	683,000	69	1,903,000		
State.....	44	200,435,000	30	136,660,000	40	89,140,000	41	91,363,000	21	3,542,000	68	11,470,000		

LAND VALUES AND CASH RENTS IN IOWA

What is the value of land in Iowa is a question that is frequently asked, but not easily answered. Many persons consider the price at which farms are selling in a neighborhood as the value of land for that section; differences in improvements, fertility and drainage of the individual farm causes some variation, of course. There are others who think of the value as based on the earning power of that land. In other words the earnings are capitalized at a fair interest rate. If we capitalize the average cash rent for farms, 1923 of \$7.25 per acre at five per cent the value would be \$145; if it is figured at four per cent the resulting value would be \$181 per acre. The value as reported by our correspondents for such farms is \$171.

It is probable that our correspondents have both ways of looking at the value of land. The value which they report when averaged together for a year such as 1923 would result in a figure that is perhaps higher than what the land will actually earn on the average and lower than what some farms are actually selling.

The real significance of these figures is undoubtedly in the expression of relative values or trend from year to year by practically the same group of correspondents.

The 1921 value is about 50 per cent above the 1916 value, while 1923 figures show only about 20 per cent of the 1916 value.

The following table gives the reported value and percentage change as compared with 1916:

AVERAGE LAND VALUES IN IOWA

	1916		1921		1922		1923	
	Value	Per Cent	Value	Per Cent of 1916 Value	Value	Per Cent of 1916 Value	Value	Per Cent of 1916 Value
Average value per acre of poor plow lands.....	\$101	100	\$145	144	\$119	118	\$115	114
Good plow lands.....	156	100	223	157	193	124	181	116
All plow lands.....	135	100	200	148	163	121	153	113
All farm lands with improvements.....	153	100	230	150	194	126	186	122
All farm lands without improvements.....	125	100	185	148	152	122	148	118

CASH RENTS PER ACRE IN IOWA

	1921	1922	1923
Average cash rent per acre for farms.....	\$ 10.34	\$ 7.23	\$ 7.25
Value per acre of such farms.....	232.00	180.00	171.00
Average cash rent per acre for plow lands.....	10.71	8.00	8.17
Value per acre for such lands.....	230.00	184.00	174.00
Average cash rent per acre for pasture.....		5.45	5.35
Value per acre for such lands.....		131.00	126.00
Average cash rent per acre for hay land.....			6.41
Value per acre for such land.....			151.00

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL IOWA CROPS IN EACH COUNTY

From records of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service
For the 10-year period ending with 1919.

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats	Spring Wheat	Winter Wheat	Barley	Rye	Flax Seed	Potatoes	Tame Hay	Wild Hay
Northwest										
Buena Vista.....										
Cherokee.....	40.5	39.4	17.4	21.5	30.9	19.2	10.2	73.4	1.42	1.36
Clay.....	41.6	41.1	17.0	21.3	30.4	18.6	12.4	79.7	1.54	1.28
Dickinson.....	39.5	39.6	15.8	18.7	28.7	17.6	10.1	72.8	1.33	1.12
Emmet.....	34.9	35.4	13.9	17.8	27.5	18.2	9.6	79.5	1.43	1.12
Lyon.....	34.8	38.4	14.5	19.0	27.5	16.5	9.5	69.9	1.35	1.04
O'Brien.....	37.9	40.9	16.2	20.5	29.3	16.8	10.5	84.8	1.41	1.43
Osceola.....	40.3	39.3	18.2	19.9	29.1	17.5	11.6	79.5	1.51	1.24
Pale Alto.....	35.7	40.9	16.3	20.9	28.5	17.8	9.9	97.7	1.46	1.39
Plymouth.....	37.3	36.9	14.5	17.2	29.5	20.1	9.2	75.8	1.24	1.08
Pocahontas.....	37.9	33.8	14.4	19.7	28.8	18.3	10.5	76.6	1.35	1.31
Sioux.....	39.5	39.7	17.1	19.8	27.8	20.9	10.0	64.3	1.35	1.16
	41.9	38.7	15.8	20.7	28.0	17.3	10.7	94.7	1.50	1.40
For District.....	38.5	38.7	15.9	19.8	28.8	18.2	10.4	79.0	1.41	1.24
North Central										
Butler.....	34.4	33.4	15.6	17.6	25.4	17.0	10.1	76.4	1.60	1.23
Cerro Gordo.....	37.3	37.1	15.7	17.6	25.4	18.4	10.0	93.8	1.48	1.13
Floyd.....	33.6	32.2	16.5	21.2	28.0	17.3	8.6	81.4	1.56	1.14
Franklin.....	38.9	39.1	17.2	20.7	27.5	18.0	10.0	78.9	1.51	1.19
Hancock.....	35.4	37.2	16.0	18.4	29.0	20.8	10.4	91.2	1.43	1.13
Humboldt.....	40.2	39.8	16.9	21.3	31.8	20.8	9.6	78.8	1.39	0.99
Kossuth.....	37.5	39.6	15.2	19.1	30.5	20.0	9.0	71.8	1.40	1.08
Mitchell.....	33.8	38.4	17.9	19.3	28.7	20.5	12.4	113.1	1.64	1.36
Winnebago.....	37.1	37.9	13.9	15.9	28.6	18.3	9.9	95.4	1.53	1.40
Worth.....	34.9	33.9	15.7	17.9	28.7	17.5	9.6	92.6	1.69	1.26
Wright.....	37.6	36.3	17.0	19.3	29.5	17.6	11.2	67.3	1.52	1.12
For District.....	36.4	36.8	16.1	18.9	28.5	18.8	10.1	85.5	1.52	1.18
Northeast										
Allamakee.....	39.7	38.9	18.4	21.0	28.2	18.3	10.2	84.1	1.66	1.59
Black Hawk.....	37.7	39.4	19.8	23.6	30.8	18.8	11.9	73.2	1.56	1.20
Bremer.....	36.0	36.7	17.5	20.3	30.7	17.8	10.0	67.9	1.66	1.23
Buchanan.....	35.7	39.3	18.2	21.2	31.9	18.5	11.3	87.3	1.53	1.43
Chickasaw.....	32.7	33.7	15.0	18.0	27.9	19.7	10.8	68.0	1.55	1.40
Clayton.....	41.1	37.4	18.8	20.9	31.0	19.3	-----	83.6	1.69	1.47
Delaware.....	34.5	34.8	18.6	21.6	28.7	17.7	-----	62.0	1.43	1.46
Dubuque.....	37.5	36.7	19.4	21.2	31.5	18.8	-----	83.5	1.30	0.89
Fayette.....	36.1	38.2	16.3	21.2	30.1	20.7	9.6	86.4	1.51	1.02
Howard.....	29.5	30.1	14.1	18.4	23.7	17.0	9.6	72.9	1.50	1.06
Winneshieck.....	36.0	35.8	17.1	19.6	27.3	20.4	10.3	82.9	1.80	1.43
For District.....	36.0	36.5	17.6	20.6	29.3	18.8	10.5	77.4	1.56	1.29
West Central										
Audubon.....	36.4	33.1	15.0	22.6	29.4	19.7	-----	78.0	1.28	1.58
Calhoun.....	41.3	41.2	18.0	20.5	32.9	19.5	9.2	52.3	1.51	1.08
Carroll.....	39.2	37.8	16.1	22.8	31.0	17.1	11.0	87.4	1.50	1.36
Crawford.....	38.9	34.6	15.3	24.8	29.3	19.8	-----	77.2	1.67	1.33
Greene.....	39.5	37.4	15.7	20.1	29.0	21.9	9.9	62.8	1.28	1.06
Guthrie.....	35.2	33.7	15.4	21.8	26.9	19.1	12.0	60.2	1.56	1.41
Harrison.....	33.4	34.7	13.9	20.0	27.6	22.5	-----	67.0	1.64	1.67
Ida.....	40.1	38.9	17.2	21.3	30.1	19.4	11.2	83.6	1.46	1.27
Monona.....	34.1	33.0	14.6	20.9	28.0	19.6	10.2	68.7	1.66	1.61
Sac.....	40.4	38.9	16.0	20.7	30.9	21.9	10.0	76.9	1.42	1.26
Shelby.....	36.3	32.6	14.4	19.2	29.0	22.9	-----	60.0	1.11	1.53
Woodbury.....	34.6	34.8	14.4	20.2	27.4	18.5	10.6	71.8	1.47	1.29
For District.....	37.4	35.9	15.5	21.2	29.3	20.2	10.5	70.5	1.46	1.37

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats	Spring Wheat	Winter Wheat	Barley	Rye	Flax Seed	Potatoes	Tame Hay	Wild Hay
Central										
Boone.....	39.0	39.1	16.3	22.0	30.8	20.5	9.7	58.8	1.43	1.13
Dallas.....	39.5	41.4	16.1	23.5	31.0	20.8	-----	58.9	1.41	1.19
Grundy.....	40.3	39.2	17.0	21.5	31.3	20.1	10.0	78.5	1.47	1.10
Hamilton.....	39.2	38.6	16.6	18.7	27.7	23.5	10.2	66.9	1.55	1.10
Hardin.....	39.7	39.5	17.0	19.5	30.0	19.4	10.0	66.2	1.48	1.04
Jasper.....	40.8	37.6	15.5	21.8	29.1	21.7	11.0	65.7	1.50	1.33
Marshall.....	44.6	40.1	17.5	22.2	32.1	21.2	12.0	75.8	1.54	1.06
Polk.....	40.6	39.8	16.1	22.7	28.0	20.5	13.0	61.3	1.55	1.23
Poweshiek.....	41.8	39.2	15.8	23.3	33.8	20.4	-----	66.0	1.52	1.28
Story.....	41.5	40.3	17.5	24.6	28.2	21.7	11.0	78.0	1.57	1.16
Tama.....	41.9	38.1	18.4	23.0	29.4	19.2	11.0	83.9	1.52	1.32
Webster.....	40.5	40.6	17.6	18.8	29.2	19.2	10.8	62.6	1.63	1.37
For District.....	40.8	39.9	16.8	21.8	30.00	20.7	10.9	68.6	1.51	1.19
East Central										
Benton.....	41.2	39.5	17.1	21.9	30.2	19.3	-----	70.9	1.60	1.44
Cedar.....	43.5	42.7	17.9	22.0	32.3	22.3	-----	82.9	1.70	1.56
Clinton.....	41.4	37.1	17.7	21.8	27.7	19.3	-----	72.5	1.33	1.28
Iowa.....	40.6	37.4	17.7	23.7	30.5	20.1	-----	72.3	1.60	1.33
Jackson.....	41.4	35.2	18.8	19.8	30.7	21.4	-----	107.1	1.60	1.44
Johnson.....	41.3	39.0	16.5	22.4	29.3	17.8	-----	76.1	1.42	1.04
Jones.....	39.7	37.9	17.8	21.4	29.7	16.4	-----	78.2	1.62	1.29
Linn.....	39.6	42.1	18.9	19.3	30.9	20.9	-----	73.1	1.33	1.14
Muscatine.....	42.3	36.5	16.9	20.9	26.3	17.2	-----	71.7	1.23	1.09
Scott.....	45.0	41.0	18.5	23.7	27.6	18.9	-----	91.9	1.41	1.26
For District.....	41.6	38.8	17.3	21.7	29.5	19.4	-----	79.7	1.48	1.29
Southwest										
Adair.....	33.4	33.9	15.1	21.6	27.7	14.7	-----	51.3	1.21	1.32
Adams.....	30.7	34.3	16.3	21.4	28.5	23.0	-----	43.9	1.22	1.23
Cass.....	33.2	32.2	14.0	21.0	28.0	17.5	9.8	55.8	1.25	1.32
Fremont.....	34.2	29.8	13.7	21.5	27.4	18.2	-----	61.3	1.30	1.40
Mills.....	32.7	30.8	13.3	20.5	26.2	18.9	-----	61.1	1.49	1.40
Montgomery.....	34.5	34.4	13.5	22.7	28.8	18.0	-----	56.8	1.20	1.32
Page.....	32.8	33.9	13.6	21.4	24.6	18.0	-----	55.7	1.40	1.32
Pottawattamie.....	33.0	33.9	14.7	20.8	27.4	18.7	-----	63.0	1.31	1.26
Taylor.....	31.4	35.1	14.4	20.0	29.2	19.0	-----	61.9	1.45	1.02
For District.....	32.9	33.1	14.3	21.0	27.5	18.4	9.8	56.8	1.31	1.28
South Central										
Appanoose.....	32.4	36.7	15.1	18.7	23.7	17.0	-----	54.2	1.23	1.21
Clarke.....	29.9	31.7	14.7	17.9	23.7	16.2	-----	64.4	1.06	1.01
Decatur.....	29.8	31.9	16.0	18.2	24.8	15.3	9.5	46.3	1.19	1.12
Lucas.....	32.1	35.5	15.3	19.3	27.0	15.4	-----	53.9	1.33	1.07
Madison.....	33.8	36.1	15.6	22.7	27.6	20.8	-----	64.9	1.27	1.04
Marion.....	37.9	38.4	16.1	21.8	29.6	21.4	12.0	64.2	1.42	1.17
Monroe.....	30.7	33.9	16.1	21.0	27.2	17.5	12.0	58.9	1.06	1.13
Ringgold.....	29.6	30.8	14.6	17.3	24.1	15.5	-----	60.5	1.26	1.10
Union.....	31.5	33.9	15.9	17.9	26.1	18.3	-----	50.0	1.24	1.30
Warren.....	33.4	34.8	16.5	22.9	27.7	21.2	-----	71.2	1.40	1.19
Wayne.....	30.2	34.4	13.3	17.6	22.0	15.3	-----	64.8	1.20	1.22
For District.....	31.9	34.4	15.4	19.6	25.8	17.1	11.9	59.4	1.24	1.14
Southeast										
Davis.....	31.3	34.5	12.9	15.7	26.4	15.4	-----	51.5	1.30	1.12
Des Moines.....	40.7	34.1	16.8	19.9	22.3	18.2	-----	87.0	1.25	1.36
Henry.....	38.5	36.3	16.8	20.7	28.0	17.0	-----	75.0	1.57	2.00

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats	Spring Wheat	Winter Wheat	Barley	Rye	Flax Seed	Potatoes	Tame Hay	Wild Hay
Jefferson.....	36.8	32.6	16.1	17.7	29.3	15.5	-----	79.3	1.33	1.00
Keokuk.....	38.8	37.3	16.7	21.1	27.5	19.7	-----	68.2	1.47	1.23
Lee.....	36.2	34.7	14.3	17.3	24.3	17.5	-----	70.9	1.44	1.29
Louisa.....	36.4	37.3	15.2	19.6	26.1	16.4	-----	74.3	1.39	1.39
Mahaska.....	39.7	37.4	16.4	20.9	29.4	18.6	11.0	69.4	1.43	1.31
Van Buren.....	34.6	32.7	14.5	17.2	22.1	15.1	10.0	54.7	1.29	1.19
Wapello.....	34.9	35.7	15.9	20.7	25.5	15.7	-----	49.7	1.31	1.23
Washington.....	38.8	36.6	17.3	19.1	26.7	17.9	10.0	62.3	1.52	1.66
For District.....	36.9	35.4	15.7	19.1	26.7	17.0	10.3	67.5	1.52	1.35
For State.....	37.4	37.4	15.5	20.6	28.9	18.9	10.1	75.1	1.42	1.23

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL IOWA CROPS
From records of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service

Year	Corn	Oats	Spring Wheat	Winter Wheat	Barley	Rye	Flax Seed	Potatoes	Tame Hay	Wild Hay	Alfalfa
1890.....	27.9	28.7	11.4	16.5	24.0	16.8	9.1	48.8	1.4	-----	-----
1891.....	38.0	40.0	15.0	20.0	29.0	20.0	10.7	142.0	1.7	-----	-----
1892.....	29.0	25.0	12.2	17.0	24.3	15.5	8.0	51.0	1.8	-----	-----
1893.....	35.7	24.0	12.4	15.8	22.6	16.3	9.1	59.2	1.7	-----	1.4
1894.....	12.0	24.0	12.8	16.7	18.4	15.1	8.0	40.7	0.8	-----	-----
1895.....	38.0	48.0	19.0	19.0	33.0	19.0	11.0	106.0	1.1	-----	1.0
1896.....	39.0	26.0	13.0	17.0	29.0	16.0	9.5	87.0	1.5	-----	1.5
1897.....	29.0	30.0	13.4	13.0	25.5	15.0	10.0	61.6	1.6	-----	1.3
1898.....	34.5	32.5	14.8	16.5	27.7	16.0	10.5	76.0	1.7	-----	1.5
1899.....	36.3	34.5	12.7	11.3	26.4	16.3	11.2	98.8	1.5	-----	1.2
1900.....	40.3	34.7	14.3	13.3	25.3	15.6	11.2	73.0	1.4	-----	1.1
1901.....	26.2	30.2	15.3	17.6	24.2	15.8	8.8	37.4	1.4	-----	1.2
1902.....	34.1	31.0	13.0	18.0	25.0	17.0	8.0	87.1	1.8	-----	1.3
1903.....	31.2	25.9	12.6	16.9	24.7	15.6	8.7	53.8	1.9	-----	1.3
1904.....	36.0	29.4	9.1	14.3	25.0	15.0	11.0	125.0	1.5	-----	1.2
1905.....	37.2	33.8	14.4	20.2	27.5	18.0	9.8	84.0	1.8	-----	1.9
1906.....	41.1	34.0	15.0	23.0	26.5	17.5	10.7	101.0	1.3	-----	1.2
1907.....	29.6	24.5	13.0	19.8	24.6	17.0	10.8	84.0	1.5	-----	1.3
1908.....	35.9	25.5	15.4	19.7	26.7	17.1	11.3	89.9	1.8	-----	1.6
1909.....	32.9	27.4	13.6	20.5	21.6	16.3	10.0	88.0	1.7	-----	1.4
1910.....	39.7	38.9	20.2	22.3	30.5	18.8	10.2	79.0	1.2	-----	-----
1911.....	32.9	25.7	13.1	19.7	22.9	16.8	8.5	70.7	0.8	-----	0.9
1912.....	45.8	44.4	18.7	24.3	32.5	20.7	11.3	104.0	1.6	-----	1.4
1913.....	34.9	34.2	15.1	23.1	23.8	18.3	10.0	47.3	1.5	-----	1.3
1914.....	39.0	34.0	13.0	22.0	26.0	19.0	11.0	87.0	1.4	-----	3.6
1915.....	30.0	38.6	15.9	21.3	30.6	18.6	9.5	93.0	1.8	-----	3.6
1916.....	35.3	37.0	13.4	17.5	30.7	22.8	10.3	42.3	1.8	-----	4.4
1917.....	40.0	46.0	18.0	18.0	35.0	20.0	11.0	109.0	1.3	-----	3.2
1918.....	34.7	40.5	18.2	19.9	31.3	18.1	10.1	76.1	1.3	-----	3.4
1919.....	41.6	34.6	9.5	17.4	25.5	15.9	9.5	43.0	1.6	-----	2.8
1920.....	46.0	39.0	11.3	19.7	27.5	16.2	10.0	110.0	1.44	-----	3.2
1921.....	43.0	26.0	10.3	19.2	23.5	16.1	8.7	43.0	1.39	-----	2.84
1922.....	45.0	37.0	15.0	23.0	28.4	19.0	10.0	106.0	1.40	-----	2.97
Avg. 1890 to 1899.....	31.9	31.3	13.7	16.3	26.0	16.6	9.7	77.1	1.48	-----	2.67
Avg. 1900 to 1909.....	34.5	30.1	13.4	18.1	25.1	16.5	10.0	82.3	1.61	-----	-----
Avg. 1910 to 1919.....	37.4	37.4	15.5	20.6	28.9	18.9	10.1	75.1	1.42	-----	-----
Avg. 1913 to 1922.....	38.9	36.7	14.0	20.1	28.2	18.4	10.0	75.7	1.49	-----	3.28

CROP ESTIMATES AND THE FARMER

This is the time of year when the farmers of Iowa are beginning to put in their crops. It is a busy time,—long hours and hard work for many days to come, but it is work that those who like to be out-of-doors enjoy doing.

What place do government crop reports have in all this rush and work of spring planting, and later of cultivation and harvesting? Is it worth a busy farmer's time to fill out one or two crop schedules a month during the coming summer and fall and send them in on time? Are the reports on crop conditions, acreage, and amount of live stock on farms of any practical value to the Iowa farmer?

Farm estimates and statistics are of value to the farmers of the State and Nation in proportion to the number of farmers *who know how to use* such figures.

Statistics and forecasts are of practical value only when *comparisons* are made—this year with last or an average of years, your county with other counties, Iowa with the Corn Belt and the United States.

To the individual farmer crop reports serve three very useful purposes: First, as a means of keeping *informed of the condition and crop prospects* throughout his own state and in other states in which the crops that he is particularly interested in are grown; secondly, as a means of judging the probable *relative supply* of surplus crops *he is producing* and whether it will probably *pay him to sell* his surpluses promptly or *hold them* for a period with a reasonable prospect of realizing higher prices later; and third, as a means of judging whether it will probably pay him to make any change next year in his established cropping system.

One of the easiest mistakes a man can make is to judge conditions throughout the United States by the conditions in his own locality which come under his personal observation. This tendency is by no means confined to farmers. Ordinarily *crop conditions are not uniform* even in a single State and the only way to get a true picture of the country as a whole is by studying the crop reports.

This was well illustrated in 1922. Iowa had its fourth bumper corn crop with yields high above the average. But Iowa was practically alone in her good fortune. Several other middlewestern states had short crops and have been buying Iowa corn.

In studying crop and market reports a farmer or a farmer's selling agency should note the past records of production, commercial movement, consumption, stocks on hand, prices, and whether the current reports indicate more or less of these factors *in comparison* with the reports for the same date or period last year or the average for several years. From these comparisons and a study of trends, he should try to *forecast* the probable relative supply, relative demand and relative *prices* for the future.

Of course, other factors influencing the effective supply, effective demand and prices must also be taken into consideration, such as transportation, car shortage, the supply of capital for financing crop movement and marketing, interest, discount rates, industrial activity or idleness, business prosperity or depression, relative purchasing power, tariffs, war and rumors of war, and the like. But after all, and in spite of the complex problems involved in any attempt to forecast supply, demand and prices as a basis for action the individual farmer or farmer's representative can use crop reports as a practical guide by using a simple rule.

A general rule which can be applied by any one is as follows:—IF THE AMOUNT OF ANY PRODUCT IS EQUAL TO OR *MORE THAN* LAST YEAR OR AN AVERAGE OF SEVERAL YEARS THE *PRICE* WILL PROBABLY NOT BE MAINTAINED AND MAY EVEN GO *LOWER*. IF *LESS* OF A PRODUCT IS SHOWN THE *PRICE* PROBABLY WILL BE MAINTAINED AND MAY EVEN GO *HIGHER*. This simple working rule applies generally to local, State, national and world conditions and is the one that farmers can best use as individuals.

Crop and market reports can be used to the best advantage, however, by experienced business managers and officials of farm organizations. These business managers of farm organizations can do with crop and market reports what neither the Department of Agriculture, nor other public agencies can do, namely, *interpret the report in terms* of immediate action. They can give special advice to their membership as to increasing or decreasing production and whether to *rush their products to market* or to *withhold them*. They can make other adjustments indicated by current market conditions.

Through co-operative organization and the employment of business managers the individual farmers can utilize the information contained in the crop and market reports in as *practical a way*, to the same extent, and just as *effectively* as individual business men or business organizations. The business managers are on the job all the time. They can get the crop and market reports directly by telegraph or radio and can act upon this information as quickly as a business man engaged in buying and selling farm products.

Crop and live stock reports are made possible largely by the unselfish service of the crop and live stock reporters in every county of the State, who serve without compensation other than the consciousness of a public duty well performed, and such small recognition as can be extended to them by the bureau in the form of reports and publications.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Approaching spring seems to bring once more a generous mixture of hope and uncertainty.

The European market, aside from England, wears some dubious aspects. The home market is dominated by the urgent demand for replenishment of manufactured goods—railway equipment, houses, automobiles, etc. This situation continues to push urban industrial wages and prices upward, while producers of foodstuffs remain at relative disadvantage.

Naturally, the great agricultural regions register differences in tone. The South is optimistic and plainly intends to plant more cotton. The Corn Belt apparently thinks rather better of corn than it did a year ago, but finds some difficulty in making up its mind as to hogs. The Range Country is outspokenly for sheep but saying little about cattle. The Wheat Belt is somewhat at sea, with hope for a rudder.

Producers of fibers seem to hold a somewhat stronger position than producers of food, so far as the price outlook is concerned. Cotton and wool head the list of important farm products in purchasing power per unit.

Farmers planning for the 1923 crop season should make allowance for a shortage of farm labor on account of the increased demand for labor in Iowa cities.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With
IOWA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
A. R. Corey, Secretary
IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE
Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

April 1, 1923

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

On April 1, 1923, crop reporters all over the United States reported on the crops they intend to plant this spring as compared with the crops harvested last year (with cotton the comparison was made with the planted acreage last year). From this report we find that over the country as a whole it is the intention to increase the corn acreage 2.6 per cent over last year, oats 2.6 per cent, barley 5.7 per cent, flax 89 per cent, tobacco 10 per cent, and cotton 12 per cent. The decreased crop acreages were shown with spring wheat 5.5 per cent less than last year, Irish potatoes 9.9 per cent less, sweet potatoes 2.5 per cent less. A part of the increase for corn will replace winter-killed wheat especially in Kansas and Nebraska.

The United States has had several years of "blind production" as it might well be called. The production of farm products was greatly speeded up during the war and rightly so. The United States was helping to feed the world then. But what is our outlet for large crop and live stock surpluses today and during the coming year? Farm prices are far below the prices of most other commodities. Farm prices are not in any sense of the word keeping pace with the rapid rise in prices of manufactured articles. (A more complete study of present price trends will be found on pages four to ten of this bulletin.)

What are we going to do with another year's crop and live stock surpluses? Iowa is in the center of the greatest surplus food producing section of the United States and one of the greatest in the world. It is a most vital and important question to the Iowa farmer.

Before the Iowa farmer goes ahead producing with little or no regard for what he is going to do with his products would it not be well to study the foreign and home market demands. It is always possible to shift and fit production to demand. It is not necessarily a case of limiting production so much as it is a case of adjusting production to nation and world needs.

At present a distinct hay shortage is being felt in parts of Iowa. The late spring has held the pastures back and the large state increase in cattle has used up the hay on farms. A great deal of hay land was plowed up for corn during and after the war. This is a case of lack of proper adjustment in production. It is also a case of "hind sight" being better than "foresight." Now is the time to improve our foresight and carefully study our prospects for the future.

Secretary Wallace called a committee of well posted and well informed men together during the third week of April to consider the agricultural outlook and to prepare a statement which will provide a basis upon which readjustment to meet the economic situation may be made by agricultural producers and to report on foreign and domestic demand and certain leading products. This will give a basis for interpreting the report on intentions to plant issued April 20, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

There are two outstanding dangers of over production in the United States this year—hogs and tobacco.

Foreign Demand

The foreign outlook, on the demand side seems slightly less favorable to our farmers in 1923 than it was in 1922.

The favorable factors with respect to foreign demand are: First, the influence of American prosperity upon the demand for European goods, and second, the possibility that the slight business recovery that has occurred in a number of European countries may gradually gain momentum. Despite the tariff European exports to the United States in recent months have been considerably larger than for the same period a year ago. American prosperity increased purchases by the United States in South America, Asia, Africa and Australia, which enables those countries to purchase somewhat more in Europe, thus giving Europe funds with which to buy United States foodstuffs and other commodities.

The unfavorable factors are: First, the progressive piling up of government debts on the continent of Europe, with its effect upon exchange, currency, and business, second, the Ruhr situation.

The only possibility for an important increase in purchasing power lies in the ability of Europe to expand her manufactured exports. It is of the most vital interest to American agriculture that the United States lend aid in every way possible to the settlement of the reparation and other European problems. *Revival in Europe* has been much more marked in agriculture than in manufacturing.

It was necessary in 1920-21 to submit to great price reductions in farm products in order to get Europe to take them.

The prospect with reference to the supply of farm products for the coming year is that there will be at least no reduction in output in the United States. With some overflow of the business activity of the United States to the rest of the world, particularly the non-European part of the world, the prospect would rather be that there will be *some increase in the production of foods in foreign countries*. We cannot, therefore, confidently offer any reason for the expectation that our farmers will meet any less severe competition in European markets during the coming year than they have met during the past year.

Domestic Demand

The domestic demand for agricultural products will be active so long as the present prosperous condition of business with full employment continues. *Beyond a period of six to nine months in the future most authorities at present hesitate to make business forecasts*, but most competent observers seem to agree that we may expect general business prosperity to last at least six to nine months longer. If this opinion is correct demand will be distinctly more active next autumn than it was last autumn in so far as the demand for farm products depends upon the purchases of American families not themselves on farms.

Corn and Hogs

The corn situation at this date is about normal, stocks on farms being almost exactly the same as the 5-year pre-war average. Between now and the time the new crop is harvested there will be some tendency toward corn shortage because of the larger number of hogs on feed.

HOG PRODUCTION HAS BEEN HEAVY AND IS STILL IN A STATE OF EXPANSION. UNLESS BAD WEATHER AND OTHER CONDITIONS HAVE REDUCED THE NUMBER OF SPRING PIGS TO AN UNUSUAL DEGREE, THE PRICE OF HOGS MAY BE DEPRESSED NEXT FALL AND WINTER.

During the past winter more pounds of pork products were produced than in any previous winter in history, amounting to a 30 per cent increase over the preceding year.

The storage holdings of pork and lard were on April 1, 1923, 929 million pounds as compared to 677 million pounds on April 1, 1922, an increase of 37 per cent in the year, an equivalent on a liberal estimate for carcass weights of over 1,300,000 hogs. All products except lard show a distinct increase.

The prospect which producers must face before a year has elapsed is the absorption by domestic and foreign consumers of a surplus of over six million hogs and 250 million pounds of stored products. This represents a surplus of over seven million hogs, approximately 12%, above last year's production.

PRICES PAID PRODUCERS OF CORN, OATS, HOGS AND CATTLE IN IOWA

SINCE 1913

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Corn											
January	\$.36	\$.58	\$.57	\$.57	\$.80	\$1.21	\$1.36	\$1.23	\$.51	\$.32	\$.59
February	.38	.56	.66	.62	.88	1.21	1.25	1.29	.44	.35	.58
March	.39	.56	.65	.61	.92	1.34	1.22	1.28	.48	.47	.62
April	.41	.59	.64	.65	1.11	1.36	1.40	1.41	.43	.45	.62
May	.45	.59	.68	.66	1.42	1.40	1.54	1.53	.40	.48	---
June	.50	.63	.68	.68	1.46	1.35	1.63	1.60	.44	.49	---
July	.52	.63	.69	.69	1.56	1.37	1.66	1.66	.45	.50	---
August	.54	.64	.71	.73	2.02	1.47	1.84	1.36	.45	.51	---
September	.66	.72	.71	.77	1.65	1.50	1.69	1.35	.40	.49	---
October	.66	.69	.66	.76	1.70	1.38	1.32	.95	.36	.50	---
November	.60	.61	.59	.78	1.36	1.15	1.11	.64	.27	.53	---
December	.60	.55	.51	.80	1.08	1.22	1.20	.47	.30	.56	---
Yearly average	\$.51	\$.61	\$.65	\$.69	\$1.33	\$1.33	\$1.44	\$1.24	\$.38	\$.47	---
Oats											
January	\$.28	\$.35	\$.43	\$.36	\$.46	\$.71	\$.61	\$.70	\$.37	\$.25	\$.37
February	.28	.34	.48	.43	.51	.76	.54	.75	.32	.27	.36
March	.28	.34	.50	.39	.51	.83	.54	.75	.34	.30	.38
April	.29	.34	.51	.38	.56	.84	.58	.82	.31	.29	.37
May	.30	.34	.50	.38	.63	.82	.64	.91	.28	.30	---
June	.32	.35	.48	.37	.61	.69	.62	.93	.30	.31	---
July	.34	.34	.42	.36	.62	.71	.65	.96	.27	.30	---
August	.34	.31	.43	.35	.68	.67	.70	.66	.25	.27	---
September	.36	.39	.32	.39	.51	.62	.63	.59	.21	.25	---
October	.36	.40	.30	.41	.54	.64	.60	.48	.23	.28	---
November	.34	.39	.31	.45	.54	.62	.61	.42	.21	.32	---
December	.34	.41	.32	.48	.63	.64	.64	.36	.23	.35	---
Yearly average	\$.32	\$.36	\$.42	\$.40	\$.57	\$.71	\$.62	\$.69	\$.28	\$.29	---
Hogs											
January	\$6.90	\$7.70	\$6.40	\$6.20	\$9.80	\$15.60	\$16.40	\$13.50	\$8.40	\$6.80	\$7.70
February	7.50	8.00	6.20	7.50	11.40	15.30	16.50	13.80	8.40	8.80	7.50
March	8.10	8.10	6.20	9.00	13.80	16.20	17.40	13.90	9.20	9.70	7.40
April	8.50	8.10	6.50	9.00	15.30	16.40	18.70	13.70	7.70	9.40	---
May	7.70	7.80	6.90	9.10	15.10	16.60	19.50	13.50	7.40	9.60	---
June	8.00	7.50	7.00	8.80	14.80	15.80	19.30	13.40	7.00	9.60	---
July	8.30	8.00	6.90	9.10	14.50	16.30	20.80	14.00	8.30	9.50	---
August	7.90	8.50	6.40	9.30	15.70	18.00	20.10	14.00	9.10	8.60	---
September	7.70	8.30	6.70	9.90	16.90	18.40	15.50	14.60	6.90	7.90	---
October	7.60	7.20	7.40	9.00	16.90	17.00	13.40	13.80	6.90	8.20	---
November	7.30	6.80	6.10	9.10	15.80	16.40	13.50	11.70	6.10	7.40	---
December	7.10	6.50	5.80	9.00	16.20	16.40	12.39	8.30	6.00	7.40	---
Yearly average	\$7.72	\$7.71	\$6.54	\$8.75	\$14.68	\$16.53	\$17.78	\$13.18	\$7.62	\$8.58	---
Cattle											
January	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$6.70	\$6.90	\$8.20	\$9.90	\$12.40	\$11.10	\$7.00	\$5.80	\$7.00
February	6.80	7.30	6.50	7.20	8.90	10.30	12.80	10.50	6.30	6.00	7.00
March	7.10	7.40	6.50	7.60	8.70	10.40	13.50	10.80	7.30	6.40	6.70
April	7.40	7.40	6.60	7.70	10.10	11.90	14.10	10.80	6.90	6.50	---
May	7.10	7.30	7.00	8.00	10.20	12.70	13.60	10.00	6.80	6.70	---
June	7.10	7.40	7.30	8.50	10.30	12.60	11.90	11.90	6.10	7.00	---
July	7.20	7.70	7.80	8.20	10.20	12.80	12.30	10.60	6.40	7.60	---
August	7.00	7.80	7.40	7.80	10.20	12.30	12.60	10.40	6.90	7.20	---
September	7.20	7.70	7.10	8.10	10.60	12.90	11.80	10.90	6.10	7.30	---
October	7.10	7.40	7.20	7.80	10.40	11.90	10.10	9.80	6.00	7.90	---
November	7.10	7.00	6.80	7.80	10.10	11.90	11.50	9.00	5.70	7.30	---
December	6.90	6.90	6.70	7.90	9.70	11.70	11.60	7.00	5.80	7.30	---
Yearly average	\$7.04	\$7.36	\$6.97	\$7.79	\$9.80	\$11.78	\$12.35	\$10.23	\$6.44	\$6.92	---

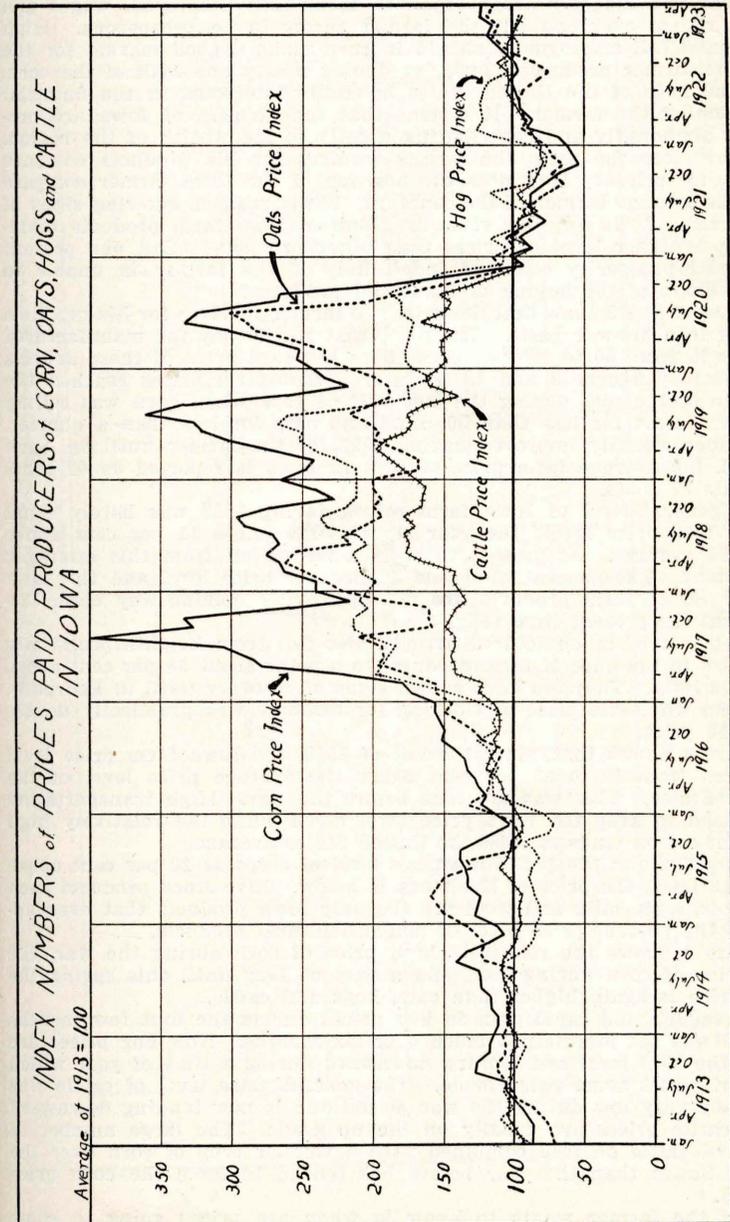


Fig. 1. The present tendency is for corn and oats to be worth more than hogs and cattle. The spectacular gain of hog prices early in 1922 has not been held.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS IN IOWA

Just what is the economic condition of the corn belt farmer today? Business and industry are prosperous, labor fully employed, wages and prices rising, everyone but the farmer seems to be prosperous. High wages and full employment should in turn make a good market for the food the farmer produces. Iowa, producing nearly one-sixth of the corn, oats and hogs of the United States is vitally interested in the financial condition of the farmer. It is true that the farmers of Iowa are producing abundantly and contributing greatly to the wealth of the nation. But how does the price the farmer receives for his products compare with other prices? How does the position of the Iowa farmer compare with the average farmer of the country? Is his position showing signs of improvement? Is any one class or group of Iowa farm products maintaining a higher level of prices than other products? Can our present industrial prosperity continue indefinitely if the farmer is unable to do his share of the buying of industrial products?

Figures 1 and 2 show that the price the farmer receives for his products is back to a pre-war basis. The price that has to pay for manufactured articles is from 50 to 100 per cent above the 1913 price of these articles as shown by figures 3 and 4. It is true that farm prices reached the "bottom of the pit" during the last half of 1921 when corn was selling on Iowa farms for less than 30 cents and oats for less than a quarter. Conditions steadily improved during 1922 for the farmer until on April 1, 1923, the average farm price of corn in Iowa is reported as 62 cents and oats 37 cents.

The general level of Iowa farm prices during 1922 was barely equal to the 1913 price level; the year closed with prices 11 per cent above the 1913 average. At present there is a falling off from this after-war high point. The general wholesale commodity price level and the Iowa price level of farm products are not apparently coming any closer together at the present time (Fig. 4).

The prices of manufactured articles also fell from heights practically unknown to the bulk of farm products to a point about 50 per cent above the 1913 level. They too have shown signs of recovery until in February, 1923, the wholesale price of clothing for example was practically double the 1913 price.

Figure 4 shows that, since the fall of 1919, the Iowa farm price level has been from 10 to 25 per cent below the average price level of the United States. This was not true before the war. High transportation costs tend to keep the Iowa price level down while the relatively high price for cotton tends to raise the United States average.

Figure 2 shows the 1923 Iowa price level of crops as 20 per cent above the 1913 level, the price of live stock is below. Live stock products such as butter, eggs, milk and wool are the only Iowa products that even approach the present price level of non-agricultural products.

Figure 1 shows the relatively high price of corn during the war, the low price of corn during 1921 and a part of 1922 until this spring the corn price is again higher than oats, hogs and cattle.

The sudden and rapid gain in hog prices during the first few months of 1922 was not maintained much over six months. Now hog prices are below the 1913 level and tending downward during a time of year which ordinarily sees some gains made. The general price level of cattle was relatively very low during the war period and is now tending downward when cattle prices are usually on the up grade. The large number of hogs and cattle on feed combined with a smaller crop of corn over the United States than the year before has tended to force the corn price upward.

What the farmer wants to know is when are prices going to come nearer together, either the farm price go upward or the price of manufactured goods to come down, or a combination of both? The situation as

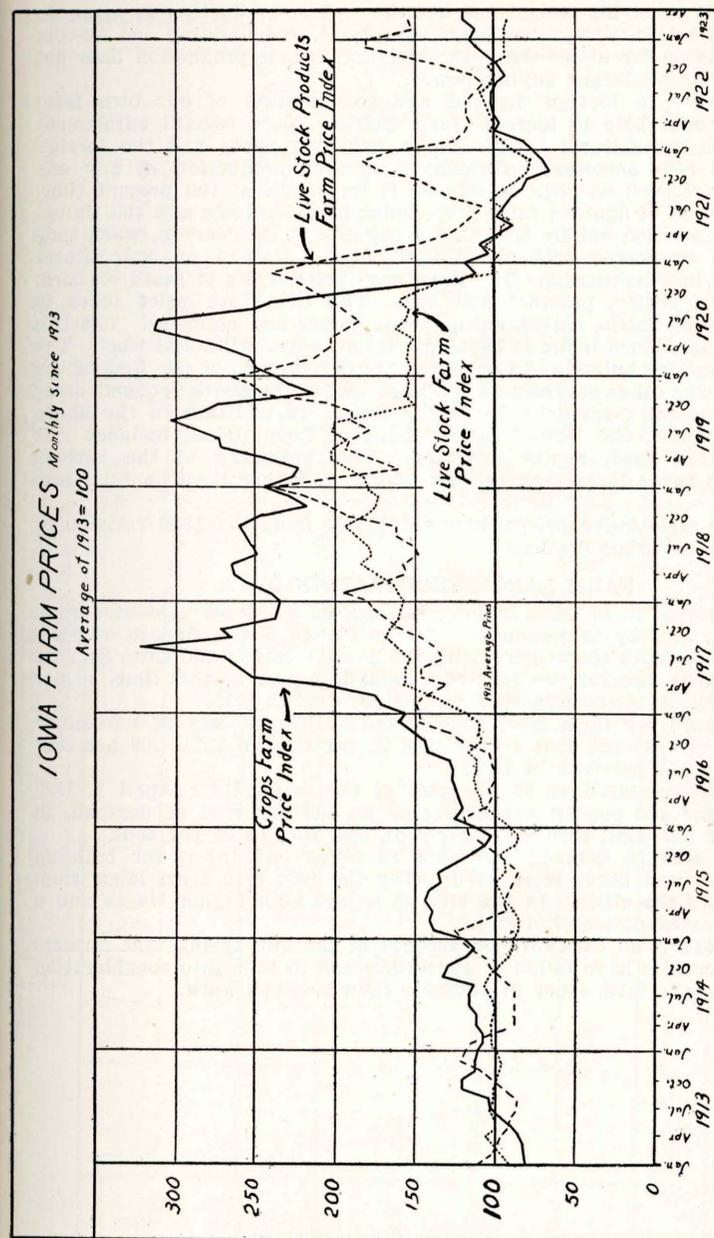


Fig. 2. It was not until in 1916 that farm prices began to climb rapidly upward. It was in late 1920 that they came even more rapidly downward. In 1921 crops and live stock prices went below the 1913 level, to rise slightly above in 1922. In the fall of 1922 the crop price went above the 1913 level while the live stock price went below and is still below. The price of live stock products has remained above since 1916, although fluctuating from season to season much more widely than before the War.

it is greatly limits the buying power of the farmer as a consumer. He is undoubtedly growing larger crops and producing more heavily in order that he may meet his obligations but the cost of production as made up of such factors as taxes, labor, farm equipment, and building and fencing materials is so far above the 1913 level that larger production does not necessarily mean larger buying power.

An increase in foreign demand and consumption of our own farm products would help to increase farm prices. More careful adjustment of our own agricultural production to our own needs and the foreign demand is also necessary. Avoidance of over production in any one farm product such as hogs or tobacco is important at the present time.

This method of figuring farm price index both for Iowa and the United States was worked out by Nat. C. Murray and F. A. Pearson, when they were both connected with the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington. The Iowa crop price index is based on corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The live stock price index is based on hogs, cattle, calves, sheep, cows, horses and chickens. The live stock products price index is based on butter, eggs, milk, and wool. The crops, as well as butter and egg prices are obtained as of the first of the month and the other products on the 15th. All of the above products enter into the general farm price index for Iowa. In addition to the above named products, the United States index of farm prices includes rye, cotton, cotton seed, apples and flax. The weighting of the various products is based largely on the amounts sold rather than on total production.

The wholesale index prices were obtainable from the 1922 revision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE IN IOWA

The supply of farm labor in Iowa is reported as 89 per cent of normal on April 1, 1923 by correspondents of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperating with the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, compared with the 102 per cent of normal last year at this time, 99 per cent in 1921, 84 per cent in 1920, and 90 per cent in 1919.

The demand for farm labor is reported as 97 per cent of normal as compared with 94 per cent a year ago, 92 per cent in 1921, 109 per cent in 1920 and 101 per cent in 1919.

Supply is expressed as 92 per cent of the demand for April 1, 1923 while a year ago supply was expressed as 109 per cent of demand, in 1921 as 108 per cent, 1920 as 77 per cent, and 1919 as 89 per cent.

The increase in demand for labor in cities and towns for building construction and other work is drawing the foot free farm labor from the farms to the cities. In the city he enjoys both higher wages and a much increased cost of living.

Farm work is so backward on account of the late spring that farmers in many sections have failed to appreciate and to take into consideration this shortage of farm labor in planning their season's work.

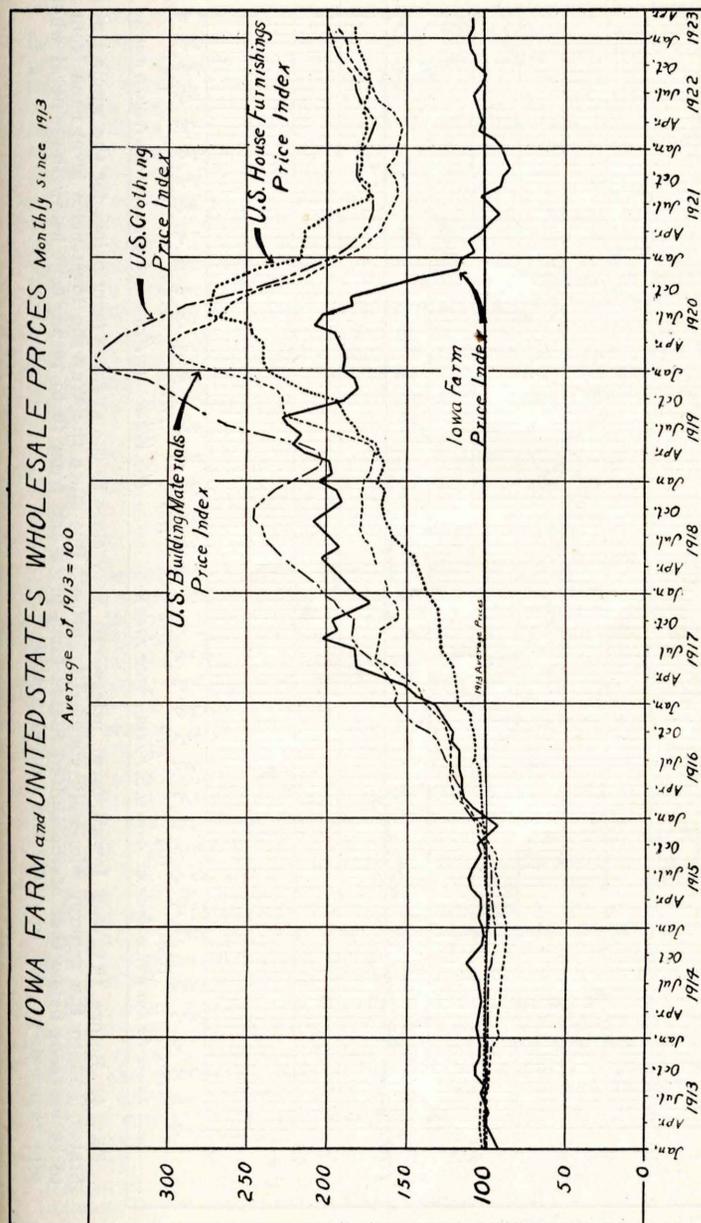


Fig. 3. How far will the Iowa farmer's dollar, that he receives for his farm products, go in buying clothing, house furnishings for his home and building materials for improving his farm? Before and during the War he had about an even chance. Since the War the Iowa farm price has dropped to a pre-war level while the wholesale price of some of the things he buys is from 75 to 100 per cent higher.

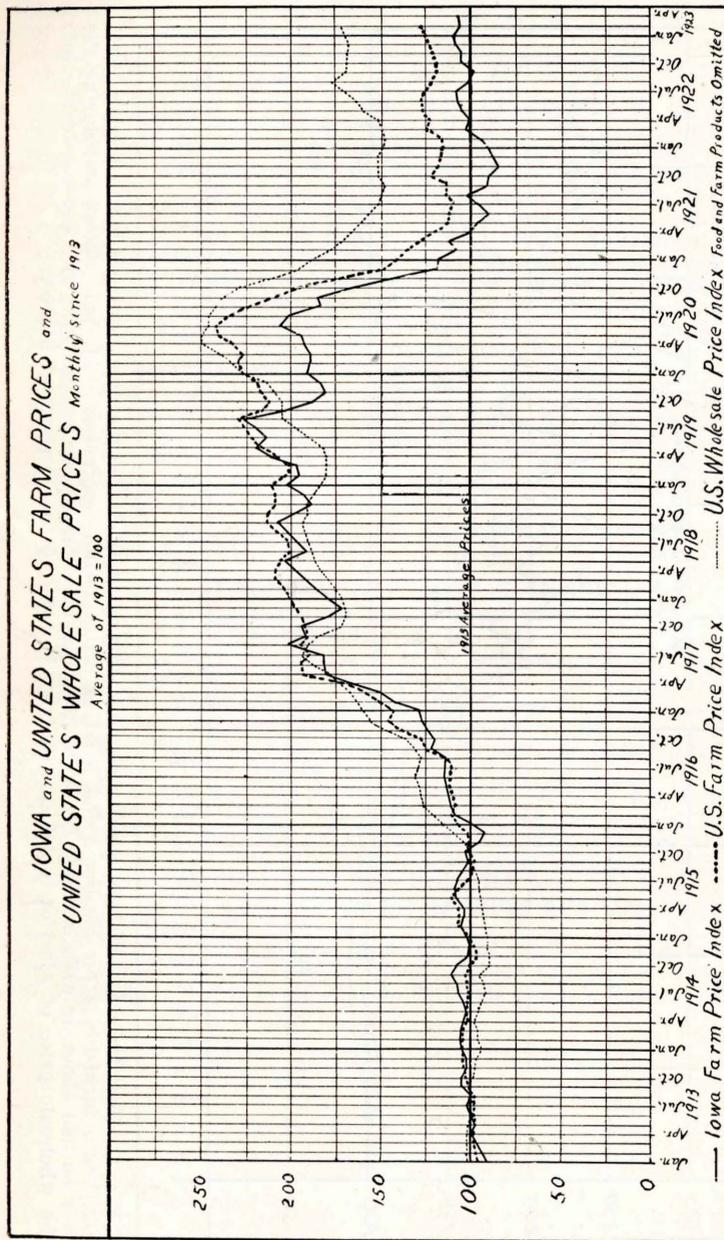


Fig. 4. Before the War Iowa's farm prices ran very close to the average farm prices for the whole United States, and to the general wholesale commodity price. But since the War the Iowa price level runs from 10 to 30 per cent below that of the United States farm price and from 40 to 70 per cent below the general wholesale commodity price level for the United States.

Wheat

The American exports of wheat during the last two years were unusually large owing to the low exports from eastern Europe, and continued low production in some countries in Europe. These exports should not be taken as normal, nor be expected to continue permanently. The European countries are making efforts to put their grain production on a pre-war basis and as they become able to accomplish this it is to be expected that our exports will decline and that our production should be readjusted to meet these changing conditions.

The condition of the winter wheat crop in the United States is unfavorable. The intended plantings of spring wheat are 94.5 per cent of last year's acreage and weather thus far has been unfavorable for spring planting. The enormous net movement of 1,120,000 persons from farms to towns and cities in the two years ending with December 31, 1922, leaves the farms in an unfavorable position to meet emergencies.

The rainfall in the United States has such a dominating influence on the final production that in spite of unfavorable factors the supply may be so large as to keep prices low or if the rainfall is unfavorable it may result in such a reduced production as to make farm prices rise.

APRIL 1, 1923

CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT

Iowa Winter Wheat and Rye

Winter wheat in Iowa came through the winter in much better shape than in many other parts of the United States. The condition of winter wheat in Iowa is reported as 87 per cent of normal by the correspondents of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics in co-operation with the Iowa Weather and Crop Service on April 1, 1923. A year ago 92 per cent was reported for the state on April 1. Although the condition is somewhat below that of last spring, due largely to the backwardness of the season, it is still above the ten-year average condition of 86 per cent for April 1.

The condition of winter wheat April 1, 1923, for the United States is 75.2 per cent of normal compared with 78.4 per cent last year. The condition of winter wheat for the United States is not only 3 per cent below that of last year but is 9 per cent below the ten-year average condition of 88.5 per cent. Heavy losses are reported in Kansas and Nebraska.

Iowa's winter wheat went into the winter with a condition of 94 per cent which is considerably above the average of the past ten years and in far better condition than for the United States as a whole. Iowa has been fortunate in having the extreme cold weather of the season come when there was a good snow cover to protect the wheat.

Just what damage the Hessian Fly will do cannot be determined this early in the season. Reports from Warren County, one of the larger wheat growing counties of the State, indicate that several early planted fields are practically a total loss in that county. But thanks to a very active campaign on the part of the well informed farmers and leaders of the county it is estimated by careful observers that 99 per cent of the wheat seeding was done after the fly free date of about September 29th, and shows a condition of 94 per cent of normal for the county compared with 87 per cent for the State. There are reports of serious damage to winter wheat in Cass County from the Hessian Fly.

Rye condition, April 1, for Iowa was reported as 91 per cent of normal as compared with 93 per cent last year and a 10-year average of 92. The condition of rye for the United States was reported as 81.8 per cent of normal compared with a 10-year average condition of 88.5 for April 1.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

Iowa Increases Number of Breeding Sows

Ten per cent more breeding sows on Iowa farms April 1, 1923, than a year ago is shown by the correspondents of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Iowa Weather Crop Service, while in the United States there is 6.7 per cent more sows. According to this report there are 2,638,000 breeding sows on Iowa farms April 1, 1923 compared with 2,398,000 a year ago and 1,918,000 two years ago. The 1923 figure is 138 per cent of the 1921 estimate. In light of the Iowa Assessors Farm Census returns the above estimates are very conservative. It is reported by our correspondents that a large number of the early spring pigs did not survive the exceedingly cold weather of March. Many of these sows however are being bred for early fall litters.

Iowa has practically 20 per cent or one-fifth of the 13,256,000 breeding sows of the United States on April 1, 1923 as compared with 17 per cent of 11,187,000 sows on April 1, 1921. An increase for the United States of 19 per cent in the number of breeding sows over 1921 estimate is shown by this report.

The greatest increase occurred in the corn belt states, South Dakota showing an increase of 17 per cent; Iowa, Kansas and Indiana an increase of 10 per cent; Illinois 9 per cent; Nebraska and Missouri 8 per cent. In several of the cotton states, namely Louisiana, Alabama and Texas, there has been a material decline in the number of brood sows compared to a year ago, probably due to the higher prices of and the increasing interest in cotton.

CATTLE FEEDING INCREASES IN IOWA AND THE CORN BELT

That Iowa had approximately 15 per cent more cattle on grain feed on April 1, 1923 than on April 1, 1922, reflects the general confidence of the Iowa feeder in the future market for fat cattle. This estimate of 15 per cent more cattle on grain feed for market, compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, is based upon the known monthly movements of stocker and feeder cattle into Iowa, the monthly shipments from the State, and upon reports made by feeders themselves as to their own operations. The eleven Corn Belt States report a general increase of 13 per cent over last year.

The individual feeders of Iowa indicate that light weight steers represent the bulk of the stock on feed, which agrees with the market information as to the weights of stocker and feeders brought into the State. The weight classification of those now on feed, given by the estimates and opinions of the feeders themselves, is as follows: 6 per cent will top 1,300 pounds or better, 17 per cent are between 1,100 and 1,300 pound weights, 23 per cent range from 900 to 1,100 pounds, 27 per cent between 700 to 900 and 27 per cent will not reach 700 pounds. This tendency in favor of light weights is reported generally over the Corn Belt States.

The Corn Belt feeders report a probable fairly even distribution in marketing during the next six months. They express their intentions to market 17 per cent in April, 19 per cent in May, 16 per cent in June, 15 per cent in July, 9 per cent in August and 24 per cent in September or later. According to the Iowa feeder's marketing intentions, 16 per cent of their supply will move in April, 16 per cent in May, 15 per cent in June, 13 per cent in July, 13 per cent in August and 27 per cent in September or later.

Shipments to market from the Corn Belt States during the past winter months of December, January, February and March have shown a considerable increase over the same months of last year. Receipts of cattle at all public stock-yards for December 1, 1922 to March 17, 1923, showed an increase of approximately 15 per cent. This return movement to market, in some states, has been somewhat proportional to the feeder receipts in the states. The market movement from Iowa, however, does

not reflect the heavy increased receipts in the feed lots during last summer and fall. The following table shows the shipments from Iowa to eight principal markets for the four months period, December 1 to April 1 for the last three years.

	1922-1923	1921-1922	1920-1921
December	160,100	141,400	149,700
January	181,400	166,300	201,600
February	141,300	136,200	129,300
March	132,300	149,400	161,000
Total	615,100	593,300	641,600

Up to January 1923, the shipments of stocker and feeder cattle back into the whole feeding country continued to increase. During February, however, there were 14 per cent less of these cattle to return to the feed lots, than a year ago for the same month, and approximately 7 per cent under the five year average. Such shipments during the first two weeks of March 1923 were also lighter than for a corresponding period a year ago. Iowa received 584,700 head of stockers and feeders during the five months from August 1, 1922 to December 31, 1923 as compared with 313,400 head in 1921, 283,800 head during the same period in 1920 and 455,600 head in 1919. In January 1923 Iowa received 50,300 stocker and feeder cattle as compared with 45,700 for January 1922. In February and March of 1923 this same movement by months was 37,400 and 39,700 respectively as compared with 45,915 and 47,870 for the corresponding months of 1922.

It might be argued that the marked increase in general prosperity throughout the country should have been sufficient to sustain cattle prices despite these rather moderate increases in beef produced. This argument carries additional weight when the fact is noted that hog prices have been maintained despite an increase of more than 24% in the number marketed and of 30% in the number slaughtered during the first two months of 1923.

The only answer to this apparent anomaly which comes to mind is that although employment is now general and wages are relatively high, this condition has prevailed for only a comparatively short time. Apparently the forced economies which a large part of the population practiced during 1921 and most of 1922 have not as yet been wholly abandoned. During periods of financial and industrial depression the swine man usually enjoys relatively greater prosperity than the cattle or sheepman because of the shift of consumptive demand to pork. This condition seems still to exist despite our recent prosperity.

The Future of Cattle Feeding

As to the future, the cattleman appears in a relatively strong position despite the contrary course of his market at the moment. Beef is still a prosperity meat. So far as can be learned potential supplies of cattle are not excessive. Individual feeders report that the advance in corn prices in the past few months has brought about a change in the feeding program. Some feeders who started the winter have short fed rather than summer feed. How extensive this change has been has not developed but a further advance in corn will undoubtedly cause the supply of short fed cattle to be increased with a corresponding decrease in the number of choice steers for the late summer and fall markets. When the average consumer has paid up his bills which accumulated during the period of depression and has become a little more accustomed to his new found prosperity it seems reasonable to expect the consumption of beef to increase. It may easily occur that although the cattleman has been compelled to defer his laughing he may indulge in merriment after others have passed the mood. The chief element of danger in such a forecast, however, consists in the possibility of hogs dropping so low that beef cattle will be dragged down with them.

WINTER GRAIN CONDITION, FARM LABOR SUPPLY, BREEDING SOWS, CATTLE ON GRAIN FEED AND INTENDED MONTHLY MARKETING OF CATTLE, APRIL 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Condition of Winter Grains		Hired Farm Labor				Breeding sows on farms, compared with a year ago		Cattle on grain feed compared with a year ago		Intended Monthly Marketing of Cattle as Indicated by Feeders								
	Winter Wheat	Rye	Present supply compared with normal supply	Present demand compared with normal demand	Supply expressed as per cent of demand	Breeding sows on farms, compared with a year ago	Cattle on grain feed compared with a year ago	April	May	June	July	August	September and later	April	May	June	July	August	September and later
Northwest—																			
Buena Vista	97	98	87	98	89	107	100	7	38	26	11	2	16						
Cherokee			94	99	95	110	91	25	30	16	9	14	6						
Clay	90	100	53	88	95	107	114	13	15			35	12						
Dickinson	75	100	89	96	93	108	61	11		21	18								
Emmet	80	75	91	100	91	123			50			50							
Lyon	80	90	90	96	94	116	105	2	10		49	39							
O'Brien	85	90	76	100	76	109	95	8	14	36	9	15	18						
Osceola			98	96	102	119	110					100							
Palo Alto	90	81	75	100	75	111													
Plymouth	90	90	88	100	88	110	113	11		12	47								
Pocahontas			85	88	101	87	108	64			100								
Sioux	86	90	80	90	89	112	97	39	23	22	12							4	
For District	88	89	86	97	89	111	95	14	21	18	17	13	17						
North Central—																			
Butler	97	94	91	103	88	104	112		46				27					27	
Cerro Gordo			100	84	103	82	115	115	27	5			68						
Floyd	85	96	97	97	100	107		43	57										
Franklin			95	85	96	88	114	135	14	7	23	11	14	31				21	
Hancock	50	80	89	92	97	108	126	10	22	7	32	7	7	9				21	
Humboldt			100	84	94	89	108	126	45	11	14		9	21					
Kossuth	100	100	89	99	90	111	88	19	6	22	17	22	15						
Mitchell	90		73	97	75	123			36				64						
Winnebago			85	94	101	93	113	70	30		30	13	27						
Worth			95	82	94	87	113						100						
Wright	92	90	92	102	90	111	102	3	35	31	23	4	4						
For District	89	93	88	98	90	110	109	17	13	18	17	14	21						
Northeast—																			
Allamakee	90	90	87	85	92	101	100				43	40	17						
Black Hawk	92	91	96	98	98	112	150	7	7	11	6	46	23						
Bremer	93	90	92	98	94	108					50	50							
Buchanan	100	85	90	100	90	116	117		31	17		17	35						
Chickasaw	85	88	88	92	96	117	101			100									
Clayton	89	92	91	81	112	111			35		65								
Delaware	75	84	96	99	97	110	86				33							67	
Dubuque	90	90	84	106	78	111	100											55	
Fayette	90	90	98	100	98	109													
Howard	100	100	81	96	81	116	122			24	46		39						
Winneshek	91	98	95	96	99	111	88		100										
For District	90	90	90	95	95	111	108	3	9	14	18	30	26						

Districts and Counties	Condition of Winter Grains		Hired Farm Labor				Breeding sows on farms, compared with a year ago	Cattle on grain feed compared with a year ago	Intended Monthly Marketing of Cattle as Indicated by Feeders										
	Winter Wheat	Rye	Present supply compared with normal supply	Present demand compared with normal demand	Supply expressed as per cent of demand	April			May	June	July	August	September and later						
														Per Cent					
West Central—																			
Audubon	94	93	89	101	88	105	99								12			67	21
Calhoun			96	102	94	107	99								67			33	
Carroll	89	95	95	102	93	107	89	25	7	8	27	4	29						
Crawford	93		83	89	93	113	118	10	16	5	25	16	28						
Greene	72	80	88	103	85	111	132	6	8	19	20	47							
Guthrie	89	92	94	91	103	109	111	8	16	7	6	25	38						
Harrison	91	100	87	94	92	106	128	31	8	16	13	14	18						
Ida	100	100	95	101	94	110	119	11	10	28	9	10	32						
Monona	79	95	82	102	80	109	115	37					63						
Sac	95	90	92	99	93	102	96	21	29	13	9	11	17						
Shelby	96	98	89	97	92	104	65	14		7	13	41	25						
Woodbury	86	80	93	96	97	109	151	43	42	4	3	6	2						
For District	88	93	90	99	91	108	110	21	18	14	11	12	24						
Central—																			
Boone	88	90	91	96	95	110	119	5	27	44		14	10						
Dallas	90	93	82	101	81	115	119	10	10	31	26	10	13						
Grundy	90	90	84	91	92	106	109	4	7	32	16	14	27						
Hamilton	84	90	89	98	91	110	121		36	8	31	5	20						
Hardin	96	90	94	103	91	108	113	1	23	17		11	48						
Jasper	91	98	93	95	98	111	121	19	24	13	12	19	13						
Marshall	93	86	101	101	100	107	102	11	10	28	31	6	14						
Polk	90	93	93	98	95	111	150	20	16	32		6	26						
Poweshiek	96	99	92	98	94	108	154	18	9	16	28	4	25						
Story	96	95	86	101	85	114	185	35	26	6	9	8	16						
Tama	88	92	93	100	93	115	112	24	16	10	5	7	38						
Webster	90		94	96	98	110	165	6	6	11	37	5	35						
For District	91	92	90	98	92	110	130	13	16	22	18	10	21						
East Central—																			
Benton	90	91	94	84	112	108	100	11	46	12	13	12	6						
Cedar	88	90	82	98	84	107	103	8	11	13	8	40	20						
Clinton	80	91	88	95	93	107	124	28				11	61						
Iowa	88	92	88	96	92	108	161	65	7	6	7	6	9						
Jackson	90	92	96	99	97	112				37	37	25	1						
Johnson	94	98	88	97	91	112	116	9		23			68						
Jones	98	100	95	98	97	111	113		42	25	33								
Linn	84	92	95	98	97	106	147	16	37	4	10		33						
Muscatine	77	90	92	92	100	107	100	8	9	13	18	36	16						
Scott	87	97	88	97	91	111	150	10	3	19	9	8	51						
For District	87	93	91	95	95	109	126	36	11	10	10	13	20						

Districts and Counties	Condition of Winter Grains		Hired Farm Labor				Breeding sows on farms, compared with a year ago	Cattle on grain feed compared with a year ago	Intended Monthly Marketing of Cattle as Indicated by Feeders							
	Winter Wheat	Rye	Present supply compared with normal supply	Present demand compared with normal demand	Supply expressed as per cent of demand	Per Cent			Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Southwest—																
Adair.....	82	85	91	98	96	112	84				31				69	
Adams.....	86	100	91	97	94	109	116	23			17	6		13	41	
Cass.....	80	89	87	104	84	111	147	27	22			15	5		31	
Fremont.....	89	102	83	100	83	111	106	5	7	18	20	20	30		30	
Mills.....	83	85	92	100	92	108	100		4	30	23	3	40		40	
Montgomery.....	89	92	92	94	98	109	165	4	5	30	15	19	27		27	
Page.....	88	93	86	108	80	114	115		45	11		24	20		20	
Pottawattamie.....	86	89	87	98	89	107	145	12	19	26	15	6	22		22	
Taylor.....	85	85	91	100	91	110	125									
For District.....	85	91	88	99	89	110	122	11	13	21	15	10	30		30	
South Central—																
Appanoose.....	88	87	95	94	101	113	100					20			80	
Clarke.....	91	98	83	101	82	105				100						
Decatur.....	90	93	93	93	100	111	180								100	
Lucas.....	87	98	90	84	107	94	145			100						
Madison.....	93	96	84	101	83	108	95	4	10	17		28	41		41	
Marion.....	94	91	95	98	97	111	135	6	28	27	9		30		30	
Monroe.....	79	85	92	94	98	111	125			100						
Ringgold.....	95	93	97	99	98	114	100			7		15	78		78	
Union.....	87	90	90	100	90	105	100		8		4	16	34	38	38	
Warren.....	94	97	88	101	87	113	100	6	29			36	29		29	
Wayne.....	83	95	92	101	91	115	98			6	17	7	70		70	
For District.....	89	93	91	98	93	110	117	2	9	11	10	15	53		53	
Southeast—																
Davis.....	78	89	83	100	83	118	160					27	73		73	
Des Moines.....	86	93	90	97	93	105	130	4	13	12	25	33	13		13	
Henry.....	79	87	88	94	94	108	145	2	9	16	5	27	41		41	
Jefferson.....	83	83	95	98	97	108	120				24		76		76	
Keokuk.....	86	91	97	101	96	118	115	6	26	15	4	25	24		24	
Lee.....	90	93	96	101	95	111	100	30	52	18						
Louisa.....	80	88	91	103	88	115	108	11	5	8	9	15	52		52	
Mahaska.....	90	98	91	97	94	111	100	11	24		12	46	7		7	
Van Buren.....	90	91	84	95	88	111	220		24		24	34	18		18	
Wapello.....	94	95	91	96	95	114										
Washington.....	88	98	88	98	90	110	96	2	7	11	18	16	46		46	
For District.....	86	90	90	98	92	112	129	5	14	11	12	23	35		35	
For State.....	87	91	89	97	92	110	115	16	16	15	13	13	27		27	

U. S. Department of Agriculture
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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

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IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

May 1, 1923

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WINTER WHEAT, RYE, HAY, PASTURE AND SPRING WORK IN
IOWA MAY 1, 1923

CROP SUMMARY, MAY 1, 1923

WINTER WHEAT: The acreage of winter wheat sown in Iowa last fall was estimated to be 773,000 acres, compared with 703,000 acres sown in 1921. The estimated 1922 fall seeding of wheat for the United States was placed at 46,069,000 acres compared with 47,611,000 acres seeded in the fall of 1921. Winter wheat in Iowa has made a very promising growth this spring and does not show any serious effects of the dry weather. Winter killing of wheat in Iowa is reported to be approximately 5 per cent, which is about 3 per cent greater than in the winter of 1921. The acreage to be harvested is estimated at 734,000 acres, compared with 689,000 acres harvested in 1922. The 25-year average of abandoned acreage of winter wheat is 14 per cent. The abandoned acreage in the United States because of winter killing is 14.3 per cent last winter. This makes 39,750,000 acres remaining to be harvested in the United States.

The percentage condition of Iowa Winter Wheat, May 1, 1923, is 88 per cent, forecasting a production of 15,179,000 bushels. The average condition for the United States was 80.1 per cent, forecasting a production of 578,287,000 bushels.

RYE: The acreage of rye to be harvested in Iowa for grain this year is estimated to be 60,000 acres, which is the same as in 1922. The condition of rye for Iowa is reported to be 92 per cent for May 1, 1923, compared with 97 per cent for May 1, 1922, and 94 per cent for the 10-year average for May 1. This forecasts a total production of 1,038,000 bushels for the 1923 harvest.

The condition of rye for the United States is shown to be 85.1 per cent compared with 91.7 per cent for 1922 and a 10-year average of 90.2 per cent. This indicates a total production of rye in the United States to be 74,510,000 bushels.

SPRING PLANTING AND SOWING: The amount of plowing for spring planting and sowing done May 1, in Iowa was 60 per cent compared with 61 per cent a year ago, and 85 per cent in 1921.

It is reported that 53 per cent of the spring sowing and planting was completed by May 1, 1923, compared with 54 per cent last year and 61 per cent in 1921. The 10-year average percentage of planting done by May 1 is 56 per cent.

PASTURE: Pastures in Iowa on May 1, 1923, have been showing the need of rain, the average condition is reported to be 84 per cent, as compared with 87 per cent last year and a 10-year average of 86 per cent. Live stock is generally on pasture, but the grass has not developed sufficiently as yet to produce good results.

Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat			Rye		Hay		Pas- ture		Per cent of spring sowing and planting done, May 1	Per cent of spring sowing and planting done, May 1
	Of area sown last fall, that abandoned is—	Acreage to be harvested, compared with last year	Condition, May 1	Acreage to be harvested, compared with last year	Condition, May 1	Condition of all hay, May 1	Per cent of 1922 crop re- maining on farms, May 1	Condition, May 1	Per cent of spring plowing done, May 1		
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest—											
Buena Vista.....			99	61	100	88	20	86	60	50	
Cherokee.....						91	9	90	57	45	
Clay.....						92	6	82	82	48	
Dickinson.....	5	110	89	111	95	86	6	85	73	53	
Emmet.....	5	130	84	98	92	82	8	75	74	51	
Lyon.....		135	94	131	100	92	13	97	73	53	
O'Brien.....				106	100	90	12	76	75	54	
Osceola.....						89	8	88	73	50	
Palo Alto.....	5	108	94	99	80	81	7	76	82	55	
Plymouth.....	10	110	83	111	92	90	12	87	59	55	
Pocahontas.....				106	100	86	10	86	60	58	
Sioux.....			90	89		93	16	94	77	46	
For District.....	3	118	91	99	91	88	10	84	71	52	
North Central—											
Butler.....	10	110	94	108	97	93	8	84	58	46	
Cerro Gordo.....				106	100	92	9	72	76	54	
Floyd.....		210	89	106	95	88	16	83	69	51	
Franklin.....	20	95	84	96	85	90	11	77	61	58	
Hancock.....		110	69	111	95	86	16	84	86	60	
Humboldt.....						95	19	81	64	49	
Kossuth.....				111	100	91	7	90	76	53	
Mitchell.....		109	87	86	95	93	15	89	70	57	
Winnebago.....		115	89	111	90	91	8	86	72	56	
Worth.....				106	100	81	9	87	86	53	
Wright.....		108	94	106	100	90	18	87	69	52	
For District.....	4	119	87	106	96	90	13	85	72	53	
Northeast—											
Alamakee.....	4	109	92	106	98	92	13	85	62	41	
Black Hawk.....				116	100	85	22	75	62	48	
Bremer.....	10	108	84	106	92	87	17	84	60	51	
Buchanan.....				99	82	92	19	86	69	52	
Chickasaw.....							20	90	80	73	
Clayton.....	1	97	88	101	88	91	15	74	61	54	
Delaware.....				99	97	93	19	82	43	48	
Dubuque.....		100	74	101	82	92	20	70	57	57	
Fayette.....		110	99	106	100	98	18	86	59	46	
Howard.....			95	106	97	98	21	85	72	51	
Winneshiak.....	2	110	93	84	98	91	21	81	73	52	
For District.....	2	105	90	99	93	92	18	82	62	50	

WINTER WHEAT, RYE, HAY, PASTURE AND SPRING WORK IN IOWA, MAY 1, 1923—(Continued)

Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat			Rye		Hay		Pas-ture		Per cent of spring sowing and planting done, May 1		
	Of area sown last fall, that abandoned is—			Acreage to be harvested, compared with last year		Condition, May 1		Acreage to be harvested, compared with last year			Condition, May 1	
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent		Per Cent	
West Central—	4	109	95	106	96	84	19	90	49	47		
Audubon	1	130	98	106	105	86	9	88	54	54		
Calhoun	3	128	95	103	97	86	6	82	52	60		
Carroll	5	109	90	101	100	91	24	77	56	51		
Crawford	3	112	93	106	97	89	13	89	44	52		
Greene	7	95	79	101	95	85	12	84	27	34		
Guthrie	2	60	48	58	98	93	19	91	49	49		
Harrison	7	101	84	106	100	95	10	97	45	67		
Ida	7	112	97	105	99	94	18	87	54	57		
Monona	1	116	94	106	92	77	10	86	48	45		
Sac	7	102	76	---	---	86	14	84	46	49		
Shelby												
Woodbury												
For District	3	112	90	100	93	88	13	86	51	52		
Central—	5	110	90	101	92	85	16	77	62	51		
Boone	1	115	93	106	98	87	9	85	51	51		
Dallas	2	105	90	106	100	90	10	84	61	52		
Grundy	2	115	89	94	97	94	15	80	65	48		
Hamilton												
Hardin	3	112	94	86	98	95	16	90	48	51		
Jasper	10	102	94	106	100	85	18	91	52	61		
Marshall	2	108	92	106	95	90	9	86	74	67		
Polk	2	112	93	---	---	100	12	92	59	53		
Poweshiek	3	108	95	106	100	89	14	86	59	51		
Story												
Tama												
Webster												
For District	3	110	93	99	97	90	13	87	62	53		
East Central—	7	116	90	106	95	94	13	86	69	57		
Benton	4	108	91	106	90	85	17	77	53	62		
Cedar	10	99	75	103	91	78	16	63	38	51		
Clinton	3	105	94	108	98	91	12	83	55	62		
Iowa	18	102	89	99	94	96	10	84	44	45		
Jackson	2	104	90	106	96	89	21	82	67	50		
Johnson												
Jones												
Linn	9	102	73	101	93	76	17	75	58	64		
Muscatine	9	94	73	102	98	79	10	74	60	59		
Scott												
For District	8	103	83	103	94	87	14	80	53	55		

WINTER WHEAT, RYE, HAY, PASTURE AND SPRING WORK IN IOWA, MAY 1, 1923—(Continued)

Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat			Rye		Hay		Pas-ture		Per cent of spring sowing and planting done, May 1		
	Of area sown last fall, that abandoned is—			Acreage to be harvested, compared with last year		Condition, May 1		Acreage to be harvested, compared with last year			Condition, May 1	
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent		Per Cent	
Southwest—	12	102	84	97	77	88	11	85	40	55		
Adair	4	99	93	104	100	94	15	88	64	59		
Adams	7	106	83	114	94	82	12	80	46	59		
Cass	7	106	88	106	100	92	11	85	81	35		
Fremont	5	103	82	---	---	83	11	83	48	53		
Mills	5	104	90	86	96	89	35	88	59	54		
Montgomery	3	103	92	116	98	93	12	83	64	40		
Page	5	105	91	107	94	92	11	92	42	52		
Pottawattamie	13	102	90	80	71	90	14	76	48	62		
Taylor												
For District	7	103	88	98	88	89	14	85	52	53		
South Central—	5	104	87	101	92	89	10	86	52	64		
Appanoose	1	96	93	103	95	93	12	88	48	53		
Clarke	2	108	89	104	94	88	10	86	41	48		
Decatur	9	90	90	---	---	91	22	82	61	50		
Lucas	5	103	89	101	88	90	15	91	47	55		
Madison	2	108	96	104	94	95	16	89	45	51		
Marion	3	94	90	56	90	89	12	84	64	64		
Monroe	1	101	94	104	92	88	16	86	44	39		
Ringgold	1	100	85	98	95	92	11	86	44	48		
Union	6	91	96	88	93	92	16	83	45	42		
Warren	6	103	84	100	86	94	23	93	35	67		
Wayne												
For District	4	100	90	98	90	91	15	87	49	53		
Southeast—	7	101	75	96	92	84	15	81	65	43		
Davis	1	109	87	108	95	82	18	73	82	67		
Des Moines	5	98	83	104	95	85	11	70	81	67		
Henry	8	102	86	101	85	79	20	83	80	58		
Jefferson	2	104	91	102	88	84	12	72	69	67		
Keokuk	3	108	87	91	93	90	10	88	81	55		
Lee	9	95	74	106	95	88	12	81	62	48		
Louisa	2	109	92	96	90	88	16	80	53	50		
Mahaska	5	104	79	95	80	79	12	76	70	58		
Van Buren	6	108	87	101	95	84	12	78	62	47		
Wapello	4	104	85	101	100	95	15	82	69	62		
Washington												
For District	5	104	83	99	91	84	14	78	69	59		
For State	5	105	88	100	92	89	13	84	60	53		

LIVE STOCK REPORT, MAY 1, 1923

The condition of all classes of live stock has shown some general improvement during the warm weather of late April. Spring pigs have developed considerably and the condition of all swine is represented as 92 per cent, sheep at 95 per cent, cattle at 96 per cent, horses at 97 per cent. The weather conditions have been quite favorable during the plowing and planting season for maintaining the general condition of horses.

Estimates of mortality of live stock in Iowa during the year ending May 1, 1923, indicate that 13 horses in every thousand head died from disease. This is 4 head per thousand below the mortality for last year. The 10-year mortality figure represents 17 deaths from disease per thousand head. The 10-year figure for the United States is 18.3 head per thousand.

Active campaigns against disease in cattle are partly accountable for holding down the mortality of cattle, in Iowa for the past year to 15 head per thousand, which is 5 less than the mortality for a year ago, and is still under the 10-year average of 18 head per thousand. Mortality of cattle due to exposure is reported to be the same as last year, which is 5 head in every thousand.

Sheep have died from disease at the rate of 26 head in every thousand and 13 head from exposure. The spring lambs suffered considerably from disease and exposure this year. It is estimated that 60 lambs in every thousand died this spring compared with 50 head for the last year and 46 head in a 10-year average.

Hog production has been very heavy and is still in a stage of expansion. Iowa farms had 10 per cent more breeding sows on April 1, 1923, than a year previous. The loss of spring pigs has been reported quite heavy, but it is doubtful if this mortality is any greater than that caused by disease and exposure during the previous spring. It is estimated that the 1923 spring pig crop was produced with an average of 6 pigs per litter. During the past winter more pounds of pork products were produced than in any previous winter in history, amounting to 30 per cent increase over the preceding year.

The average number of hogs butchered on Iowa farms in 1922 was 3.6 hogs per farm. Using the figure for total farms in Iowa, 213,439 as given by the 1920 United States Census, this would indicate a total of 768,000 hogs slaughtered on Iowa farms in 1922.

HOT WEATHER TIPS USED BY IOWA SHIPPERS

Sudden fluctuations in temperature prevail during the late spring and early summer months. Shipping conditions on some days justify the loading of hogs quite snugly into cars when in just a few hours the shipper faces a heavy loss. Such losses can be materially reduced if the loads are kept to the minimum and precautions made against the dangers of warm weather.

The following suggestions for warm weather shipping have been made by some of the heaviest Iowa live stock shippers:

Allow ample time in hauling hogs to the shipping station to assure rest and cooling before loading.

Use every precaution to have cars in sanitary condition.

Bed the cars with sand and wet bedding thoroughly.

Load hogs slowly, carefully, and not more than one hour, if possible before the train departs.

Ice bags suspended from the car roof are advisable.

A standard 36-foot car should not be loaded in excess of 16,000 pounds.

A very light grain feeding before shipping is urged, a heavy feed generates too much body heat.

Have cars drenched at every railroad division point where sprinkling facilities are provided and in order.

Hogs killed in transit are not only economic but avoidable losses

MORTALITY OF FARM ANIMALS IN IOWA DURING THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1923 AND THE CONDITION MAY 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Horses and Mules		Cattle All Ages			Sheep				Swine All Ages	
	Losses from disease	Condition May 1	Losses from disease	Losses from exposure	Condition May 1	Losses from disease	Losses from exposure	Losses of lambs from both disease and exposure	Condition May 1 (not including lambs)	Losses from disease	Condition May 1
	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per Cent
Northwest—											
Buena Vista.....	12	100	15	3	98	30	20	50	100	99	95
Cherokee.....	7	97	16		96	4		16	96	57	92
Clay.....	7	100	19	5	95	25	5	62	93	128	93
Dickinson.....	18	98	8	3	89	39	12	88	94	75	95
Emmet.....	17	98	13	3	94	20	20	52	95	72	93
Lyon.....	20	99	22	3	98	50		100	100	75	93
O'Brien.....	14	93	18	5	95	45	18	40	91	39	90
Osceola.....	20	99	26	20	93	26	21	60	93	141	92
Palo Alto.....	9	93	10	3	92	19	18	52	98	105	89
Plymouth.....	23	99	27	7	97	75	30	100	98	116	93
Pocahontas.....	14	97	16	3	97	17	6	30	99	47	91
Sioux.....	13	100	14	26	98					127	96
For District.....	14	97	16	5	95	27	12	56	96	92	92
North Central—											
Butler.....	13	91	16	9	97	19	22	56	98	26	96
Cerro Gordo.....	19	99	24	7	98	22	5	75	100	97	82
Floyd.....	13	97	9	4	96	29	8	62	95	63	91
Franklin.....	14	93	18	2	93	28	4	55	85	69	84
Hancock.....	17	96	15	3	93	29		48	98	83	91
Humboldt.....	14	100	20	5	99			35	99	41	99
Kossuth.....	12	97	14	6	95	22	29	40	93	89	93
Mitchell.....	10	99	17	1	95	21	2	39	98	27	98
Winnebago.....	11	100	11	3	92	20		100	99	25	91
Worth.....	9	100	7		96	10			99	6	95
Wright.....	20	96	24	20	91	44	89	100	94	152	79
For District.....	14	97	14	6	95	25	19	57	96	67	89
Northeast—											
Allamakee.....	13	93	19	5	93	38	15	53	90	45	87
Black Hawk.....		101	18	5	92					90	92
Bremer.....	13	99	16		98	55		117	95	41	92
Buchanan.....	15	101	15	4	96	24	3	32	98	54	96
Chickasaw.....		101			90						90
Clayton.....	9	95	9	6	93	16	9	81	95	80	92
Delaware.....	9	101	6		98	13	1	19	98	24	98
Dubuque.....	9	99	14	12	97		30	40	88	83	95
Fayette.....	11	101	19		99	25		55	97	41	100
Howard.....	7	98	5	1	98	2	1	106	98	5	99
Winneshiek.....	8	97	6	3	95	14	6	23	96	47	96
For District.....	10	98	12	4	96	21	6	59	96	51	95

MORTALITY OF FARM ANIMALS IN IOWA DURING THE YEAR
ENDING APRIL 30, 1923 AND THE CONDITION
MAY 1, 1923—(Continued)

Districts and Counties	Horses and Mules		Cattle All Ages			Sheep				Swine All Ages	
	Losses from disease	Condition May 1	Losses from disease	Losses from exposure	Condition May 1	Losses from disease	Losses from exposure	Losses of lambs from both disease and exposure		Losses from disease	Condition May 1
								Condition May 1 (not including lambs)			
	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per Cent
West Central—											
Audubon.....	11	97	19	3	94	10	8	30	100	49	95
Calhoun.....	14	99	22	3	98	17	---	30	100	76	96
Carroll.....	9	96	13	3	96	50	---	100	90	36	92
Crawford.....	11	95	12	3	91	12	28	98	95	99	86
Greene.....	12	90	16	2	96	18	18	30	94	54	92
Guthrie.....	14	97	13	9	96	21	24	96	95	64	94
Harrison.....	7	99	11	2	98	15	10	20	85	41	85
Ida.....	8	90	15	5	96	24	33	43	99	127	95
Monona.....	10	101	14	2	100	25	8	38	100	20	100
Sac.....	17	98	19	4	98	20	19	46	97	50	95
Shelby.....	10	101	9	4	95	---	---	---	---	100	81
Woodbury.....	9	97	16	4	97	18	4	43	97	63	94
For District.....	11	96	15	4	96	19	17	55	96	68	93
Central—											
Boone.....	14	97	24	10	96	27	5	45	99	78	92
Dallas.....	9	100	8	5	99	14	---	36	98	73	84
Grundy.....	19	97	21	4	98	35	16	48	97	94	92
Hamilton.....	10	99	12	8	96	41	24	94	94	88	88
Hardin.....	15	100	14	13	98	23	21	30	97	104	91
Jasper.....	5	97	7	6	96	31	5	71	97	65	93
Marshall.....	15	98	18	6	97	30	---	155	96	136	82
Polk.....	14	98	15	2	97	22	5	69	100	84	95
Poweshiek.....	15	95	20	4	93	23	4	65	92	43	96
Story.....	10	97	10	2	97	10	8	25	94	57	92
Tama.....	7	99	10	2	92	8	---	25	98	52	93
Webster.....	13	101	10	6	99	22	6	53	100	48	93
For District.....	12	99	14	7	98	26	12	60	96	79	91
East Central—											
Benton.....	14	99	12	1	98	23	6	57	97	61	94
Cedar.....	13	94	14	3	93	24	6	18	92	96	83
Clinton.....	17	99	22	4	97	3	7	7	95	36	96
Iowa.....	9	96	12	---	97	8	---	12	95	25	92
Jackson.....	12	99	12	1	95	20	2	67	96	29	92
Johnson.....	14	97	14	2	97	14	20	44	95	72	93
Jones.....	11	98	9	3	93	7	2	21	96	23	95
Linn.....	15	98	19	3	98	44	12	60	94	123	93
Muscatine.....	9	98	12	5	98	21	---	70	98	58	91
Scott.....	13	99	12	2	98	25	---	86	100	65	94
For District.....	13	99	13	2	97	19	7	46	96	61	92

MORTALITY OF FARM ANIMALS IN IOWA DURING THE YEAR
ENDING APRIL 30, 1923 AND THE CONDITION
MAY 1, 1923—(Continued)

Districts and Counties	Horses and Mules		Cattle All Ages			Sheep				Swine All Ages	
	Losses from disease	Condition May 1	Losses from disease	Losses from exposure	Condition May 1	Losses from disease	Losses from exposure	Losses of lambs from both disease and exposure		Losses from disease	Condition May 1
								Condition May 1 (not including lambs)			
	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per Cent	Per 1000	Per Cent
Southwest—											
Adair.....	20	97	21	5	97	.97	53	88	96	125	93
Adams.....	11	98	12	7	97	21	22	72	98	142	91
Cass.....	8	97	15	2	98	30	11	64	79	79	82
Fremont.....	12	101	22	2	100	---	---	---	---	102	91
Mills.....	16	101	17	---	98	---	---	---	---	95	70
Montgomery.....	13	99	21	6	99	27	10	47	99	65	91
Page.....	11	99	16	11	99	11	35	23	95	61	92
Pottawattamie.....	9	98	13	2	98	12	6	26	82	69	90
Taylor.....	9	80	12	9	79	24	20	56	80	106	80
For District.....	11	97	16	5	96	35	24	59	93	94	89
South Central—											
Appanoose.....	16	99	13	5	97	19	8	76	84	86	93
Clarke.....	11	95	10	8	97	15	12	93	98	99	93
Decatur.....	13	99	14	3	96	28	4	61	94	33	85
Lucas.....	26	94	22	20	93	48	18	90	92	59	94
Madison.....	6	95	14	14	95	36	14	74	95	94	93
Marion.....	24	97	17	4	97	30	9	88	95	55	93
Monroe.....	8	99	10	4	97	11	9	54	87	44	86
Ringgold.....	15	89	10	3	85	6	16	70	97	71	90
Union.....	20	97	18	9	95	27	7	57	96	88	82
Warren.....	19	95	21	9	95	26	19	41	92	48	90
Wayne.....	9	98	19	7	95	33	8	34	93	66	89
For District.....	16	97	15	7	95	28	12	67	94	66	90
Southeast—											
Davis.....	14	100	20	---	98	38	12	98	93	76	92
Des Moines.....	10	100	10	2	100	14	8	20	99	51	94
Henry.....	7	100	10	6	98	12	14	28	97	32	98
Jefferson.....	14	99	12	9	98	35	15	127	95	72	91
Keokuk.....	11	100	10	2	99	12	12	53	99	192	98
Lee.....	6	97	7	3	98	76	10	77	97	125	95
Louisia.....	10	99	12	3	98	26	9	48	98	90	81
Mahaska.....	14	100	12	13	96	34	17	68	95	98	95
Van Buren.....	11	98	12	1	98	21	5	62	99	84	94
Wanella.....	13	99	21	8	97	59	31	82	97	79	92
Washington.....	20	96	17	3	96	37	10	70	94	50	92
For District.....	12	99	14	4	98	35	13	73	97	88	93
For State.....	13	97	15	5	96	26	13	60	95	75	92

HOGS BUTCHERED ON IOWA FARMS IN 1922 AND NUMBER OF PIGS BORN PER LITTER IN SPRING OF 1923.

Districts and Counties	Hogs Butchered In 1922		Pigs Born in Spring 1923
	Average Number Per Farm	Total Number	Average Number Per Litter
Northwest—			
Buena Vista.....	4	8,200	6
Cherokee.....	4	7,400	5
Clay.....	3	5,800	6
Dickinson.....	3	3,600	4
Emmet.....	4	4,800	6
Lyon.....	4	7,100	5
O'Brien.....	4	7,600	6
Osceola.....	3	4,300	5
Palo Alto.....	4	7,300	6
Plymouth.....	4	10,800	5
Pocahontas.....	4	7,900	7
Sioux.....	3	8,400	6
For District...	4	83,200	6
North Central—			
Butler.....	3	6,700	8
Cerro Gordo.....	3	5,800	7
Floyd.....	3	5,700	6
Franklin.....	3	6,600	5
Hancock.....	4	7,500	6
Humboldt.....	3	4,600	5
Kossuth.....	4	11,700	6
Mitchell.....	3	5,800	6
Winnebago.....	3	4,600	6
Worth.....	4	5,800	5
Wright.....	4	7,700	6
For District...	3	72,500	6
Northeast—			
Allamakee.....	3	6,500	7
Black Hawk.....	2	5,200	6
Bremer.....	4	8,100	8
Buchanan.....	3	6,700	6
Chickasaw.....	3	6,500	6
Clayton.....	5	15,500	7
Delaware.....	3	6,900	6
Dubuque.....	6	14,200	7
Fayette.....	3	9,500	6
Howard.....	4	6,800	7
Winnesiek.....	4	11,700	6
For District...	4	97,600	6
West Central—			
Audubon.....	4	7,300	6
Calhoun.....	4	8,200	6
Carroll.....	4	8,300	6
Crawford.....	3	7,300	6
Greene.....	3	6,200	6
Guthrie.....	5	11,600	7
Harrison.....	3	8,600	7
Ida.....	5	7,000	5
Monona.....	3	6,500	5
Sac.....	3	6,300	5
Shelby.....	3	6,100	6
Woodbury.....	4	11,900	6
For District...	4	95,300	6
Central—			
Boone.....	3	7,600	6
Dallas.....	3	7,000	5
Grundy.....	4	6,900	6
Hamilton.....	3	6,500	6
Hardin.....	3	6,400	6

FARM SLAUGHTER OF HOGS IN IOWA

For the first time in the history of the co-operative crop and live stock reporting service in Iowa, a survey has been made to secure definite information as to the extent that Iowa farmers butcher hogs for home consumption. On May 1, 1923, the correspondent reporters of Iowa furnished information on the individual farm basis as to the average number of hogs butchered per farm. This survey indicates that every farm in Iowa during 1922 raised an average of 3.6 hogs that were slaughtered for home consumption. This average figure when applied to the total number of farms in Iowa, 213,439, as given by the 1920 United States Census indicates the immense volume of 768,000 hogs slaughtered per year on Iowa farms. The accompanying table shows this slaughter in each county in the state.

There is a deeper growing opinion that a return is being made to former self-sufficing methods of provisioning the farm kitchen and dining table with home grown and home cured meat. The urgent production of the recent years brought about a dependency on factory cured meats, lard and other meat products. It seems quite warranted today that the farmer to prepare for his own table the meat products provided by the animals raised in his own feed yards, and thus be relieved of freight, commission, killing and curing, and other expenses of the operation of large plants.

Several factors have been influential in bringing about this tendency to provide the farm home with a plentiful supply of fresh pork cuts and cured meats. A general increase in cost of supplies is one factor. Educational campaigns, by Agricultural Colleges, Extension Divisions, and Farmers Institutes promoting sanitary, improved and convenient methods of slaughtering with ordinary farm utensils and equipment have been received with considerable interest in all parts of the state and have met with favorable reaction. Special courses of instruction in killing, cutting, and curing of meat have provided farm boys with the training to carry on these farm butchering operations. Home Economics training has given to the farm women and girls opportunity to learn of the great variety of dishes that can be prepared from the different portions of the meat carcass. Recently published bulletins and books discussing methods of killing, cutting, and curing meats on the farms have aided greatly.

PIG PRODUCTION.

Correspondents reported on May 1, 1923, on the average number of pigs born in each litter of the spring pig crop. It is the intention to determine on June 1, 1923, the average number of pigs that have been saved per litter. There is a considerable tendency for Iowa breeders to plan for March farrowing, nevertheless on account of the many changes taking place, it seemed that a survey as to number saved per litter, taken previous to June 1 would not be entirely satisfactory.

The investigation made on May 1, 1923, indicates that this year's spring pigs in Iowa were born at the average of six pigs to each litter. Regardless of the fact that hog production has been heavy for several years, if this average of six pigs per litter be applied to the April 1 increase of ten per cent more breeding sows over the previous year it is evident that the production of hogs in Iowa is still in the stage of intensive expansion. Increased consumption of pork and a relatively high price of pork have induced the breeding of more sows. The death loss of early spring pigs has been quite serious in some sections of the state, but it is doubtful if the mortality is greater than that caused by disease and exposure during the previous spring. Unless this mortality of young pigs has reduced the total volume to an unusual degree a downward tendency in price can certainly be expected when the heavy market movement begins next fall.

Many breeders and feeders are considering the advisability of preparing to market more hogs in the spring and summer of 1924 than

Districts and Counties	Hogs Butchered In 1922		Pigs Born in Spring 1923
	Average Number Per Farm	Total Number	Average Number Per Litter
Jasper.....	4	11,800	
Marshall.....	3	6,900	
Polk.....	3	8,800	
Poweshiek.....	4	8,700	
Story.....	3	6,600	
Tama.....	2	6,000	
Webster.....	3	7,700	
For District...	3	90,900	
East Central—			
Benton.....	3	8,200	
Cedar.....	4	8,800	
Clinton.....	4	10,900	
Iowa.....	4	9,000	
Jackson.....	5	11,600	
Johnson.....	3	7,900	
Jones.....	4	8,400	
Linn.....	4	14,700	
Muscatine.....	3	6,800	
Scott.....	4	9,300	
For District...	4	95,600	
Southwest—			
Adair.....	4	8,500	
Adams.....	4	6,500	
Cass.....	4	8,700	
Fremont.....	4	7,400	
Mills.....	4	6,300	
Montgomery.....	4	6,600	
Page.....	3	6,800	
Pottawattamie.....	4	15,100	
Taylor.....	3	7,000	
For District...	4	72,900	
South Central—			
Appanoose.....	4	9,100	
Clarke.....	3	5,000	
Decatur.....	3	6,100	
Lucas.....	4	6,500	
Madison.....	3	6,400	
Marion.....	3	7,200	
Monroe.....	3	5,400	
Ringgold.....	3	5,800	
Union.....	4	6,500	
Warren.....	3	7,200	
Wayne.....	4	7,600	
For District...	3	72,800	
Southeast—			
Davis.....	3	6,600	
Des Moines.....	4	7,700	
Henry.....	3	6,000	
Jefferson.....	5	9,800	
Keokuk.....	4	11,100	
Lee.....	4	9,200	
Louisa.....	3	5,000	
Mahaska.....	3	8,400	
Van Buren.....	4	8,100	
Wapello.....	4	8,400	
Washington.....	3	6,900	
For District...	4	87,200	
For State.....	3.6	768,000	

during the same season this year. A safe prediction so far ahead is very difficult to make. The American hog feeder is still dependent upon general economic conditions in foreign countries. So much depends also upon the production of corn this year. Before a new crop can be harvested there will be some tendency toward corn shortage in many states of this country because of the larger number of hogs on feed. An increased supply of hogs next year will in all probability produce a tendency for a downward market price. A supply comparable with this year will hardly be in favor of the hog raiser and feeder. Some 30,000 farmers from all parts of the United States expressed their intention early in April to increase their corn acreage in 1923 by 2.5 per cent over 1922. Iowa farmers reported their intention to increase this acreage by 2.6 per cent over 1922 and 3.2 per cent over the average for the past five years. With ordinarily favorable weather conditions, to mature the immense crop from this intended acreage and with the large 1923 spring pig crop (even making a full allowance for a very high death toll in March of 1923), lighter weight hogs will from necessity predominate the markets next fall and winter than has been the case during the past two years. The average weight of packer and shipper droves of hogs at Chicago for 1922 was 244 pounds compared with 240 pounds in 1921 and 243 pounds in 1920. If as a result of unfavorable weather during July and August the corn crop is reduced greatly this necessity for marketing hogs at light weights is likely to become acute. This will not necessarily prove a disadvantage to the producer, since lighter weight cuts of pork are more readily absorbed by consumers at price levels profitable to the producers. However this may result in such heavy marketings of hogs of light weights in the early fall and winter as to result in a severe slump in hog prices. It all comes more nearly in the category of a gambler's chance.

SPRING PIGS INCUR HEAVIER LOSSES BEFORE WEANING TIME THAN DO FALL PIGS

The results of cost of production figures kept upon 3,025 litters of pigs during 1922 in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, show that 36% of the pigs farrowing in the spring litters died before the general weaning season, while a total of only 24% of the pigs farrowed in the fall died before the general date of weaning.

The following table gives the principal causes of pig losses up to weaning time:

Causes of Death	Number Pigs Died per 1,000 Farrowed	
	Spring	Fall
Overlaid	151	113
Farrowed dead	69	32
Farrowed weak	30	7
Chilled	22	6
Starved	17	23
Scours	11	3
Injured by other stock	3	11
Sore mouth	8	5
Eaten by sows	6	3
Worms	3	9
All other causes	38	30

Total died in each 1,000 farrowed..... 358 242

Since the size of litter alive at weaning time has more influence upon the final cost of pork produced than any other factor of production, a very careful study into the causes of these losses is important. The most important of all causes have been enumerated in the above table. It is very noticeable that these losses are not from disease, but in very few instances, the causes of death are in the main due to the method of handling the sow before farrowing and she and her pigs after farrowing.

UNITED STATES CROP REPORT, MAY 1, 1923

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

On May 1 the area of WINTER WHEAT TO BE HARVESTED was about 39,750,000 acres, or 6,629,000 acres (14.3 per cent) less than the acreage planted last autumn and 2,377,000 acres (5.6 per cent) less than the acreage harvested last year, viz. 42,127,000 acres. The average of the past ten years was 38,416,000 acres. The 10-year average per cent of abandonment of planted acreage is 9.8.

The AVERAGE CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT on May 1 was 80.1, compared with 75.2 on April 1, 83.5 on May 1, 1922, and 87.5, the average for the past ten years on May 1. A condition of 80.1 per cent on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 14.5 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested, 14.5 bushels per acre would produce 578,287,000 bushels or 1.4 per cent less than in 1922, 3.7 per cent less than in 1921, 5.3 per cent less than in 1920, and 2.0 per cent less than the average of the past ten years. The final outturn of the crop may be larger or smaller than the amount given above according as conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than the average.

Details for WINTER WHEAT states follow:

State	Acreage 1923		Condition May 1			Production 1922 (Dec. Est.)	Forecast 1923 Production From May 1 Condition		Price May 1	
	Per Cent Abandoned	Acres Remaining to be Harvested	Ten-Year Av.	1922	1923		1922	1923	1922	1923
			P. Ct.	P. Ct.	P. Ct.	Bushels	Bushels	Cents	Cents	
New York ---	3.2	415,000	90	86	84	8,678,000	8,157,000	130	130	
New Jersey ---	3.0	73,000	89	91	84	1,540,000	1,288,000	140	131	
Pennsylvania ---	2.5	1,303,000	89	93	81	25,234,000	21,109,000	126	127	
Delaware ---	3.0	102,000	88	88	89	1,766,000	1,589,000	136	125	
Maryland ---	3.2	537,000	88	88	83	9,537,000	8,156,000	135	127	
Virginia ---	2.5	838,000	91	91	86	10,375,000	9,945,000	139	132	
W. Virginia ---	3.5	234,000	91	90	79	2,760,000	2,736,000	136	137	
N. Carolina ---	2.0	603,000	90	92	88	5,508,000	5,837,000	149	147	
S. Carolina ---	2.0	175,000	82	66	83	1,320,000	1,874,000	210	170	
Georgia ---	5.0	208,000	85	75	82	1,520,000	2,047,000	176	161	
Ohio ---	12.5	2,291,000	87	89	69	35,224,000	31,300,000	129	124	
Indiana ---	6.0	2,088,000	86	89	78	29,754,000	30,293,000	127	124	
Illinois ---	5.5	3,224,000	85	89	81	53,025,000	52,751,000	121	119	
Michigan ---	4.5	968,000	84	84	80	14,196,000	15,488,000	125	124	
Wisconsin ---	4.0	90,000	86	84	85	1,767,000	1,798,000	117	113	
Minnesota ---	15.0	86,000	86	82	78	1,691,000	1,409,000	135	110	
Iowa ---	5.0	734,000	88	95	88	15,847,000	15,179,000	114	105	
Missouri ---	1.8	3,076,000	87	87	87	38,750,000	43,086,000	120	115	
S. Dakota ---	40.0	49,000	88	93	76	1,824,000	670,000	125	97	
Nebraska ---	25.0	2,645,000	88	82	67	57,159,000	33,671,000	112	104	
Kansas ---	28.0	8,844,000	85	74	77	122,737,000	115,087,000	123	105	
Kentucky ---	3.5	620,000	88	95	86	7,475,000	7,092,000	136	131	
Tennessee ---	2.5	442,000	88	93	88	4,484,000	4,629,000	140	135	
Alabama ---	7.0	21,000	85	85	82	218,000	212,000	167	185	
Mississippi ---	8.0	4,000	87	87	84	60,000	59,000	175	---	
Texas ---	8.0	1,559,000	77	71	85	9,992,000	21,733,000	121	111	
Oklahoma ---	9.0	3,397,000	86	75	83	31,350,000	42,293,000	109	108	
Arkansas ---	4.0	82,000	91	88	86	1,118,000	882,000	125	120	
Montana ---	18.0	367,000	89	85	78	6,369,000	5,152,000	122	100	
Wyoming ---	17.0	24,000	94	90	81	646,000	408,000	108	98	
Colorado ---	33.0	1,057,000	91	80	65	16,406,000	13,741,000	99	100	
New Mexico ---	50.0	33,000	85	50	63	225,000	374,000	133	120	
Arizona ---	8.0	42,000	91	92	95	1,274,000	1,157,000	170	125	
Utah ---	2.5	139,000	94	93	90	2,226,000	2,377,000	95	100	
Nevada ---	2.0	3,000	95	90	95	59,000	71,000	126	143	
Idaho ---	4.0	393,000	94	88	92	8,658,000	8,677,000	105	100	
Washington ---	5.0	1,383,000	91	85	88	23,244,000	33,468,000	126	106	
Oregon ---	3.0	853,000	95	91	95	16,880,000	18,800,000	107	113	
California ---	8.0	748,000	82	90	88	15,308,000	13,691,000	118	114	
United States	14.3	39,750,000	87.5	83.5	80.1	586,204,000	578,287,000	121.0	109.8	

The average condition of RYE on May 1 was 85.1, compared with 81.8 on April 1, 91.7 on May 1, 1922, and 90.6 the average for the past ten years on May 1. The condition on May 1 forecasts a production of about 74,510,000 bushels, compared with 95,497,000, last year's estimated production, 61,675,000 the 1921 estimated production, and 63,419,000 the average for the past ten years.

The average condition of MEADOW (Hay) LANDS on May 1 was 87.0 compared with 90.1 on May 1, 1922, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 90.2. The expected hay acreage in 1923 is about 76,031,000 acres (60,253,000 tame and 15,778,000 wild). The May 1 production forecasts is 100,853,000 tons, compared with an estimated production of 112,791,000 tons in 1922, and 97,770,000 in 1921. The ten-year average is 99,633,000 tons.

Stocks of HAY ON FARMS on May 1 are estimated as 13,480,000 tons (12.0 per cent of crop), against 10,919,000 tons (11.2 per cent) on May 1, 1922, and 12,069,000 tons (12.0 per cent), the five-year average on May 1.

The average condition of PASTURES on May 1 was 77.0, compared with 84.5 on May 1, 1922, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 85.9.

Of SPRING PLOWING 68.9 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 63.5 per cent on May 1, 1922, and a ten-year average on May 1, of 71.1.

Of SPRING PLANTING 55.4 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 53.6 per cent on May 1, 1922, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 58.3.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

SOME NOTES ON THE BUSINESS AND MARKET SITUATION

If a man familiar with the economic situation a year ago had gone to sleep then and awakened only just now, he would be astonished at the present layout.

The urban community has staged a remarkable revival. The present picture of heavy production, soaring wages, mounting prices, and credit expansion offers some contrast to the stagnation of a year and a half ago. It is only about that long since we were holding a national conference on unemployment.

Since the key to the agricultural situation rests so largely with our domestic industrial condition this year it is highly advisable to keep tab, as well as may be, on what is happening.

A year or so ago farmers lived in hopes that prices of farm products would rise or prices of manufactured products fall until the disparity between the two materially lessened. This has not come to pass to the extent hoped for. From the standpoint of agriculture, relative to urban industry, the chief price improvement during the past year has been in cotton and wool. The purchasing power of farm products as a whole is only moderately higher than it has been for two years. It is still unduly low.

This business revival is primarily an urban development. It probably represents a normal up-swing in the business cycle. But it represents more than that.

We devoted four years to making war materials. Then we devoted a year more to filling frenzied orders from Europe. Then, Europe having run through her immediate supply of gold and credit, and the public here at home being unable to support the inflated business structure, we devoted a year to whole-hearted stagnation. After all of which, we awoke to find our own country about seven years behind on basic equipment—notably houses, railway equipment, automobiles, textiles, roads, bridges, and so on.

Thus, early in 1922, as the business community was about able to sit up again and take some interest in life, there descended upon it a stupendous, cumulative, peremptory demand to catch up with some of these war-time shortages. Industry fell too! The metal mines, the

steel industry, the building trades, the textile industry, and the thousand and one related lines took on labor and began turning their wheels at speed. At least four great booms were launched: houses, railway equipment, automobiles, textiles. They are still booming.

These booms are in the cities and towns, not in the open country. To some extent they were initiated at the farmer's expense on cheap food and raw materials which did not have an accustomed foreign market.

Whatever happens during the coming eight months, there are a few general factors which it seems not unreasonable that farmers may reckon on next fall.

Retail prices of non-agricultural products are likely to be higher than at any time since 1920. No matter what kind of a market it proves to be for farmers to sell in, it is almost certain to be an expensive one for them to buy in. Men who figure on throwing away old machinery or fences or buildings or clothes this summer would do well to patch them up and hold on to them. Farm communities will find it an expensive time to build new schools, bridges, and roads. This does not refer, however, to projects looking to construction work a year or two years hence.

Labor is going to be less plentiful on farms as long as the industrial boom continues. The thing to do is to look forward to a labor handicap in harvest and plan for it. It would not change that condition, except in degree, if all of Europe were free to emigrate to this country. There has never been a similar period of one-sided, urban prosperity that did not draw labor from the farms. It happened in 1895, in 1909 and 1919. It always happens. We may as well recognize a condition and do what we can to prepare for it. There will be a pinch at harvest time.

And in addition to a probable shortage of hired help, farm wages are likely to go higher. How farmers can pay much higher wages under present conditions is a puzzle. But that wages will tend to advance for those hired men who are kept, is almost a certainty. This is another contingency that we may as well recognize now while plans for the summer can be somewhat shaped. Men who lay out work for this summer which calls for considerable hired help should not wait till mid-season to mark up the wage items in their budget. Plan for it now, instead of having to revise calculations next August.

Money conditions might be somewhat unsettled next fall. Farmers who must make financial commitments this year might do well to arrange matters rather early in the year.

The advisability of early marketing versus holding products over until next spring should have some careful thought this summer. Nobody can give advice thereon—and most certainly not at this early date. But city employment and wages are going to be factors in the price of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and meat animals, as well as the size of the crops themselves. The producers of cotton and wool should keep a very close eye on the textile situation (mill consumption, prices, export, and domestic retail sales). The time when either of those fibers is marketed may make considerable difference in the price realized this coming season. When the boom wanes, raw materials will feel early effects.

There are a lot more meat animals in the country than two years ago. Meat animals always represent, in a sense, stored-up crops. The increase of animals now on hand represents, in some measure, a carry-over of surplus grain and fodder which could hardly be given away in 1920 and 1921. It is well worth pondering whether this summer may not be a good time to let the cities have some of this meat, while they are in a meat-eating frame of mind. Meat consumption always falls off when employment and wages fall off. Stockmen are more or less disposed to view the recent relative strength of livestock prices as reason for increasing their herds. Breeding herds and feeding opera-

tions expanded last winter until they boosted the price of corn nearly 14 cents a bushel. This year's pork production holds the prospect of a surplus over last year equivalent to seven million hogs, or a 12% increase. All this tendency is quite human. It is the natural reaction to the immediate price situation, notwithstanding underlying conditions. Speaking broadly, it is now worth serious thought whether this season is the time to plan for further increases in breeding herds or whether it is the time to work off some of that carry-over of cheap 1921 grain which is now stored on the hoof. This applies to hogs and beef cattle, in similar sense to dairy cattle and poultry, but in less degree to sheep. It will be modified by local conditions, of course.

This is no time for pessimism. That time was two years ago. It is true that there is greater general prosperity now in the cities than on the farms. The present prosperity would probably be healthier and longer-lived if it included the farmer to a little greater degree. But the cities are not merely going through motions. They are working hard and they are producing. When men work and produce they acquire purchasing power. Urban prosperity almost always means an improved market for farm products. It means that this year.

This is not much of a time for expansion on the farms, generally speaking. It is a good time to sail close to the wind—to be careful about expenditures, to try to grow at home as much of the family living as possible.

But, everything considered, the agricultural outlook now is probably the best it has been in three years. The thing for a man to do is to grow what he can this summer and get it to market in the best shape possible.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

A. R. Corey, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

June 1, 1923

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IOWA CROP REPORT, JUNE 1, 1923

Corn—Iowa corn is not getting a good start, as shown by a condition report of 86 per cent, which is 6 per cent below the 10-year average and 5 per cent below last year. That farmers did their part is shown by the fact that 47 per cent of the crop was planted by May 15, and 96 per cent June 1, which is about the average. Replanting was necessary to an unusual extent and was continuing June 1, due to slow germination and growth, which exposed the seed to attacks of corn maggots, wire worms and rot. The slow growth delayed cultivation, so that many fields became green with weeds. Only a few fields had been cultivated once on June 1.

Oats—The condition of oats in Iowa for June 1, 1923, was 90 per cent of normal as compared with 86 per cent last year and the 10-year average of 94 per cent. A decrease of 4 per cent in oats acreage is shown by reports of correspondents, which applied to a revised acreage of 5,463,000 acres in 1922, gives an acreage this year of 5,417,000. This with the condition shown above indicates a total production of 192,574,000 bushels.

Wheat—The condition of winter wheat in Iowa, June 1, 1923, was estimated at 85 per cent of normal, which is the same as the 10-year average, forecasting a production of 14,974,000 bushels, compared with 15,847,000 bushels produced last year. The forecast production for the United States this year is 580,541,000 bushels, compared with 586,204,000 bushels last year. Serious damage is reported in those sections of Iowa where wheat was sown early in the fall before the Hessian Fly-free date.

Barley—The condition of barley on June 1, 1923 in Iowa was 90 per cent of normal as compared with 92 per cent last year and the 10-year average of 95 per cent. This forecasts a production of 2,745,000 bushels for this year.

Rye—The condition of rye for Iowa June 1, 1923, was 89 per cent of normal, giving promise of a production of 1,014,600 bushels. Iowa produced 1,140,000 bushels of rye in 1922.

Hay—The deficient rainfall of the early part of the season has shortened the hay crop, especially timothy, the condition of which is 82 per cent of normal. Pasture is below the average, showing a condition of 83 per cent of normal. The condition of wild hay is 88 per cent of normal.

The acreage of clover intended for cutting for hay this season is 92 per cent of last year's acreage and has a condition of 84 per cent of normal.

Alfalfa has shown a steady increase in acreage in Iowa for several years. The acreage in 1922, approximately 200,000 acres, has increased 18 per cent, making an acreage of 236,000 acres in 1923. The condition of alfalfa is slightly below normal or 92 per cent.

The condition of all hay on June 1 was 82 per cent normal, which is 5 per cent below the condition on the same date in 1922.

Other Crops, Fruits and Vegetables—The condition of the Iowa apple crop on June 1, 1923, was 83 per cent of normal or 7 per cent below the condition on June 1, 1922. The 10-year average condition of apples in Iowa is 68 per cent of normal. The present condition of apples indicates a production of 2,917,000 bushels in 1923, compared with 4,410,000 bushels produced last year, of which 97,000 barrels, are considered commercial.

The condition of other crops is shown as follows: Onions, 93%; peaches, 60%; pears, 70%; blackberries, 85%; strawberries, 90%; watermelons, 86%; muskmelons, 87%; sugar beets, 94%; cabbages, 91%; potatoes, 91%. Only a few localities report adversely on the fruit crop in general.

Pigs Saved Per Litter—Of the six pigs per litter born on Iowa farms this spring, an average of 1.5 pigs per litter, or 25 per cent, perished from various causes. Much loss resulted from the storms and the cold waves of March. In spite of this loss, the increased number of brood sows indicates slightly higher pig production in Iowa in 1923 than in 1922. For data by counties see table on page 8.

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, JUNE 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Corn		Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay, tame, (all)	Timothy	Clover for hay	Alfalfa	Hay, wild	Pasture	
	Condition	Planting done												
		May 15												June 1
Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent		
Northwest—														
Buena Vista.....	94	54	98	100	99	100	101	95	96	95	95	97	94	
Cherokee.....	89	31	98	99	---	---	107	---	88	100	84	94	81	
Clay.....	89	45	97	90	99	100	93	98	82	84	90	86	87	
Dickinson.....	98	35	94	96	104	90	76	91	86	81	81	96	88	
Emmet.....	94	62	97	95	---	95	90	100	81	82	83	95	75	
Lyon.....	89	65	99	92	87	---	92	90	86	87	87	90	84	
O'Brien.....	96	34	100	95	79	---	90	95	91	92	90	95	90	
Oseola.....	87	44	91	96	---	100	95	100	91	95	92	100	87	
Palo Alto.....	89	54	97	93	89	75	90	85	77	73	79	90	74	
Plymouth.....	89	35	96	95	95	97	97	90	97	99	95	97	99	
Pocahontas.....	85	47	98	92	---	---	95	96	91	79	94	94	90	
Sioux.....	91	68	99	97	93	95	96	---	89	86	93	94	88	
For District.....	91	50	97	96	95	95	93	93	88	88	89	95	89	
North Central—														
Butler.....	96	39	90	91	---	---	100	98	80	88	85	---	82	
Cerro Gordo.....	90	42	95	93	---	---	90	90	73	72	77	90	68	
Floyd.....	80	49	94	84	87	80	85	89	67	69	77	98	81	
Franklin.....	88	45	96	89	84	80	90	86	72	76	75	90	75	
Hancock.....	93	60	96	94	77	88	93	93	70	70	71	85	79	
Humboldt.....	92	46	96	94	---	---	96	95	82	88	83	98	83	
Kossuth.....	93	51	97	95	---	98	96	95	83	84	85	98	84	
Mitchell.....	93	42	97	91	---	---	82	---	78	75	82	---	95	
Winnebago.....	88	65	99	91	---	---	93	90	80	81	83	95	83	
Worth.....	91	35	94	94	---	---	88	100	81	87	86	92	81	
Wright.....	97	58	91	93	---	---	100	100	82	83	83	97	91	
For District.....	91	49	95	92	82	89	92	93	77	79	80	95	84	
Northeast—														
Allamakee.....	83	40	96	79	82	77	80	95	76	74	83	---	98	
Black Hawk.....	90	70	90	95	59	90	95	95	90	92	91	98	95	
Bremer.....	95	68	94	88	99	100	96	100	76	78	94	100	78	
Buchanan.....	82	46	95	90	99	100	90	82	88	86	89	---	83	
Chickasaw.....	88	80	98	87	---	---	90	---	85	82	81	---	78	
Clayton.....	86	33	97	83	77	95	92	85	77	77	83	100	71	
Delaware.....	86	49	96	85	84	87	87	75	73	76	83	90	91	
Dubuque.....	93	22	97	85	---	---	85	100	85	78	96	100	75	
Fayette.....	90	40	95	91	---	94	88	91	72	75	83	88	103	
Howard.....	94	38	96	88	87	78	89	88	82	83	83	100	85	
Winneshek.....	90	33	98	85	84	92	88	98	70	72	77	---	61	
For District.....	88	43	96	96	83	88	88	86	77	78	84	97	85	
West Central—														
Audubon.....	86	18	95	88	96	80	90	---	80	87	75	96	82	
Calhoun.....	88	64	99	98	---	95	---	---	93	94	93	100	92	
Carroll.....	87	45	95	91	99	100	100	95	92	93	92	98	100	
Crawford.....	89	38	93	92	99	94	96	99	90	91	89	99	104	
Greene.....	88	44	97	94	85	90	98	100	86	90	91	98	93	
Guthrie.....	86	35	95	92	84	86	89	89	84	87	83	96	86	
Harrison.....	84	28	88	92	79	85	80	85	88	100	101	92	96	
Ida.....	89	38	95	97	99	96	100	100	95	102	90	93	96	
Monona.....	80	26	92	86	75	81	73	88	91	88	92	96	89	
Sac.....	84	52	97	98	99	100	93	100	92	98	90	95	98	
Shelby.....	80	41	98	95	96	90	92	100	74	100	83	94	94	
Woodbury.....	84	41	92	84	84	84	90	---	82	86	95	94	80	
For District.....	86	39	95	92	88	88	93	96	87	91	88	96	93	

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, JUNE 1, 1923—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn													
	Condition	Planting done		Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay, tame, (all)	Timothy	Clover for hay	Alfalfa	Hay, wild	Pasture
		May 15	June 1											
Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Central—														
Boone	90	60	98	92	92	90	85	85	91	93	82	96	95	94
Dallas	81	40	94	91	93	84	94	91	83	87	90	97	83	91
Grundy	82	50	99	90	70	95	90	90	90	82	86	95	83	84
Hamilton	88	66	96	91	93	90	100	95	78	78	85	93	88	76
Hardin	88	44	97	91	—	—	—	—	78	82	75	—	—	85
Jasper	88	39	93	91	94	87	92	90	85	85	87	86	89	88
Marshall	84	48	98	92	89	87	90	90	83	90	81	85	80	84
Polk	81	49	96	87	97	86	—	97	88	83	90	94	95	88
Poweshiek	91	37	96	97	92	96	94	100	82	87	91	100	80	86
Story	85	55	96	94	98	72	110	97	80	83	85	95	89	88
Tama	85	48	91	86	98	90	88	95	79	83	82	—	65	85
Webster	89	60	98	97	95	100	100	—	84	88	89	96	61	89
For District	86	50	96	92	93	88	98	90	84	85	87	94	84	87
East Central—														
Benton	85	57	94	89	81	91	86	90	78	86	81	93	88	78
Cedar	86	42	95	83	80	88	87	95	72	71	71	89	—	75
Clinton	83	39	95	86	67	78	83	78	70	73	72	70	81	67
Iowa	82	45	95	93	93	97	94	95	88	86	89	—	95	83
Jackson	91	25	94	81	75	75	87	74	70	73	73	98	95	71
Johnson	87	34	97	91	96	93	98	95	81	79	85	96	—	83
Jones	91	39	95	85	89	85	77	98	84	82	73	95	—	77
Linn	87	46	98	91	82	85	78	72	86	86	88	90	70	88
Muscatine	86	38	93	81	69	82	86	82	68	70	75	96	90	74
Scott	93	39	99	90	75	94	91	95	76	80	72	94	98	74
For District	87	40	96	87	79	86	85	86	77	78	77	93	90	77
Southwest—														
Adair	83	24	91	89	78	—	96	95	88	89	86	95	98	91
Adams	80	50	94	90	85	70	85	100	85	90	88	95	86	87
Cass	81	42	96	87	84	85	89	93	84	85	86	95	94	95
Fremont	89	54	95	91	68	90	—	100	81	94	87	99	98	91
Mills	90	54	97	95	84	92	98	—	92	96	81	94	98	93
Montgomery	89	44	96	89	86	77	91	98	89	92	87	97	100	89
Page	81	57	99	93	87	90	—	98	87	86	89	95	—	84
Pottawattamie	92	44	97	91	84	90	92	96	92	93	92	96	98	94
Taylor	82	37	96	92	83	—	92	89	90	90	93	91	90	89
For District	85	46	96	91	82	85	92	95	88	90	88	97	96	90
South Central—														
Appanoose	77	56	95	74	75	82	—	82	78	75	68	90	95	72
Clarke	76	38	93	87	90	90	—	80	88	78	92	95	95	80
Decatur	88	54	95	97	81	92	—	88	88	88	93	—	—	86
Lucas	80	59	96	79	87	—	80	100	70	70	73	75	90	80
Madison	81	36	93	92	81	100	85	—	87	84	93	98	100	91
Marion	82	34	93	81	95	86	—	95	75	72	75	92	—	77
Monroe	83	37	92	83	88	70	—	78	76	74	73	100	—	69
Ringgold	74	22	93	85	89	80	75	83	88	83	91	95	90	82
Union	88	38	92	93	93	84	88	90	91	88	93	90	90	89
Warren	78	52	93	83	92	89	100	98	90	87	90	95	85	90
Wayne	86	48	96	89	84	75	—	95	84	86	88	—	—	87
For District	82	43	94	86	87	86	86	90	83	81	85	94	99	82

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, JUNE 1, 1923—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn													
	Condition	Planting done		Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay, tame, (all)	Timothy	Clover for hay	Alfalfa	Hay, wild	Pasture
		May 15	June 1											
Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Southeast—														
Davis	86	51	98	76	75	60	—	83	66	76	72	80	—	64
Des Moines	80	58	98	98	84	75	98	83	94	70	82	74	95	71
Henry	80	79	98	85	82	68	90	95	68	70	70	100	—	89
Jefferson	80	56	98	91	87	—	90	95	70	84	82	90	—	85
Keokuk	83	23	96	92	89	87	90	92	72	76	70	—	—	85
Lee	91	62	97	91	85	92	95	82	79	76	79	94	—	77
Louisia	90	28	96	90	72	—	75	78	78	81	81	100	—	78
Mahaska	82	57	96	88	84	87	85	82	68	67	77	85	—	80
Van Buren	84	67	96	74	77	95	—	95	71	73	79	98	—	86
Wapello	82	37	94	79	83	80	—	82	68	67	77	85	—	75
Washington	84	39	93	94	82	82	96	85	86	86	86	99	—	68
For District	84	51	96	87	82	83	93	89	74	77	78	94	75	76
For State	86	46	96	90	85	88	90	89	82	82	84	95	88	83

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JUNE 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Potatoes	Cabbages	Onions	Sugar beets for sugar	Watermelons	Muskmelons, cantaloupes	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Blackberries, raspberries	Strawberries
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest—											
Buena Vista	92	100	92	—	100	—	94	—	—	92	93
Cherokee	95	95	95	—	100	100	91	101	—	88	92
Clay	96	98	98	—	97	97	92	—	99	80	97
Dickinson	90	89	95	—	—	—	96	81	74	90	80
Emmet	87	—	—	95	—	—	96	—	—	70	80
Lyon	98	95	100	—	—	—	96	—	—	60	84
O'Brien	88	—	—	—	98	88	93	—	—	75	87
Oseola	88	—	—	—	95	95	91	—	—	—	84
Palo Alto	99	100	100	—	97	97	94	—	—	—	97
Plymouth	84	80	90	93	75	75	93	—	—	60	85
Pocahontas	99	98	100	—	90	90	85	—	—	100	90
Sioux	91	94	97	—	96	96	91	—	—	96	94
For District	89	85	90	100	100	—	89	—	89	98	94

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JUNE 1, 1923—
Continued

Districts and Counties	Potatoes	Cabbages	Onions	Sugar beets for sugar	Watermelons	Muskmelons, cantaloupes	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Blackberries, raspberries	Strawberries
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
North Central—											
Butler.....	90						94			100	80
Cerro Gordo.....	80	100								90	85
Floyd.....	92	75	91	90	95	95	97			82	85
Franklin.....	88	80	70	99			84		9	85	83
Hancock.....	92			91	90	72	96		79		84
Humboldt.....	91			95	100	100	105			92	82
Kossuth.....	97	93	90	97			96		99	86	89
Mitchell.....	81						92			75	87
Winnebago.....	98	50	75	100	90	90	99			88	97
Worth.....	85						99				90
Wright.....	94			95			90				68
For District.....	90	81	88	95	94	86	95		71	87	82
Northeast—											
Allamakee.....	81	90	80		80	82	90			78	82
Black Hawk.....	95	95	95				89		89		100
Bremer.....	79	73	88		88	78	85			85	87
Buchanan.....	88	67	90		88	88	88			85	86
Chickasaw.....							99				100
Clayton.....	90	80	100		50	50	94		99	86	88
Delaware.....	92	100	88		85	85	89	91	77	80	85
Dubuque.....	90	100	100				87			95	100
Fayette.....	96		90		90	90	96			93	91
Howard.....	90	95	100		100	100	101			105	86
Winneshiek.....	93	100					107			100	79
For District.....	89	84	90		85	85	92	91	81	86	87
West Central—											
Audubon.....	90						58	91		95	96
Calhoun.....	95	100	100				94			90	100
Carroll.....	94	100	88		100	100	87			98	99
Crawford.....	99	100	95		88	88	85			90	100
Greene.....	87	92	98		100	100	90	86	94	90	86
Guthrie.....	81	85	92		80	80	78	76	69	74	92
Harrison.....	93		75		100	100	83			85	77
Ida.....	99	100			100	100	77			70	88
Monona.....	95		100		100	100	61	41	79	100	91
Sac.....	93	100	100		100	100	91			73	95
Shelby.....	93	100	95				88				83
Woodbury.....	83	70			80	80	78	75	74	80	73
For District.....	91	93	93		95	95	77	75	76	83	91
Central—											
Boone.....	96	89	92		96	92	90	101		80	94
Dallas.....	88	80	100		80	80	81	53	91	88	93
Grundy.....	94	100	100				88	76	99	96	94
Hamilton.....	90	100	100				88	101	87	87	87
Hardin.....	93						82		79	97	97
Jasper.....	95	95	95		88	86	83	69	52	89	91
Marshall.....	93	90	92		80	80	81	81	79	88	93
Polk.....	90	88	98		72	72	71	11	39	58	96
Poweshiek.....	93		100				73	55	69	86	75
Story.....	86	90	100		91	91	83		89	92	92
Tama.....	85						91			85	100
Webster.....	87	90	100		82	85	78		59	82	96
For District.....	91	91	97		87	87	81	64	76	85	92

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JUNE 1, 1923—
Continued

Districts and Counties	Potatoes	Cabbages	Onions	Sugar beets for sugar	Watermelons	Muskmelons, cantaloupes	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Blackberries, raspberries	Strawberries
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
East Central—											
Benton.....	92	93	94		100	100	89	81	81	86	94
Cedar.....	90	80	95		80	85	88	46	61	92	93
Clinton.....	84	50	90	70	80		59	32	52	72	69
Iowa.....	94	100	95				90	46	69	95	87
Jackson.....	90	98	100				83	78	69	73	91
Johnson.....	90	90	90		90	90	93	79	33	66	82
Jones.....	83						71		9	70	90
Linn.....	94	82	88		70	72	89	26	44	85	88
Muscatine.....	85	96	95		75	90	83	42	74	85	86
Scott.....	89	100	96		97	97	85	46	77	90	94
For District.....	89	95	94	70	86	89	85	46	67	83	90
Southwest—											
Adair.....	81	100	100		100	100	74	86	89	60	85
Adams.....	96	90	100		60	60	57	51	71	94	98
Clinton.....	91	82	80		85	80	74	76	89	55	90
Fremont.....	94		100		83	75	84	62	55	98	94
Mills.....	94	98	95		90	90	70	81		83	91
Montgomery.....	95	80	97		90	92	70	61	29	83	97
Page.....	96	92	95		98	98	73	66	71	82	92
Pottawattamie.....	97	98	99		96	99	87	78	71	86	96
Taylor.....	90	88	88		72	65	77	55	54	84	76
For District.....	93	91	94		87	85	74	64	63	82	91
South Central—											
Appanoose.....	83	90	100		82	82	81	86	86	97	95
Clarke.....	98	82	95		50	45	70	53	59	95	96
Decatur.....	91	93	97		88	88	67	58	47	80	96
Lucas.....	97	88	90		80	80	82	67	71	86	96
Madison.....	83	90	92		85	90	83	60	67	84	86
Marion.....	84	90	90		100	90	76	38	73	86	92
Monroe.....	85	82	93		58	78	90	50	41	82	93
Ringgold.....	95	87	95		62	80	64	43	51	95	94
Union.....	92	88	95		70	72	73	52	27	51	83
Warren.....	82	100	98	100	80	85	76	65	67	94	97
Wayne.....	100	100	100		86	88	71	57	71	93	92
For District.....	91	90	96	100	77	80	76	58	63	87	93
Southeast—											
Davis.....	96	90	100		70	75	97	46	80	95	95
Des Moines.....	98	98	101				75	54	80	70	90
Henry.....	97	90	100		92	95	88	70	80	90	88
Jefferson.....	93	95	100		90	90	86	71	75	64	86
Keokuk.....	94		100				72	56	87	90	82
Lee.....	92	100	100		98	90	83	65	73	87	88
Louisia.....	86	95	100		100	100	86	63	81	89	88
Mahaska.....	97	95	88		75	75	84	52	64	94	97
Van Buren.....	88	94	80		76	78	90	81	87	81	82
Wapello.....	92	95	100		93	93	77	72	67	88	78
Washington.....	91	82	90		90	90	75	42	65	88	90
For District.....	92	94	95		86	86	83	64	77	86	88
For State.....	91	91	93	94	86	87	83	60	70	85	90

PIGS SAVED PER LITTER IN SPRING OF 1923

Districts and Counties	Average number per litter	Districts and Counties	Average number per litter	Districts and Counties	Average number per litter
Northwest—		West Central—		Southwest—	
Buena Vista	5	Audubon	4	Adair	4
Cherokee	4	Calhoun	5	Adams	4
Clay	4	Carroll	4	Cass	4
Dickinson	4	Crawford	4	Fremont	4
Emmet	4	Greene	5	Mills	5
Lyon	4	Guthrie	4	Montgomery	4
O'Brien	5	Harrison	4	Page	5
Osceola	5	Ida	5	Pottawattamie	4
Palo Alto	4	Monona	4	Taylor	5
Plymouth	4	Sac	4		
Pocahontas	4	Shelby	4	For District	4.4
Sioux	4	Woodbury	4		
For District	4.3	For District	4.4	South Central—	
North Central—		Central—		Appanoose	5
Butler	4	Boone	4	Clarke	4
Cerro Gordo	5	Dallas	4	Decatur	5
Floyd	4	Grundy	4	Lucas	5
Franklin	3	Hamilton	4	Madison	4
Hancock	4	Hardin	5	Marion	4
Humboldt	4	Jasper	5	Monroe	5
Kossuth	5	Marshall	4	Ringgold	5
Mitchell	6	Polk	5	Union	4
Winnebago	5	Poweshiek	4	Warren	5
Worth	5	Story	4	Wayne	5
Wright	5	Tama	4		
For District	4.5	Webster	5	For District	4.7
Northeast—		For District	4.5	Southeast—	
Allamakee	5	East Central—		Davis	5
Black Hawk	6	Benton	5	Des Moines	6
Bremer	5	Cedar	4	Henry	5
Buchanan	5	Clinton	4	Jefferson	5
Chickasaw	4	Iowa	5	Keokuk	4
Clayton	6	Jackson	5	Lee	5
Delaware	4	Johnson	4	Louisa	4
Dubuque	4	Jones	4	Mahaska	4
Fayette	5	Linn	5	Van Buren	5
Howard	4	Muscatine	4	Wapello	5
Winneshek	6	Scott	5	Washington	5
For District	4.8	For District	4.6	For District	4.7
				For State	4.5

The average number of pigs born per litter in the spring of 1923 was 6.0 as shown in the Iowa Monthly Crop Report for May. The figures above show that 25 per cent of these pigs died from various causes, leaving 4.5 pigs per litter. The Monthly Crop Report for April, 1922, showed that the average number of pigs per litter that lived to marketing age in the preceding five years was 4.8. Increased breeding for spring farrow probably more than offset the large mortality of pigs in the cold waves and storms of March, 1923. It should be remembered that there were also large losses in the spring of 1922 from other causes, such as weak, small and unhardy litters due to feeding too much cheap corn to the sows and to prevalence of flu during the winter.

STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE

Movement into Iowa continues heavy.

The movement of stocker and feeder cattle into Iowa since January 1, 1923, has shown considerable activity, despite the many influences which have operated to make cattle men feel rather uncertain of the future.

Heavy receipts of feeders predominated during each month of the year of 1922, with a final average for the year of 81 per cent more than were received during the previous year. Iowa pastures and feed lots have received 177,400 stocker and feeder cattle since January 1, 1923, according to the records of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. In comparison with the receipts for the same season of last year this number is 9,500 head smaller, but it represents 55,300 head more than were received during the same period January 1, 1921 to June 1, 1921. The percentage of receipts each week since January 1, has been considerably higher than the average for the years, 1920, 1921 and 1922 of each corresponding week.

Throughout the corn belt over 25 per cent of the corn crop is fed to beef cattle. While there is relatively little land in Iowa too rough for crop production, there is some land in almost every community which can be utilized for pasture to an advantage. On farms having a predominating acreage of rough land, economical gains are made by fattening upon corn and grass. Corn, clover and alfalfa are the chief feeds in the beef sections of Iowa.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of purchasing feeders directly from the western ranges, where two-year old steers of beef type and quality may be selected to meet the particular demand of the Iowa feeder. A considerable volume of the steers fed in central Iowa during the past winter was composed of direct shipments from the West-river Country of South Dakota. Many East Central Iowa feeders have for some years shown a preference for baby-beef and two-year-old steers from selected sections of Montana. Organized cattle feeders of communities as well as many individual feeders are carefully analyzing the merits of effecting co-operation with western ranchmen so that they may buy directly the desirable type of steers.

The following are comparisons of stocker and feeder shipments this season and previous seasons, as given by the revised reports of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and they represent the movement of feeders into Iowa through the large public stock yards.

	FOR IOWA		
	1923	1922	1921
January	50,305	45,691	25,902
February	37,397	45,915	24,662
March	27,788	47,869	34,220
April	30,446	20,834	20,778
May	31,495	26,672	16,472
Total	177,431	186,981	122,034

The large bulk of these receipts have come through our Missouri river markets, Sioux City and Omaha. Other markets, Kansas City, Missouri, St. Joseph, Missouri and South St. Paul, Minnesota, receive a fair share of patronage from Iowa cattle feeders. Denver, Colorado, made fairly heavy shipments into Iowa during the early part of the year. The Chicago market has sent relatively few feeders into Iowa during the past seasons, that market being looked upon rather as a market for fed cattle.

—L. M. C.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY, JUNE 1, 1923

Crop	Acreage 1923		Condition			
	Per Cent of 1922	Acres	June 1	June 1	May 1	June 1
			10-Yr. Av.	1922	1923	1923
Winter wheat	94.4	39,750,000	82.3	81.9	80.1	76.3
Spring wheat	94.9	18,538,000	92.3	90.7		90.2
All wheat	94.5	58,253,000	85.5	84.3		79.9
Oats	101.1	40,768,000	89.0	85.5		85.6
Barley	108.0	7,980,000	90.0	90.1		89.0
Rye	84.3	5,234,000	89.2	92.5	85.1	81.1
Hay, all	98.7	76,081,900	89.0	91.0	87.0	84.4
Pastures			91.0	93.8	77.0	84.8
Apples, total crop			69.3	72.8		75.5
Peaches			62.2	77.1		66.7

Production indicated by the condition of crops on June 1, 1923, and comparisons with final figures in preceding years, follow:

Crop	Total Production in Millions of Bushels			Yield Per Acre			Farm Price Per Bu. June 1	
	1917-1921 Av.	1922 Dec. Est.	1923 Forecast ^a	1917-1921 Av.	1922 Dec. Est.	1923 ^a	1922	1923
							Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Cents	Cents
Winter wheat	590	586	581	14.9	13.9	14.6		
Spring wheat	245	276*	236	11.6	14.1	12.8		
All wheat	835	862*	817	13.8	14.0	14.0	116.5	106.6
Oats	1,378	1,201*	1,256	31.9	*29.8	30.8	38.4	44.9
Barley	192	186	196	23.6	25.2	24.6	57.7	60.9
Rye	70	95	72	13.6	15.4	13.8	88.0	66.3
Hay, all	^b 99	^b 113	^b 99	^b 1.36	^b 1.46	^b 1.30	^c \$12.65	^c \$12.95
Apples, total crop	160	201	187				213.4	173.9
Peaches	43	57	47					

^aInterpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season. ^bTons. ^cPer ton.

*Revised on basis of later and fuller information.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

OATS

State	Acreage 1923		Condition June 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a From June 1 Condition	Farm Price Per Bushel June 1	
	Per Cent of 1922	Acres ^b	10-Year Av. Per Cent	1923 Per Cent	5-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)		1922	1923
							Cents	Cents	
New York	89	1,088	90	85	37,010	31,770	31,763	53	56
Pennsylvania	98	1,189	91	86	41,274	41,242	38,316	51	55
Ohio	108	1,590	86	76	60,907	39,744	50,753	38	53
Indiana	120	1,644	86	83	69,747	28,770	53,489	35	45
Illinois	102	3,937	87	87	171,843	110,010	142,146	32	44
Michigan	102	1,528	88	80	49,380	49,434	46,451	40	46
Wisconsin	103	2,539	94	84	92,015	101,558	89,149	43	46
Minnesota	101	4,061	94	88	118,369	142,746	128,652	30	35
Iowa	96	5,417	94	90	217,244	*208,791	192,575	31	38
Missouri	115	1,285	83	78	50,189	17,872	31,673	41	53
North Dakota	105	2,507	90	88	49,103	78,804	59,566	31	31
South Dakota	102	2,448	95	91	68,663	74,400	75,513	27	33
Nebraska	108	2,601	93	92	78,938	56,106	78,966	29	41
Kansas	90	1,345	82	70	53,967	28,386	29,658	41	52
Texas	107	1,557	76	84	40,769	33,465	49,046	44	57
Oklahoma	75	1,125	76	63	39,547	30,000	22,538	41	61
Montana	102	612	90	91	12,806	19,200	18,657	52	51
U. S. Total	101.1	40,768	89.0	85.6	1,377,903	1,201,436	1,256,456	38.4	44.9

SPRING WHEAT

State	Acreage 1923		Condition June 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a From June 1 Condition	Farm Price Per Bushel June 1	
	Per Cent of 1922	Acres ^b	10-Year Av. Per Cent	1923 Per Cent	5-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)		1922	1923
							Cents	Cents	
Minnesota	88	1,628	94	88	41,511	25,345	20,057	130	104
North Dakota	91	7,953	90	89	77,088	123,234	82,107	125	95
South Dakota	95	2,748	96	91	36,954	38,188	30,008	109	94
Montana	100	2,713	90	89	17,948	*39,881	41,048	119	100
Washington	106	1,069	91	92	16,673	9,200	17,066	115	105
U. S. Total	94.9	18,503	92.3	90.2	244,943	*275,887	236,039		

BARLEY

Wisconsin	105	465	93	85	16,969	14,220	13,043	58	62
Minnesota	102	926	94	90	26,416	24,062	22,085	47	49
North Dakota	135	1,361	90	90	21,818	25,704	25,723	43	43
South Dakota	105	1,000	95	92	26,454	21,896	23,460	43	45
Kansas	101	1,085	84	84	11,965	19,332	20,962	47	56
Colorado	98	182	93	93	4,379	3,534	5,078	45	75
California	95	1,094	81	91	31,714	36,864	35,342	81	80
U. S. Total	108.0	7,980	90.0	89.0	191,974	186,118	196,110	57.7	60.9

RYE

Michigan	80	518	88	82	8,460	8,294	6,966	90	70
Wisconsin	80	391	90	84	6,705	7,139	6,142	89	68
Minnesota	89	1,027	89	78	5,757	21,926	16,261	86	61
North Dakota	77	1,217	86	78	13,219	24,506	13,764	87	55
South Dakota	70	307	92	75	5,368	7,902	4,168	81	85
U. S. Total	84.3	5,234	89.2	81.1	70,324	95,497	72,473	88.0	66.3

^aIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^bIn thousands—i. e., 000 omitted. ^c1922 acreages revised by increase of 400,000 acres of spring wheat in Montana and decrease of 380,000 acres of oats in Iowa.

Spring Wheat—Previous June 1 forecasts were above final yields 7 times, range 4% to 85%, average 36.6%; 4 times below, range 6% to 23%, average 13.8%. Average of last 11 years, 18.3% above. (Crops in several years proved near failures.)

Oats—Previous June 1 forecasts were above final yields 5 times, range 4% to 32%, average 12.4%; 6 times below, range 3% to 22%, average 10.3%. Average of last 11 years, same as final.

Barley—Previous June 1 forecasts were above final yields 6 times, range 3% to 18%; average 9.5%; three times below, range 2% to 17%, average 11.3%. Two years the same as final. Average of last 11 years, 2.1% above.

Rye—Previous June 1 forecasts were all above final yields, range 2% to 36%, average 10.6%; much higher average yields in earlier years made yields indicated by conditions too high in recent years.

Durum wheat acreage this year in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana is estimated at 4,632,000 or 30.8% of the total of 15,042,000 acres of spring wheat in the four states. This compares with 5,622,000 acres of durum or 34.7% of the total spring wheat in these states in 1922, and an average of 4,637,000 acres of durum or 25.4% of the total spring wheat in these states for the five years 1918-1922.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Condition June 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price Per Bushel June 1	
	10-Year Av. P.Ct.	1923 P.Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From May 1 Condition	From June 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	New York	88	83	8,381	8,678	8,157	8,129	125	133
Pennsylvania	89	83	24,080	25,234	21,109	21,630	125	123
Maryland	87	84	10,042	9,537	8,156	8,300	131	124
Virginia	88	88	11,869	10,375	9,945	9,946	136	131
Ohio	86	71	40,238	35,224	31,300	32,207	123	122
Indiana	82	80	34,608	29,754	30,293	32,406	121	120
Illinois	80	80	46,692	53,025	52,751	56,485	116	112
Michigan	81	76	14,739	14,196	15,488	15,302	122	120
Iowa	85	85	9,112	15,847	15,179	14,974	109	102
Missouri	78	83	43,140	38,750	43,086	44,423	115	111
Nebraska	84	68	42,245	57,159	33,671	35,972	105	97
Kansas	77	65	115,697	122,737	115,087	104,625	118	100
Kentucky	84	85	8,625	7,475	7,092	7,378	136	130
Texas	76	70	21,353	9,992	21,733	18,224	119	110
Oklahoma	76	73	47,201	31,350	42,298	41,661	103	100
Montana	80	76	6,039	6,639	5,153	5,439	119	100
Colorado	87	68	13,097	16,406	13,741	15,094	99	100
Idaho	92	96	8,051	8,658	8,677	9,243	98	110
Washington	88	92	23,368	23,244	33,468	35,753	115	105
Oregon	93	97	15,024	16,880	18,800	19,527	105	115
California	78	91	10,043	15,308	13,691	14,635	124	124
U. S. Total	82.3	76.3	589,858	586,204	578,287	580,541		

^aIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted.

Winter Wheat—Previous June 1 forecasts were above final yields 6 times, range 4% to 21%, average 9.5%; 5 times below, range 3% to 11%, average 6.0%. Average of last 11 years, 2.5% above.

TREND OF FARM PRICES

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about .8 per cent during May; in the past ten years the price level increased about 2.5 per cent during May. On June 1 the index figure of prices was about 17.0 per cent higher than a year ago, 29.0 per cent higher than two years ago, and 16.8 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years on June 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States, decreased 1.8 per cent from April 15 to May 15; in the past ten years prices increased in like period 0.4 per cent. On May 15 the index figures of prices for these meat animals was about 10.9 per cent lower than a year ago, 3.7 per cent lower than two years ago, and 25.1 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years on May 15.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS JUNE 1, 1923

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on June 1 was about 4.7 per cent below their ten-year average condition on that date. Last year the June 1 condition of all crops was 0.8 per cent below the average.

The condition of the various crops on June 1, expressed in percentage of their ten-year averages (not the normal) on June 1, was as follows:

Apricots	153.1	Lemons	100.7	Cotton	96.5
Plums	129.7	Alfalfa hay	100.2	Oats	96.2
Pineapples	125.3	Cherries	99.6	Field beans	96.1
Grapefruit	118.7	Blackberries	99.5	Hay, all	94.8
Limes	117.0	Barley	98.9	Pasture	93.2
Apples	108.9	Onions	98.8	Winter wheat	92.7
Almonds	107.9	Melons	98.6	Rye	90.9
Peaches	107.2	Field peas	98.3	Clover hay	90.6
Oranges	106.6	Cabbage	98.0	Prunes	78.3
Pears	103.9	Olives	98.0		
Walnuts	103.1	Spring wheat	97.7	Average all	95.3

The following figures indicate general crop conditions on June 1 in each state, 100 representing the ten-year average of all crops reported upon:

Maine	103.1	Ohio	85.7	Texas	100.8
New Hampshire	98.7	Indiana	94.4	Oklahoma	88.6
Vermont	100.4	Illinois	97.7	Arkansas	88.7
Massachusetts	99.9	Michigan	93.5	Montana	99.0
Rhode Island	100.3	Wisconsin	88.9	Wyoming	95.2
Connecticut	98.2	Minnesota	91.6	Colorado	96.1
New York	97.5	Iowa	94.8	New Mexico	95.6
New Jersey	97.7	Missouri	101.7	Arizona	104.5
Pennsylvania	93.2	North Dakota	98.2	Utah	103.4
Delaware	97.4	South Dakota	93.6	Nevada	97.1
Maryland	92.7	Nebraska	91.4	Idaho	105.7
Virginia	90.9	Kansas	87.3	Washington	102.4
West Virginia	87.3	Kentucky	98.2	Oregon	104.5
N. Carolina	100.0	Tennessee	96.9	California	105.9
S. Carolina	89.6	Alabama	97.5		
Florida	90.9	Mississippi	92.4	United States	95.3
Georgia	114.7	Louisiana	93.7		

HOW CROP FORECASTS ARE MADE

Crop forecasts are published monthly during the growing season by the United States Department of Agriculture. The forecast is a computation of the indicated outturn, based upon present conditions and the experience of past years, assuming average seasonal influences during the remainder of the growing season.

As used by the Crop Reporting Board, a forecast differs from an estimate of yield. The latter relates to a fact accomplished, and is based upon realized yield reported at harvest.

The yield per acre indicated from the condition on the first of any month is determined from a study of reported conditions on that date and of determined yields at harvest during past years. If for, say, 20 years the May 1 condition averaged 80% of normal at that date, and the realized yield per acre averaged 16 bushels, 20 bushels (16 ÷ 80%) would be indicated as the normal or 100% yield. The May 1 percentage of condition in a subsequent year would then indicate that percentage of a normal yield of 20 bushels.

The yield finally realized would probably be higher or lower than the figure thus indicated, according as later seasonal influences prove to be more or less favorable than average.

A rough statement of the formula would be as follows. The 20-year average May 1 condition is to the 20-year average yield per acre as the current May 1 condition is to the indicated yield per acre for the present year.

In actually working out these relations the process is much more refined than stated, other factors, such as trends, being taken into consideration.

Forecasts of total production are based each month upon the yields per acre, indicated by the reported condition on the first of the month, multiplied by the preliminary estimate of acreage of the crop.

In the future there will be shown in connection with forecasts of important crops—

a. Number of times the current monthly forecast in previous years has been higher than final reported yields, with the range and average percentage above.

b. Number of times lower, with range and average percentage below.

c. Average percentage above or below final yields of all previous forecasts for the same month.

BEES AND HONEY REPORTED BY ASSESSORS JANUARY 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Number of hives or swarms Jan. 1, 1923	Number of pounds of honey produced, 1922	Districts and Counties	Number of hives or swarms Jan. 1, 1923	Number of pounds of honey produced, 1922
Northwest—			Jasper	744	16,170
Buena Vista	559	7,368	Marshall	1,482	31,019
Cherokee	394	10,199	Polk	1,263	26,007
Clay	437	9,962	Poweshiek	810	17,207
Dickinson	406	7,172	Story	568	28,070
Emmet	441	7,631	Tama	725	14,464
Lyon	352	23,710	Webster	403	11,878
O'Brien	566	15,067	For District	10,003	237,881
Osceola	355	11,907	East Central—		
Palo Alto	347	9,633	Benton	980	29,378
Plymouth	1,307	87,542	Cedar	920	27,050
Pocahontas	278	4,387	Clinton	835	48,255
Sioux	424	14,056	Iowa	1,445	39,079
For District	5,766	208,634	Jackson	767	31,739
North Central—			Johnson	1,010	26,836
Butler	1,204	24,948	Jones	679	28,564
Cerro Gordo	762	21,128	Linn	1,142	40,692
Floyd	943	29,449	*Muscatine	347	8,899
Franklin	699	14,207	Scott	698	30,159
Hancock	319	9,166	For District	8,823	310,651
Humboldt	345	10,907	Southwest—		
Kossuth	666	14,383	Adair	382	4,541
Mitchell	235	11,945	Adams	423	13,452
Winnebago	281	8,994	*Cass	436	5,288
Worth	223	6,595	Fremont	480	9,911
Wright	295	9,098	Mills	606	22,579
For District	5,882	160,820	Montgomery	339	5,013
Northeast—			Page	443	5,443
Allamakee	1,165	39,743	Pottawattamie	1,059	39,334
Black Hawk	459	10,754	Taylor	624	7,865
Bremner	706	53,846	For District	4,792	113,426
Buchanan	570	14,086	South Central—		
*Chickasaw	644	25,250	Anpanoose	918	22,901
Clayton	2,023	65,231	Clarke	742	21,491
Delaware	898	47,420	Decatur	1,307	25,135
Dubuque	809	47,661	Lucas	1,140	30,049
Fayette	812	38,614	Madison	729	19,347
Howard	470	16,552	Marion	1,934	53,406
Winneshiak	1,519	70,438	Monroe	608	14,209
For District	10,075	429,595	Ringgold	786	10,196
West Central—			Union	716	13,562
Audubon	566	5,233	Warren	1,700	41,916
Calhoun	408	13,426	Wayne	1,174	26,770
Carroll	284	4,916	For District	11,748	278,982
Crawford	522	16,307	Southeast—		
Greene	419	7,020	Davis	600	10,800
Guthrie	382	6,121	Des Moines	489	11,737
Harrison	1,554	128,226	*Henry	765	17,429
Ida	294	10,624	Jefferson	847	17,332
Monona	1,114	86,932	Keokuk	975	21,282
Sac	279	5,519	*Lee	593	15,176
Shelby	2,205	32,464	Louisa	231	8,005
Woodbury	2,825	303,796	Mahaska	975	19,992
For District	10,852	620,584	Van Buren	700	12,933
Central—			Wapello	1,190	27,884
Boone	1,245	28,130	Washington	1,177	73,970
Dallas	1,346	28,625	For District	8,542	236,540
Grundy	288	9,047	For State	76,483	2,597,113
Hamilton	790	15,054			
Hardin	429	12,210			

*Partly estimated.

FARM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1922
COLLECTED BY TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS AND TABULATED BY THE
IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Better work by the assessors as a whole, through closer contact with the central office of the Iowa Weather and crop service in Des Moines made it possible to do 60 per cent more work by shifting only 13 per cent more money into miscellaneous clerk hire from other funds. Twenty-three more counties were handled direct from the assessors this year, leaving only 32 counties tabulated voluntarily by county auditors without compensation or authority of law.

A few hundred dollars more would complete the direct contact with the assessors, increase the accuracy of the statistics, and expedite their publication. It is expected that the published bulletin containing these statistics will be ready for distribution early in July, nearly 30 days earlier than last year. If all assessors reported direct instead of through county auditors, nearly 30 days more could be saved.

Total farms in Iowa in 1922, 213,021, are 1,075 less than last year but this apparent decrease is due to a new ruling as to listing of township boundary line farms. Heretofore, township boundaries have been rigidly observed, with the result that a farm operated under one management but lying in two townships was reported as two farms, a portion being reported by each assessor. This year, as a rule, all land operated under one management was listed as one farm. This agrees with the method used by the Government Census, which found 213,439 farms including small areas producing \$250 or requiring the continuous services of at least one person. The assessors enumerate only farms of 3 acres or more.

The total acres in farms reported by assessors was 33,528,154 which is 109,782 acres more than last year and 53,258 more than the last Government Census. This speaks well for the efficiency of the assessors. Some of the increase is no doubt due to the improvement of wild and rough lands. Allowing 547,000 acres for cities, towns and railroad right-of-way, there remains unaccounted for in Iowa 1,705,000 acres. This includes the larger rivers and flood plains along them, wooded areas not in farms, State parks, mines, quarries, lakes, sloughs, and exceedingly rough areas, none of which are within the deeded areas of farms.

Corn acreage, 10,364,163, is 139,176 acres larger than in 1921 and next to the largest of record. Oats acreage, 5,874,172, is 464,623 acres less than last year. Some of the more notable increases in acreages in addition to corn are as follows:—Winter wheat, 199,971; tame hay, 175,923; barley, 28,909; rye for grain, 16,827; timothy seed, 35,907; and orchards, 9,629. Waste land in farms increased 13,908 acres, due mostly to overflow along the large boundary rivers. In seasons with no overflow this land is reported in crops or pasture.

Hog production has greatly increased. The hog population July 1, 1922, 11,766,526, is the greatest of record and 22 per cent more than the preceding year. The number January 1, 1923, was 9,461,637, which is 35 per cent more than on January 1, 1922. Sows bred for spring pigs, 1923, numbered 2,534,640 which is 11.4 per cent more than in 1922.

Cows and heifers kept for milk numbered 1,176,913 which is an increase of 4.8 per cent over last year. Other cattle amounted to 3,117,171, an increase of 8.6 per cent.

Increases are shown in poultry, eggs, and sheep shipped in for feeding. Marion county stands out conspicuously as a sheep feeding county.

Horses continued to decrease at about the same rate as in the last five years, while mules show a decided slacking up in the rapid increase of recent years. A slight increase in tractors, trucks, and automobiles is shown; also modern homes. Silos and silage show decreases, though these might be expected to increase with the cows kept for milk.

Apples harvested amounted to 2,126,671 bushels which is the largest crop since 1915; and there was a net increase of 9,269 acres in orchards which probably marks the beginning of a reaction from the steady decline in orchards during the last 10 years.

TABLE NO. 2

Acreage, average bushels per acre and total yield of corn, oats, winter wheat, spring wheat and barley, for the year 1922, all by counties

Districts and Counties	Corn			Oats			Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat			Barley		
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels
Northwest—															
Buena Vista.....	139,486	44	6,137,384	98,452	40	3,938,080	45	20	900	19	18	342	549	33	18,117
Cherokee.....	131,169	42	5,508,720	84,524	33	2,789,292	17	20	340	105	14	1,470	1,058	31	32,798
Clay.....	119,799	41	4,911,759	87,835	36	3,162,060	10	20	200	91	17	1,547	1,428	27	38,556
Dickinson.....	74,462	34	2,531,708	55,529	31	1,721,399	94	15	1,410	232	12	2,784	1,672	28	46,816
Emmet.....	81,925	34	2,785,450	61,393	37	2,282,541	16	20	320	52	14	728	821	35	28,735
Lyon.....	132,240	43	5,686,320	110,387	35	3,863,545	78	20	1,560	306	14	4,284	2,914	27	78,678
O'Brien.....	132,959	40	5,318,360	92,265	37	3,413,805	10	20	200	125	15	1,875	4,507	33	151,701
Osceola.....	88,183	40	3,527,320	75,908	34	2,580,872	4	20	80	16	14	224	1,077	27	29,079
Palo Alto.....	119,404	43	5,134,372	93,382	34	3,174,988	10	20	200				654	28	18,312
Plymouth.....	194,071	42	8,150,982	111,606	31	3,459,786	2,692	22	59,224	11,475	14	160,650	6,178	30	185,340
Pocahontas.....	137,400	45	6,183,000	111,382	37	4,121,134	60	20	1,200	20	20	400	265	30	7,950
Sioux.....	185,916	45	8,366,220	126,628	35	4,431,980	1,394	19	26,486	2,645	16	42,320	8,694	29	252,126
For District.....	1,537,005	41	64,241,595	1,112,291	35	39,039,482	4,430	20	92,120	15,086	14	216,624	29,907	30	888,208
North Central—															
Butler.....	108,896	42	4,573,632	81,787	38	3,107,906	16	20	320	56	17	952	454	30	13,620
Cerro Gordo.....	107,329	45	4,829,805	79,125	41	3,244,125	17	18	306	56	15	840	1,430	29	41,470
Floyd.....	89,396	36	3,215,016	74,925	40	2,997,000	41	21	861	71	15	1,065	761	29	22,069
Franklin.....	123,911	48	5,947,728	88,180	42	3,703,560	17	10	170	97	17	1,649	674	34	22,916
Hancock.....	116,486	44	5,125,384	93,920	32	3,005,440	40	17	680	425	16	6,800	1,086	27	29,322
Humboldt.....	102,053	47	4,796,726	76,760	36	2,763,360	36	17	612	56	20	1,120	924	27	24,948
Kossuth.....	205,971	43	8,856,758	168,258	39	6,562,062	60	16	960	58	17	986	1,165	32	37,280
Mitchell.....	74,862	41	3,069,342	74,097	41	3,037,977	98	17	1,666	108	20	2,169	709	26	18,434
Winnebago.....	76,845	42	3,227,490	58,771	38	2,233,298	2	17	34	253	16	4,528	2,038	27	55,026
Worth.....	61,815	42	2,722,230	61,968	39	2,416,752	184	16	2,944	510	15	7,650	1,294	27	34,938
Wright.....	128,897	43	5,542,571	97,972	40	3,918,880	23	17	391	120	20	2,400	1,402	32	44,864
For District.....	1,199,376	43	51,906,677	955,763	39	36,990,360	534	17	8,944	1,840	17	30,150	11,937	29	344,887
Northeast—															
Allamakee.....	47,298	55	2,601,390	37,718	41	1,546,438	1,239	18	22,302	502	20	10,040	2,055	32	65,760
Black Hawk.....	103,602	47	4,869,294	66,622	39	2,598,258	460	20	9,200	90	20	1,800	1,915	27	51,705
Bremer.....	70,247	45	3,161,115	57,289	44	2,520,716	97	24	2,328	71	14	994	277	32	8,864
Buchanan.....	103,331	45	4,649,895	66,392	32	2,124,544	119	21	2,499	101	17	1,717	515	25	12,875
*Chickasaw.....	72,335	40	2,893,400	62,053	42	2,606,226	106	21	2,226	139	12	1,668	317	35	11,095
Clayton.....	80,419	52	4,181,788	67,637	44	2,976,028	1,619	26	42,094	460	18	8,280	2,707	32	86,624
Delaware.....	91,277	40	3,651,080	60,653	34	2,062,372	61	12	732	67	14	938	1,031	28	28,868
Dubuque.....	68,469	47	3,218,043	49,927	41	2,047,007	468	20	9,360	521	20	10,420	817	28	22,876
Fayette.....	99,359	49	4,868,591	76,506	39	2,983,734	472	20	9,440	203	18	3,654	1,653	35	57,855
Howard.....	61,375	39	2,393,625	59,710	40	2,388,400	161	16	2,576	93	12	1,116	1,250	32	40,000
Winnesbick.....	86,609	42	3,637,578	74,398	41	3,050,318	1,015	25	25,375	884	17	15,028	5,586	32	178,752
For District.....	884,321	46	40,125,799	678,910	40	26,904,041	5,817	21	128,132	3,131	17	55,655	18,123	30	565,274
West Central—															
Audubon.....	91,422	43	3,931,146	44,650	28	1,250,200	2,547	25	63,675	515	13	6,695	7,396	30	221,880
Calhoun.....	141,716	49	6,944,084	114,588	38	4,354,344	103	24	2,472	25	14	350	373	28	10,444
Carroll.....	126,583	45	5,696,235	75,245	33	2,483,085	1,202	23	27,646	1,450	12	17,400	2,573	29	74,617
Crawford.....	145,585	38	5,530,330	71,476	28	2,001,828	4,982	28	139,496	4,243	15	63,645	4,333	28	121,324
Greene.....	144,381	50	7,219,050	82,185	39	3,205,215	433	17	7,361	31	18	558	208	28	5,824
Guthrie.....	113,296	44	4,985,024	56,509	37	2,094,163	4,088	23	94,024	227	12	2,724	1,734	29	50,286
Harrison.....	164,804	46	7,580,984	39,295	28	1,100,260	32,123	22	706,706	8,132	14	113,848	2,012	23	46,276
Ida.....	101,820	39	3,970,980	60,194	32	1,926,208	93	22	2,046	178	12	2,136	2,946	28	82,488
Monona.....	149,909	38	5,699,962	39,953	28	1,118,684	36,265	21	761,628	4,631	12	55,572	1,797	29	52,113
Sac.....	134,498	48	6,455,904	82,861	35	2,900,135	174	22	3,828	52	19	988	3,282	31	101,742
Shelby.....	131,539	41	5,393,079	59,238	29	1,717,902	3,470	29	100,630	1,411	14	19,754	7,539	26	196,014
Woodbury.....	198,896	32	6,364,672	75,916	25	1,897,900	13,712	27	370,224	2,332	12	27,984	2,318	28	64,904
For District.....	1,614,489	43	69,771,470	802,200	32	26,049,424	99,165	24	2,279,736	23,227	14	311,654	36,511	28	1,027,912

*Partly estimated.

TABLE NO. 2—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn			Oats			Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat			Barley		
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels
Central—															
Boone.....	131,240	46	6,037,040	84,136	37	3,113,032	1,727	21	36,267	184	18	3,312	500	29	14,761
Dallas.....	129,565	49	6,348,685	65,605	38	2,496,410	17,563	24	421,512	157	18	2,826	1,239	31	38,409
Grundy.....	105,080	50	5,254,000	79,795	43	3,431,185	426	22	9,372	28	21	588	1,050	37	38,850
Hamilton.....	137,390	52	7,040,748	102,728	42	4,314,576	441	22	9,702	80	18	1,440	633	31	19,623
Hardin.....	122,750	52	6,383,000	84,197	46	3,873,062	147	25	3,675	68	16	1,088	525	39	20,475
Jasper.....	145,589	50	7,279,450	65,352	39	2,548,728	10,684	27	288,468	881	15	13,215	185	31	5,735
Marshall.....	118,499	51	6,043,449	67,301	45	3,028,545	2,626	23	60,398	284	20	5,680	380	39	14,820
Polk.....	105,370	47	4,952,390	47,639	40	1,905,560	30,060	25	751,500	1,729	12	20,748	186	29	5,394
Poweshiek.....	114,337	47	5,373,839	52,379	39	2,042,781	1,176	21	24,666	350	14	4,900	514	28	14,392
Story.....	141,350	49	6,926,150	85,715	42	3,600,030	1,735	25	43,375	15	16	240	266	26	6,916
Tama.....	129,664	50	6,483,200	76,653	39	2,989,467	1,986	31	61,566	903	16	14,448	2,381	31	73,811
Webster.....	151,279	46	6,958,834	128,304	39	5,003,856	369	23	8,487	356	17	6,052	625	29	18,121
For District.....	1,530,122	49	75,080,785	939,894	41	38,347,232	68,940	24	1,719,018	5,035	17	74,537	8,493	32	271,307
East Central—															
Benton.....	141,717	49	6,944,133	93,311	42	3,919,062	1,620	23	37,260	268	19	5,092	4,299	27	116,073
Cedar.....	106,207	51	5,416,557	49,053	47	2,305,491	4,232	27	114,264	195	20	3,900	4,304	28	120,512
Clinton.....	122,513	42	5,145,546	50,989	37	1,886,593	4,557	23	104,811	529	15	7,935	3,914	24	93,936
Iowa.....	99,416	45	4,473,720	42,952	41	1,761,032	2,715	24	65,160	260	18	4,680	885	24	21,240
Jackson.....	68,442	47	3,216,774	33,211	41	1,361,652	1,414	16	22,624	557	13	7,241	495	26	12,870
Johnson.....	102,737	47	4,828,639	47,272	42	1,985,424	2,248	24	53,952	178	16	2,848	660	29	19,140
Jones.....	79,707	50	3,985,359	38,948	39	1,518,972	273	23	6,279	209	17	3,553	1,019	34	34,646
Linn.....	119,879	48	5,754,192	67,624	39	2,637,336	871	23	20,033	207	18	3,726	808	30	24,240
Muscatine.....	72,022	45	3,244,140	27,254	40	1,090,160	8,739	22	192,258	258	15	3,870	1,348	24	32,352
Scott.....	74,345	48	3,568,560	31,413	41	1,287,933	18,926	26	492,076	560	16	4,160	9,058	25	226,450
For District.....	987,055	47	46,577,611	482,027	41	19,753,655	45,595	23	1,108,717	3,221	17	47,006	26,790	27	701,459
Southwest—															
Adair.....	106,395	42	4,468,590	44,968	35	1,573,880	7,118	23	163,714	71	16	1,264	3,845	29	111,505
Adams.....	71,043	45	3,196,935	28,652	34	974,168	9,453	22	207,966	28	17	476	820	27	22,140
*Cass.....	111,966	46	5,150,436	44,610	35	1,561,350	24,945	21	523,845	248	14	3,472	6,831	27	184,437
Fremont.....	133,738	44	5,884,472	13,283	28	371,924	25,618	23	539,214	77	16	1,232	235	26	6,110
Mills.....	104,421	48	5,012,208	19,354	31	599,974	22,550	20	451,000	507	12	6,084	472	26	12,272
Montgomery.....	88,451	43	3,803,393	22,390	32	716,480	28,764	22	632,808	145	12	1,740	860	27	23,220
Page.....	108,160	48	5,191,680	22,335	33	737,055	37,630	25	940,750	91	12	1,092	418	31	12,953
Pottawattamie.....	202,243	45	9,100,935	56,118	30	1,683,540	33,864	22	745,008	976	16	15,616	10,853	27	293,031
Taylor.....	91,331	47	4,292,557	31,354	35	1,097,390	19,653	24	471,672	8	14	112	314	27	8,478
For District.....	1,017,748	45	46,101,206	283,064	33	9,315,761	209,595	23	4,725,977	2,159	14	31,088	24,648	27	674,151
South Central—															
Appanoose.....	50,318	42	2,113,356	17,970	28	503,160	6,990	15	104,850	23	14	322	8	28	224
Clarke.....	56,891	43	2,446,313	24,483	36	881,388	8,451	17	143,667	---	---	---	77	29	2,233
Decatur.....	71,555	42	3,006,990	27,054	29	784,566	13,686	19	260,034	57	12	684	90	20	1,800
Lucas.....	52,410	47	2,463,270	22,557	28	631,596	8,858	18	159,444	21	15	315	42	28	1,176
Madison.....	85,519	49	4,190,431	32,954	35	1,153,390	19,573	26	508,898	133	16	1,968	1,119	29	32,451
Marion.....	91,808	47	4,314,976	35,228	35	1,232,980	19,370	25	484,250	1,112	14	15,568	392	25	9,800
Monroe.....	44,752	45	2,013,840	14,890	29	431,810	9,080	20	181,600	197	13	2,561	76	28	2,128
Ringgold.....	79,169	46	3,641,774	33,078	33	1,091,574	6,812	24	163,488	36	14	504	77	27	2,079
Union.....	66,453	47	3,123,291	28,797	37	1,065,489	4,269	24	102,456	17	18	306	658	29	19,082
Warren.....	83,854	46	3,857,284	31,500	36	1,134,000	32,800	23	754,400	410	14	5,740	465	35	16,275
Wayne.....	69,303	43	2,980,029	30,240	32	967,680	7,298	18	131,361	6	10	60	24	23	6,672
For District.....	752,072	45	34,151,554	298,751	33	9,877,633	137,187	21	2,994,451	2,022	16	28,028	3,028	28	87,920
Southeast—															
Davis.....	53,067	46	2,441,082	19,624	29	569,096	5,484	22	120,648	24	18	432	29	38	812
Des Moines.....	64,212	50	3,210,600	24,364	36	877,104	12,558	28	351,624	48	18	864	207	35	7,245
*Henry.....	73,863	49	3,619,287	31,545	38	1,198,710	6,384	27	172,368	1	25	25	128	26	3,328
Jefferson.....	63,952	44	2,813,888	27,819	30	834,570	6,519	20	130,390	23	20	460	113	26	2,938
Keokuk.....	103,591	45	4,661,595	42,222	38	1,604,436	4,368	26	113,568	359	15	5,385	359	21	7,539
*Lee.....	60,400	46	2,778,400	19,824	35	693,840	17,895	26	465,270	100	22	2,200	166	26	4,316
Louisa.....	67,300	50	3,365,000	23,793	41	975,513	15,402	26	400,452	58	23	1,334	86	26	2,236
Mahaska.....	109,754	48	5,268,192	46,210	38	1,755,980	7,274	26	189,124	331	19	6,289	226	31	7,006
Van Buren.....	54,969	44	2,418,636	19,224	29	557,496	7,922	23	182,206	---	---	---	109	27	2,943
Wapello.....	59,575	44	2,621,300	21,193	32	678,176	15,134	24	363,216	60	15	900	23	21	483
Washington.....	101,292	47	4,760,724	45,454	40	1,818,160	3,570	21	74,970	129	14	1,806	117	31	3,627
For District.....	811,975	47	37,958,704	321,272	35	11,463,081	102,510	24	2,563,826	1,133	19	19,695	1,563	27	42,473
For State.....	10,364,163	45.0	465,915,401	5,874,172	37.1	217,840,669	673,803	23.3	15,620,921	56,834	14.3	814,436	161,000	28.6	4,603,591

*Partly estimated.

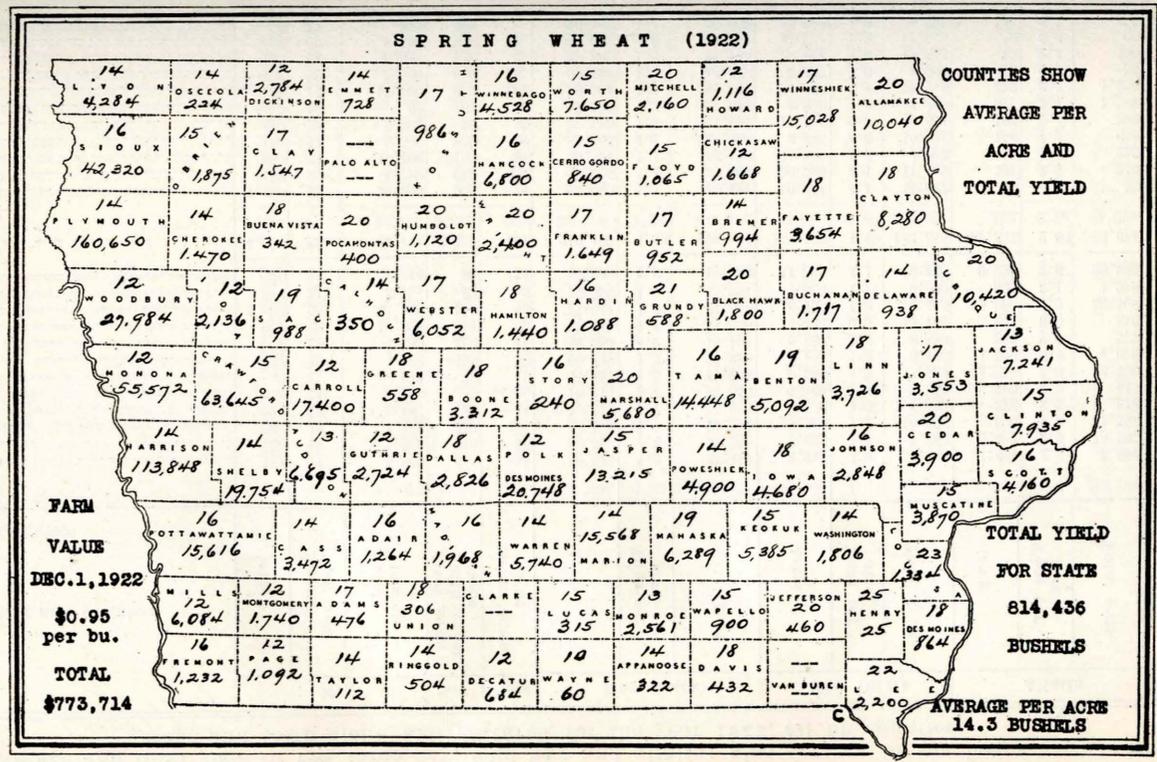
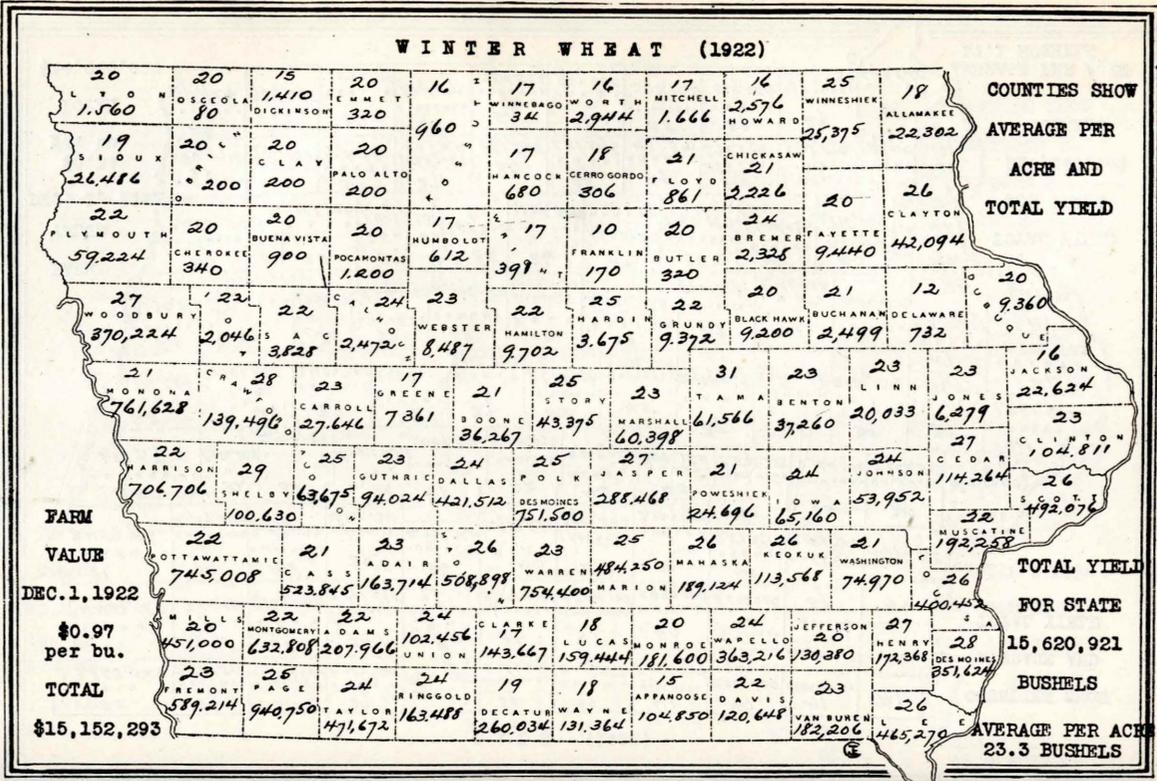


TABLE NO. 3

Acreage, average and total yield of rye, tame hay, wild hay and alfalfa; also acreage of soy beans sown with other crops and sown alone, and pastures, for the year 1922, all by counties.

Districts and Counties	Rye			Soy Beans		Hay (tame)			Hay (wild)			Alfalfa			Pasture
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres sown with other crops	Acres sown alone	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Total acreage
Northwest—															
Buena Vista.....	158	27	4,266	345	43	20,915	1.3	27,189	4,744	1.0	4,744	1,681	3.5	5,884	67,105
Cherokee.....	56	22	1,232	319	56	22,793	1.4	31,910	6,682	1.1	7,350	3,872	2.6	10,067	81,740
Clay.....	264	18	4,752	519	128	21,856	1.3	27,802	8,865	1.2	10,638	606	2.9	1,757	72,185
Diekinson.....	211	15	3,165	31	17	13,072	1.2	15,686	8,533	1.0	8,533	372	2.2	818	52,986
Emmet.....	154	14	2,156	19	-----	16,111	1.4	22,555	6,102	1.2	7,322	280	2.2	616	50,361
Lyon.....	32	21	672	72	19	11,827	1.5	17,740	9,226	1.3	11,994	4,250	3.0	12,750	61,624
O'Brien.....	51	22	1,122	153	83	20,838	1.3	27,089	6,463	1.0	6,463	1,509	3.1	4,678	73,430
Osceola.....	79	20	1,580	183	18	12,584	1.2	15,101	6,838	1.3	8,889	337	2.9	977	45,682
Palo Alto.....	909	22	19,998	351	67	17,240	1.4	24,136	16,406	0.9	14,765	272	2.0	30	110,222
Plymouth.....	1,606	28	44,968	110	13	21,014	1.3	27,318	16,455	1.0	16,455	15,054	2.0	30,108	110,222
Pocahontas.....	274	21	5,754	39	2	17,556	1.2	21,067	7,500	1.2	9,000	393	3.1	1,218	57,533
Sioux.....	226	21	4,746	88	11	14,833	1.3	19,283	14,941	1.1	16,435	9,225	2.6	23,985	81,078
For District.....	4,029	22	94,411	2,229	457	210,169	1.32	276,876	112,755	1.09	122,588	37,851	2.80	93,674	817,301
North Central—															
Butler.....	1,495	20	29,900	355	14	29,069	1.7	49,417	10,671	1.1	11,837	36	2.7	97	98,255
Cerro Gordo.....	89	20	1,780	615	331	28,406	1.4	39,768	10,590	1.1	11,649	197	3.8	749	83,854
Floyd.....	686	21	14,400	101	98	30,854	1.4	43,196	4,119	1.2	4,943	97	2.3	223	75,786
Franklin.....	110	14	1,540	910	39	32,465	1.2	38,958	6,451	1.6	10,322	154	4.4	678	79,524
Hancock.....	449	18	8,062	17	13	27,730	1.5	41,595	10,776	0.8	8,621	123	2.4	295	76,318
Humboldt.....	5	12	60	161	9	17,537	1.2	21,044	4,240	1.0	4,240	575	3.1	1,782	44,624
Kossuth.....	736	25	18,400	670	207	38,904	1.4	54,466	24,057	0.8	19,243	479	2.7	1,293	117,017
Mitchell.....	172	30	5,160	640	157	30,956	1.4	43,338	3,932	1.0	3,932	13	2.7	35	67,982
Winnebago.....	266	24	6,384	125	27	17,887	1.2	21,464	15,815	1.0	15,815	79	2.4	190	54,124
Worth.....	426	20	8,520	255	12	22,936	1.3	29,817	11,741	1.3	14,912	20	3.3	66	60,384
Wright.....	55	17	935	201	-----	26,149	1.4	36,609	4,608	1.0	4,608	134	3.1	415	68,850
For District.....	4,489	20	95,167	4,150	1,005	302,893	1.39	419,672	106,997	1.02	110,122	1,907	2.90	5,823	821,718
Northeast—															
Allamakee.....	370	28	10,360	283	12	55,638	1.9	105,712	1,418	1.5	2,127	9	2.7	24	158,812
Black Hawk.....	2,443	22	53,746	122	27	32,010	1.7	54,417	6,657	1.2	7,983	308	2.2	678	98,701
Bremer.....	532	18	10,476	119	44	19,549	1.6	31,278	21,370	1.2	25,644	93	4.4	409	73,865
Buchanan.....	1,207	18	21,726	577	67	36,494	1.4	51,092	10,264	1.2	12,317	64	3.3	211	105,704
*Chickasaw.....	291	22	6,402	77	12	32,714	1.3	42,528	13,631	1.2	16,357	1	2.2	2	87,932
Clayton.....	405	25	10,125	787	47	68,378	1.7	116,242	1,118	1.4	1,555	101	3.7	374	185,233
Delaware.....	1,188	25	29,700	193	8	46,774	1.3	60,806	4,977	1.4	6,968	39	2.4	94	113,489
Dubuque.....	241	20	4,820	250	8	63,683	1.6	101,893	685	1.3	890	76	3.3	251	151,862
Fayette.....	292	22	6,424	210	50	58,667	1.5	88,000	10,761	1.1	11,837	6	3.3	20	150,134
Howard.....	234	16	3,744	351	18	36,573	1.5	54,860	18,309	1.5	27,464	44	5.0	220	84,101
Winneshek.....	300	24	7,200	312	16	60,667	1.6	97,067	4,767	1.1	5,244	18	4.0	72	147,366
For District.....	7,558	22	164,723	3,281	309	511,147	1.56	808,895	93,957	1.26	118,401	750	3.30	2,355	1,358,199
West Central—															
Audubon.....	288	20	5,780	53	12	29,818	1.4	41,745	1,054	1.3	1,370	2,104	3.1	6,522	76,377
Calhoun.....	107	20	2,140	114	38	16,287	1.3	21,173	2,330	1.0	2,330	686	2.7	1,852	51,786
Carroll.....	17	10	1,700	103	22	29,115	1.4	40,761	5,504	1.3	7,155	739	2.9	2,143	80,424
Crawford.....	203	22	4,466	32	8	40,048	1.3	52,062	4,229	1.3	5,498	9,100	2.4	21,840	130,126
Greene.....	173	20	3,460	490	29	20,954	1.2	25,145	3,564	0.8	2,851	340	1.6	544	70,291
Guthrie.....	129	19	2,451	342	20	34,191	1.3	44,448	2,866	1.3	3,725	768	3.8	2,918	123,288
Harrison.....	843	19	16,017	78	17	6,921	1.9	13,150	5,863	1.5	8,794	18,054	2.6	46,940	99,972
Ia.....	120	17	2,040	630	42	21,088	1.2	25,306	1,565	1.3	2,034	3,345	3.5	11,708	62,547
Monona.....	462	20	9,240	120	55	5,789	1.3	7,526	7,555	1.0	7,555	14,813	2.6	38,514	100,113
Sac.....	39	20	780	950	60	27,095	1.5	40,642	3,210	1.2	3,852	1,196	3.4	4,066	74,580
Shelby.....	576	23	13,248	688	19	32,861	1.4	46,005	2,643	1.4	3,700	5,857	3.4	19,914	95,820
Woodbury.....	750	17	12,750	149	12	12,823	1.2	15,888	8,346	0.6	5,008	24,458	2.5	61,145	111,364
For District.....	3,861	20	74,072	3,749	334	276,990	1.35	373,351	48,729	1.11	53,872	81,460	2.60	218,106	1,076,688

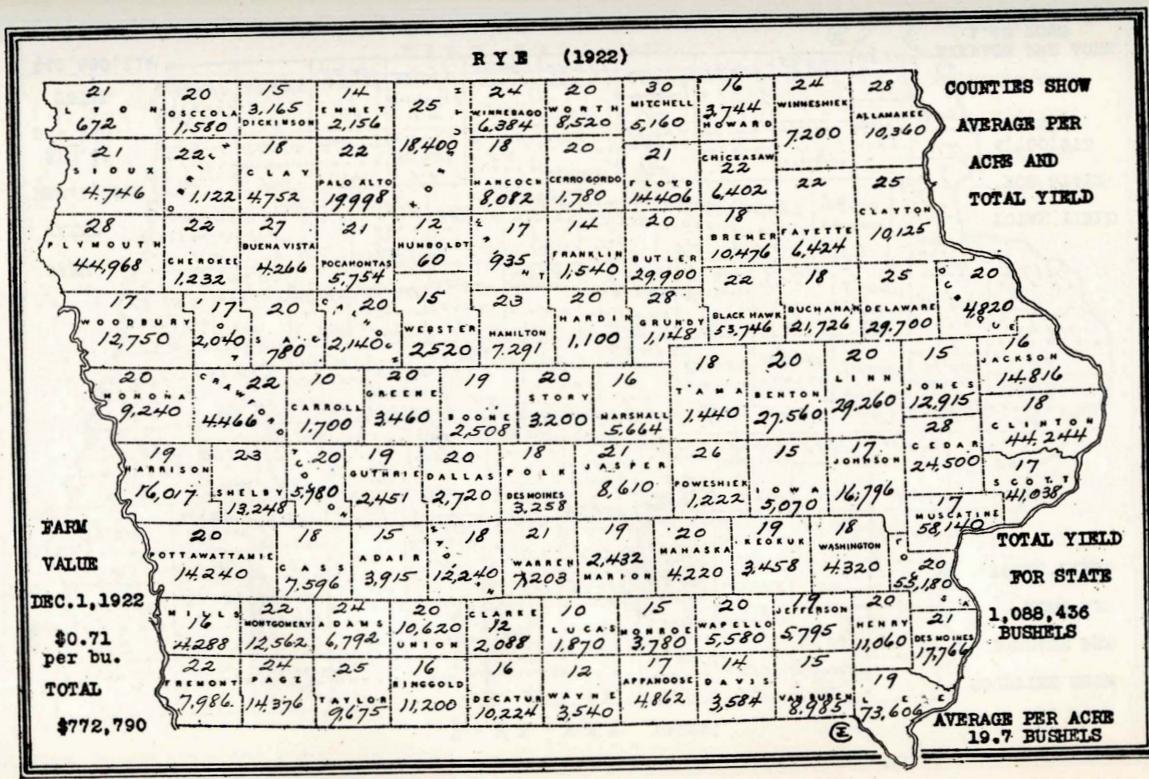
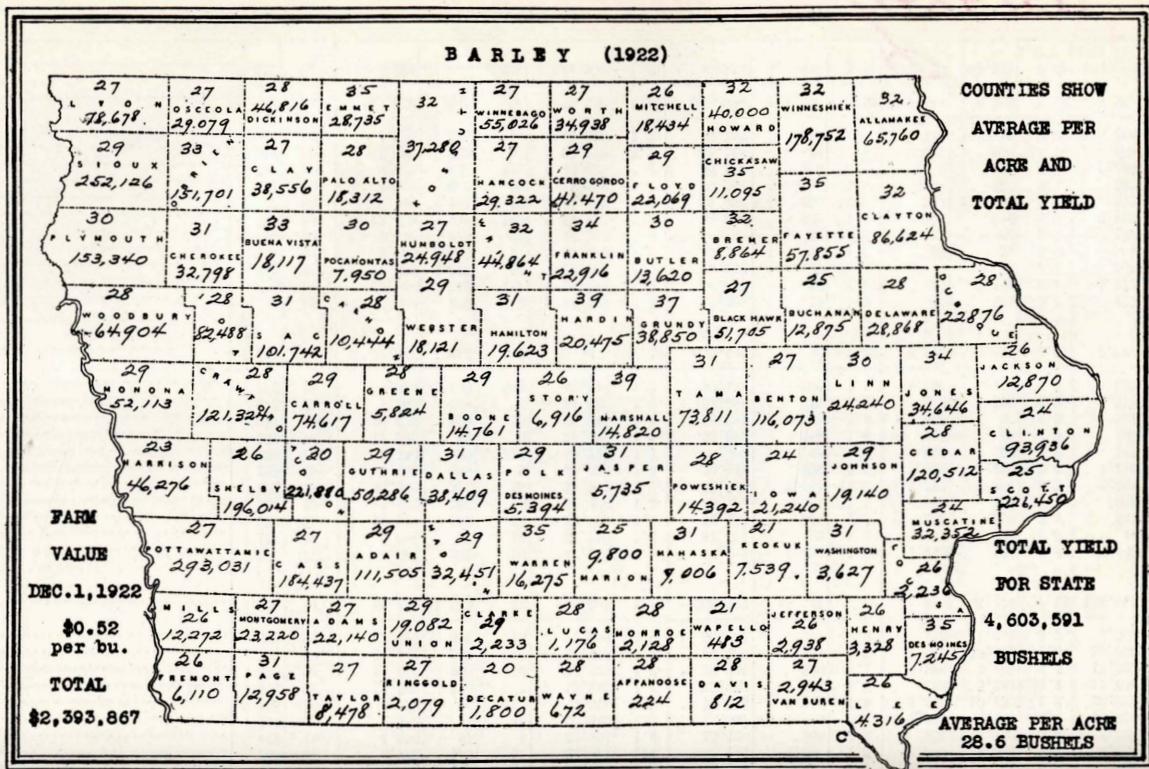
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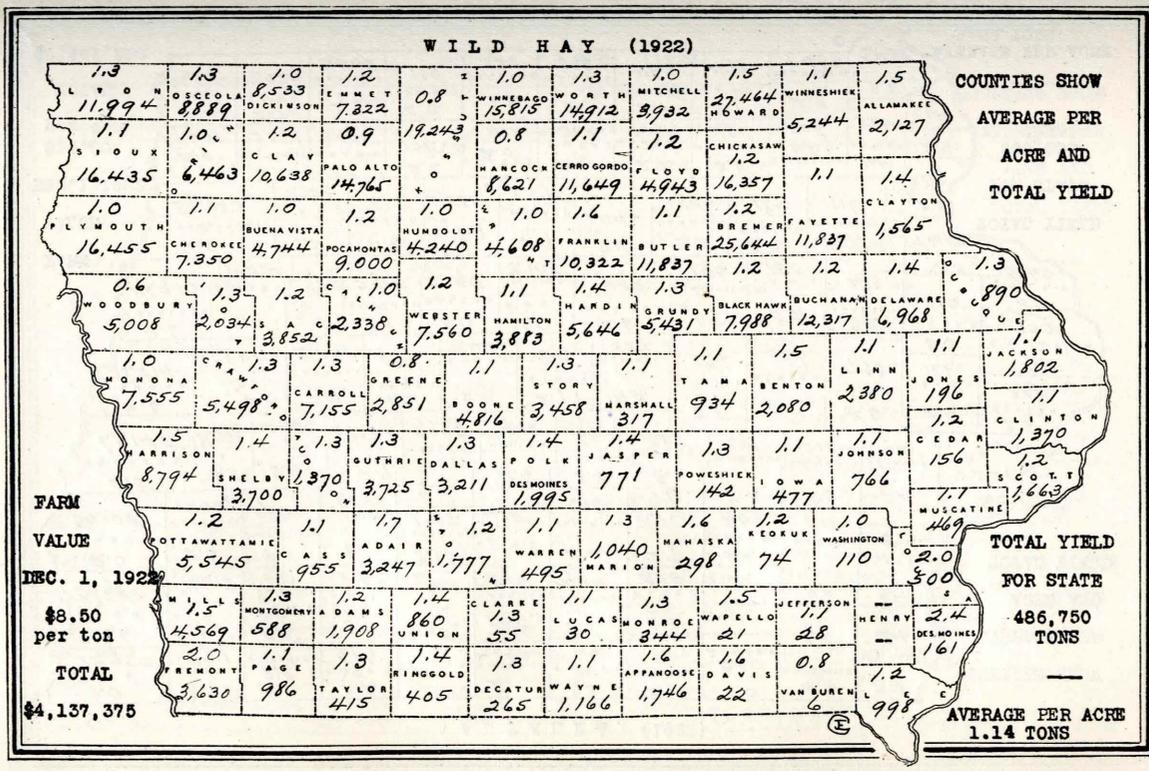
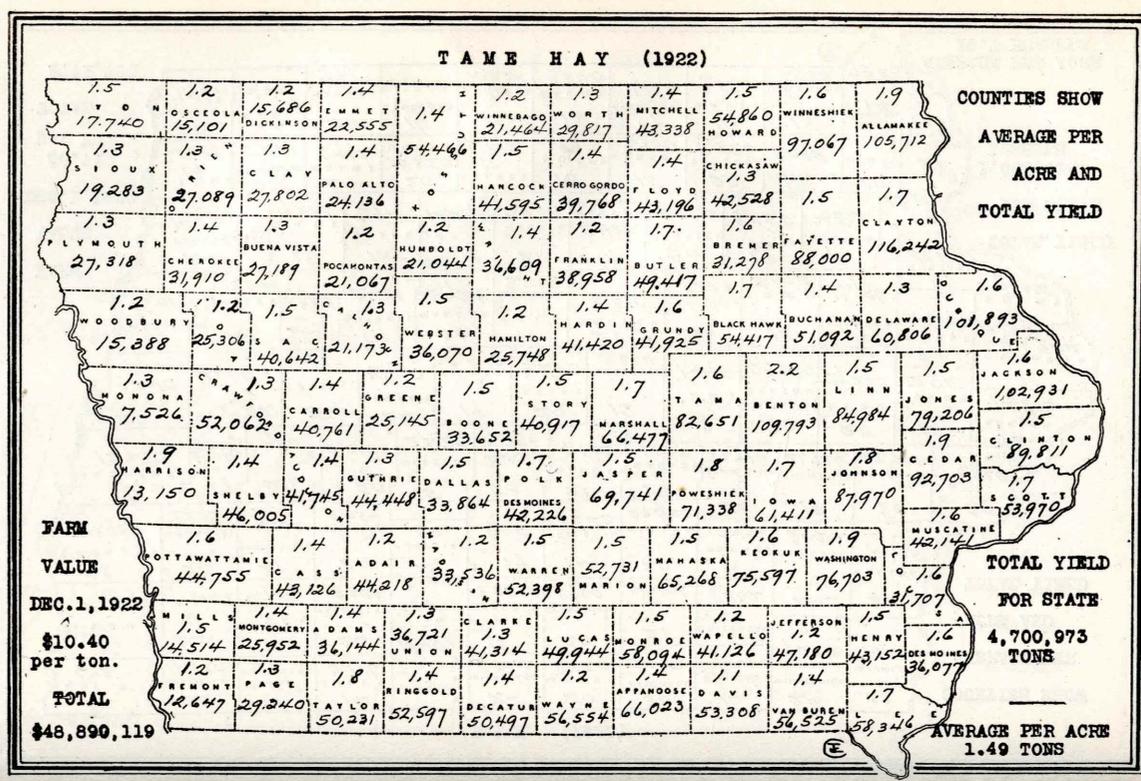
TABLE NO. 3—Continued

Districts and Counties	Rye			Soy Beans		Hay (tame)			Hay (wild)			Alfalfa			Pasture
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres sown with other crops	Acres sown alone	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Total acreage
Central—															
Boone	132	19	2,508	220	20	22,435	1.5	33,652	4,378	1.1	4,816	1,230	2.8	3,444	76,151
Dallas	136	20	2,720	318	42	22,576	1.5	33,864	2,470	1.3	3,211	730	3.0	2,190	95,597
Grundy	41	28	1,148	119	18	26,203	1.6	41,925	4,178	1.3	5,431	92	3.1	285	73,092
Hamilton	317	23	7,291	398	57	21,457	1.2	25,748	3,530	1.1	3,883	384	2.6	998	69,126
Hardin	55	20	1,100	329	50	29,586	1.4	41,420	4,033	1.4	5,646	209	3.3	690	75,923
Jasper	410	21	8,610	392	112	46,494	1.5	69,741	551	1.4	771	192	2.6	499	147,660
Marshall	354	16	5,664	767	124	39,104	1.7	66,477	288	1.1	317	126	4.2	529	91,985
Polk	181	18	3,285	167	84	24,839	1.7	42,226	1,425	1.4	1,995	1,036	3.0	3,108	85,234
Poweshiek	47	26	1,222	495	37	39,632	1.8	71,338	109	1.3	142	103	1.9	196	118,039
Story	169	20	3,200	712	60	27,278	1.5	40,917	2,660	1.3	3,458	314	2.7	848	67,143
Tama	80	18	1,440	38	—	51,657	1.6	82,651	849	1.1	934	138	3.8	524	139,311
Webster	168	15	2,520	375	88	24,047	1.5	36,070	6,300	1.2	7,560	1,203	3.3	3,970	81,963
For District	2,081	20	40,681	4,330	696	375,308	1.56	586,029	30,771	1.20	38,164	5,757	3.08	17,281	1,121,214
East Central—															
Benton	1,378	20	27,560	729	45	49,906	2.2	109,793	1,387	1.5	2,080	119	4.4	524	114,013
Cedar	875	28	24,500	2,288	28	48,791	1.9	92,703	130	1.2	156	94	3.3	310	112,039
Clinton	2,458	18	44,244	323	28	59,874	1.5	89,811	1,245	1.1	1,370	300	3.0	900	144,524
Iowa	338	15	5,070	1,234	61	36,124	1.7	61,411	434	1.1	477	68	2.2	150	123,821
Jackson	926	16	14,816	179	4	64,335	1.6	102,936	1,638	1.1	1,892	97	3.5	340	195,982
Johnson	988	17	16,796	490	63	48,872	1.8	87,970	696	1.1	766	210	2.3	483	129,359
Jones	861	15	12,915	382	18	52,804	1.5	79,206	178	1.1	196	67	2.4	161	143,971
Linn	1,463	20	29,260	1,069	158	56,656	1.5	84,984	2,164	1.1	2,380	168	4.6	773	142,494
*Muscatine	3,420	17	58,140	635	20	26,338	1.6	42,141	426	1.1	469	469	3.5	1,612	82,468
Scott	2,414	17	41,038	1,377	59	31,747	1.7	53,970	1,386	1.2	1,663	1,920	3.0	5,760	81,125
For District	15,121	18	274,339	8,706	484	474,977	1.70	804,925	9,684	1.17	11,359	3,512	3.12	11,043	1,269,796
Southwest—															
Adair	261	15	3,915	357	21	36,848	1.2	44,218	1,910	1.7	3,247	198	2.2	436	119,634
Adams	283	24	6,792	150	17	25,817	1.4	36,144	1,590	1.2	1,908	1,059	3.3	3,495	108,174
*Cass	422	18	7,596	87	6	30,804	1.4	43,126	868	1.1	955	1,133	3.3	3,739	102,796
Fremont	363	22	7,986	5	10	10,539	1.2	12,647	1,815	2.0	3,630	8,842	3.0	26,526	73,250
Mills	268	16	4,288	20	—	9,676	1.5	14,514	3,046	1.5	4,569	10,436	2.8	29,221	65,426
Montgomery	571	22	12,562	279	7	18,537	1.4	25,952	852	1.3	988	5,289	2.4	12,694	73,297
Page	509	24	14,376	202	16	22,492	1.3	29,240	486	1.1	586	7,404	2.3	17,027	106,283
Pottawattamie	712	20	14,240	167	6	27,972	1.6	44,755	4,621	1.2	5,545	19,515	2.0	39,030	137,955
Taylor	387	25	9,675	286	13	27,906	1.8	50,231	319	1.3	415	1,298	2.7	3,505	122,541
For District	3,866	21	81,430	1,553	99	210,591	1.43	300,827	15,517	1.42	21,843	55,174	2.45	135,673	909,353
South Central—															
Appanoose	286	17	4,862	251	30	47,159	1.4	66,023	1,091	1.6	1,746	121	3.8	460	140,457
Clarke	174	12	2,088	97	15	31,780	1.3	41,314	42	1.3	55	22	2.0	44	110,416
Deatur	639	16	10,224	203	51	36,069	1.4	50,497	204	1.3	265	176	3.3	581	147,767
Lucas	187	10	1,870	703	25	33,296	1.5	49,944	27	1.1	30	138	2.2	304	118,423
Madison	680	18	12,240	317	38	27,947	1.2	33,536	1,481	1.2	1,777	684	3.7	2,531	138,734
Marion	128	19	2,432	299	2	35,154	1.5	52,731	800	1.3	1,040	425	3.4	1,445	133,500
Monroe	252	15	3,780	20	11	38,729	1.5	58,094	265	1.3	344	53	2.2	117	130,123
Ringgold	700	16	11,200	83	6	37,569	1.4	52,597	289	1.4	405	90	2.0	180	132,312
Union	531	20	10,620	293	23	28,247	1.3	36,721	614	1.4	860	67	2.6	174	107,013
Warren	343	21	7,203	188	6	34,932	1.5	52,398	450	1.1	495	543	2.9	1,575	129,562
Wayne	245	12	3,540	3,159	289	47,128	1.2	56,554	106	1.1	1,166	112	3.0	336	118,265
For District	4,215	16	70,059	5,613	496	398,010	1.39	550,409	5,369	1.32	8,183	2,431	3.15	7,747	1,406,581
Southeast—															
Davis	259	14	3,584	174	4	48,462	1.1	53,308	14	1.6	22	154	3.1	477	155,247
Des Moines	846	21	17,766	742	117	22,548	1.6	36,077	67	2.4	161	463	2.4	1,111	89,844
*Henry	553	20	11,060	3,577	94	28,768	1.5	43,152	—	—	—	83	4.4	365	99,565
Jefferson	395	19	5,795	1,468	77	39,317	1.2	47,180	25	1.1	28	54	3.8	205	106,505
Keokuk	182	19	3,458	575	26	47,248	1.6	75,597	62	1.2	74	83	2.2	183	128,412
*Lee	3,874	19	73,696	638	164	34,321	1.7	58,346	832	1.2	998	955	3.6	3,483	143,364
Louisia	2,759	20	55,180	715	63	19,817	1.6	31,707	250	2.0	500	95	2.2	209	77,436
Mahaska	211	20	4,220	392	39	43,512	1.5	65,268	186	1.6	298	119	3.0	357	113,592
Van Buren	509	15	8,985	432	108	40,375	1.4	56,525	9	0.8	6	495	2.9	1,436	153,648
Wapello	279	20	5,580	339	66	31,272	1.2	41,126	14	1.5	21	156	3.1	484	104,282
Washington	240	18	4,320	835	48	40,370	1.9	76,703	110	1.0	110	43	2.7	116	121,271
For District	10,104	19	193,554	9,887	806	399,010	1.49	584,989	1,560	1.47	2,218	2,700	3.13	8,381	1,298,666
For State	55,310	19.7	1,088,436	43,498	4,684	3,159,095	1.49	4,700,973	425,348	1.14	484,150	191,551	2.61	500,083	10,079,519

*Partly estimated.

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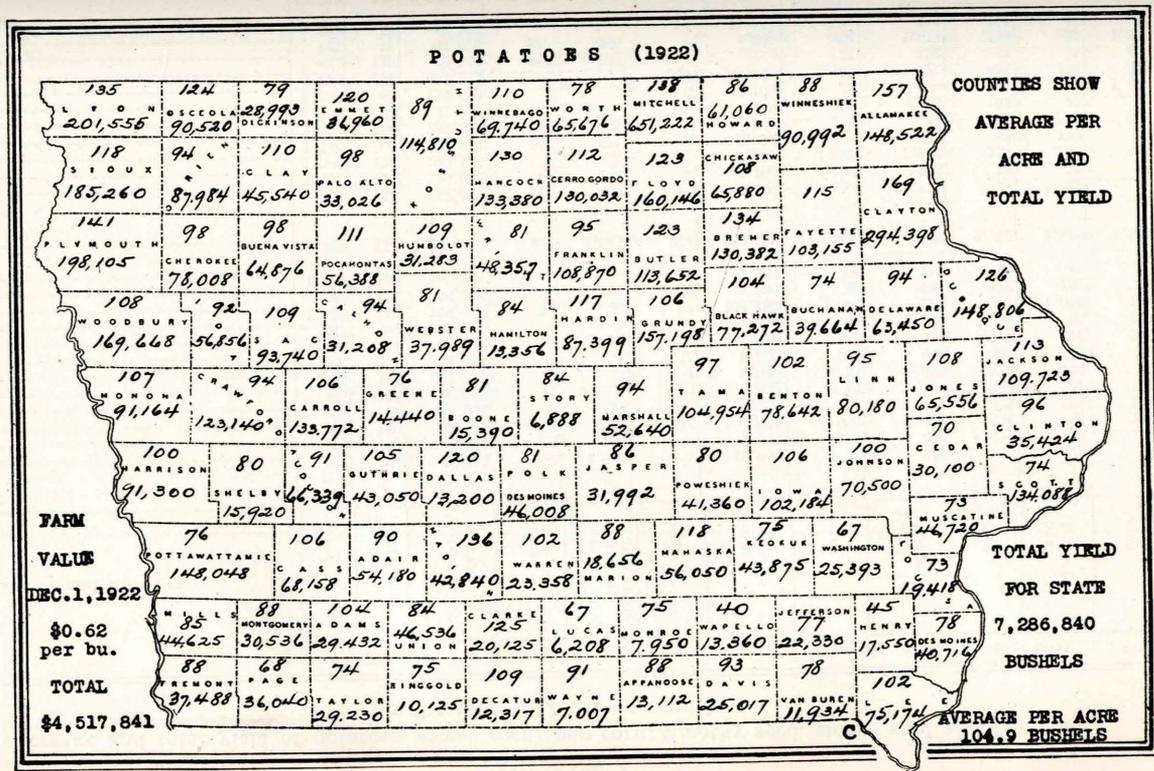
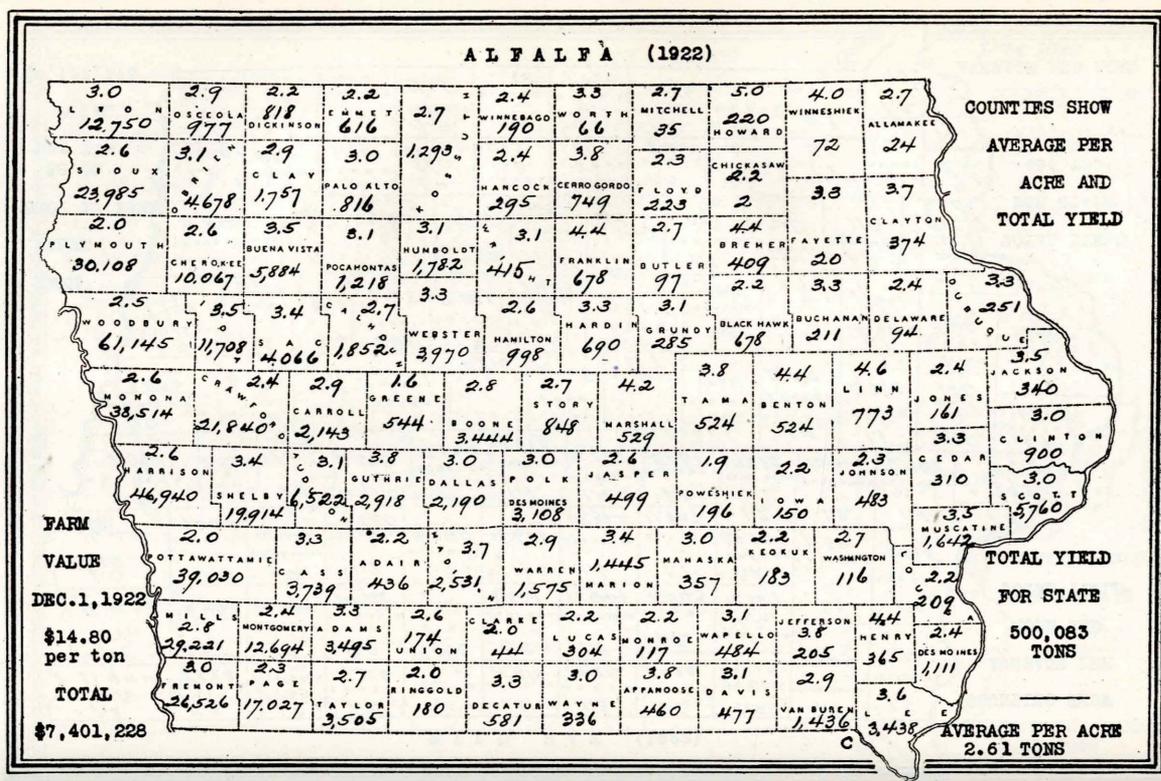


TABLE NO. 4
Acreage and total yield of potatoes, sweet corn, pop corn, timothy seed, clover seed and flax seed;
for the year 1922, all by counties

Districts and Counties	Potatoes			Sweet Corn		Pop Corn		Timothy Seed		Clover Seed		Flax Seed	
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Total tons green corn gathered for canning	Acres	Total pounds	Acres	Total bushels	Acres	Total bushels	Acres	Total bushels
Northwest—													
Buena Vista	662	98	64,876	653	1,963	8	17,900	61	246			10	60
Cherokee	796	98	78,008	6	18	6	3,930	111	500	195	197		
Clay	414	110	45,540	2	5	215	343,007	602	1,631	276	90	108	1,296
Dickinson	367	79	28,993	9	17	1	2,550	208	808	171	171	166	1,660
Emmet	308	120	36,960			2	6,000	18	67	143	107	135	1,080
Lyon	1,493	135	201,555			4	9,000	75	286	144	166	53	530
O'Brien	926	94	87,984	1	1	12	6,720	171	604	393	250	25	250
Osceola	730	124	90,520			2	1,993	333	1,554	176	117	241	2,892
Palo Alto	337	98	33,026	1	1	2	1,663	55	80	80	66	279	3,069
Plymouth	1,405	141	198,105	10	30	78	108,400	94	272	780	1,056	187	1,870
Pocahontas	508	111	56,388			26	35,200	54	220	122	180	60	600
Sioux	1,570	118	185,260			18	17,360	58	314	39	48		
For District	9,526	116	1,107,215	682	2,035	374	553,733	1,845	6,582	2,519	2,448	1,204	13,307
North Central—													
Butler	924	123	113,632	222	468	14	16,160	586	2,852	71	37		
Cerro Gordo	1,161	112	130,032	45	103	5	6,400	112	363	78	71	85	510
Floyd	1,302	123	160,146	3	5	32	86,000	1,935	7,762	159	68	167	3,340
Franklin	1,146	95	108,870	221	671	2	3,050	199	912	88	120	13	130
Hancock	1,026	130	133,380	146	440	1	984	3	14	127	53	266	2,926
Humboldt	287	109	31,283			1	460	53	165	107	47		
Kossuth	1,290	89	114,810			6	8,100	72	380	149	94	1,137	13,644
Mitchell	4,719	138	651,222			129	168,050	3,675	15,771	531	412	352	3,520
Winnebago	634	110	69,740	766	2,265			31	152	41	31	480	5,280
Worth	842	78	65,676	227	665	2	4,505	304	1,511	148	125	1,308	11,772
Wright	597	81	48,357			14	17,350	40	193	191	91	82	820
For District	13,928	118	1,627,168	1,630	4,617	206	311,059	7,010	30,075	1,600	1,149	3,890	41,942
Northeast—													
Allamakee	946	157	148,522			5	5,740	5,365	27,964	3,937	5,472	14	140
Black Hawk	743	104	77,272	3,278	6,395	18	22,490	1,177	6,828	279	238	4	40
Bremer	973	131	130,382	770	2,312	3	3,010	110	591	256	191		
Buchanan	536	74	39,664	275	763	18	25,536	854	3,278	203	188		
*Chickasaw	610	108	65,880			1	1,800	6,001	19,965	364	333	12	120
Clayton	1,742	169	294,398	482	1,964			2,582	15,229	5,395	5,337		
Delaware	675	94	63,450	162	469	13	56,480	1,428	7,274	686	671		
Dubuque	1,181	126	148,806	188	483	2	3,610	1,630	7,972	4,658	4,857		
Fayette	897	115	103,155	152	527	9	18,125	4,059	17,258	512	477	14	140
Howard	710	86	61,060	1	1	5	7,660	5,960	21,711	230	116	347	2,776
Winnebago	1,034	88	90,992			3	4,470	10,360	46,286	885	738	144	1,440
For District	10,047	121	1,223,581	5,308	12,914	77	148,921	39,526	174,356	17,405	18,618	535	4,656
West Central—													
Audubon	729	91	66,339	284	558			1,406	5,367	372	305		
Calhoun	332	94	31,208	380	1,222	2	3,820	21	94	137	94	2	20
Carroll	1,262	106	133,772			1	1,250	494	1,868	469	327		
Crawford	1,310	94	123,140			198	423,852	252	656	702	621	11	110
Greene	190	76	14,440	4	5	1	1,200	183	695	295	226		
Guthrie	410	105	43,050	58	124	5	3,860	6,772	24,273	2,231	1,969		
Harrison	913	100	91,300			6	12,200	11	18	194	764		
Ida	618	92	56,856			2,996	5,523,050			164	124		
Monona	852	107	91,164	3	2	2	4,590	140	392	1,447	3,662		
Sac	860	109	93,740	485	1,702	5,160	8,862,453	103	473	99	96	10	100
Shelby	199	80	15,920	166	500			194	645	576	322		
Woodbury	1,571	108	169,668	10	27	158	240,000	88	255	2,206	6,884	1	10
For District	9,246	101	930,597	1,390	4,140	8,529	15,076,375	9,661	34,736	8,892	15,394	24	240

*Partly estimated.

TABLE NO. 4—Continued

Districts and Counties	Potatoes			Sweet Corn		Pop Corn		Timothy Seed		Clover Seed		Flax Seed	
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Total tons green corn gathered for canning	Acres	Total pounds	Acres	Total bushels	Acres	Total bushels	Acres	Total bushels
Central—													
Boone	190	81	15,390	191	475	3	4,494	71	374	58	63		
Dallas	110	120	13,200	532	1,406	1	2,930	176	806	635	483		
Grundy	1,483	106	157,198	27	56			1,148	8,337	282	551		
Hamilton	159	84	13,356	60	191	1	1,900	178	831	48	53		
Hardin	747	117	87,399	246	756	68	173,582	143	1,413	536	532	10	100
Jasper	372	86	31,992	36	73	4	8,450	1,298	6,285	2,991	5,137		
Marshall	560	94	52,640	908	2,535	11	16,930	2,520	14,769	1,484	2,655		
Polk	568	81	46,008	678	1,713	8	12,875	168	712	705	427		
Poweshiek	517	80	41,360	370	1,078	57	146,506	11,478	57,771	2,925	3,537		
Story	82	84	6,888	492	2,751	4	7,700	208	1,008	163	165		
Tama	1,082	97	104,954	933	2,279	13	22,365	4,857	26,523	2,350	3,985		
Webster	469	81	37,989	11	13	2	2,825	98	520	70	43		
For District	6,339	98	608,374	4,534	13,326	172	400,557	22,338	119,548	12,247	17,632	10	100
East Central—													
Benton	771	102	78,642	1,887	5,718	6	12,410	3,758	22,984	883	1,375		
Cedar	430	70	30,100	235	604	7	11,850	3,715	24,105	1,383	1,349		
Clinton	369	96	35,424			1	1,000	856	4,259	1,131	641		
Iowa	964	106	102,184	585	2,915	4	3,970	5,035	24,408	2,936	5,086		
Jackson	971	113	109,723	6	11			914	3,607	3,111	2,370		
Johnson	705	100	70,500	308	731	23	16,920	5,035	27,408	2,936	5,086		
Jones	607	108	65,556			1	2,285	840	4,614	936	704		
Linn	844	95	80,180	252	474	247	621,520	1,586	7,376	1,949	1,548		
*Muscatine	640	73	46,720	6	7			1,084	5,604	766	704		
Scott	1,312	74	134,088	26	14	8	3,450	443	2,094	1,515	1,628		
For District	8,113	95	753,117	3,305	10,474	297	673,405	42,043	205,475	17,565	20,201		
Southwest—													
Adair	602	90	54,180	9	35	7	7,210	4,737	17,250	2,048	1,725		
Adams	283	104	29,432	31	41	6	9,400	1,336	5,655	1,135	764		
*Cass	643	106	68,158	508	1,400	7	13,820	732	2,875	1,657	1,279		
Fremont	426	88	37,488	478	1,215	2	3,000	80	205	208	208		
Mills	525	85	44,625	5	17	3	5,710	23	70	337	268		
Montgomery	317	88	30,536	388	1,252	9	10,689	220	820	753	683		
Page	530	68	36,040			2	2,080	336	1,315	487	318		
Pottawattamie	1,948	76	148,048	4	6	2	6,500	256	981	337	490		
Taylor	395	74	29,230			8	16,310	4,076	19,547	521	372		
For District	5,609	86	477,737	1,423	3,975	46	74,609	11,796	48,718	7,488	6,107		
South Central—													
Appanoose	149	88	13,112	60	166	5	5,472	10,441	39,206	390	494		
Clarke	161	125	20,125			17	12,980	10,551	42,237	1,093	881		
Decatur	113	109	12,317			4	8,890	12,794	47,193	481	437		
Lucas	94	67	6,208	5	18	6	10,355	9,963	38,089	1,706	1,370		
Madison	315	136	42,840	102	201	3	7,750	2,101	9,000	1,159	957		
Marion	212	88	18,656	230	596	2	2,775	764	3,277	1,326	1,156		
Monroe	106	75	7,950	3	4	6	6,820	1,856	7,336	818	613		
Ringgold	135	75	10,125			1	1,960	9,514	32,481	584	409		
Union	554	84	46,536	1	3	8	13,393	7,404	29,449	1,687	1,471		
Warren	229	102	23,358	3	2	4	5,010	2,058	10,505	1,316	1,191		
Wayne	77	91	7,007			6	8,611	24,671	82,384	2,196	2,770		
For District	2,145	97	208,234	404	990	62	84,016	92,117	341,157	12,756	11,749		
Southeast—													
Davis	269	93	25,017	19	57	4	6,010	12,907	36,426	1,168	1,129		
Des Moines	522	78	40,716	2	3	2	2,510	1,886	10,824	3,701	2,652		
*Henry	390	45	17,550	159	420	2	4,220	1,154	6,209	4,236	3,798		
Jefferson	290	77	22,330			3	6,345	2,849	13,714	6,072	5,157		
Keokuk	585	75	43,875	11	10	8	9,100	2,958	13,507	3,273	3,106		
*Lee	737	102	75,174	114	248	1	1,650	5,175	26,530	4,536	3,300		
Louisia	266	73	19,418	1,141	3,333	6	3,110	1,370	6,660	1,024	1,208		
Mahaska	475	118	56,050	113	339	3	4,675	441	2,459	1,850	1,790		
Van Buren	153	78	11,934			2	1,440	5,438	15,967	4,380	4,355		
Wapello	334	40	13,360	15	45			835	3,203	1,888	1,908		
Washington	379	67	25,393			4	4,000	1,896	7,927	5,227	6,730		
For District	4,400	80	350,817	1,574	4,455	35	43,060	36,909	143,525	37,355	35,133		
For State	39,443	104.9	7,286,840	20,250	56,926	9,798	17,365,825	263,248	1,104,172	117,917	128,431	5,723	59,795

*Partly estimated.

TABLE NO. 5
 Live stock and poultry on farms January 1, 1923; also number of cows and heifers kept for milk, on farms January 1, 1923; swine on farms July 1, 1922; number of sows bred for spring pigs, 1923; number of sheep shipped in for feeding during 1922 and number of pounds of wool clipped, and number of dozen eggs received in 1922; all by counties.

Districts and Counties	Horses			Mules		Swine			Cattle			Sheep			Poultry	
	(All ages) Total No. Jan. 1, 1923	Stallions, total No. Jan. 1, 1923	Jacks, total No. Jan. 1, 1923	(All ages) total No. Jan. 1, 1923	Total number on farms July 1, 1922	Total number on farms Jan. 1, 1923	Number of sows bred for spring pigs, 1923	Cows and heifers kept for milk Jan. 1, 1923	Other cattle not kept for milk Jan. 1, 1923	Total cattle (all ages) Jan. 1, 1923	(All ages) on farms, Jan. 1, 1923	Shipped in for feeding during 1922	Total pounds of wool clipped during 1922	Total number all varieties on farms Jan. 1, 1923	Number of doz. eggs received during 1922 (estimated)	
Northwest—																
Buena Vista	12,107	15	2	630	142,615	117,053	31,231	10,196	33,248	43,444	1,787	102	15,769	282,652	1,102,516	
Cherokee	11,966	21	3	500	176,792	139,737	40,502	7,880	37,880	45,760	1,781	710	7,845	253,952	1,725,961	
Clay	11,753	15	1	478	124,076	99,966	28,702	11,087	32,189	43,276	2,942	878	21,386	256,193	1,002,448	
Dickinson	7,325	12	6	437	65,400	51,487	14,609	7,948	16,936	24,884	2,063	13	17,049	147,854	578,987	
Emmet	8,293	22	4	459	67,562	51,661	14,687	9,265	16,702	25,967	1,615	228	7,857	161,394	532,106	
Lyon	12,717	14	1	123	131,278	100,942	34,572	12,313	34,016	46,329	1,235	1,299	4,197	253,698	1,105,267	
O'Brien	12,624	20	7	508	151,236	127,141	35,370	12,126	36,239	48,365	2,193	8	15,869	271,310	1,134,528	
Oceola	8,708	6	1	230	78,815	64,589	18,804	8,990	20,496	29,486	3,184	314	20,286	178,573	695,155	
Palo Alto	11,091	14	7	480	89,810	71,298	21,844	11,525	19,555	31,080	2,163	514	14,771	254,096	1,018,675	
Plymouth	18,353	17	3	815	245,013	209,392	69,860	14,734	60,161	74,894	8,553	6,616	20,537	420,113	1,658,120	
Pocahontas	13,274	20	5	714	106,015	85,128	22,554	9,440	21,230	30,670	1,791	350	12,443	312,314	1,228,159	
Sioux	17,542	33	1	398	225,578	178,810	62,027	19,974	59,786	70,760	2,828	878	15,517	455,217	1,616,226	
For District	145,753	209	40	5,772	1,604,190	1,297,195	394,852	135,478	379,437	514,915	32,165	11,910	173,526	3,247,366	13,396,128	
North Central—																
Butler	13,033	16	7	202	103,291	84,382	24,909	17,922	32,900	50,822	4,968	325	36,038	401,210	1,555,874	
Cerro Gordo	11,700	28	8	300	99,749	77,139	23,752	16,201	29,675	45,876	4,126	92	24,494	281,499	1,125,977	
Floyd	11,036	9	1	192	89,283	73,113	19,507	12,432	28,528	40,960	4,686	340	36,023	315,300	1,230,468	
Franklin	13,204	20	3	455	130,507	103,887	29,160	14,788	39,132	53,920	8,019	5,987	18,580	354,884	1,388,973	
Hancock	11,765	23	3	416	92,067	67,565	21,216	13,784	25,410	39,194	1,394	29	10,977	299,000	1,164,510	
Humboldt	9,364	10	3	359	93,753	77,345	20,794	8,585	20,044	28,629	2,527	1,589	9,179	211,305	806,756	
Kossuth	21,082	31	5	609	170,631	143,976	40,953	22,011	39,576	61,587	2,833	1,066	15,574	519,327	1,997,237	
Mitchell	9,754	13	1	171	80,720	64,933	17,756	13,334	30,556	43,890	2,595	95	17,087	242,772	945,431	
Winnebago	8,014	9	4	266	81,895	61,740	17,168	14,143	17,917	32,060	1,569	73	10,823	249,543	975,715	
Worth	8,562	9	4	97	60,150	53,842	15,639	14,796	21,818	36,614	1,388	164	9,832	220,285	877,989	
Wright	12,819	10	13	512	112,127	96,258	25,071	11,309	26,046	37,355	2,893	836	19,440	276,490	1,025,279	
For District	131,334	178	51	3,579	1,123,173	909,230	255,925	159,305	311,692	470,907	36,998	10,596	208,047	3,371,615	13,097,200	
Northeast—																
Allamakee	9,919	24	3	103	83,789	53,941	17,968	20,602	32,897	53,499	4,895	524	37,686	254,389	1,009,893	
Black Hawk	11,425	15	4	288	115,757	98,449	25,743	18,523	31,592	50,115	3,179	52	21,695	344,036	1,424,209	
Bremer	9,906	15	4	174	85,139	67,885	19,204	22,621	17,397	40,018	2,007	80	14,014	347,969	1,339,652	
Buchanan	11,864	18	3	601	109,500	92,849	21,833	17,514	28,882	46,396	4,318	200	31,561	351,354	1,307,337	
Chickasaw	10,531	14	3	62	81,455	60,133	17,749	19,497	25,310	44,807	4,295	97	17,559	295,678	1,154,765	
Clayton	15,108	21	2	264	161,929	84,345	33,349	29,785	37,712	67,497	5,377	476	39,349	437,661	1,798,967	
Delaware	12,455	12	9	405	135,941	94,500	28,270	23,146	23,756	46,902	3,791	312	29,944	345,510	1,350,228	
Dubuque	10,581	13	2	253	122,305	63,671	24,313	21,269	27,122	48,391	3,773	388	31,761	278,000	1,079,729	
Fayette	14,198	12	4	336	122,334	90,344	25,564	29,887	34,383	64,270	6,377	227	40,570	469,102	1,880,240	
Howard	9,304	11	3	148	73,316	49,500	14,923	17,871	25,790	43,661	3,264	72	21,975	247,487	978,846	
Winnesiek	14,717	25	1	195	142,616	88,528	30,189	28,640	39,891	68,531	7,464	466	50,410	391,959	1,602,900	
For District	130,008	180	38	2,829	1,234,081	844,145	259,125	249,355	324,732	574,087	48,740	2,894	336,524	3,763,205	14,896,816	
West Central—																
Audubon	10,639	19	5	559	111,228	92,065	25,318	9,952	36,464	46,416	5,927	6,681	13,420	276,368	1,132,397	
Calhoun	12,939	19	7	991	93,892	72,430	19,951	8,423	18,608	27,031	1,394	639	7,799	313,938	1,270,928	
Carroll	12,000	11	6	872	136,610	97,678	33,109	11,261	34,852	46,113	3,006	1,293	15,916	356,737	1,393,175	
Crawford	15,140	12	8	1,188	215,780	162,005	51,057	12,904	56,907	69,811	4,973	1,839	8,164	376,174	1,358,267	
Greene	13,274	21	7	958	96,998	74,966	20,905	7,996	25,458	33,454	3,520	108	24,893	302,401	1,115,551	
Guthrie	12,307	22	13	1,185	123,502	105,062	25,992	10,051	36,537	46,588	5,471	8,514	33,961	309,489	1,173,341	
Harrison	13,775	19	19	2,237	136,633	112,561	30,206	11,097	32,123	43,220	2,769	2,840	13,217	344,510	1,333,187	
Ida	10,191	15	3	921	149,844	123,688	32,690	5,680	33,914	39,594	1,639	6,730	4,951	211,940	842,467	
Monona	12,436	14	9	1,885	127,246	115,724	28,974	9,060	30,257	39,317	592	666	3,321	266,827	1,074,608	
Sac	13,322	18	1	1,022	147,339	111,666	32,972	8,553	41,104	49,657	3,817	5,212	24,006	300,243	1,167,783	
Shelby	13,329	26	11	1,187	170,504	130,905	38,769	8,566	47,269	55,835	6,025	3,688	26,205	326,538	1,360,682	
Woodbury	17,441	16	11	1,598	189,018	155,866	43,913	13,388	51,209	64,597	5,698	3,349	36,077	311,921	1,253,179	
For District	153,793	212	100	14,603	1,698,594	1,355,216	383,856	116,931	444,702	561,633	44,881	41,550	211,930	3,697,086	14,475,565	
Central—																
Boone	12,199	37	8	1,038	96,797	81,023	20,883	10,880	25,632	36,512	2,823	1,070	11,016	361,798	1,469,985	
Dallas	11,972	23	4	1,401	123,523	105,917	26,011	9,245	31,952	41,197	5,357	670	33,907	330,791	1,287,396	
Grundy	10,991	18	3	825	120,438	84,991	26,500	12,369	38,063	50,432	2,157	620	15,950	331,935	1,363,198	
Hamilton	13,775	9	4	677	130,185	103,375	28,069	11,090	28,489	39,579	1,742	194	13,042	350,504	1,365,364	
Hardin	11,871	11	1	680	122,050	98,806	27,969	12,945	34,702	47,647	3,517	5,377	26,866	300,323	1,383,402	
Jasper	15,343	29	8	1,436	179,969	164,660	39,766	10,835	49,405	60,240	8,015	1,886	52,769	434,555	1,688,424	
Marshall	13,376	20	11	771	133,318	119,990	29,135	12,106	40,148	52,254	7,494	4,753	40,782	342,207	1,336,852	
Polk	11,141	44	22	1,280	86,722	69,018	7,427	11,403	22,198	33,601	4,781	3,156	20,863	327,902	1,288,610	
Poweshiek	13,057	19	7	1,262	157,853	140,728	32,169	10,896	43,195	54,091	7,267	1,837	43,977	336,387	1,340,199	
Story	12,705	38	7	876	104,080	88,242	22,540	11,170	27,051	38,221	1,722	505	11,016	367,938	1,461,816	
Tama	15,307	27	9	592	171,153	131,733	38,861	12,697	54,767	67,464	7,436	3,867	39,319	437,144	1,661,070	
Webster	15,039	25	7	606	98,131	76,132	22,915	11,628	24,245	35,873	1,444	197	10,394	351,740	1,418,269	
For District	156,776	300	91	10,944	1,524,255	1,264,815	332,275	137,264	419,847	557,111	53,755	24,132	319,901	4,336,224	17,051,185	

*Partly estimated.

TABLE NO. 6

Comparative table showing number of swine lost by cholera in Iowa in 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915 and 1913, by counties.

Districts and Counties	Swine lost by cholera, 1922	Swine lost by cholera, 1921	Swine lost by cholera, 1920	Swine lost by cholera, 1919	Swine lost by cholera, 1918	Swine lost by cholera, 1917	Swine lost by cholera, 1916	Swine lost by cholera, 1915	Swine lost by cholera, 1913
Northwest—									
Buena Vista	6,538	10,942	4,557	3,075	4,252	1,408	5,114	3,482	68,286
Cherokee	8,638	10,686	4,893	15,995	4,055	1,895	4,497	5,003	63,223
Clay	3,592	7,026	1,705	2,253	1,714	1,912	2,420	1,453	31,875
Dickinson	784	1,738	480	1,466	509	333	731	868	17,736
Emmet	2,588	4,721	908	2,126	2,001	978	1,679	1,873	18,555
Lyon	4,902	15,276	4,674	5,688	3,408	5,226	4,886	5,701	70,181
O'Brien	4,564	5,362	5,170	3,251	2,490	2,179	4,761	2,635	58,865
Osceola	1,646	2,038	1,648	2,734	1,036	1,066	824	399	36,620
Palo Alto	3,038	4,238	2,561	3,123	2,338	2,017	3,779	1,701	46,260
Plymouth	14,741	15,608	9,855	19,067	8,050	6,748	10,610	6,875	105,655
Pocahontas	4,975	7,446	3,756	3,283	4,701	1,469	3,469	2,318	38,651
Sioux	9,767	20,208	8,450	8,363	12,025	6,192	13,587	11,570	123,101
For District	65,833	105,379	48,657	70,424	46,579	31,423	56,357	43,878	678,388
North Central—									
Butler	878	2,007	1,472	962	541	277	553	1,261	37,211
Cerro Gordo	2,105	2,293	1,840	1,429	1,955	390	1,368	1,239	43,355
Floyd	225	552	1,771	531	1,239	832	470	882	18,046
Franklin	3,328	5,374	2,174	2,068	2,520	999	896	5,090	31,367
Hancock	2,798	3,736	3,332	1,554	1,309	285	284	1,656	38,672
Humboldt	3,455	3,755	1,868	1,970	1,966	1,142	3,129	2,372	46,225
Kossuth	3,692	9,428	5,808	7,344	7,185	2,429	2,707	1,768	78,285
Mitchell	674	611	88	84	---	234	174	1,368	13,210
Winnebago	814	714	570	1,420	607	494	186	2,179	14,639
Worth	1,396	2,658	532	881	137	439	317	1,503	16,427
Wright	1,320	5,386	914	3,677	3,568	1,616	1,134	2,216	49,718
For District	20,295	36,844	20,439	21,929	21,087	9,107	11,218	23,123	387,665
Northeast—									
Allamakee	63	171	58	461	---	7	17	86	963
Black Hawk	4,216	4,385	3,290	3,089	1,436	2,375	1,061	5,422	26,480
Bremer	988	755	565	514	313	309	126	2,398	8,290
Buchanan	3,386	2,539	2,028	1,012	728	244	5	434	22,117
*Chickasaw	277	1,033	191	379	---	---	111	2,007	16,565
Clayton	1,289	1,442	546	1,105	326	---	654	761	1,700
Delaware	1,799	1,725	2,396	1,517	1,047	2,175	374	1,255	33,348
Dubuque	2,859	2,517	566	911	1,031	927	1,557	4,257	28,299
Fayette	693	480	902	337	197	120	351	525	6,158
Howard	1,901	1,022	695	415	185	5	60	1,072	7,223
Winnebago	739	71	184	612	104	333	2,224	1,996	3,543
For District	18,154	16,163	10,645	10,352	5,581	6,495	6,510	20,124	149,706
West Central—									
Audubon	2,200	1,807	617	2,397	2,777	1,715	2,757	3,698	29,716
Calhoun	1,842	8,183	1,829	720	1,463	1,360	1,865	1,578	23,755
Carroll	8,792	5,639	5,883	3,148	980	2,365	4,051	4,477	39,313
Crawford	12,941	8,635	5,414	5,881	4,963	5,343	9,354	9,648	71,865
Greene	4,714	4,337	1,263	2,369	1,819	3,556	1,829	1,790	26,568
Guthrie	3,795	3,993	2,871	4,696	3,677	1,630	3,460	3,050	30,932
Harrison	6,926	3,213	2,000	5,467	4,589	2,243	4,084	7,879	20,122
Ida	13,403	9,882	5,588	5,437	3,569	3,634	3,031	4,165	52,358
Monona	5,421	6,889	2,695	5,277	2,185	1,853	1,574	4,961	37,055
Sac	7,048	10,653	2,436	3,519	2,051	1,601	4,966	4,691	67,715
Shelby	9,245	2,690	2,863	3,999	2,645	2,593	3,462	7,122	25,118
Woodbury	10,488	11,799	5,658	12,885	14,749	7,707	6,624	9,811	61,968
For District	86,815	77,024	39,120	55,141	45,458	35,600	46,857	62,800	486,550

*Partly estimated.

TABLE NO. 6—Continued

Comparative table showing number of swine lost by cholera in Iowa in 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915 and 1913, by counties.

Districts and Counties	Swine lost by cholera, 1922	Swine lost by cholera, 1921	Swine lost by cholera, 1920	Swine lost by cholera, 1919	Swine lost by cholera, 1918	Swine lost by cholera, 1917	Swine lost by cholera, 1916	Swine lost by cholera, 1915	Swine lost by cholera, 1913
Central—									
Boone	2,545	6,048	3,247	862	1,256	774	2,765	1,706	26,810
Dallas	7,951	5,116	922	1,707	4,963	1,902	1,678	2,311	18,436
Grundy	1,619	3,155	2,506	5,622	1,439	2,599	1,031	2,962	23,618
Hamilton	5,055	7,068	3,315	2,481	3,119	3,216	2,294	2,385	35,526
Hardin	3,436	6,156	5,695	1,824	2,039	1,777	2,292	5,707	28,015
Jasper	4,351	7,459	7,874	7,874	6,139	6,400	3,207	9,380	48,499
Marshall	4,600	9,737	4,987	9,079	1,219	2,000	4,642	6,454	48,293
Polk	7,227	5,539	1,939	3,706	3,483	3,276	3,117	4,648	20,937
Poweshiek	5,744	4,873	3,379	1,317	2,141	1,622	2,035	8,301	24,902
Story	3,754	9,525	5,436	3,938	3,155	2,458	4,032	3,118	27,672
Tama	6,417	10,549	2,921	5,109	2,683	3,897	3,175	8,148	31,407
Webster	3,354	5,553	4,820	146	1,598	499	2,284	1,697	40,381
For District	56,053	80,798	47,041	43,665	33,234	30,420	32,552	56,817	374,496
East Central—									
Benton	3,853	4,362	1,712	2,680	1,775	7,918	3,025	5,994	25,770
Cedar	14,727	4,500	5,929	7,743	4,728	4,723	5,281	12,407	42,729
Clinton	1,081	2,677	2,940	2,243	1,019	131	889	2,198	19,999
Iowa	6,397	4,456	4,119	4,897	2,810	2,035	4,250	8,939	3,656
Jackson	683	656	---	244	90	180	322	1,453	3,502
Johnson	8,025	5,498	4,811	6,916	6,448	3,079	4,519	14,139	17,646
Jones	3,050	865	1,524	1,395	779	1,883	1,007	4,563	9,470
Linn	3,681	3,798	1,333	3,811	1,754	1,124	1,463	3,186	24,196
*Muscatine	4,994	7,012	3,593	4,265	2,380	718	2,372	4,276	11,702
Scott	1,137	2,190	5,044	13,937	3,320	1,098	3,104	4,061	21,860
For District	47,628	36,009	31,005	48,131	25,173	22,589	26,282	61,216	180,530
Southwest—									
Adair	7,156	6,464	2,653	1,330	2,517	2,652	2,679	5,791	32,151
Adams	3,105	1,731	2,502	1,429	1,576	1,437	2,510	6,378	12,080
*Cass	5,482	3,944	3,817	3,578	6,659	2,434	5,231	9,279	42,266
Freemont	5,432	5,687	2,153	2,779	4,147	3,622	2,836	7,065	7,271
Mills	3,829	3,273	1,452	6,617	1,879	2,153	4,249	16,632	16,632
Montgomery	6,062	2,177	2,838	2,602	2,820	2,816	2,461	6,882	28,403
Page	6,597	3,254	1,026	1,528	1,860	4,181	3,711	15,199	30,809
Pottawattamie	11,750	6,907	6,375	6,991	8,294	9,542	12,164	21,376	42,065
Taylor	3,531	1,224	1,446	1,304	1,032	1,876	760	5,031	18,062
For District	52,944	34,661	24,262	28,158	31,689	30,439	34,505	81,243	229,739
South Central—									
Annawakee	349	1,519	898	802	168	587	159	803	1,933
Clarke	1,554	2,080	1,195	671	304	692	537	2,818	4,918
Decatur	889	498	579	203	324	294	835	2,901	1,237
Lucas	1,099	1,230	97	675	704	32	203	2,523	1,001
Madison	5,577	5,848	1,916	1,700	6,332	1,110	1,712	6,305	16,584
Marion	5,198	7,947	2,568	4,539	7,531	3,159	3,063	8,491	27,030
Monroe	793	636	182	35	141	86	33	1,313	1,644
Ringgold	513	98	29	244	157	263	135	2,066	8,625
Union	3,139	1,612	1,299	576	699	978	1,015	3,585	7,377
Warren	4,536	2,648	914	2,552	783	806	848	4,486	18,270
Wayne	1,267	1,572	1,016	252	513	80	222	3,245	10,487
For District	24,844	25,618	10,636	12,242	17,536	8,096	8,769	38,536	99,106

*Partly estimated.

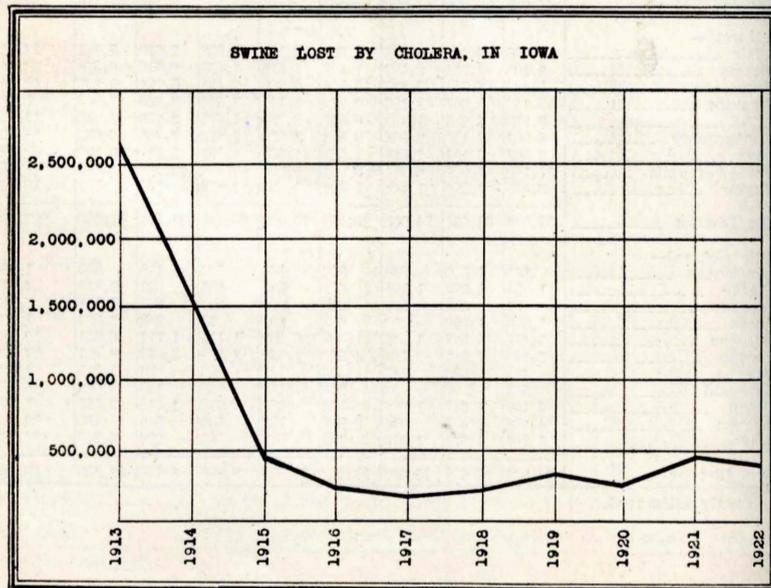
TABLE NO. 6—Continued

Comparative table showing number of swine lost by cholera in Iowa in 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915 and 1913, by counties.

Districts and Counties	Swine lost by cholera, 1922	Swine lost by Cholera, 1921	Swine lost by cholera, 1920	Swine lost by cholera, 1919	Swine lost by cholera, 1918	Swine lost by cholera, 1917	Swine lost by cholera, 1916	Swine lost by cholera, 1915	Swine lost by cholera, 1913
Southeast—									
Davis	262	504	170	218	46	66	1,704	290	
Des Moines	1,573	3,141	1,266	4,502	1,679	988	1,731	7,180	9,333
*Henry	1,550	3,654	1,239	1,018	901	675	977	5,033	2,861
Jefferson	644	1,926	857	1,552	1,058	129	506	3,719	3,207
Keokuk	9,864	4,154	5,839	6,614	1,693	658	2,131	13,659	20,620
*Lee	867	1,137	452	263	469	143	354	3,860	6,978
Louisa	3,067	7,445	4,626	3,697	2,382	2,167	6,320	11,129	12,665
Mahaska	6,531	9,165	7,806	8,666	4,054	2,791	4,311	21,574	30,899
Van Buren	1,239	501	365	479	134	5	712	2,785	2,844
Wapello	4,706	2,628	1,356	2,779	984	1,288	1,754	6,634	7,606
Washington	5,573	6,746	5,529	9,197	4,158	5,597	5,917	11,696	24,433
For District	35,936	41,001	29,496	38,985	17,558	14,441	24,779	88,973	121,746
For State	108,502	153,497	161,297	329,027	243,945	188,909	247,802	476,712	2,707,876

Partly estimated.

Hog cholera decreased in 1922 in spite of the increase in hogs. Decreases were largest in the northwest counties where hogs are most numerous and where rainfall was least; and the largest increases appear to be in sections where excessive rains caused overflows that carried the disease from farm to farm. Vaccination campaigns no doubt had much to do with the general decrease in losses from this disease.



U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charles F. Sarle, Agricultural Statistician

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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. W. Cassady, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

July 1, 1923

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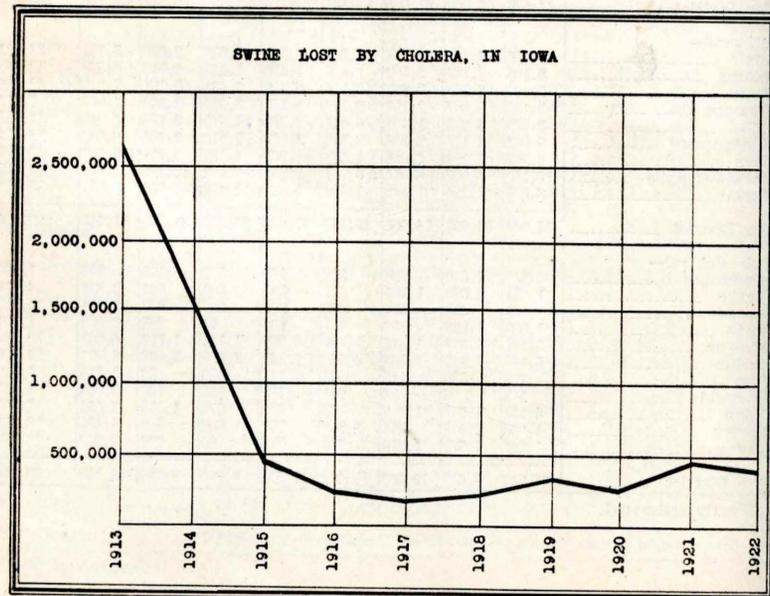
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Southeast—									
Davis	262	504	170	218	46	66	1,704	290	
Des Moines	1,573	3,141	1,266	4,502	1,679	988	1,731	7,180	9,553
*Henry	1,550	3,654	1,239	1,018	901	675	977	5,033	2,861
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*Lee	867	1,137	452	263	469	143	354	3,860	6,978
Louisa	3,067	7,445	4,626	3,697	2,382	2,167	6,320	11,129	12,665
Mahaska	6,531	9,165	7,806	8,666	4,054	2,791	4,311	21,574	30,899
Van Buren	1,239	501	365	479	134	5	712	2,785	2,844
Wapello	4,766	2,628	1,356	2,779	984	1,288	1,754	6,634	7,606
Washington	5,573	6,746	5,529	9,197	4,158	5,597	5,917	11,696	24,433
For District	35,936	41,001	29,496	38,985	17,558	14,441	24,779	88,973	121,746
For State	108,502	153,497	261,297	329,027	243,945	188,909	247,802	476,712	2,707,876

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Hog cholera decreased in 1922 in spite of the increase in hogs. Decreases were largest in the northwest counties where hogs are most numerous and where rainfall was least; and the largest increases appear to be in sections where excessive rains caused overflows that carried the disease from farm to farm. Vaccination campaigns no doubt had much to do with the general decrease in losses from this disease.



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IOWA CROP REPORT, JULY 1, 1923

Iowa farmers have increased slightly their corn acreage over last year, according to reports received from correspondents of the State and Federal Crop Reporting Service. The preliminary estimate is 10,427,000 acres of corn this year as compared with 10,364,000 acres reported by the Assessors' Farm Census for 1922. A general improvement was shown in corn during June, so that on July 1 the condition is reported as 91. The ten-year average condition on July 1 is 90. This forecasts a total crop of 412,753,000 bushels, which is 53 million bushels less than last year's corn crop of 465,915,000 bushels (Assessors' Census).

For the United States as a whole the corn acreage has increased less than one per cent over last year. The United States condition of corn on July 1 is 85, which is the ten-year average condition. The July 1 condition forecasts a corn crop of 2,877,437,000 bushels as compared with 2,891,000,000 bushels last year.

OATS—Iowa oats on July 1 show a condition equal to the ten-year average, or 88. This condition forecasts a crop of 197,829,000 bushels as compared with last year's crop of 217,841,000 bushels (Assessors' Census for 1922). The United States condition on oats is 84, which is also the ten-year average. This condition forecasts a crop of 1,283,717,000 bushels as compared with 1,201,000,000 bushels in 1922.

Wheat—The condition of Iowa wheat on July 1 is reported as 85, while the ten-year average condition on that date is 86. This condition forecasts a yield of 20 bushels per acre and a State production of 14,662,000 bushels, which is slightly less than the 1922 crop of 15,621,000 bushels (Assessors' Census). The spring wheat condition of 87 forecasts a crop of 780,000 bushels for 1923. The total production of wheat for the United States in 1923 is estimated at 4 million bushels more than the 1922 crop of 817 million bushels. WHEAT REMAINING ON IOWA FARMS July 1 is 5.4 per cent of last year's crop, or 911,000 bushels. Wheat remaining on farms in the United States is about three million bushels more than a year ago, or 35,634,000 bushels.

BARLEY, with a condition of 88 on July 1, forecasts a production of 4,132,000 bushels for Iowa. RYE, condition 91, forecasts a production of 1,037,000 bushels. TAME HAY, condition 80, forecasts a production of 4,362,000 tons. WILD HAY, condition 83, forecasts 498,000 tons. The condition of TIMOTHY HAY is reported as 78, CLOVER 83, ALFALFA 96, MILLET 90, PASTURE 89, SOY BEANS 95, GRAIN SORGHUMS 93, SORGHUM CANE for syrup 90.

On July 1 the Iowa condition of corn, alfalfa, and potatoes are above the ten-year average, while wheat, barley, rye, tame and wild hay are below; oats, flax and pasture are about the average for July 1.

The reported condition of fruits and vegetables for Iowa on July 1 is as follows: TOMATOES 95, CABBAGE 93, ONIONS 90, PEACHES 59, GRAPES 91, PEARS 68, BLACKBERRIES 85, WATERMELONS 90.

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, JULY 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay (all tame)	Hay (wild)	Clover for hay	Timothy	Alfalfa	Soy beans	Pasture
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest—													
Buena Vista.....	93	97	92	84	92	96	98	93	101	93	103	95	100
Cherokee.....	92	99	---	---	94	---	94	97	93	99	99	93	99
Clay.....	96	95	---	---	100	98	80	89	87	78	95	100	94
Dickinson.....	95	98	86	92	96	101	82	89	90	79	98	95	98
Emmet.....	95	93	---	70	91	92	64	66	73	65	88	94	74
Lyon.....	93	84	88	---	88	89	77	84	82	56	94	85	85
O'Brien.....	92	97	86	88	96	97	92	94	93	89	102	96	94
Osceola.....	97	95	---	---	91	87	84	82	92	84	93	94	92
Palo Alto.....	94	93	88	88	88	86	70	72	74	68	106	96	89
Plymouth.....	97	99	99	101	98	103	102	100	102	98	86	90	104
Pocahontas.....	90	93	96	97	88	100	93	89	95	91	100	99	98
Sioux.....	94	97	85	90	96	94	97	90	96	92	104	92	94
For District.....	94	95	91	92	94	95	87	87	93	83	98	95	94
North Central—													
Butler.....	96	75	83	90	78	91	70	78	75	70	78	100	79
Cerro Gordo.....	104	93	---	85	94	97	67	67	75	70	92	99	91
Floyd.....	96	83	88	92	87	90	68	75	73	67	93	100	73
Franklin.....	92	85	82	80	87	93	74	69	78	73	70	98	88
Hancock.....	98	97	---	92	95	97	67	77	68	62	82	89	78
Humboldt.....	98	92	---	---	93	99	93	90	96	88	99	100	97
Kossuth.....	98	94	88	93	92	96	78	80	80	78	93	98	90
Mitchell.....	97	84	---	---	85	89	58	75	72	57	---	95	81
Winnebago.....	97	64	---	85	88	94	51	55	65	51	90	87	65
Worth.....	99	93	---	---	88	94	77	68	83	80	---	97	88
Wright.....	95	92	---	60	92	91	72	83	76	74	98	100	87
For District.....	97	88	86	83	90	93	72	77	77	72	92	97	84
Northeast—													
Allamakee.....	95	73	76	77	74	94	51	64	56	49	---	92	62
Black Hawk.....	95	90	86	96	92	88	78	82	87	77	95	90	87
Bremser.....	105	81	108	---	89	94	70	57	76	70	---	105	80
Buchanan.....	97	85	88	---	99	91	71	69	81	71	90	96	88
Chickasaw.....	98	72	78	80	77	94	58	66	64	62	---	100	75
Clayton.....	95	83	84	83	82	84	68	---	71	69	78	93	81
Delaware.....	97	81	96	75	86	85	65	78	73	66	88	96	81
Dubuque.....	92	81	88	78	80	79	70	55	78	66	80	91	77
Fayette.....	100	80	93	90	75	88	63	79	67	64	80	85	75
Howard.....	99	83	---	---	85	94	66	85	75	71	100	87	85
Winneshek.....	89	70	86	72	65	84	47	59	53	51	90	80	56
For District.....	95	80	86	81	80	88	67	71	71	64	86	93	77
West Central—													
Audubon.....	91	92	90	84	91	96	90	80	88	87	101	93	96
Calhoun.....	88	99	---	95	96	89	94	97	96	90	102	95	100
Carroll.....	92	94	91	91	94	99	91	92	95	88	102	102	97
Crawford.....	88	91	92	93	91	---	93	97	97	91	99	96	98
Greene.....	90	92	78	92	96	97	88	92	91	86	101	95	94
Guthrie.....	88	91	90	89	89	92	81	90	84	78	96	94	95
Harrison.....	78	94	83	90	89	88	93	89	97	98	99	90	100
Ida.....	90	90	90	87	89	93	95	97	92	94	99	100	101
Monona.....	81	89	79	80	81	86	100	98	99	98	105	100	106
Sac.....	94	99	98	90	99	---	97	97	98	94	99	100	102
Shelby.....	90	96	93	89	92	99	89	93	85	89	101	97	101
Woodbury.....	82	94	85	88	95	97	95	88	85	91	98	102	100
For District.....	87	93	88	89	92	94	91	93	92	89	100	97	99

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay (all tame)	Hay (wild)	Clover for hay	Timothy	Alfalfa	Soy beans	Pasture
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Central—													
Boone.....	91	89	89	88	90	94	86	88	92	83	98	90	97
Dallas.....	90	95	93	90	91	99	93	87	97	92	96	97	101
Grundy.....	87	85	86	87	74	74	74	76	71	90	87	87	87
Hamilton.....	92	88	93	92	90	93	82	87	90	82	95	86	86
Hardin.....	91	88	83	80	89	87	73	78	76	76	92	100	86
Jasper.....	88	92	92	91	87	99	83	89	85	81	96	94	92
Marshall.....	91	87	90	92	86	89	82	69	85	83	92	90	88
Polk.....	88	89	91	86	89	92	88	97	94	83	99	100	99
Poweshiek.....	95	94	86	93	91	99	83	88	86	85	94	94	99
Story.....	90	87	90	85	96	97	78	80	86	73	95	94	87
Tama.....	91	90	90	97	91	99	80	97	87	79	100	91	87
Webster.....	98	95	93	91	93	90	85	82	89	85	96	97	96
For District.....	90	90	90	91	90	95	83	84	88	81	96	94	92
East Central—													
Benton.....	93	85	83	86	83	81	74	87	79	78	95	97	88
Cedar.....	89	82	79	78	82	91	70	67	67	71	89	90	77
Clinton.....	88	79	79	79	80	75	54	62	51	61	80	92	64
Iowa.....	92	89	87	85	87	93	83	82	89	82	98	93	90
Jackson.....	92	72	66	81	77	79	52	86	58	54	94	89	68
Johnson.....	92	91	90	91	94	95	85	87	87	85	92	99	94
Jones.....	94	85	100	100	85	95	69	72	69	75	86	84	84
Linn.....	92	87	84	82	85	91	82	85	84	83	89	95	90
Muscatine.....	88	84	76	83	85	88	68	72	78	63	96	91	78
Scott.....	96	95	74	82	88	93	64	93	66	64	98	93	81
For District.....	92	85	81	84	84	87	70	79	73	71	93	93	81
Southwest—													
Adair.....	85	85	80	60	87	92	80	88	90	77	98	94	94
Adams.....	82	87	87	85	79	91	89	99	97	89	97	95	97
Cass.....	87	92	89	90	83	97	84	87	84	83	98	100	100
Fremont.....	84	91	70	70	97	94	97	95	76	98	98	95	91
Mills.....	84	97	81	90	94	89	92	95	88	90	95	95	98
Montgomery.....	85	92	85	87	91	92	89	92	93	87	99	93	96
Page.....	84	93	85	90	79	99	82	92	89	85	97	95	92
Pottawattamie.....	84	91	89	91	90	94	92	94	92	84	99	96	96
Taylor.....	83	86	78	80	81	88	84	87	90	81	93	82	94
For District.....	84	90	83	87	88	93	88	92	91	84	98	94	95
South Central—													
Appanoose.....	86	72	76	88	86	70	92	68	67	93	97	97	72
Clarke.....	89	83	84	75	91	90	84	87	88	80	95	91	94
Decatur.....	91	90	82	90	84	80	67	82	80	94	96	92	92
Lucas.....	92	84	88	88	99	81	82	92	76	100	97	88	88
Madison.....	87	86	84	88	88	91	91	85	94	94	94	96	96
Marion.....	92	83	90	84	79	87	76	81	74	82	90	90	90
Monroe.....	87	80	83	75	74	84	65	73	63	92	95	69	69
Ringgold.....	87	83	77	80	84	88	80	91	89	80	96	100	90
Union.....	85	81	87	85	85	86	88	85	93	88	91	98	92
Warren.....	87	88	91	93	92	93	91	85	95	89	96	82	97
Wayne.....	92	79	76	84	74	57	82	72	85	100	85	85	85
For District.....	88	83	83	84	88	86	80	83	84	78	94	94	87

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay (all tame)	Hay (wild)	Clover for hay	Timothy	Alfalfa	Soy beans	Pasture
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Southeast—													
Davis.....	94	75	80	80	89	78	75	75	71	72	90	96	79
Des Moines.....	87	83	83	87	91	95	75	79	79	88	97	82	82
Henry.....	92	85	84	87	91	88	74	79	78	100	95	80	80
Jefferson.....	95	83	89	70	84	89	76	80	72	90	94	91	91
Keokuk.....	93	95	88	92	99	97	73	75	75	90	95	93	93
Lee.....	93	87	88	80	81	91	73	80	69	100	100	87	87
Louisa.....	89	89	73	90	89	96	76	72	80	78	98	96	86
Mahaska.....	90	87	86	83	74	77	75	87	79	73	94	98	92
Van Buren.....	96	85	79	82	69	82	69	65	72	90	100	89	89
Wapello.....	91	81	84	90	74	94	69	97	74	64	95	96	78
Washington.....	90	94	83	90	89	95	86	85	87	87	98	94	97
For District.....	91	87	83	85	84	90	75	85	77	74	94	97	87
For State.....	91	88	85	87	88	91	80	83	83	78	96	95	89

POP CORN

Assessor's reports show that 9,798 acres of pop corn were raised in Iowa in 1922, yielding an average of 1,772 pounds of ears per acre, which makes the total production 17,365,825 pounds. This is considerably below the average acreage and production. Details by counties were shown in the June 1 Monthly Crop Report.

The best estimate we are able to make at this time, of the 1923 pop corn crop is 19,000 acres for the State, of which approximately 11,000 acres are in Sac county, 5,000 acres in Ida county, and 3,000 acres in the rest of the state. The condition of the crop, July 1, was 94 per cent of a full crop, which forecasts a production of about 1,850 pounds per acre and a total production of 35,150,000 pounds. Rather light production during the last two years has considerably reduced the large surplus accumulated during the three preceding years. With improved employment conditions in the cities, the demand should easily absorb the considerable increase in production this year, and the grower should realize a living price for his product.

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JULY 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Potatoes (Irish)	Cabbage	Onions	Tomatoes	Watermelons Muskmelons	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Blackberries, Raspberries	Grapes		
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent		
Northwest—												
Buena Vista.....	86	97	91	97	97				81	71	89	95
Cherokee.....	97	103	95	102	102	69	95					88
Clay.....	98	98	97	100	92	80			96	90	98	
Dickinson.....	99	99	95	102	95	84	75		76	89	80	
Emmet.....	90	95	90	100	97	75				80	100	
Lyon.....	93	93	93	92	100	73				87	75	
O'Brien.....	97	90	90	93	97	85				95	91	
Osceola.....	95	93	85	95	92	69				63		
Palo Alto.....	92	75	95	82	108	73				87	82	
Plymouth.....	100	98	97	98	95	88			96	70	93	
Pocahontas.....	98	95	85	97	99	88				89	95	
Sioux.....	96	97	91	97	97	74					87	
For District.....	95	96	93	98	97	78	85	87		86	90	
North Central—												
Butler.....	101	97	91	99	99	89				92	103	
Cerro Gordo.....	99	100	95			88				93		
Floyd.....	94	95	87	90	104	92				83	94	
Franklin.....	92	94	92	90	92	89				95	92	
Hancock.....	93					75				75	75	
Humboldt.....	93	95	95	102	94	87				95	96	
Kossuth.....	97	89	91	95	94	89			56	85	92	
Mitchell.....	96	95	87	102		85				77		
Winnebago.....	96	90	85	82	90					85	90	
Worth.....	94		70	92		73						
Wright.....	93	94	94	99	94	89				84	94	
For District.....	95	94	90	94	95	76		56		87	94	
Northeast—												
Allamakee.....	100	93	87	96	98	72				86	92	
Black Hawk.....	99	98	85	100	97	85				89	98	
Bremer.....	96	73	80	77	77	85				70	65	
Buchanan.....	100	100	95	102	92	83				92	98	
Chickasaw.....	95	98				83				83	100	
Clayton.....	91	75	95	82	77	82		86		82	96	
Delaware.....	94	95	89	98	86	87	75	86		86	92	
Dubuque.....	92	96	85	101	92	79	50	46		85	93	
Fayette.....	98	82	83	90	87	93				85	94	
Howard.....	104	100	95	102	102	76				95	50	
Winneshek.....	93	87	80	95	70	73				95	82	
For District.....	94	92	87	96	88	82	62	72		86	92	
West Central—												
Audubon.....	97	90	90	97	92	53	52			81	82	
Calhoun.....	99	98	90	102	102	84				87	100	
Carroll.....	95	96	91	98	87	68				91	92	
Crawford.....	96	90	95	92	82	71				90	88	
Greene.....	96	88	91	89	102	70		70		83	97	
Guthrie.....	88	91	91	85	83	63	77	79		80	91	
Harrison.....	92	96	83	99	87	79	75	86		95	100	
Ida.....	96	98	93	88	97	70	98	96		78	90	
Monona.....	90	96	90	100	92	84		86		95	105	
Sac.....	94	90	90	92	77	83				85	85	
Shelby.....	98	92	89	100	77	57	25			89	88	
Woodbury.....	91	92	85	82	94	66	80			87	85	
For District.....	94	93	90	92	90	70	67	81		86	92	

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JULY 1, 1923

—Continued

Districts and Counties	Potatoes (Irish)	Cabbage	Onions	Tomatoes	Watermelons Muskmelons	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Blackberries, Raspberries	Grapes		
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent		
Central—												
Boone.....	96	68	90	98	92	83	90	86	9	90		
Dallas.....	96	100	103	97	97	62	32	43	9	92		
Grundy.....	94					63				85	80	
Hamilton.....	92	95	90	95	87	76			86	86	89	
Hardin.....	89	96	90	100	100	74				88	93	
Jasper.....	95	96	98	96	93	77	80		91	94	93	
Marshall.....	95	98	95	95	86	69				86	94	
Polk.....	90	97	90	100	97	78			81	78	96	
Poweshiek.....	96	92	92	95		74	22		66	91	84	
Story.....	91	95	90	98	92	78				88	98	
Tama.....	98	100	95	102	102	85				95	65	
Webster.....	96	90	83	92	97	69			76	67	87	
For District.....	93	92	91	97	94	75	55	71	85	91		
East Central—												
Benton.....	94	95	91	97	92	85		51	67	94		
Cedar.....	89	85	70	85	82	73	56	56	89	81		
Clinton.....	84	86	95	82	82	74	60	63	80	90		
Iowa.....	96	91	90	94	82	71	40	58	86	83		
Jackson.....	88	92	89	97	88	72	80	39	79	93		
Johnson.....	95	95	87	97	98	80	26	64	81	89		
Jones.....	92			95	102	72			89	86		
Linn.....	96	95	86	96	86	77	38	70	87	89		
Muscatine.....	88	99	90	100	95	79	51	81	86	82		
Scott.....	94	92	81	94	82	80	52	82	88	86		
For District.....	92	93	87	94	90	77	47	65	83	87		
Southwest—												
Adair.....	96	92	90	98	84	76	72	78	84	88		
Adams.....	93	91	89	97	84	55	47	56	81	92		
Cass.....	95	90	87	97	81	61	65	96	69	82		
Fremont.....	98	98	93	100	62	59	54	54	82	96		
Mills.....	96	96	91	94	94	63	68	16	89	86		
Montgomery.....	95	94	102	95	80	71	61	32	81	97		
Page.....	100	96	88	97	84	69	82	64	85	85		
Pottawattamie.....	94	97	94	98	100	66	64	66	89	91		
Taylor.....	91	93	89	95	94	57	57	53	81	79		
For District.....	96	94	93	96	85	64	63	55	81	89		
South Central—												
Appanoose.....	90	94	85	90	78	69	75	72	89	89		
Clarke.....	90	98	87	93	80	57	56	59	76	92		
Decatur.....	98	96	94	94	93	65	56	57	88	91		
Lucas.....	95	88	75	92	85	83	78	78	93	100		
Madison.....	92	95	85	96	90	77	65	63	83	96		
Marion.....	93	92	87	92	90	66	44	53	86	82		
Monroe.....	91	83	83	92	88	73	51	72	85	95		
Pinggold.....	94	90	87	94	67	49	43	53	82	80		
Union.....	96	94	92	96	77	64	54	47	73	89		
Warren.....	99	98	85	95	86	67	59	71	82	90		
Wayne.....	91	100	95	102	97	77	63	63	91	92		
For District.....	94	94	87	94	84	67	59	63	84	90		

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JULY 1, 1923
 —Continued

Districts and Counties	Potatoes (Irish)	Cabbage	Onions	Tomatoes	Watermelons Muskmelons	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Blackberries Raspberries	Grapes
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
Southeast—										
Davis.....	98	94	87	97	100	78	63	84	91	99
Des Moines.....	86	90	80	90		75	35	86	70	90
Henry.....	95	95	91	98	94	76	64	90	87	91
Jefferson.....	89	92	85	94	94	83	81	81	88	91
Keokuk.....	96	90	95	97	88	81	58	86	97	94
Lee.....	88	96	93	100	94	72	58	67	92	96
Louisa.....	100	100	95	102	95	73	45	86	92	89
Mahaska.....	95	95	95	99	88	70	44	74	77	91
Van Buren.....	95	80	92	89	90	91	85	85	73	96
Wapello.....	87	91	93	96	97	77	57	63	80	94
Washington.....	97	96	85	98	84	71	43	69	93	88
For District.....	93	93	90	97	93	77	61	78	86	93
For State.....	94	93	90	95	90	75	59	68	85	91

IOWA CROPS, 1922 AND 1923, COMPARED

Assessors' Report, 1922					Preliminary Estimates, July 1, 1923				
Crop	Acres	Average yield per acre		Total production	Acres	Per cent condition		Indicated yield per acre	Indicated total production
		1922	10 years 1913-22			1923	10-year average		
Corn.....Bu.	10,364,163	45.0	38.9	465,915,401	10,427,000	91	90	39.6	412,753,000
Oats....."	5,874,172	37.1	36.7	217,840,669	5,417,000	88	88	36.5	197,829,000
Winter wheat....."	673,803	23.3	20.1	15,620,921	734,000	85	86	20.0	14,662,000
Spring wheat....."	56,834	14.3	14.0	814,436	54,000	87	89	14.4	780,000
Barley....."	161,000	28.6	28.2	4,603,591	150,000	88	91	27.5	4,132,000
Rye....."	55,310	19.7	18.4	1,088,436	60,000	91	92	17.3	1,037,000
Hay (tame) Tons	3,159,095	1.49	1.49	4,700,973	*3,325,000	*80	*88	*1.31	*4,362,000
Hay (wild)....."	425,348	1.14	1.26	486,750	432,000	83	88	1.15	498,000
Alfalfa....."	191,551	2.61	3.28	500,083	236,000	96	92		
Potatoes.....Bu.	69,443	104.9	75.7	7,286,840	95,000	94	92	82.7	7,776,000
Flax seed....."	5,723	10.4	10.0	59,795	8,000	90	90	10.0	80,000
Pop corn.....Lbs.	9,798	1,772	1,803	17,365,825	19,000	94		1,850	35,150,000
Soy beans.....	48,182				153,000	95			
Pastures.....	10,079,519				10,080,000	89	97		

*Includes alfalfa.

CROPS IN OTHER STATES

CORN

State	Acreage 1923		Condition July 1		Production Comparisons*		Forecast 1923 Production from July 1 Condition Bushels*	Farm Price Per Bushel July 1	
	Per Cent of 1922	Acres*	Ten-Year Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-year Average 1917-21 Bushels*	1922 (Dec. Est.) Bushels*		1922	1923
							Cents	Cents	
Pennsylvania.....	97	1,526	87	84	68,237	69,212	62,810	71	90
Virginia.....	97	1,847	88	81	51,585	53,312	46,378	85	103
N. Carolina.....	100	2,526	86	85	54,801	50,520	51,457	89	120
Georgia.....	92	4,034	83	72	68,034	52,620	59,828	79	124
Ohio.....	102	3,899	86	87	155,303	149,097	157,734	64	88
Indiana.....	101	4,813	85	85	181,607	176,305	178,779	56	81
Illinois.....	102	8,995	86	86	338,259	313,074	317,164	55	78
Michigan.....	98	1,686	85	89	55,919	60,716	60,022	67	84
Wisconsin.....	100	2,209	85	90	76,481	98,300	91,453	64	80
Minnesota.....	109	4,337	84	93	120,568	131,307	167,387	48	69
Iowa.....	103	10,427	90	91	416,419	455,535	412,752	50	73
Missouri.....	104	6,396	84	85	186,377	175,275	179,408	65	89
South Dakota.....	108	4,170	86	91	105,608	110,038	129,020	41	65
Nebraska.....	112	8,172	89	86	204,002	182,400	203,810	43	73
Kansas.....	115	5,863	82	82	91,129	98,391	105,769	53	79
Kentucky.....	100	3,145	88	87	94,542	88,060	86,189	83	101
Tennessee.....	92	3,018	86	77	89,033	75,440	68,554	80	108
Alabama.....	87	3,165	81	73	61,827	50,932	45,516	88	123
Mississippi.....	85	2,480	81	68	57,601	51,065	37,438	87	107
Texas.....	85	4,870	79	76	118,192	114,580	95,121	70	106
Oklahoma.....	100	3,200	84	75	54,990	57,600	52,800	57	103
U. S. Total.....	100.7	103,112	85.2	84.9	2,931,271	2,890,712	2,877,437	62.2	86.5

*In thousands—i. e., 000 omitted.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Condition July 1		Production Comparisons*		Forecast 1923 Production*		Farm Price Per Bu. July 1	
	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From June 1 Condition	From July 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
New York.....	88	83	8,381	8,678	8,129	8,164	111	123
Pennsylvania.....	89	83	24,080	25,234	21,630	21,630	109	110
Maryland.....	84	87	10,042	9,537	8,300	8,830	108	110
Virginia.....	86	86	11,869	10,375	9,946	10,450	122	120
North Carolina.....	82	90	6,585	5,508	5,980	6,404	139	142
Ohio.....	85	75	40,238	35,224	32,207	34,537	108	108
Indiana.....	80	84	34,608	29,754	32,406	34,201	103	103
Illinois.....	80	83	46,692	53,025	56,485	57,532	102	98
Michigan.....	82	78	14,739	14,196	15,302	15,478	105	103
Iowa.....	86	85	9,112	15,847	14,974	14,662	97	91
Missouri.....	79	81	43,140	38,759	44,423	42,376	102	96
Nebraska.....	82	71	42,245	57,159	35,972	38,498	93	86
Kansas.....	77	61	115,697	122,737	104,625	97,107	93	87
Kentucky.....	83	85	8,625	7,475	7,378	7,325	119	122
Tennessee.....	80	81	5,400	4,484	4,678	4,583	123	133
Texas.....	75	68	21,353	9,992	18,224	17,810	107	100
Oklahoma.....	76	72	47,201	31,350	41,661	41,090	93	90
Montana.....	71	75	6,039	6,369	5,439	5,918	118	88
Colorado.....	84	72	13,097	16,406	15,094	16,743	81	89
Utah.....	86	95	2,421	2,226	2,520	2,641	83	110
Idaho.....	87	98	8,051	8,658	9,243	9,628	87	100
Washington.....	85	98	23,368	23,244	35,753	39,576	106	90
Oregon.....	90	96	15,024	16,880	19,527	19,817	102	105
California.....	80	92	10,043	15,308	14,635	14,589	123	117
U. S. Total.....	81.4	76.8	589,858	586,204	580,541	585,889		

SPRING WHEAT

State	Condition July 1		Production Comparisons*		Forecast 1923 Production*		Farm Price Per Bu. July 1	
	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From June 1 Condit'n	From July 1 Condit'n	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	Minnesota	88	83	41,511	25,345	20,057	20,539	120	95
North Dakota	85	71	77,088	123,234	82,107	71,148	107	86
South Dakota	86	88	36,954	38,188	30,008	32,888	109	82
Montana	80	83	17,948	139,881	41,048	42,108	118	88
Washington	82	101	16,673	9,200	17,066	19,806	106	90
U. S. Total	85.1	82.4	244,943	1275,887	236,039	234,739		

OATS

State	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From June 1 Condit'n	From July 1 Condit'n	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
New York	87	84	37,010	31,770	31,763	32,697	53	60
Pennsylvania	90	77	41,274	41,242	38,346	34,790	51	55
Ohio	82	76	60,907	39,744	50,753	51,115	37	50
Indiana	79	80	69,747	28,770	53,489	53,923	34	42
Illinois	81	85	171,843	110,010	142,146	145,571	33	40
Michigan	84	77	49,380	49,434	46,451	45,298	40	45
Wisconsin	92	81	92,015	101,558	89,149	88,022	40	43
Minnesota	89	86	118,369	142,746	128,652	134,459	29	34
Iowa	88	88	217,244	1208,791	192,575	197,829	30	37
Missouri	78	83	50,189	17,872	31,673	35,836	42	49
North Dakota	86	73	49,103	78,804	59,566	53,073	29	29
South Dakota	88	91	68,663	74,400	73,513	77,969	27	31
Nebraska	84	93	78,938	56,106	78,966	85,388	30	36
Kansas	74	74	53,967	28,386	29,658	34,636	40	49
Texas	74	83	40,760	33,465	49,046	49,108	35	42
Oklahoma	72	62	39,547	30,000	22,538	23,367	41	52
Montana	82	88	12,806	19,200	18,657	20,735	50	55
U. S. Total	84.0	83.5	1,377,903	1,201,436	1,256,456	1,283,717	37.3	42.5

BARLEY

State	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From June 1 Condit'n	From July 1 Condit'n	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
Wisconsin	91	84	16,969	14,220	13,043	13,163	59	64
Minnesota	88	83	26,416	24,062	22,085	21,520	44	47
Iowa	91	88	8,322	4,260	4,118	4,132	53	54
North Dakota	86	74	21,818	25,704	25,723	22,157	39	40
South Dakota	88	90	26,454	21,896	23,460	24,300	39	42
Kansas	73	86	11,965	19,332	20,962	24,541	49	52
Colorado	89	93	4,379	3,534	5,078	5,332	51	59
Idaho	91	95	3,636	2,890	3,194	3,255	91	100
Washington	86	99	3,190	1,813	2,877	3,087	53	60
Oregon	89	100	3,116	2,160	2,902	3,080	76	88
California	84	92	31,714	36,864	35,342	34,724	58	65
U. S. Total	86.0	86.1	191,974	186,118	196,110	198,105	52.2	55.7

*In thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted.
 †Preliminary revision of 1922 estimate.

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at 4.1 per cent of last year's crop, or about 35,634,000 bushels, as compared with 32,359,000 on July 1, 1922, and 29,838,000, the average of stocks on July 1 for five years, 1917-1921.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY, JULY 1, 1923

Crop	Acreage 1923		Condition			
	Per Cent of 1922	Acres	July 1, 10-Yr. Av.	July 1, 1922	June 1, 1923	July 1, 1923
Winter wheat	94.4	39,750,000	81.4	77.0	76.3	76.8
Spring wheat	94.9	18,503,000	85.1	83.7	90.2	82.4
All wheat	94.5	58,253,000	82.6	78.9	79.9	78.3
Corn	100.7	103,112,000	85.2	85.1		84.9
Oats	101.1	40,768,000	84.0	74.4	85.6	83.5
Barley	108.0	7,980,000	86.0	82.6	89.0	86.1
Rye	84.3	5,234,000	86.7	89.9	81.1	75.0
White potatoes	89.9	3,892,000	87.4	87.3		86.4
Sweet potatoes	90.2	1,007,000	86.2	88.2		82.8
Tobacco	102.1	1,762,000	81.5	82.4		82.5
Flax seed	182.7	2,285,000	84.8	87.6		85.0
Rice	83.7	883,000	89.0	88.6		86.4
Hay, all	98.7	76,031,000	85.5	88.7	84.4	81.1
Cotton ^a	112.6	38,287,000	76.0	71.2	71.0	69.9
Apples, total crop			69.8	66.8	75.5	67.0
Peaches, total crop			58.3	74.3	66.7	63.8

Crop	Total Production in Millions of Bushels				Yield Per Acre			Farm Price Per Bu. July 1	
	1917-1921 average	1922 December estimate	1923 ^b		1917-1921 average Bus.	1922 December estimate Bus.	Forecast 1923 ^b Bus.	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
			June forecast	July forecast					
Winter wheat	590	586	581	586	14.9	13.9	14.8		
Spring wheat	245	276	236	235	11.5	14.1	12.7		
All wheat	835	862	817	821	13.7	14.0	14.1	102.6	95.1
Corn	2,931	2,891	2,877	2,877	28.0	28.2	27.9	62.2	86.5
Oats	1,378	1,201	1,256	1,284	31.9	29.8	31.5	37.3	42.5
Barley	192	186	196	198	23.8	25.2	24.8	52.2	55.7
Rye	70.3	95.5	72.5	68.7	13.5	15.4	13.1	77.6	58.2
White potatoes	388	451		382	98.0	104.2	98.1	103.3	83.1
Sweet potatoes	94.3	110		93.7	97.0	98.1	93.1	119.0	114.0
Tobacco, lbs.	1,361	1,325		1,425	800.2	768.0	808.6		
Flax seed	9.7	11.7		18.0	5.9	9.3	7.9	223.0	241.7
Rice	41.0	42.0		33.1	37.8	39.8	37.5		
Hay, all, tons	99.5	113	98.9	99.0	1.36	1.46	1.39	11.91	11.69
Cotton ^d	11.2	9.8		11.4	156.7	141.5	142.6	20.4	26.2
Apples, total	160	201	187	189				199.3	182.1
Apples com'l, bbls.	25.7	31.0	32.3	33.1					
Peaches, total	42.7	56.7	46.5	48.4				172.0	178.6

^aCondition relates to 25th of preceding month. ^bInterpreted from condition reports. ^cPreliminary revision of 1922 estimate. ^dTotal production in millions of bales; yield per acre in pounds of lint; price in cents per pound. ^eCensus. ^fPrice June 15.

The total production of important products forecast this year, compared with harvested production last year is as follows: Corn 99.5%; Wheat 95.2%; Oats 106.9%; Barley 106.5%; Rye 71.9%; White Potatoes 87.4%; Sweet Potatoes 85.2%; Tobacco 107.5%; Flaxseed 146.7%; Rice 78.8%; Hay (all) 87.8%; Sugar Beets 123.1%; Cotton 116.9%; Apples 94.0%; Peaches 85.4%; Pears, 81.3%; Broom Corn 262.0%; Grain Sorghums 138.1%; Beans 126.1%; Peanuts 110.9%; Hops 64.9%; Sorghum (sirup) 92.3%.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS, JULY 1, 1923

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on July 1 was about 3.6 per cent below their ten-year average condition on that date, as compared with a condition 4.7 per cent below average on June 1, indicating some improvement in crop prospects during the past month. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 3.3 per cent below average.

The growing condition of the various crops on July 1, expressed in percentage of their ten-year averages (not the normal), on July 1 was as follows:

Apricots -----	153.4	Peanuts -----	101.1	Sugar cane -----	96.4
Plums -----	130.6	Alfalfa hay -----	101.0	Cabbage -----	96.3
Pineapples -----	127.5	Blackberries, etc. -----	100.6	Olives -----	96.3
Oranges -----	115.7	Flax -----	100.2	Sweet potatoes -----	96.1
Grapefruit -----	113.7	Grain sorghums -----	100.2	Sorghum for sirup -----	95.4
Lemons -----	110.3	Barley -----	100.1	Melons -----	95.0
Apples -----	110.2	Sugar beets -----	99.7	Hay, all -----	94.9
Almonds -----	109.7	Corn -----	99.6	Winter wheat -----	94.3
Peaches -----	109.4	Oats -----	99.4	Cotton -----	92.0
Grapes -----	109.4	Potatoes -----	98.9	Timothy hay -----	90.8
Walnuts -----	107.0	Tomatoes -----	97.5	Clover hay -----	87.3
Limes -----	104.7	Onions -----	97.3	Rye -----	86.5
Pears -----	104.3	Rice -----	97.1	Prunes -----	81.7
Cherries* -----	103.8	Pasture -----	97.0		
Millet -----	102.8	Hops -----	96.9		
Broom corn -----	101.5	Spring wheat -----	96.8	Average all -----	96.4
Tobacco -----	101.2	Figs -----	96.6		

*Production

Combined condition of all crops by States (100 equals average) and change during June.

Maine -----	102.9 - 0.2	Ohio -----	94.6 + 8.9	Texas -----	99.7 - 1.1
New Hampshire ..	94.0 - 4.7	Indiana -----	100.2 + 5.8	Oklahoma -----	89.6 + 1.0
Vermont -----	99.1 - 1.3	Illinois -----	100.7 + 3.0	Arkansas -----	86.9 - 1.8
Massachusetts ..	99.3 - .6	Michigan -----	97.8 + 4.3	Montana -----	105.8 + 6.8
Rhode Island ..	97.4 - 2.9	Wisconsin -----	90.4 + 1.5	Wyoming -----	94.5 - .7
Connecticut ..	101.1 + 2.9	Minnesota -----	97.1 + 5.5	Colorado -----	99.5 + 3.4
New York -----	99.8 + 2.3	Iowa -----	99.5 + 4.7	New Mexico -----	91.0 - 4.6
New Jersey -----	80.1 - 17.6	Missouri -----	102.9 + 1.2	Arizona -----	102.0 - 2.5
Pennsylvania ..	89.8 - 3.4	North Dakota ..	84.5 - 13.7	Utah -----	102.3 - 1.1
Delaware -----	98.6 + 1.2	South Dakota ..	102.3 + 8.7	Nevada -----	91.1 - 6.0
Maryland -----	95.7 + 3.0	Nebraska -----	96.4 + 5.0	Idaho -----	105.1 - .6
Virginia -----	89.4 - 1.5	Kansas -----	87.0 - .3	Washington ..	113.3 + 10.9
West Virginia ..	95.8 + 8.5	Louisiana -----	93.0 - .7	Oregon -----	106.7 + 2.2
N. Carolina ..	101.3 + 1.3	Kentucky -----	102.5 + 4.3	California ..	106.1 + .2
S. Carolina ..	89.1 - .5	Tennessee -----	92.9 - 4.0		
Georgia -----	81.8 - 9.1	Alabama -----	92.7 - 4.8		
Florida -----	103.3 - 11.4	Mississippi -----	88.2 - 4.2	United States ..	96.4 + 1.1

TREND OF FARM PRICES

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decrease about 1.8 per cent during June; in the past ten years the price level decreased about 0.9 per cent during June. On July 1 the index figures of prices was about 16.7 per cent higher than a year ago, 30.6 per cent higher than two years ago, and 17.6 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years on July 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—producers of the United States, decreased 5.1 per cent from May 15 to June 15; in the past ten years prices decreased in like period 1.0 per cent. On June 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 16.3 per cent lower than a year ago, 4.1 per cent lower than two years ago, and 28.2 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years on June 15.

SPECIAL SWINE REPORT

The crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture issues the following swine report, based on reports from 140,000 farmers:

An increase of nine-tenths of one per cent in the number of pigs saved from farrowings in the six months ended June 1, 1923, as compared with the number saved during the same period last year, is indicated in reports gathered by rural mail carriers of the Postoffice Department for the United States Department of Agriculture, from 140,000 hog raisers in all parts of the country.

For fall pigs, hog raisers have expressed an intention to breed 28.3 per cent more sows than farrowed last fall. For the corn belt states the increase is indicated as 25.5 per cent. The department points out, however, that last year the actual farrowings ran less than the intentions to breed. Producers in the corn belt states last June (1922) expressed an intention to increase fall breeding 49.3 per cent, but the actual increase in farrowings was 27.8 per cent. In December, they expressed an intention to breed 15.6 per cent more sows for spring pigs, but the actual increase in sows farrowing in the spring was 8 per cent. For the United States the December intention was 13.1 per cent, but the actual farrowings were 3.9 per cent greater.

The increase in spring pigs this year is due to increases in the corn belt and western states amounting to 5.8 per cent in the former and 17.9 per cent in the latter. All other groups of states show decreases as follows: North Atlantic, 4.1 per cent; South Atlantic, 10.6 per cent; South Central, 14.2 per cent. Some of the important cotton states show marked decreases, notably Texas with a decline of 23 per cent, Louisiana 21 per cent, Mississippi 14 per cent, Alabama 18 per cent, and Georgia 14 per cent.

While the increase this spring in the number of pigs saved was less than one per cent for the United States, and less than 6 per cent for the corn belt states, the number of sows farrowing showed an increase of 3.9 per cent over last year for the United States and 8 per cent for the corn belt states. Losses in spring pigs were considerably heavier than last year. The survey in December last year showed an intended increase in breeding for spring farrowing this year of 13.1 per cent for the United States, and 15.6 per cent for the corn belt.

Out of every 1,000 of swine of all ages on farms June 1, there were reported 393 over six months of age, and 607 under six months of age. Of the total number of swine on farms, 136 per thousand were sows that farrowed this spring and 86 were reported as intended to be bred for fall farrowings. Estimated 11 boars per thousand swine on farms June 1, this would leave 296 per thousand hogs over six months of age that could be marketed during the period between June 1 and the fall and winter run of spring pigs, less the mortality that may occur during this period, and less old sows held over for breeding for the 1924 spring crop. Comparable data for last year are not available.

The present survey shows a probable continuance this year of the tendency to increase fall breeding proportionately more than spring breeding. This tendency has been evidenced both by the market receipts and farm reports for the past two years, especially in the corn belt, and is making for a more uniform monthly distribution of market receipts throughout the year.

The spring crop of pigs in 1922 in the corn belt was probably the largest ever raised up to that year, as was likewise the total pig crop of 1922. The survey of June, 1922, indicated in the corn belt states an increase in litters farrowing in the spring of 1922, over the spring of 1921, of 22.8 per cent and an increase in pigs saved of 14.5 per cent. Marketings from the corn belt states during the seven months

starting in October and November, 1922, during which practically all of the spring crop except pigs retained for breeding, was marketed, showed an increase of 32.5 per cent over the marketings of the 1921 spring crop. The increase for the corn belt states west of the Mississippi river was 36.3 per cent and for those east of the Mississippi, 25.2 per cent. The total inspected slaughter during the same months this year increased 30.5 per cent. With the increase of 8 per cent in number of sows farrowing this spring and assuming that the number slaughtered on farms and those sold for local city and town slaughter was about the same for the past two years, the increase in the spring crop over the spring of 1921 in the corn belt was about 23 per cent. The indication, from the survey of last June, of sows farrowing last spring, was therefore approximately correct, while the number of pigs saved was greater than indicated.

On the basis of the results of the present survey, provided that the mortality is no greater from now on than it was last year, it would seem that the commercial market supply of hogs, over four-fifths of which comes from the corn belt, from the spring crop of 1923, should be about as large as that from the spring crop of 1922, the movement of which, with the exception of sows retained for breeding, is now ended. If expressed intentions as to fall breeding are carried out, even to the proportional extent of last year, the fall crop of this year, which will be marketed next summer, will be larger than that of last, both in the corn belt and in the country as a whole. On the other hand, it appears that there has been a considerable falling off in the spring crop of the rest of the country and especially in the south, where cotton is apparently replacing some of the corn and peanuts.

SPECIAL SWINE REPORT, JULY 1, 1923

Periods covered: December 1, to June 1 (spring). June 1 to December 1 (fall).

State and Division	Pigs saved in spring of 1923 compared with spring of 1922 (per cent)	Sows farrowed in spring of 1923 compared with spring of 1922 (per cent)	Sows Bred or to be Bred for Fall Farrowing, 1923		Pigs saved in fall of 1922 compared with spring of 1922 (per cent)	Swine over six months compared with total swine (including pigs) June 1, 1923 (per cent)	Average Number of Pigs Saved per Litter		
			Compared with fall farrowings of 1922 (per cent)	Compared with sows farrowed in spring 1923 (per cent)			Spring 1923	Spring 1922	Fall 1922
Maine	78	82	160	127	69	50	6.1	6.5	6.9
New Hampshire	90	104	192	108	51	35	6.2	7.2	6.3
Vermont	104	127	166	104	80	43	5.5	6.3	6.9
Massachusetts	96	90	134	106	84	49	5.8	5.4	6.4
Rhode Island	84	100	165	131	83	48	6.5	7.8	8.1
Connecticut	89	108	112	101	82	42	5.0	6.0	5.0
New York	94	106	149	112	80	44	5.8	6.5	6.6
New Jersey	91	99	129	92	80	36	5.2	5.7	6.4
Pennsylvania	98	107	137	126	96	46	5.7	6.3	6.1
N. Atlantic	95.9	105.3	142.6	118.3	88.1	44.9	5.74	6.29	6.34
Delaware	97	104	112	67	60	36	5.4	5.9	5.6
Maryland	97	96	137	67	47	48	5.9	5.8	6.3
Virginia	91	99	128	111	81	48	5.8	6.2	5.9
West Virginia	95	100	126	107	86	44	6.2	6.6	6.7

SPECIAL SWINE REPORT, JULY 1, 1923—Continued

State and Division	Pigs saved in spring of 1923 compared with spring of 1922 (per cent)	Sows farrowed in spring of 1923 compared with spring of 1922 (per cent)	Sows bred or to be Bred for Fall Farrowing, 1923		Pigs saved in fall of 1922 compared with spring of 1922 (per cent)	Swine over six months compared with total swine (including pigs) June 1, 1923 (per cent)	Average Number of Pigs Saved per Litter		
			Compared with fall farrowings of 1922 (per cent)	Compared with sows farrowed in spring 1923 (per cent)			Spring 1923	Spring 1922	Fall 1922
North Carolina	87	93	134	120	76	51	5.6	5.9	5.4
South Carolina	95	103	141	108	75	50	5.1	5.5	5.2
Georgia	86	86	119	100	72	51	4.9	4.9	4.9
Florida	89	90	127	104	69	55	4.7	4.7	4.4
S. Atlantic	89.4	92.7	128.0	108.3	76.0	50.4	5.24	5.44	5.27
Ohio	102	107	123	94	82	36	5.4	5.6	5.6
Indiana	102	107	120	84	79	39	5.0	5.2	5.5
Illinois	108	108	122	57	54	35	4.9	4.9	5.3
Michigan	102	116	132	82	72	31	5.5	6.2	6.2
Wisconsin	104	107	124	52	47	28	5.3	5.4	5.8
N. C. E. Miss. R.	104.0	107.9	122.6	73.8	67.5	35.1	5.12	5.32	5.55
Minnesota	105	105	120	31	29	26	4.9	4.9	5.2
Iowa	104	107	112	32	33	33	4.5	4.6	4.9
Missouri	100	108	124	82	76	39	5.0	5.0	5.4
North Dakota	116	116	203	24	16	28	5.0	5.0	5.6
South Dakota	112	111	150	25	18	30	4.6	4.6	4.5
Nebraska	105	109	142	39	31	33	4.5	4.7	4.8
Kansas	112	115	132	76	69	36	5.1	5.2	5.4
N. C. W. Miss. R.	107.1	108.6	127.2	45.4	46.0	33.4	4.72	4.78	5.00
Kentucky	100	101	115	92	79	43	6.0	6.0	5.9
Tennessee	89	98	130	107	80	52	5.5	6.0	6.0
Alabama	82	85	129	104	65	54	5.0	5.2	5.0
Mississippi	86	90	134	105	72	54	4.9	5.1	5.2
Louisiana	79	80	122	107	71	56	4.4	4.4	4.5
Texas	77	77	130	111	65	53	5.1	5.1	5.0
Oklahoma	90	94	134	87	62	43	5.0	5.2	5.3
Arkansas	90	90	147	112	68	52	5.2	5.2	5.2
S. Central	85.8	89.0	130.3	104.1	70.9	51.3	5.16	5.34	5.34
Montana	114	120	174	62	40	33	5.4	5.7	5.3
Wyoming	141	131	222	76	44	34	5.4	5.0	4.9
Colorado	115	118	154	80	64	37	4.8	5.0	5.2
New Mexico	64	66	110	108	49	43	5.0	5.2	4.0
Arizona	108	116	110	80	70	34	6.2	6.6	5.5
Utah	124	131	232	90	53	32	6.0	6.3	6.5
Nevada	128	130	158	94	77	44	5.4	5.5	5.7
Idaho	122	130	161	86	70	36	5.2	5.6	5.7
Washington	119	126	146	89	79	42	5.7	6.0	6.2
Oregon	107	114	124	95	68	33	6.2	6.6	5.1
California	127	123	140	102	85	38	5.8	5.6	5.3
Far Western	117.9	119.8	151.0	89.3	69.2	37.0	5.54	5.85	5.70
United States	100.9	103.9	128.3	73.7	61.2	39.3	5.02	5.18	5.30

LOOKING AHEAD

Only ten years hence, in 1933, this will be a nation of 125,000,000 people. Ten years ago, in 1913, we had 96,000,000 people. Everyone interested in the progress of economic affairs should hang this fact up where it will not be lost sight of.

It is not improbable that in ten years we shall have over 70,000,000 actual urban dwellers and fully 90,000,000 non-farming population. Which is a way of saying that one of the two greatest consuming markets in the world is located within the borders of this country.

The steady increase in our population is an economic leaven working every hour of every day. Each time we tear a month from the calendar; more than one hundred and sixteen thousand human beings have added themselves to America. The equivalent of a new Nevada annexed every twenty days, year in and year out! Here is a generating force that can reshape the machinery of both production and distribution under the very eyes of the men who now guide that machinery.

Production does not adjust itself exactly and steadily to demand. Such adjustment moves rather like the waves of the sea—a rise, a crest, a forward sweep, then a pause or perhaps recession, followed by rise, crest and so on. If demand were constant and could be immediately satisfied, there would be no business cycle.

Agriculture is now in the trough of the wave. Between its crest of 1919 and the next crest lie an unknown number of years—perhaps ten, perhaps fifteen. But if any man questions whether the force exists that can drive it again into one of those long forward sweeps, let him consult the population statistics of the United States.

One main reason why agriculture has not been enjoying a boom comparable to the urban industrial boom this spring, is because demand for foodstuffs is not cumulative. If the normal demand for new houses, automobiles, or railway equipment is not met in a given year it is keener than ever the next year. The country has lately been making up some of seven years' unsatisfied demand for the aforementioned basic equipment.

The demand for textiles is cumulative. A family may go a year or two or more without buying much cloth, but eventually it comes into the market again and buys to replenish stocks as well as for immediate consumption. Textiles, in consequence, have shared in the boom of this spring. That has had a great deal to do with the relative strength of cotton and wool prices.

But while fiber producers reap the advantages of accumulated demand, food producers do not. No family carries its appetite of one year along into the next year. The stomach must be satisfied every day, but its demand the next day—and the next year—is repetition, not accumulation. It is true that demand varies with season or employment for individual products like milk, eggs, fruit, beef, etc. It varies by regions, and for foods of high quality. But the presumption is that in normal times a nation eats about the same gross quantity of food per capita one year with another.

All of which is rather basic to a consideration of production and prices over the next few years.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

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IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

August 1, 1923

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IOWA CROP REPORT, AUGUST 1, 1923

CORN: The Iowa corn crop with a condition of 90 per cent of normal on August 1, 1923, is two points better than the 10-year average condition of 88 per cent according to reports received from correspondents of State and Federal Crop Reporting Service. This condition of 90 per cent forecasts a yield of 39.6 bushels per acre and a State production for this year of 412,909,000 bushels. This is only slightly above the July 1 estimate of 412,753,000 bushels and about 53 million bushels less than last year. The heavy rains over the state since the first of the month will undoubtedly increase our prospects for another bumper corn crop in Iowa.

The August 1 condition of corn of 84 per cent for the United States, as compared with a 10-year average condition of 80 per cent, forecasts a production of 2,981,752,000 bushels for 1923 as compared with 2,891,000,000 bushels in 1922 and the July 1 estimate of 2,877,000,000 bushels for this year.

WHEAT: The yield of winter wheat in Iowa is reported on August 1, 1923 as 19 bushels per acre as compared with a yield of 23.3 bushels last year and a 10-year average yield 20.3 bushels. This yield of 19 bushels per acre indicates a state production of 13,946,000 bushels as compared with 15,621,000 bushels last year. The quality of Iowa wheat, reported as 93 per cent, is slightly better than the 10-year average quality of 92 per cent.

Iowa spring wheat with a condition of 79 per cent of normal forecasts a yield of 14.8 bushels per acre and a state production of 798,000 bushels as compared with 814,000 bushels in 1922.

The total production of wheat for the United States in 1923 is estimated at 568,386,000 bushels of winter wheat and 224,990,000 bushels of spring wheat or a total of 793,376,000 bushels as compared with 862,000,000 bushels in 1922. Quality of winter wheat for the United States is reported as 89 per cent as compared with a 10-year average of 90.1 per cent.

OATS: Iowa oats on August 1, 1923 show a condition of 88 per cent of normal which is somewhat better than the 10-year average condition of 85 per cent. This condition of 88 per cent forecasts a yield of about 37 bushels per acre or a state production of 202,596,000 bushels. This is a gain over the July 1, 1923 estimate which was 197,829,000 bushels but less than last year's production of 218,000,000 bushels.

The United States condition of oats is 82 per cent as compared with a 10-year average condition of 80 per cent. This condition forecasts a crop of 1,315,853,000 bushels as compared with 1,201,000,000 bushels in 1922.

Oat stocks on Iowa farms August 1, 1923 are reported as 15,902,000 bushels as compared with 14,721,000 bushels a year ago. For the United States 70,082,000 bushels are reported as compared with 74,513,000 bushels a year ago.

BARLEY: With a condition of 87 per cent of normal on August 1 forecasts a yield of about 28.3 bushels per acre and a state production of 4,245,000 bushels as compared with the July 1, 1923 forecast of 4,132,000 bushels, and a production of 4,604,000 bushels in 1922. Rye with an estimated yield of 17 bushels per acre on August 1 indicates a State crop of 1,020,000 bushels as compared with 1,088,000 bushels in 1922. The yield of rye in 1922 was 19.7 bushels per acre and the 10-year average yield of 18.4 bushels. The quality of rye is reported as 94 per cent.

(Continued on page 6)

IOWA CROPS, 1922 AND 1923 COMPARED

Crop	Assessor's Report, 1922			Preliminary Estimates, July 1, 1923			Preliminary Estimates, August 1, 1923			
	Acres	Average yield per acre		Total production	Acres 1923 (estimated)	Indicated yield per acre	Indicated total production	Per cent condition 1923	Indicated yield per acre	Indicated total production
		1922	10 years 1913-22							
Corn	10,364,163	45.0 bu.	38.9 bu.	465,915,401	10,427,000	39.6 bu.	412,753,000	90	39.6 bu.	412,909,000
Oats	5,874,172	37.1 bu.	36.7 bu.	217,840,669	5,417,000	36.5 bu.	197,829,000	88	37.4 bu.	202,596,000
Winter wheat	673,893	23.3 bu.	20.1 bu.	15,620,921	734,000	20.0 bu.	14,662,000	+63	19.0 bu.	13,946,000
Spring wheat	56,834	14.3 bu.	14.0 bu.	814,436	54,000	14.4 bu.	780,000	79	14.8 bu.	798,000
Barley	161,000	25.6 bu.	28.2 bu.	4,603,591	159,000	27.5 bu.	4,132,000	87	28.3 bu.	4,245,000
Rye	55,310	19.7 bu.	18.4 bu.	1,088,436	60,000	17.3 bu.	1,037,000	+94	17.0 bu.	1,020,000
Hay (tame)	3,159,095	1.49 tons	1.49 tons	4,700,973	3,225,000	*80	*4,325,000	*80	*1.28 tons	*4,256,000
Hay (wild)	425,348	1.14 tons	1.26 tons	486,750	432,000	83	498,000	84	1.14 tons	492,000
Alfalfa	191,551	2.61 tons	3.28 tons	500,083	236,000	96	222,000	94	93	93
Potatoes	69,443	101.9 bu.	75.7 bu.	7,286,840	95,000	94	7,776,000	82	82	7,700,000
Flax seed	5,723	10.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	59,795	8,000	90	80,000	88	10.1 bu.	81,000
Pop corn	9,798	1,772 lbs.	1,803 lbs.	17,365,825	19,000	94	35,190,000	83	1,850 lbs.	35,190,000
Sow beans	48,182	---	---	153,000	96	---	---	---	---	---
Pastures	10,079,519	---	---	10,050,000	89	---	---	75	---	---

*Includes alfalfa.
Quality.

CONDITION AND YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Corn condition		Oats		Spring wheat, condition	Barley, condition	Hay (all tame), condition	Alfalfa, condition	Pastures, condition	Potatoes, condition	Apples, condition	Grapes, condition
	Condition	Last year's crop remaining on farms	Condition	Last year's crop remaining on farms								
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent								
Northwest—	98	94	8.1	97	83	98	100	93	91	88	93	
Buena Vista	96	98	6.0	94	100	101	97	86	76	103	94	
Cherokee	87	92	6.5	98	86	91	74	78	88	94	94	
Clay	94	99	3.6	83	98	82	96	81	80	91	93	
Dickinson	87	92	3.6	89	91	62	86	42	69	75	81	
Emmet	92	92	4.5	79	94	81	84	75	81	78	81	
Lyon	95	96	8.8	87	94	91	91	93	86	83	91	
O'Brien	84	85	4.5	73	79	97	73	75	74	101	101	
Osceola	80	93	4.9	89	87	76	92	69	70	75	81	
Palo Alto	95	94	5.6	75	87	95	98	92	80	77	83	
Plymouth	89	88	2.8	89	86	90	96	85	82	79	89	
Pocahontas	95	95	4.9	63	88	91	98	82	83	80	85	
Sioux	For District	91	94	5.4	77	91	87	95	81	81	80	89
North Central—	88	80	7.0	84	88	65	85	65	76	97	98	
Butler	85	87	11.3	91	72	95	44	65	82	87	90	
Cerro Gordo	84	83	9.3	88	70	90	54	74	87	87	90	
Floyd	87	85	7.6	64	88	71	78	56	74	85	90	
Franklin	88	95	8.9	78	89	70	83	52	72	81	77	
Hancock	90	97	9.5	94	93	97	71	80	93	93	96	
Humboldt	84	91	6.2	79	95	66	76	58	66	83	76	
Kossuth	91	93	11.9	92	96	58	82	55	79	76	101	
Mitchell	67	91	5.5	89	95	66	69	45	46	63	63	
Winnebago	79	92	6.5	82	92	69	64	62	68	68	91	
Worth	83	90	4.6	87	94	78	94	62	67	80	91	
Wright	For District	85	89	7.7	84	93	70	88	58	70	82	87
Northeast—	92	83	9.5	77	80	56	75	51	68	69	86	
Allamakee	94	89	14.5	79	87	81	95	79	88	89	99	
Black Hawk	96	82	14.5	98	69	96	67	76	93	89	89	
Bremer	101	92	7.6	101	74	50	74	89	95	90	90	
Buehanan	86	72	7.3	74	51	51	75	86	86	101	101	
Chickasaw	93	89	11.3	85	93	66	82	55	71	85	92	
Clayton	91	87	8.6	79	89	66	85	68	86	91	91	
Delaware	93	89	10.9	89	89	77	98	65	77	80	85	
Dubuque	93	82	7.9	81	79	62	75	48	69	84	86	
Fayette	93	87	14.8	74	86	70	100	71	69	84	81	
Howard	84	78	9.7	81	79	46	90	38	65	71	91	
Winneshek	For District	93	86	10.4	81	87	66	88	61	76	84	90
West Central—	91	97	5.4	87	90	79	96	91	94	66	85	
Audubon	92	95	6.6	89	90	91	100	83	88	76	91	
Calhoun	95	91	3.7	77	91	93	98	89	82	63	86	
Carroll	95	101	7.5	75	89	93	104	93	88	71	90	
Crawford	95	96	8.7	79	91	93	102	91	97	88	91	
Greene	86	92	6.1	83	88	88	94	74	79	66	94	
Guthrie	87	92	2.8	65	88	90	95	90	84	63	90	
Harrison	89	92	7.2	71	94	102	98	87	77	71	92	
Ida	91	88	6.4	65	88	100	101	93	87	78	101	
Monona	97	90	11.3	98	91	101	96	99	82	67	81	
Sac	94	96	6.5	71	89	89	99	93	96	59	94	
Shelby	96	97	5.3	73	81	91	100	94	89	70	73	
Woodbury	For District	92	94	6.4	76	86	93	98	89	87	70	89

CONDITION AND YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1923—
Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn condition		Oats		Spring wheat, condition	Barley, condition	Hay (all tame), condition	Alfalfa, condition	Pastures, condition	Potatoes, condition	Apples, condition	Grapes, condition
	Condition	Last year's crop remaining on farms	Condition	Last year's crop remaining on farms								
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent								
Central—	94	94	8.8	89	98	88	98	81	91	79	92	
Boone	86	88	9.5	89	91	92	101	83	79	76	95	
Dallas	87	84	5.9	92	90	75	81	82	82	94	94	
Grundy	84	94	6.3	94	84	90	63	67	85	91	91	
Hamilton	80	91	8.4	91	79	94	57	61	60	81	91	
Hardin	88	85	8.3	87	91	87	95	84	86	73	90	
Jasper	94	92	8.9	86	90	82	94	71	87	71	85	
Marshall	89	86	6.3	77	71	90	96	82	85	78	88	
Polk	96	90	9.0	77	91	86	93	85	87	63	89	
Poweshiek	90	89	5.4	99	89	76	94	69	75	78	97	
Story	93	92	5.6	78	96	84	95	78	74	86	91	
Tama	83	95	9.5	91	98	85	97	75	81	78	91	
Webster	For District	89	90	7.6	83	83	85	95	76	79	76	91
East Central—	89	84	7.5	85	88	82	94	77	87	79	88	
Benton	87	82	9.0	76	84	69	87	57	76	65	68	
Cedar	91	73	7.1	74	81	57	88	55	84	68	83	
Clinton	95	94	7.5	87	89	91	100	83	90	80	92	
Iowa	91	75	9.0	58	79	55	84	48	63	69	74	
Jackson	91	94	9.0	87	92	85	97	80	81	84	89	
Johnson	96	90	12.5	94	78	71	95	73	78	70	86	
Jones	96	90	8.5	86	89	85	94	85	85	84	92	
Linn	90	88	10.3	80	89	75	96	63	80	81	79	
Muscatine	92	95	6.9	83	88	79	100	76	86	91	99	
Scott	For District	92	86	8.7	79	85	75	93	70	81	76	85
Southwest—	83	77	7.0	74	79	83	96	81	81	76	93	
Adair	87	91	4.0	79	95	87	99	88	96	73	98	
Adams	89	88	5.4	79	85	93	97	92	89	64	95	
Cass	82	99	3.2	88	90	61	100	77	98	98	98	
Fremont	85	88	11.2	82	91	96	93	88	88	67	91	
Mills	81	85	5.7	87	92	89	99	83	89	65	100	
Montgomery	78	92	5.1	74	91	85	93	80	96	65	93	
Page	93	92	5.6	78	95	93	97	87	90	59	95	
Pottawattamie	87	80	8.5	87	86	87	93	87	89	66	89	
Taylor	For District	86	87	6.2	80	88	89	96	84	91	66	95
South Central—	94	74	5.2	82	80	94	77	90	71	95	95	
Appanoose	81	75	7.7	77	79	84	95	85	88	63	91	
Clarke	92	75	6.9	59	86	89	81	94	65	92	92	
Decatur	94	79	5.2	51	87	85	98	68	98	98	98	
Lucas	77	78	6.6	89	79	93	95	79	92	59	86	
Madison	87	77	8.0	60	88	84	90	79	78	72	82	
Marion	88	77	6.8	89	89	76	95	70	82	77	92	
Monroe	84	79	7.5	76	83	89	91	89	86	53	94	
Ringgold	85	77	12.4	80	83	92	87	91	86	60	77	
Union	84	82	7.7	88	93	95	94	76	76	60	91	
Warren	90	81	11.3	81	88	78	73	70	96	91	96	
Wayne	For District	87	78	7.7	75	85	86	92	81	83	64	91

CONDITION AND YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1923—
 Continued

Districts and Counties	Crops											
	Corn condition		Oats		Spring wheat, condition	Barley, condition	Hay (all tame), condition	Alfalfa, condition	Pastures, condition	Potatoes, condition	Apples, condition	Grapes, condition
	Condition	Last year's crop remaining on farms	Condition	Last year's crop remaining on farms								
Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Southeast—												
Davis	92	82	7.6	71	81	75	88	71	91	79	92	
Des Moines	95	101	4.5	79	97	78	94	75	100	81	95	
Henry	84	94	4.9	89	91	79	95	63	94	78	97	
Jefferson	82	86	5.3		93	85	87	69	86	79	94	
Keokuk	90	94	4.2	89	91	83	95	85	90	74	98	
Lee	94	87	3.9			77	93	66	92	52	94	
Louisia	89	91	3.2		101	85	100	71	86	79	86	
Mahaska	90	86	7.3	71	86	84	95	77	91	73	91	
Van Buren	94	84	4.0			75	90	75	89	85	96	
Wapello	84	84	6.3		71	74	92	66	88	81	84	
Washington	92	91	8.1	81	93	89	88	83	79	78	90	
For District	90	88	5.6	78	91	80	92	73	90	76	93	
For State	90	88	7.3	79	87	82	94	75	82	75	90	

IOWA CROP REPORT, AUGUST 1, 1923

(Continued from page 2)

TAME HAY with a condition of 80 per cent on August 1 forecasts a state production of 4,256,000 tons as compared with 4,700,000 tons produced in 1922. Wild Hay, condition 84, forecasts 492,000 tons as compared with 487,000 tons last year. The condition of timothy hay is reported as 81 per cent of normal, clover 84, alfalfa 94, millet 86, pasture 75, flaxseed condition of 88 per cent with an acreage of 8,000 indicates a yield of 81,000 bushels, grain sorghum 88, soy beans 93, buckwheat 83, sorghum cane for syrup 88 per cent.

The reported condition of fruits and vegetables on August 1 is as follows—white potatoes 82 indicates a yield of 7,790,000 bushels as compared with 7,287,000 bushels in 1922, sweet potatoes 87, tomatoes 87, cabbages 83, onions 87, peaches 50, grapes 90, pears 69, watermelons 85 and apples 75 per cent of normal. The 10-year average condition of apples for Iowa on August 1 is 55, pears 50 and grapes 79. The production of blackberries and raspberries is estimated as 75 per cent of last year.

On August 1, corn, oats, barley, spring wheat, onions and pears show an increased production over the July 1, forecast for Iowa.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY

CROP	Total Production in Millions of Bushels				Yield Per Acre			Farm Price Per Bu. August 1	
	1917-1921 Average	1922 December Estimate	1923 ^a		1917-1921 Average bus.	1922 December Estimate bus.	Forecast 1923 ^a bus.	1922	1923
			July Forecast	August Forecast				Cents	Cents
Winter wheat	590	586	586	^b 568	14.9	13.9	14.3		
Spring wheat	245	^c 276	235	225	11.5	14.1	12.2		
All wheat	835	^c 862	821	793	13.7	14.0	13.6	97.1	84.2
Corn	2,931	2,891	2,877	2,982	28.0	28.2	28.9	64.4	87.4
Oats	1,378	^c 1,201	1,284	1,316	31.9	^c 29.8	32.3	35.0	37.8
Barley	192	186	198	202	23.8	25.2	25.3	49.7	53.7
Rye	70.3	95.5	68.7		13.5	15.4	12.4	70.5	54.4
Buckwheat	14.9	15.0		164.8	18.5	19.2	17.5	95.7	100.3
White potatoes	388	451	382	380	98.0	104.2	97.5	114.8	122.7
Sweet potatoes	94.3	110	93.7	93.1	97.0	98.1	92.4	128.4	123.3
Tobacco, lbs.	1,361	1,325	1,425	1,474	800	768	836		
Flax seed	9.7	^c 11.7	18.0	19.1	5.9	9.3	8.3	211.4	215.9
Pice	41.0	42.0	33.1	32.9	37.8	39.8	37.2		
Hay, tame, tons	83.3	96.7	82.8	81.3	1.46	1.58	1.35	\$11.58	\$12.46
Hay, wild, tons	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.0	1.01	1.02	1.02	\$87.68	\$89.17
Cotton ^e	^c 11.2	99.8	11.4	11.5	156.7	141.5	143.9	20.7	23.5
Sugar beets, tons	6.93	5.18	6.38	6.5	9.53	9.77	8.92		
Apples, total	169	^c 201	189	188				133.6	131.2
Apples, com'l. bbls.	25.7	^c 31.0	33.1	32.9					
Peaches, total	42.7	56.7	48.4	47.3				\$161.4	\$181.4
Peanuts, lbs.	1,025	624	692	681	69	63 ^d	73 ^d	44.4	46.9
Grain sorghums	103	90.4	125	113	19.9	17.9	20.3	468.7	4169.8

CROP	Condition				Acreage 1923	
	August 1, 10-Yr. Av.	August 1, 1922	July 1, 1923	August 1, 1923	Per Cent of 1922	Acres
Spring wheat	72.9	80.4	82.4	69.6	94.9	18,563,000
All wheat			78.3		94.5	58,253,000
Corn	80.1	85.6	84.9	84.0	100.7	103,112,000
Oats	80.0	75.6	83.5	81.9	101.1	40,768,000
Barley	80.6	82.0	86.1	82.6	108.0	7,980,000
Rye			75.0		84.3	5,234,000
Buckwheat	89.1	89.7		82.7	98.3	772,000
White potatoes	81.0	84.3	86.4	89.5	89.9	3,892,000
Sweet potatoes	84.1	86.3	82.8	80.0	90.2	1,007,000
Tobacco	78.7	89.9	82.5	83.1	102.1	1,762,000
Flax seed	75.3	84.7	85.0	82.4	182.7	2,285,000
Rice	88.2	86.9	86.4	84.8	83.7	883,000
Hay, all	87.6	90.8	81.1	81.5	98.7	76,031,000
Cotton ^g	72.4	70.8	69.9	67.2	112.6	38,287,000
Sugar beets	88.2	85.0	88.2	90.4	138.1	732,000

^aInterpreted from condition reports. ^bPreliminary estimate. ^cPreliminary revision of 1922 estimate. ^dPrice July 15. ^eTotal production in millions of bales yield per acre in rounds of lint; price in cents per pound. ^fCensus. ^gCondition relates to 25th of preceding month.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

CORN

STATE	Condition August 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price Per Bu. August 1	
	10-Yr. Av.	1923 P.Ct.	Five-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From July 1 Condition	From August 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	P.Ct.	P.Ct.						
Pennsylvania	88	82	68,237	69,212	62,810	61,315	68	-----
Virginia	89	80	51,585	53,312	46,378	45,806	90	-----
North Carolina	86	85	54,801	50,529	50,457	50,457	96	-----
Georgia	83	70	68,034	52,620	50,828	49,416	85	-----
Ohio	83	92	155,303	149,097	157,734	170,745	65	-----
Indiana	80	88	181,607	176,305	178,779	192,713	59	-----
Illinois	78	85	338,259	313,074	317,164	334,884	56	-----
Michigan	81	90	55,919	60,716	60,022	62,213	70	-----
Wisconsin	85	90	76,481	98,300	91,453	93,441	68	-----
Minnesota	86	92	120,568	131,307	167,387	165,587	50	-----
Iowa	88	90	416,419	453,535	412,752	412,909	51	-----
Missouri	76	85	186,377	175,275	179,408	195,718	66	-----
South Dakota	86	93	105,608	110,038	129,020	131,855	43	-----
Nebraska	81	87	204,002	182,400	203,810	220,399	46	-----
Kansas	64	80	91,129	98,391	105,769	126,641	50	-----
Kentucky	81	85	94,542	88,060	86,189	90,356	84	-----
Tennessee	82	77	89,033	75,440	68,551	71,575	84	-----
Alabama	79	76	61,827	50,932	45,516	48,108	98	-----
Mississippi	77	66	57,601	51,065	37,438	37,646	90	-----
Texas	75	65	118,192	114,580	95,121	85,468	73	-----
Oklahoma	61	55	54,990	57,690	52,800	50,688	67	-----
U. S. Total	80.1	84.0	2,931,271	2,890,712	2,877,437	2,981,752	64.4	-----

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	Total Production in Thousands of Bushels			Yield Per Acre. Bushels		Quality Per Cent		Farm Price Per Bu. Aug. 1, Cents	
	1917-1921 Av.	1922 (Dec. Est.)	1923 ^b	Ten-Year Av.	1923	Ten-Year Av.	1923	1922	1923
New York	8,381	8,678	8,383	21.1	20.2	92	90	104	105
Pennsylvania	24,080	25,234	24,106	17.7	18.5	92	91	100	95
Maryland	10,042	9,537	10,472	16.0	19.5	87	94	100	95
Virginia	11,869	10,375	11,313	12.6	13.5	88	92	112	105
Ohio	40,238	35,224	44,674	17.0	19.5	90	92	100	91
Indiana	34,608	29,754	34,452	15.8	16.5	89	91	99	88
Illinois	46,692	53,025	58,032	17.4	18.0	90	90	98	86
Michigan	14,739	14,196	16,456	17.1	17.0	90	90	95	90
Iowa	9,112	15,847	13,946	20.3	19.0	92	93	93	80
Missouri	43,140	38,750	39,988	13.7	13.0	88	88	94	82
Nebraska	42,245	57,159	27,772	16.2	10.5	91	80	89	75
Kansas	115,697	122,737	79,506	13.8	9.0	89	81	90	76
Kentucky	8,625	7,475	7,688	11.8	12.4	89	91	118	102
Texas	21,353	9,992	16,370	12.6	10.5	86	87	97	84
Oklahoma	47,201	31,350	37,367	12.6	11.0	88	89	84	75
Montana	6,039	6,369	6,239	17.0	17.0	89	91	108	83
Colorado	13,097	16,406	15,326	18.1	14.5	93	85	87	70
Idaho	8,051	8,658	10,611	23.0	27.0	92	96	81	75
Washington	23,368	23,244	37,341	24.2	27.0	92	95	103	85
Oregon	13,024	16,880	21,325	21.4	25.0	93	97	104	97
California	10,043	15,308	16,456	16.4	22.0	89	93	112	100
U. S. Total	589,858	586,204	568,386	15.4	14.3	90.1	89.0	-----	-----

SPRING WHEAT

STATE	Condition August 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price Per Bu. August 1	
	10-Yr. Av.	1923 P.Ct.	Five-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From July 1 Condition	From August 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	P.Ct.	P.Ct.						
Minnesota	74	66	41,511	25,345	20,539	18,481	110	90
North Dakota	71	56	77,088	123,234	71,148	65,024	105	83
South Dakota	74	60	36,954	38,188	32,888	25,226	96	78
Montana	67	79	17,948	39,881	42,108	47,152	108	83
Idaho	84	93	13,536	15,617	17,477	18,046	81	75
Washington	72	96	16,673	9,200	19,806	20,861	103	85
U. S. Total	72.9	69.6	244,943	275,887	234,739	224,990	-----	-----

OATS

STATE	Condition August 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price Per Bu. August 1	
	10-Yr. Av.	1923 P.Ct.	Five-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From July 1 Condition	From August 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	P.Ct.	P.Ct.						
New York	87	78	37,010	31,770	32,697	30,766	54	-----
Pennsylvania	90	71	41,274	41,242	34,790	32,079	52	-----
Ohio	82	79	60,907	39,744	51,115	53,510	40	-----
Indiana	77	80	69,747	28,770	58,923	54,975	32	-----
Illinois	78	85	171,843	110,010	145,571	148,917	31	-----
Michigan	83	79	49,380	49,434	45,298	48,043	36	-----
Wisconsin	87	81	92,015	101,558	88,022	92,135	38	-----
Minnesota	81	84	118,369	142,746	134,459	139,861	25	-----
Iowa	85	88	217,244	208,791	197,829	202,595	27	-----
Missouri	75	80	50,189	17,872	35,836	35,261	41	-----
North Dakota	73	68	49,103	78,804	53,073	56,257	26	-----
South Dakota	83	88	68,663	74,400	77,969	80,784	23	-----
Nebraska	80	80	78,938	56,106	85,388	86,345	29	-----
Kansas	72	71	53,967	28,386	34,636	34,187	34	-----
Texas	67	78	40,769	33,465	49,108	51,250	37	-----
Oklahoma	67	60	39,547	30,000	23,367	24,030	35	-----
Montana	70	84	12,806	19,200	20,735	22,877	33	-----
U. S. Total	80.0	81.9	1,377,903	1,201,436	1,233,717	1,315,853	35.0	-----

BARLEY

STATE	Condition August 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price Per Bu. August 1	
	10-Yr. Av.	1923 P.Ct.	Five-Year Average 1917-21	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From July 1 Condition	From August 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	P.Ct.	P.Ct.						
Wisconsin	87	82	16,969	14,220	13,163	13,346	57	-----
Minnesota	82	82	26,416	24,062	21,520	22,780	43	-----
Iowa	87	87	8,322	4,260	4,132	4,241	48	-----
North Dakota	73	68	21,818	25,704	22,157	23,600	36	-----
South Dakota	81	82	26,454	21,896	24,300	24,026	34	-----
Nebraska	78	87	5,844	4,356	9,464	9,379	42	-----
Kansas	66	75	11,965	19,332	24,541	23,353	43	-----
Colorado	85	92	4,379	5,339	5,339	5,526	50	-----
Idaho	86	97	3,636	2,890	3,255	3,471	68	-----
Washington	80	100	3,190	1,813	3,087	3,256	60	-----
Oregon	85	98	3,116	2,160	3,080	3,129	73	-----
California	84	97	31,714	36,864	34,724	36,293	58	-----
U. S. Total	80.6	82.6	191,974	186,118	198,105	202,032	49.7	-----

^aIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted.

^bPreliminary revision of 1922 estimate.

The amount of oats remaining on farms August 1 is estimated at 5.3 per cent of last year's crop, or about 70,082,000 bushels, as compared with 74,513,000 bushels on August 1, 1922, and 87,646,000 bushels, the average of stocks on August 1 for the five years, 1917-1921.

The acreage of 20 crops totals 349,651,000 as compared with 347,713,000 in 1922.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE
THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK
Corn and Hogs

(The following is a brief summary of the report made by the agricultural economists who met in Washington during the week of July 12 to consider the Agricultural outlook for the American farmer.)

The corn surplus of the past three years has been wiped out primarily by the large increase in hog production. As a result the stocks of 1922 corn on farms at present are about pre-war average and corn prices have recovered from their extremely low point. Present prospects are for a normal 1923 corn crop for the United States.

More hogs were marketed during the period November 1, 1922 to July 1, 1923 than during any similar period in history, 30 per cent above the corresponding period the previous year and 60 per cent above the corresponding period for 1909-13. This unusually heavy marketing reflected the large number of pigs farrowed in the spring of 1922.

The special government hog report, "Pig Survey," of June 1 indicates that the 1923 spring pig crop is 1 per cent larger for the United States and 6 per cent more for the Corn Belt. Further more, the report indicates that the farmers have bred a sufficient number of sows to increase materially the total number of fall pigs, over the very large fall pig crop of a year ago. Recent low hog prices may cause farmers to market a considerable number of sows bred for fall litters during July and August. With continued heavy hog production, a corn shortage may develop by the summer of 1923 unless an unusual cholera epidemic or a marked improvement in the corn crop prospects during the late July and August should develop.

The unexpected volume of foreign trade in pork products this spring and summer combined with an exceptionally good domestic demand for pork has helped greatly in holding the present price of hogs from going much lower. The active employment of labor has supported the hog market far beyond expectations based upon our heavy hog production. Our population has already eaten 5.2 pounds more pork per capita in 1923 than in the same months of 1922.

The selling of this year's pig crop at a price even on a level with the crop of 1922 is a problem which will depend upon the continuance of active employment of labor and a favorable condition of the European market.

Neither the corn situation, the prospective European demand, nor the domestic industrial outlook warrants the maintenance of the very heavy hog production of the past year.

Wheat Situation

United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and India, five of the great wheat exporting countries, are growing 28 million more acres of wheat in 1923 than they grew during the pre-war period 1909-13. This considerably more than replaces the pre-war exports from Russia and the Danube. The price situation which now prevails may be largely accounted for by the expansion of the wheat area in the chief exporting countries, coupled with the decreased buying power of western Europe. This suggests that a further reduction in winter wheat acreage must be made before satisfactory prices are possible.

Significant changes have taken place in the European methods of purchasing our wheat. Before the war, wheat was bought in large quantities shortly after harvest either for immediate or forward shipment. There has developed a tendency for Europe to purchase more largely on a hand-to-mouth basis, owing to the strained financial conditions of consumers and difficulties incident to fluctuating exchange. This increases dependence upon American storage and financing facilities and suggests the necessity of action upon the part of producers, bankers and handlers looking toward a more gradual

movement from the farms to meet the new methods of foreign purchase.

(Just as long as the United States produces more wheat than can be used in this country, the price the Iowa farmer receives will be largely determined by the *world price* as expressed in the Liverpool price *less* the various costs of getting Iowa wheat to Liverpool. However when the farmers of the United States fail to produce enough for domestic demand and some wheat must be imported from other wheat producing countries, then the Iowa price will be largely determined by the *Liverpool price plus* at least a part of the cost of transporting it to this country and any tariff that may be in force at that time.)

Foreign Demand

Foreign demand means European demand from the point of view of American Agriculture. Europe would and could take large quantities of American wheat providing the price be relatively low. We are concerned with both European requirements for food and European ability to purchase the food required at prices satisfactory to American producers.

European demand for American food stuffs this year depends on (1) the essential food requirements, which depends partly upon crop conditions in Europe, (2) the competition of other food producing areas with the United States, (3) the purchasing power of Europe.

The European nations are gradually approaching their pre-war level in agricultural production. Importing nations particularly are endeavoring to become independent of outside food supplies. Revival of production in Europe is much more manifest in agriculture than in manufacture. Crop conditions are much more favorable this year.

The decline of production in Russia has been more than offset by increased production in other regions.

Unless the Ruhr situation is very speedily cleared up and a definite improvement takes place in European conditions it appears highly probable that Europe will have less buying power in our markets during the next crop year than she had during the last.

A SEASON MORE PROFITABLE FOR SOME THAN OTHERS

Sentiment, as the financial writers often say, is mixed. The south and the east are in better frame of mind than the west.

The Corn Belt situation is just reversed from last year when hog prices were relatively high and corn low. There are a lot of hogs on the farms and, judging from the indications, more to come. The present corn-hog relationship brings little advantage to farmers as a group. The corn crop is not sold to the urban community. Most of it is sold finally to other farmers and the dollars that go into the corn growers' pocket mostly come out of the hog, cattle and other livestock feeders. High priced corn in itself mainly adds to the cost of producing animal products.

The wheat belt is the sore spot this summer. World wheat supply and demand have been closely balanced for two years; just now the weight appears slightly on the supply side. With the present course of prices it is not strange that wheat producers are discouraged nor that they are giving ear to unusual proposals which promise aid. However, men are not lacking in the belt who realize that world-wide readjustment in wheat seems inevitable. The far-sighted men are already carefully gauging next year's production costs and are preparing to meet the competition of the world's cheaper lands and labor—or else to grow something other than wheat.

Certain uneasy undercurrents are playing their part in the agricultural situation as a whole. It is not an easy season. The weather has been harassing. Labor is scarce. Everywhere women are helping in the fields. But the most general and deadly handicap is that disparity which persists between prices of things that farmers have to sell and those they must buy. That matter is still the very root of such agricultural disturbance as exists.

VALUE OF CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORTS

"There are many farmers who seem to think that government crop reports and pig surveys are of no value to them, but that they are of the greatest value to those who deal in the products of the farmer, such as the packers, millers, and grain speculators. This is an erroneous idea. *Large business organizations could get along nicely without government crop and live stock reports, because they have their own organizations for that purpose.* They do not rely wholly on government reports, but use them principally as modifiers of their own statistics. Farmers have not statistical agencies of their own. Were it not for government reports they would be entirely in the dark, except for such facts as they gather from their own restricted communities, which do not, as a rule, reflect conditions all over the United States, to say nothing about foreign countries."

"Government reports may not be ideal with respect to accuracy, but they are the best available and by far the *most reliable* so far as the farmer is concerned. Besides, the government has been improving its crop and live stock reporting service for many years, and is today, we believe, the most accurate reporting service of its kind in the world. The more nearly perfect the government reporting service becomes the greater its value to agriculture. *Every farmer should keep posted on its reports, and so far as may be possible, regulate his business accordingly.*" (Editorial from a leading Iowa Farm Magazine.)

The publication of unbiased and dependable crop reports by the Federal and State Governments tends to prevent the issuance of incomplete and misleading reports by private agencies and therefore also tends to *stabilize the markets. Speculation thrives upon uncertainty and to the extent that the official crop reports eliminate uncertainty, speculation is discouraged.* Also, the greater degree of certainty as to the size of crop surpluses the less risk there is in buying and holding crop surpluses until they are needed for consumption, so that middlemen can afford to conduct their business upon smaller margins, *charge lower commissions, and pay higher competitive prices to producers.*

Transportation companies use the crop reports in estimating the number of cars that will be required to move the crops, and by better distribution of cars, *better service results to farmers.* Bankers and financial institutions use the crop reports as an index of the amount of capital that will be required to finance the growing and marketing of crops. Crop reports are, of course, a prime factor in the marketing of crops, and to the extent that they facilitate or delay marketing, farmers are benefited.

Another way in which farmers are benefited indirectly by the crop reports is the use of such reports by merchants and manufacturers as an index of buying power of farmers and as a guide to the production, distribution and sale of farm machinery, equipment and supplies. From six to twelve months are required for the cycle of operations involved in buying raw materials, converting them into manufactured products, and distributing them to the country merchants for sale. *It is a great convenience for farmers to be able to buy their machinery and supplies when needed.* Also, to the extent that farmers and merchants can better estimate the demand for their wares and avoid losses from over production and bad distribution, they can afford to charge less for the risks involved and supply farmers *at lower prices.*

How can farmers use the crop reports directly to advantage? This question may be answered from two points of view; first, from the point of view of the individual farmers, and second, from the point of view of farmers acting collective.

There are various reasons why it is difficult for the individual farmer to use crop and market reports effectively. On the 6½ million farms of the United States are many farmers who do not read crop reports or farm papers. Necessarily they must be ruled out, because *if they do not*

read the reports they cannot very well make use of them as individuals. Many others farmers who read farm and city papers containing crop and market reports do not realize their significance and value and consequently are indifferent to them. Still other farmers who appreciate the value of having timely and dependable information on crop production and distribution, do not know how to use such information in connection with their own business.

Relatively few of the farmers of the United States see the crop reports as they are issued by the Department of Agriculture, because the mailing list is necessarily limited to those who are co-operating in some way with some branch of the department. As a matter of fact, farmers are primarily producers and the business of production absorbs most of their time, thought and energy throughout the year. While marketing is the other half of agriculture and equally important with production, the farmer's experience in marketing and his contacts with the business world are necessarily limited. Many farmers, as individuals, hardly know how to make use of the crop reports to advantage.

Farmers should realize also that they are in competition with each other and that different areas of surplus production and different varieties are competing at the same time for the same markets. By studying the crop and marketing reports they can keep informed of what their competitors are doing. One of the commonest characteristics of man is a marked tendency to judge of conditions throughout the world by the conditions in their own locality which come under their personal observation and this tendency is by no means confined to farmers. As a general rule *crop conditions are not uniform* even in a single state, and the only way to get a *true picture of the country as a whole* is by *studying the crop reports.*

The officials and business managers of *farmers' organizations* can do with the crop and market reports what neither the Department of Agriculture nor other public agencies can do, namely, *interpret the reports in terms of immediate action* and give specific advice to their membership as to increasing or decreasing production and whether to rush their products to market or withhold them, and they can make other adjustments indicated by current market conditions. Through co-operative organization, and the employment of business managers the individual farmers can utilize the information contained in the crop and market reports practically to the same extent, in much the same way, and just as effectively as individual business men or business organizations.

The *key to the successful use of crop and market reports* is in their proper analysis and interpretation through comparisons to show the bearing of the essential facts disclosed by them to relative supply, relative demand and relative prices for the given locality, the state, the United States, or the world, past, present and future. Studying the crop and market reports a farmer or a farmers' representative should therefore note the past records of production, commercial movement, consumption, stocks, surpluses and deficits, prices, and whether the current reports indicate more or less of these factors in comparison with the reports for the same date or period last year or the average for several years, and from these comparisons and a study of trends, he would try to forecast the probable relative supply, relative demand and relative prices for the future. Of course, other factors influencing the effective supply, effective demand and prices must also be taken into consideration, such as transportation, the supply of capital for financing crop movement and marketing, interest, discount and paper rates, industrial activity or idleness, business prosperity or depression, relative purchasing power of consumers, stocks, lookouts and embargoes, tariffs, wars, and rumors of war, and the like. But after all, and in spite of the complex problems involved in any attempt to forecast supply, demand and prices as a basis for action, the individual farmer or farmers' representative can use *crop reports as a practical guide* by simply noting carefully whether they

indicate more or less than last year or than the average. If more, prices are not likely to advance and may not be maintained. If less, prices are likely to advance or at least to be maintained. This simple working rule applies generally to local, state, national and world conditions and is the one that farmers can best use as individuals. Crop and market reports can be used to the best advantage, however, by experienced business managers and officials of farm organizations.

INTENTIONS TO PLANT WINTER WHEAT AND RYE

A decrease of 15.5 per cent in the wheat acreage of the United States to be planted this fall, as compared with last fall, is the expressed intention of many thousands of crop correspondents of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The expressed intentions to plant 84.5 per cent of a last year's sown acreage of 46,379,000 acres (revised) indicates a decrease of 7,189,000 acres or 39,190,000 acres for 1923 fall sowing.

The area seeded to wheat in the fall of 1922 was 46,379,000 acres and has been exceeded but twice; 47,611,000 acres being seeded in the fall of 1921 and 51,483,000 acres in the fall of 1918.

Iowa shows the greatest reduction of any one of the States named. The preliminary estimate of December, 1922, places last fall's sown acreage for Iowa at 773,000 acres. If the Iowa farmers carry out their expressed intention of sowing only 72 per cent as much as last fall, it will mean a reduction of 216,000 acres or 557,000 acres to be planted this fall.

The following table shows the intentions as indicated by the leading winter wheat states:

STATE	December 1, Preliminary Estimate of last fall's sowing.	Per Cent of Last Fall's Sown Acreage to be sown this fall.
Kansas	12,284,000	80
Oklahoma	3,733,000	78
Illinois	3,412,000	80
Nebraska	3,319,000	75
Missouri	3,132,000	75
Ohio	2,516,000	96
Indiana	2,201,000	83
Texas	1,695,000	82
Colorado	1,578,000	90
Washington	1,456,000	105
Pennsylvania	1,336,000	98
Michigan	1,014,000	96
Iowa	773,000	72
All Others .....	.....	92

DANGER AHEAD

Reduce the wheat acreage by planting less wheat *after the Hessian Fly free-date*—otherwise the Hessian Fly may reduce both acreage and yield.

RYE

The intention to plant rye this fall is expressed as 91 per cent of last fall's sowing of 5,508,000 acres for the United States. This will mean a reduction of 496,000 acres or 5,012,000 acres to be sown this fall if the expressed intentions are carried out.

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charles F. Sarle, Agricultural Statistician

Leslie M. Carl, Live Stock Statistician

In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. W. Cassady, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

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IOWA CROP REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

Corn—The Iowa corn crop with a condition of 89 per cent of normal on September 1, 1923 is six points better than the ten-year average condition of 83 per cent according to reports received from correspondents of State and Federal Crop Reporting Service. This condition of 89 per cent forecasts a yield of 40.5 bushels per acre and a State production for this year of 422,241,000 bushels. This is 9 million bushels above the August 1 estimate of 412,909,000 bushels and about 44 million bushels less than last year.

The condition throughout the State is shown by the chart on page 12; and on the same page is a chart of the rainfall for May, June, July and August in per cent of normal. The relationship between the condition of corn and the season's rainfall is shown by comparing the two charts. The rainfall averaged 87 per cent of the normal.

The prospects are good for a corn crop above the ten-year average of about 40 bushels per acre. The abundant rainfall of August over a large part of the State, except in a few north central counties, has supplied sufficient moisture, but the cool weather has retarded the maturing of the corn to a considerable extent. A frost earlier than normal would reduce the quality of the corn much more than it would the yield. An early frost will mean a large proportion of soft corn.

In the opinion of our correspondents on September 1, 56 per cent of the Iowa Corn Crop will be safe from frost September 20th as compared with 68 per cent a year ago and a ten-year average of 61 per cent. The same reporters think that by September 30th, 75 per cent of the crop will be safe as compared with 81 per cent last year and a ten-year average of 80 per cent for that date. The average date of the first killing frost for Iowa is October 6th.

Iowa Spring Wheat with a condition of 74 per cent of normal forecasts a yield of 14 bushels per acre and a State production of 756,000 bushels as compared with 814,000 bushels in 1922.

Oats—Iowa oats on September 1, 1923 show a condition of 85 per cent of normal which is a little below the ten-year average condition of 87 per cent. This condition of 85 per cent forecasts a yield of about 36 bushels per acre or a State production of 195,689,000 bushels. This is a decrease from August 1, 1923 estimate which was 202,596,000 bushels and less than last year's production of 218,000,000 bushels.

Hogs—It is estimated that on September 1 there are 4 per cent more hogs on Iowa farms for fattening than last year.

The Clover Seed acreage for Iowa is estimated at 88,000 acres or 75 per cent of last year's acreage of 118,000 acres, (as reported by Iowa Assessors' Farm Census) Clover seed condition is reported as 85 per cent normal, indicating a yield of 1.67 bushels per acre and a total production of 147,000 bushels.

The Timothy Seed acreage for Iowa is reported as 237,000 acres or 90 per cent of last year's acreage of 263,000 acres (Iowa Assessors' Farm Census). The yield of timothy seed per acre is reported as 4 bushels per acre indicating a total production of 948,000 bushels as compared with 1,104,000 bushels last year.

Barley with a condition of 85 per cent of normal on September 1 forecasts a yield of about 28 bushels per acre and a State production of 4,200,000 bushels as compared with a production of 4,604,000 bushels in 1922.

Tame Hay with a reported yield of 1.27 tons per acre on September 1 indicates a State production of 4,223,000 tons as compared with 4,701,000 tons produced in 1922. **Wild Hay** condition, 85 per cent, forecasts 499,000 tons as compared with 487,000 tons last year. The yield of **Timothy Hay** is reported as 1.20 tons per acre. **Clover Hay** condition at 82 per cent of normal. **Alfalfa** 94 per cent, **Millet** 91 per cent, **Pasture** 85 per cent, **Flaxseed** 82 per cent, **Grain Sorghum** 93 per cent, **Soy Beans** 94 per cent, and **Buckwheat** 82 per cent.

IOWA CROPS, 1922 AND 1923, COMPARED

Crop	Assessor's Report, 1922		Preliminary Estimate, August 1, 1923			Preliminary Estimate, September 1, 1923						
	Acres	Average yield per acre	Total production	Acres 1923 (estimated)	Per cent condition		Indicated yield per acre	Indicated total production	Per cent condition		Reported yield per acre	Indicated total production
					1922	1913-22			1923	10-year average			1923	10-year average
Corn	10,364,163	45.0 bu.	465,915,401	10,427,000	90	88	39.6 bu.	412,909,000	80	83	40.5 bu.	422,241,000
Oats	5,874,172	37.1 bu.	217,840,660	5,417,000	88	85	37.4 bu.	202,596,000	85	87	36.4 bu.	195,689,000
Winter wheat	673,803	23.3 bu.	15,620,921	734,000	+82	+82	19.0 bu.	13,946,000	85	87	19.0 bu.	13,946,000
Spring wheat	56,831	14.3 bu.	814,436	51,000	79	78	14.8 bu.	798,000	74	77	14.0 bu.	786,000
Barley	161,000	28.6 bu.	4,663,891	150,000	87	87	28.3 bu.	4,245,000	85	86	28.0 bu.	4,200,000
Rye	55,310	19.7 bu.	1,088,436	60,000	+94	+92	17.0 bu.	1,020,000	85	86	17.0 bu.	1,020,000
Hay (tame)	3,139,095	1.49 tons	4,700,973	*3,825,000	*80	*91	*1.28 tons	*4,256,000	85	85	*1.27 tons	*4,223,000
Hay (wild)	425,848	1.14 tons	486,750	482,000	84	91	1.14 tons	492,000	85	85	1.16 tons	499,000
Alfalfa	191,551	2.61 tons	500,083	236,000	94	93	2.26 tons	236,000	84	84	2.26 tons	236,000
Potatoes	69,448	104.9 bu.	7,286,840	95,000	82	77	82. bu.	7,790,000	80	70	85.6 bu.	8,132,000
Timothy seed	263,248	4.19 bu.	1,104,172	237,000	88	88	4.19 bu.	88,000	85	86	4.0 bu.	945,000
Clover seed	117,917	1.09 bu.	128,705	88,000	88	88	1.09 bu.	81,000	87	86	1.07 bu.	147,000
Flax seed	5,722	10.4 bu.	59,705	8,000	88	87	10.1 bu.	81,000	85	86	10.1 bu.	81,000
Pop corn	0,798	1,772 lbs.	17,365,825	153,000	93	88	1,850 lbs.	35,150,000	84	86	1,850 lbs.	35,150,000
Soy beans	48,188			153,000	93	88			84	86		
Pastures	10,079,311			10,080,000	75	80			85	80		

*Includes alfalfa. †Quality. ‡Indicated yield.

IOWA CROP REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Corn			Per cent of total thrashing done September 1	Thrashers' Reports Show the Yield per Acre This Year for			Buckwheat, condition	White potatoes, condition	Sweet potatoes, condition	Flax for seed, condition	Hay, Tame		Alfalfa hay, condition	Timothy hay, average yield per acre	Timothy for Seed		Clover for Seed					
	Condition	With Normal Weather, Corn Safe from Frost Sept.—			Spring wheat	Oats	Barley					Average yield per acre	Average yield per acre			Quality	Average yield per acre	Average yield per acre	Yield per acre this year	Average compared with last year	Yield per acre this year	Average compared with last year	Condition
		20th	30th																				
Northwest—																							
Buena Vista.....	94	67	85	91	15	43	29	---	83	85	---	1.8	1.7	96	100	1.6	100	3.3	51	96			
Oherokee.....	87	68	82	72	15	37	25	---	85	---	---	1.4	1.4	92	94	1.2	90	5.0	96	100			
Clay.....	97	72	86	93	---	42	24	---	80	---	89	1.2	1.0	97	94	1.2	89	3.0	81	100			
Dickinson.....	86	68	86	86	18	45	31	93	92	93	---	1.3	1.1	98	98	1.2	123	---	96	95			
Emmet.....	80	59	73	92	---	42	30	---	62	---	---	0.6	---	100	90	0.6	92	2.5	---	---			
Lyon.....	98	68	86	68	15	41	27	---	83	---	---	1.6	1.2	95	94	1.1	104	---	71	75			
O'Brien.....	93	64	83	77	13	45	34	78	83	---	---	1.4	1.5	83	86	1.8	97	3.5	92	97			
Osceola.....	97	40	73	67	---	35	27	---	76	---	---	1.2	1.0	95	80	1.1	116	---	96	100			
Palo Alto.....	83	59	81	91	17	42	30	---	65	---	79	1.0	0.8	86	87	1.2	84	2.5	68	90			
Plymouth.....	97	81	88	68	11	37	31	---	83	90	---	1.8	1.7	96	100	1.7	108	4.5	83	93			
Pocahontas.....	92	66	82	97	14	41	---	---	83	85	---	1.7	1.0	95	100	1.7	92	4.5	87	98			
Sioux.....	94	86	94	67	14	41	32	93	82	---	---	2.3	1.6	95	96	1.7	99	---	96	100			
For District.....	91	68	84	82	13.4	41	30	73	80	89	83	1.47	1.28	94	95	1.35	100	3.6	82	96			

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

North Central—																					
Butler.....	89	52	70	97	---	31	22	---	75	---	---	1.2	1.0	98	90	1.0	94	5.5	46	60	
Cerro Gordo.....	77	72	85	95	17	40	31	---	73	---	---	1.0	0.6	103	97	1.0	94	---	76	100	
Floyd.....	87	65	72	96	14	34	25	92	72	89	94	0.8	0.8	94	94	1.0	70	---	54	80	
Franklin.....	82	75	88	99	---	38	26	---	65	---	---	1.0	0.8	94	97	0.6	98	3.7	82	88	
Hancock.....	68	66	83	82	15	38	29	---	62	---	---	0.9	0.8	87	92	0.8	96	3.0	86	80	
Humboldt.....	94	59	87	97	20	42	34	---	67	83	---	1.4	0.9	98	94	1.2	104	---	---	---	
Kossuth.....	76	64	80	93	18	39	32	---	61	---	80	1.0	0.9	92	90	1.0	80	3.5	77	78	
Mitchell.....	86	70	81	94	15	38	29	86	67	---	---	84	1.0	1.0	91	70	0.9	62	3.3	51	90
Winnebago.....	72	52	82	82	14	42	33	93	52	---	---	78	0.7	0.8	88	78	0.8	71	3.5	61	62
Worth.....	77	64	85	84	12	40	30	58	57	---	---	86	0.8	0.9	93	80	1.2	73	2.8	76	67
Wright.....	85	47	74	95	14	39	29	---	64	75	---	84	1.1	0.9	91	81	0.8	96	3.5	96	98
For District.....	81	61	79	93	14.4	39	29	86	64	75	81	1.05	0.85	93	89	0.95	82	3.5	71	81	
Northeast—																					
Allamakee.....	83	66	79	92	15	33	22	78	59	---	---	1.2	1.2	93	80	1.1	36	4.1	32	99	
Black Hawk.....	98	78	94	94	20	41	---	---	80	---	---	1.4	1.8	100	93	1.4	82	---	78	98	
Bremer.....	99	68	90	99	20	35	33	---	76	---	---	1.1	0.9	99	94	1.1	104	---	79	88	
Buchanan.....	97	58	77	97	---	36	---	78	76	75	---	1.2	1.0	100	---	1.2	95	4.5	76	102	
Chickasaw.....	87	53	71	79	14	32	28	70	74	---	---	0.8	0.8	88	95	0.7	72	2.3	73	77	
Clayton.....	92	64	73	95	14	36	33	---	74	---	---	1.0	0.8	95	92	0.8	58	4.6	67	82	
Delaware.....	90	58	81	98	18	35	27	87	80	75	69	0.8	0.8	99	95	0.9	86	6.1	73	90	
Dubuque.....	96	74	83	92	17	36	24	---	87	---	---	1.2	---	100	98	1.2	70	---	49	89	
Fayette.....	102	56	84	95	12	37	29	73	63	---	---	1.0	1.1	100	90	0.9	86	3.9	96	90	
Howard.....	99	85	98	93	---	38	27	88	78	---	---	91	0.9	1.1	100	100	0.8	87	2.8	---	---
Winneshiek.....	91	59	76	77	15	31	22	---	57	---	---	84	0.7	0.6	87	88	0.8	42	1.4	46	---
For District.....	93	63	81	92	14.4	35	27	76	72	75	84	1.05	0.95	94	92	1.02	73	3.8	65	90	
West Central—																					
Audubon.....	90	42	70	81	14	34	27	---	91	---	---	1.5	2.0	98	96	1.4	105	2.8	96	85	
Calhoun.....	86	64	90	89	15	42	41	---	90	---	---	1.4	---	85	97	1.3	107	---	96	75	
Carroll.....	91	37	58	85	18	42	31	---	88	95	---	1.6	1.8	100	103	1.3	97	---	51	83	
Crawford.....	92	81	92	35	10	41	35	---	93	---	---	1.5	1.1	100	100	1.3	104	4.5	96	100	
Greene.....	94	43	66	92	17	39	32	98	82	---	---	1.3	1.0	100	96	1.2	102	4.3	90	99	
Guthrie.....	92	53	72	82	15	34	26	---	84	85	---	1.3	1.3	93	97	1.1	97	3.8	78	84	
Harrison.....	90	49	68	40	10	32	25	---	82	---	---	2.4	1.5	92	88	1.0	---	---	---	---	
Ida.....	94	65	81	81	10	38	28	---	83	---	---	1.4	1.4	92	96	1.3	104	---	91	100	
Monona.....	94	35	63	31	10	29	29	---	74	75	---	1.8	1.4	85	85	1.3	---	---	83	85	
Sac.....	90	58	79	75	20	41	27	---	81	---	---	1.6	1.4	88	93	1.4	69	4.0	88	90	
Shelby.....	92	48	64	76	12	37	33	---	99	100	---	1.2	1.5	96	98	1.2	97	4.5	86	80	
Woodbury.....	92	41	63	45	10	34	---	---	84	---	---	1.9	1.5	105	100	1.3	106	---	56	67	
For District.....	91	50	71	70	12.4	37	30	93	85	80	---	1.57	1.44	95	95	1.27	96	3.4	78	85	

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

IOWA CROP REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923—Continued

	Corn			Per cent of total thrashing done September 1	Threshers' Reports Show the Yield per Acre This Year for			Buckwheat, condition	White potatoes, condition	Sweet potatoes, condition	Flax for seed, condition	Hay, tame		Hay, Wild		Alfalfa hay, condition	Timothy hay, average yield per acre	Timothy for Seed		Clover for Seed	
	Condition	With Normal Weather, Corn Safe from Frost Sept.—			Spring wheat	Oats	Barley					Average yield per acre	Average yield per acre	Quality	Acreage compared with last year			Yield per acre this year	Acreage compared with last year	Condition	
		20th	30th																		
Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Boone.....	95	58	75	95	20	41	32	88	87	75	---	1.4	1.2	94	94	1.4	99	2.9	92	97	
Dallas.....	89	57	73	96	18	39	31	88	88	---	---	1.5	1.4	92	96	1.4	97	5.7	97	93	
Grundy.....	91	59	74	96	12	30	28	---	77	---	---	1.2	---	100	98	1.3	84	5.5	---	110	
Hamilton.....	88	46	64	99	19	45	28	---	66	---	---	1.1	1.0	95	91	1.1	96	3.5	95	92	
Hardin.....	90	65	83	97	18	41	22	---	67	---	---	1.2	---	110	93	1.2	100	5.5	92	88	
Jasper.....	94	56	70	96	17	36	---	98	81	85	---	1.1	1.4	94	97	1.4	94	2.9	82	91	
Marshall.....	86	51	68	96	19	39	30	88	79	70	---	1.4	0.5	100	95	1.3	83	3.9	90	88	
Polk.....	88	50	64	97	15	35	30	98	83	80	---	1.6	1.4	93	98	1.4	90	4.0	97	92	
Poweshiek.....	90	49	68	95	18	34	25	---	90	---	---	1.2	1.0	100	100	1.3	101	4.8	89	85	
Story.....	93	53	74	93	17	40	28	---	81	73	---	1.3	1.0	97	98	1.2	93	5.0	86	80	
Tama.....	90	59	80	99	20	40	28	---	80	---	---	1.5	0.8	90	95	1.6	99	5.0	83	86	
Webster.....	90	58	78	92	18	40	29	78	82	80	---	1.3	1.0	90	95	1.3	101	3.5	88	75	
For District.....	90	55	72	96	17.4	39	29	83	79	78	---	1.37	1.10	95	96	1.33	95	4.3	89	90	
East Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Benton.....	85	60	78	89	19	36	31	---	83	85	---	1.3	1.3	96	92	1.3	96	4.8	72	93	
Cedar.....	88	63	73	100	19	41	30	---	73	---	---	1.1	---	94	1.0	61	3.5	---	60	60	
Clinton.....	91	53	68	97	14	35	22	98	74	95	---	0.7	0.9	96	81	0.7	73	3.7	60	76	
Iowa.....	93	54	73	97	15	35	24	---	85	---	---	1.1	1.4	100	---	1.5	100	3.9	80	95	
Jackson.....	97	56	80	88	13	31	22	---	83	---	---	0.8	2.3	98	93	1.0	71	3.5	63	71	
Johnson.....	94	53	76	99	18	41	28	---	80	85	---	1.4	---	95	92	1.4	89	4.7	69	87	
Jones.....	90	67	90	100	18	37	32	---	84	---	---	1.2	0.9	85	100	1.1	85	2.8	61	73	
Linn.....	88	58	77	95	15	39	26	68	83	70	---	1.3	1.0	100	96	1.3	95	3.7	76	81	
Muscatine.....	79	51	60	99	14	39	27	88	73	78	---	1.0	0.8	100	94	1.0	88	5.1	81	56	
Scott.....	90	36	57	99	19	43	26	---	77	95	---	1.1	1.0	98	95	1.1	72	3.3	55	79	
For District.....	90	55	73	97	15.4	37	27	78	80	92	---	1.13	1.21	97	93	1.17	84	4.1	66	81	
Southwest—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Adair.....	86	30	64	92	11	29	24	---	86	87	---	1.4	1.6	85	94	1.3	100	4.6	80	86	
Adams.....	88	55	73	96	14	30	20	---	84	95	---	1.3	1.2	94	90	1.2	92	4.9	82	90	
Cass.....	87	63	84	96	11	32	26	---	88	70	---	1.3	1.6	90	92	1.3	96	3.8	69	84	
Fremont.....	76	44	64	90	12	42	25	---	94	95	---	1.7	2.0	100	94	1.2	104	---	---	81	
Mills.....	80	36	54	83	10	32	29	---	84	---	---	1.6	1.7	92	93	1.2	---	---	66	85	
Montgomery.....	86	43	71	92	12	30	24	---	93	87	---	1.4	1.1	95	96	1.2	101	4.7	85	83	
Page.....	86	40	60	89	14	36	20	---	93	---	---	1.4	1.0	90	91	1.2	62	3.5	79	100	
Pottawattamie.....	90	56	72	88	11	30	25	---	87	79	---	1.5	1.2	98	98	1.3	82	3.7	88	96	
Taylor.....	90	56	70	94	11	28	22	---	88	90	---	1.3	0.8	92	94	1.2	102	4.8	95	94	
For District.....	86	48	70	92	11.4	31	24	---	88	91	---	1.44	1.37	93	94	1.23	95	4.4	80	88	
South Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Anpanoose.....	93	65	79	92	10	23	---	83	88	93	---	1.1	1.7	97	88	1.0	88	3.3	64	68	
Clarke.....	79	42	60	93	12	27	---	98	90	87	---	1.0	1.0	90	90	1.0	102	4.1	80	72	
Decatur.....	94	52	73	86	9	25	25	86	92	87	---	1.1	1.0	90	92	1.2	105	3.2	84	92	
Lucas.....	92	46	78	97	12	27	---	91	85	---	---	1.4	---	91	1.3	93	4.4	78	89		
Madison.....	76	47	69	98	15	31	27	---	80	---	---	1.5	1.2	108	97	1.4	83	5.6	81	85	
Marion.....	95	56	75	91	14	33	26	88	81	81	---	1.4	1.1	93	94	1.5	90	4.0	82	85	
Monroe.....	81	45	76	91	9	26	---	78	75	---	---	1.0	---	93	1.0	82	3.4	87	75		
Ringgold.....	91	51	71	90	10	23	---	96	87	---	---	1.3	1.3	98	98	1.3	103	3.4	86	94	
Union.....	89	62	74	89	16	28	21	83	77	72	---	1.4	1.1	92	93	1.2	100	4.7	79	85	
Warren.....	90	50	70	95	15	30	26	---	74	80	---	1.4	1.0	82	95	1.3	96	4.3	82	95	
Wayne.....	94	53	73	90	10	22	---	98	92	80	---	1.2	---	92	1.2	103	3.1	81	84		
For District.....	90	53	72	92	11.4	27	23	89	86	76	---	1.2	1.21	96	94	1.23	96	3.9	81	84	
Southeast—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Davis.....	103	80	90	92	10	24	---	89	80	---	---	0.9	1.5	---	86	1.0	86	2.8	65	92	
Des Moines.....	95	30	62	100	16	37	32	---	96	90	---	1.0	---	95	1.2	98	5.7	77	73		
Henry.....	82	21	48	99	16	36	27	93	88	90	---	1.1	---	95	1.1	102	3.1	67	76		
Jefferson.....	91	8	76	99	10	33	25	86	90	---	---	1.1	1.0	100	90	1.1	87	3.1	45	59	
Keokuk.....	101	66	86	100	15	35	20	83	97	85	---	1.3	1.0	95	98	1.4	93	5.7	63	75	
Lee.....	95	67	86	99	---	38	---	93	---	---	---	1.2	---	100	91	1.1	86	3.6	73	64	
Louisa.....	87	41	59	100	18	37	32	---	90	80	---	1.3	---	95	94	1.3	86	6.6	47	74	
Mahaska.....	87	55	64	97	16	30	---	82	---	---	---	1.3	---	90	88	1.3	106	3.9	87	95	
Van Buren.....	94	49	67	94	20	31	---	88	84	79	---	0.9	---	82	0.9	79	3.6	42	73		
Wapello.....	82	36	60	98	---	27	---	74	70	70	---	0.9	---	99	0.9	61	4.7	44	64		
Washington.....	85	61	77	100	15	35	25	---	81	80	---	1.5	---	100	93	1.4	92	3.9	80	105	
For District.....	92	52	71	98	15.4	33	30	88	76	78	---	1.14	1.15	98	92	1.15	88	4.1	61	76	
For State.....	89	56	75	90	14	36	28	82	80	80	---	1.27	1.16	94	94	1.20	90	4.0	75	85	

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Condition and production, September 1, 1923

Districts and Counties	Pasture, condition	Tomatoes, condition	Cabbage, condition	Onions, condition	Apples, condition	Peaches		Grapes, condition	Pears, condition	Wat'r m'l's Muskm'l's Cant'loupes	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Average harvested, per cent of usual	Sorghum cane for sirup, condition	Sugar beets for sugar, condition	Hogs for Fattening		Wool		
						Total production, per cent of usual	Quality								Compared with a year ago	Compared with usual Sept. 1	Total 1923 compared with 1922	Total 1923 compared with the usual	
																			Per Cent
Northwest—																			
Buena Vista.....	99	87	86	87	87			96		90	96	95	90	102	106	92	98		
Cherokee.....	101	99	97	94	83			95		88	88		95	101	92	95			
Clay.....	82	89	97	94	83			100		100	100		105	110	113	108			
Dickinson.....	82	95	81	88	91	76	85	95	74	100	100		88	100	104	103	98		
Emmet.....	63												87	99	98	93	88		
Lyon.....	96	95	93	94	93					80	100			112	117	103	103		
O'Brien.....	93	88	84	75	87			92		100	100			97	101	93	93		
Osceola.....	80	99	87	94	87			100						106	102	93	88		
Palo Alto.....	68	93	78	80	85			85		88	100		90	99	100	94	95		
Plymouth.....	101	87	83	86	79			83		40	45			111	114	103	105		
Pocahontas.....	88	99	97	84	92			85		60	100		96	111	114	103	103		
Sioux.....	88	67	84	89	77			72		70	100			104	106	108	105		
For District.....	86	87	86	86	84	76	85	91	74	81	94	92	84	103	106	97	98		
North Central—																			
Butler.....	70	67	67	64	94			85	64	95	100	85		105	110	103	105		
Cerro Gordo.....	77	74	69	84	89			75		90	100		82	106	109	105	105		
Floyd.....	56	82	69	71	87			86		62	95	90	90	105	104	100	101		
Franklin.....	83	79	55	84	92			70		89	104	50	95	100	99	105	103		
Hancock.....	69				76			88		85	70	100	78	104	103	103	97		
Humboldt.....	95	91	77	77	90			91		93	121		95	103	108	123	98		
Kossuth	71	75	54	68	82			75	59	73	91		92	107	110	95	94		
Mitchell.....	71	82	92	86	83			95		55	110	100	92	111	112	113	109		
Winnebago.....	49	54	50	52	79			70		80	80	72	68	106	108	98	98		
Worth.....	65				82						85	35	109	113	103	103			
Wright.....	85	81	77	82	77			90	69	76	91	85	95	97	100	96	98		
For District.....	72	77	66	74	84			83	48	81	100	81	85	104	106	102	101		
Northeast—																			
Allamakee.....	51	63	55	47	70			87		85	100	72		105	110	95	95		
Black Hawk.....	86	77	87	44	84			95	77	103	100	90		108	109	103	103		
Bremer.....	84	86	70	69	82			95		100	88	100		111	111	105	103		
Buchanan.....	94	79	77	69	96			88		75	70			105	105	98	89		
Chickasaw.....	80	69	72	74	85			85		75	80	60		101	109	103	103		
Clayton.....	66	79	64	54	86			85	64	70	85	95		96	98	90	93		
Delaware.....	80	90	77	83	81			90	61	98	98	91		98	103	95	107		
Dubuque.....	82	94	97	69	80	17	75	92	19					110	109	98	95		
Fayette.....	71	99	87	76	83			90		94	96	90		109	112	101	101		
Howard.....	77				142									110	111	103	98		
Winneshiek.....	43	91	72	69	88			88		82	90			88	93	99	94		
For District.....	73	81	72	66	84	17	75	89	60	92	95	86		102	105	98	98		
West Central—																			
Audubon.....	98	79	74	89	32			82				100		106	108				
Calhoun.....	100	97	89	94	92			94						106	109	103	103		
Carroll.....	105	89	83	84	65			103		80	105			103	102				
Crawford.....	102	89	87					75		80				116	117	103	103		
Greene.....	98	75	71	90	78			92	64	99	100	85		108	107	104	104		
Guthrie.....	98	83	83	85	73	62	73	99	79	78	95	95		105	112	102	100		
Harrison.....	91	65	79	64	62			99	87	90	67	95		94	99	83	88		
Ida.....	100				74			97		90	30			86	90	103	103		
Monona.....	98	61	72	79	61			105	89	63	83			102	107	93	101		
Sac.....	98	89	87	82	71			96		70	50	95		96	106	98	98		
Shelby.....	102	97	92	99	62			96		100	100	98		102	101	98	103		
Woodbury.....	102	66	57	24	73		93	88		93	95			111	114	111	106		
For District.....	99	79	78	82	67	62	85	94	80	85	88	94		103	106	106	102		

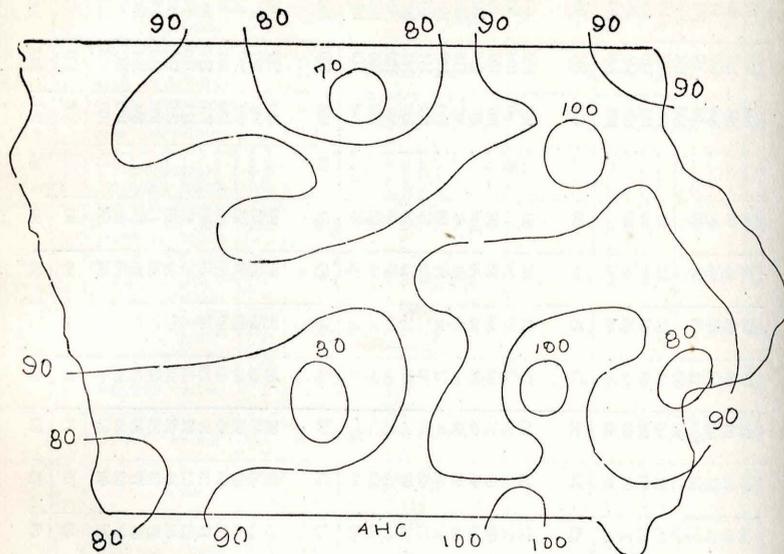
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS—Continued

Districts and Counties	Pasture, condition	Tomatoes, condition	Cabbage, condition	Onions, condition	Apples, condition	Peaches		Grapes, condition	Pears, condition	Wat'r'm'l'ns Muskmel'ns Cant'loupes			Sorghum cane for sirup, condition	Sugar beets for sugar, condition	Hogs for Fattening		Wool			
						Total production, per cent of usual	Quality			Per cent of nor- mal yield per acre	Average har- vested, per cent of usual	Per cent			Per cent	Per cent	Compared with a year ago	Compared with usual Sept. 1	Total 1923 com- pared with 1922	Total 1923 com- pared with the usual
Central—																				
Boone.....	95	94	85	86	80	---	---	92	49	92	96	95	---	109	113	102	105			
Dallas.....	97	84	85	89	74	47	83	94	61	89	99	98	---	102	102	95	92			
Grundy.....	92	96	85	79	84	---	---	89	44	---	---	100	---	101	108	105	106			
Hamilton.....	86	77	79	79	72	---	---	92	71	82	85	74	---	103	106	93	92			
Hardin.....	87	80	67	78	78	---	---	95	---	---	---	82	---	96	102	98	92			
Jasper.....	91	78	89	86	81	29	73	92	59	82	97	90	---	100	102	100	103			
Marshall.....	86	80	81	79	76	---	---	86	---	77	90	85	---	97	100	97	87			
Polk.....	91	81	78	72	66	---	---	86	31	90	88	86	---	105	106	99	98			
Poweshiek.....	96	---	---	89	61	9	78	87	74	100	100	96	---	114	114	97	107			
Story.....	90	97	84	87	84	---	---	95	80	97	99	98	---	106	109	114	111			
Tama.....	84	99	97	94	83	---	---	90	---	100	100	---	---	97	101	103	105			
Webster.....	93	78	78	74	81	---	---	90	59	84	85	85	90	105	107	103	103			
For District	91	85	83	82	77	21	81	91	53	88	94	90	90	103	106	101	100			
East Central—																				
Benton.....	83	92	86	82	80	---	---	88	79	92	101	90	---	105	117	103	103			
Cedar.....	69	77	78	64	66	---	68	71	31	85	84	80	---	100	100	96	96			
Clinton.....	67	89	87	81	66	47	73	72	55	91	94	74	---	99	103	100	103			
Iowa.....	87	89	77	81	81	2	---	92	68	92	95	100	---	104	124	98	88			
Jackson.....	82	90	79	84	78	---	---	87	47	91	92	96	---	111	119	94	95			
Johnson.....	86	89	82	79	78	---	---	90	62	100	100	90	---	104	109	102	103			
Jones.....	78	---	---	---	77	---	---	85	---	100	100	---	---	113	122	103	103			
Linn.....	89	86	82	88	75	7	53	91	56	95	97	90	---	107	108	101	102			
Muscatine.....	57	87	79	73	69	9	71	78	78	84	83	90	---	100	105	103	96			
Scott.....	72	87	82	62	83	24	63	95	75	100	95	---	---	101	101	104	99			
For District	77	87	81	79	76	14	68	86	60	92	94	88	---	104	110	100	99			

Southwest—																	
Adair.....	96	77	84	73	69	53	70	92	58	78	79	88	---	101	107	92	94
Adams.....	99	89	84	84	62	19	78	94	60	65	75	95	---	101	107	99	94
Cass.....	95	87	79	81	69	51	61	92	53	80	93	90	---	106	108	97	92
Fremont.....	96	99	90	94	50	29	56	100	11	93	97	90	---	98	99	101	104
Mills.....	93	---	---	---	35	29	73	90	39	---	---	---	---	103	104	108	108
Montgomery.....	92	81	82	89	69	56	81	86	61	60	73	87	---	102	107	98	95
Page.....	90	89	97	---	72	62	83	92	69	62	100	90	---	111	110	98	93
Pottawattamie.....	98	90	86	85	52	59	91	94	64	85	88	98	---	108	111	98	93
Taylor.....	91	91	89	87	69	38	63	82	64	40	100	---	---	101	100	103	95
For District	95	87	85	84	62	45	74	92	56	75	84	90	---	104	107	98	95
South Central—																	
Anpanoose.....	85	91	85	81	70	57	73	90	75	71	82	91	90	102	102	90	89
Clarke.....	92	94	90	86	76	50	69	94	53	82	75	75	85	99	102	93	91
Decatur.....	99	94	89	92	79	32	67	90	63	88	73	97	---	107	107	99	97
Lucas.....	96	87	95	94	77	55	80	98	82	83	100	100	---	107	115	102	101
Madison.....	95	84	81	87	64	64	82	96	81	89	91	87	---	107	115	103	97
Marion.....	90	67	87	87	75	29	68	90	77	88	87	96	---	106	109	101	98
Monroe.....	76	89	78	40	81	13	65	96	70	97	100	75	---	111	111	107	105
Monroe.....	99	92	73	79	54	29	67	94	47	57	74	76	---	109	116	102	102
Ringgold.....	94	82	75	82	68	47	75	89	61	80	85	88	---	107	110	99	103
Union.....	93	83	78	71	77	29	58	91	58	88	85	93	---	103	106	100	99
Warren.....	90	96	85	84	69	56	83	100	56	85	96	94	---	109	113	102	101
For District	92	86	83	83	71	43	74	93	65	82	85	91	88	106	109	100	98
Southeast—																	
Davis.....	82	88	82	84	75	45	79	97	82	78	68	90	---	110	117	99	100
Des Moines.....	69	90	77	89	84	59	85	93	69	88	98	100	---	107	107	100	102
Henry.....	76	91	89	92	78	51	67	92	85	90	97	95	---	101	107	98	98
Jefferson.....	72	84	77	79	70	29	78	85	69	100	100	95	---	100	101	85	83
Keokuk.....	85	82	87	69	88	14	73	97	79	82	78	102	---	107	112	100	96
Lee.....	73	79	77	69	72	22	63	92	64	---	---	83	---	111	116	95	96
Louisa.....	75	89	82	82	77	42	75	92	83	82	92	100	---	106	112	95	95
Louisa.....	76	71	70	64	75	17	78	93	64	76	80	40	---	106	110	101	93
Mahaska.....	76	75	70	80	89	64	77	90	84	72	70	85	---	104	104	100	99
Van Buren.....	62	74	85	84	84	18	63	88	81	83	80	93	---	100	107	96	90
Wapello.....	72	81	79	79	70	19	63	90	64	82	85	88	---	109	113	101	98
For District	75	82	79	80	78	40	78	92	77	81	84	90	---	106	109	97	95
For State	85	84	80	80	76	40	75	90	65	85	90	89	86	104	107	100	99

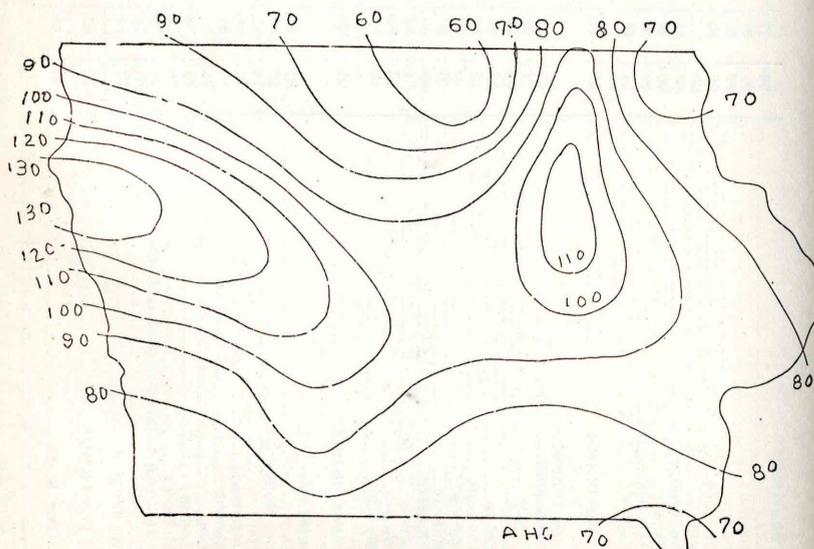
CORN CONDITION PER CENT

September 1, 1923



State average, 89 per cent, indicating a yield of 40.5 bushels per acre.

RAINFALL

May, June, July and August, 1923
In per cent of normal

State average, 87 per cent.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY

Crop	Total Production in Millions of Bushels				Yield per Acre			Farm Price per Bu. September 1	
	1917-1921 Average	1922 December Estimate	1923 ^a		1917-1921 Average Bus.	1922 December Estimate Bus.	Forecast 1923 ^a Bus.	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
			August Forecast	Sept. Forecast					
Winter wheat	590	586	^b 568	^b 568	14.9	13.9	^b 14.3		
Spring wheat	245	^c 276	225	221	11.5	14.1	11.9		
All wheat	835	^c 862	793	789	13.7	14.0	13.5	88.1	88.7
Corn	2,931	2,891	2,982	3,076	28.0	28.2	29.8	62.7	86.6
Oats	1,378	^c 1,201	1,316	1,312	31.9	29.8	32.2	32.2	37.3
Barley	192	186	202	199	23.8	25.2	25.0	45.7	50.7
Rye	70.3	^b 95.5	^b 64.8	^b 64.8	13.5	15.4	^b 12.4	63.3	56.2
Buckwheat	14.9	15.0	13.5	13.5	18.5	19.2	17.5	86.3	98.5
White potatoes	388	451	380	390	98.0	104.2	100.1	88.0	119.0
Sweet potatoes	94.3	110	93.1	93.5	97.0	98.1	92.9	107.6	133.7
Tobacco, lbs.	1,361	1,325	1,474	1,551	800	768	880		
Flaxseed	9.7	^c 11.7	19.1	19.4	5.9	9.3	8.5	100.1	204.8
Rice	41.0	42.0	32.9	32.6	37.8	39.8	36.9		
Hay, tame, tons	83.3	96.7	81.3	81.9	1.46	1.58	1.36	\$11.17	\$12.71
Hay, wild, tons	16.2	16.1	16.0	16.1	1.01	1.02	1.02	^d 87.76	^d 88.97
Cotton ^e	^f 11.2	9.8	11.5	10.8	156.7	141.5	134.8	21.1	24.1
S. beets, tons	6.93	5.18	6.53	6.5	9.53	9.77	8.92		
Apples, total	160	^c 201	188	190				109.8	111.4
" com'l, bbls	25.7	^c 31.0	32.9	33.4					
Peaches, total	42.7	56.7	47.3	45.4				^d 143.7	^d 171.8
Grain sorghums	103	90.4	113	101	19.9	17.9	18.3	^d 87.7	^d 102.2
Peanuts, lbs.	1,025	624	684	655	709	632	708	44.4	46.7

Crop	Condition				Acreage 1923	
	Sept. 1 ^g 10-Year Average	Sept. 1 ^g 1922	August 1 1923	Sept. 1 ^g 1923	Per Cent of 1922	Acres
Spring wheat	69.5	80.1	69.6	65.1	94.9	18,503,000
All wheat	77.4	75.5		71.6	94.5	58,253,000
Corn	76.1	78.6	84.0	83.3	100.7	103,112,000
Oats	79.1	74.9	81.9	80.3	101.1	40,768,000
Barley	78.4	81.2	82.6	79.5	108.0	7,980,000
Rye					84.3	5,234,000
Buckwheat	85.6	85.7	82.7	80.5	98.3	772,000
White potatoes	75.0	79.9	80.5	77.7	89.9	3,892,000
Sweet potatoes	83.0	82.4	80.0	79.1	90.2	1,007,000
Tobacco	78.2	76.2	83.1	86.6	102.1	1,762,000
Flaxseed	70.2	82.7	82.4	79.0	182.7	2,285,000
Rice	86.2	85.5	84.8	82.9	83.7	883,000
Hay, all			81.5	82.0	98.7	76,031,000
Cotton ^h	63.5	57.0	67.2	54.1	112.6	38,287,000
Sugar beets	89.0	88.6	90.4	91.0	138.1	732,000
Grain sorghums	74.6	65.5	74.7	64.6	109.8	5,541,000

^aInterpreted from condition reports. ^bPreliminary estimate. ^cPreliminary revision of 1922 estimate. ^dPrice August 15. ^eTotal production in millions of bales; yield per acre in pounds of lint; price in cents per pound. ^fCensus. ^gOr at time of harvest. ^hCondition relates to 25th of preceding month.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

CROPS IN OTHER STATES

CORN

State	Condition September 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price per Bu. Sept. 1	
	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-1921	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From Aug. 1 Condition	From Sept. 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	Pennsylvania	87	83	68,287	69,212	61,315	62,062	67	98
Virginia	85	90	51,585	53,312	45,806	52,695	84	109
North Carolina	84	89	54,801	50,520	50,457	54,405	96	123
Georgia	84	72	68,034	52,620	49,416	50,828	84	122
Ohio	81	95	155,303	149,097	170,745	177,794	69	87
Indiana	80	92	181,607	176,305	192,713	201,473	59	83
Illinois	75	90	338,259	313,074	334,884	362,678	55	80
Michigan	78	84	55,919	60,716	62,213	60,190	68	91
Wisconsin	83	87	76,481	98,300	93,441	90,326	59	80
Minnesota	84	83	120,568	131,307	165,587	152,987	49	69
Iowa	83	89	416,419	455,535	412,909	422,241	49	75
Missouri	68	83	186,377	175,275	195,718	204,384	63	88
South Dakota	82	89	105,608	110,038	131,855	129,896	40	66
Nebraska	70	90	204,002	182,400	220,399	257,418	44	69
Kansas	50	65	91,129	98,391	126,641	126,905	49	77
Kentucky	80	89	94,542	88,060	90,356	95,168	85	103
Tennessee	81	84	89,033	75,440	71,575	78,589	85	107
Alabama	78	77	61,827	50,932	48,108	48,984	92	121
Mississippi	76	66	57,601	51,065	37,646	38,137	84	106
Texas	72	63	118,192	114,580	85,468	85,907	74	96
Oklahoma	58	41	54,990	57,600	50,688	39,491	59	94
U. S. Total	76.1	83.3	2,931,271	2,890,712	2,981,752	3,075,786	62.7	86.6

OATS

State	Condition September 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price per Bu. Sept. 1	
	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-1921	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From Aug. 1 Condition	From Sept. 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	New York	83	80	37,010	31,770	30,766	32,552	47	58
Pennsylvania	87	69	41,274	41,242	32,079	31,996	44	50
Ohio	79	80	60,907	39,744	53,510	55,078	40	44
Indiana	76	70	69,747	28,770	54,975	48,909	33	34
Illinois	78	83	171,843	110,010	148,917	146,394	30	33
Michigan	81	78	49,380	49,434	48,043	48,508	32	40
Wisconsin	85	81	92,015	101,558	92,135	93,574	29	39
Minnesota	81	87	118,369	142,746	139,861	146,623	22	29
Iowa	87	85	217,244	208,791	202,505	195,689	25	31
Missouri	73	72	50,189	17,872	35,261	32,382	38	39
North Dakota	70	67	49,103	78,804	56,257	57,950	18	25
South Dakota	82	88	68,663	74,400	80,784	81,861	19	27
Nebraska	79	88	78,938	56,106	86,345	86,977	26	31
Kansas	69	67	53,967	28,386	34,187	33,343	33	45
Texas	65	76	40,769	33,465	51,250	51,119	40	46
Oklahoma	66	55	39,547	30,000	24,030	22,522	36	43
Montana	67	81	12,806	19,200	22,877	23,051	26	43
U. S. Total	79.1	80.3	1,377,903	1,201,436	1,315,853	1,311,687	32.2	37.3

SPRING WHEAT

State	Condition September 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price per Bu. Sept. 1	
	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-1921	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From Aug. 1 Condition	From Sept. 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	Minnesota	72	70	41,511	25,345	18,481	20,513	93	97
North Dakota	65	49	77,088	123,234	65,024	62,352	81	87
South Dakota	70	60	36,954	38,188	25,226	26,546	75	81
Montana	66	75	17,948	39,881	47,152	44,764	86	92
Idaho	83	95	13,536	15,617	18,046	18,434	70	75
Washington	71	95	16,673	9,200	20,861	21,147	87	85
U. S. Total	69.5	65.1	244,943	275,887	224,990	220,841	-----	-----

^aIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^bPreliminary revision of 1922 estimate.

CROPS IN OTHER STATES—Continued

BARLEY

State	Condition September 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price per Bu. Sept. 1	
	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-1921	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From Aug. 1 Condition	From Sept. 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	Wisconsin	86	81	16,969	14,226	13,346	13,484	52	59
Minnesota	81	82	26,416	24,062	22,780	23,159	38	43
Iowa	86	85	8,322	4,260	4,241	4,208	44	49
North Dakota	68	62	21,818	25,704	23,600	22,783	33	37
South Dakota	80	76	26,454	21,896	24,026	22,800	30	37
Nebraska	76	87	5,844	4,356	9,379	9,586	38	42
Kansas	64	73	11,965	19,332	23,355	23,366	38	43
Colorado	83	92	4,379	3,534	5,526	5,609	50	50
California	84	91	31,714	36,864	36,293	34,346	56	63
U. S. Total	78.4	79.5	191,974	186,118	202,032	199,337	45.7	50.7

FLAXSEED

State	Condition September 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price per Bu. Sept. 1	
	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-1921	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From Aug. 1 Condition	From Sept. 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	Minnesota	82	85	2,791	3,200	5,163	5,318	184	209
North Dakota	70	73	3,961	5,462	9,046	9,259	191	203
South Dakota	79	87	1,426	1,834	3,339	3,147	187	200
Montana	58	83	1,096	889	1,167	1,312	208	296
U. S. Total	70.2	79.0	9,718	11,668	19,074	19,407	190.1	204.8

POTATOES (WHITE)

State	Condition September 1		Production Comparisons ^a		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Farm Price per Bu. Sept. 1	
	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	1923 P. Ct.	5-Year Average 1917-1921	1922 (Dec. Est.)	From Aug. 1 Condition	From Sept. 1 Condition	1922 Cents	1923 Cents
	Maine	82	90	25,379	21,600	26,045	27,454	65	100
New York	77	71	36,729	37,400	30,365	29,813	83	160
Pennsylvania	77	65	24,962	28,512	20,430	20,539	80	180
Ohio	69	81	10,645	11,214	10,745	11,533	122	141
Illinois	62	84	8,913	7,497	9,563	10,696	129	114
Michigan	73	78	30,979	37,842	29,297	30,013	80	136
Wisconsin	75	76	30,302	40,672	27,211	27,287	83	103
Minnesota	74	76	31,815	43,740	37,510	38,815	49	67
Iowa	70	80	8,295	8,460	7,298	7,618	93	101
North Dakota	74	77	7,334	17,820	12,621	12,764	58	68
South Dakota	77	85	6,667	8,580	8,730	8,657	69	70
Nebraska	72	80	9,039	11,076	9,346	9,912	76	95
Colorado	83	83	12,380	18,460	16,671	16,786	100	106
Idaho	87	88	7,796	15,910	12,081	11,733	80	80
Washington	80	86	8,276	9,425	8,458	8,467	83	70
California	84	94	11,367	10,260	7,921	8,121	128	132
U. S. Total	75.0	77.7	388,358	451,185	379,558	389,674	88.0	119.0

^aIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^bPreliminary revision of 1922 estimate.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on September 1 was 1.7 per cent below their ten-year average on that date, 0.9 per cent higher than on August 1, and 1.6 per cent above their final yields last year. The total acreage in cultivation this year is about 0.6 per cent less than last year.

Combined condition of all crops by states (100—average) and change during August:

Maine	106.5	+ 5.1	Ohio	108.5	+ 3.4	Texas	90.7	- 4.7
New Hampshire	92.9	0	Indiana	106.8	+ 2.0	Oklahoma	78.4	- 8.8
Vermont	102.7	- .8	Illinois	111.0	+ 5.6	Arkansas	86.0	- 4.7
Massachusetts	101.0	+ 2.4	Michigan	99.6	- 1.2	Montana	106.8	- 1.0
Rhode Island	102.4	- 2.2	Wisconsin	92.3	+ .9	Wyoming	96.1	+ 1.7
Connecticut	102.0	+ .6	Minnesota	97.3	+ 1.4	Colorado	99.1	- 1.1
New York	94.9	- 1.5	Iowa	102.7	+ 2.3	New Mexico	90.8	- 4.3
New Jersey	86.3	+ 4.1	Missouri	109.5	+ 3.8	Arizona	98.3	- 2.4
Pennsylvania	87.7	+ 1.8	North Dakota	80.9	- 2.0	Utah	104.0	+ .9
Delaware	102.3	+ 3.8	South Dakota	99.6	+ .7	Nevada	97.4	+ 1.6
Maryland	101.9	+ 5.3	Nebraska	105.0	+ 8.2	Idaho	107.9	+ .9
Virginia	99.5	+ 11.9	Kansas	82.9	- 1.8	Washington	115.1	0
West Virginia	100.1	+ 3.0	Kentucky	111.6	+ 4.7	Oregon	112.9	+ 1
N. Carolina	104.7	0	Tennessee	100.6	+ 5.7	California	105.7	- .6
S. Carolina	91.6	+ .2	Alabama	91.1	- 5.3	United States	98.3	+ .9
Georgia	74.8	+ .2	Mississippi	80.2	- 8.7			
Florida	100.2	- 2.3	Louisiana	90.9	- 4.9			

The condition of the various crops on September 1, or at harvest, (100—average, NOT NORMAL) and change during August was as follows:

Apricots	149.2	- 0.4	Melons*	105.3	-----	Sorgo sirup	94.8	+ .1
Peaches*	138.9	-----	Olives	104.5	+ 3.1	Clover seed	94.6	-----
Oranges	123.0	+ 1.0	Millet	104.2	+ .2	Cabbage	94.5	- 1.1
Plums*	114.0	-----	Tomatoes	103.9	+ 4.0	Peanuts	94.1	- 1.7
Apples	113.2	+ 1.9	Potatoes	103.6	+ 4.2	Buckwheat	94.0	+ 4.2
Almonds	113.0	+ 3.8	Figs	102.8	- .1	Spring wheat	93.7	- 1.8
Grapefruit	112.8	- 4.2	Sugar beets	102.2	- .3	Sugar cane La.	87.7	- 7.4
Flaxseed	112.5	+ 3.1	Oats	101.5	- .9	Grain sorghums	86.6	- 8.1
Tobacco	110.7	+ 5.1	Barley	101.4	- 1.1	Broom corn	85.6	- 16.0
Lemons	110.5	+ 2.6	Onions	100.0	+ 2.1	Cotton	85.2	- 7.6
Limes	109.6	- 3.9	Pears	99.1	- 3.6	Prunes*	79.8	-----
Corn	109.5	+ 4.6	Grapes	98.4	- 5.4	Average all	98.3	+ 0.9
Walnuts	106.8	+ 1.6	Rice	96.2	+ .1			
Beans	106.3	+ 1.5	Pasture	95.4	+ 1.5			
Hops	106.2	+ 13.3	Sweet potatoes	95.3	+ .2			

*PRODUCTION

The total production of important products compared with last year is estimated as follows: Corn 106.4%; Wheat 91.5%; Oats 109.2%; Barley 107.0%; Rye 67.9%; Buckwheat 90.0%; White potatoes 86.5%; Sweet potatoes 85.4%; Tobacco 117.1%; Flaxseed 165.8%; Rice 77.6%; Hay (all) 86.9%; Clover seed 68.9%; Sugar Beets 126.0%; Cotton 110.5%; Apples 94.5%; Peaches 80.1%; Pears 78.1%; Grain sorghums 112.1%; Broom corn 211.9%; Beans 125.2%; Peanuts 105.0%; Hops 62.8%; Sorgo for sirup 91.0%.

The acreage intended for clover seed is estimated at 31.9 per cent less than last year.

TREND OF FARM PRICES

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 0.4 per cent during August; in the past ten years

the price level decreased about 2.2 per cent during August. On September 1 the index figure of prices was about 22.1 per cent higher than a year ago, 25.5 per cent higher than two years ago, and 16.8 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years on September 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 0.2 per cent from July 15 to August 15; in the past ten years prices increased in like period 0.5 per cent. On August 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 9.3 per cent lower than a year ago, 10.1 per cent lower than two years ago, and 28.0 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years on August 15.

SEPTEMBER FORECASTS OF YIELD PER ACRE COMPARED WITH FINAL YIELDS

(Forecasts first made in 1912)

HARVESTED YIELD

Crop	Below Forecast			Above Forecast			Same as Forecast	All Years Combined			
	Years No.	Range P.Ct.	Average P.Ct.	Years No.	Range P.Ct.	Average P.Ct.		Years No.	Years No.	Below Forecast P.Ct.	Above Forecast P.Ct.
Corn	2	both 2	2.0	9	1-5	3.2	-----	11	-----	2.3	-----
Oats	2	1-2	1.5	7	1-10	4.9	2	11	-----	2.8	-----
Barley	6	1-5	2.5	4	2-8	4.8	1	11	-----	0.4	-----
Buckwheat	7	1-27	12.1	4	1-11	5.2	-----	11	5.8	-----	-----
White potatoes	3	5-11	8.0	7	3-13	6.3	1	11	-----	1.8	-----
Sweet potatoes	2	3-6	4.5	6	1-11	4.8	1	9	-----	2.2	-----
Tobacco	5	3-9	5.4	5	4-16	7.0	1	11	-----	0.7	-----
Flaxseed	5	7-19	13.0	6	1-8	4.5	-----	11	3.5	-----	-----
Rice	4	1-5	3.5	7	1-26	8.4	-----	11	-----	4.1	-----
Cotton	5	1-9	4.0	3	1-10	4.7	-----	8	0.8	-----	-----

The change between the September forecast and harvested yield in two-thirds of the above cases has been within 5%, four-fifths within 10%, nineteen-twentieths within 15%.

Changes from the forecast are greater downward than upward because of occasional near crop failures, while increases are likely to be moderate.

HONEY CROP SHORT

Reports from all sources agree that this year's honey crop will be the shortest that has been produced in years. Many of the largest producing states have had a very small yield. California, because of the failure of the orange and sage crops, will have a very few car loads to ship out this year. Texas may need to import honey to fill orders within the state. Colorado and Utah, usually very large producers of honey, will have less than half a crop this year. The same is true of Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Georgia, while southern Illinois reports the poorest crop in 40 years.

A few states in the upper clover belt will have unusually large crops, which will partly counteract the lighter yields reported elsewhere. Minnesota, upper Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Vermont all report very optimistically, and many bee keepers in these states will secure 150 to 200 pounds extracted honey per colony.

The fall honey flow is very poor in Iowa. Not many colonies of bees have stored or can store enough honey to carry them through the winter. Much feeding will be necessary to bring them through in good condition.

1922 COST OF PRODUCING CORN, WHEAT, AND OATS
Averages by Geographical Divisions

Crops and Geographical Divisions	Number of reports	Acres in the crop, per farm	Yield per acre (bushels)	Cost per Acre										Credit for by-product		Net Cost		Value of Product	
				Prepare and plant	Cultivate	Harvest	Market	Miscellaneous	Fertilizer and manure	Seed	Land rent	Miscellaneous costs	Total	Per bushel	Per acre	Per bushel	Per acre	Per bushel	Per acre
CORN																			
North Atlantic	256	8.6	52	\$8.40	\$4.62	\$7.17	\$2.88	\$0.88	\$15.80	\$0.79	\$0.39	\$2.84	\$49.77	\$6.08	\$13.09	\$0.88	\$44.37	\$0.85	\$0.85
South Atlantic	557	30.0	30	4.67	3.85	3.02	2.44	.82	5.31	.46	5.80	1.82	27.65	2.64	25.01	.83	27.13	.90	.90
East North Central	669	31.8	46	4.71	2.85	2.36	2.36	.50	4.76	.46	6.70	2.13	28.22	2.39	25.83	.56	30.11	.65	.65
West North Central	881	52.3	34	3.15	2.34	2.49	1.96	.31	1.64	.39	5.32	1.40	19.00	1.11	17.89	.53	19.42	.57	.57
South Central	881	34.4	26	3.51	3.50	2.34	1.80	.14	2.14	.40	5.24	1.36	20.52	1.14	19.38	.75	21.94	.84	.84
Western	119	21.4	30	4.20	2.07	2.87	3.58	.86	1.00	.48	4.99	2.13	22.18	2.04	20.14	.67	23.41	.78	.78
United States	3,363	25.6	35	\$4.25	\$3.16	\$3.05	\$2.30	\$.37	\$4.07	\$0.44	\$5.72	\$1.73	\$25.09	\$2.08	\$23.01	\$0.66	\$25.44	\$0.73	\$0.73
WHEAT																			
North Atlantic	168	13.1	21	\$6.79	---	\$5.91	\$1.98	.04	\$7.68	\$2.83	\$5.75	\$2.21	\$33.19	\$4.77	\$28.42	\$.37	\$25.62	\$.22	\$.22
South Atlantic	355	10.1	14	4.56	---	4.41	1.71	.10	4.69	2.10	5.21	1.76	24.54	2.09	22.45	1.69	18.22	1.30	1.30
East North Central	551	23.5	18	4.17	---	4.15	1.20	.10	3.25	2.14	6.28	1.61	23.09	2.01	21.08	1.17	19.70	1.00	1.00
West North Central	748	93.2	15	3.00	---	3.60	1.15	.10	5.66	1.51	4.52	1.44	15.97	.55	15.42	1.03	14.80	.85	.85
South Central	310	44.1	12	3.31	---	4.38	1.27	.19	1.75	1.51	4.99	1.46	18.36	1.13	17.23	1.44	14.89	1.20	1.20
Western	285	110.8	21	4.17	---	5.07	1.97	.73	1.77	1.55	7.15	2.42	23.83	.93	22.90	1.69	22.06	1.65	1.65
United States	2,417	57.3	16	\$3.94	---	\$4.27	\$1.49	\$.19	\$2.47	\$1.84	\$5.41	\$1.08	\$21.20	\$1.52	\$19.68	\$1.23	\$17.79	\$1.11	\$1.11
OATS																			
North Atlantic	260	11.0	38	\$6.58	---	\$6.92	\$1.91	\$.13	\$5.36	\$2.23	\$5.54	\$1.63	\$30.60	\$4.80	\$25.80	\$0.68	\$22.03	\$0.58	\$0.58
South Atlantic	326	13.0	26	3.90	---	4.15	1.75	.10	2.96	1.67	4.70	1.40	20.60	1.78	18.82	.72	18.31	.70	.70
East North Central	578	20.3	36	3.48	---	3.92	1.41	.10	1.33	1.33	6.16	2.22	19.30	2.22	17.08	.47	15.45	.43	.43
West North Central	835	35.7	33	2.56	---	3.75	1.37	.11	.88	1.09	4.75	1.35	15.36	.99	14.37	.44	12.06	.37	.37
South Central	388	17.2	24	2.94	---	4.21	1.49	.13	1.13	1.36	4.29	1.23	16.78	1.13	15.65	.65	14.29	.60	.60
Western	214	30.5	37	4.27	---	5.25	2.52	.73	.61	1.52	5.41	2.51	22.85	1.26	21.59	.58	22.60	.61	.61
United States	2,601	24.0	33	\$3.53	---	\$4.34	\$1.57	\$.16	\$1.54	\$1.40	\$5.12	\$1.53	\$19.19	\$1.79	\$17.40	\$0.53	\$15.75	\$0.48	\$0.48

†Threshing for wheat and oats is included under harvesting.

COST OF PRODUCING CORN, WHEAT, AND OATS, 1922.

In 1922 the average cost of producing corn on 3,363 farms in the United States was \$0.66 per bushel; the average cost of producing wheat on 2,417 farms was \$1.23 per bushel; and the average cost of producing oats on 2,601 farms was \$0.53 per bushel. The average sale value of the corn was \$2.43 per acre more than the cost of production, of the wheat \$1.89 per acre less, and of the oats \$1.65 per acre less. In the cost are included charges for the labor of the operator and of his family and for the use of the land, so that if the cost just equaled the price the farmer was paid for his time and for his investment. In the case of wheat and oats, therefore, either the farmer did not receive going wages or he did not receive for the use of his land a return equal to the cash rental reported.

This information was obtained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from farmers reporting for their own farms and from all over the United States. Approximately 28,000 questionnaires were sent out, 5,300 being returned. Many of the reports were not sufficiently complete to be included in arriving at the averages here shown. While the results are strictly applicable only to the farms reporting, yet undoubtedly they are suggestive of 1922 general conditions. The yields on these farms were, in general, slightly higher than the yields reported by the Division of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture; also the acreage per farm for each crop was greater than that given in the census for 1919. The indication is that the farmers were somewhat inclined to give costs on only the crops in which they specialized, which would result in there being a proportionately large number of reports on corn from the Corn Belt, on wheat from the Wheat Belt, and so on. This, in effect, would mean that the figures are influenced to a greater extent by commercial than by non-commercial areas.

Each farmer was asked to report on the 1922 crops for his own farm, giving in detail the various costs per acre, yield, value of by-product, value of product, and number of acres in each crop. In the results the relation of the different items of cost to the total cost compares closely with similar figures that have been obtained by detailed studies for other years in various sections. Also, the items of cost shown in the accompanying table have been compared with other cost data wherever available, and it is believed that they are indicative of and close to the average of the production costs incurred by farmers throughout the country in 1922.

Corn

The average cost of producing an acre of corn was \$25.09; from this a credit for stover of \$2.08 was deducted, leaving a net average cost of \$23.01 per acre and \$0.66 per bushel for a 35-bushel yield. The work of preparing the seed bed, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing amounted to 52 per cent of the average total cost; fertilizer and manure made up 16 per cent; seed, 2 per cent; land rent, 23 per cent; and such miscellaneous items as twine, wear and tear on machinery and storage buildings, crop insurance, etc., 7 per cent.

The average value of the corn sold was \$0.73 per bushel, leaving a margin of \$0.07 per bushel, or \$2.43 per acre, after charging for all expenses, including unpaid labor and use of land.

Wheat

The cost of producing wheat was reported by 2,417 farmers. The reports showed a gross average cost of \$21.20 per acre and a net average acre cost of \$19.68. With an average yield of 16 bushels per acre, the cost per bushel was \$1.23. Man and horse labor, which included preparation of the seed bed, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing, was 46 per cent of the average total cost; land rent, the next largest item of cost, was 25 per cent; the remaining items, fertilizer and manure, seed, and miscellaneous costs, were 12, 9 and 8 per cent, respectively.

The average sale value reported was \$1.11 per bushel. Sold at this price, there would be a loss of 12 cents per bushel, or \$1.89 per acre. It is well to keep in mind that this did not represent an actual cash loss, since a large percentage of the total cost of production did not involve a cash outlay.

Oats

A summary on the 2,601 reports on the cost of producing oats showed an average gross cost of \$19.19 per acre, and an average net cost of \$17.40 per acre. The yield per acre was 33 bushels, and the cost per bushel, \$0.53. Fifty per cent of the cost was for man and horse labor, which included seed bed preparation, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing; 8 per cent was for fertilizer and manure, 7 per cent for seed, 27 per cent for land rent, and 8 per cent for miscellaneous costs.

An average sale value of \$0.48 per bushel was reported; this is \$0.05 per bushel, or \$1.65 per acre, less than the average cost of production. This price would cover all expenses except use of land, and then leave enough margin to pay 4 per cent on the investment in land.

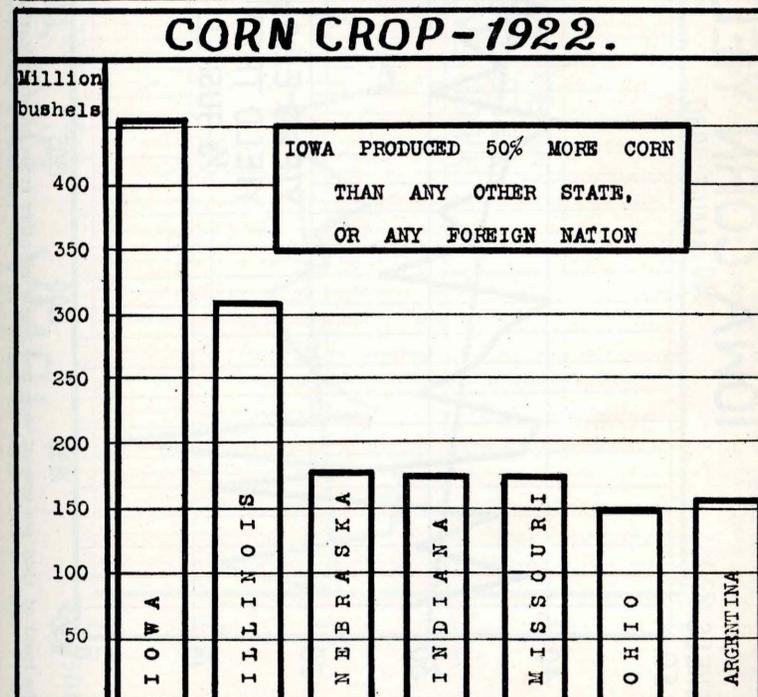
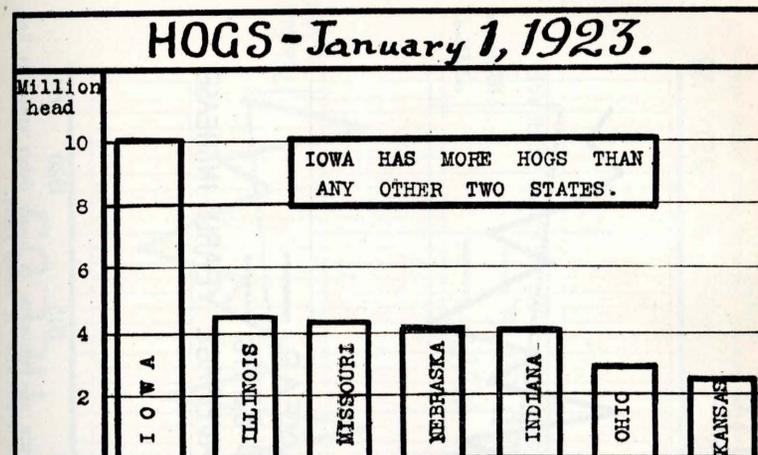
CLOVER SEED IS GOING TO BE SCARCE

Reports from shippers at 299 stations in the principal producing sections indicated shipments of the 1922 crop of red clover seed aggregating 17,560,000 lbs., and estimated prospective 1923-crop shipments from the same stations at 5,687,000 lbs., which is about one-third of last year's crop. There has been a large decrease in acreage and production of medium red clover in every important clover producing state, except Idaho. Steps should be taken at once to economically distribute the small supply available. Good clover seed is nearly as essential to the Iowa farmer as good seed corn. The farmer who delays buying his red clover seed till March will almost certainly be obliged to take imported seed of inferior quality. Seed imported from Chili usually contains seed of a noxious specie of dodder. Italian and French grown seed produces plants that lack hardiness. Russian red clover seed is desirable when obtainable.

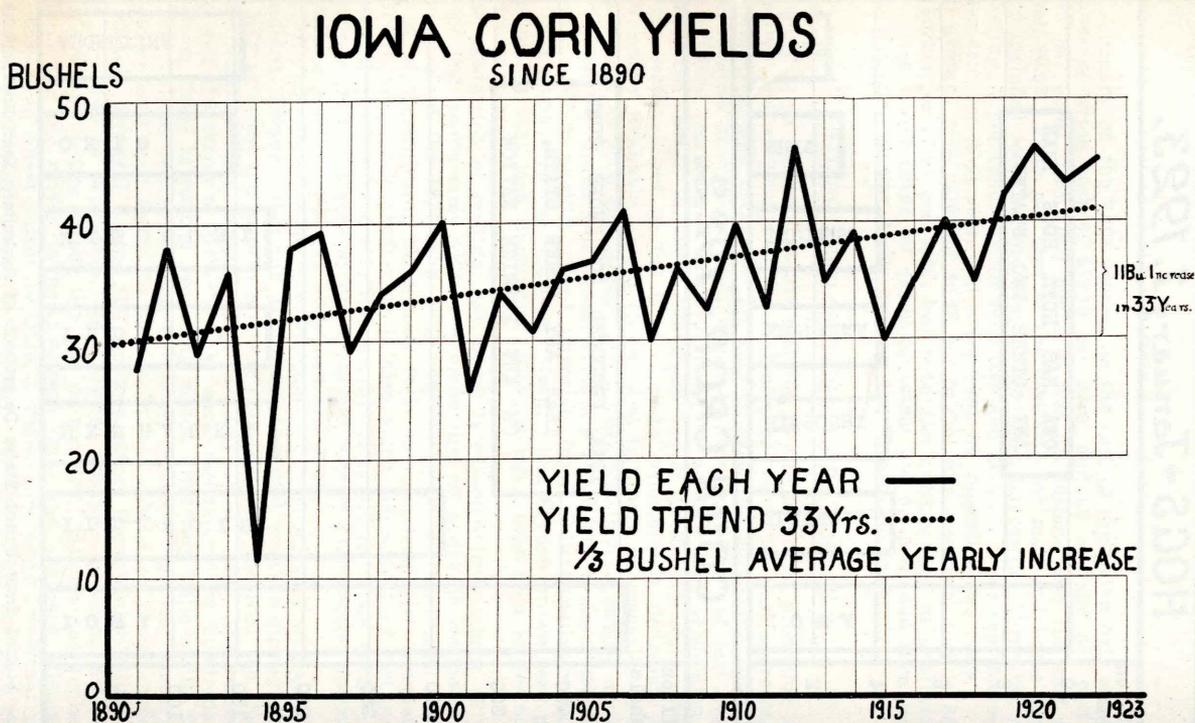
The production of medium red clover is expected to be about 45 per cent of last year's crop while the production of alsike is estimated at 70 per cent of the 1922 crop, is announced today by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics from investigation just completed. Mammoth red clover production is also much below that of last year. In general, yields per acre in the several states did not show such large reductions from last year as did acreages. Almost every state, however, indicates a smaller yield per acre than last year.

Red Clover—The decline in production in red clover seed was greatest in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. Dry cold weather during April and May retarded the growth of the plants that had survived the rigors of the winter. Then drought after the hay (first) crop was removed completed the series of setbacks that were encountered by hundreds of red clover fields in central producing states. But very little of the first crop of medium red clover was harvested for seed. On the whole the red clover seed crop seems to have been less subject to insect damage than usual. Drought during the summer rather than winter-killing reduced the crop in Wisconsin. In scattered districts of Iowa, Missouri, and elsewhere it was either too wet or too dry. Alfalfa has replaced much of the red clover in northwestern Ohio and southern Michigan. The acreage of sweet clover in Ohio, Illinois, and lesser important red-clover seed-producing states was increased greatly during the spring.

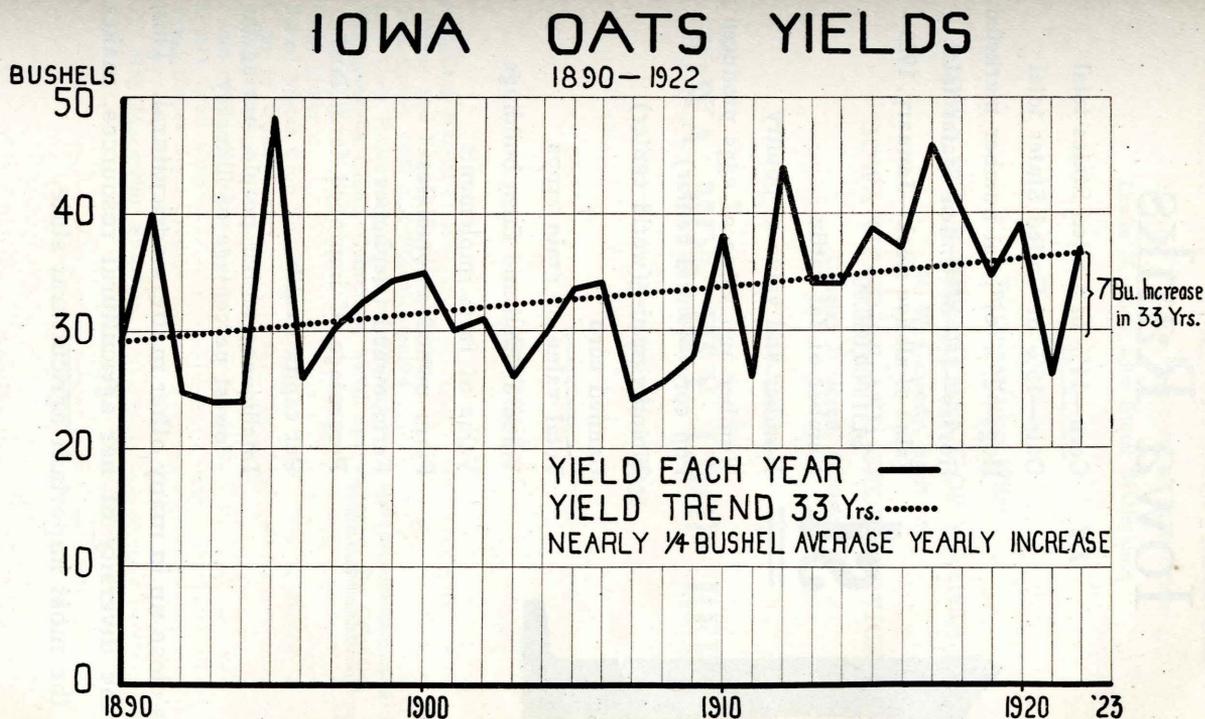
Alsike Clover—Alsike clover has suffered a 30 per cent decrease in production from the same causes as red clover.



(Data obtained from United States Department of Agriculture Year Book, 1922.)



The trend of yield per acre of corn and nearly all other crops in Iowa is steadily upward while in many other states it has reached its maximum and started downward. In a few states the trend has been downward for many years.



The trend of yield per acre of oats and nearly all other crops in Iowa is steadily upward while in many other states it has reached its maximum and started downward. Iowa could practically double its food production.

Iowa Ranks

1
st

in Corn—14% of United States total
Oats—15% of United States total
Hogs—25% of total number marketed
Horses—7% of United States total
Value of all live stock—January, 1923—
\$431,000,000.00
Number of fat cattle
Number and value of poultry
Number and value of eggs produced
Pop corn—(world center)
Timothy seed—(world center)
Canned corn
Total value of grain crops
Value of land and farm buildings
Value of farm implements
Farm owned automobiles
Farm owned telephones
Percentage of improved farm lands
Per capita wealth
Intelligence of her people, having the
lowest percentage of illiteracy

and is close up in many other matters agricultural. This, with the diversity of her agricultural resources, makes Iowa the most important agricultural state.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charles F. Sarle, Agricultural Statistician
Leslie M. Carl, Live Stock Statistician

In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. W. Cassidy, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 1923

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IOWA CROP REPORT, OCTOBER 1, 1923.

Corn.—The Iowa corn crop, with a condition of 90% of normal on October 1, 1923, is six points better than the ten-year average condition of 84%, according to reports received from correspondents of the State and Federal Crop Reporting Service. This condition of 90% forecasts a yield of 41 bushels per acre and a state production for this year of 426,986,000 bushels. This is 5,000,000 bushels above the September 1 estimate of 422,241,000 bushels and about 39,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Our correspondents report that 74% of the corn crop was safe from killing frost on October 1, as compared with 94% at the same time last year. Our correspondents on September 1 estimated that 75% of the corn crop would be safe by September 30th.

The United States October 1 condition of corn of 82%, as compared with a ten-year average condition of 76.8%, forecasts a production of 3,021,454,000 bushels for 1923, as compared with 2,891,000,000 bushels in 1922 and the September 1 estimate of 3,075,786,000 bushels for this year.

Iowa spring wheat, with a reported yield of 14 bushels per acre, indicates a state production of 756,000 bushels, as compared with 814,000 bushels in 1922. Quality 78%.

Oats.—Iowa oats, with a reported yield of 36 bushels per acre, indicates a state production of 195,012,000 bushels. This is a slight decrease from September 1 estimate, which was 195,689,000 bushels and less than last year's production of 218,000,000 bushels. Quality of oats, 90%. The state ten-year average yield of oats is 37 bushels per acre.

Barley, with a yield of 28 bushels per acre, indicates a state production of 4,200,000 bushels, as compared with a production of 4,604,000 bushels in 1922. Quality 87%.

Tame hay, with a reported yield of 1.27 tons per acre, indicates a state production of 4,223,000 tons, as compared with 4,701,000 tons produced in 1922.

Wild hay, with a yield of 1.20 tons per acre, indicates a total production of 518,000 tons, as compared with 487,000 tons last year.

The yield of *clover hay* is reported as 1.44 tons per acre, *alfalfa hay* 3.00 tons per acre, indicating a state yield of 708,000 tons. The condition of *clover seed* on October 1 is reported as 74% of normal, *pasture* 96%, *grain sorghum* 95%, *soy beans* 91%, *sorghum cane* for syrup 90%, *buckwheat* 83%, *flaxseed* 86%.

The condition of apples, on October 1 of 70% indicate a state production of 3,500,000 bushels, as compared with 3,788,000 bushels a year ago. The commercial apple crop is estimated at 117,000 barrels, as compared with 126,000 barrels a year ago. The United States apple crop is estimated at 190,727,000 bushels, or with 33,104,000 barrels as the commercial crop.

The reported Iowa production of white potatoes on October 1 is 78%, sweet potatoes 88%, pears 79%, sugar beets 87%. The state yield for onions is reported as 160 bushels per acre, and for cabbage 6 tons per acre.

STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE SITUATION

The recent Corn Belt demand for the meaty type of feeding steers, with high quality, has shown an active expansion. During the months of July, August and September the shipments into seven principal Corn Belt States from twelve markets, ranged from a decrease of 18 per cent under last year's shipments, for the same period, into Iowa and Nebraska, to as high as a 72 per cent increase in Indiana. The average increase for the entire Corn Belt States is probably not over one per cent. Shipments of cattle and calves during August were not only the heaviest of the year but exceeded by a rather wide margin those of any August in the history of the Country. Compared with the five-year August average the increase in movements back to the Country amounted to 23 per cent.

IOWA CROPS, 1922 AND 1923, COMPARED

Crop	Assessor's Report, 1922			Preliminary Estimates, September 1, 1923			Preliminary Estimates, October 1, 1923				
	Acres	Average yield per acre		Acres (Estimated)	Total production	Per cent Condition	Reported yield per acre	Indicated total production	Per cent Condition	Reported yield per acre	Indicated total production
		1922	10 years 1913-22									1923	10-year average	1923	10-year average
Corn	10,364,163	45.0 bu.	38.9 bu.	10,427,000	465,915,401	89	40.5 bu.	422,241,000	90	41.0 bu.	426,986,000
Oats	5,874,172	37.1 bu.	36.7 bu.	10,427,000	217,840,669	85	36.4 bu.	195,689,000	90	36.0 bu.	195,012,000
Winter wheat	673,803	23.3 bu.	20.1 bu.	5,417,000	15,620,921	74	19.0 bu.	13,946,000	78	19.0 bu.	13,946,000
Spring wheat	56,834	14.3 bu.	14.0 bu.	54,000	814,436	77	14.0 bu.	756,000	78	14.0 bu.	756,000
Barley	161,000	28.6 bu.	28.2 bu.	150,000	4,603,591	85	28.0 bu.	4,200,000	87	28.0 bu.	4,200,000
Rye	55,310	19.7 bu.	18.4 bu.	60,000	1,088,436	80	17.0 bu.	1,020,000	78	17.0 bu.	1,020,000
Hay (tame)	3,150,095	1.49 tons	1.49 tons	3,325,000	4,700,973	85	1.27 tons	4,223,000	86	1.27 tons	4,223,000
Hay (wild)	425,348	1.14 tons	1.26 tons	432,000	486,750	85	1.16 tons	490,000	86	1.20 tons	518,000
Alfalfa	191,551	2.61 tons	3.28 tons	236,000	500,083	94	3.28 tons	8,132,000	78	3.00 tons	708,000
Potatoes	69,443	104.9 bu.	75.7 bu.	95,000	7,286,840	80	85.6 bu.	8,132,000	67	87.4 bu.	8,290,000
Timothy seed	263,248	4.79 bu.	4.30 bu.	237,000	1,104,172	85	4.0 bu.	948,000	74	4.0 bu.	948,000
Clover seed	117,917	1.09 bu.	1.18 bu.	88,000	198,431	86	1.67 bu.	147,000	86	1.55 bu.	137,000
Flax seed	5,733	10.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	8,000	59,705	86	10.1 bu.	81,000	86	10.9 bu.	79,000
Pop corn	9,798	1,772 lbs.	1,863 lbs.	19,000	17,365,825	94	1,850 lbs.	35,150,000	91	1,850 lbs.	35,150,000
Soy beans	48,182	---	---	155,000	---	86	---	---	---	---	---
Pastures	10,079,519	---	---	10,080,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Includes alfalfa.

†Indicated yield.

IOWA CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1923
Condition, Quality and Yield Per Acre

Districts and Counties	Corn			Spring wheat, quality	All wheat, crop marketed by Oct. 1	Oats, quality	Barley, quality	Buckheat, condition at harvest	White potatoes (Irish) condition	Sweet potatoes, (yams), condition	Flaxseed, condition at harvest	Clover seed, condition at harvest	Soy beans, condition	Clover hay, average yield per acre	Alfalfa hay, average yield per acre	Pasture, condition	
	Condition		Safe from killing frost on Oct. 1														
	As to advancement and quality	As to normal yield per acre															
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Tons	Per Cent	
Northwest—																	
Buena Vista.....	87	96	86	94	36	90	94		86	88		50	93	1.8	3.3	100	
Cherokee.....	83	97	85			92	86		83		85	92	98	2.3	3.3	101	
Clay.....	84	89	81		95	95	95	75	74		90	82	92	1.5	2.8	92	
Dickinson.....	94	100	92	56	31	97	79		88		85		98	1.7	2.6	99	
Emmet.....	81	83	84	86	6	101	92		73		87	82	88	0.9	2.8	94	
Lyon.....	95	101	92			93	87		81			89	90	1.6	2.8	97	
O'Brien.....	83	96	86	66	51	95	90	72	79	98		89	94	1.9	3.7	97	
Osceola.....	83	86	89		1	94	90		64		90	86	98	1.8	3.0	89	
Palo Alto.....	83	83	80	84	39	95	89	89	62		76	82	88	1.4	3.2	85	
Plymouth.....	92	102	90	65	40	88	84		78			68	94	1.7	2.8	103	
Pocahontas.....	78	87	72	86		94	99		77			60	94	1.8	3.5	95	
Sioux.....	90	97	85	53	55	93	79		75			75	88	1.9	2.9	90	
For District.....	86	93	85	66	53	94	87	78	77	93	82	82	92	1.43	3.04	94	

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

North Central—																	
Butler.....	71	93	62			89	90		75					78	1.2		99
Cerro Gordo.....	77	82	86	86	21	99	92		73					80	1.0	4.0	99
Floyd.....	71	81	64		31	97	95	94	68	98	98	77	89	1.1	3.0	83	
Franklin.....	76	75	80	76	66	98	91	82	74		88	92	82	1.2	2.7	102	
Hancock.....	69	71	82	76	41	92	83		68		80	65	73	0.8	2.7	88	
Humboldt.....	77	78	67		81	98	94		67	98		72	89	1.5	2.7	99	
Kossuth.....	70	74	75	96	1	97	91	87	58		80	61	85	1.2	2.8	95	
Mitchell.....	76	87	62	86	61	91	89	88	59		95	69	89	1.5	1.2	87	
Winnebago.....	74	61	77	91	43	103	101	95	58		86	60	93	0.8	2.2	85	
Worth.....	65	70	54	76	26	96	90	72	64		91	90	73	1.0	2.6	96	
Wright.....	74	88	79	80	52	95	92	72	67			83	90	1.4	2.6	98	
For District.....	73	79	71	81	45	96	92	86	65	98	88	72	84	1.22	2.66	94	
Northeast—																	
Allamakee.....	74	82	82	71	60	88	80		54					73	1.7	4.0	80
Black Hawk.....	80	84	62	78	81	97	89		83	93		65	90	1.8	2.5	107	
Bremer.....	88	94	79		11	96	97		71			83	93	1.7		87	
Buchanan.....	81	95	72			97	79		71	68		90	98	1.3		103	
Chickasaw.....	71	84	69	73	51	90	92	72	71			75	64	1.2		97	
Clayton.....	77	86	65	84	33	94	92		69			83	85	1.2	1.2	93	
Delaware.....	77	94	65	80	64	96	89	80	72	88		64	93	1.3	2.6	96	
Dubuque.....	77	91	70	73	47	91	84	62	80			81	85	1.6	3.1	85	
Fayette.....	83	96	79	82		99	96	88	66		72	72	88	1.7		99	
Howard.....	74	96	56		51	93	86	72	62		87	80	98	1.4	3.0	92	
Winneshek.....	75	81	59	91	96	97	95		65		95	95	68	0.9	4.0	73	
For District.....	78	89	69	76	55	95	90	77	69	83	85	75	86	1.46	2.97	92	
West Central																	
Audubon.....	84	92	76	84	41	81	78		79			75		1.5	3.5	101	
Calhoun.....	83	97	76			94	97		90				98	1.8	3.0	105	
Carroll.....	77	96	61	72	28	80	86		80			80	93	1.8	3.8	100	
Crawford.....	84	102	74	64	55	72	67		82	88		59	88	1.9	3.5	106	
Greene.....	84	97	74	78	49	83	82		94			79	98	1.8	2.4	102	
Guthrie.....	82	86	75	70	60	78	84		80	98		61	89	1.5	3.2	98	
Harrison.....	83	95	74	65	64	72	69		66	93			88	1.7	3.4	98	
Ida.....	86	99	80	63	53	84	80		80			73	93	2.0	3.4	102	
Monona.....	86	87	77	49	47	63	61		79	98		85	108	1.8	2.7	101	
Sac.....	86	95	84		76	79	80		76	80		63	89	1.7	3.0	103	
Shelby.....	87	97	77		63	84	86		97	108		85	98	1.4	2.8	104	
Woodbury.....	82	94	84	70	63	84	84		78				98	1.4	3.2	102	
For District.....	84	94	75	68	54	78	78	87	80	92		72	92	1.70	3.18	102	

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE

IOWA CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1923—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn			Spring wheat, quality	All wheat, crop marketed by Oct. 1	Oats, quality	Barley, quality	Buckwheat, condition at harvest	White potatoes (Irish) condition	Sweet potatoes, (yams), condition	Flaxseed, condition at harvest	Clover seed, condition at harvest	Soy beans, condition	Clover hay, average yield per acre	Alfalfa hay, average yield per acre	Pasture, condition	
	Condition		Safe from killing frost on Oct. 1														
	As to advancement and quality	As to normal yield per acre															
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Tons	Per Cent	
Central—																	
Boone	85	96	80	87	96	96	94	97	86			94	93	1.8	3.2	98	
Dallas	78	89	62	88	60	95			87			90	97	1.9	3.4	101	
Grundy	68	76	50	91	58	91	89	97	72			92	98	1.8	2.2	100	
Hamilton	76	85	64	84	59	94	90		73			85	86	1.3	2.6	96	
Hardin	72	87	69			98	99		63			90	86	1.4	3.2	97	
Jasper	82	91	74	80	50	89	95		79	87		74	97	1.8	2.9	97	
Marshall	79	93	75	86	66	92	91	87	74	86		85	83	1.7	2.8	95	
Polk	78	93	78	81	63	90	94		73	87		68	98	1.7	3.2	99	
Poweshiek	86	100	86	88	54	91	67		91	83		83	91	1.5	3.0	98	
Story	82	91	77	96	89	95	94		74			52	91	1.6	3.6	99	
Tama	74	91	68	86	48	95	91	97	73	98		82	98	1.7	2.0	99	
Webster	85	94	69	96	86	96	94		87	88		82	98	1.6	3.3	102	
For District	79	91	72	86	59	93	89	95	77	87		82	93	1.65	3.51	99	
East Central—																	
Benton	80	90	67	85	59	94	92		80	83		68	88	1.5	2.6	97	
Cedar	80	86	72	72	52	94	92	57	79	98			84	1.2	3.6	88	
Clinton	72	90	74	90	41	92	90	87	78			72	96	1.2	3.8	85	
Iowa	78	88	68	77	62	88	88		75			83	72	1.6		98	
Jackson	66	88	78	76	46	92	85		81	78		83	90	1.2	3.4	102	
Johnson	78	97	69	86	60	95	95	87	86	93		80	97	1.5	3.4	101	
Jones	68	91	67	96		97	86	87	78				86	1.4		99	
Linn	78	90	75	89	39	95	91	77	81	93		79	96	1.5		102	
Muscatine	80	92	78	88	37	96	90	82	65	88		58	96	1.4	3.5	87	
Scott	80	96	74	86	31	97	91		62			86	91	1.5	3.0	96	
For District	76	91	71	83	49	94	90	80	77	90		71	90	1.42	3.39	96	
Southwest—																	
Adair	70	87	71	74	67	76	74		76	84		61	91	1.3	3.1	103	
Adams	87	93	78	96	52	86	81		87	93		83	93	1.7	3.1	102	
Cass	79	87	69	78	33	89	87		89	78		78	96	1.7	3.2	105	
Fremont	76	88	69		65	88			93	106		95	98	1.6	2.6	102	
Mills	82	84	82	86	77	89	89		86			60		1.8	3.6	94	
Montgomery	81	82	72	84	47	88	91		83	83		80	88	1.7	2.9	96	
Page	82	91	77	81	57	93	99		90	85		60	88	1.5	3.1	97	
Pottawattamie	89	94	80	84	57	75	83		85	93		75	96	1.6	3.2	102	
Taylor	85	85	68		51	75	79		78			70	88	1.9	2.0	97	
For District	81	88	74	81	55	84	84		85	88		73	92	1.65	3.01	100	
South Central—																	
Appanoose	87	97	74	71	77	81	89		86	92		50	90	1.5	2.8	93	
Clarke	79	85	61	74	57	89	57		89	98		68	80	1.3	1.2	90	
Decatur	89	98	79	91	83	94	99	97	88	94		89	95	1.5	2.4	100	
Lucas	82	91	69		74	89			89	93		80	95	1.4	3.0	95	
Madison	79	81	66	85	70	84	75		78			74	94	1.8	2.7	99	
Marion	77	89	65	85	68	88	90		75	86		76	92	1.6	3.3	94	
Monroe	84	98	81	91	61	84			70	78		48	98	1.2	3.5	85	
Ringgold	80	89	64	76	50	74	89	92	86	85		72	96	1.5	2.0	100	
Union	80	84	84	76	62	87	95	85	81	73		68	93	1.4	3.1	105	
Warren	74	86	64	83	75	78	91		72	78		68	85	1.6	3.1	96	
Wayne	88	100	81	64	69	90		97	81			66	94	1.6	1.9	95	
For District	82	91	72	81	68	86	83	93	82	86		72	93	1.51	2.70	96	
Southeast—																	
Davis	85	98	81		52	89	89		89	91		47	89	1.3	2.8	100	
Des Moines	80	92	68	81	71	96	93	92	90	98		65	90	1.2	2.6	69	
Henry	82	94	75	91	67	100	99	97	88	98		78	83	1.4	3.5	83	
Jefferson	95	91	72	86	32	95	94		85			58	91	1.4	2.6	87	
Keokuk	78	95	78	76	29	91	87	77	92	98		65	96	1.2	2.0	106	
Lee	92	98	92		32	95	94		87	87		63	98	1.4	2.6	73	
Louisa	80	85	79		69	96	97	97	85	88		81	88	1.7	3.5	91	
Mahaska	82	92	67	83	43	88			83	83		78	98	1.5	3.3	95	
Van Buren	92	93	88		59	95			86	92		73	88	1.3	1.4	80	
Wapello	81	91	75	96	64	92	89		86	83		53	91	1.4	3.0	93	
Washington	73	79	69	76	47	99	94		82	86		82	93	1.7	4.1	97	
For District	83	92	78	74	51	94	93	91	86	90		68	92	1.45	2.74	89	
For State	80	90	74	78	56	90	87	83	78	88	86	74	91	1.44	3.00	96	

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1923
Condition, Yield and Acreage

Districts and Counties	Tomatoes		Cabbages			Onions			Apples, condition	Grapes, condition at harvest	Pears, condition	Sorghum cane for syrup, condition	Sugar beets for sugar, condition
	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage	Average yield per acre	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage	Average yield per acre	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage					
Northwest—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Buena Vista	87	99	96	95	112	100	100	71	88	95	95		
Cherokee	97	100	100	100	100	100	69	98	95	95			
Clay	89	100	100	100	100	100	75	81	92	95			
Dickinson	95	100	100	100	100	100	102	82	88	89			
Emmet	85	99	11.3	100	100	100	100	79	90	90			
Lyon	93	90	4.3	100	100	237	88	100	77	98	90		
O'Brien	100	100	3.3	80	100	112	82	100	79	73			
Oseola	92	87	3.3	80	100	112	82	100	79	73			
Palo Alto	95	95	94	94	94	94	94	76	85	82	81		
Plymouth	83	95	100	100	100	100	100	66	88	88			
Pocahontas	80	90	100	100	100	100	100	86	98	88			
Sioux	83	75	100	100	100	90	90	74	82	82			
For District	90	95	6.34	95	99	174	94	90	76	89	95	88	86
North Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Butler	68	100	93	93	93	100	75	82	75	90	95		
Cerro Gordo	75	95	7.3	70	92	84	85	85	87	64	96	94	
Floyd	85	90	100	100	100	100	100	80	99	99	60	88	
Franklin	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	99	99	60	88	
Hancock	90	100	7.3	75	85	88	90	82	100	100	90	90	
Humboldt	79	100	13.3	95	65	462	88	90	82	100	100	90	
Kossuth	90	100	69	100	100	75	90	79	84	89	74	74	
Mitchell	78	90	92	90	92	90	90	76	100	80	80	90	
Winneshago	95	98	92	90	92	90	90	74	90	90	90	99	
Worth	95	98	92	90	92	90	90	74	90	90	90	99	
Wright	95	98	92	90	92	90	90	74	90	90	90	99	
For District	86	97	9.34	83	92	210	88	91	81	85	86	89	
Northeast—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Allamakee	63	100	3.3	61	41	75	100	71	93	82	82		
Black Hawk	96	100	97	100	100	100	100	84	98	95	87		
Bremer	80	100	100	100	100	100	100	85	95	89	89		
Buchanan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	86	97	100	100		
Chickasha	60	98	75	100	102	90	85	86	87	87	87		
Clayton	76	98	92	90	162	83	83	70	95	85	85		
Delaware	100	100	4.8	92	90	212	103	88	99	88	90		
Dubuque	100	100	50	92	92	80	50	75	90	75	95		
Fayette	90	80	92	90	92	90	90	89	83	88	78		
Howard	90	80	92	90	92	90	90	89	83	88	75		
Winneshiek	90	80	92	90	92	90	90	89	83	88	75		
For District	83	98	4.34	81	76	156	89	85	82	93	88	90	
West Central	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Audubon	108	100	125	100	100	100	100	46	84	92	92		
Calhoun	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	85	97	92	92		
Carroll	90	90	100	95	95	95	95	38	86	86	86		
Crawford	88	88	212	100	100	70	79	85	92	92	92		
Greene	72	98	212	100	100	73	97	95	92	92	92		
Guthrie	85	90	212	100	100	70	79	85	92	92	92		
Harrison	78	100	212	70	95	66	87	95	100	100	100		
Ida	96	95	59	75	59	59	75	59	75	59	75		
Monona	82	100	51	82	51	51	82	51	82	51	82		
Sac	82	100	5.3	100	100	100	100	47	84	95	100		
Shelby	80	98	90	100	100	100	100	73	85	95	100		
Woodbury	94	100	55	73	55	55	73	55	73	55	73		
For District	86	96	5.34	103	99	212	94	98	61	84	94	96	

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1923—Continued

Districts and Counties	Tomatoes		Cabbages			Onions			Apples, condition	Grapes, condition at harvest	Pears, condition	Sorghum cane for syrup, condition	Sugar beets for sugar, condition
	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage	Average yield per acre	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage	Average yield per acre	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage					
Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Boone	92	100	85	90	65	95	91	94	95	91	94		
Dallas	100	100	212	100	100	64	88	57	95	95	95		
Grundy	91	100	83	92	27	105	105	105	105	105	105		
Hamilton	90	95	95	90	73	91	60	92	88	88	88		
Hardin	70	90	65	90	58	58	50	58	58	58	50		
Jasper	77	95	100	100	87	100	100	56	93	70	100		
Marshall	88	92	2.8	100	100	137	100	100	64	86	68	100	
Polk	85	110	100	100	137	100	100	69	89	73	100		
Poweshiek	100	100	152	100	100	63	88	93	88	93	93		
Story	105	100	110	100	100	78	86	70	100	100	100		
Tama	100	100	100	100	100	76	91	100	76	91	100		
Webster	81	100	95	102	137	87	100	74	97	95	95	100	
For District	91	99	2.84	99	99	128	89	99	70	90	63	94	75
East Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Benton	97	100	4.3	97	100	95	100	74	91	75	87		
Cedar	76	88	80	80	50	59	80	61	90	90	90		
Clinton	110	100	5.3	100	100	312	90	100	55	84	67	94	
Iowa	88	90	10.3	88	95	137	84	93	68	88	83	75	
Jackson	100	100	4.3	90	100	75	100	64	68	54	94		
Johnson	100	100	6.3	95	98	98	95	79	92	71	92		
Jones	100	100	62	100	80	85	92	70	92	70	70		
Linn	95	100	6.3	90	95	79	91	86	77	77	77		
Muscatine	94	100	8.3	92	92	61	72	76	90	90	90		
Scott	100	98	73	92	86	73	92	86	73	92	86		
For District	92	96	6.94	92	96	157	91	91	70	88	73	87	
Southwest—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Adair	83	90	3.3	92	95	162	98	88	59	91	62	93	
Adams	85	100	3.3	90	100	57	90	100	62	90	65	93	
Cass	85	102	100	100	412	100	100	51	89	41	90		
Fremont	105	105	55	98	64	90	90	55	98	64	90		
Mills	100	100	45	88	45	45	88	45	88	45	88		
Montgomery	76	95	4.3	80	40	122	85	95	47	87	47	88	
Page	90	88	100	100	51	93	77	98	98	98	98		
Pottawattamie	89	94	95	100	212	100	100	24	91	95	100		
Taylor	88	95	7.3	90	90	112	95	39	86	61	85		
For District	87	96	4.54	93	90	165	93	96	49	90	62	89	
South Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Appanoose	94	90	2.8	98	80	65	92	87	95	95	95		
Clarke	80	90	57	96	87	95	96	87	95	95	95		
Decatur	98	99	3.8	95	100	92	100	59	86	65	95		
Lincoln	90	95	81	91	94	84	94	84	94	84	94		
Madison	88	93	59	89	82	95	89	82	95	82	95		
Marion	89	93	112	95	100	75	92	82	82	82	82		
Monroe	95	98	90	95	74	93	86	82	82	82	82		
Ringgold	98	100	95	100	112	100	95	46	90	75	97		
Union	81	88	80	85	46	79	65	93	93	93	93		
Warren	85	88	4.3	95	78	187	80	105	69	84	75	98	
Wayne	100	100	262	100	66	86	82	94	94				

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1923—Continued

	Tomatoes		Cabbages		Onion		Apples, condition	Grapes, condition at harvest	Pears, condition	Sorghum cane for syrup, condition	Sugar beets for sugar, condition
	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage	Average yield per acre	Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage	Average yield per acre						Per cent of normal yield per acre	Per cent of usual acreage
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 57 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Southeast—											
Davis	76	100		80	95		92	100	79	95	88
Des Moines	107	100							71	97	85
Henry	100	100		100	100		100	100	74	95	100
Jefferson	99	100							76	94	92
Keokuk	100	95							88	95	96
Lee	93	100		70	75		85	100	75	96	89
Louisa	97	100		100	100		100	100	73	97	90
Mahaska	97	103							81	102	72
Van Buren	98	60							82	98	92
Wapello	90	96		100	100		100	100	87	94	91
Washington	86	97		85	95				75	90	89
For District	93	98		86	93		95	100	78	96	89
For State	90	97	6.0	91	92	160	92	95	70	89	79

FARM LABOR

Average Wages Paid Hired Farm Labor; Supply and Demand, October 1, 1923

District	By the Month		By the Day*		Supply	Demand†	Supply expressed in per cent of demand
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board			
Northwest	\$ 49.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.75	85	95	90
North Central	46.00	61.00	2.75	3.75	88	95	93
Northeast	48.00	60.00	2.55	3.20	87	93	94
West Central	46.00	59.00	2.75	3.50	88	96	93
Central	45.00	58.00	2.75	3.50	84	96	83
East Central	47.00	58.00	2.40	3.55	80	94	95
Southwest	45.00	56.00	2.48	3.10	87	94	93
South Central	38.00	50.00	2.30	3.00	89	95	94
Southeast	40.00	52.00	2.60	2.90	84	92	90
State Average	\$ 44.00	\$ 57.00	\$ 2.60	\$ 3.35	87	95	92

*Includes average daily earnings of piece workers.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY OCTOBER 1, 1923

Crop	PRODUCTION			Farm Price Oct. 1	
	Forecast Oct. 1, 1923 ^a	Change Since Sept. 1, 1923	Harvested 1922	1923 Cents	1922 Cents
Winter wheat, bu.	b568,386,000		586,204,000		
Spring wheat, bu.	b213,351,000	-7,490,000	275,887,000		
All wheat, bu.	b781,737,000	-7,490,000	862,091,000	93.2	90.4
Corn, bu.	3,021,454,000	-54,332,000	2,890,712,000	85.7	61.6
Oats, bu.	b1,302,453,000	-9,234,000	1,201,436,000	38.6	34.5
Barley, bu.	b199,251,000	-86,000	186,118,000	53.1	46.7
Rye, bu.	b64,774,000		95,497,000	58.2	63.2
Buckwheat, bu.	13,927,000	+422,000	15,050,000	94.7	84.1
Potatoes, white, bu.	401,424,000	+11,750,000	451,185,000	100.2	69.6
Sweet potatoes, bu.	96,350,000	+2,823,000	109,534,000	111.6	94.8
Flaxseed, bu.	19,623,000	+216,000	11,668,000	212.1	188.1
Rice, bu.	32,737,000	+120,000	41,965,000		
Tobacco, lbs.	1,461,711,000	-89,005,000	1,324,840,000		
Cotton, bales	11,015,660	+227,000	9,762,000	27.2	20.0
Peaches, total crop, bu.	45,555,600		56,705,000	173.0	143.5
Apples, total crop, bu.	190,727,000	+940,000	201,252,000	115.1	109.6
Apples, commercial crop, bbls.	32,104,000	-286,000	30,955,000	\$ 3.54	\$ 3.47
Hay, tame, tons	b86,533,666	+4,667,000	96,687,000	\$13.07	\$11.38
Hay, wild, tons	b16,376,000	+241,000	16,104,000	\$ 8.58	\$ 7.54
Sugar beets, tons	6,623,000	+91,000	5,183,000		
Grain Sorghums, bu.	105,877,000	+4,544,000	90,381,000	94.1	77.1
Peanuts, lbs.	695,771,000	+40,737,000	623,507,000	6.7	4.7

Crop	Condition Oct. 1 ^f		Yield Per Acre		Acreage 1923	
	1923 P. Ct.	10-Yr. Average P. Ct.	Forecast 1923 ^a Bushels	Harvested 1922 Bushels	Per Cent of 1922	Acres
Winter wheat			b14.3	13.9	94.4	39,750,000
Spring wheat			b11.5	14.1	94.9	18,503,000
All wheat			b13.4	14.0	94.5	58,253,000
Corn	82.0	76.8	28.2	100.7	103.1	103,112,000
Oats			b31.9	29.8	101.1	40,768,000
Barley			b25.0	25.2	108.0	7,980,000
Rye			b12.4	15.4	84.3	5,234,000
Buckwheat	77.6	79.3	18.0	19.2	98.3	772,000
Potatoes, white	78.2	73.0	103.1	104.2	89.9	3,892,000
Sweet potatoes	80.2	81.3	95.7	98.1	90.2	1,007,000
Flaxseed	80.4	71.0	8.6	9.3	182.7	2,285,000
Rice	83.0	85.5	37.1	39.8	83.7	883,000
Tobacco	84.6	81.2	830	768	102.1	1,762,000
Cotton	b49.5	b57.5	137.7	141.5	112.6	38,287,000
Hay, tame			b11.44	11.58	98.4	60,253,000
Hay, wild			b11.04	11.02	99.6	15,778,000
Sugar beets	92.1	88.2	19.05	19.77	138.1	732,000
Grain sorghums	67.5	75.5	19.1	17.9	109.8	5,541,000

^aInterpreted from condition reports. ^bPreliminary estimate. ^cCensus. ^dPer pound. ^ePrice September 15. ^fOr at time of harvest. ^gPounds. ^hCondition September 25. ⁱTons.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

CROPS IN OTHER STATES

CORN

State	Condition October 1		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Harvested Production ^a		Farm Price Per Bu. Oct. 1	
	1923 P. Ct.	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	From Oct. 1 Condit'n	From Sept. 1 Condit'n	1922	5-Yr. Average 1917-21	1923 Cents	1922 Cents
Pennsylvania.....	82	86	61,315	62,062	69,212	68,237	100	74
Virginia.....	90	86	52,695	52,695	53,312	51,585	105	85
North Carolina.....	89	84	54,405	54,405	50,520	54,801	120	93
Georgia.....	69	83	49,267	50,828	52,620	68,034	115	87
Ohio.....	87	84	158,412	177,794	149,097	155,303	85	64
Indiana.....	86	82	184,608	201,473	176,305	181,607	82	57
Illinois.....	85	76	338,706	362,678	313,074	338,259	80	56
Michigan.....	83	79	58,774	60,190	60,716	55,919	84	66
Wisconsin.....	80	82	84,826	90,326	98,300	76,481	82	58
Minnesota.....	84	83	156,652	152,987	131,307	120,568	69	49
Iowa.....	90	84	426,985	422,241	455,535	416,419	76	50
Missouri.....	83	70	197,483	204,384	175,275	186,377	86	61
South Dakota.....	91	84	182,814	129,896	110,038	105,608	68	40
Nebraska.....	92	72	263,188	257,418	182,400	204,002	71	44
Kansas.....	66	50	130,405	126,905	98,391	91,129	77	49
Kentucky.....	88	82	92,715	95,168	88,060	94,542	98	82
Tennessee.....	84	81	78,589	78,589	75,440	89,033	107	79
Alabama.....	76	77	48,830	48,984	50,932	61,827	112	92
Mississippi.....	65	75	38,366	38,137	51,065	57,601	100	82
Texas.....	64	72	88,829	85,907	114,580	118,192	101	68
Oklahoma.....	41	59	39,491	39,491	57,600	54,990	86	53
U. S. Total.....	82.0	76.8	3,021,454	3,075,786	2,890,712	2,931,271	85.7	61.6

OATS

State	Yield Per Acre Bus.		Total Production Thousands of Bu.		Quality Per Cent		Farm Price Per Bu. Oct. 1 Cents	
	1923 ^b	10-Yr. Av.	1923 ^b	Harvested 1922	1923	10-Yr. Av.	1923	1922
New York.....	32.0	32.6	33,216	31,776	90	87	54	46
Pennsylvania.....	29.0	33.6	34,481	41,242	85	90	49	45
Ohio.....	34.5	34.5	54,855	39,744	84	87	45	41
Indiana.....	28.5	32.2	46,854	28,770	75	85	36	35
Illinois.....	35.0	35.7	137,795	110,010	85	86	36	34
Michigan.....	31.5	32.7	48,132	49,434	89	88	38	33
Wisconsin.....	37.0	38.1	93,943	101,558	88	88	40	33
Minnesota.....	37.0	33.8	150,257	142,746	90	87	32	27
Iowa.....	36.0	37.0	195,012	208,791	90	90	33	28
Missouri.....	25.0	25.0	32,125	17,872	82	83	41	41
North Dakota.....	23.0	24.5	57,661	78,804	85	85	27	20
South Dakota.....	34.0	31.6	83,232	74,400	92	90	30	24
Nebraska.....	33.0	30.4	85,833	56,106	91	88	33	28
Kansas.....	25.5	25.4	34,298	28,386	87	84	43	36
U. S. Total.....	31.9	31.6	1,302,453	1,201,436	87.9	88.0	38.6	34.5

SPRING WHEAT

State	1923	10-Yr. Av.	1923	1922	1923	10-Yr. Av.	1923	1922
Minnesota.....	12.3	13.2	20,024	25,345	81	79	103	93
North Dakota.....	7.1	10.6	56,466	123,234	74	82	91	83
South Dakota.....	9.5	11.4	26,106	38,188	74	81	82	78
Montana.....	15.0	14.3	40,695	39,851	90	90	91	80
Idaho.....	28.0	23.4	19,404	15,617	96	92	80	84
Washington.....	22.0	15.5	23,320	9,200	93	90	85	93
U. S. Total.....	11.5	12.4	213,351	275,887	83.4	84.7		

^aIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^bPreliminary estimate. DURUM WHEAT in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana estimated to be 45,779,000 bushels compared with the revised estimate of 85,280,000 bushels last year. (Included in total Spring Wheat.)

CROPS IN OTHER STATES—Continued

FLAXSEED

State	Condition October 1		Forecast 1923 Production ^a		Harvested Production ^a		Farm Price Per Bu. Oct. 1	
	1923 P. Ct.	10-Yr. Av. P. Ct.	From Oct. 1 Condit'n	From Sept. 1 Condit'n	1922	5-Yr. Average 1917-21	1923 Cents	1922 Cents
Minnesota.....	84	82	5,255	5,318	3,200	2,791	217	194
South Dakota.....	76	70	9,640	9,259	5,462	3,964	211	197
North Dakota.....	87	82	3,058	3,147	1,834	1,426	211	195
Montana.....	85	59	1,305	1,312	889	1,096	200	149
U. S. Total.....	80.4	71.0	19,623	19,407	11,668	9,718	212.1	188.1

POTATOES—(White)

State	1923	10-Yr. Av.	1923	1922	1923	10-Yr. Av.	1923	1922
Maine.....	101	82	31,310	27,454	21,600	25,379	95	41
New York.....	78	73	34,264	29,813	37,400	36,729	134	65
Pennsylvania.....	70	74	22,844	20,539	28,512	24,962	145	72
Ohio.....	82	68	11,778	11,533	11,214	10,645	115	108
Illinois.....	82	61	10,539	10,696	7,497	8,913	100	105
Michigan.....	81	68	32,970	30,013	37,842	30,979	100	59
Wisconsin.....	72	73	26,634	27,287	40,672	30,302	80	50
Minnesota.....	75	78	38,902	38,815	43,740	31,815	54	33
Iowa.....	78	67	7,775	7,618	8,460	8,295	91	72
North Dakota.....	75	75	12,321	12,764	17,820	7,334	45	30
South Dakota.....	83	77	8,534	8,657	8,560	6,667	64	45
Nebraska.....	76	71	9,506	9,912	11,676	9,039	92	55
Colorado.....	74	80	14,966	16,786	18,460	12,330	84	51
Idaho.....	78	85	10,609	11,733	15,910	7,796	65	50
Washington.....	82	78	8,253	8,467	9,425	8,276	69	88
California.....	85	82	7,478	8,121	10,260	11,367	123	88
U. S. Total.....	78.2	73.0	401,424	389,674	451,185	388,358	100.2	69.6

^aIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS OCTOBER 1, 1923.

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on October 1, or at time of harvest, was 1.6% lower than their ten-year average condition on that date, as compared with a condition of 1.7% below average on September 1. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 3.3% below average. The index number of aggregate crop production this year is about 3.7% lower than last year.

This year the total acreage in cultivated crops is about 0.6% less than last year.

Combined condition of all crops by states (100 = average) and change during September:

Maine.....	114.8	+8.3	Ohio.....	103.1	-5.4	Texas.....	97.3	+6.6
New Hampshire.....	105.4	+12.5	Indiana.....	102.2	-4.6	Oklahoma.....	93.2	+4.8
Vermont.....	102.1	-0.6	Illinois.....	106.6	-4.4	Arkansas.....	96.7	+10.7
Massachusetts.....	106.4	+5.4	Michigan.....	102.5	+2.9	Montana.....	103.6	-3.2
Rhode Island.....	112.2	+9.8	Wisconsin.....	92.0	-0.3	Wyoming.....	93.1	-3.0
Connecticut.....	107.4	+5.4	Minnesota.....	96.4	-0.9	Colorado.....	94.4	-4.7
New York.....	100.7	+5.4	Iowa.....	102.0	-0.7	New Mexico.....	83.8	-7.0
New Jersey.....	103.2	+16.9	Missouri.....	109.3	-0.2	Arizona.....	102.0	+3.7
Pennsylvania.....	90.6	+2.9	North Dakota.....	75.5	-5.4	Utah.....	105.4	+1.4
Delaware.....	104.8	+2.5	South Dakota.....	99.1	-0.5	Nevada.....	102.2	+4.8
Maryland.....	103.3	+1.4	Nebraska.....	106.0	+1.0	Idaho.....	103.4	-4.5
Virginia.....	102.4	+2.9	Kansas.....	85.4	+2.5	Washington.....	118.5	+3.4
West Virginia.....	104.3	+4.2	Kentucky.....	104.6	-7.0	Oregon.....	113.9	+1.0
N. Carolina.....	103.6	-1.1	Tennessee.....	95.5	-5.1	California.....	109.5	+4.0
S. Carolina.....	94.5	+2.9	Alabama.....	87.6	-3.5			
Georgia.....	66.0	-8.8	Mississippi.....	74.8	-5.4			
Florida.....	100.0	-0.2	Louisiana.....	89.7	-1.2	United States.....	98.4	+0.1

The estimated percentage of yield per acre or condition October 1, or at harvest (100 = average, *not normal*) and change during September 1 estimates, was as follows:

Oranges	123.4	-0.4	Corn	106.8	+2.7	Alfalfa seed*	97.2	
Cranberries	121.0	-9.0	Sugar beets	104.4	-2.2	Rice	97.1	-0.9
Onions*	116.1		Tobacco	104.2	+6.5	Hay, all*	97.1	
Olives	114.8	-10.3	Cabbage*	103.5		Sorghum, sirup	96.8	-2.0
Grapefruit	113.8	-1.0	Pasture	101.6	-6.2	Wheat, all*	93.1	
Flaxseed	113.2	-0.7	Oats*	100.9		Clover seed	92.3	+2.3
Limes	113.1	-3.5	Barley*	100.8		Sugar cane, La.	90.7	-3.0
Apples	112.4	+0.8	Pears	100.8	-1.7	Grain sorghums	89.4	-2.8
Almonds	112.0	+1.0	Grapes	100.0	-1.6	Cotton	86.1	-0.9
Lemons	110.1	+0.4	Peanuts	99.6	-5.5	Broom corn*	83.8	
Beans*	108.2		Hops*	98.9		Rye*	83.2	
Walnuts	107.8	-1.0	Sweet potatoes	98.6	-3.3			
Potatoes	107.1	-3.5	Buckwheat	97.9	-3.9	Average all	98.4	+0.1

*Yield per acre.

PRODUCTION

The total production of important products compared with last year is estimated as follows: Corn, 104.5%; wheat, 90.7%; oats, 108.4%; barley, 107.0%; rye, 67.9%; buckwheat, 92.7%; white potatoes, 89.0%; sweet potatoes, 88.0%; tobacco, 110.3%; flaxseed, 167.5%; rice, 77.9%; hay (all), 91.2%; clover seed, 66.7%; cotton, 112.8%; apples, 95.0%; peaches, 80.4%; pears, 79.1%; cranberries, 94.7%; hops, 61.4%; sorghum for sirup, 92.6%; sugar beets, 127.8%; grain sorghums, 116.8%; broom corn, 194.1%; beans, 125.2%; peanuts, 111.5%.

TREND OF FARM PRICES

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 2.2% during September; in the past ten years the price level decreased about 4.2% during September. On October 1 the index figure of prices was about 27.3% higher than a year ago, 25.6% higher than 2 years ago, and 11.3% lower than the average of the past ten years on October 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States increased 7.6% from August 15 to September 15; in the past ten years prices decreased in like period 1.5%. On September 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 0.1% lower than a year ago, 7.9% higher than two years ago, and 21.4% lower than the average of the past ten years on September 15.

ALFALFA SEED CROP

MAY EXCEED LAST YEAR'S CROP

The 1923 crop of alfalfa seed may exceed last year's production by 5%. The increased production in Utah, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and possibly Idaho, is expected to more than offset the greatly decreased production in Kansas and Nebraska and the somewhat decreased production in some other states.

Prices offered to growers on September 15 averaged considerably higher than last year and the year before. Country-run seed was being bought mostly at \$12-\$15 per 100 lbs., averaging about \$13.50, compared with \$11.25 last year, and re-cleaned or "basis clean" seed at \$13.50-\$16.

General.—A good demand for alfalfa seed was reported during the spring and summer. The carryover of good quality domestic seed is reported to be small and seedmen seem to be more interested at this time than usual in the outlook for this year's crop. In general the growing season in European countries that produce a surplus of alfalfa seed was much more favorable than last year and they undoubtedly will have more seed to offer than last year. Higher prices than prevailed last year at this time will be an incentive for them to export as much seed to this country as possible. It should be remembered, however, that during the past two years Argentina has contributed the bulk of our imports of

alfalfa seed. During the fiscal years ending June 30, 1922, and 1923 the total quantities of alfalfa seed permitted entry under the Seed Importation Act were 7,259,100 and 8,874,000 lbs., respectively, of which amounts approximately 90% was imported from Argentina alone. The 1923 crop of Argentina was reported to be only one-half as large as the 1922 crop, which was estimated to be about 25,000,000 lbs. The carryover of 1922 crop seed, plus the production in 1923 in Argentina, amounted to about 2.3 of their large 1922 crop. Approximately 3 1-3 million pounds of the 1923 crop has already been exported to the United States, Europe and Brazil. In addition to Argentina's requirements for autumn sowing in February and March, there remains only about 2 1-4 million pounds of 1923 crop for export.

Between July 1 and September 15 of this year 2,211,800 lbs. of alfalfa seed was permitted entry, compared with 3,012,600 lbs. last year, 1,185,600 lbs. two years ago, and 171,500 lbs. three years ago for the same period. During the week ending September 22 approximately 461,000 lbs. subject to the Seed Importation Act, arrived at New York from Argentina.

SWEET CLOVER SEED CROP LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Sweet clover seed production this year is estimated to be 20% or more larger than that of last year largely because of the increased acreage in practically all important producing sections. The yield per acre probably averaged slightly below that of last year in a number of sections. Weather conditions in general were fairly favorable for seed production, although in eastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota drouth reduced the yield.

During the past two falls prices paid growers were so low that much of the acreage intended for seed was used for hay, pasture or turned under. The rise in prices last spring brought about by a rapidly increasing demand has induced many growers to harvest a seed crop this season. In the case of sweet clover seed, perhaps more than that of any other kind of seed of similar importance, prevailing prices for seed determine the acreage that will be cut for seed. Last fall initial prices offered to growers were mostly \$4-\$5 per 100 lbs. for country-run and \$5-\$6 for re-cleaned seed. This season mostly \$5-\$7 for country-run and \$6-\$8 for re-cleaned seed were offered on September 15.

General.—The depressing feature, namely large carryover, in the sweet clover seed market for several seasons past seems to be absent this season. The demand last spring was probably better than ever before and the surplus of seed that had accumulated in this country and Canada for several years melted away rapidly. Canada's production is expected to be much smaller than last year because of a reduction in acreage of about 50%. The yield and quality, however, are reported good. Weather has been favorable for threshing. Growers are receiving \$5-\$8. Canada contributes the bulk of the imports to this country. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, 3,567,300 lbs. of biennial white and 6,500 lbs. of biennial yellow sweet clover were permitted entry, compared with 2,394,800 and 47,300 lbs., respectively, for the preceding year.

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS

Wheat.—The production of winter wheat in Mexico in 1923. The crop is estimated by the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture at 6,003,000 bushels, compared with 8,570,000 bushels last year. A severe outbreak of rust is largely responsible for the low yield. The production of all wheat in 1922 was 13,626,000 bushels, according to official figures.

A late report, which includes all of Germany, shows an increase of 7.6 per cent in the wheat acreage and 5.4 per cent increase in the rye acreage over last year's area.

Production estimates amounting to 1,227,674,000 bushels have been received for 22 European countries. The countries reporting produced nearly 99% of the total wheat production in Europe, exclusive of Russia, in 1922. Denmark, Luxemburg and Belgium are the only European

countries not yet reporting. The reported production this year is 211,000,000 bushels greater than the production in the same countries last year.

The new Canadian estimate of about 470,000,000 bushels reduces the difference between the North American production in 1923 and the 1922 production. Reports received indicate that the total production in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia, will be about 240,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop.

Plowing was much easier in Ontario during the week ending September 10 on account of beneficial rains. A considerable acreage had already been planted to fall wheat. The Ontario Department of Agriculture reported that most of the wheat would be planted by September 20 in order to escape the Hessian fly.

Oats.—Production estimates amounting to 3,073,331,000 bushels have been received from 25 countries. The production of oats in these same countries last year was 2,791,429,000 bushels. The increase over last year is about 10%. The largest increases are found in Poland and France, while there is a considerable decrease in the Scandinavian countries.

THE HOG MARKETING SITUATION

Hogs continue to arrive at public stock yards in record breaking numbers. Receipts during the first eight months of this year increased 7,768,000 head, or 27.8% over those of a year ago. During the first three weeks in September receipts at 12 important markets showed an increase of 38% over the corresponding period in 1922. Every month since last February has established a new record for hog receipts for that month.

Average weights have followed a rather confusing course. For the United States as a whole average light weights of hogs slaughtered during the first four months of 1923 showed substantial increases over those of a year earlier. In May, however, there was a decline, and the same thing has been true ever since. The decrease in average weights, however, has not been uniform for all sections of the country. For several weeks past Chicago and Omaha have shown marked decreases in the average weight of hogs marketed at those points compared with a year ago, whereas Kansas City and St. Louis, on the southern edge of the Corn Belt, and St. Paul, on the northern border, have shown consistent increases in average weights.

Prices quite naturally have made some response to the overwhelming numbers of hogs being marketed. The market reached the low point to date around the middle of June, when the top at Chicago was \$6.75. An exceptionally heavy demand both from domestic and foreign consumers, however, was responsible for prices turning sharply upward before the end of that month. By September 4 prices had advanced approximately \$3 per hundred, the Chicago top on that day being \$9.75. Since then, however, the market has turned rather sharply downward and on September 27 the top was \$8.30, a decline of \$1.45 per hundred pounds in about three weeks. The top on the corresponding day in 1922 was \$10.60, showing a net decline for the year of \$2.30, or 21.7%. Although top prices are now \$1.40 under the high point of the year they are still \$1.55 over the June low. How low they are destined to go during the next few months is problematical. Ordinarily the market reaches the lowest point in December or January, when receipts are usually heaviest. Furthermore, the general long-time trend of the market seems to be downward. March 9, 1922, marked the culmination of an upward movement in hogs in which prices advanced approximately 4.25 in less than three months. Since then the general trend has been downward, each low point dipping a little under the one preceding.

Domestic consumption of Federally inspected pork alone showed an average per capita increase of one pound per month during the first seven months of 1923. Exports also showed remarkable increases over those of a year earlier. We appear to be in a period of tremendously increased movements of all sorts.

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. W. Cassady, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

NOVEMBER 1, 1923

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IOWA CROP REPORT, NOVEMBER 1, 1923

There are 62,576,000 bushels less corn on Iowa farms November 1, than a year ago. The total amount of corn on farms is estimated to be 442,084,000 bushels as compared with 504,660,000 bushels last year, according to reports received from correspondents of the Federal and State Crop Reporting Service. The total production of corn for this year is estimated at 424,379,000 bushels as compared with 465,915,000 bushels last year. The carry-over of old corn this year is estimated to be 17,705,000 bushels on November 1, as compared with 38,745,000 bushels a year ago and a pre-war normal (1912-1916) of 15,340,000 bushels. The average yield of corn, this year, from early husking returns, is reported as 40.7 bushels per acre, as compared with 45.0 bushels last year and a 10-year average yield of 38.9 bushels. The average yield of silage corn is reported as 7.5 tons per acre.

The quality of Iowa corn is much lower than a year ago.

Our correspondents report that 75 per cent of the corn crop matured without frost damage as compared with 97 per cent last year, and a 10-year average of 85 per cent, while 80 per cent of the crop is reported as of merchantable quality as compared with 95 per cent in 1922, and a 10-year average of 82 per cent. See chart on page 16.

The development and maturity of corn was retarded by excessive rains in August and September combined with cool weather in August and the middle two weeks of September. Some sections of the State, largely the northeast section, were touched by a killing frost on September 14; frosts were reported in some sections of the State on October 14, 15, and 19th, but the first general killing frost for the whole State was not until October 20. The average date of killing frost in past years is October 6.

The average weights per measured bushel of grain harvested this year are as follows. Winter wheat 58.5, spring wheat 56.4, oats 32, barley 45 pounds.

The yield of potatoes is reported as 84 bushels per acre as compared with 105 bushels last year, and indicates a crop of 7,980,000 bushels.

The yield of clover seed is 1.3 bushels or a total crop of 114,000 bushels as compared with 128,000 bushels last year.

The total apple crop of Iowa for this year is estimated at 3,750,000 bushels November 1, as compared with 4,410,000 (final) for 1922. The commercial apple crop is estimated at 125,000 barrels as compared with 147,000 barrels a year ago.

The yield per acre of minor crops this year on November 1 was reported as follows: buckwheat 15 bushels; sweet potatoes 100 bushels; flax seed 9.5 bushels; soy beans 17 bushels; sorghum syrup 88 gallons. The production of grapes is reported as 90 per cent of normal and pears as 88 per cent.

IOWA CROPS, 1922 AND 1923 COMPARED

Crop	Assessors' Report, 1922			Preliminary Estimates October 1, 1923			Preliminary Estimates November 1, 1923				
	Acres	Average yield per acre		Total production	Acres 1923 (Estimated)	Per cent Condition 1923	10-year average	Reported yield per acre	Indicated total production	Reported yield per acre	Indicated total production
		1922	10 years 1913-22								
Corn	10,361,163	45.0 bu.	38.9 bu.	465,915,401	10,427,000	90	84	41.0 bu.	426,986,000	40.7 bu.	424,379,000
Oats	5,874,172	37.1 bu.	36.7 bu.	217,840,669	5,417,000	†90	---	36.0 bu.	195,012,000	36.0 bu.	195,012,000
Winter wheat	673,803	23.3 bu.	20.1 bu.	15,620,921	734,000	---	---	19.0 bu.	13,946,000	19.0 bu.	13,946,000
Spring wheat	56,831	14.3 bu.	14.0 bu.	814,436	54,000	†75	---	14.0 bu.	756,000	14.0 bu.	756,000
Barley	161,000	28.6 bu.	28.2 bu.	4,603,591	150,000	†87	---	28.0 bu.	4,200,000	28.0 bu.	4,200,000
Rye	55,310	19.7 bu.	18.4 bu.	1,088,436	60,000	---	---	17.0 bu.	1,020,000	17.0 bu.	1,020,000
Hay (tame)	3,139,065	1.49 tons	1.49 tons	4,700,973	*3,325,000	---	---	*1.27 tons	*4,223,000	*1.27 tons	*4,223,000
Hay (wild)	425,318	1.14 tons	1.26 tons	486,750	432,000	---	---	1.20 tons	518,000	1.20 tons	518,000
Alfalfa	191,551	2.61 tons	3.28 tons	500,083	236,000	---	---	3.00 tons	708,000	3.00 tons	708,000
Potatoes	69,443	104.9 bu.	75.7 bu.	7,286,840	85,000	78	67	†87.4 bu.	8,299,000	84.0 bu.	7,980,000
Timothy seed	263,248	4.19 bu.	4.30 bu.	1,104,172	237,000	---	---	4.0 bu.	948,000	4.0 bu.	948,000
Clover seed	117,917	1.09 bu.	1.18 bu.	128,431	88,000	74	74	†1.55 bu.	137,000	1.5 bu.	114,000
Flax seed	5,723	10.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	59,795	8,000	86	87	†9.9 bu.	79,000	9.5 bu.	76,000
Pop corn	9,798	1,772 lbs.	1,803 lbs.	17,365,825	13,000	---	---	---	---	2,040 lbs.	26,520,000
Soy beans	48,182	---	---	---	153,000	91	---	---	---	---	---
Pastures	10,079,519	---	---	---	10,080,000	96	---	---	---	---	---

*Includes alfalfa. †Quality. †Indicates yield. **Pasture, where fully utilized for grazing is estimated to have had a rental value of \$5.68 per acre; total value, \$57,254,000 as compared with \$5.58 per acre and a total value of \$56,525,000 estimated in 1922.

AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF MINOR CROPS AND FRUITS, AND WEIGHT PER MEASURED BUSHEL OF GRAINS IN 1923

Districts	Clover Seed		Pop Corn		Flax Seed		Buck-wheat		Average weight per measured bushel of grain harvested this year				Apples		Apple trees of bearing age		Grapes		Pears		Average yield of sorghum		Condition of sugar beets for sugar			
	Average yield per acre	Total production	Average yield per acre	Total production	Average yield per acre	Total production	Average yield per acre	Total production	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Oats	Barley	Total production compared with usual	Quality	Per cent grown	Per cent for market	Increase due to new trees	Decrease due to trees dying	Total production	Quality	Total production	Quality	Average yield of sorghum	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Northwest	1.9	4,000	2,100	1,022,600	9.8	17,000	60	57	33	42	93	85	93	94	8	13	9	94	96	94	93	130	91	91	91	91
North Central	1.7	2,000	1,400	378,000	10.3	54,500	60	53	33	46	106	92	106	92	17	10	9	92	98	94	93	81	81	90	90	90
North East	1.1	13,200	1,455	144,400	6.0	4,500	60	59	31	49	108	88	108	88	8	12	8	95	93	91	100	62	100	100	100	100
West Central	1.3	14,600	2,109	23,378,600	8	16	58	54	31	44	88	84	88	84	9	14	13	94	88	94	89	62	100	100	100	100
Central	1.4	13,600	2,000	444,000	28	8	56	57	32	46	91	87	91	87	8	8	8	87	93	90	95	76	100	100	100	100
East Central	1.5	18,000	2,228	887,600	12	12	58	56	31	46	62	83	81	87	17	12	12	88	92	91	93	88	88	88	88	88
Southwest	1.4	8,820	1,454	88,700	12	12	58	55	31	48	83	81	81	87	17	10	13	91	94	85	93	88	88	88	88	88
South Central	1.1	11,900	1,500	121,500	31	31	58	55	32	41	102	89	102	89	42	13	11	93	93	102	91	105	105	105	105	105
Southeast	1.3	30,900	1,800	84,600	15	15	58.5	56.4	32.0	45.0	90	88	90	88	21	10	11	90	94	88	92	88	88	88	88	88
State	1.3	114,000	2,040	26,520,000	9.5	76,000	58.5	56.4	32.0	45.0	90	88	90	88	21	10	11	90	94	88	92	88	88	88	88	88

CORN ON IOWA FARMS NOVEMBER 1

Period	New Corn	Corn of Previous Year Remaining on Farms		Total Corn
		Per Cent	Total Bus.	
1919	414,294,000	3.3	11,642,000	425,936,000
1920	473,800,000	8.0	33,143,000	506,943,000
1921	430,500,000	13.0	61,594,000	492,094,000
1922	465,915,000	9.0	38,745,000	504,660,000
1923	424,379,000	3.8	17,705,000	442,084,000
Average, 5 years 1919-1923	441,778,000	7.4	32,566,000	474,344,000
Average, 5 years 1912-1916	356,645,000	4.5	15,340,000	371,985,000
Excess above pre-war average	85,133,000	2.9	17,226,000	102,359,000

November 1, 1923, new corn, 19 per cent above pre-war normal; old corn 15 per cent above pre-war normal; total corn, 19 per cent above pre-war normal. The large decrease in surplus as compared with the last few years is due to the large increase in live stock.

FARM LABOR

Average Wages Paid Hired Farm Labor; Supply and Demand, November 1, 1923

District	By the Month		By the Day*		Supply Per cent of normal	Demand Per cent of normal	Supply expressed in per cent of demand
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board			
Northwest	\$ 50.00	\$ 64.00	\$ 3.15	\$ 4.00	84	103	82
North Central	44.00	58.00	2.55	3.50	87	97	90
North East	42.00	56.00	2.55	3.45	83	97	86
West Central	48.00	61.00	2.60	3.50	84	97	87
Central	46.00	58.00	3.00	3.50	85	97	88
East Central	47.00	61.00	2.60	3.50	88	97	91
Southwest	44.00	55.00	2.50	3.20	87	98	89
South Central	37.00	50.00	2.25	2.55	86	92	83
Southeast	40.00	50.00	2.35	3.00	85	97	88
State average	44.00	57.00	2.50	3.40	85	97	88

*Includes average daily earnings of piece workers.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY

Crops	Production (000 omitted)			Yield per acre		Quality ^a	Farm price Nov. 1	
	1923 (Preliminary)	Harvested 1922	Five-year average 1917-1921	1923 (Preliminary)	10-yr. average		1923 Cents	1922 Cents
Corn.....bu.	3,029,192	2,890,712	2,931,271	29.4	27.0	-5.1	83.9	62.9
Wheat.....bu.	781,737	862,091	834,801	13.4	14.4	-1.5	95.1	97.8
Oats.....bu.	1,302,453	1,201,436	1,377,903	31.9	31.6	-0.1	40.2	38.2
Barley.....bu.	199,251	186,118	191,970	25.0	24.8	-0.9	56.3	51.6
Rye.....bu.	64,774	95,497	70,324	12.4	14.9	-3.7	59.5	67.2
Buckwheat.....bu.	14,511	15,050	14,935	18.8	18.5	-1.2	98.6	80.3
Potatoes, white.....bu.	416,722	451,185	388,358	107.1	97.2	+0.3	82.7	62.8
Sweet potatoes.....bu.	97,429	109,534	94,290	96.8	96.7	-2.2	102.2	80.7
Hay, all.....tons.	102,914	112,791	99,485	1.35	1.39	-----	\$12.45	\$10.96
Cotton.....bales.	9,762	9,762	11,231	128.1	164.3	-----	\$28.8	\$22.4
Tobacco.....lbs.	1,436,738	1,324,840	1,361,149	815	799	-3.0	212.1	210.7
Flax seed.....bu.	19,313	11,668	9,718	8.5	7.5	-1.4	-----	-----
Rice.....bu.	32,737	41,965	41,002	37.1	37.7	-----	-----	-----
Peaches.....bu.	45,555	56,705	42,652	-----	-----	-1.6	\$183.0	\$150.4
Pears.....bu.	15,335	18,661	13,901	-----	-----	+1.3	\$165.1	\$116.2
Apples, total.....bu.	193,855	201,252	160,228	-----	-----	-1.6	105.0	98.5
Apples, com'l.....bbls.	33,522	30,955	25,741	-----	-----	-----	\$2.93	\$3.03
Sugar beets.....tons.	6,667	5,133	6,934	49.11	9.92	-----	-----	-----
Grain Sorghums ¹.....bu.	103,506	90,351	103,366	18.8	20.2	-----	\$100.8	\$85.6
Cranberries ¹.....bbls.	619	568	397	24.8	21.2	-----	-----	-----
Beans ¹.....bu.	14,936	11,893	13,025	11.9	11.0	-----	\$3.73	\$3.28
Onions ¹.....bu.	116,694	18,892	17,887	1268	291	-----	-----	-----
Cabbage ¹.....tons.	1821	1,098	773	18.1	17.4	-----	-----	-----
Broom corn ¹.....bu.	68	35	50	4279	4333	-----	\$196.9	\$193.1
Sorghum sirup.....gal.	33,643	36,532	41,069	83.7	86.3	-----	-----	-----
Clover seed.....bu.	1,121	1,875	1,530	1.5	1.8	-----	\$12.20	\$9.66
Peanuts.....lbs.	647,589	623,507	1,025,347	705	719	-0.4	\$7.0	\$3.6
Hops.....bu.	17,028	27,744	27,892	1,085	1,097	-----	-----	-----

^aPercentage above or below average. ^bForecast from condition October 25. ^cCensus. ^dPounds. ^ePer pound. ^fForecast from condition October 1. ^gPrice October 15. ^hForecast from condition November 1. ⁱPrincipal producing States. ^jLess than ten-year average. ^kCommercial crop. ^lForecast.

The production of various products in the past three years, expressed in percentage of a "full crop," is estimated as follows:

Crop	1923			1922			1921		
	1923	1922	1921	Crop	1923	1922	1921		
FRUITS:									
Apricots (Cal.).....	108.0	68.0	55.0	FRUITS—Continued.					
Blk. and raspberries.....	79.7	89.1	74.7	Oranges ^a	91.0	66.4	84.8		
Cherries (Cal.).....	81.0	70.0	75.0	Pineapples (Fla.).....	250.0	80.0	75.0		
Figs (Cal.).....	83.0	90.0	82.0	Plums (Cal.).....	100.0	82.0	69.0		
Grapefruit (Fla.) ^a	86.0	88.0	78.0	Prunes (Cal.).....	62.0	80.0	76.0		
Grapes.....	86.8	118.3	59.1	MISCELLANEOUS:					
Lemons (Cal.) ^a	88.0	55.0	86.0	Tomatoes.....	88.9	85.7	78.8		
Limes (Fla.) ^a	87.0	85.0	78.0	Almonds (Cal.).....	82.0	76.0	64.0		
Melons.....	75.0	87.3	87.8	Olives (Cal.) ^a	85.0	48.0	65.0		
				Walnuts (Cal.).....	85.0	83.0	68.0		

^aCondition November 1.

UNITED STATES CROP PRICES

The price index of all crops on November 1 was 21.2 per cent more than a year ago and 23.8 per cent less than the average of the preceding five years. The production index is about 0.5 per cent less than last year's aggregate production and the same as the average of the preceding five years 1917-1921.

CROPS IN OTHER STATES, NOVEMBER 1, 1923

CORN

State	Yield per acre		Production (000 omitted)			Quality		Farm price per bu. Nov. 1	
	1923 Prelim.	10-Yr. aver.	1923 (Preliminary)	Harvested 1922	Five year average 1917-1921	1923 P.Ct.	1922 P.Ct.	1923 Cents	1922 Cents
Pennsylvania.....	40.0	42.2	61,040	69,212	68,237	79	84	105	71
Virginia.....	29.0	26.9	53,563	53,312	51,585	83	85	100	77
North Carolina.....	22.5	20.1	56,835	50,520	54,801	86	84	104	88
Georgia.....	12.2	14.8	49,215	52,620	65,034	79	74	112	82
Ohio.....	41.5	39.0	161,808	149,007	155,303	74	82	80	64
Indiana.....	38.5	36.0	185,300	176,305	181,607	78	88	70	54
Illinois.....	37.5	33.5	337,312	313,074	338,259	79	90	74	56
Michigan.....	35.0	33.1	59,010	60,716	55,919	73	80	87	63
Wisconsin.....	37.0	33.1	81,733	98,300	76,481	61	82	91	59
Minnesota.....	36.0	35.3	156,132	131,307	120,568	79	83	69	51
Iowa.....	40.7	38.6	424,379	455,537	416,419	80	95	77	53
Missouri.....	30.0	26.1	191,880	175,275	186,377	81	84	85	63
South Dakota.....	34.0	29.0	141,780	110,038	105,608	87	91	65	48
Nebraska.....	34.0	25.3	277,848	182,400	204,002	88	87	70	53
Kansas.....	23.0	16.6	134,849	98,391	131,129	83	77	77	56
Kentucky.....	28.5	26.9	89,632	88,060	94,542	80	83	88	70
Tennessee.....	24.5	24.9	73,941	75,440	89,033	80	81	100	76
Alabama.....	14.5	15.3	45,892	50,932	61,827	82	81	111	89
Mississippi.....	14.5	17.6	35,960	51,065	57,601	76	82	110	81
Texas.....	18.5	20.8	90,095	114,580	118,192	76	77	101	75
Oklahoma.....	11.5	17.8	36,800	57,600	54,990	55	72	88	59
U. S. total.....	29.4	27.0	3,029,192	2,890,712	2,931,271	79.4	85.0	83.9	62.9

POTATOES (WHITE)

Maine.....	270	205	33,480	21,600	25,379	99	90	69	40
New York.....	122	99	39,406	37,400	36,729	92	85	100	65
Pennsylvania.....	105	92	27,195	28,512	24,962	89	87	110	74
Ohio.....	98	76	12,348	11,214	10,645	89	87	105	94
Illinois.....	92	67	10,948	7,497	8,913	89	79	91	86
Michigan.....	110	88	34,980	37,842	30,979	89	89	52	35
Wisconsin.....	96	98	26,112	40,672	30,302	82	92	55	35
Minnesota.....	96	96	38,304	43,740	31,815	82	88	32	29
Iowa.....	84	74	7,476	8,460	8,295	86	90	74	59
North Dakota.....	83	85	12,284	17,820	7,334	83	91	45	30
South Dakota.....	88	82	8,536	8,580	6,667	87	92	54	39
Nebraska.....	80	80	9,440	11,676	9,039	82	86	70	48
Colorado.....	105	134	13,440	18,460	12,380	84	86	65	45
Idaho.....	175	165	11,725	15,910	7,796	89	92	46	40
Washington.....	150	137	8,257	9,425	8,277	88	88	74	47
California.....	150	136	7,950	10,260	11,367	92	88	138	110
U. S. total.....	107.1	97.2	416,722	451,185	388,358	87.9	87.4	82.7	62.8

The production of potatoes is estimated at 416,722,000 bushels, an increase of 15,293,000 bushels over the estimate of October, the improvement from the favorable condition of September having continued during October. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan together show an increase of 16,570,000 bushels. Yields are generally good though light in some states due to summer drought, frost damage, and injury to unharvested portions of crop by rains and by snow in Colorado. A little rotting due to blight and scab is also reported. Quality is generally good in states of large production except that in Michigan many potatoes are hollow causing severe grading, and the Colorado crop suffered severely by freezing.

NOTES ON UNITED STATES CROPS, NOVEMBER 1

Corn production is estimated at 3,029,129,000 bushels about the same as forecast a month ago. This is about 140,000,000 bushels greater than the crop of last year but 39,000,000 below that of 1921 and 179,000,000 bushels below that of 1920. Crop very uneven in yield and quality. Considerable frost damage in New England, New York and in central part of corn belt. The moisture content is high generally and good drying weather is badly needed. Considerable corn is reported to be blown down and lodged in many of the east central states. In north-eastern and some central Atlantic states summer drought reduced the production and impaired the quality. Much damage was caused by rains and overflows in west south central states. Moulding in the shocks is reported in many states including Maryland, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Montana. There is considerable soft and chaffy corn and the per cent of merchantable corn is 79.4 compared with 85.0 last year and a ten year average of 83.7.

STOCKS OF OLD CORN ON FARMS November 1 estimated at 83,357,000 bushels (2.9 per cent of 1922 crop), compared with 177,287,000 bushels a year ago, and 128,763,000 bushels, average of the preceding five years.

WEIGHT PER MEASURED BUSHEL.—WHEAT, 57.4 pounds, against 57.7 last year and 57.7, the ten-year average. **OATS**, 32.1 pounds, against 32.0 last year and 31.9, the ten year average. **BARLEY**, 45.3 pounds, against 46.2 last year and 46.1, the ten-year average.

SWEET POTATOES show a slight increase in production over the earlier estimates, the crop being 97,000,000 compared with 110,000,000 bushels last year and a five year average of 94,000,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES APPLE CROP LARGER THAN EXPECTED

An increase of about 3,000,000 bushels of apples is shown over last month's forecast of about 191,000,000 bushels. The commercial crop increased 418,000 barrels. The Washington and Oregon crops are large and exceed former estimation, due in part to large size of fruit, but the New York crop is below expectations. Yields are generally good. Some hail damage reported from North Atlantic and North Pacific states. Kansas and Nebraska report damage to unharvested crop by freezes which may cause heavy drop. Size and quality generally good though a few states report sizes running small.

YIELDS PER ACRE, UNITED STATES CROPS, 1923

The average of yields per acre this year of all crops combined, duly weighed, compared with their yields for recent years, is given below, by states:

State	Yields 1923 compared with average	State	Yields 1923 compared with average	State	Yields 1923 compared with average
	Per Cent		Per Cent		Per Cent
Maine	120.8	Ohio	104.7	Texas	97.1
New Hampshire	107.8	Indiana	103.2	Oklahoma	74.5
Vermont	107.4	Illinois	107.1	Arkansas	66.4
Massachusetts	108.5	Michigan	104.5	Montana	103.9
Rhode Island	114.6	Wisconsin	92.6	Wyoming	94.4
Connecticut	107.1	Minnesota	97.3	Colorado	93.5
New York	103.7	Iowa	100.5	New Mexico	87.7
New Jersey	88.2	Missouri	107.8	Arizona	109.8
Pennsylvania	92.3	North Dakota	81.3	Utah	105.9
Delaware	104.5	South Dakota	101.9	Nevada	103.5
Maryland	102.3	Nebraska	109.4	Idaho	105.3
Virginia	104.1	Kansas	87.7	Washington	118.4
West Virginia	103.9	Kentucky	100.5	Oregon	111.6
North Carolina	107.9	Tennessee	86.1	California	107.7
South Carolina	89.9	Alabama	76.7		
Georgia	59.7	Mississippi	66.1	U. S. total	96.1
Florida	100.6	Louisiana	84.8		

FEEDING CATTLE MOVEMENT TO NOVEMBER 1, 1923

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle for the four months, July, August, September and October this year show that the Corn Belt States are taking about as many unfinished cattle this fall as were taken last. This movement of unfinished cattle indicates an available supply of beef cattle this winter and spring to the extent of about as many as were marketed during the same period last year.

The shipments from the twelve leading cattle markets to seven Corn Belt States from July 1st to the end of the last week in October were as follows:

*Movements of Stocker and Feeder Cattle from Twelve Markets
Months of July, August, September and October*

	Iowa	Illinois	Missouri	Nebraska	Kansas	Indiana	Ohio	Totals
1921 -----	260,458	190,490	155,289	225,164	106,783	53,616	47,234	1,039,034
1922 -----	533,422	259,908	259,136	344,107	158,510	61,708	53,577	1,670,368
1923 -----	419,806	295,976	245,709	291,653	177,245	83,255	56,968	1,570,612

Available information indicates that there is also considerable difference in the character of cattle being taken out this year compared with last. Based upon detailed information from the Chicago and Omaha markets, the number of heavy feeding steers, those weighing over 1,000 pounds, show a decrease of nearly one-third, while those weighing between 900 and 1,000 pounds show over a ten per cent decrease. The medium and light weight steers, weighing from 900 pounds down show a considerable increase. Feeding cows and heifers show a decrease in receipts at these markets. The total volume of calf receipts show a decided decrease, although in some sections, a yearling calf will now bring more money than its mother, because of the strong demand for feeding calves. If a comparable situation has existed at all other markets, there would be seemingly an indication of a further expansion in the practice of feeding light weight cattle.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago

Weight Range	Average Weight—Pounds		Average Price Per 100 lbs.	
	Week October 22-27, 1923	Week October 23-28, 1922	Week October 22-27, 1923	Week October 23-28, 1922
1,001 lbs. up-----	1,100	1,068	\$6.46	\$6.88
901-1,000 lbs.-----	932	944	5.90	6.49
801-900 lbs.-----	856	850	5.76	6.36
701-800 lbs.-----	748	733	5.28	6.22
700 lbs. down-----	600	611	5.26	6.14

A few months ago feeders showed a preference for the heavier weight, meaty class of steers showing quality. But the feeding operation with this class was rendered highly speculative when prices on such kinds advanced sharply and competition with the killers for the better qualified end of western gross steers was keen. High original costs and relatively high corn price thus introduced the element of greater speculation and risk.

As a result of these conditions, feeding operations have been changed materially, and the lighter weight steers suited especially for stocking purposes are now the center of attraction.

More Range Cows and Heifers Marketed

Range cattlemen have shown a noticeable tendency this fall to market a larger proportion of cows and heifers than usual. The increase in the proportion of female stock marketed up to October 1, ranged from 5 to 10 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year ago. A recent survey covering 26,737 cattle marketed from 12 range states during the last two weeks in September showed 56 per cent more cows and heifers compared with shipments of 22,588 cattle from the same states during the corresponding period of 1922 of which 46 per cent were female stock.

A report covering several hundred thousand cattle slaughtered at a great many establishments throughout the United States shows that in August 1923, 48.29 per cent of the cattle slaughtered were females as compared with 40.16 per cent in August 1922. In September 1923, 49.52 per cent were females compared with 43.84 per cent for the corresponding month a year ago.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The arrival of November 1, ushered in the tail-end shipments to market of lambs from the northwestern and southwestern ranges, which is indicative of the near-by end of movements from these ranges. After November 1, fed lambs were being marketed and this class will grow rapidly with the increase of supplies from the Corn Belt pastures and feed lots.

The demand for feeding sheep and lambs by Corn Belt finishers became quite urgent and persisted all through October.

Movement of Stocker and Feeder Sheep From 12 Markets Into 7 States

Months of July, August, September and October:

	Iowa	Illinois	Missouri	Nebraska	Kansas	Ohio	Michigan	Totals
1921 -----	269,630	162,675	159,478	285,455	41,769	47,508	93,610	1,060,125
1922 -----	231,050	143,461	182,114	282,336	67,266	50,425	152,720	1,109,372
1923 -----	351,157	226,543	209,663	365,240	83,512	56,522	185,093	1,477,730

Month of October:

1921 -----	63,355	46,199	42,462	131,799	24,807	18,052	53,154	379,832
1922 -----	82,797	55,934	74,970	129,578	38,987	28,509	68,578	479,353
1923 -----	131,360	68,844	65,703	224,129	37,025	19,263	95,089	641,413

RECORD MARKET RECEIPTS OF HOGS

The hog receipts at Chicago have continued little short of enormous, the October run being the second largest on record for that month. Highly finished, weighty butcher hogs have continued proportionally scarce, but this class has furnished the market toppers at practically all markets since November 1.

Relatively high prices for new corn after the middle of October created a rather broad tendency among hog feeders to liquidate their short-fed stock, with a consequential reduction of hog values due to such liberal marketings of the light kind.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF HOGS AT SEVEN WESTERN MARKETS
November 1, to November 1 (Crop Year Complete)

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha	East St. Louis	St. Joe	Sioux City	St. Paul	Totals
1921 -----	8,047,414	2,307,894	2,648,748	3,316,890	1,697,515	1,806,687	2,210,946	22,036,094
1922 -----	8,069,648	2,399,348	2,724,914	3,544,869	1,986,752	1,768,895	2,338,266	22,832,692
1923 -----	9,962,756	3,563,613	3,596,861	4,707,807	2,483,687	2,817,360	3,168,890	30,300,974

Months of July, August, September and October (Fall Season Complete)

1921 -----	2,226,114	539,714	660,684	825,165	480,594	489,324	526,073	5,747,668
1922 -----	2,281,176	746,312	845,422	1,006,603	597,067	556,299	630,716	6,683,595
1923 -----	3,126,116	1,144,995	1,077,744	1,528,583	673,359	879,085	818,128	9,248,016

Three Weeks Ending November 17

1922 -----	543,757	190,690	98,568	250,665	114,592	60,634	203,069	1,461,975
1923 -----	717,420	251,984	141,046	319,278	139,457	152,443	273,681	1,995,309

Week Ending November 17

1922 -----	218,082	71,340	40,910	90,543	46,805	21,719	77,076	566,475
1923 -----	274,990	85,870	47,900	104,205	47,780	53,002	106,055	719,802

AVERAGE WEIGHT AND AVERAGE COST OF HOGS AT FIVE MARKETS, WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17

	Chicago		E. St. Louis		Kansas City		Omaha		St. Paul	
	Av. Wt.	Av. Cost	Av. Wt.	Av. Cost	Av. Wt.	Av. Cost	Av. Wt.	Av. Cost	Av. Wt.	Av. Cost
1922 -----	231	\$8.13	195	\$8.14	210	\$7.95	249	\$7.84	213	\$7.75
1923 -----	234	6.73	199	6.84	210	6.50	261	6.41	218	6.32

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Best Fall Outlook in Four Years

Times have changed since two years ago this month, when corn was literally cheap enough to burn. However, there is an element of fiction about the present condition of corn. For agriculture as a whole, corn does not represent income; it represents part of the cost of live stock production.

As a matter of fact, the country is this fall committed to a general increase in live stock. The quota of hogs, sheep, dairy cattle, poultry, and even beef cattle to be fed this winter is a heavy one. Bidding for the feed crop has reached a point where it will take unusually careful management to bring the herds and flocks through winter at any profit.

As regards relationship to the community at large, the position of agriculture slowly but surely improves. Purchasing power of farm products, though still handicapped, is now at the highest point in three years. What is more, prices are better at a season when farmers actually have something to sell.

This means something all along the line. Agriculture has weathered the storms of the last four years solely and simply by drawing on its reserves. Farmers have worn out their reserves in cash, in equipment, in materials, in clothing and household goods, and in some regions have drawn deeply on their equity in the land. In four years American agriculture has been forced to use up a good part of the liquid accumulation of a whole generation, and a prosperous generation at that. Some recovery in buying power, especially of live stock products, has great significance.

A Disparity Between Farm and City

The farm community, as a whole, in the United States is carrying 2,000,000 more children under ten years of age than the city community of an equal population.

Put it this way. The farm population in round numbers approximates 30,000,000 persons. The urban population is close to 57,000,000 persons. Select now a representative number of cities whose combined population comes up to 30,000,000 and it will be found that there are 2,000,000 fewer children under ten years of age in these cities than in the whole farm population.

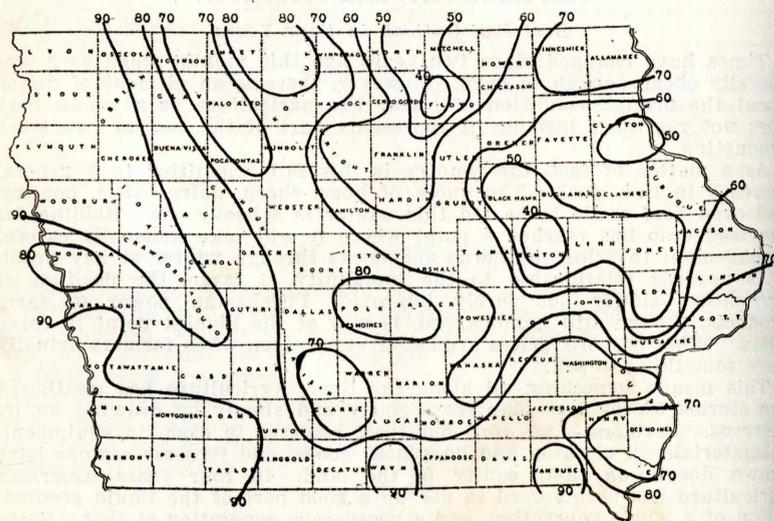
Let us illustrate by a particular city. Take Minneapolis, Minnesota, for example. Here is a city of over 380,000 people. Take 380,000 of the farm population of Minnesota, and it will be found that this group contains 26,000 more children under ten years of age than the city of Minneapolis. It is a significant fact.

What are some of the results which flow from this great disparity between farm life and city life? In the first place, every one will see that with 2,000,000 fewer producers than city industries in cities of an equal population, farming is carrying the burden of rearing and educating 2,000,000 more children—non-producers—than city industry. The full weight of this fact becomes apparent only when it is realized that the greater part of this human product is turned over at the producing age to the cities and to city industry, ready made, finished, educated. The farm people are feeding, clothing, caring through the perils of infancy and childhood practically the equivalent of a small nation; then when this Nation arrives at an age when it can be productive, turns it over as a free gift to urban industry.

It is a pertinent question to ask: "What compensation to the farm community does the urban community render for this piece of human service?" What would Minneapolis think of adding the annual expense of 26,000 children to its budget until these children were educated and then handing them over to St. Paul; doing this, year after year?

There is more to farming than just getting a fair return for crops. There is a big unsolved mystery of population and institutions hanging about the farm community.

CORN



Per Cent Matured Without Frost Damage, 1923
State average, 75 per cent.

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charles F. Sarle, Agricultural Statistician

Leslie M. Carl, Live Stock Statistician

In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. W. Cassady, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

DECEMBER 1, 1923

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FINAL ESTIMATES OF IOWA CROPS, 1923

(Dated December 1, 1923)

Iowa contributed more than half a billion dollars to the nation's wealth through its 1923 crops, exceeding last year by 5 per cent and 1921 by 67 per cent. Never before has Iowa raised so many acres of corn and so many hogs as in 1923. Corn acreage, 10,571,000, is the largest of record, but the yield per acre, 40.7 bushels, has not been so low since 1918. However, the thirty-six million less bushels of corn were worth fifteen million more dollars than in 1922. The great surplus of old and new corn of the last few years has been converted into an equally great hog surplus.

The largest yield of corn per acre was 53 bushels in Sac county and the smallest was 25 bushels in Winnebago and Worth counties.

The outstanding features of the 1923 crops are shown in the table on the next page. Considerable of the oats acreage of 1922 went into corn in 1923.

Cost of harvesting is one of the large items in corn production. This year the cost of husking from standing corn averaged 7 cents per bushel. This high figure together with the large amount of frosted corn caused an increase in the practice of "hogging down" or otherwise grazing the crop. The amount thus harvested was 10 per cent while heretofore it has remained rather constant at about 7 per cent.

The frost of September 14 seriously injured corn in the northern and eastern portions of the State with more or less local damage in other portions. Cool weather continued in October with numerous local frosts and a general freeze from the 19th to the 21st. As a result of the combination of frosts, less than half of the corn crop escaped damage in Floyd and Benton counties. Plymouth county suffered only 2 per cent damage, being the best in the State.

The high moisture content of the corn made early cribbing unsafe, so husking proceeded slowly till well into November, but with favorable weather in November the work was pushed rapidly so that on December 1, 89 per cent of the husking was done, which is about 5 per cent above the average. The corn which went to market early graded as low as Nos. 5 and 6, or even sample grade. The average moisture content of that which was received at elevators during the last week of November was 20 per cent, or scarcely up to grade No. 4.

Nearly all crops yielded less per acre in 1923 than in 1922; but the prices on December 1 indicate a larger total value. In gross value per acre, pop corn, alfalfa, and potatoes in the order named, outrank corn. With hay prices relatively high and alfalfa yielding a gross return of \$48.75 per acre as against \$25.23 per acre for corn, it seems remarkable that the acreage of alfalfa does not increase faster, especially in view of the smaller cost of producing alfalfa.

Clover Seed—Final estimates confirm earlier reports of shortage in clover seed. In Iowa this crop amounts to 114,000 bushels which is 64 per cent of last year's crop, and while the carry-over of old seed is reported rather large, the total supply is less than usual. All of the larger producing states are in much the same situation. The total production in the United States this year is placed at 1,233,000 bushels which is only 67 per cent of that produced in 1922.

CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING STATES

	1923	1922	1923	1922
Ohio	173,000	227,000	Minnesota	130,000
Indiana	32,000	120,000	IOWA	114,000
Illinois	128,000	315,000	Missouri	26,000
Michigan	147,000	240,000	Idaho	60,000
Wisconsin	164,000	267,000	Oregon	20,000
				5,000

IOWA CROPS 1922 AND 1923
Acreage, average and total yield, average price and total value.

Crop	Final Revision, 1922				December 1, 1923, Estimate*						
	Acreage	Average yield	Total yield	Average price	Total value	Acreage	Average yield	Total yield	Average price	Gross value per acre	Total value
Corn	10,264,000	45.0 Bu.	466,380,000	0.54	\$251,845,000	10,571,000	40.7 Bu.	430,240,000	0.62	25.23	\$296,749,000
Oats	5,874,000	37.1 "	217,925,000	0.34	74,094,000	5,639,000	36.0 "	203,004,000	0.37	13.32	75,111,000
Winter wheat	674,000	23.2 "	15,637,000	0.97	15,168,000	741,000	18.5 "	13,708,000	0.80	16.46	12,290,000
Spring wheat	57,000	14.3 "	815,000	0.95	774,000	46,000	14.0 "	644,000	0.87	12.18	560,000
Barley	161,000	28.6 "	4,666,000	0.52	2,395,000	161,000	28.4 "	4,572,000	0.52	14.77	2,377,000
Rye	55,000	19.7 "	1,084,000	0.71	2,770,000	54,000	17.1 "	923,000	0.66	11.29	609,000
Hay (tame)	3,371,000	1.47 Tons	4,926,000	10.40	51,290,000	3,371,000	1.51 Tons	5,060,000	12.50	18.88	63,250,000
Hay (wild)	425,000	1.14 "	484,000	8.50	4,114,000	404,000	1.20 "	485,000	10.50	12.60	5,092,000
Alfalfa	1192,000	2.61 "	481,000	14.80	17,415,000	1,211,000	3.00 Bu.	4633,000	16.25	48.75	10,286,000
Potatoes	85,000	104.9 Bu.	8,916,000	0.62	5,328,000	81,000	84.0 Bu.	6,804,000	0.77	64.63	5,053,000
Timothy seed	263,000	4.19 "	1,102,000	2.49	2,744,000	237,000	4.0 "	948,000	3.22	12.83	3,053,000
Clover seed	118,000	1.50 "	177,000	10.40	1,841,000	88,000	1.3 "	114,000	13.31	17.30	1,517,000
Flax seed	8,000	10.4 "	83,000	2.07	172,000	9,000	9.5 "	86,000	2.10	19.95	181,000
Pop corn	10,000	172.0 Lbs.	17,720,000	0.03	582,000	13,000	2040.0 Lbs.	26,550,000	0.09 1/2	13.20	1,450,000
Sweet corn (corn'1 crop)	30,000	3.0 Tons	90,000	7.00	680,000	39,000	3.2 Tons	125,000	8.40	28.48	1,112,000
Ensilaged	431,000	8.0 "	12,488,000	3.40	18,459,000	437,000	7.5 "	42,378,000	4.10	30.00	19,512,000
Pasture and grazing	10,080,000	14.0 Bu.	70,000	5.58	56,246,000	10,080,000	15.0 Bu.	75,000	5.68	14.10	57,251,000
Buckwheat (estimated)				1.19	83,000						70,000
Fruit crop (estimated)					10,000,000						9,000,000
Garden truck (estimated)					5,000,000						5,500,000
Miscellaneous (estimated)					2,500,000						2,150,000
Total value, not including live stock products					\$185,666,000						\$513,086,000
For the year 1921					305,450,000						

*Subject to revision when assessors' figures become available.

†Alfalfa included in tame hay and excluded from grand totals

‡Ensilage included in corn and excluded from grand totals.

ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, 1923, BY COUNTIES—Continued

	Corn			Oats			Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat			Barley			
	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	
East Central—																
Benton.....	143,000	40	5,792,000	91,000	35	3,185,000	3,110	21	66,200	240	21	4,900	4,030	29	117,700	
Cedar.....	101,000	44	4,444,000	47,000	39	1,833,000	5,340	21	114,300	164	17	2,700	4,290	29	125,200	
Clinton.....	127,000	40	5,144,000	52,000	34	1,768,000	5,320	19	104,900	380	13	4,900	3,680	25	93,500	
Iowa.....	103,000	41	4,282,000	44,000	34	1,496,000	4,110	22	89,200	220	15	3,200	790	26	21,300	
Jackson.....	73,000	42	3,084,000	33,000	31	1,023,000	1,280	16	20,000	420	15	6,400	440	26	12,200	
Johnson.....	98,000	43	4,212,000	42,000	38	1,596,000	3,180	24	77,900	150	18	2,700	700	27	19,700	
Jones.....	85,000	43	3,682,000	36,000	35	1,260,000	3,270	22	6,000	170	19	3,200	610	33	30,800	
Linn.....	120,000	38	4,620,000	66,000	37	2,442,000	1,820	18	33,500	150	17	2,500	830	28	31,600	
Muscatine.....	76,000	41	3,178,000	26,000	36	936,000	10,500	19	200,200	170	18	2,900	1,240	25	24,500	
Scott.....	73,000	44	3,470,000	30,000	39	1,170,000	20,480	20	419,800	460	17	7,800	8,540	26	226,300	
For District.....	1,005,000	41.7	41,908,000	467,000	36	16,709,000	55,200	20.4	1,122,000	2,510	16.4	41,900	25,450	28	702,200	
Southwest—																
Adair.....	109,000	36	3,946,000	42,000	30	1,260,000	8,690	18	162,700	70	12	800	4,000	24	96,000	
Adams.....	73,000	38	2,788,000	28,000	28	784,000	8,600	17	144,500	30	13	400	720	20	14,400	
Cass.....	116,000	36	4,234,000	42,000	31	1,302,000	26,450	18	470,800	210	10	2,200	6,630	26	180,200	
Fremont.....	133,000	34	4,482,000	13,000	34	442,000	29,750	16	473,000	70	13	900	230	25	5,800	
Mills.....	100,000	37	3,690,000	21,000	32	672,000	18,220	15	296,000	430	12	5,400	480	26	12,500	
Montgomery.....	95,000	35	3,363,000	20,000	31	620,000	25,420	17	439,800	120	11	1,400	870	25	21,800	
Page.....	109,000	38	4,098,000	21,000	33	693,000	36,800	18	615,000	80	13	1,000	410	28	11,500	
Pottawattamie.....	210,000	40	8,318,000	58,000	32	1,856,000	33,180	18	613,800	810	11	9,200	10,180	26	204,700	
Taylor.....	91,000	39	3,567,000	22,000	28	806,000	17,830	16	278,100				830	22	7,300	
For District.....	1,036,000	37.1	38,436,000	277,000	31	8,525,000	205,300	17.1	3,493,700	1,820	11.7	21,300	24,150	25	614,200	

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

South Central—																
Appanoose.....	53,000	38	1,993,000	17,000	22	374,000	6,350	12	69,600	20	9	200	10	24	200	
Clarcke.....	60,000	35	2,124,000	22,000	26	572,000	7,850	14	98,100				50	10	70	
Decatur.....	79,000	36	2,812,000	22,000	24	528,000	13,130	12	140,500				10	10	80	
Lucas.....	50,000	36	1,750,000	24,000	27	648,000	6,290	16	95,000				20	12	500	
Madison.....	89,000	34	3,053,000	32,000	31	992,000	17,960	21	361,400				20	14	200	
Marion.....	95,000	40	3,800,000	30,000	30	900,000	23,470	21	469,400				90	14	1,300	
Monroe.....	44,000	37	1,628,000	16,000	25	400,000	9,170	16	130,200				180	9	1,600	
Ringgold.....	81,000	36	2,921,000	32,000	24	768,000	6,870	14	85,900				30	13	70	
Tipton.....	65,000	37	2,412,000	26,000	26	676,000	6,469	16	94,300				200	50	1,100	
Warren.....	84,000	36	3,041,000	26,000	28	728,000	31,500	22	713,700				270	15	12,300	
Wayne.....	73,000	42	3,067,000	28,000	21	588,000	5,150	13	60,300				20	25	500	
For District.....	773,000	37.0	28,601,000	275,000	26	7,174,000	137,200	16.9	2,318,700	1,400	12.6	18,400	2,690	24	64,600	
Southeast—																
Davis.....	57,000	41	2,337,000	17,000	24	408,000	4,430	15	63,300				20	10	200	
Des Moines.....	60,000	40	2,406,000	23,000	34	782,000	18,980	25	465,000				40	17	700	
Henry.....	74,000	41	3,041,000	29,000	37	1,073,000	7,280	20	143,400				30	31	800	
Jefferson.....	66,000	40	2,640,000	28,000	31	868,000	8,560	21	176,300				120	22	2,700	
Keokuk.....	106,000	41	4,347,000	48,000	34	1,682,000	5,070	21	103,400				200	10	200	
Lee.....	58,000	38	2,226,000	22,000	34	748,000	19,880	20	375,700				310	15	4,800	
Louisia.....	67,000	38	2,580,000	25,000	36	900,000	18,600	20	365,700				150	40	6,000	
Malaska.....	115,000	42	4,842,000	38,000	30	1,140,000	10,280	22	222,900				1,900	80	2,600	
Van Buren.....	52,000	41	2,142,000	20,000	29	580,000	9,900	16	144,400				4,800	180	5,400	
Wapello.....	62,000	35	2,151,000	20,000	23	560,000	18,250	21	366,800				100	25	2,500	
Washington.....	102,000	40	4,090,000	41,000	36	1,476,000	7,810	20	153,900				1,500	20	3,100	
For District.....	818,000	40.1	32,802,000	311,000	32	10,167,000	128,400	20.1	2,350,800	970	15.8	15,300	1,500	28	42,000	
For State.....	10,371,000	40.7	430,240,000	5,633,000	36.0	203,004,000	741,000	18.	3,708,000	46,000	14.0	644,000	161,000	28.4	4,572,000	

ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, 1923, BY COUNTIES

Districts and Counties	White Potatoes			Rye		Hay (Tame) (Including Alfalfa)		Hay (Wild)		Alfalfa		
	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Tons	Acres	Tons Per Acre	Total Tons	Acres	Ton Per Acre	Total Tons
Northwest—												
Buena Vista.....	810	88	71,000	30	22	1,700	24,260	2.2	53,800	4,600	1.6	7,600
Cherokee.....	970	88	85,000	50	13	600	27,000	1.8	48,900	6,550	1.4	9,400
Clay.....	490	74	36,000	250	16	3,600	22,420	1.6	36,100	8,100	1.2	10,000
Dickinson.....	460	85	39,000	220	25	5,700	14,726	1.5	22,400	7,330	1.1	8,400
Emmet.....	300	80	24,000	150	11	1,600	16,590	0.9	15,200	5,980	0.9	5,600
Lyon.....	1,810	95	171,000	40	19	1,800	16,840	2.0	33,900	8,670	1.5	13,300
O'Brien.....	1,060	83	87,000	50	15	800	25,900	1.7	44,300	5,720	1.4	8,200
Oscawia.....	980	97	90,000	70	26	1,700	13,770	1.5	21,000	6,060	1.1	7,000
Palo Alto.....	300	65	25,000	880	20	17,400	17,080	1.3	22,500	13,780	1.0	14,000
Plymouth.....	1,520	84	127,000	1,620	25	39,900	36,140	2.1	76,100	16,630	1.7	28,200
Pocahontas.....	1,610	65	141,000	920	19	4,800	19,580	1.6	31,700	7,400	1.1	8,400
Sioux.....	1,850	101	186,000	210	18	3,700	25,700	2.1	54,300	14,040	1.4	20,700
For District.....	11,230	87	982,000	3,880	20.5	82,300	260,000	1.77	460,200	104,720	1.84	140,800
North Central—												
Butler.....	1,210	60	74,000	1,500	16	23,400	28,280	1.4	40,000	10,240	1.1	11,300
Cerro Gordo.....	1,280	78	101,000	90	21	1,900	30,620	1.2	37,000	9,900	0.8	8,500
Floyd.....	1,680	69	118,000	700	20	13,800	82,020	1.2	38,700	3,830	0.9	3,400
Franklin.....	1,700	61	105,000	1,000	16	1,600	82,270	1.4	45,400	5,680	1.0	5,700
Hancock.....	1,260	60	77,000	480	21	10,100	28,430	1.2	34,300	10,560	0.9	9,900
Humboldt.....	300	82	33,000	10	22	200	19,860	1.6	3,900	3,960	1.0	4,200
Kossuth.....	1,630	64	105,000	770	20	15,600	42,440	1.5	63,500	20,910	1.0	21,600
Mitchell.....	4,380	66	291,000	140	20	2,800	80,500	1.3	83,500	3,850	1.1	4,200
Winnebago.....	810	59	49,000	280	19	5,400	19,690	0.9	17,900	14,880	0.8	12,300
Worth.....	1,080	68	42,000	430	23	9,900	20,150	1.0	11,040	11,040	0.9	9,900
For District.....	16,240	65	1,049,000	4,550	19.3	85,600	310,000	1.30	403,000	99,370	0.96	95,900

Northwest—												
Allamakee.....	1,130	83	105,000	280	16	4,500	56,500	1.3	77,300	1,460	1.3	1,900
Black Hawk.....	810	84	68,000	2,500	17	41,500	31,060	1.6	50,700	6,830	1.3	9,200
Bremer.....	1,150	80	95,000	600	14	8,400	17,570	1.4	25,400	20,500	1.0	21,100
Buchanan.....	690	91	62,000	1,200	18	19,800	84,980	1.3	46,500	10,000	1.1	11,000
Chickasaw.....	780	82	59,000	280	16	4,600	33,940	1.1	38,300	13,280	0.9	12,500
Clayton.....	2,080	126	254,000	400	16	6,200	67,500	1.3	88,800	1,100	0.8	900
Delaware.....	810	95	76,000	1,000	17	18,400	46,470	1.3	61,400	4,900	1.0	5,000
Dubuque.....	1,350	106	143,000	240	17	4,100	63,780	1.4	90,300	530	1.6	800
Fayette.....	1,010	70	70,000	300	18	5,400	58,960	1.3	77,800	10,810	1.3	14,100
Howard.....	880	66	58,000	240	12	3,900	36,680	1.2	45,000	18,770	1.0	19,600
Winnebago.....	1,130	51	57,000	240	16	2,900	59,470	0.9	54,700	4,600	0.9	4,500
For District.....	11,760	89	1,047,000	7,300	16.4	119,700	509,000	1.29	656,200	92,880	1.08	100,600
West Central—												
Adair.....	820	74	61,000	300	15	5,500	29,650	1.8	54,000	1,000	2.1	2,100
Black Hawk.....	390	88	34,000	110	25	2,800	17,720	1.7	30,600	2,210	1.3	2,900
Carroll.....	1,490	101	151,000	180	15	2,800	29,220	1.8	53,100	5,340	1.9	5,300
Cravford.....	1,430	86	123,000	900	17	3,400	51,710	1.8	93,700	4,100	1.5	6,200
Greene.....	210	75	16,000	170	18	3,100	21,290	1.6	34,600	3,520	1.2	4,200
Guthrie.....	500	76	38,000	130	16	2,100	26,280	1.5	55,100	2,720	1.4	3,800
Harrison.....	1,070	87	93,000	830	19	15,600	24,700	2.7	67,300	5,740	1.6	9,200
Iowa.....	600	89	59,000	60	15	900	26,730	3.8	48,600	6,800	1.5	9,200
Monona.....	390	79	78,000	460	14	6,200	20,700	2.1	44,000	3,600	1.7	5,200
Sac.....	1,080	85	93,000	400	23	3,900	27,120	2.0	54,700	3,600	1.7	4,300
Shelby.....	250	103	26,000	570	19	11,000	33,720	1.7	57,900	8,360	1.7	8,600
Woodbury.....	1,790	87	157,000	730	26	18,600	38,130	2.1	80,700	8,850	1.3	10,900
For District.....	10,680	87	929,000	3,770	18.2	72,700	387,000	1.89	674,300	46,640	1.53	71,400
Central—												
Boone.....	210	101	21,000	130	20	2,500	22,480	1.6	37,000	4,620	1.2	5,700
Dallas.....	120	80	10,000	140	17	2,400	20,860	1.7	36,400	2,070	1.2	2,500
Gundy.....	1,750	84	148,000	40	20	800	25,110	1.5	36,500	4,060	1.1	4,600
Hamilton.....	210	73	15,000	290	20	5,900	22,716	1.5	35,100	3,550	1.0	4,000
Hamilton.....	840	73	61,000	50	28	1,400	29,050	1.4	42,100	5,930	1.1	3,900
Jasper.....	440	79	35,000	340	20	6,900	46,450	1.6	76,300	570	1.6	900
Marshall.....	620	76	47,000	370	19	7,200	38,250	1.6	62,800	300	0.6	600
Polk.....	650	99	64,000	190	20	3,900	35,900	1.8	50,500	1,500	1.3	2,000
Poweshiek.....	670	101	69,000	50	20	1,000	38,440	1.4	55,700	1,120	1.1	1,100
Story.....	90	95	9,000	170	20	3,400	27,180	1.5	42,000	2,540	1.0	2,900
Tama.....	1,250	69	87,000	80	21	1,700	49,460	1.7	86,000	900	1.0	900
Webster.....	540	81	44,000	160	19	3,100	24,620	1.5	38,000	5,860	1.2	7,200
For District.....	7,300	83	610,000	2,010	20.0	40,200	372,000	1.61	508,500	30,020	1.16	34,900

ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, 1923, BY COUNTIES—Continued

Districts and Counties	White Potatoes			Rye		Hay (Tame) (Including Alfalfa)			Hay (Wild)			Alfalfa			
	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Tons Per Acre	Total Tons	Acres	Tons Per Acre	Total Tons	Acres	Tons Per Acre	Total Tons
East Central—															
Benton.....	970	119	115,000	1,420	16	22,700	51,530	1.5	78,000	1,370	1.4	1,900	130	9.6	400
Cedar.....	490	79	39,000	900	21	19,100	48,800	1.4	69,200	1,350	0.9	1,100	100	3.6	400
Clinton.....	480	97	47,000	2,450	15	37,000	62,580	1.0	63,500	1,230	0.9	1,100	290	3.8	1,200
Iowa.....	1,690	97	165,000	350	20	7,000	34,560	1.7	59,300	430	1.5	600	80	3.3	300
Johnson.....	1,840	85	157,000	800	16	14,200	62,180	1.1	69,300	1,620	1.4	2,300	110	3.3	400
Jones.....	740	117	87,000	1,620	17	17,300	49,080	1.5	71,400	680	1.2	800	230	3.3	800
Linn.....	900	85	84,000	1,460	16	24,100	51,550	1.4	72,300	170	1.0	200	80	3.3	300
Muscatine.....	880	87	77,000	3,240	15	49,600	63,730	1.5	96,600	2,030	1.2	2,500	180	3.3	700
Scott.....	1,800	73	131,000	2,330	14	33,800	31,820	1.4	37,900	1,370	1.0	1,400	500	3.4	1,800
For District.....	9,420	90	848,000	15,000	17.0	242,400	482,000	1.38	666,100	9,450	1.21	11,500	3,830	3.30	12,000
Southwest—															
Adair.....	679	91	61,000	240	13	3,200	36,680	1.6	60,500	1,770	1.7	3,000	210	3.0	600
Adams.....	330	87	30,000	280	14	3,800	25,800	1.6	42,500	1,540	1.3	2,000	1,290	3.0	3,600
Cass.....	740	109	81,000	450	16	7,400	29,540	1.6	48,700	840	1.4	1,200	1,320	3.1	3,900
Fremont.....	530	113	51,000	350	16	5,500	18,120	1.9	35,300	1,780	1.7	3,000	9,950	2.5	24,400
Miller.....	330	96	32,000	260	17	4,400	22,450	2.2	50,500	2,810	1.6	4,500	11,120	3.4	36,900
Montgomery.....	600	124	85,000	460	15	7,100	24,540	1.7	42,900	440	1.2	500	5,820	2.8	16,200
Page.....	600	124	75,000	720	20	14,400	29,300	1.8	53,000	870	1.1	1,000	8,560	3.0	25,100
Pottawattamie.....	2,160	97	199,000	3,000	17	5,100	45,350	1.8	83,700	4,400	1.4	6,300	21,130	3.1	64,300
Taylor.....	460	77	35,000	300	17	5,100	30,220	1.4	44,000	310	0.8	200	1,490	1.9	2,800
For District.....	6,290	98	616,000	3,700	17.2	63,600	262,000	1.76	461,100	14,760	1.46	21,700	60,820	2.92	177,800

South Central—															
Appanoose.....	170	62	11,000	280	14	3,800	45,150	1.3	60,000	1,020	1.7	1,700	130	2.7	300
Clarke.....	200	102	21,000	18	14	2,600	32,600	1.3	43,800	40	1.1	100	20	1.1	400
Decatur.....	150	86	13,000	660	10	6,800	35,520	1.3	47,700	190	1.1	200	190	2.3	400
Lucas.....	420	86	37,000	180	15	2,700	34,500	1.6	56,700	30	1.3	100	150	2.9	400
Madison.....	270	78	22,000	670	18	11,800	29,880	1.6	49,100	1,200	1.3	1,600	740	2.6	1,800
Marion.....	110	92	11,000	130	14	1,800	33,980	1.5	52,400	740	1.3	1,000	490	3.2	1,500
Monroe.....	150	100	15,000	140	13	1,800	39,560	1.2	49,200	240	1.3	300	60	3.4	200
Ringold.....	620	72	45,000	710	13	9,400	38,180	1.5	58,900	270	1.2	300	100	1.9	200
Union.....	310	85	27,000	510	13	6,600	31,100	1.5	48,000	610	1.3	800	80	3.0	200
Warren.....	80	120	10,000	290	10	5,400	36,110	1.6	59,300	390	1.3	500	570	3.0	1,700
Wayne.....	2,600	86	222,000	4,630	13.8	55,600	46,420	1.3	62,300	100	1.3	100	120	1.8	200
For District.....	2,600	86	222,000	4,630	13.8	55,600	403,000	1.46	588,000	4,830	1.32	6,600	2,670	2.61	6,900
Southeast—															
Davis.....	360	111	40,000	250	11	2,800	48,900	1.2	59,700	10	1.6	200	160	2.7	500
Des Moines.....	600	89	53,000	800	21	17,600	21,370	1.3	28,200	60	1.1	100	480	2.6	1,300
Henry.....	230	76	24,000	560	16	9,000	28,520	1.4	40,600	60	1.1	100	90	3.4	400
Jefferson.....	720	80	58,000	300	14	4,200	34,440	1.3	45,500	20	1.1	100	60	2.6	200
Keokuk.....	870	103	90,000	180	14	2,600	42,500	1.5	64,600	60	1.1	100	90	1.9	200
Lee.....	320	82	26,000	3,470	17	58,100	37,040	1.3	48,800	700	1.1	700	1,100	2.5	2,600
Louisia.....	280	100	26,000	2,860	17	47,400	21,000	1.4	29,800	200	1.1	200	130	3.4	400
Malhaska.....	470	107	53,000	200	16	3,300	45,360	1.6	73,500	160	1.1	200	130	3.2	400
Van Buren.....	170	67	18,000	550	15	8,900	42,910	1.3	56,800	10	1.1	100	490	1.3	700
Wapello.....	470	67	32,000	270	14	3,600	31,820	1.2	38,800	10	0.8	100	160	2.0	500
Washington.....	450	83	38,000	230	17	4,000	41,020	1.6	66,500	100	1.1	100	50	4.0	200
For District.....	5,330	93	501,000	9,760	16.0	160,900	895,000	1.40	552,900	1,330	1.11	1,600	2,510	2.65	7,400
For State.....	81,000	84	6,804,000	51,000	17.1	923,000	3,351,000	1.5	5,069,000	404,000	1.20	485,000	211,000	3.00	633,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS DECEMBER 1, 1923, BY COUNTIES—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn per bushel of 70 lbs. in ear or 50 lbs. shelled	Oats per bushel of 32 lbs.	Spring wheat per bushel of 60 lbs.	Winter wheat per bushel of 60 lbs.	Barley per bushel of 48 pounds	Rye per bushel of 56 pounds	White potatoes (Irish) per bushel of 60 lbs.	Tame hay (loose) per ton of 2,000 pounds	Wild hay (loose) per ton of 2,000 pounds	Alfalfa (loose) lbs. per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Timothy seed per bushel of 45 pounds	Clover seed per bushel of 60 pounds	Pop corn per bushel shelled	Apples per bushel of 48 pounds	Cream per pound of butter fat	Butter per pound	Chickens (live weight) per pound	Eggs, per dozen	Honey (per lb.)		
																			Comp in sections	Extracted (less cost of container)	
East Central—																					
Benton.....	.69	.37	.55	.87	.49	.88	\$11.48	8.12	22.50	\$3.00	\$10.72	.08	\$1.02	.45	.49	.40	.14	.44	.22	.15	.16
Cedar.....	.61	.38	.50	.87	.55	.78	13.97	9.12	22.50	3.59	14.72	.05	.92	.48	.50	.40	.14	.44	.22	.15	.15
Clinton.....	.67	.40	.55	.88	.55	.60	16.11	9.12	25.00	3.35	14.92	---	1.31	.50	.50	.50	.14	.47	.16	.12	.10
Iowa.....	.63	.38	.90	.90	.54	.63	14.45	9.12	25.00	2.65	11.97	---	1.56	.48	.41	.48	.14	.48	.20	.18	---
Jackson.....	.67	.44	.91	.92	.65	.76	15.02	10.12	15.00	3.29	12.92	---	1.29	.51	.50	.45	.14	.44	.23	.16	---
Jones.....	.67	.39	.92	.95	.65	.70	11.87	9.12	16.00	2.92	11.78	---	1.12	.48	.46	.44	.14	.44	.23	.16	---
Linn.....	.72	.43	---	1.00	.66	---	14.28	22.00	---	3.12	11.92	---	1.35	.56	.54	.14	.44	.48	---	---	---
Muscatine.....	.66	.38	.90	.94	.58	.61	12.88	9.79	20.00	3.15	13.12	.08	.95	.43	.45	.15	.47	.28	.22	.14	---
Scott.....	.61	.39	.90	.94	.53	.81	13.45	10.12	20.00	3.92	11.92	.04	1.03	.62	.48	.13	.43	.32	.25	.22	---
For District.....	.65	.40	.90	.92	.60	.68	\$13.65	\$10.04	18.33	3.41	12.92	---	1.20	.48	.47	.16	.50	.21	.19	.17	---
Southwest—																					
Adair.....	.56	.35	---	.85	.50	.63	9.09	8.79	\$16.88	\$2.63	\$13.71	.04	\$1.21	.45	.43	.43	.14	.41	.25	.19	.16
Adams.....	.67	.36	.81	.85	.51	.77	8.66	6.45	14.25	2.66	12.50	---	1.25	.44	.45	.14	.42	.21	.16	---	---
Cass.....	.57	.36	.91	.91	.49	.59	12.02	12.12	15.33	3.12	13.25	.07	1.39	.48	.47	.13	.46	.22	.18	.16	---
Fremont.....	.50	.37	---	.75	.49	.57	10.95	10.37	12.60	3.00	13.09	---	1.75	.45	.43	.16	.42	.25	.26	---	---
Mills.....	.61	.35	.80	.80	.49	.50	11.95	12.22	14.70	3.38	13.59	---	1.30	.44	.41	.14	.39	.18	---	---	---
Montgomery.....	.59	.38	.88	.92	.41	.46	7.73	14.92	14.50	3.42	14.92	.06	1.50	.47	.44	.14	.40	.16	.15	---	---
Page.....	.65	.37	.90	.91	.51	.72	11.78	11.12	16.00	2.68	12.49	---	1.53	.47	.44	.14	.41	.28	.20	.19	---
Pottawattamie.....	.59	.37	.87	.92	.50	.56	13.20	10.97	15.69	3.57	13.13	.05	1.54	.46	.46	.15	.44	.22	.16	---	---
Taylor.....	.5	.38	.85	.80	---	.88	10.20	---	13.33	2.66	13.25	---	1.12	.45	.41	.15	.41	.32	.25	.22	---
For District.....	.61	.37	.82	.80	.49	.64	\$11.35	\$10.42	15.10	\$2.94	\$13.21	.06	\$1.30	.46	.48	.14	.44	.42	.23	.18	.17

South Central—																					
Appanoose.....	.71	.41	.80	.88	.75	.80	\$13.20	\$10.45	\$25.00	\$2.78	\$10.62	---	1.07	.47	.43	.49	.17	.41	.23	.19	.17
Clarke.....	.67	.41	.80	.88	.75	.80	9.17	10.12	15.00	2.97	12.56	.05	1.09	.48	.49	.43	.11	.42	.21	.19	.18
Decatur.....	.70	.46	.85	.86	.75	.82	9.39	20.00	20.00	2.70	11.42	.04	1.06	.46	.42	.42	.11	.39	.23	.20	.18
Lucas.....	.67	.40	.85	.86	.75	.78	10.28	---	---	3.10	12.25	---	.95	.47	.47	.41	.11	.46	.22	.18	---
Madison.....	.67	.38	.90	.87	.53	.62	8.66	5.12	13.00	2.07	13.21	---	1.21	.46	.41	.11	.39	.20	.18	.16	---
Marion.....	.67	.39	.87	.90	.56	.75	12.15	8.12	15.43	3.55	11.98	---	1.00	.47	.44	.14	.44	.20	.15	.16	---
Monroe.....	.73	.39	.85	.88	.75	.85	12.62	---	---	2.00	13.42	.05	.88	.44	.51	.14	.43	.30	.20	.20	---
Ringold.....	.64	.36	.82	.85	.51	.70	8.53	5.12	15.25	3.00	13.62	.05	1.11	.45	.46	.13	.41	.21	.12	---	---
Union.....	.61	.36	.82	.85	.60	.87	9.55	5.12	---	2.75	11.13	.03	1.22	.49	.44	.14	.45	.22	.22	.19	---
Warren.....	.64	.38	.85	.88	.63	.65	11.15	10.12	14.33	3.50	14.80	.10	1.90	.45	.49	.13	.43	.21	.16	.10	---
Wayne.....	.64	.39	---	.88	.60	.87	9.37	---	20.00	2.92	12.92	.06	1.42	.49	.43	.14	.41	.20	---	---	---
For District.....	.66	.39	.85	.88	.56	.73	\$10.35	7.82	\$15.30	\$2.90	\$12.39	.06	\$1.00	.47	.45	.14	.44	.42	.23	.18	.17
Southeast—																					
Davis.....	.74	.44	\$1.00	.94	.68	.80	\$10.99	8.12	\$15.50	\$2.80	\$13.52	.06	.77	.47	.47	.41	.16	.30	.25	.18	---
Des Moines.....	.65	.39	.90	.91	.46	.62	15.95	---	20.00	3.00	12.92	---	.91	.47	.41	.16	.30	.22	.22	.22	.15
Henry.....	.64	.38	.81	.88	.75	.82	10.95	---	---	3.50	12.92	---	.87	.43	.43	.15	.37	.25	.20	---	---
Jefferson.....	.63	.36	.85	.87	.75	.79	13.70	12.12	17.00	2.75	13.92	.05	.88	.48	.44	.15	.43	.20	---	---	---
Keokuk.....	.69	.38	.95	.95	.76	.68	15.78	---	19.80	2.87	13.72	.06	1.15	.46	.46	.15	.49	.20	.16	.15	---
Lee.....	.60	.37	.85	.86	.49	.71	13.52	12.62	14.17	3.00	14.17	---	.89	.47	.45	.15	.43	.23	---	---	---
Louisia.....	.61	.37	.85	.86	.49	.70	10.76	15.50	20.00	2.80	13.17	.05	.92	.45	.45	.15	.40	.21	---	---	---
Mahaska.....	.60	.40	.82	.80	.77	.74	12.95	16.62	20.00	2.94	13.25	.05	.65	.46	.44	.15	.44	.22	.17	.16	---
Van Buren.....	.72	.38	.85	.88	.75	.72	11.95	10.12	16.00	2.90	13.59	.05	.82	.49	.46	.14	.46	.22	.17	.16	---
Wapello.....	.65	.35	.88	.93	.69	.82	13.28	---	15.00	2.75	11.00	.03	.89	.45	.45	.14	.44	.42	.25	.21	---
Washington.....	.66	.38	.88	.91	.60	.70	\$12.80	\$12.37	\$17.70	\$2.88	\$13.16	.06	.85	.47	.44	.15	.46	.42	.25	.19	.17
For District.....	.62	.37	.87	.81	.52	.66	\$12.57	\$10.56	\$16.25	\$3.22	\$13.31	.05	\$1.19	.48	.47	.14	.46	.43	.22	.19	.17

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE, BY COUNTIES

Corn husked; acreage, average and total yield of clover and timothy seed; acreage of pasture, 1923.

Districts and Counties	Clover Seed			Timothy Seed			Pasture Acres
	Per Cent husked December 1	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre		Total Bushels
Northwest—							
Buena Vista.....	95			60	3.3	220	67,100
Cherokee.....	86	300	1.0	300	100	5.0	510
Clay.....	93	270	1.0	270	530	3.0	1,620
Dickinson.....	92	300	2.0	600	250	3.6	910
Emmet.....	93	120	1.0	240	20	2.5	50
Lyon.....	97	110	1.8	200	80	3.6	290
O'Brien.....	91	430	3.0	1,290	170	3.5	620
Osecola.....	87	300	3.0	900	380	3.6	1,390
Palo Alto.....	91	50	1.5	70	50	2.5	130
Plymouth.....	91	700	1.3	910	100	4.5	460
Pocahontas.....	88	120	1.4	170	50	4.5	230
Sioux.....	94	100	3.0	300	60	3.6	230
For District.....	90	2,800	1.9	5,250	1,850	3.6	6,600
North Central—							
Butler.....	94	30	1.7	50	550	5.5	3,020
Cerro Gordo.....	100	70	1.7	120	100	3.6	350
Floyd.....	95	80	1.0	80	1,700	3.6	5,880
Franklin.....	92	100	2.5	250	190	3.7	700
Hancock.....	95	140	3.0	420			
Humboldt.....	92	90	1.7	150	60	3.6	210
Kossuth.....	92	130	1.9	250	60	3.5	210
Mitchell.....	95	350	1.2	460	2,980	3.3	9,830
Winnebago.....	95	20	1.0	20	20	3.5	70
Worth.....	94	130	1.7	220	220	2.8	620
Wright.....	92	230	0.8	210	40	3.5	140
For District.....	94	1,400	1.7	2,230	5,920	3.6	21,030
Northeast—							
Allamakee.....	98	1,200	0.8	1,010	1,930	4.1	7,910
Black Hawk.....	87	220	1.1	240	960	3.1	3,650
Bremer.....	95	200	1.0	200	110	3.1	420
Buchanan.....	88	150	1.5	230	810	4.5	3,650
Chickasaw.....	94	260	1.1	290	4,320	2.3	9,940
Clayton.....	96	3,610	1.1	3,970	1,500	4.6	6,900
Delaware.....	85	500	1.0	500	1,230	6.1	7,500
Dubuque.....	95	2,280	1.3	2,850	1,140	2.5	2,850
Fayette.....	88	700	1.1	770	3,490	3.9	13,610
Howard.....	93	150	1.1	160	5,190	2.8	14,530
Winnebick.....	96	410	1.1	450	4,350	1.3	7,830
For District.....	92	9,740	1.1	10,670	25,030	3.1	78,790
West Central—							
Audubon.....	94	500	1.3	660	1,480	2.8	4,140
Calhoun.....	91	200	1.5	300	20	3.7	70
Carroll.....	94	240	1.0	240	480	3.7	1,630
Crawford.....	92	1,000	1.5	1,540	260	4.5	1,170
Greene.....	88	400	2.0	800	180	4.3	770
Guthrie.....	90	1,740	0.9	1,640	6,550	3.8	24,890
Harrison.....	82	180	1.3	230	10	3.7	30
Ida.....	94	200	1.3	260			
Monona.....	87	1,440	1.0	1,510	140	3.7	480
Sac.....	92	120	3.0	360	70	4.0	280
Shelby.....	95	580	1.2	690	190	4.5	860
Woodbury.....	83	1,240	1.2	1,550	90	3.7	310
For District.....	90	7,840	1.3	9,780	9,470	3.7	34,630

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE, BY COUNTIES—Continued

Districts and Counties	Clover Seed			Timothy Seed			Pasture Acres
	Per Cent husked December 1	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre		Total Bushels
Central—							
Boone.....	89	100	1.1	100	70	2.9	200
Dallas.....	85	800	1.1	880	170	5.7	970
Grundy.....	96	400	1.5	600	960	5.5	5,280
Hamilton.....	95	100	1.2	120	170	3.5	600
Hardin.....	82	640	1.4	800	140	5.5	770
Jasper.....	88	2,450	1.6	3,420	1,220	2.9	3,540
Marshall.....	91	1,190	1.8	2,040	2,090	3.9	8,150
Polk.....	81	1,200	1.4	1,600	150	4.0	600
Poweshiek.....	92	2,610	1.7	3,640	12,410	4.8	59,570
Story.....	87	200	1.0	200	200	5.0	1,000
Tama.....	93	1,950	1.4	2,430	4,810	5.0	24,050
Webster.....	88	100	1.4	140	90	3.5	320
For District.....	88	11,740	1.4	15,970	22,480	4.7	105,050
East Central—							
Benton.....	95	660	1.3	860	3,000	4.8	14,460
Cedar.....	95	930	2.0	1,860	2,270	3.5	8,120
Clinton.....	95	700	1.1	770	630	3.7	2,330
Iowa.....	92	2,380	1.6	3,520	23,330	3.5	95,920
Jackson.....	93	2,480	1.0	2,480	650	3.5	2,280
Johnson.....	94	2,050	2.0	4,000	4,480	4.7	21,560
Jones.....	90	590	1.2	720	710	2.8	1,990
Linn.....	90	1,000	2.5	2,500	1,510	3.7	5,650
Muscatine.....	92	640	1.1	700	950	5.1	4,850
Scott.....	97	870	1.2	1,040	320	3.3	1,060
For District.....	94	12,300	1.5	18,450	37,850	4.2	158,220
Southwest—							
Adair.....	86	1,670	1.4	2,240	4,640	4.6	21,340
Adams.....	86	960	2.4	2,080	1,230	4.9	6,030
Cass.....	91	1,320	1.9	2,210	700	3.8	2,660
Fremont.....	86	190	0.8	150	80	4.6	350
Mills.....	89	250	1.2	300	20	4.6	90
Montgomery.....	92	800	1.1	800	220	4.7	1,030
Page.....	84	420	1.0	420	210	3.5	740
Pottawattamie.....	90	360	2.0	720	210	3.7	780
Taylor.....	90	900	0.9	800	4,100	4.8	19,680
For District.....	87	6,900	1.4	9,720	11,410	4.6	52,700
South Central—							
Appanoose.....	78	310	1.8	560	9,090	3.3	32,000
Clarke.....	84	930	1.1	820	10,560	4.1	45,300
Decatur.....	75	500	0.9	450	13,030	3.2	43,700
Lucas.....	83	1,390	1.1	1,330	9,060	4.4	43,860
Madison.....	89	990	0.8	790	1,740	5.6	10,740
Marion.....	93	1,140	1.1	1,050	620	4.0	2,480
Monroe.....	83	710	1.4	790	1,690	3.4	6,750
Ringgold.....	72	530	1.2	640	9,500	3.4	35,300
Union.....	76	1,450	1.0	1,250	7,200	4.7	35,840
Warren.....	79	1,230	1.4	1,520	1,980	4.3	9,510
Wayne.....	75	1,900	1.6	2,540	25,710	3.1	90,900
For District.....	81	11,080	1.1	11,740	90,180	4.0	353,380

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE BY COUNTIES—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn			Clover Seed			Timothy Seed			Pasture Acres
	Per Cent husked December 1	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres		
Southwest—										
Davis.....	72	760	0.8	580	11,800	2.8	38,190	158,000		
Des Moines.....	91	2,850	1.2	3,220	1,850	5.7	12,550	90,600		
Henry.....	88	2,840	1.1	2,920	1,180	3.1	3,660	100,400		
Jefferson.....	85	3,140	1.3	3,880	2,480	3.1	8,600	107,300		
Keokuk.....	91	2,060	1.0	1,860	2,750	5.7	17,680	123,000		
Lee.....	83	3,310	1.0	3,110	4,450	3.6	18,020	147,900		
Louisia.....	85	800	1.5	1,000	1,180	6.6	7,790	77,300		
Mahaska.....	83	1,610	1.7	2,540	470	3.9	1,830	117,200		
Van Buren.....	84	1,820	1.0	1,620	4,300	3.6	16,480	158,000		
Wapello.....	82	830	1.3	880	600	4.7	2,820	106,100		
Washington.....	88	4,180	2.1	8,580	1,750	3.9	6,830	119,800		
For District.....	84	24,200	1.3	30,190	32,810	4.1	134,540	1,305,000		
For State.....	89	88,000	1.3	114,000	237,000	4.0	948,000	10,080,000		

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE OUTLOOK IN IOWA FOR 1924

The acreage of winter wheat sown in Iowa this fall, as reported by the Federal and State Crop Reporting Service, is 507,000 acres, compared with 780,000 acres sown in the fall of 1922. This is 65 per cent of last year's acreage. The condition on December 1, was 90 per cent of normal, which is 3 per cent below the average of the last 10 years. Winter wheat seeding was purposely delayed to avoid Hessian fly. Soil conditions were good. Most of the seeding was done early in October but some was delayed till the last week of October. As a whole the crop did not make as good growth as usual. Of the acreage seeded, 88.2 per cent made good growth and became well established; 10.4 per cent germinated but made little showing; and 1.4 per cent did not germinate.

The acreage sown to rye in Iowa this fall is estimated at 46,000 acres compared with 54,000 acres harvested in 1923. This is approximately 85 per cent of last year's acreage. The condition of rye on December 1, is the same as the 10-year average or 95 per cent.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE

Preliminary estimate of acreage seeded in the fall of 1923 in Iowa and the percentage condition, December 1, 1923.

Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat		Rye		Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat		Rye	
	Condition	Acres	Condition	Acres		Condition	Acres	Condition	Acres
Northwest—									
Buena Vista.....	---	40	---	30	Jasper.....	91	7,230	96	340
Cherokee.....	---	20	---	40	Marshall.....	92	4,500	92	370
Clay.....	---	20	60	200	Polk.....	87	22,660	95	170
Dickinson.....	---	80	90	190	Poweshiek.....	92	1,770	---	50
Emmet.....	---	20	90	130	Story.....	89	2,450	100	130
Lyon.....	---	80	---	30	Tama.....	90	2,650	100	80
O'Brien.....	---	10	---	40	Webster.....	100	310	100	140
Oseola.....	---	10	---	60	For District.....	90	59,140	96	1,900
Palo Alto.....	---	10	92	510	East Central—				
Plymouth.....	94	2,470	98	1,200	Benton.....	96	2,670	98	1,330
Pocahontas.....	---	60	100	190	Cedar.....	94	4,860	98	840
Sioux.....	95	1,280	---	190	Clinton.....	96	8,170	97	1,890
For District.....	94	4,100	86	2,810	Iowa.....	98	3,120	100	290
North Central—					Jackson.....	92	1,610	96	710
Butler.....	---	20	97	1,400	Johnson.....	98	2,860	99	980
Cerro Gordo.....	---	20	---	80	Jones.....	95	200	95	890
Floyd.....	95	60	100	500	Linn.....	85	1,230	98	1,420
Franklin.....	---	20	92	120	Muscatine.....	89	9,530	97	2,660
Hancock.....	82	60	95	500	Scott.....	100	18,840	100	2,190
Humboldt.....	---	60	---	10	For District.....	96	53,090	98	13,200
Kossuth.....	---	90	100	740	Southwest—				
Mitchell.....	100	150	100	100	Adair.....	92	8,000	92	150
Winnebago.....	102	10	95	300	Adams.....	96	6,190	100	250
Worth.....	100	250	100	450	Cass.....	88	16,400	105	380
Wright.....	---	30	100	50	Fremont.....	89	16,060	100	260
For District.....	95	770	98	4,250	Mills.....	89	11,110	---	130
Northeast—					Montgomery.....	93	17,030	95	460
Allamakee.....	91	870	98	270	Page.....	90	24,700	95	580
Black Hawk.....	95	370	92	2,420	Pottawattamie.....	92	16,590	92	550
Bremer.....	95	110	---	560	Taylor.....	83	12,480	80	270
Buchanan.....	---	90	85	1,000	For District.....	90	128,560	95	3,030
Chickasaw.....	100	110	93	290	South Central—				
Clayton.....	83	1,420	90	400	Appanoose.....	90	2,220	90	70
Delaware.....	---	60	90	930	Clarke.....	90	3,610	90	160
Dubuque.....	98	430	90	120	Deatur.....	92	4,990	97	450
Fayette.....	100	370	98	290	Lucas.....	89	2,010	---	130
Howard.....	100	160	100	210	Madison.....	89	11,570	---	490
Winnebago.....	90	1,080	98	240	Marion.....	89	13,320	95	100
For District.....	93	5,070	93	6,720	Monroe.....	83	5,780	100	120
West Central—					Ringgold.....	86	3,370	94	690
Audubon.....	85	4,560	---	250	Union.....	92	3,420	92	500
Calhoun.....	---	180	---	90	Warren.....	92	27,600	100	140
Carroll.....	95	1,980	---	150	Wayne.....	84	2,110	88	170
Crawford.....	96	7,320	---	110	For District.....	89	80,000	93	3,020
Greene.....	85	930	---	140	Southeast—				
Guthrie.....	92	4,710	100	120	Davis.....	81	2,830	87	230
Harrison.....	79	19,760	72	730	Des Moines.....	94	17,270	100	650
Ida.....	98	160	---	50	Henry.....	100	4,660	98	320
Monona.....	84	16,010	100	430	Jefferson.....	85	10,100	90	300
Sac.....	90	690	---	40	Keokuk.....	96	3,950	95	150
Shelby.....	99	3,610	100	450	Lee.....	94	16,100	98	2,460
Woodbury.....	68	11,890	---	610	Louisia.....	94	14,930	105	2,630
For District.....	89	71,800	92	3,170	Mahaska.....	96	6,750	90	160
Central—					Van Buren.....	93	5,240	94	380
Boone.....	88	2,720	90	130	Wapello.....	84	14,960	100	320
Dallas.....	94	13,190	95	160	Washington.....	91	7,650	95	210
Grundy.....	97	440	---	40	For District.....	89	104,470	96	7,810
Hamilton.....	92	940	100	330	For State.....	90	507,000	95	46,000
Hardin.....	---	280	90	50					

FARM LABOR

Average wages paid hired farm labor; supply and demand,
December 1, 1923.

District	Average price paid per bushel for husking corn	By the Month		By the Day*		Supply Per cent of normal	Dem'nd Per cent of normal	Supply expressed in per cent of demand
		With board	Without board	With board	Without board			
Northwest	.68	\$ 47.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.40	88	96	92
North central	.07	46.00	60.00	2.85	3.45	91	95	96
Northeast	.06	41.00	54.00	2.30	2.90	85	92	92
West central	.07	51.00	61.00	2.80	3.35	89	94	95
Central	.06	44.00	58.00	2.60	3.25	89	96	93
East central	.06	45.00	60.00	2.35	3.15	89	94	95
Southwest	.07	45.00	58.00	2.45	3.10	90	96	94
South central	.06	37.00	49.00	2.20	2.85	83	91	97
Southeast	.06	39.00	51.00	2.25	2.80	88	93	95
State average	.07	\$ 43.00	\$ 57.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.10	89	94	95

*Includes average daily earnings of piece workers.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE

Corn moisture. Price of buckwheat, sorghum sirup, hogs for market, cattle for market, feeder cattle, finished lambs, feeder lambs, ewes, and price paid for coal.

Districts	Moisture in corn marketed Nov. 25- Dec. 1—%	Average Price December 1, 1923									
		Buckwheat per bushel of 48 pounds	Sorghum sirup per gallon	Hogs for market, per cwt.	Cattle for market, per cwt.	Cattle, feeder stock, per cwt.	Finished lambs, per cwt.	Feeder lambs, per cwt.	Ewes, per cwt.	Coal per ton of 2,000 pounds	
Northwest	19.2	\$ 1.18	\$ 5.90	\$ 8.80	\$ 6.55	\$ 10.85	\$ 10.28	\$ 5.07	\$ 12.90		
North central	18.7	.76	1.06	6.19	8.30	5.30	11.00	9.60	11.55		
Northeast	.72	1.13	6.20	7.75	5.40	10.20	8.85	5.92	9.97		
West central	19.9	.99	6.30	9.00	6.90	10.85	10.60	5.27	12.50		
Central	19.9	1.46	6.65	8.60	6.30	10.70	10.30	5.80	9.00		
East central	21.3	1.31	1.02	6.25	7.30	6.40	10.55	8.40	5.95		
Southwest	21.2	1.07	6.20	8.95	6.90	11.45	10.75	5.55	9.25		
South central	.97	6.10	8.65	6.20	10.55	9.55	5.60	6.90			
Southeast	20.1	1.31	.96	6.25	8.50	6.10	10.50	9.35	5.45		
State	20.0	.94	1.00	6.75	8.40	6.25	10.80	9.80	5.67		

WINTER WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES

Area seeded in fall of 1922 and 1923 compared; also price per bushel December 1, 1922 and 1923.

Winter Wheat.—Area sown this fall is 40,191,000 acres, which is 12.6 per cent less than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1922 (viz., 45,950,000 acres). Condition on December 1, was 88.0 against 79.5 and 76.0 on December 1, 1922 and 1921, respectively, and a ten-year average of 86.5.

Details by states follow:

WINTER WHEAT

State	Area Sown			Condition Dec. 1			Farm Price Per Bu. Dec. 1.	
	Autumn 1923 Preliminary	Autumn 1922 Revised	Aut'mn 1923 Compared with 1922	1923	1922	Ten-Year Average 1913-1922	1923	1922
	Acres	Acres	P. Ct.	P. Ct.	P. Ct.	Po. Ct.	Cents	Cents
New York	380,000	400,000	95	92	93	94	110	118
New Jersey	74,000	76,000	98	90	78	90	110	110
Pennsylvania	1,240,000	1,305,000	95	92	79	92	100	110
Delaware	104,000	109,000	95	89	75	90	100	108
Maryland	494,000	561,000	88	88	77	89	100	112
Virginia	774,000	860,000	90	85	81	89	110	122
West Virginia	217,000	236,000	92	88	83	91	116	122
North Carolina	523,000	556,000	94	91	83	90	128	136
South Carolina	170,000	179,000	95	87	84	90	154	157
Georgia	179,000	199,000	90	86	89	92	147	150
Ohio	2,514,000	2,674,000	94	90	86	90	99	117
Indiana	1,917,000	2,204,000	87	88	90	89	98	112
Illinois	2,922,000	3,521,000	83	83	90	90	94	107
Michigan	913,000	1,014,000	90	91	90	90	96	115
Wisconsin	62,000	69,000	90	90	92	93	98	103
Minnesota	94,000	111,000	85	89	91	93	95	101
Iowa	507,000	780,000	65	90	91	92	89	99
Missouri	2,225,000	2,967,000	75	85	90	89	97	105
South Dakota	90,000	110,000	82	92	72	85	81	92
Nebraska	3,104,000	3,527,000	88	91	63	86	83	96
Kansas	10,081,000	11,587,000	87	84	73	82	91	98
Kentucky	579,000	643,000	90	87	89	90	103	118
Tennessee	371,000	453,000	82	85	83	88	115	123
Alabama	19,000	21,000	90	90	90	89	130	160
Mississippi	4,000	5,000	80	88	84	88	110	145
Texas	1,287,000	1,605,000	73	93	76	81	103	110
Oklahoma	3,374,000	3,667,000	92	85	80	82	93	98
Arkansas	62,000	73,000	85	86	83	88	108	106
Montana	810,000	900,000	90	90	59	82	82	89
Wyoming	16,000	18,000	90	93	70	88	80	82
Colorado	1,312,000	1,600,000	82	92	68	87	83	89
New Mexico	122,000	94,000	130	100	55	85	108	120
Arizona	32,000	46,000	70	95	90	94	140	115
Utah	152,000	152,000	100	98	90	89	115	120
Nevada	3,000	3,000	106	98	90	89	80	90
Idaho	368,000	409,000	90	94	81	85	85	104
Washington	1,559,000	1,417,000	110	94	77	85	88	108
Oregon	896,000	896,000	100	97	91	92	88	108
California	691,000	813,000	85	82	96	92	108	115
U. S. Total	40,191,000	45,950,000	87.4	88.0	79.5	86.5	95.0	104.8

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY

The December estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture of the acreage, production and value (based on prices paid to farmers on December 1) of the important farm crops of the United States in 1921, 1922, and 1923, based on the reports of correspondents and field statisticians, are as follows:

Crop	Acreage	Production			Farm Value December 1.*	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
					Cents	Dollars
Corn	1923.....104,153,000	29.3	3,054,395,000	Bu.	72.7	2,222,013,000
	1922.....102,846,000	28.3	2,906,020,000	"	65.8	1,910,775,000
	1921.....103,740,000	29.6	3,068,569,000	"	42.3	1,297,213,000
Winter wheat	1923.....39,522,000	14.5	572,340,000	"	95.0	543,825,000
	1922.....42,358,000	13.8	586,878,000	"	104.7	614,399,000
	1921.....43,414,000	13.8	600,316,000	"	95.1	571,044,000
Spring wheat	1923.....18,786,000	11.4	213,401,000	"	85.1	181,676,000
	1922.....19,959,000	14.1	280,720,000	"	92.3	259,013,000
	1921.....20,282,000	10.6	214,589,000	"	85.6	183,790,000
All wheat	1923.....58,308,000	13.5	785,741,000	"	92.3	725,501,000
	1922.....62,317,000	13.9	867,598,000	"	100.7	873,412,000
	1921.....63,696,000	12.8	814,905,000	"	92.6	754,834,000
Oats	1923.....40,833,000	31.8	1,299,823,000	"	41.5	539,253,000
	1922.....40,790,000	29.8	1,215,803,000	"	39.4	478,948,000
	1921.....45,495,000	23.7	1,078,341,000	"	30.2	325,954,000
Barley	1923.....7,905,000	25.1	198,185,000	"	54.0	106,955,000
	1922.....7,317,000	24.9	182,068,000	"	52.5	95,560,000
	1921.....7,414,000	20.9	154,946,000	"	41.9	64,934,000
Rye	1923.....5,157,000	12.2	63,023,000	"	64.7	40,804,000
	1922.....6,672,000	15.5	103,362,000	"	68.5	70,841,000
	1921.....4,528,000	13.6	61,675,000	"	69.7	43,014,000
Buckwheat	1923.....737,000	18.9	13,920,000	"	93.3	12,984,000
	1922.....764,000	19.1	14,564,000	"	88.5	12,889,000
	1921.....680,000	20.9	14,207,000	"	81.2	11,540,000
Flax seed	1923.....2,061,000	8.5	17,429,000	"	210.8	36,733,000
	1922.....1,113,000	9.3	10,375,000	"	211.5	21,941,000
	1921.....1,108,000	7.2	8,029,000	"	145.1	11,648,000
Potatoes, white	1923.....3,816,000	108.1	412,392,000	"	82.3	339,322,000
	1922.....4,307,000	105.3	453,396,000	"	58.1	263,355,000
	1921.....3,941,000	91.8	361,659,000	"	110.1	398,362,000
Sweet potatoes	1923.....993,000	97.9	97,177,000	"	97.9	95,091,000
	1922.....1,117,000	97.9	109,394,000	"	77.1	84,295,000
	1921.....1,066,000	92.5	98,654,000	"	88.1	86,894,000
Hay, tame	1923.....60,162,000	1.48	89,098,000	Tons	\$14.07	1,253,364,000
	1922.....61,159,000	1.57	95,882,000	"	\$12.56	1,204,101,000
	1921.....58,769,000	1.40	82,379,000	"	\$12.11	997,527,000
Hay, wild	1923.....15,722,000	1.11	17,528,000	"	\$ 7.85	137,603,000
	1922.....15,871,000	1.02	16,131,000	"	\$ 7.14	115,176,000
	1921.....15,632,000	.98	15,391,000	"	\$ 6.63	101,991,000
All hay	1923.....75,884,000	1.41	106,626,000	"	\$13.05	1,390,967,000
	1922.....77,030,000	1.45	112,013,000	"	\$11.78	1,319,277,000
	1921.....74,401,000	1.31	97,770,000	"	\$11.25	1,099,518,000
Cotton	1923.....37,420,000	^a 128.8	10,081,000	Bales	^c 31.0	1,563,347,000
	1922.....33,036,000	^a 141.5	^b 9,761,817	"	^c 23.8	1,161,846,000
	1921.....30,509,000	^a 124.5	^b 7,953,641	"	^c 16.2	643,933,000

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY—Continued

Crop	Acreage	Production			Farm Value December 1.*	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Cotton seed	1923.....		4,476,000	Tons	Cents	Dollars
	1922.....		^b 4,336,000	"	\$45.92	205,538,000
	1921.....		^b 3,531,000	"	\$40.18	174,220,000
					\$29.15	102,929,000
Clover seed	1923.....800,000	1.5	1,233,000	Bu.	\$12.19	15,027,000
	1922.....1,156,000	1.6	1,887,000	"	\$10.05	18,971,000
	1921.....889,000	1.7	1,538,000	"	\$10.75	16,529,000
Sugar beets	1923 ^d.....651,000	10.59	6,893,000	Tons	^e \$7.24	^f \$49,890,000
	1922 ^d.....530,000	9.77	5,183,000	"	\$7.91	41,016,000
Beet sugar	1923 ^d.....651,000	1.36	884,000	"		
	1922 ^d.....530,000	1.27	675,000	"		
Sorghum sirup	1923.....380,000	84.2	32,001,000	Gals.	\$6.2	27,595,000
	1922.....447,000	81.5	36,440,000	"	71.0	25,855,000
	1921.....518,000	88.0	45,566,000	"	62.9	28,681,000
Beans ^e	1923.....1,297,000	12.1	15,740,000	Bu.	\$3.65	57,480,000
	1922.....1,074,000	11.9	12,734,000	"	\$3.74	47,640,000
	1921.....777,000	11.8	9,150,000	"	\$2.67	24,399,000
Grain sorghums ^e	1923.....5,776,000	18.3	105,619,000	"	94.1	99,353,000
	1922.....5,064,000	17.9	90,524,000	"	87.8	79,503,000
	1921.....4,635,000	24.6	113,990,000	"	39.1	44,575,000
Onions ^f	1923.....61,100	267	16,318,000	"	^e \$1.35	22,011,000
	1922.....63,290	296	18,763,000	"	^e \$0.85	15,876,000
Cabbage ^f	1923.....98,200	7.5	740,000	Tons	^e \$23.22	17,183,000
	1922.....131,780	8.1	1,062,800	"	^e \$11.83	12,568,000
Apples, total	1923.....		196,770,000	Bu.	102.2	201,110,000
	1922.....		202,702,000	"	98.6	199,848,000
	1921.....		99,002,000	"	168.0	166,343,000
Apples, commercial	1923.....		34,403,000	Bbls.	\$2.79	95,979,000
	1922.....		51,945,000	"	\$2.93	93,636,000
	1921.....		21,557,000	"	\$4.60	99,131,000
Peaches	1923.....		45,702,000	Bu.	140.0	64,043,000
	1922.....		55,852,000	"	133.8	74,717,000
	1921.....		32,602,000	"	158.7	51,739,000
Pears	1923.....		17,390,000	"	121.1	21,053,000
	1922.....		20,705,000	"	106.0	21,943,000
	1921.....		11,297,000	"	170.6	19,268,000
Total	1923.....350,698,100					8,322,695,000
	1922.....359,094,470					7,449,804,000
	1921.....348,431,500					5,629,548,000

*Minor crop prices mostly for November 15. *Largely minimum contract price. ^aPounds. ^bCensus. Includes that portion of the cotton grown in Lower California (Old Mexico) that is ginned in the United States. ^cCents per pound. ^dIncluding beets grown in Canada for the United States factories. ^ePrincipal producing States. ^fCommercial crop. ^gPrice for season.

The figures here published for both 1922 and 1923 have been revised on the basis of the latest and fullest information now available. The revised figures here shown, and not the unrevised figures previously published, should be compared to obtain the proper relation of the 1923 acreage and production to that of 1922 and earlier years.

HONEY: AVERAGE YIELD PER COLONY, WITH DETAILS, SHOWN
BY STATES, 1923, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Usual per cent of U. S. crop	Average yield per colony			Form						Per-centage shipped		
		1913-1921			Comb		Extracted		Chunk (bulk)		1922 1923		
		1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Maine	(1)	38	29	48	59	69	33	23	8	8	8	0	
New Hampshire	(1)	37	33	42	71	73	25	27	4	0	10	21	
Vermont	(1)	41	30	60	62	69	32	29	6	2	28	6	
Massachusetts	(1)	34	22	43	43	37	53	63	4	0	6	8	
Rhode Island	(1)	35	30	37	1	25	99	75	0	0	1	0	
Connecticut	(1)	42	34	35	34	37	61	55	5	8	4	17	
New York	5	57	55	81	35	29	65	71	0	0	40	53	
New Jersey	(1)	41	31	32		29		69		2	13	19	
Pennsylvania	4	44	41	44	55	51	45	45	0	4	20	22	
Delaware	(1)	28	20	21							7	10	
Maryland	(1)	39	26	37	65	63	30	35	5	2	15	29	
Virginia	3	38	30	35	57	61	24	27	19	12	16	22	
West Virginia	1	29	25	21	46	27	10	18	44	55	12	1	
North Carolina	3	31	24	39	33	33	26	22	41	45	20	20	
South Carolina	1	25	15	29	41	33	19	28	40	39	29	1	
Georgia		36	30	26	22	21	54	35	24	44	35	33	
Florida	2	60	53	43	17	23	80	77	3	0	55	39	
Ohio	3	46	50	36	52	60	47	39	1	1	30	21	
Indiana	3	45	60	23	41	32	42	59	17	9	15	15	
Illinois	5	46	78	45	32	30	61	68	7	2	16	20	
Michigan	4	55	63	67	36	40	62	59	2	1	33	34	
Wisconsin	4	55	55	67	24	21	76	76	6	3	25	24	
Minnesota	3	54	59	57	21	24	76	73	3	3	21	15	
Iowa	5	59	80	52	41	33	55	6		4	24	25	
Missouri	3	38	60	26	25	24	55	5	2	22	7	7	
North Dakota	(1)	79	157	136	59	51	38	41		3		17	
South Dakota	1	68	105	88	33	25	57	64	10	9	15	18	
Nebraska	1	54	65	46	44	31	50	65	6	4	17	23	
Kansas	2	34	45	27	39	35	54	51	7	14	20	14	
Kentucky	4	41	45	39	21	15	49	51	30	31	27	33	
Tennessee	3	28	19	28	25	13	52	40	23	47		7	
Alabama	3	35		6	31	25	55	27	14	48	30	0	
Mississippi	2	34	25	18	24	27	33	44	43	29	23	18	
Louisiana	1	42	54	55	13	0	54	92	33	8	43	47	
Texas	5	45	28	21	4	2	69	65	27	33	38	21	
Oklahoma	1	32	40	41	32	23	21	30	47	47		0	
Arkansas	1	26	35	23	20	23	50	32	30	45	19	6	
Montana	1	82	64	118	35	35	65	65	0	0	35	51	
Wyoming	1	80	65	107	15	40	85	60	0	0	60	68	
Colorado	3	54	55	31	43	40	55	51	2	9	53	67	
New Mexico	1	49	60	73	36	37	56	63	8	0	50	66	
Arizona	1	62	35	60	0	3	100	94	0	3	75	56	
Utah	1	74	63	81	10	11	90	89	0	0	45	56	
Nevada	1	63											
Idaho	2	74	71	61	21	15	79	82	0	3	65	68	
Washington	2	52	76	74	10	12	89	85	1	3	42	31	
Oregon	1	50	70	32	35	15	65	85	0	0	40	33	
California	10	60	75	35	11	14	88	85	1	1	70	54	
United States		100	46.4	53.8	39.1	28.7	29.9	69.7	60.3	11.6	9.8	32.9	27.9

¹Less than 1 per cent.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. W. Cassady, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

LIVESTOCK
IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

January 1, 1924

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LIVE STOCK, JANUARY 1, 1924

The chart on the opposite page is intended to show at a glance the changes in the estimated number and total value of live stock on Iowa farms on January 1, for the past five years, or since 1920. A more detailed statement both for Iowa and the United States will be found in tabular form on pages 4 and 5.

General—The chart shows in graphic form that horses and mules together have been steadily decreasing since 1920. This year was the first, however, to show a decrease in the number of mules. Milk cows have been increasing slowly but surely since 1921. Other cattle decreased from 1920 to 1922, only to show an increase of 11 per cent in 1923. While the number of sheep decreased rapidly from 1920 to 1922, this decrease has been partly made up during the past two years. In 1923 the number of hogs on Iowa farms reached the highest point in the history of the State. A 5 per cent decrease is shown for January 1, 1924.

Both the *total value* and the *actual purchasing power* of live stock on Iowa farms January 1, 1924 is less than a year ago. If the actual purchasing power of a farmer's live stock dollar in 1913 is considered as 100 cents, when expressed in terms of non-agricultural goods, it was worth only 69 cents in January, 1920. Its value dropped to 54 cents in January, 1921. It has held at 56 cents for January during the past three years.

Horses Decrease 2 Per Cent.—The number of horses on Iowa farms have been gradually decreasing for the past 7 or 8 years. The 1,241,000 head on farms January 1, 1924 is 2 per cent less than the 1,266,000 reported for January 1, 1923 and nearly 11 per cent less than the number reported in 1920. A decrease of 2 per cent is reported for the United States. Mules in Iowa also show a 2 per cent decrease compared with a year ago; 93,000 head on January 1, 1924 and 95,000 head January 1, 1923. An average of 9.5 horses per farm was reported by over 2,000 Iowa correspondents, but only one colt was born during 1923 for every two farms reporting.

Milk Cows Increase 4 Per Cent.—The number of milk cows in Iowa has shown an increase of 4 per cent for each of the past two years. The number on farms January 1, 1924 is placed at 1,206,000 as compared with 1,160,000 a year ago, and 1,115,000 on January 1, 1922. An increase of 1 per cent is reported for the United States.

Other Cattle Hold Steady.—The number of other cattle on Iowa farms remains at the same figure as last year or 3,479,000 head. This is practically the same number as in 1920. However, an 11 per cent increase was reported last year, January 1, 1923, over the previous year or 3,134,000 head on farms January 1, 1922. A decrease of 2 per cent is reported for the United States.

Sheep Increase 12 Per Cent.—Sheep in Iowa show an increase of 12 per cent over last year. The number increased from 829,000 head a year ago to 928,000 head January 1, 1924. This number is still considerably less than the 1920 and 1921 estimates. Sheep in the United States show an increase of 3 per cent.

Hogs Decrease 5 Per Cent.—The production of hogs in Iowa has reached the peak and is now showing a decline of 5 per cent as compared with last year's high point. The total number of swine, all ages, is placed at 10,539,000 for January 1, 1924, which is about one-half million less hogs than the 11,094,000 head on farms a year ago. The revised estimates for a year ago, January 1, 1923, show a 35 per cent increase over the previous year, a gain of over two and one-half million hogs. There is a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of swine in the United States as compared with last year.

Price of Milk Cows Increase.—The average farm value of dairy cattle was reported as \$58.00 per head a year ago and \$60.00 on January 1, 1924. All other classes of live stock are reported at a lower value than last year. Hogs decreased from \$12.80 to \$10.30 or nearly 20 per cent. Other cattle from \$35.20 to \$34.30 or about 2 per cent. Horses \$79.00 to \$74.00; Mules \$80.00 to \$77.00, and Sheep from \$8.40 last year to \$8.30 January 1, 1924 this year.

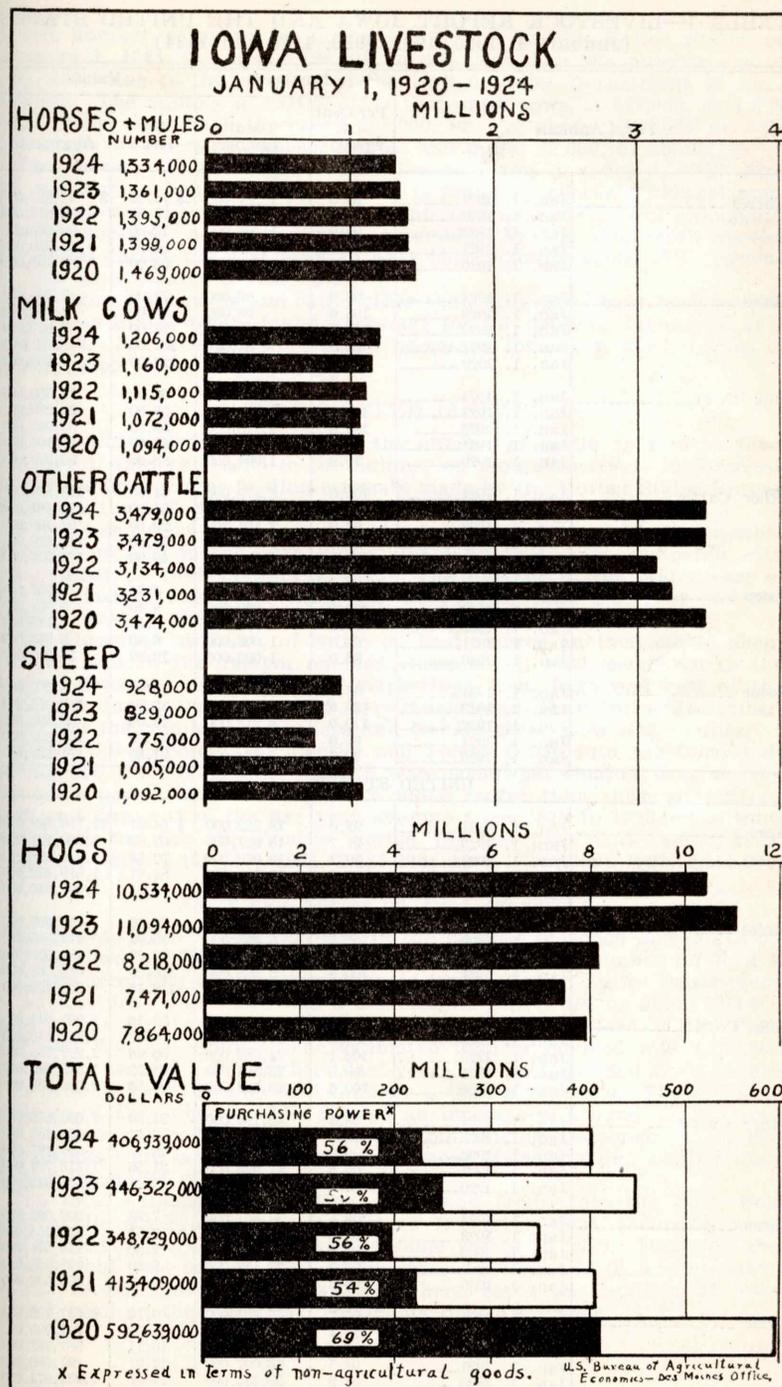


TABLE 1—LIVESTOCK REPORT, IOWA AND THE UNITED STATES
(January 1, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924)

Farm Animals		Numbers		Values	
		Per Cent of Preceding Year	Total Number	Per Head	Aggregate
Horses	Jan. 1, 1924	98.0	1,241,000	\$ 74.00	\$ 91,834,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	97.0	1,266,000	79.00	100,014,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	99.0	1,305,000	73.00	95,265,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	95.0	1,318,000	85.00	112,030,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	90.3	1,387,000	93.00	128,991,000
Mules	Jan. 1, 1924	98.0	93,000	77.00	7,161,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	105.6	95,000	80.00	7,600,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	111.1	90,000	78.00	7,020,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	99.0	81,000	101.00	8,181,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	117.2	82,000	113.00	9,266,000
Milk Cows	Jan. 1, 1924	104.0	1,206,000	60.00	72,360,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	104.0	1,160,000	58.00	67,280,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	104.0	1,115,000	53.00	59,095,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	98.0	1,072,000	62.00	66,464,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	79.2	1,094,000	88.00	96,272,000
Other Cattle	Jan. 1, 1924	100.0	3,479,000	34.30	119,330,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	111.0	3,479,000	35.20	122,461,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	97.0	3,134,000	29.60	92,766,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	93.0	3,231,000	34.50	111,470,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	121.4	3,474,000	49.90	173,353,000
Sheep	Jan. 1, 1924	112.0	928,000	8.30	7,702,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	107.0	829,000	8.40	6,964,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	77.1	775,000	5.40	4,185,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	92.0	1,005,000	6.90	6,934,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	86.0	1,092,000	12.20	13,322,000
Swine	Jan. 1, 1924	95.0	10,539,000	10.30	108,522,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	135.0	11,094,000	12.80	142,003,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	110.0	8,218,000	11.00	90,398,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	95.0	7,471,000	14.50	108,330,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	72.7	7,864,000	21.80	171,435,000

UNITED STATES

Horses	Jan. 1, 1924	98.0	18,263,000	\$ 64.41	\$1,176,282,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	97.7	18,627,000	69.83	1,300,729,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	99.2	19,056,000	70.54	1,344,136,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	97.2	19,208,000	84.31	1,619,423,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	96.8	19,766,000	96.51	1,907,646,000
Mules	Jan. 1, 1924	99.1	5,436,000	84.20	457,697,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	100.3	5,485,000	85.94	471,385,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	100.2	5,467,000	88.09	481,578,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	100.5	5,455,000	116.69	639,568,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	101.8	5,427,000	148.42	805,495,000
Milk Cows	Jan. 1, 1924	101.0	24,675,000	52.16	1,287,044,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	101.5	24,437,000	50.83	1,242,113,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	102.1	24,082,000	50.98	1,227,703,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	99.5	23,594,000	64.22	1,515,249,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	100.6	23,722,000	85.86	2,036,750,000
Other Cattle	Jan. 1, 1924	98.4	42,126,000	24.99	1,052,599,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	102.0	42,803,000	25.57	1,094,469,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	100.0	41,977,000	23.77	997,725,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	96.8	41,993,000	31.36	1,316,727,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	99.3	43,398,000	43.21	1,875,043,000
Sheep	Jan. 1, 1924	103.1	38,361,000	7.88	302,092,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	102.5	37,223,000	7.51	279,464,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	97.0	36,327,000	4.80	174,545,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	96.0	37,452,000	6.30	235,855,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	96.4	39,025,000	10.47	408,586,000
Swine	Jan. 1, 1924	95.7	65,301,000	9.76	637,193,000
	Jan. 1, 1923	117.4	68,227,000	11.59	791,005,000
	Jan. 1, 1922	108.6	58,127,000	10.11	587,482,000
	Jan. 1, 1921	94.5	56,097,000	12.97	727,380,000
	Jan. 1, 1920	96.2	59,344,000	19.07	1,131,674,000

The number of swine on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1, 1924, is about 2,926,000, or 4% less than the number a year ago, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. The number of cattle, other than milk cows, is 677,000, or 1.6% less. Milk cows have increased 238,000, or 1%, sheep 1,138,000 or 3%. Horses have decreased 364,000, or 2%, and mules 49,000, or about 1%.

The increase in the number of swine on farms January 1, 1923, over the number on hand January 1, 1922, is found by checks on actual numbers, gathered through State Census enumerations, records of shipments, market receipts, and other data, assembled by the live stock service organized during the past year, to have been actually about 17%, instead of 10% as estimated a year ago.

The figures for swine and cattle other than milk cows have been revised in various States where found necessary for the dates of January 1, 1923 and 1922. No revisions were found necessary for sheep, cows, horses or mules, prior to January 1, 1923.

CATTLE ON FEED JANUARY 1

There was a decrease of 5% in the number of cattle on feed in Iowa January 1, 1924 compared to the number on feed January 1, 1923 according to the final winter feeding estimate made by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

There was a very small increase of less than one per cent in the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt states January 1, 1924, compared with the number on feed January 1, 1923. The number in the states east of the Mississippi was about three per cent larger than last year and the number west of the river was practically the same.

The December estimate of cattle on feed showed an increase of about two per cent in the number on feed December 1, 1923, compared to the number December 1, 1922. The marketings from Iowa and rest of the Corn Belt during December, 1923 were much larger than during December, 1922, and the number of stockers and feeders shipped in was smaller.

While the shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt during the last six months of 1923 were somewhat smaller than during the same period of 1922, they were much larger than those of 1921 or 1920 and larger than the five year average from 1919 to 1923. The total shipments for the six months' period for the five years were: 1919, 1,946,000; 1920, 1,469,000; 1921, 1,484,000; 1922, 2,380,000; 1923, 2,259,000.

Sheep and Lambs on Feed January 1

There was considerable increase in the number of sheep and lambs on feed in Iowa on January 1, 1924 compared with the number on feed a year ago according to an estimate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. But there was a decrease of nearly 4% or about 160,000 head in the number of sheep estimated and lambs on feed in the Corn Belt and Western States. The estimated number on feed was 4,120,000 head this year and 4,280,000 head last year. In the Corn Belt States there were around 40,000 less on feed January 1, than a year ago. The estimate made as of December 1, 1923, showed an increase of around 170,000 over the number on feed December 1, 1922, but during December, 1923, the marketings were larger and the in-movement of feeders was smaller than during December of the previous year.

The total shipments of feeding sheep and lambs into the Corn Belt from public stockyards from August to December, 1923, inclusive, were nearly 300,000 more than during the same period in 1922. However, the in-movement was earlier than in the preceding year with a consequent earlier return movement to market, there being an increase of over 200,000 head in the December shipments over December, 1922.

REPORT OF THE DECEMBER 1923 PIG SURVEY

Hog production has passed the crest in the surplus producing regions and a downward movement in production is well under way, according to the results of the December, 1923 pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the Post Office Department through the rural carriers.

Less Pigs Fall of 1923. The survey shows that the sows farrowed in the fall of 1923 decreased 6.3% in Iowa, and 6.1% in the Corn Belt, from the previous year. The actual pigs saved were reported as having decreased only 2.6% for Iowa and 3.8% for the Corn Belt.

The decrease in fall farrowings is no doubt the result of low hog prices in June and July of 1923. Many sows that were intended for fall farrowing in 1923 were marketed instead, as indicated by the fact that 61.8% of the hogs slaughtered at packing plants during August, September, and October, were sows, compared with 59.3% for the same months the previous year, which is interpreted as an increase in slaughter of about 1,500,000 sows for this period. This is also supported by the fact that while there was an increase of about 25% in the inspected slaughter of hogs during the four months, July to October, 1923, inclusive, over the same period the previous year, the average weight per head was about the same for the two years, indicating that the number of sows slaughtered must have increased at least proportionately with the increase in the total slaughter.

Reduced Breeding for 1924 Indicated. A decrease of 4.7% in numbers of sows bred or intended to be bred for spring farrowing in 1924 in Iowa, and a decrease of 5.4% in the Corn Belt from sows farrowed in the spring of 1923, is also reported. These decreases showed the intentions as of December 1; since that time the marketings of hogs have been the heaviest ever known for a similar period; the price has been low and the corn-hog ratio has been unfavorable to hog production, which may indicate a further reduction of sows kept for breeding.

Actual farrowings, as shown by previous surveys, have heretofore fallen considerably short of the expressed intentions at the time of breeding. The December, 1922 survey showed an increase of 15.6% in intentions to breed for farrowing in the spring of 1923 for the Corn Belt, while actual farrowings increased only 8%.

Production and Marketings 1922 and 1923

The total 1922 pig crop in the Corn Belt was 24.6% larger than the total crop of 1921, according to the survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is borne out by the record of the marketings from these States. The total marketings for the Corn Belt from the 1921 crop were about 37,000,000 head, and from the 1922 crop were upward of 48,000,000 head. Assuring the farm slaughter for these two years to be the same as shown by the 1920 census figures, namely, 5,300,000 head, and estimating other local slaughter at 2,000,000 head each year, this would make the total production of hogs in the Corn Belt about 44,000,000 head in 1921 and about 55,000,000 head in 1922 or an increase of 25%.

TABLE 2—RESULTS OF DECEMBER 1, 1923 PIG SURVEY
December 1 to June 1 (Spring), June 1 to December 1 (Fall)

State and Division	Sows bred for spring litters 1924, per cent of 1923 spring farrowing	Pigs Saved		Sows Farrowed		Average Number Pigs Saved Per Litter		
		Fall 1923 compared with fall 1922, per cent	Fall 1923 compared with spring 1923, per cent	Fall 1923 compared with fall 1922, per cent	Fall 1923 compared with spring 1923, per cent	Fall 1923	Fall 1922	Spring 1923
Ohio	93.8	100.8	87.4	97.7	86.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
Indiana	92.4	95.8	83.1	96.3	81.2	5.5	5.6	5.4
Illinois	91.6	97.9	60.0	94.9	60.2	5.0	4.9	5.0
Michigan	98.0	105.8	91.2	104.7	89.4	6.0	5.9	5.8
Wisconsin	94.7	106.2	60.2	101.9	60.2	5.4	5.2	5.4
E. N. Central	93.2	99.7	74.7	97.6	74.0	5.40	5.32	5.36
Minnesota	96.7	96.2	37.1	93.7	37.5	4.7	4.6	4.7
Iowa	95.3	97.4	36.4	93.7	33.3	4.8	4.6	4.5
Missouri	92.7	91.7	82.4	90.6	85.7	5.1	5.1	5.3
North Dakota	121.8	123.9	31.3	112.7	29.7	4.9	4.5	4.7
South Dakota	99.3	90.6	22.5	90.4	22.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
Nebraska	97.3	90.0	34.0	86.5	33.3	4.5	4.2	4.2
Kansas	87.0	89.4	69.1	89.3	72.3	5.0	5.0	5.2
W. N. Central	95.4	94.1	45.8	91.5	45.5	4.78	4.63	4.66
Corn Belt	94.6	96.2	56.9	93.9	56.4	5.02	4.90	4.93
Maine	130.3	126.8	124.0	125.8	121.6	6.7	6.6	6.6
New Hampshire	111.0	126.3	115.9	158.4	140.9	5.3	6.6	6.4
Vermont	124.0	116.1	111.5	112.8	110.1	6.9	6.7	6.8
Massachusetts	134.4	130.8	127.2	132.9	115.1	6.4	6.5	5.8
Rhode Island	92.3	121.0	118.6	124.2	123.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
Connecticut	90.8	110.6	108.7	114.8	113.5	5.4	5.6	5.7
New York	117.3	113.6	111.9	113.9	113.9	6.4	6.4	6.5
New Jersey	104.4	115.4	93.4	106.8	87.3	5.7	5.3	5.3
Pennsylvania	109.4	109.2	119.1	103.8	121.5	5.9	5.6	6.0
N. Atlantic	114.3	113.1	116.2	109.8	116.8	6.16	5.95	6.16
Delaware	112.2	106.5	120.0	117.4	121.5	5.1	5.6	5.2
Maryland	106.1	105.5	116.1	108.9	116.8	6.0	6.2	6.1
Virginia	98.9	102.9	108.1	100.7	116.2	5.8	5.6	6.2
West Virginia	108.5	111.0	116.7	110.1	119.2	6.5	6.5	6.7
North Carolina	113.3	96.4	105.3	97.3	113.1	5.4	5.4	5.8
South Carolina	124.2	89.4	112.5	86.3	122.5	4.8	4.6	5.2
Georgia	111.0	72.6	91.8	75.2	94.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Florida	117.9	80.9	107.7	84.0	109.3	4.0	4.1	4.0
S. Atlantic	112.2	87.6	103.6	88.4	108.7	4.98	5.00	5.22
Kentucky	86.1	86.0	87.5	91.3	93.6	5.5	5.8	5.9
Tennessee	91.2	77.2	93.0	79.0	98.0	5.3	5.5	5.6
Alabama	112.1	83.6	103.2	75.6	103.0	5.0	4.5	5.0
Mississippi	113.3	84.3	109.0	85.5	119.5	4.5	4.6	4.9
Louisiana	117.7	87.3	115.1	74.2	103.4	5.0	4.2	4.5
Texas	97.0	81.4	115.8	81.8	123.2	4.8	4.8	5.1
Oklahoma	82.6	69.4	81.3	70.8	84.8	5.1	5.2	5.3
Arkansas	115.2	77.1	99.7	75.1	105.6	4.9	4.7	5.2
S. Central	100.0	80.3	101.1	79.5	105.3	5.02	4.98	5.23
Far Western	111.0	96.7	87.0	93.5	85.3	5.52	5.44	5.36
U. S. Total	98.8	93.2	72.8	91.3	73.7	5.07	4.98	5.07

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

TABLE 3—ESTIMATED PRICE PER HEAD OF VARIOUS KINDS OF LIVESTOCK, JANUARY 1, 1924

Districts	Horses			Mules			Milk Cows		Other Cattle			Sheep		Swine	
	Under 1 year old	1 and under 2 years old	2 years old and over	Under 1 year old	1 and under 2 years old	2 years old and over	Including heifers 1 year old or over	Under 1 year old	1 and under 2 years old	2 years old and over	Lambs	Ewes 1 year old and over	Wethers 1 year old and over	Rams	Average all ages
Northwest	\$ 84.00	\$ 51.00	\$ 84.00	\$ 40.20	\$ 60.50	\$ 105.60	\$ 63.00	\$ 18.10	\$ 31.10	\$ 47.60	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.35	\$ 10.44	\$ 10.40
North Central	30.00	46.00	80.00	35.60	56.20	93.20	63.00	17.70	30.70	46.10	7.45	8.75	7.95	14.00	10.30
Northeast	32.00	45.00	74.00	35.50	52.00	86.50	53.00	16.60	26.60	40.00	7.65	8.60	8.75	10.20	10.40
West Central	33.00	50.00	79.00	39.20	57.30	95.20	65.00	23.10	35.80	50.20	9.10	8.40	7.90	10.30	10.10
Central	33.00	50.00	83.00	39.00	59.10	97.40	65.00	20.50	33.30	49.90	8.85	9.50	9.00	14.00	10.50
East Central	36.00	54.00	81.00	41.30	64.10	101.30	60.00	19.00	31.50	46.10	7.95	8.10	8.10	12.75	10.00
Southwest	33.00	49.00	80.00	42.10	60.60	101.20	63.00	23.00	38.90	53.90	8.60	9.10	7.90	13.70	10.30
South Central	31.00	42.00	68.00	34.90	50.40	81.30	54.00	21.50	33.60	47.10	8.00	7.45	7.40	11.10	9.30
Southeast	31.00	46.00	73.00	36.90	52.50	89.60	51.00	22.40	35.00	49.20	7.00	8.30	6.75	13.00	10.00
State, 1924	32.60	48.40	78.50	38.45	57.10	94.65	60.00	20.25	33.05	47.95	7.80	8.35	7.65	12.25	10.30
1923	32.30	48.60	81.30	39.10	58.00	97.80	58.00	21.10	32.20	51.10	8.90	8.30	7.95	12.30	10.30
1922	30.00	46.00	79.00	37.00	56.00	97.00	53.00	17.00	28.00	42.00	5.50	5.40	5.40	9.50	11.00
1921	35.00	55.00	91.00	50.00	75.00	125.00	63.00	19.00	32.00	50.00	6.40	6.70	6.70	12.80	14.50
1920	37.00	58.00	100.00	57.00	80.00	139.00	88.00	28.50	47.00	76.00	10.00	12.60	11.60	23.00	21.80
1919	41.00	61.00	107.00	63.00	80.00	130.00	80.00	30.00	51.00	69.00	11.00	15.00	13.60	23.00	27.50
1918	46.00	72.00	118.00	72.00	82.00	136.00	77.00	28.00	47.00	69.00	11.00	15.00	14.00	20.00	25.65
1917	48.00	74.00	120.00	75.00	82.00	138.00	66.00	26.00	42.50	60.50	7.60	8.90	7.40	14.50	14.70
1916	47.00	73.00	117.00	73.00	79.00	126.00	58.00	23.50	37.00	54.00	5.20	6.70	6.40	10.20	9.30

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

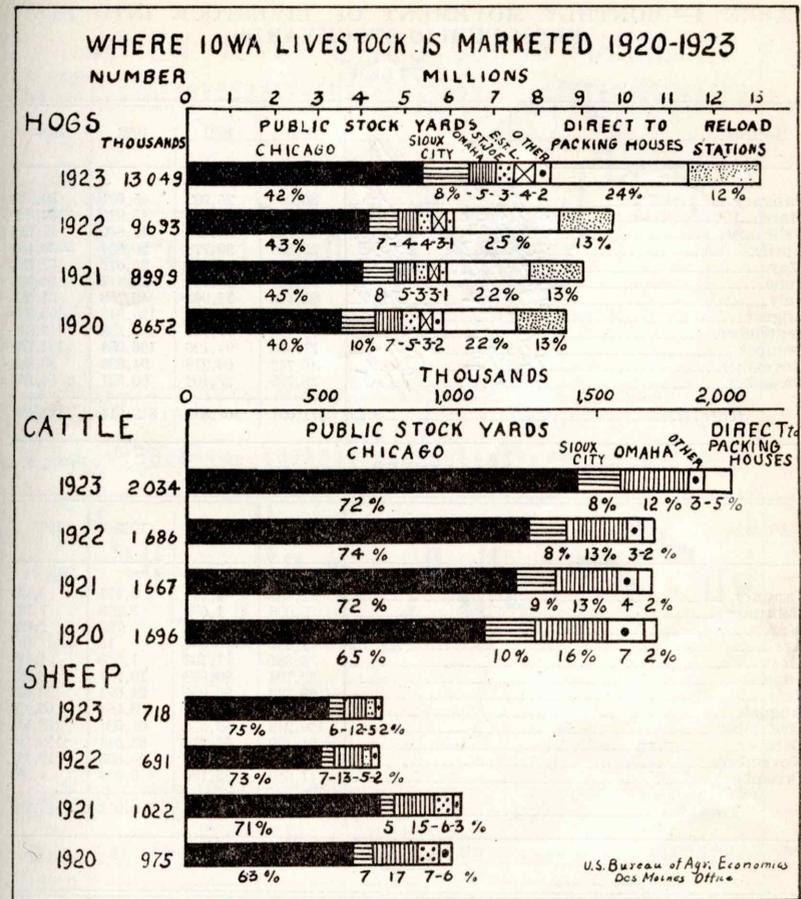


Fig. 2. The actual number of hogs marketed from Iowa has been increasing during the past 4 years. The 1923 marketings were one-third larger than the 1922 and half again as large as the 1920 marketings. Iowa contributes about one-fourth of the total number of hogs received at the primary markets. One-fifth more cattle went to market from Iowa in 1923 than during either 1922, 1921, or 1920. Only a few more sheep were marketed from Iowa in 1923 than 1922. Both of the past two years show a considerable reduction in the number of sheep marketed when compared with 1920 and 1921.

Chicago receives about 70 per cent of the cattle and sheep marketed from Iowa and over 40 per cent of the hogs. Omaha receives more cattle and sheep from Iowa than Sioux City; but Sioux City leads Omaha in receipts of Iowa hogs.

Nearly 25 per cent of Iowa's hogs are shipped direct to eleven packing houses, seven of which are within the State. Twelve reload stations or "concentration points" handle over 12 per cent of the hogs marketed and ship to many eastern points. The above figures are based on the actual receipts of Iowa livestock at the various places named. More detailed figures may be obtained from the accompanying and following tables.

TABLE 4—MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK INTO IOWA FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

CATTLE

Months	1920	1921	1922	1923
January	36,095	25,902	45,091	50,305
March	29,531	24,662	45,915	37,397
February	29,733	34,220	47,869	27,788
April	23,290	20,778	20,834	30,446
May	21,377	16,472	26,672	32,215
June	21,709	19,432	28,444	24,247
July	25,466	12,902	43,759	31,261
August	51,360	53,957	120,815	100,096
September	79,160	71,727	153,128	140,837
October	77,873	94,126	166,054	131,779
November	46,742	66,218	94,203	80,887
December	28,755	27,402	50,527	54,179
Total	471,091	467,858	843,911	741,437

SHEEP

Months	1920	1921	1922	1923
January	12,999	3,241	6,474	6,984
February	5,006	1,680	1,153	7,731
March	3,819	1,800	790	2,686
April	1,337	993	13	797
May	3,357	1,793	1,625	4,648
June	22,704	9,988	10,707	6,927
July	68,723	20,955	24,674	20,632
August	204,839	82,331	56,584	66,212
September	159,248	89,574	61,564	132,544
October	94,470	56,272	82,044	129,846
November	26,322	9,854	29,636	19,722
December	11,840	13,196	5,390	4,988
Total	614,664	291,686	280,654	403,679

HOGS

Months	1920	1921	1922	1923
January	14,595	8,600	3,826	15,412
February	12,876	11,074	6,682	15,810
March	23,141	14,174	14,671	16,485
April	10,362	4,773	11,962	19,894
May	11,816	5,473	16,033	15,708
June	8,278	3,550	10,342	10,628
July	3,948	964	4,043	4,518
August	4,278	2,679	5,101	13,066
September	7,744	7,969	7,548	25,370
October	16,668	5,402	7,447	20,602
November	12,609	6,355	15,733	11,953
December	7,213	3,916	9,595	5,891
Total	133,528	74,929	113,013	175,337

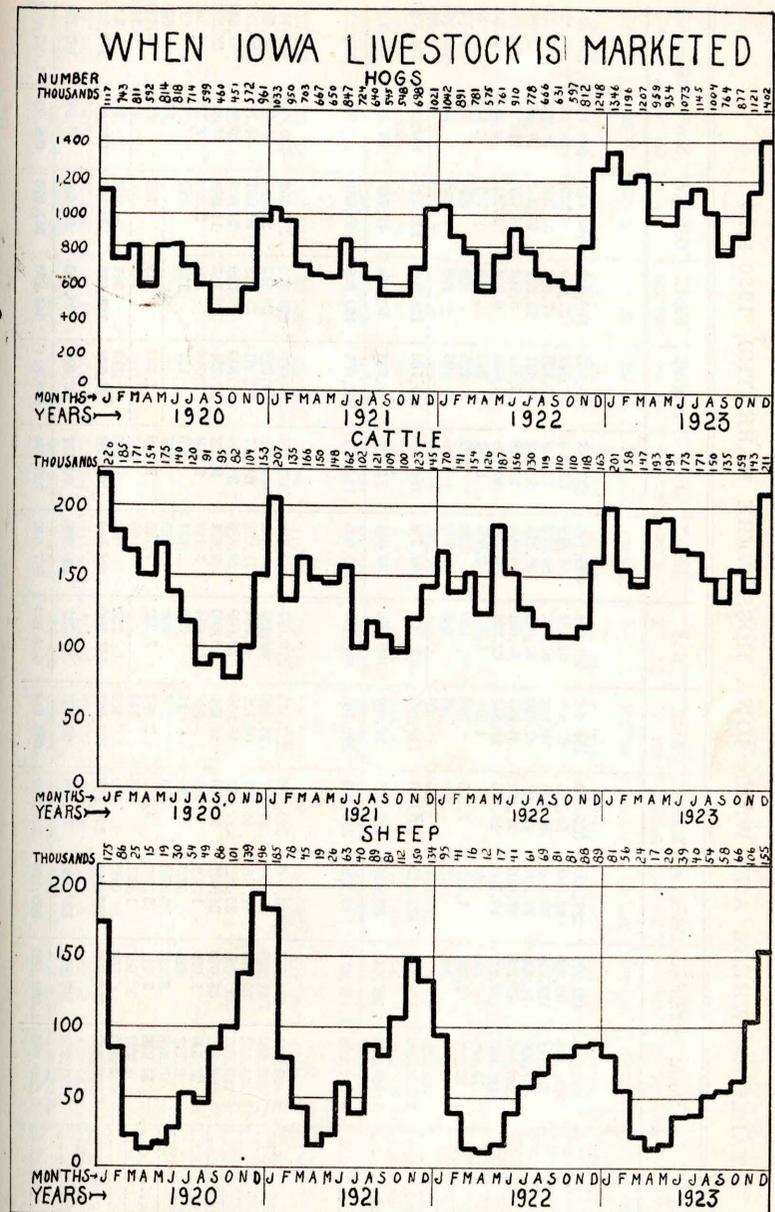


Fig. 3. Iowa hogs move to market in two "waves" each year. The largest "wave" is during December and January. The second and smaller "wave" rises in May or June.

Iowa cattle also move to market in two well defined "waves." Lambs raised in the State usually move to market from June to November. Western lambs are shipped in during August and the fall months for two or three months' feed and are shipped on to market beginning in November and extending through January and February.

TABLE 5—WHERE AND WHEN IOWA HOGS WERE MARKETED, 1920-1923

Destination	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	December
1920													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	3,496,515	432,975	338,550	325,600	154,892	337,014	333,198	330,583	279,833	175,925	184,432	208,439	395,074
Omaha	634,808	93,806	43,200	59,790	60,927	61,421	54,818	52,098	47,543	32,909	26,339	38,325	63,333
Sioux City	842,744	119,215	78,560	87,205	79,872	81,142	81,773	72,722	57,125	47,643	33,193	38,217	66,077
St. Joseph	421,920	74,629	23,238	43,287	47,730	42,082	36,215	32,353	30,421	23,279	15,363	20,237	33,086
East St. Louis	288,185	47,236	27,616	27,432	34,967	19,681	16,061	17,778	15,821	8,410	18,427	21,741	28,015
Kansas City	112,347	8,177	10,798	12,583	17,841	22,782	10,753	10,635	5,949	6,070	1,184	2,355	3,215
South St. Paul	15,808	406	52	797	4,209	3,689	3,525	1,357	570	363	707	135	88
Milwaukee	12,781	2,899	1,417	1,165	548	553	569	582	295	180	828	718	3,037
Mistletoe	1,505	165	75	100	56	166	136	105	96	108	128	228	143
Cleveland	2,286	831	584	384	58		83	150					196
Direct to packing houses	1,708,290	194,433	125,413	126,966	118,199	136,068	150,538	124,359	116,536	114,707	122,586	160,262	218,128
Reload stations or concentration points	1,120,039	142,634	93,626	126,087	72,869	108,970	130,004	71,295	44,676	50,144	47,747	81,327	150,710
Totals	8,652,208	1,117,411	743,228	811,376	592,168	813,597	817,698	714,017	598,865	459,823	450,984	571,984	961,102
1921													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	4,021,761	474,975	413,100	322,566	283,575	276,687	340,612	306,584	328,089	239,972	253,152	339,031	443,118
Omaha	492,632	64,270	60,487	41,477	38,406	34,134	46,835	48,220	31,308	30,573	25,842	34,399	36,591
Sioux City	704,403	79,673	94,101	66,372	66,105	48,991	71,602	69,797	52,261	39,868	30,057	34,785	50,786
St. Joseph	313,331	30,262	30,866	19,734	15,959	14,089	29,288	30,006	21,899	20,290	19,983	29,522	51,514
East St. Louis	256,592	33,016	34,621	23,476	12,696	10,660	8,661	9,222	12,954	9,753	14,299	34,835	52,399
Kansas City	25,539	1,780	1,404	955	542	654	3,154	2,778	3,016	400	2,892	3,793	4,132
South St. Paul	2,717	285	399	225	71	395	421	206	137	113	122	68	275
Milwaukee	9,378	3,222	2,656	850	298	266	265	235				759	836
Buffalo	31,206	3,811	3,457	4,834	2,694	3,322	1,700	2,696	1,433	223	182	635	6,159
Cleveland	2,770	683	1,271	268	143		99	187					119
Mistletoe	2,493	160	162	110	126		252	307		173	161	222	315
Direct to packing houses	1,965,042	216,826	196,843	146,476	150,667	161,529	194,700	164,063	133,029	132,773	120,595	134,021	213,520
Reload stations or concentration points	1,171,221	123,862	110,759	75,876	95,331	98,723	149,306	89,177	55,925	70,486	54,620	85,855	161,301
Totals	8,999,085	1,032,830	950,126	703,249	666,613	649,702	847,010	723,654	640,314	544,630	547,976	698,009	1,021,072
1922													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	4,115,344	462,759	394,163	344,491	243,356	331,632	379,678	347,289	292,690	273,486	267,000	352,200	426,600
Omaha	417,317	30,319	29,806	27,062	23,741	26,805	37,963	32,853	41,925	37,336	33,700	33,517	61,600
Sioux City	716,889	74,140	72,257	64,154	47,070	55,345	74,110	62,983	66,817	45,103	28,213	37,055	89,692
St. Joseph	337,584	30,671	25,653	24,379	14,414	25,929	36,830	28,319	24,903	29,164	18,680	24,862	53,721
East St. Louis	285,083	40,446	35,655	16,622	13,454	19,159	17,741	29,696	16,390	20,158	20,593	16,711	38,478
Kansas City	9,491	5,327	583	159	103	506	321	371	708	66	239	199	819
South St. Paul	2,390	196	269	230	423	41	68	276	97	188		134	468
Milwaukee	4,562	1,400	436	498		338	90	415	86	117		286	896
Mistletoe	4,993	280	243	250	239	538	506	372	363	351	469	613	679
Cleveland	2,031	463	682	567	88		67	164					
Buffalo	76,662	19,935	12,996	8,925	1,944	4,155	6,941	8,096	1,967	2,161	518	705	8,319
Direct to packing houses	2,441,172	247,917	220,271	196,112	151,318	198,608	201,663	166,670	155,528	149,375	166,481	246,332	337,897
Reload stations or concentration points	1,279,209	127,761	98,284	97,448	75,993	98,066	153,694	100,917	64,503	73,826	60,713	99,013	228,961
Totals	9,692,727	1,041,614	891,388	781,497	575,143	761,222	909,821	778,371	665,977	631,331	596,606	811,627	1,248,130
1923													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	5,427,974	492,968	458,973	408,637	382,420	399,108	440,315	526,779	433,189	373,042	411,917	501,361	599,270
Omaha	597,785	45,718	41,300	53,584	60,946	42,709	48,736	52,027	65,555	39,948	39,811	49,584	57,867
Sioux City	1,069,005	101,691	109,653	147,170	90,338	90,966	109,526	100,417	87,727	45,487	47,713	62,656	75,661
St. Joseph	401,957	50,208	42,607	44,847	26,977	27,794	35,886	36,898	31,883	23,295	22,241	27,014	32,307
East St. Louis	489,222	58,475	56,147	59,108	37,106	37,145	35,853	42,439	35,492	30,032	22,203	28,798	46,424
Kansas City	62,811	260	538	682	305	149	9,698	14,276	10,197	5,392	273	345	20,696
South St. Paul	1,877	489	68	483			91		127	76	71	97	375
Milwaukee	25,010	6,138	2,680	1,720	397	525	1,136	1,033	549	137	1,053	4,402	5,240
Buffalo	191,933	26,605	19,507	18,751	16,781	13,162	14,740	26,562	24,947	11,904	8,782	3,952	6,240
Cleveland	22,202	4,828	8,520	4,130	2,352		231	1,399	502	240			
Mistletoe	5,035	904	390	549	186	586	82	223	799	467	344	230	275
Sioux Falls	34,275	9,016	10,970	7,587	2,767	967	1,037	472	706	367	28	358	
Pittsburg Union	6,048	1,135	2,096	672		112	300	294	775	294	370		
Indianapolis	543						543						
Direct to packing houses	3,101,322	341,220	264,111	284,800	216,070	226,070	256,061	232,627	207,916	171,178	225,982	310,360	364,927
Reload stations or concentration points	1,611,844	206,382	178,367	174,221	122,381	114,888	119,433	109,354	103,891	62,404	95,871	131,985	192,667
Totals	13,048,843	1,346,027	1,195,927	1,206,941	959,026	954,176	1,073,125	1,145,343	1,004,255	764,263	876,659	1,121,142	1,401,949

TABLE 6—WHERE AND WHEN IOWA CATTLE WERE MARKETED, 1920-1923

Destination	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	December
1920													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	1,107,280	144,518	120,750	94,208	66,953	113,800	93,518	93,403	68,448	67,551	60,329	74,865	103,925
Omaha	263,168	39,145	29,960	36,001	40,123	24,753	19,040	11,835	11,440	10,282	8,769	11,314	8,769
Sioux City	166,954	22,807	18,730	27,582	21,630	5,449	14,238	5,430	3,542	8,766	6,083	7,567	6,083
St. Joseph	63,804	10,215	5,683	7,406	7,447	3,550	5,119	4,765	3,006	4,273	2,379	3,539	4,213
East St. Louis	25,689	3,350	3,514	3,950	6,370	1,732	1,074	590	3,064	1,707	1,058	1,657	1,083
Kansas City	16,912	2,804	2,581	1,837	3,516	1,405	1,077	456	303	622	769	1,196	616
South St. Paul	8,313	78	84	1,357	2,065	3,159	1,934	292	105	59	145	56	83
Milwaukee	2,610	161	61	517	671	2,066	262	214	125	162	100	54	77
Direct to packing houses	41,152	3,042	3,644	3,329	5,066	4,063	4,063	3,410	3,224	2,726	2,527	3,347	2,484
Totals	1,695,882	226,120	185,007	170,568	153,837	174,600	140,328	120,275	90,307	95,142	82,069	103,925	153,069
1921													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	1,195,655	144,072	89,447	105,593	109,411	108,123	115,874	72,128	90,965	84,134	79,028	90,133	106,607
Omaha	220,197	29,280	20,068	27,138	17,275	16,683	20,982	14,480	15,551	12,434	10,967	16,563	18,836
Sioux City	132,277	19,390	16,279	22,062	14,738	15,540	14,925	7,863	7,768	5,854	5,523	10,538	11,867
St. Joseph	41,316	6,502	4,566	5,464	3,688	2,100	3,886	3,066	2,308	2,311	1,619	2,490	3,266
East St. Louis	7,958	1,855	646	887	927	849	669	314	159	303	211	285	353
Kansas City	5,402	1,394	461	781	152	212	622	623	147	200	216	330	255
South St. Paul	3,631	684	119	173	801	310	578	549	69	142	119	87	82
Milwaukee	797	141	104	74	32	152	183	43	68				
Buffalo	175			3	77	25							
Direct to packing houses	39,275	3,501	3,587	3,409	2,907	3,508	4,030	3,295	3,929	3,317	2,579	2,494	2,728
Totals	1,666,683	206,729	135,247	165,584	150,008	147,502	161,749	102,372	120,964	108,695	100,262	122,960	144,611
1922													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	1,238,005	132,342	101,407	112,240	91,701	137,126	107,610	89,654	81,629	80,766	87,100	94,000	123,900
Omaha	215,915	17,338	17,668	19,156	15,223	23,865	24,325	21,455	22,238	15,457	10,400	10,400	18,700
Sioux City	144,094	13,526	14,464	14,662	13,061	16,732	13,977	9,357	5,910	8,191	8,201	8,200	14,224
St. Joseph	32,549	2,893	2,856	3,074	2,448	3,686	3,894	2,915	2,306	1,463	1,321	1,795	3,338
East St. Louis	7,774	1,189	1,103	1,024	577	1,190	744	126	40	226	43	457	365
Kansas City	3,644	1,391	257	436	362	436	458	90	162	110	66	257	451
South St. Paul	1,378	51	25	47	177	177	251	28	165	219	107	71	141
Milwaukee	1,858	33	34	25		7	62	293	165	150			25
Buffalo	45	4				7							
Direct to packing houses	41,496	2,800	3,292	3,723	2,895	3,660	4,531	5,297	3,882	3,244	2,687	2,851	2,654
Totals	1,686,358	170,649	141,163	154,357	126,422	187,366	153,882	129,515	119,397	109,826	110,313	117,940	163,498
1923													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	1,496,477	145,733	113,130	104,563	137,107	132,376	118,156	122,393	108,959	104,021	121,727	105,138	153,189
Omaha	240,056	22,071	17,505	14,252	25,132	27,266	25,086	20,560	19,163	13,960	14,006	14,363	26,459
Sioux City	156,690	19,140	14,835	14,634	16,756	17,823	13,533	11,197	8,124	7,171	9,102	9,309	15,046
St. Joseph	38,331	3,321	2,591	3,476	2,987	3,530	3,488	4,040	2,829	2,162	2,189	2,373	4,733
East St. Louis	8,276	1,447	743	823	774	864	486	565	308	451	787	582	816
Kansas City	3,540	506	623	613	176	235	460	264	273	303	560	523	914
South St. Paul	1,774	273	21	19	51	255	91	356	228	139	26	184	131
Milwaukee	1,181	97	93	200	130	302	96	58	38	27	330	110	40
Sioux Falls				35		16			4	30		87	
Buffalo	117	56						88					
Indianapolis	23											23	
Denver	114,565	8,145	3,400	8,235	9,528	11,290	11,744	11,187	10,084	6,611	9,466	9,564	9,791
Direct to packing houses	2,034,171	200,884	157,941	146,950	192,631	193,867	173,170	170,708	150,013	135,005	158,716	143,137	211,149

809,352 6/23/23 6/27/23 703,425 12/1/23 522,878 7/23/23 522,878 4/17/23 4/18/23 15/17/23 4/18/23 15/17/23 4/18/23
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 201.63 15929 159376 155725 175354 157372 130719 120270 112167 112842 121790 520125 168,002

TABLE 7—WHEN AND WHERE IOWA SHEEP WERE MARKETED, 1920-1923

Destination	Total	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	December
1920													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	626,900	100,100	50,180	14,300	5,200	11,440	12,740	33,800	34,880	60,580	69,550	97,240	137,280
Omaha	162,528	36,630	18,126	5,034	4,199	3,522	4,327	7,583	4,927	9,888	10,810	24,338	33,759
Stoux City	64,925	16,805	8,797	2,445	2,445	771	1,304	1,304	2,080	4,186	7,069	7,264	11,093
St. Joseph	71,134	12,710	4,148	454	632	1,249	6,723	8,320	4,755	8,075	7,555	5,831	9,932
Kansas City	23,747	6,485	2,700	1,135	288	567	2,576	1,162	1,542	569	3,356	2,462	905
East St. Louis	19,133	2,815	2,059	1,311	1,815	1,116	2,332	1,184	428	1,407	1,665	1,180	1,791
South St. Paul	99	56	43										
Milwaukee	36	339	224	51	227	752	582	732	772	36	713	709	826
Direct to packing houses	6,613												
Totals	975,205	175,170	86,277	24,924	14,806	19,417	29,922	54,040	49,081	85,977	100,978	139,024	195,586
1921													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	729,290	136,100	57,830	30,550	11,440	16,250	34,710	26,130	72,020	63,830	81,120	102,960	96,850
Omaha	150,877	28,277	11,863	6,921	2,387	4,316	10,919	4,353	6,713	7,697	18,655	26,236	22,577
Stoux City	62,024	11,356	5,391	4,359	2,754	1,184	1,103	984	2,907	2,387	3,832	8,784	6,793
St. Joseph	60,182	5,385	1,798	2,148	488	2,966	11,644	5,435	5,867	5,519	5,610	8,002	5,629
Kansas City	12,087	841	284	1,284			2,479	2,345	962	354	994	2,506	522
East St. Louis	8,760	1,143	603	288	1,086	416	1,207	193	128	226	1,223	1,133	1,059
South St. Paul	171		13										163
Milwaukee	3												
Direct to packing houses	9,158	1,199	968	606	477	401	885	889	801	1,057	951	424	500
Totals	1,021,782	184,301	78,250	44,875	18,632	25,533	63,060	40,329	88,998	81,230	112,390	150,695	134,059
1922													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	592,320	64,610	27,170	8,580	5,880	9,880	25,740	44,980	53,820	65,260	64,690	65,300	66,650
Omaha	86,696	13,643	4,499	2,349	2,266	3,354	5,329	7,161	6,352	7,069	10,423	12,890	11,311
Stoux City	39,392	10,447	7,413	3,277	3,520	1,840	796	1,685	2,564	4,510	3,304	5,589	6,697
St. Joseph	33,085	3,440	1,268	1,216	182	586	6,327	5,266	4,413	2,244	2,203	2,330	3,230
Kansas City	7,002	714	111			120	1,448	1,370	618	425	209	1,641	316
East St. Louis	2,249	578	252	107	247	336	179	35		14	112	1,136	233
South St. Paul	145												
Milwaukee	69												
Buffalo	286	218				68						37	
Direct to packing houses	8,695	970	514	248	284	531	974	843	1,101	1,633	680	523	354
Totals	691,389	94,620	41,227	15,777	12,349	17,015	40,793	60,690	69,035	81,065	80,971	88,416	89,291
1923													
Stockyards—													
Chicago	538,583	52,124	41,733	11,682	11,101	12,772	24,300	30,123	45,274	48,257	53,584	80,083	127,520
Omaha	83,664	14,182	5,063	7,526	2,826	4,791	4,611	2,397	2,262	3,902	5,667	13,661	13,786
Stoux City	46,841	10,275	5,366	4,278	2,197	679	1,484	1,340	1,484	2,880	3,180	7,537	6,960
St. Joseph	33,584	2,789	1,391	423	446	1,188	7,639	4,036	3,741	1,320	1,768	4,080	4,604
Kansas City	5,556	315					764	1,257	764	313	351	535	4,630
East St. Louis	3,519	546	287	412	830	310	1,191	1,257		215	102	230	506
South St. Paul	489	19								110	102		
Buffalo	461									166	168		
Indianapolis	120												
Direct to packing houses	5,642	455	102	64	73	379	626	469	933	604	876	636	365
Totals	718,409	80,735	56,942	24,512	17,681	20,066	39,159	39,772	54,448	57,997	65,705	106,791	154,571

THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

The tender spot in the Iowa agricultural situation is prices. It is a shortage of buying power and not a shortage of production that handicaps the Iowa farmer today. Although the actual crop production of 1923 was slightly less than in 1922 the total value of all crops as of December 1, was nearly 6 per cent greater. The lowest point in crop prices for Iowa was reached in November, 1921 when crop prices at the farm were reported as only 67 per cent of the 1913 level: December, 1921 was 72 per cent, December, 1922 was 112 per cent, and December, 1923 was 124 per cent.

If the purchasing power of the Iowa farmers' crop dollar can be measured by comparing it with the United States wholesale price index of non-agricultural goods we find that the December, 1921 crop dollar would buy 47 cents worth of non-agricultural goods. In December, 1922 it would buy 67 cents worth of these goods and 77 cents in December, 1923. This is a remarkable improvement or "comeback" for the crop dollar since the depths of 1921. When the December 1, estimated farm value of the 1921 crop is taken at \$305,000,000.00, the 1922 crop at \$486,000,000.00 and the 1923 crop at \$513,000,000.00 the outlook is even brighter.

A glance at the charts on the next page entitled "Corn" and "Crops" shows that the 1923 price level of both corn and for all crops as shown by the black line is higher than the 1922 level shown by the broken line. The general trend is upward for both years: the average of the preceding twelve months increased from 101 to 127 per cent during 1923.

If we could stop here and make no further comparisons or analysis we might feel quite encouraged and perhaps enthusiastic over the "comeback" of Iowa agriculture in the face of a very limited over-seas demand. But what is at the bottom of this increase in the price of crops? A large part of the crops grown by the Iowa farmer, corn, oats and hay, is fed to livestock on the farms of Iowa. Iowa marketed 13,049,000 hogs in 1923 as compared with 8,999,000 in 1921, an increase of nearly 45 per cent. (See chart on page 9.) In 1923 Iowa sent to market 2,034,000 head of cattle, and 1,666,000 head in 1921. Dairy cows and sheep have both increased since 1921. This large amount of livestock has created such a demand for corn and other crops for feed that it has forced crop prices upward. But what has been the trend of livestock prices?

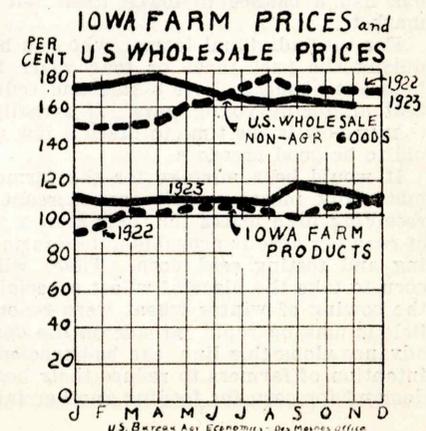
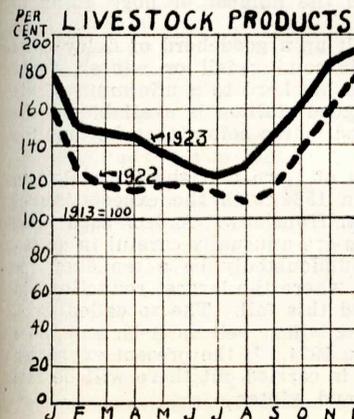
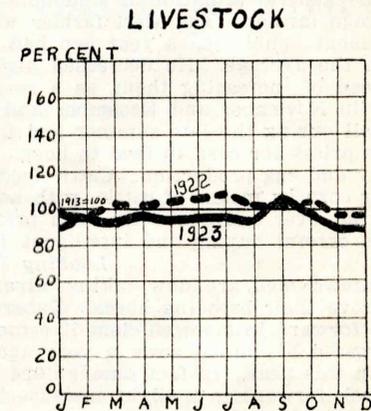
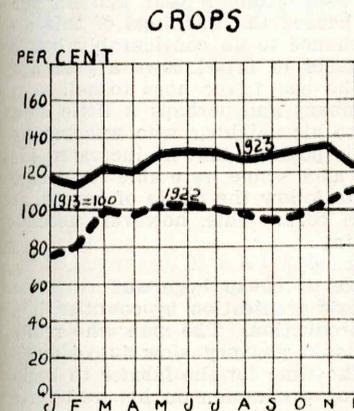
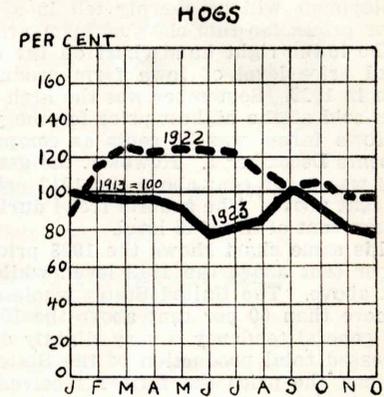
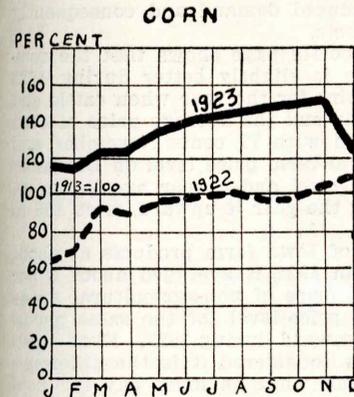
A glance at the charts on the opposite page labeled "Hogs" and "Livestock" shows that hogs have sold at a price below the 1913 level throughout practically the whole of 1923, reaching 78 per cent of the 1913 price level in June and 79 per cent in December. The price level of hogs during the spring and summer of 1922 was maintained for several months from 122 to 126 per cent of the 1913 level, but dropping below the 1913 level in November and December. The general level of livestock prices in 1923 was also below that of 1922 for every month but September. The general trend of livestock prices during 1923 is downward: the average of the preceding twelve months dropping from 101 per cent in January to 95 per cent in December, 1923.

When the total value of livestock on farms January 1, 1924 is compared with the preceding four years (see chart on page 3) we find that the present value is practically the same as January, 1921. The actual purchasing power of the Iowa farmer's livestock dollar as expressed in terms of the United States wholesale price index for non-agricultural goods was 54 cents in January, 1921, and has remained at 56 cents for each of the January reports since. It was 69 cents in 1920 and 83 cents in 1919 as compared with 100 cents as an average for 1913.

The really bright spot at present is shown by the chart on the opposite page marked "Livestock Products" which includes butter, eggs, milk and wool sold from Iowa Farms. Although the general price of these livestock products is high in winter and low in summer the 1923 level is from 9 to 30 per cent higher than for the same months in 1922. The price level for both years is considerably above the 1913 price level for these products.

PRICES—INDEX NUMBERS of IOWA FARM PRICES—1922 + 1923

Average of 1913=100



But right here is a danger signal. Dairy cows have been increasing not only in Iowa but in the United States. Well employed labor at high wages creates a strong demand for dairy products and eggs. But the production of these "delicacies of the farm" can and will be overdone before many years have passed. Any marked reduction of industrial employment will be sharply felt in a reduced demand and consequently lower prices for this class of farm products.

The lower right hand chart on the opposite page shows that the combined price level of Iowa farm products is slightly better during 1923 than in 1922. September was the high point for the year when cattle and hogs sold at the highest price for the year and the average price of corn on Iowa farms was 75 cents as compared with 77 cents November and 62 cents December 1. However, the general farm price level on December 1923 was 9 per cent above the 1913 price level and a year ago it was 10 per cent above. The general trend during the year is upward, from 105 to 110 per cent of the 1913 level.

This same chart shows the 1923 price of Iowa farm products at about 10 per cent above the 1913 level, while in 1922 it averaged about 3 per cent above. The United States wholesale price of non-agricultural goods is more than 60 per cent above the 1913 price level for the same goods. The general tendency is very slightly downward during 1923. Even when increased total production of the State is considered it is the difference between the price the farmer receives and what he must pay for non-agricultural goods that makes the Iowa farmer discouraged today.

The general situation is undoubtedly better than a year ago for the average farmer. The alert farmer who heeded the warnings of this department published a year ago had a chance to do considerably better than the average. He decreased his number of brood sows a year ago instead of increasing them, as a result he had fewer hogs to sell at a loss in November and December and January and perhaps a little corn to sell during the late summer and fall to his neighbor who was paying high prices for corn to feed to hogs. It is possible that he increased his dairy and egg production. Cattle feeders as a whole were able to market their corn by means of cattle, with hogs to follow the cattle of course, at a profit over and above the cash price of corn. This, however, necessitates careful buying and intelligent feeding.

Looking Forward

Shrewd men are now taking advantage of cheap hogs and cattle to improve their breeding herds. Tuberculosis eradication by counties is a step forward in more efficient livestock production. The man who really decreased his brood sows a year ago should go very slow in reducing again this year. In fact during 1924 is the time for the farmer to begin to look forward to a slight increase in hog production on his own farm for 1925 when the present apparent tendency to decrease hog production has had a chance to make itself felt in the number of hogs going to market.

For the individual farmer who has built up a good herd of dairy cows during the past three or four years this coming fall or winter would be a good time to have a sale and reduce his herd to a minimum of his best producing young cows. If a really good stallion is available in the county now is the time to breed a few good mares before they become too old to be good breeders.

It would be a mistake for the farmers of Iowa and the Corn Belt to materially increase their corn acreage in 1924 with the expectation of receiving high prices for their corn a year from now. A decreased yield of corn per acre is probable unless farmers are unusually careful in selecting and testing seed corn. There will undoubtedly be a tendency for corn to take the place of wheat especially where the largest reductions in the sowing of winter wheat were reported this fall. The so called Corn Belt is making rapid inroads on the spring wheat belt as it is, and more advance along this line can be expected in 1924. If the present expressed intention of farmers to reduce their hogs is carried out there will be less demand for corn for feeding another fall and winter.

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. W. Cassady, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

MARCH 1, 1924

(No Bulletin Issued February 1.)

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CROP SUMMARY, MARCH 1, 1924.

The chart on the opposite page is intended to show at a glance the changes in grain production and the amount of grain on farms March 1 for the past three years and for a pre-war average from 1906-1915. Corn and oats are shown for Iowa, while corn, oats and wheat are shown for the United States. The black portion of the bar represents that part of the previous year's crop on farms March 1. A more detailed statement in tabular form both for Iowa and the United States will be found on page 4. County figures on pages 8 to 11.

GENERAL.—Iowa has less corn on farms March 1, 1924 than last year or the year before, but considerably more than for the pre-war average. In the United States there is more corn on farms than a year ago, but less than two years ago. Iowa has been producing a third more corn in the past three years than before the war. Our total production in 1923 was less than last year and about equal to three years ago. Iowa has less oats on farms than a year ago, while in the United States there is a slight increase shown. There is less wheat on the farms of the United States than last year but it is the same as two years ago.

Eighteen per cent less corn, 14 per cent less oats, 13 per cent less wheat, 1 per cent less barley and 9 per cent more hay on Iowa farms March 1, 1924 than a year ago is shown by correspondents of Federal and State Crop Reporting Service. In the United States there is 5 per cent more corn, 6 per cent more oats, 6 per cent more barley and 14 per cent less wheat than a year ago. Eighty-two per cent of the Iowa corn crop was of merchantable quality as compared with 97 per cent last year, while 80.6 per cent of the United States corn crop was of merchantable quality as compared with 88.3 per cent last year.

The report indicates that 167,794,000 bushels or 39 per cent of last year's corn crop is on farms March 1, 1924 as compared with 205,207,000 bushels or 44 per cent a year ago. In 1922 50 per cent of the crop was on hand. It is estimated that only 24 per cent of the 1923 crop of corn has been or will be shipped out of county where grown as compared with 30 per cent a year ago and 33 per cent of the 1921 crop.

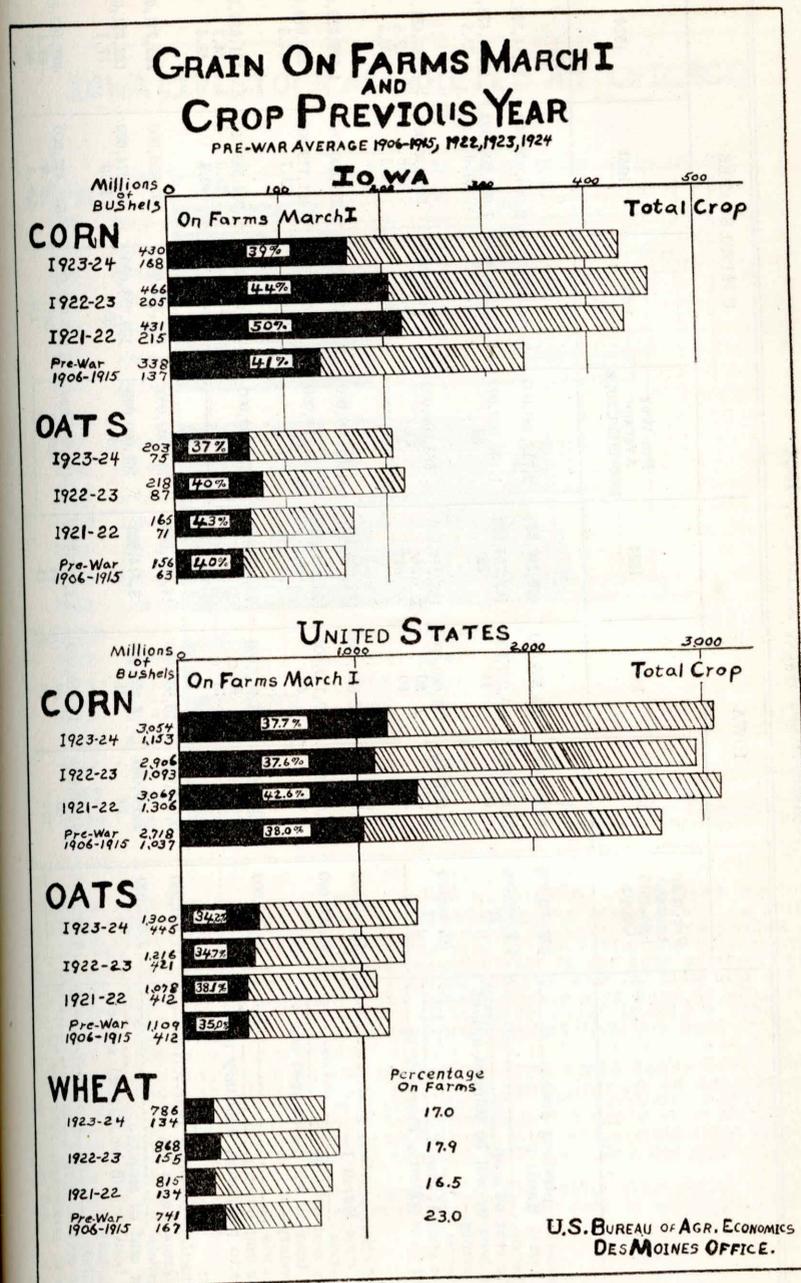
The supply of oats on Iowa farms is shown as 75,111,000 bushels or 37 per cent of last year's crop as compared with 87,170,000 bushels or 40 per cent a year ago. It is estimated that 37 per cent of the 1923 crop has been or will be shipped out as compared with 41 per cent a year ago and 40 per cent of the 1921 crop.

The amount of last year's wheat crop on Iowa farms is placed at 3,014,000 bushels or 21 per cent of last year's crop, a year ago 3,455,000 bushels or 21 per cent was on farms. About 64 per cent of the wheat crop has been or will be shipped out compared with 68 per cent a year ago.

Farm holdings of barley totaled 1,143,000 bushels or 25 per cent compared with 1,151,000 bushels or 25 per cent a year ago. Hay totaled 1,830,000 tons or 33 per cent compared with 1,676,000 tons or 38 per cent a year ago. Shipments of barley show 32 per cent and hay 6 per cent as compared with 35 per cent and 5 per cent last year.

The feeding season of 1923-24 started with 20 million bushels less corn held over from 1922. The 1923 crop was 36 million bushels smaller than the fall before, making a total of 56 million bushels of corn less than the year before. Corn is of much poorer quality this year than last as shown by the percentage of 82 per cent this year and 97 per cent last year. The average moisture test reported by elevators for the last week in November, 1923 was 20 per cent as compared with 16.8 per cent in 1922. Shipments of corn out of the county where grown have been much smaller than for last year.

SEED CORN.—Crib corn cannot be safely used for seed this year. Good seed corn is available in practically every county but it will have to be "dug out" by careful testing. 1922 corn of good quality will be used for seed wherever it can be found. It is much better to "dig out" good seed corn by careful testing than to buy seed corn from somewhere else.



CROP SUMMARY, MARCH 1, 1924.

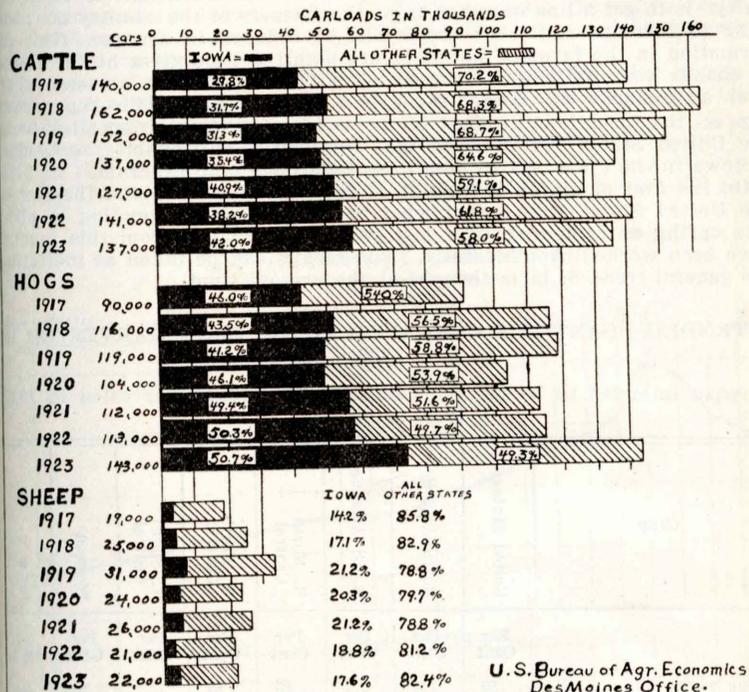
	UNITED STATES			
	1922	1923	1924	1924
Corn:				
Production previous year.....	3,068,569,000	2,906,020,000	430,240,000	3,054,395,000
On farms March 1—	1,305,559,000	1,093,306,000	167,794,000	1,153,175,000
Bushels.....	42.6	37.6	39	37.8
Per cent of crop.....				
Has been or will be shipped out of county—				
Bushels.....	589,000,000	515,236,000	103,256,000	598,661,000
Per cent of crop.....	19.2	17.8	24	19.6
Price to producers, February 15.....	50.3	72.5	66	76.5
Oats:				
Production previous year.....	1,078,341,000	1,215,000,000	203,004,000	1,299,823,000
On farms March 1—	411,034,000	421,118,000	75,111,000	444,810,000
Bushels.....	38.1	34.7	37	34.3
Per cent of crop.....				
Has been or will be shipped out of county—				
Bushels.....	311,641,000	304,558,000	75,111,000	321,056,000
Per cent of crop.....	23.9	25.0	37	24.7
Price to producers, February 15.....	34.7	42.4	40	45.4
Wheat:				
Production previous year.....	815,005,000	867,508,000	14,352,000	785,741,000
On farms March 1—	134,253,000	155,474,000	3,014,000	133,871,000
Bushels.....	16.5	17.9	21	17.1
Per cent of crop.....				
Has been or will be shipped out of county—				
Bushels.....	502,597,000	574,452,000	9,185,000	498,160,000
Per cent of crop.....	61.7	66.3	64	63.4
Price to producers, February 15.....	107	101.1	95	98.9

IOWA

UNITED STATES

Pre-War Average 1906-1915 Crops

Pre-War Average 1906-1915 Crops

IOWA LIVESTOCK MARKETED AT CHICAGO
1917-1923

Iowa's ranking as the leading livestock State is emphasized by an analysis of receipts at all public stockyards for any given year. In 1922 and 1923, of the total receipts at all stockyards, Chicago received approximately 18.5 per cent of the hogs, 17 per cent of the cattle and calves and 18 per cent of the sheep. Iowa has supplied over 40 per cent of the hogs marketed at Chicago during any year since 1917, and in 1922 and 1923 Iowa supplied over 50 per cent. The largest receipts of hogs at Chicago since 1917 was in 1923, when 143,000 carloads or about 10,460,000 head of hogs were received. Of this number Iowa supplied 5,428,000 head or 50.7 per cent of Chicago hog receipts.

In cattle feeding, finishing and marketing, Iowa again ranks first. Our cattle shipments to Chicago since 1917 have been close to an average of 40 per cent of the Chicago receipts. In 1921, the smallest receipts at Chicago for the past seven years, Iowa supplied 40.9 per cent of all shipments to Chicago. In 1917, which was a year of comparatively light cattle feeding in Iowa, our shipments to Chicago were only 29.8 per cent of the Chicago receipts.

In terms of per cent of total receipts at all public stockyards in the United States, Iowa supplies approximately 25 per cent of all hogs, 8 per cent of all cattle and 4 per cent of the sheep.

1924 INTENTIONS TO PLANT.

Did you ever want to change your mind after it was too late to do so? Did you ever wish that you could change the acreage of your crops after they were planted and growing well? When the government report on the acreage of the various crops is made in June and July it is too late to change your mind then. The purpose of the "Intentions to Plant Inquiry" is to get a line on what crops the farmers of the country are planning to increase and what crops will be reduced in acreage. This information in the farmers' hands before planting time gives him a chance to change his mind before it is too late. This report is in no sense whatever an estimate of the coming year's crop acreage. This report *does* express the intentions to plant of thousands of farmers from all parts of the United States. It is hoped that this report will enable the farmers of Iowa in the Corn Belt to plan their 1924 farm crop program.

On the first of March thousands of farmers over Iowa and the rest of the United States were asked what crops they were intending to plant this spring as compared with last year. The replies from this inquiry have been worked over carefully. The results can be taken as indicating the general trend of farm thought at the present time.

INTENDED PLANTINGS COMPARED TO ACREAGE HARVESTED IN 1923.

Acreage intended to be planted compared to acreage harvested in 1923. 1923 equals 100.

Crop	United States	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	N. South Central	Western	Iowa
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Spring wheat	86	111	---	85	84	---	92	85
Corn	103	102	101	102	106	101	113	104
Oats	107	104	86	106	108	120	107	101
Barley	109	112	186	109	105	122	119	85
Potatoes—Irish	98	104	109	95	90	112	93	100
Potatoes—Sweet	116	100	117	121	110	116	89	100
Flax seed	154	---	---	---	150	---	239	200
Grain sorghum	94	---	---	---	90	95	102	---
Tobacco	100	106	104	98	100	95	---	---
Peanuts	119	---	115	---	---	123	---	---
Rice	100	---	100	---	---	97	120	---
Tame hay	104	99	105	105	106	108	103	99

CASH RENTS PER ACRE IN IOWA.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Average cash rent per acre for farms.....	\$10.34	\$ 7.23	\$ 7.25	\$ 7.28
Value per acre of such farms.....	232.00	180.00	171.00	160.00
Average cash rent per acre for plow lands.....	10.71	8.00	8.17	8.17
Value per acre for such lands.....	230.00	184.00	174.00	162.00
Average cash rent per acre for pasture.....	---	5.45	5.35	5.40
Value per acre for such lands.....	---	131.00	126.00	116.00
Average cash rent per acre for hay land.....	---	---	6.41	6.56
Value per acre for such land.....	---	---	151.00	138.00

IOWA LAND VALUES.

While the reported value of Iowa land has decreased in the past four years from \$185 to \$133 per acre, the average cash rent per farm rented dropped from about \$10 per acre in 1921 to about \$7 in 1922 and has remained practically constant ever since.

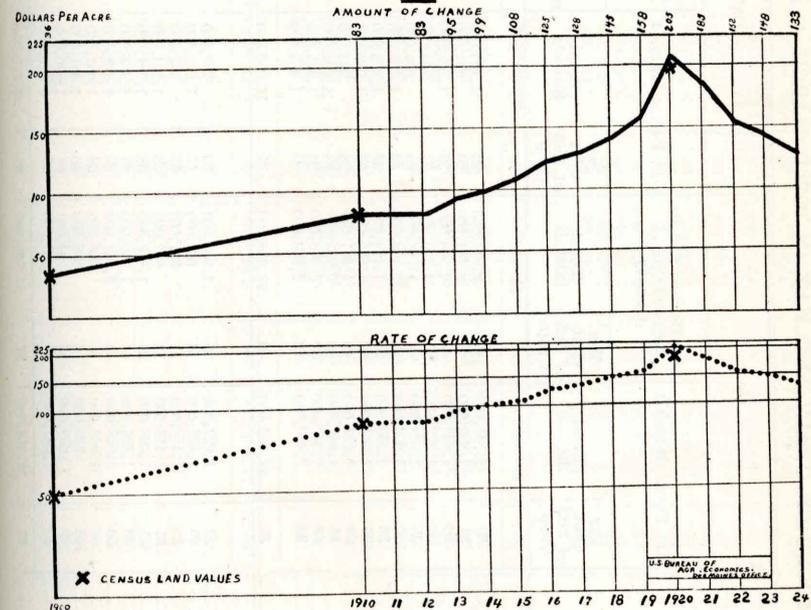
The following chart gives a comparison of value of Iowa land without improvements from 1900 to 1924. For 1900 and 1910 the values reported by the Census were used. Since 1912 the values reported by our correspondents have been used.

The heavy line on the chart shows the *amount* of land value change in dollars. The broken line shows the *rate* at which this change has taken place during this period.

The *rate* at which land increased in value is practically the same from 1910 to 1920 as during the preceding decade from 1900 to 1910. Land increased in value at a surprisingly uniform rate from 1900 to 1920.

IOWA FARM LAND VALUES

WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS
1900 = 1924



AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM LANDS IN IOWA.

	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Farm lands without im-								
provements	\$125	\$145	\$158	\$205	\$185	\$152	\$148	\$133
Good plow lands.....	156	180	196	257	238	193	181	169
Poor plow lands.....	101	119	129	157	145	119	115	107
All plows lands.....	135	154	169	219	200	163	153	148

ESTIMATED FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN AND HAY IN IOWA, MARCH 1, AND SHIPMENTS OUT OF COUNTY.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

Districts and Counties	Corn			Oats			Barley		Hay		
	On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County	On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County	On Farms March 1	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	On Farms March 1	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	
	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Per Cent of 1923 Crop		
Northwest											
Buena Vista	39	2,741,000	40	2,811,000	32	1,190,000	51	1,897,000	23	40	6
Cherokee	31	1,829,000	39	2,301,000	29	871,000	51	1,531,000	20	40	
Clay	36	1,849,000	43	2,298,000	33	1,107,000	53	1,811,000	37	39	
Decatur	33	1,072,000	45	1,461,000	32	743,000	52	1,297,000	32	32	8
Emmet	35	1,029,000	43	1,294,000	35	854,000	48	1,207,000	10	29	3
Lyon	28	1,063,000	35	2,116,000	38	1,626,000	40	1,712,000	18	50	5
O'Brien	36	2,159,000	25	1,466,000	38	1,438,000	54	1,257,000	18	31	4
Osceola	36	1,364,000	49	1,876,000	36	1,037,000	32	1,468,000	28	33	5
Palo Alto	29	1,212,000	45	1,881,000	38	1,063,000	63	2,167,000	23	21	6
Plymouth	44	4,044,000	43	3,953,000	38	1,494,000	46	1,796,000	40	40	3
Pocahontas	38	2,307,000	49	2,975,000	39	1,541,000	59	2,332,000	59	59	5
Sioux	32	2,563,000	32	2,863,000	39	1,889,000	39	1,919,000	35	51	
For District	35	24,162,000	40	27,188,000	35	14,703,000	48	20,268,000	29	38	4
North Central											
Butler	39	1,622,000	25	1,040,000	33	767,000	45	1,046,000	40	28	4
Cerro Gordo	29	1,482,000	18	684,000	44	1,254,000	27	769,000	20	42	3
Floyd	35	1,148,000	11	361,000	35	857,000	41	1,004,000	30	28	1
Franklin	31	1,418,000	18	823,000	38	1,242,000	40	1,307,000	12	30	
Hancock	41	1,638,000	38	1,518,000	38	1,294,000	59	2,068,000	40	28	2
Humboldt	43	1,726,000	44	1,766,000	35	1,008,000	54	1,555,000	12	42	2
Kossuth	39	2,948,000	40	3,023,000	38	2,402,000	47	2,570,000	5	26	5
Mitchell	34	1,063,000	11	344,000	38	1,087,000	32	874,000	32	32	10
Winnebago	40	789,000	8	158,000	46	1,081,000	53	1,394,000	23	46	1
Worth	29	500,000	5	86,000	44	1,116,000	60	1,794,000	19	22	
Wright	40	1,984,000	39	1,935,000	34	1,305,000	31	2,303,000	38	38	1
For District	37	16,313,000	27	11,738,000	38	13,313,000	45	15,829,000	23	32	3

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

Northeast											
Allamakee	21	385,000	21	590,000	35	462,000	47	1,232,000	38	25	12
Black Hawk	42	1,701,000	22	708,000	34	734,000	18	389,000	40	32	12
Bremner	31	1,597,000	9	367,000	32	707,000	23	508,000	28	20	6
Buchanan	39	1,591,000	9	367,000	34	670,000	14	216,000	10	50	
Chickasaw	29	800,000			38	904,000	9	214,000	35	25	
Clayton	24	840,000			33	904,000	16	292,000	47	36	10
Delaware	45	1,578,000	5	176,000	44	808,000	3	49,000	28	21	
Dubuque	30	905,000	4	150,000	43	702,000	13	386,000	25	24	6
Fayette	29	1,085,000	3	68,000	30	775,000	22	485,000	30	30	15
Howard	31	708,000	3	68,000	38	838,000	22	388,000	40	38	
Winneshieck	41	1,343,000			40	835,000	10	209,000	40	38	
For District	34	11,988,000	6	2,318,000	36	8,374,000	17	3,990,000	34	29	6
West Central											
Audubon	38	1,331,000	13	458,000	35	450,000	20	257,000	14	38	5
Calhoun	43	2,626,000	45	2,748,000	33	1,453,000	53	2,334,000	37	37	
Carroll	36	2,030,000	28	1,579,000	33	913,000	35	983,000	10	28	
Crawford	33	2,317,000	24	1,635,000	38	877,000	40	993,000	39	36	2
Greene	41	2,684,000	42	2,698,000	36	1,428,000	52	1,615,000	50	39	7
Guthrie	36	1,607,000	23	1,027,000	27	401,000	40	505,000	10	28	3
Harrison	41	2,962,000	37	2,673,000	24	792,000	27	322,000	25	31	11
Ida	41	1,940,000	13	615,000	38	284,000	28	563,000	55	34	
Monona	40	3,084,000	44	3,337,000	30	206,000	18	178,000	43	40	3
Sac	48	3,420,000	29	2,066,000	44	1,889,000	40	1,262,000	49	38	
Shelby	45	2,765,000	28	1,720,000	44	799,000	22	380,000	37	38	3
Woodbury	32	2,814,000	35	3,078,000	38	1,623,000	25	673,000	35	35	
For District	39	29,480,000	32	23,684,000	37	10,065,000	37	10,080,000	26	34	3
Central											
Boone	51	2,919,000	50	2,862,000	42	1,405,000	42	1,405,000	20	22	9
Dallas	46	2,737,000	19	1,061,000	29	656,000	33	746,000	10	50	8
Grundy	36	1,582,000	23	1,011,000	30	853,000	50	1,421,000	24	26	6
Hannilton	47	2,500,000	22	1,170,000	43	1,698,000	45	1,778,000	40	31	
Hardin	43	2,101,000	21	1,038,000	39	1,123,000	43	1,338,000	40	37	2
Jasper	49	2,182,000	20	1,299,000	44	911,000	43	800,000	16	32	9
Marshall	40	2,124,000	21	1,115,000	44	981,000	41	958,000	50	36	5
Polk	40	1,939,000	41	1,988,000	37	528,000	44	627,000	59	31	12
Poweshiek	36	1,833,000	16	2,465,000	45	676,000	40	659,000	20	29	5
Story	52	2,655,000	39	2,465,000	35	1,103,000	45	1,418,000	4	28	6
Tama	50	2,844,000	21	1,915,000	46	1,278,000	38	1,064,000	22	33	10
Webster	54	3,668,000	52	3,533,000	45	2,028,000	59	2,685,000	18	35	6
For District	45	30,160,000	29	19,588,000	39	13,240,000	45	14,980,000	23	33	6

ESTIMATED FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN AND HAY IN IOWA, MARCH 1, AND SHIPMENTS OUT OF COUNTY—
Continued.

Districts and Counties	Corn				Oats				Barley	Hay	
	On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County		On Farms March 1		Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County		On Farms March 1	On Farms March 1	Has Been or Will Be Shipped Out of County
	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Total Bushels	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Per Cent of 1923 Crop	Per Cent of 1923 Crop
East Central											
Benton.....	35	2,027,000	29	1,680,000	38	1,210,000	41	1,306,000	10	18	1
Cedar.....	37	1,644,000	7	311,000	38	697,000	15	275,000	34	31	4
Clinton.....	30	1,543,000	23	1,183,000	38	672,000	37	654,000	42	30	6
Iowa.....	42	1,798,000	12	514,000	43	643,000	40	598,000	40	54	5
Jackson.....	41	1,264,000	7	216,000	40	409,000	10	102,000	36	32	3
Johnson.....	40	1,685,000	5	211,000	43	686,000	20	319,000	34	24	2
Jones.....	31	1,141,000	5	184,000	40	504,000	12	151,000	36	31	14
Linn.....	30	1,386,000	12	554,000	31	757,000	10	290,000	25	36	13
Muscatine.....	41	1,303,000	21	667,000	39	365,000	31	316,000	22	29	8
Scott.....	43	1,492,000	9	312,000	42	491,000	27	491,000			
For District.....	36	15,283,000	14	5,832,000	38	6,434,000	26	4,255,000	30	32	6
Southwest											
Adair.....	50	1,973,000	18	710,000	33	416,000	31	391,000	25	36	2
Adams.....	38	1,040,000	6	164,000	35	274,000	24	188,000			
Cass.....	48	2,032,000	21	889,000	40	521,000	20	260,000	37	39	9
Fremont.....	47	2,107,000	34	1,524,000	40	177,000					
Mills.....	37	1,365,000	12	443,000	33	222,000	13	87,000			
Montgomery.....	44	1,480,000	12	403,000	39	242,000	9	56,000	20	31	
Page.....	43	1,762,000	23	943,000	36	249,000					
Pottawattamie.....	44	3,660,000	14	1,165,000	34	631,000	17	316,000	28	29	
Taylor.....	39	1,391,000	9	321,000	41	367,000	30	269,000	25	23	5
For District.....	44	16,810,000	17	6,562,000	36	3,099,000	18	1,567,000	23	33	2
South Central											
Appanoose.....	42	837,000	8	159,000	37	138,000	10	37,000		29	15
Clarke.....	37	786,000	4	85,000	27	154,000	15	86,000		35	6
Decatur.....	26	731,000	21	591,000	24	127,000	21	111,000		11	11
Lucas.....	25	445,000	3	53,000	29	188,000	11	71,000		22	5
Madison.....	37	1,130,000	7	214,000	31	308,000	22	218,000	17	28	19
Marion.....	26	988,000	12	456,000	28	252,000	19	171,000	17	30	9
Monroe.....	34	554,000			26	104,000				22	
Ringgold.....	44	1,285,000	18	526,000	37	284,000	22	169,000		27	4
Union.....	34	820,000			29	196,000	14	95,000	20	30	5
Warren.....	37	1,125,000	5	152,000	34	248,000	21	153,000	7	37	6
Wayne.....	37	1,124,000	10	304,000	30	176,000	21	123,000		28	8
For District.....	34	9,825,000	9	2,540,000	31	2,175,000	17	1,234,000	14	29	9
Southeast											
Davis.....	37	865,000	4	93,000	40	163,000	10	41,000		29	9
Des Moines.....	48	1,155,000	17	409,000	39	305,000	34	266,000		36	6
Henry.....	37	1,125,000	11	335,000	32	343,000	35	376,000		37	5
Jefferson.....	41	1,082,000	16	422,000	40	347,000	28	243,000	30	41	15
Keokuk.....	46	2,000,000	9	391,000	37	604,000	28	457,000		43	3
Lee.....	42	985,000	9	200,000	36	269,000	28	209,000	7	42	14
Louisa.....	49	1,264,000	9	232,000	25	225,000	27	243,000		26	9
Mahaska.....	42	2,034,000	11	533,000	36	410,000	32	365,000		38	11
Van Buren.....	40	837,000	10	214,000	35	203,000	20	116,000		48	14
Wapello.....	36	774,000	21	452,000	34	190,000	25	140,000		23	12
Washington.....	41	1,677,000	13	532,000	44	649,000	30	443,000	17	33	12
For District.....	42	13,768,000	12	3,813,000	37	3,708,000	29	2,899,000	7	33	11
State	39	167,794,000	24	103,258,000	37	75,111,000	27	75,111,000	25	33	6

DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR 1924.

Fluctuations in urban prosperity and consequent buying power for agricultural products, concern chiefly the fiber crops and the foods of higher quality.

One year ago it was possible to state that all the indications favored a season of heavy business, a full employment and high wages in city industry. Events during the year bore out that production.

This spring it can still be said that urban industry is, generally speaking, in a flourishing state. Less can be said, with assurance, of probable conditions next fall, which is the period of especial interest to farmers.

Some of the wartime shortages in housing, railway equipment, and other key industries have apparently been made good. If this is true, it reduces the certainty that such key industries will go ahead throughout this year on quite such a scale of activity as last spring seemed to promise and which last year bore out in fact.

Nevertheless, so far this year, the evidence indicates a continuation of heavy production of basic materials such as metals and coal; a larger volume of distribution than a year ago, as measured by freight movement; sales from stores, etc.; a strong credit situation as measured by interest rates, bank reserves, etc.; strong security markets; a generally stable price level; employment fairly well maintained; wage earnings maintained at or near the high level of last fall. This is the general situation, though varying in certain industries and in certain sections of the country. The steel industry is very active, for example, while portions of the textile industry are not so active.

A factor on the demand side is the increase in the nation's population. This increase adds some 1,400,000 persons annually to be fed and clothed. A further factor affecting the balance between demand and supply is the continued movement of population from farm to town, estimated to have been upwards of one million during the past year.

The current consumptive movement of meat, eggs, dairy products, fruit, fresh vegetables and foods of like class indicates a continued high level of demand for these products. This is natural since, with industrial wages still about 100 per cent above the pre-war level and retail food prices only 50 per cent above pre-war, great advantage rests with the consuming group. Prices of fibers are relatively higher than foods. The retail movement of textiles at current prices raises some points of uncertainty.

The general conclusion would seem to be that present urban prosperity is reflected in a high level of domestic demand for foodstuffs and fibers with good prospects for its continuance into the summer.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR 1924.

Foreign demand absorbs a large part of the marketable surplus of our cotton, wheat, pork and tobacco. In the case of cotton, more than 50 per cent of the total crop is exported. Of the tobacco crop, one-third is exported. Measuring the market demand for wheat by the amount shipped out of the country where grown, the foreign demand in the year ending June 30, 1923 was 38 per cent of the total. Of the estimated total demand thus measured for the year ending June 30, 1924, 23 per cent had been exported to March 8, 1924. Of Federally inspected slaughter in 1923, 13 per cent of pork was exported, while of the lard produced under Federal inspection, 54 per cent was exported.

Of the cotton exports last year, as measured by mill consumption, 30 per cent went to the United Kingdom; 12 per cent to Germany; 12 per cent to France; 12 per cent to Japan, and 9 per cent to Italy. Of the pork products, about 40 per cent went to the United Kingdom and over 20 per cent to Germany. Of the wheat and flour probably 30 per cent went to the United Kingdom, either directly or via Canada; about 20 per cent to Italy, and about 25 per cent to China and Japan. Of the leaf tobacco exports, more than 50 per cent went to the United Kingdom.

General business conditions in the United Kingdom have shown distinct improvement in the past three months. Employment conditions are better than at any time in three years. Imports of raw materials and exports of manufactured goods indicate increased industrial activity. There is, however, still considerable unemployment and sterling exchange in New York is lower than in October and November of 1923. Unless the generally favorable outlook is changed by unforeseen complications, the British market in 1924 should be distinctly better than in 1923. The outlook for greater activity in British mills makes it probable that the British market will absorb more cotton, and the demand for pork products and tobacco should continue strong. It is doubtful, however, if any improvement can be expected in the market for American wheat and flour.

The German situation is very uncertain. During the past year the German market for American agricultural products, particularly lard and cotton, has been unusually good. Paradoxically, the market for lard has been good because of economic chaos and business depression. American lard has been the cheapest fat obtainable, and it has been generally substituted for other cooking fats and for butter. The improved conditions beginning with the stabilization of the currency, in December 1923, immediately brought butter and other fats on the German market in competition with refined lard. Reports also show that there are 2,750,000 more hogs in Germany and it is safe to forecast increased slaughter in the remaining months of 1924.

The German market for tobacco is not strong. German imports of American wheat from the 1923 crop have been materially reduced below the imports from the crop of 1922, although imports of American flour in the past six months have been somewhat greater than those in the same months of 1922-23. Wheat and flour imports from the United States depend both on internal conditions and on competition of other sources of supply, and cannot be depended upon.

The situation in France does not appear as favorable as in the early months of 1923. Even under favorable conditions, France is not an important market for pork products, and buys wheat in large quantities only in years of domestic crop shortage. In case of an acute depression the purchases of cotton and tobacco could easily be curtailed, at least for several months.

Economic conditions in Italy have shown remarkable improvement within the past year. The value of the currency has been maintained and industrial activity has been resumed on a large scale. These facts in themselves would appear to be favorable for a better market in Italy for American products. On the other hand, it should be remembered that our exports to Italy are chiefly cotton and wheat. The marketing of the cotton crop is not likely to present great difficulties in any event, but in the case of wheat, the competition of Canada and Russia is likely to overcome any advantage that improved economic conditions might otherwise give.

During the past year there has been an unusual demand for wheat and flour in the Orient, due partly to the poor wheat crop in Manchuria and northern China in 1923. The continuance of this trade in profitable volume beyond the summer months will depend upon crop conditions in the Far East in 1924.

Taking foreign markets as a whole, there is no evidence to justify prediction of very marked changes soon in the demand for American agricultural products. While conditions appear to be better in some of the more important markets, there are adverse conditions in other markets, the influence of which it is impossible to measure.

HOGS IN 1924.

Present conditions seem to indicate that only about 85 to 90 per cent as many sows will farrow in the Corn Belt this spring (1924) as farrowed last spring. For the rest of the country the number of sows farrowing will be around 90 per cent of last spring. The number of sows actually farrowing in the Corn Belt last fall was 6 per cent less than in the fall of 1922 according to the pig survey of last December. For the country as a whole 9 per cent less sows farrowed. This indicates that when the winter run of 1923-24 is completed, the supply coming to market will begin to be less than last year.

The decreases in the fall crop of 1923, and the prospective decreased spring crop of 1924, indicated by the pig surveys, are borne out by the character of the hogs slaughtered since July 1. From July to the last of January, 3,400,000 more sows were slaughtered in commercial slaughter than during the same period a year earlier. This was an increase of 22.5 per cent in the number of sows. Slaughtering of barrows and boars increased but 18.4 per cent in the same period. Had the number of sows slaughtered increased only as much as the number of males, 630,000 fewer sows would have been slaughtered during that period. This indicates that breeding herds have been reduced by around 600,000 sows between July 1, 1923 and February 1, 1924; and that the spring crop of pigs will be at least 3,000,000 or 7.5 per cent, less than the crop of last spring.

Smaller market receipts of hogs during the second half of 1924 may be partially balanced by a decrease in the export demand. During 1923 the foreign market took an amount equal to 13 per cent of the pork and 54 per cent of the lard produced under Federal Inspection. While lower than the war years, the exports of pork were the largest since 1919, while the exports of lard were the largest ever recorded. However, during the five years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, exports amounted to 10 per cent of the pork and 55 per cent of the lard produced under Federal Inspection, so that the 1923 exports were not abnormally high, especially in view of the prevailing low prices. Whether our foreign customers will be able to take as large a share of the 1924 production is problematical. However it is evident that there would have to be a very marked decrease in the export demand to offset the probable decrease in hog slaughter during the second half of 1924 and in 1925. In view of the continued strong demand from Europe the last year, such shrinkage of export demand seems unlikely.

In the past, a period of low hog prices has generally been followed by too drastic reduction in breeding herds, and a period of high prices by too great an expansion in hog production, with accompanying surpluses of corn in the first case and shortages in the second. To maintain a fairly stable relation between corn and hog production, the *farm management program should aim to keep from getting the two enterprises too far out of balance.* It seems probable that by the fall of 1924 breeding herds of swine will have been reduced enough to bring hog production thereafter up to a profitable level.

CORN OUTLOOK FOR 1924.

The fall of 1923 found corn prices soaring, and the number of hogs being marketed continually pushing ahead to new records. The demand for corn to feed hogs during 1923 was the greatest yet recorded; the high prices for corn in the early fall and the low carry-over of corn were the result.

The outlook for 1924 is quite different. Though hog marketings still continue heavy, hog production has begun to decline, and the shortage of corn which characterized the fall of 1923 would not seem likely to be repeated, given normal yields in 1924.

Farm stocks on March 1, just past, 1,153,000,000 bushels, are only about the same proportion of the crop as were stocks of last year, and are much

smaller than those of 1921 or 1922. In addition, there is a rather high proportion of soft corn in the principal commercial areas. The demand for corn to fatten steers during the summer and fall of 1924 will probably be about the same as last year, and possibly somewhat greater. However, the reduced breeding herds of swine, and the expected fewer number of spring pigs to be carried over the summer, indicate a net reduction in the demand for corn in the summer of 1924, as compared with the summer of 1923.

The large corn crops of the past five years have been due to high yields per acre rather than to large acreages, the acreage for the country as a whole being somewhat below the usual acreage from 1910 to 1914. The high yields were due principally to a succession of good crops in the Corn Belt. From 1919 to 1923 the corn crop averaged 38.0 bushels in the East North Central States and 33.0 bushels in the West North Central, as compared with averages of 34.6 and 26.7 bushels, respectively, for the period 1912 to 1918.

The livestock outlook gives ground for supposing that the demand for the 1924 corn crop will not be as great as for the 1923 crop. The indicated reduction of about 10 per cent in the spring crop of pigs will reduce the number of hogs to be fattened next winter to fewer than those fattened either last winter or the winter before. If farmers should reduce their breeding herds of swine still further, there will be even less demand for corn to carry breeding herds through next winter, and for fattening out fall pigs in the summer of 1925. Presumably, the demand from the South will hardly be great enough to offset the decreased demands of feeding hogs next winter. However, the yields of the last five years were certainly unusual. A reduction of only two or three bushels in yield may decrease the crop to such an extent as to balance a considerable increase in acreage. For the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, farmers show intentions to increase their corn acreage by 3.5 per cent. This increase in corn acreage over 1923 in this region, if coupled with yields as good as recent ones, would result in a large supply relative to the probable demand for corn.

THE WORLD CORN CROP.

The size of the corn crop of the United States is the most important factor in determining world market prices for corn. The production of corn in the United States is more than three times as large as the production in all the rest of the world. The total of production estimates received to date for 1923 is 3,839,454,000 bushels, compared with 3,602,598,000 bushels for the same countries in 1922. Estimating the total production of the countries not yet reported, the probable world production in 1923 is 4,202,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,972,000,000 bushels last year and 3,904,000,000 bushels for the 1909-1913.

The corn of the United States competes in European markets with corn from Argentina, Russia and the Balkan countries, and with other feed stuffs. The most important competitor since the war has been Argentina which exported in the three-year period, 1920-1922, 71 per cent of the corn produced, amounting on an average to 132,000,000 bushels, as compared with 116,000,000 bushels from the United States.

Figures available for 1922 indicate that within present boundaries of Russia the acreage and production of corn have been almost doubled. If production in Russia is maintained, exports from this source may be increased. The production of the Balkan countries is increasing since the war and the exports may be expected to increase.

The area now in corn in Argentina is estimated to be 8,465,000 acres compared with 7,851,000 acres the previous year when 153,000,000 bushels of corn were produced. The weather has been favorable to growth so far and prospects are good for a crop in excess of that for 1921, when 230,000,000 bushels were produced.

BEEF CATTLE OUTLOOK FOR 1924.

The expected decrease in hog and pork production in 1924 should help the cattleman in two ways—first, by reducing the demand, and also the price, for corn, and second, by relieving the market from the deluge of cheap pork which was so much in evidence during 1923. Hence, beef and cattle prices should more nearly approach the level of general commodity prices.

General industrial conditions will, of course, have much to do with determining beef and cattle prices. Beef is a prosperity meat and for that reason the cattleman usually suffers more than the hog producer during periods of business and financial depression.

In a word, during 1923, the beef cattleman was able to move into consuming channels a slightly increased number of cattle at practically steady prices. He succeeded in holding the modest gains made during 1922 but was unable to materially improve his market position.

A survey covering the more important feeding areas indicated that on January 1, 1924, there were just about as many cattle on feed in the Corn Belt as a year earlier, whereas in some of the western districts there were decreases amounting to as much as 40 per cent particularly those which normally supply Pacific Coast markets. Average weights, however, were somewhat lighter.

Present indications would seem to lead to the expectation that the marketward movement during 1924 will be orderly and about normal in volume. There are those, however, who anticipate lighter receipts at markets next fall because of an anticipated decreased movement of range cattle. If prices advance sufficiently to encourage cattlemen to expand their operations this may eventually curtail marketings. If, however, prices do not show more marked improvement than in 1923, it seems reasonable to expect sufficient liquidation to bring total market receipts of cattle up to or above those of last year.

Total receipts of cattle at public stockyards during 1924 are expected to be about equal to those of 1923 despite the possibility of somewhat lighter runs of range cattle next fall. If less pork is offered and pork prices advance, beef consumption may show some increase. In view of prospective favorable range and pasture conditions, cattle should come to market next fall carrying considerable flesh and fat. This, together with cheaper corn, may result in an increase in the average weight of cattle slaughtered during the early spring of 1925.

In a word, most signs appear hopeful for the experienced cattleman possessed of good judgment and reasonable resources; for the man who can keep down production costs. Although the cattle industry appears to have turned the corner, there is little apparent in the present situation to encourage material, immediate expansion.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The dairy industry since the war has been relatively more prosperous than certain other types of farming due to an increasing consumption of dairy products in this country.

A significant fact to be noted is that during 1923 there was accumulated in the United States surplus stocks, principally of condensed milk and cheese, equivalent to 603,000,000 pounds of whole milk in excess of the stocks at the beginning of the year.

Estimates of the number of dairy cows in the United States on January 1, 1924, indicate that milk production will closely approximate the amount required for consumption at the present rate of consumption. A somewhat unfavorable factor in the outlook is the possibility of increase in supplies imported from foreign countries.

Dairy production has increased in foreign countries since the war. Already in 1922 the surpluses from exporting countries were fully equal to the pre-war exports and data available for 1923 indicate that a further increase was made that year. If the trend of milk production in exporting countries continues to increase as in recent years, the surplus available for export in 1924 will exceed that of 1923.

If demand in the United States in 1924 maintains greater strength in comparison with foreign demand, it is quite probable that a larger share of the world's exportable surplus will seek a market in the United States. This may prove to be an important factor in the dairy situation. The effect necessarily will be most marked upon those products which are imported, such as butter.

Available information shows the production of cheese in the United States in 1923 as an increase over 1922. Cheese imports amounted to 64 million pounds, which slightly exceeded the heaviest pre-war annual importations.

There is, an increasing demand in cities for ice cream and milk drinks which may possibly offer an outlet for a part of the milk supply previously used for condensing purposes. Condensers usually turn to the butter industry as an outlet for any milk which cannot be profitably manufactured.

From many cities reports are current that the surplus of fluid milk and cream available for city distribution is increasing. The effect of this surplus and the relation of the milk market in general to the whole dairy situation may be expected to cause milk prices in 1924 to follow closely the general trend of butter and cheese prices.

In the last two years fluid milk and cream consumption in households has increased four gallons per capita or approximately 8 per cent. Improvement in quality accompanied by better merchandizing and advertising should tend to promote a still larger increase in consumption. From the best information available, the per capita consumption of butter in the United States in 1923 was approximately up to the pre-war level.

The past year was one of great industrial prosperity, and consumer demand was maintained at a relatively high level. While the general situation does not appear necessarily disadvantageous to efficient producers, it clearly raises possibilities of increasing imports and a lower margin of profits. Although consumption is increasing, it is not a time for undue expansion of production but rather for greater efficiency.

FARM HORSES AND MULES.

On January 1, 1924, the number of horses and mules on farms in the United States was less than 90 per cent of the number on farms five years previous. During this period the average value per head of horses decreased from \$98 to \$64, and mules from \$136 to \$84.

Receipts of horses and mules at 67 markets in the United States decreased from 1,068,000 in 1919 to a low point of 317,000 in 1921 and increased to 551,000 in 1923.

Stallion and jack registration figures indicate that the numbers of mares being bred has been decreasing regularly since 1915. The stallion registration figures from 22 states show that the number registered in 1922 was 34 per cent of the number registered in 1915. There was little if any increase in 1923.

It is probable that a shortage of good work horses will occur before many years and that the prices of horses will reach a higher level within the next few years. Although there appears to be a tendency in the larger cities to utilize horses for short hauls, there does not seem at present to be any marked increase in the general city demand for horses.

POULTRY AND EGGS IN 1924.

Farms are equipped for producing more chickens and eggs in 1924 than in any previous year. It is estimated that there were 474 million chickens on farms January 1, an increase of about 50 million or nearly 12 per cent since the preceding year and of 115 million since January 1, 1920, or about 32 per cent.

In the west north central States, which rank first in surplus farm production of poultry and eggs, there were 140 million chickens on farms January 1, a gain during 1923 of 18 million, or 15 per cent. The south central states also gained 15 per cent in numbers during 1923.

Production of eggs increased 33.3 per cent from 1920 to 1923, whereas the population of the country increased only 5.3 per cent. The possibility of export trade becomes a material factor in absorbing this increased production is negligible.

The per capita consumption of domestic chicken eggs exclusive of those set for hatching has increased from 14.6 dozens in 1920 to 16.5 dozens in 1921, 16.9 dozens in 1922 and 18.6 dozens in 1923.

The average weighted price of eggs to farmers in 1923 was 27.27 cents per dozen against 25.86 cents the previous year, or 5.4 per cent higher. This spring, however, market prices of eggs have taken a big drop and are below prices on March 15 of last year.

The dressed poultry situation presents a somewhat more favorable outlook at this moment. The carryover of frozen stocks on March 1 were 17.6 per cent lower than on the same date last year, and were 1.1 per cent lower than the five-year average. Poultry prices also are in a more favorable position than egg prices. This shortage of storage stocks of poultry may be expected to permit an increased production of poultry to be marketed without greatly reducing prices. Turkeys do not share in this favorable storage position for the stocks are heavier than ever before. The possibility of lowered egg prices, however, may have a material effect upon the dressed poultry situation. If egg prices decline sufficiently to discourage producers, causing them to reduce their flocks, a materially larger number of hens will be marketed with the resulting effect on poultry prices, especially of hens. Such reduction of flocks would tend to reduce egg production and strengthen egg prices.

No important change may be expected in import and export trade movement. Although the tariff of 1923 was higher than during the greater portion of 1922, the imports of dried and frozen eggs dropped off only about 2,000,000 pounds or about 12 per cent. Production costs in China which is the principal source of our import supply are apparently such that we may expect to continue to receive egg products in considerable quantities from that country during 1924. Under the present tariff, imports of shell eggs are likely to be negligible. While there may be some fluctuations in exports of both poultry and eggs, the quantities exported will probably approximate those of 1923 and will not be sufficient to influence materially the poultry situation. The situation in 1924 clearly indicates an increase in production of both poultry and eggs. The increase will probably be such as to make an accelerated rate of consumption of eggs necessary.

While an increase in the supply of poultry on the markets is also indicated, the comparative shortage in the carry-over of cold storage stocks of most classes may enable the market to easily absorb the supply.

In view of the outlook for poultry industry in 1924 producers should consider carefully the results of an expansion of poultry production. Every effort should be made to obtain more economical and more efficient production for eggs produced at a lower cost and a larger production per hen would tend to increase the profits, should lower prices prevail. Higher quality products will help to stimulate consumption and thereby strengthen market prices.

WOOL OUTLOOK FOR 1924.

Since the United States produced only 10 per cent of the world's total production and we consume 25 per cent of the total world supply, the conditions and the activity of foreign markets have a decided influence upon domestic conditions.

In 1923 wool production in the United States was 50 million pounds less than the 1909-1912 yearly average but slightly greater than in the preceding year. The world's wool production decreased about 600 million pounds since 1909-1913, which is about equal the yearly requirements of the United States. The world's production for 1923 was about 66 million pounds below that of 1922.

Thus it will be seen that the immediate world trend of wool production is downward. Advices from the principal wool producing countries other than the United States indicate that production in 1924 will not equal the 1923 clip. In no case is there any intimation of a substantial increase in production for 1924. A slight increase in the United States may be expected in view of the 3.1 per cent increase in numbers of sheep on farms on January 1, 1924.

Wool prices in London during December, 1923, were higher (scoured basis) than those prevailing for the same month one year previous.

Indications point toward considerably lower quantities of world carry-over stocks. Enormous supplies held by the British-Australian Wool Realization Association decreased from 918,215 bales on January 1, 1923, to 209,614 bales on January 1, 1924. Reports from South America and Australia indicate that stock on hand were very small. Stocks in the United States on January 1, 1924 were the lowest reported since 1917.

On the supply side, the wool situation is distinctly favorable for producers. The price of wool has stimulated production in this country during the past year and it appears that, with present tariff rates, a further increase in production could be profitably made.

OATS OUTLOOK FOR 1924.

The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1924, was about 23 million bushels larger than one year ago, although the percentage of the crop held was slightly lower. The consumption for the crop year to date has been materially larger than last year. If the increased consumption continues during the remainder of the year it is probable that the carry-over will be small. From reports available it appears that a large percentage of the winter oats in the southeastern states have been winter-killed, which may tend to keep the market demand firm.

The trend of acreage and production of oats for the country as a whole has been steadily upward for the past fifteen years, particularly in the has been steadily upward for the past fifteen years. Both the 1922 and 1923 acreages, however, were low compared with the acreage seemingly required for the increased numbers of livestock on farms. Farmers on March 1 expressed an intention to increase acreage 7 per cent over 1923. Iowa farmers expressed the intention of increasing the oat acreage 1 per cent over last year. With the increased production of dairy products more oats are needed as feed for dairy cows. This factor may tend to offset the decreased quantity needed for city consumption, and a slight increase in acreage over 1923 is probably required. Expressed intentions for these groups of States were respectively 4 per cent and 6 per cent above 1923. In the North Central States west of the Mississippi River and in the South Central States the acreage of oats appears to have fallen considerably behind the increase in livestock units, and in these regions increased quantities above 1923 appear to be needed. Intentions to plant are given as 8 per cent and 20 per cent above 1923.

World production of oats in 1923 was more than any post-war year and was about 250 million bushels more than the pre-war average. In the war period there was a strong foreign demand for oats. Recovery of European production tends to reduce the foreign demand for oats from the United States.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1924.

Summary.

The following statement of the Agricultural Outlook for 1924 based upon current information and upon reports from 43,000 farmers, representing every agricultural county in the country, stating their intentions regarding the planting of spring crops, has been prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture to provide a basis upon which producers may make readjustments to meet economic changes.

The general agricultural outlook for 1924 indicates that farmers are undertaking a normal production program. It is apparent, however, that agricultural production this year will still be attended by the difficulties arising from high wages and other costs, loss of farm workers, and the general disparity between prices of farm and urban products.

Domestic demand for agricultural products is at a high level. Urban prosperity is reflected in a heavy current consumption of fibers and high quality foods and this may be expected to continue into the summer.

Foreign markets, on the whole, seem likely to maintain about the present level of demand for our cotton, pork, wheat and tobacco.

The situation this season with respect to labor, machinery, fertilizer, credit and other cost items is not such as to favor any expansion in production.

CORN:—Notwithstanding that there will apparently be fewer animals in the country to be fed next winter, corn growers report intentions to increase the acreage 3.2 per cent and, in the Corn Belt proper to increase it 3.5 per cent. Iowa farmers report intentions to increase their corn acreage 4 per cent over last year, while last year was 2 per cent larger than the year before. This increase, if actually carried out and accompanied by yields as good as in recent years, would result in a large supply relative to the probable demand for corn.

HOGS:—The swine industry is going through a period of liquidation and discouragement. Record runs of hogs to market still continue. In the past, such periods of heavy production and low prices have led to a reduction in breeding so drastic as to result later on in shortage and in reversal in the corn-hog balance. Indications are that hog producers have now passed the peak of production and may be moving into one of the recurrent periods of low production.

DAIRY:—The dairy industry has expanded to the point where gross domestic production, in terms of whole milk, slightly exceeds gross domestic consumption. Judging from the numbers of cows on farms, there will be a further increase in domestic production in 1924. Foreign surplus production is likewise steadily increasing. This competition, coupled with the already heavy production in this country and the possibility that consumer demand may not be indefinitely maintained at levels predicated upon great industrial prosperity, suggest the necessity for conservatism as to further expansion in dairy production.

POULTRY:—Poultry production has expanded rapidly in recent years. The record number of chickens now on farms indicates further expansion in 1924. Consumption has also increased at a rate that has maintained average prices to producers. Present comparatively low storage stocks place dressed poultry in a somewhat stronger position than eggs. It would appear that poultry production is now at a point where further profitable expansion may be dependent upon continuation of the present high level of demand.

WHEAT:—The wheat situation shows some tendency toward improvement with the market continuing somewhat more favorable for producers of spring than winter wheat. Spring wheat growers report intentions to reduce their acreage 14 per cent below last spring's plantings. Should abandonment of winter wheat acreage be light, as at present indicated, the reduction in acreage harvested may not be proportional to the reduction in seedings as reported last fall.

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

APRIL 1, 1924

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CROP AND LIVESTOCK SUMMARY APRIL 1, 1924

Winter Wheat: Winter wheat in Iowa came through the past winter in good shape. The condition of winter wheat on April 1, 1924, was reported by correspondents of federal and state crop reporting service as 89 per cent of normal as compared with 87 per cent reported a year ago and a ten-year average condition of 86 per cent. The condition on December 1, 1923, was reported as 90 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average for December 1, of 92 per cent.

Very favorable reports are received on the condition of winter wheat from Kansas and Nebraska; the condition on April 1, is 10-11 points above the ten-year average for that date. Less favorable reports are received from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where condition of winter wheat for April 1 is reported from 8-10 points below the ten-year average.

Rye: The condition of rye in Iowa on April 1, is reported as 92 per cent of normal as compared with 91 per cent a year ago and a ten-year average of 91 per cent. The United States condition report for rye is 83.5 per cent as compared with 81.8 per cent a year ago and a ten-year average of 87.9 per cent.

Pastures: The condition of pastures in Iowa was reported as 91 per cent of normal.

Corn: Seed corn germination from tests was reported as 82 per cent. The *feeding value* of the 1923 crop is reported as 85 per cent of last year's crop.

Milk Production: The production of milk per cow kept primarily for milk production was reported as 19 pounds per day on April 1, 1924, as compared with 16 pounds reported January 1, 1924. Of the total number of cows kept primarily for milk production 75 per cent were reported as being milked on April 1. An increase of 6 per cent in the number of milk cows on farms April 1, is indicated by this report. These figures apply only to the farms of our crop correspondents.

Hogs: There is a reduction in the number of brood sows farrowing on the farms of Iowa this spring as compared with a year ago. Our correspondents report a reduction of 12 per cent. A tabulation based upon assessors' returns from 192 typical townships distributed with practically two townships per county, only two counties not represented, shows 16 per cent fewer sows bred for spring litters than a year ago. This reduction is general over the Corn Belt states.

Farm Labor and Wages: Farm labor supply is reported as equal to farm labor demand on April 1, 1924. Supply is reported as 95 per cent or normal, and demand also as 95 per cent compared with normal.

Farm wages by the month with board are reported as \$45.90, without board as \$57.30. Day wages are reported as \$2.30 with board and \$3.00 without board. The supply and demand for labor as well as wages are shown by counties under county tables in this bulletin.

CATTLE ON FEED

Cattle feeders of Iowa have reduced their spring feeding operations about eight per cent in comparison with the rather heavy feeding of a year ago. This reduction seems to be accounted for quite largely by the low feeding value of corn. The feeder is laboring under the handicap of a shortage of good corn at favorable prices.

The entire Corn Belt had about 4.5 per cent fewer cattle on feed April 1, 1924, than a year ago. The Corn Belt states east of the Mississippi river showed a decrease of 8 per cent over last year, while the group of states west of the river showed a decrease of only 3 per cent. Unsatisfactory gains and the comparatively high price of feeding corn have been the discouraging influences rather than a shortage of

feeding cattle or the prices paid for fat cattle. Although the receipts of stocker and feeder cattle in Iowa during the past year were about 16 per cent less than in the year previous, the reduction in the purchase of feeding steers was influenced largely by the feeling of doubt in the cattle feeders' minds as to future market prices.

A low grade of fed cattle consequently was marketed out of many counties from which a high grade is usually marketed. The market price for good quality beef cattle has been comparatively high. Many Iowa feeders, who have always staked their reputation upon the quality of stuff marketed from their feed lots, have received higher prices during February and March of this year than during the same months since 1920. These same feeders, who turn out a high quality of marketable cattle took advantage of reasonable prices for feeding cattle last fall and have marketed with the largest spread in prices for four years.

The doubting feeder will point to the winter months of 1923-24 as being the months of largest inspected slaughter of cattle since the season of 1919-20. He may, therefore, stay out of the game for a time. Those who have analyzed the live stock situation further will point to the record marketing of nearly thirteen and one-half millions of hogs from Iowa last year. The pork competition and the favorable price for beef cattle during the past three months seems to foretell a favorable situation for feeders of well finished beef during the next six months.

PRICES

The increase in the price of fat cattle and lambs is about offset so far as the Iowa farmer is concerned by the reduction in butter prices. The reduction in butter prices, however, may serve to check the perhaps too rapid expansion of the dairy industry before the really low prices of dairy products become a hardship. Lambs and wool are so high in price that there is likely to be an over production eventually.

About one-half of the Iowa farmer's income is from corn and hogs. Hog prices at Chicago the third week of April are 7 per cent below last year for heavy hogs, 12 per cent lower for light hogs and 24 per cent lower for pigs. Corn on the farm in Iowa is selling for 65c per bushel as compared with 70c a year ago, a reduction of 7 per cent.

The usual upward trend of hog prices at this time of the year seems to be largely lacking this spring, although the seasonal reduction in the marketings of hogs is well under way. Apparently it takes the live stock markets considerable time to recover their sensitiveness to smaller receipts after being "bombarded" with such excessive runs over so long a period as the past winter. Any substantial and well sustained increase in hog prices is not looked for until after the middle of June. Hog prices are usually lower in Iowa during June than any other time except the winter months. It is the month when fall pigs normally reach the market in large numbers.

Fewer hogs to fatten combined with a larger intended corn acreage points to cheaper corn this fall. Less competition from cheap pork, combined with feeder prices only slightly above a year ago, and the possibility of cheap corn this fall and winter, is an encouraging prospect to the cattle feeder who expects to market some well finished steers next winter.

Although oats are selling for 41 cents per bushel as compared with 38 cents a year ago, an increase of 8 per cent, they are still below the pre-war normal.

SOWS BRED FOR SPRING PIGS SHOW DECREASE

Sows bred for pigs in the spring of 1924 in Iowa are sixteen per cent less than last year according to a report released by Charles D. Reed, director of the weather and crop bureau of the state department of agriculture.

This report is based upon early returns from assessors. Two typical townships in each county were compared with the same townships last

year. Complete reports may change these figures slightly. This information is timely because of its bearing upon corn acreage and other farm plans of the season.

The largest decrease in sows is in the southeast district of the state where it amounts to 21 per cent, and it is least, 12 per cent, in the northwest district. By districts the per cent of last year is as follows: northwest, 87.6; north central, 85.3; northeast, 86.6; west central, 81.0; central, 85.8; east central, 85.4; southwest, 80.0; south central, 81.0; southeast, 79.1. It is hardly safe to accept the data by counties based on the returns of only two townships, but according to the sample townships compared, the county having the greatest reduction is Decatur, where 33 per cent less sows are indicated while the reduction is least in Chickasaw where only 2 per cent less sows are reported. Neither of these counties are large producers of hogs.

While there has been some loss of young pigs through inclement weather, the loss is not believed to be as great as in the two preceding springs. The decrease in breeding sows may not indicate a correspondingly large decrease in total hog production.

During recent years when hog breeding increased by leaps and bounds, there was necessarily a slight increase in corn acreage to feed these hogs, though this increase was somewhat limited by the large corn surplus that had accumulated. The decrease in hog breeding does not seem to warrant the 4 per cent increase in corn acreage shown by the inquiry on "intentions to plant" put out in March. There is yet time for some change of intention to plant corn as was suggested in March. It is too late to change the hog breeding plan much.

Without some change it looks as though corn and hogs were going to continue their age old seesaw. Two things could yet avert this somewhat, namely, (1) to not increase corn acreage, (2) to increase the breeding for fall pigs. The things that really seem to control most are the prices of the last six months, not the prices that are probable six months hence.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE REPORT FOR THE UNITED STATES

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports of correspondents and field statisticians:

The average condition of winter wheat on April 1, was 83.0 per cent of a normal, against 75.2 on April 1, 1923, 78.4 on April 1, 1922, and 82.5, the average condition for the past ten years on April 1. There was a decrease in condition from December 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924, of 5.0 points, as compared with an average decline in the past ten years of 4.0 points between these dates. Upon the assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop to harvest, the condition April 1 forecasts a production of about 549,415,000 bushels, which compares with 572,340,000 bushels, the estimated production in 1923, 586,878,000 bushels in 1922, and 589,858,000 bushels the average of the preceding five years.

The average condition of Rye on April 1 was 83.5 per cent of a normal, against 81.8 on April 1, 1923, 89.0 on April 1, 1922, and 87.9 the average condition for the past ten years on April 1.

The condition of rye on April 1, forecasts a production of approximately 59,135,000 bushels; the estimated production in 1923 was 63,023,000 bushels, the 1922 crop 103,362,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years 70,324,000 bushels.

WINTER GRAIN AND PASTURE CONDITION, FARM WAGES AND LABOR SUPPLY IN IOWA APRIL 1, 1924; ALSO FEEDING VALUE OF THE 1923 CORN CROP AND GERMINATION OF SEED CORN, SPRING OF 1924.

Districts and Counties	Condition April 1, 1924			Corn		Farm Wages By Month		Hired Farm Labor	
	Winter wheat	Rye	Pasture	Feeding value 1923 crop compared with 1922 crop	Seed corn germination	With board	Without board	Present supply compared with normal supply	Present demand compared with normal demand
Northwest—									
Buena Vista.....	97	96	97	93	88	57	70	95	96
Cherokee.....			93	90	85	57	66	98	102
Clay.....		88		95	93	51	59	94	95
Dickinson.....	90	90	92	93	91	47	55	98	96
Emmet.....		85	89	88	90	50	59	97	99
Lyon.....	90	85	93	94	88	53	66	99	97
O'Brien.....		90	99	93	84	53	63	95	88
Oscola.....			92	100	83	46	53	96	101
Palo Alto.....	92	90	88	90	94	50	59	93	98
Plymouth.....	90		99	92	86	52	64	95	99
Pocahontas.....		98	90	92	92	50	72	98	98
Sioux.....	94	90	96	92	83	54	67	94	97
For district.....	92	90	94	92	88	52	63	96	97
North Central—									
Butler.....		92	94	78	85	45	61	80	92
Cerro Gordo.....		90	93	80	83	51	64	95	94
Floyd.....	95	100	94	79	89	44	62	95	90
Franklin.....	85	88	93	84	88	53	66	93	94
Hancock.....		93	93	86	91	49	67	91	93
Humboldt.....		100	92	86	88	49	64	95	98
Kossuth.....	100	98	92	84	85	48	63	93	96
Mitchell.....	100	100	63	85	87	49	63	98	98
Winnebago.....	92	91	83	80	92	47	51	97	94
Worth.....		95	93	87	80	45		98	97
Wright.....	86	88	93	86	93	51	65	90	99
For district.....	93	94	93	83	88	48	63	93	95
Northeast—									
Allamakee.....	89	68	88	80	85	41	59	97	96
Black Hawk.....	93	94	97	81	86	45	58	91	96
Bremer.....	86	98	95	97	83	42	58	97	98
Buchanan.....	98	98	100	84	85	44	50	92	100
Chickasaw.....	87	95	92	86	87	42	60	86	98
Clayton.....	96	95	96	81	86	44	59	91	95
Delaware.....	88	90	92	79	74	38	59	93	89
Dubuque.....	85	85	88	72	83	50	65	92	101
Fayette.....		90	98	90	86	44	60	102	99
Howard.....		95	84	88	38	50	80	86	86
Winneshiak.....	95	97	99	83	86	45	63	94	96
For district.....	91	91	94	82	84	43	58	92	96

Districts and counties	Condition April 1, 1924			Corn		Farm Wages By Month		Hired Farm Labor	
	Winter wheat	Rye	Pasture	Feeding value 1923 crop compared with 1922 crop	Seed corn germination	With board	Without board	Present supply compared with normal supply	Present demand compared with normal demand
West Central—									
Audubon.....	85	95	97	86	66	50	55	100	96
Calhoun.....			87	88	84	49	57	96	94
Carroll.....	93	90	96	92	84	46	50	100	90
Crawford.....	98	99	93	86	82	51	65	92	95
Greene.....	82	100	88	86	79	46	62	97	94
Guthrie.....	84	92	88	85	82	42	53	94	94
Harrison.....	87	90	79	84	82	46	58	97	99
Ida.....			99	84	70	52	65	101	93
Monona.....	87	90	96	84	85	46	59	99	86
Sac.....		95	94	86	82	53	61	104	99
Shelby.....	96	100	100	91	80	52	63	99	95
Woodbury.....	82	88	90	86	68	48	62	94	96
For district.....	88	94	92	86	79	48	59	98	94
Central—									
Boone.....	92	89	92	92	83	43	56	100	98
Dallas.....	90	84	93	82	81	44	56	100	90
Grundy.....	90		89	76	73	50	61	86	93
Hamilton.....	88	89	91	82	85	50	62	96	97
Hardin.....			93	82	81	50	58	98	94
Jasper.....	91	97	92	80	74	46	58	98	94
Marshall.....	93	94	92	83	75	42	56	99	98
Polk.....	86	89	89	86	75	43	58	97	96
Poweshiek.....	80	87	93	85	82	44	58	102	99
Story.....	89	91	88	86	83	45	58	92	96
Tama.....	93	99	97	83	80	51	58	85	88
Webster.....	100		90	89	92	41	59	96	94
For district.....	90	91	92	84	80	46	58	96	95
East Central—									
Benton.....	83	88	93	83	82	52	65	96	95
Cedar.....	92	90	92	84	78	51	56	91	92
Clinton.....	93	95	81	79	89	51	69	80	89
Iowa.....	87	93	84	76	75	47	57	93	95
Jackson.....	90	94	84	79	81	48	58	86	86
Johnson.....	96	94	96	84	91	47	57	96	96
Jones.....	98	97	92	85	87	51	67	94	99
Linn.....	92	88	89	83	82	45	54	96	94
Muscatine.....	92	94	87	84	81	46	57	94	88
Scott.....	98	94	92	86	82	50	62	92	94
For district.....	92	93	89	82	83	49	60	92	93
Southwest—									
Adair.....	90	93	94	77	66	46	52	90	94
Adams.....	88	86	92	82	71	44	58	98	94
Cass.....	94	100	95	83	81	48	61	100	98
Fremont.....	94	100	96	89	77	45	51	98	97
Mills.....	90	93	92	86	79	45	54	97	96
Montgomery.....	93	96	94	85	81	52	62	100	97
Page.....	91	94	91	83	69	48	57	96	94
Pottawattamie.....	90	94	96	91	82	52	64	98	97
Taylor.....	85	90	92	77	74	40	49	97	96
For district.....	91	94	94	84	76	47	56	97	96

Districts and Counties	Condition April 1, 1924			Corn		Farm Wages By Month		Hired Farm Labor	
	Winter wheat	Rye	Pasture	Feeding value 1923 crop compared with 1922 crop	Seed corn germination	With board	Without board	Present supply compared with normal supply	Present demand compared with normal demand
South Central—									
Appanoose.....	90	87	90	93	65	35	48	88	104
Clarke.....	84	85	91	84	80	37	44	96	101
Decatur.....	85	88	90	83	71	38	47	96	94
Lucas.....	89	95	91	76	68	39	51	94	88
Madison.....	91	94	91	79	70	44	56	95	94
Marion.....	84	89	82	78	79	44	56	98	94
Monroe.....	86	85	90	82	81	37	47	88	88
Ringgold.....	84	92	89	82	83	37	45	97	95
Monroe.....	85	87	92	78	71	39	50	93	96
Union.....	84	89	83	78	69	36	47	93	96
Warren.....	81	82	93	82	81	43	57	91	93
Wayne.....									
For district.....	86	88	89	81	74	39	50	94	95
Southeast—									
Davis.....	85	89	95	81	71	36	37	84	98
Des Moines.....	93	98	92	82	84	45	58	96	96
Henry.....	82	92	93	81	88	45	54	92	95
Jefferson.....	88	85	87	82	81	41	51	94	91
Keokuk.....	90	92	81	79	72	44	55	90	89
Lee.....	91	98	90	83	73	40	50	92	97
Louisia.....	88	89	88	82	73	48	59	92	95
Louisia.....	87	90	76	83	83	42	59	99	95
Mahaska.....	93	91	83	84	78	36	46	86	89
Van Buren.....	91	97	86	79	75	38	50	96	94
Wapello.....	91	91	97	85	90	48	53	102	99
Washington.....									
For district.....	89	92	88	82	79	42	52	93	94
For State.....	89	92	91	85	82	45.90	57.30	95	95

ARGENTINE CATTLE INDUSTRY HAS BAD YEAR.

The extreme depression in the market for beef cattle in Argentina which began in 1921 due to over-expansion in production continued through 1923, the United States Department of Agriculture reports in a summary of the situation. The average price of chilled beef steers in Buenos Aires for 1923, calculated on the basis of live weight in United States currency, was \$3.60 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.94 in 1922. The average price for the best grade of beef steers in the five-year 1909-13 period of low land values and generally low production costs was \$3.99. The average in the seven years 1914-20 was \$6.79, with a maximum of \$9.63 in September, 1919.

Cattle prices opened 1923 at a lower figure than at any time since May, 1909, followed by a strengthening of the market in March and April, the department says. Prices fell again during the summer, but were better in September, and in October reached the high point of \$4.20 per 100 pounds, for the year. The Argentine Congress then passed a law fixing the minimum price for this grade of cattle at about \$5.10 per 100 pounds. Packers immediately stopped buying. At the end of three weeks of market inactivity the president issued a proclamation suspending the operation of the law. Purchases were resumed, but at a lower price than prevailed the preceding month. In December prices were still lower, the average for the month being \$3.23 per 100 pounds.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION (IOWA)

APRIL 19, 1924.

The agricultural situation in Iowa is showing signs of improvement as the spring advances. March was cold, wet and backward. Very little field work was possible before the first week of April.

Crops: Oat seeding, though about a week later than normal has been done under conditions more favorable than usual. The seed-bed has been better prepared than for several years. This should result in a better stand and a better all around outlook for the crop, providing it is not followed by a severe freeze necessitating late reseeding, as has been the case to some extent for the past few seasons. An increased acreage of oats is indicated in the winter wheat sections where oats are taking the place of winter wheat to a large extent.

The preparation of corn ground is well advanced for this season of the year. There is grave danger that the warm weather will push the fruit buds so fast that they may be caught by late freezes.

Livestock: April with its large percentage of sunshine and mild temperature has been highly beneficial to the young pigs and lambs. Pastures are further advanced and are affording more grazing than usual. This tends to offset to some extent the poor feeding qualities of corn.

Cattle: Cattle feeders of Iowa have reduced their spring feeding operations about eight per cent in comparison with the rather heavy feeding of a year ago. This reduction seems to be accounted for quite largely by the low feeding value of corn. The feeder is laboring under the handicap of a shortage of good corn at favorable prices.

Unsatisfactory gains and the comparatively high price of feeding corn have been the discouraging influences rather than a shortage of feeding cattle or the prices paid for fat cattle. Although the receipts of stocker and feeder cattle in Iowa during the past year were about 16 per cent less than in the year previous, the reduction in the purchase of feeding steers was influenced largely by the feeling of doubt in the cattle feeders' minds as to future market prices.

A low grade of fed cattle consequently was marketed out of many counties from which a high grade is usually marketed. The market price for good quality beef cattle has been comparatively high. Many Iowa feeders, who have always staked their reputation upon the quality of stuff marketed from their feed lots, have received higher prices during February and March of this year than during the same months since 1920. These same feeders, who turn out a high quality of marketable cattle took advantage of reasonable prices for feeding cattle last fall and have marketed with the largest spread in prices for four years.

The doubting feeder will point to the winter months of 1923-24 as being the months of largest inspected slaughter of cattle since the season of 1919-20. He may, therefore, stay out of the game for a time. Those who have analyzed the live stock situation further will point to the record marketing of nearly thirteen and one-half millions of hogs from Iowa last year. The pork competition and the favorable price for good beef cattle during the past three months seems to foretell a favorable situation for feeders of well finished beef during the next six months.

Hogs: There is a reduction in the number of brood sows farrowing on farms this spring as compared with a year ago. The reduction is estimated from 12 to 20% for Iowa. Cold, wet weather during March reduced the number of early pigs saved, but this has been more than offset by the favorable weather during April, when a much larger proportion of the pigs are farrowed. The production of hogs had reached such a high point during the past two years in the corn belt and especially in Iowa that even a substantial reduction in the spring farrowing will not deplete the hog population seriously.

Prices: The increase in the price of fat cattle and lambs is about offset so far as the Iowa farmer is concerned by the reduction in butter prices. The reduction in butter prices, however, may serve to check the

perhaps too rapid expansion of the dairy industry before the really low prices of dairy products become a hardship. Lambs and wool are so high in price that there is likely to be an over production eventually.

The usual upward trend of hog prices at this time of the year seems to be largely lacking this spring, although the seasonal reduction in the marketings of hogs is well under way. Apparently it takes the live stock markets considerable time to recover their sensitiveness to smaller receipts after being "bombarded" with such excessive runs over so long a period as the past winter. Any substantial and well sustained increase in hog prices is not looked for until after the middle of June. Hog prices are usually lower in Iowa during June than any other time except the winter months. It is the month when fall pigs normally reach the market in large numbers.

Fewer hogs to fatten combined with a larger intended corn acreage points to cheaper corn this fall. Less competition from cheap pork, combined with feeder prices only slightly above a year ago, and the possibility of cheap corn this fall and winter, is an encouraging prospect to the cattle feeder who expects to market some well finished steers next winter.

Although oats are selling for 41 cents per bushel as compared with 38 cents a year ago, an increase of 8 per cent, they are still below the pre-war normal.

Land: One of the most encouraging indications at the present time is the interest that outside capital is beginning to show in purchasing good Iowa corn land as an investment. Some of the Iowa farmers who migrated to the marginal lands of the Northwest in search of cheap land a few years ago are now looking for Iowa farms.

Credit: The financial and credit situation is spotted. A number of country banks are requesting commercial paper of their city correspondent banks in order to put their surplus funds to work. There are other localities where the financial situation is critical and outside capital is necessary to tide them over. Some high assessments have been levied on the stockholders of some of these banks. In most cases the present difficulties can be traced either to more banks than are necessary for the community or mismanagement and extreme competitive methods used during the past few years. Paying a high rate of interest on cash deposits and lack of careful consideration of the security offered in making loans has caused a large part of the present trouble.

The War Finance Corporation loans in Iowa are only about one-eighth as large as during the serious depression of several years ago. Payments of loans and interest are being promptly met this spring. The Joint Stock Land Bank reports a prompt payment of interest when due.

PORK PRODUCTION ABROAD

Pork production in the most important hog raising countries of western Europe is still continuing on a high level, and there are as yet no indications that slaughtering is slowing up. Prices continue below the cost of production and it seems likely that marketing will continue heavy until the surplus of animals has been disposed of.

Danish export slaughterings for 1923 constitute a record for that country, reaching their highest point in November, when 334,409 hogs were killed. Figures are not available for 1924, but British imports of bacon from Denmark in February indicate that slaughtering during the month must have been nearly equal to that occurring in October and November.

Purchases of hogs by Irish bacon curers, although somewhat smaller than in the late fall are running more than 40 per cent above those of a year ago. The number of fat pigs coming to certain representative markets in England and Wales is reported to have dropped off considerably during January and February, and is below figures for a year ago. Nevertheless, domestic and Irish supplies of pork in the central markets of London during those two months were more than double the supplies entering in the same period in 1923.

IOWA CORN YIELDS

The map of Iowa on the opposite page shows the 1890-1923 yield of corn per acre by counties in the upper figure of each county. The lower figure is the 1914-1923 average yield. The upper figure is the average yield for the past 34 years, while the lower figure is for the past 10 years only.

On the opposite page is a chart showing the yield of corn per acre each year from 1890 to 1923—the solid line. The dotted line shows the general upward trend (secular trend) of corn yields during the period from 1891 to 1923. The average yearly increase for the 33-year period is 0.34 of a bushel, resulting in a 10-bushel increase in 33 years.

Every year that the yield of corn is lower than the year before, the next year it is higher again. In other words, if the 1924 yield is lower than the 1923 yield it will be the first time in 35 years that the yield of corn has tended downward for two years in succession. On the other hand for the past 5 years the state yield of corn in Iowa has been above 40 bushels per acre. During the 29 years from 1890 to 1918 the corn yield has been 40 or above only five different years.

On the following pages will be found figures on the yield of corn per acre on a county basis from 1890 to 1923. The yields of the nine crop districts are shown in a chart at the top of each table of district yield figures. The heavy black line shows the variations in yields one year with another during this period. The straight dotted line shows the yield trend for the 33 years, 1891-1923. In each district the yield trend has been upward.

The northwest district shows the greatest increase in yield during this period, 14 bushels. The west central district is second with 13 bushels, the central district third with 12 bushels, and the east central district fourth with 11 bushels increase.

The east central district has the highest 34-year average yield of corn, 38.9 bushels. The central district is second with 38.0 bushels, and the northeast district with 35.3 bushels ranks third.

The lowest yield from 1890 to 1923 was in 1894 when the state average was less than 15 bushels. West central Iowa had less than a 10-bushel yield, while east central Iowa had nearly 20 bushels. This was the driest and nearly the hottest crop season of record in Iowa with typical "hot winds."

In 1901 the next lowest yield, 26 bushels per acre, occurred. This was the hottest crop season of record but the rainfall ranged from very deficient in some localities to more than usual in others. In a more or less irregular area from Osceola and Emmet counties southeast to Marshall and Tama counties, the yield was as good or better than the average.

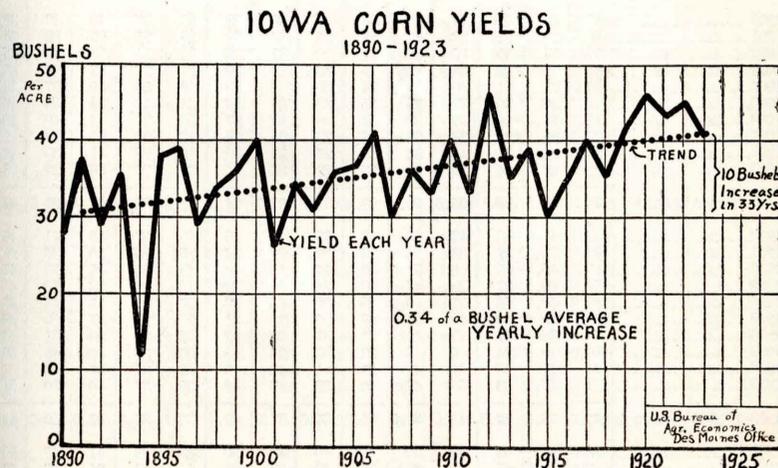
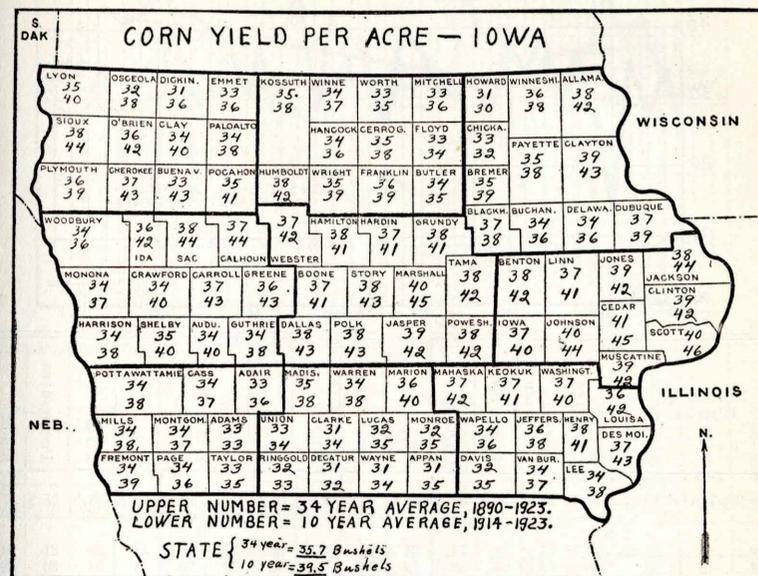
In 1907 yields were generally low except in the southwest and south central districts. A cold, late spring with heavy rains and floods early in June and during July, cut the yield.

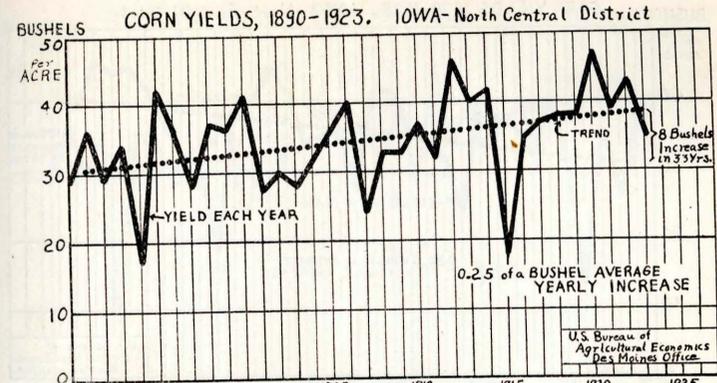
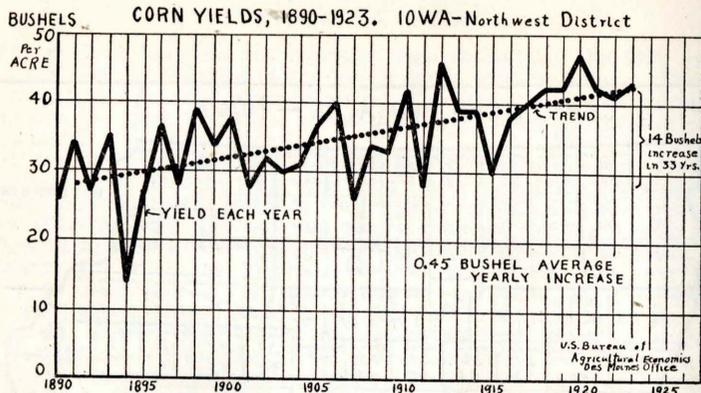
The year, 1915, was the last with a really low yield. This was due to a cold, wet summer and an early killing frost. In the northeast and north central districts the yield was very low. Not only was the yield low, but the quality was the poorest of record.

In 1918, hot winds and drought swept over the southwest and portions of the west central and south central districts late in July and early in August, reducing the yields in some counties nearly to the 1894 level.

The greatest yield of record was 46.0 bushels in 1920, and the quality of this crop was excellent. Next to this was a yield of 45.8 bushels in 1912, but the quality of this crop was not good, as it was caught by the frosts of late September.

This information was obtained from the records of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service and the United States Weather Bureau. In 1890 the reports show that Iowa had a corps of crop reporters fully as large and as well distributed as at present. A number of our crop correspondents today are men who began making crop reports to the state in the 90's.





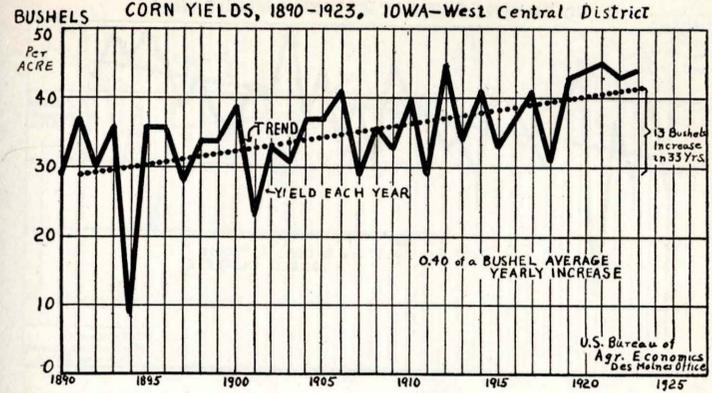
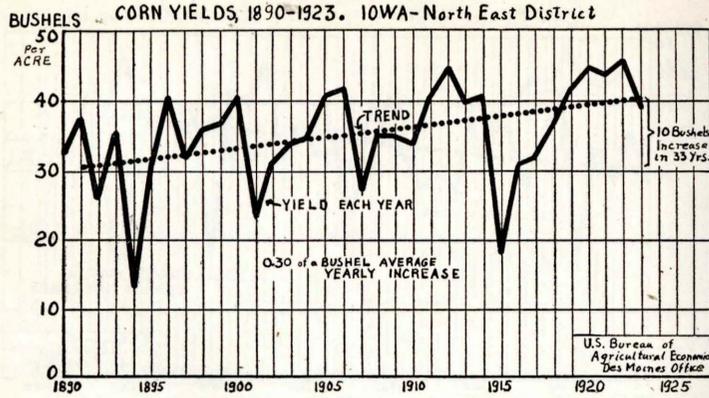
Northwest District	State average	District average	Buena Vista	Cherokee	Clay	Dickinson	Emmet	Lyon	O'Brien	Osceola	Palo Alto	Plymouth	Pocahontas	Sioux
1890-1923 Average	35.7	34.7	33.4	37.3	34.5	31.3	32.9	34.9	36.0	32.2	33.8	35.9	35.2	37.8
1890	27.9	25.9	30	31	31	26	27	22	18	13	34	28	31	20
1891	38.0	33.5	30	32	29	34	37	33	30	26	39	38	36	38
1892	29.0	26.9	28	32	28	28	31	28	23	20	25	28	25	27
1893	35.7	34.8	37	37	38	31	34	37	36	34	29	34	32	39
1894	12.0	13.9	9	15	12	15	20	12	15	17	13	11	16	12
1895	38.0	26.8	32	39	10	10	22	26	28	22	23	32	36	37
1896	39.0	36.6	41	25	44	35	32	39	45	30	40	35	35	38
1897	29.0	27.8	30	25	27	25	28	30	27	26	30	29	27	29
1898	34.5	38.9	41	42	42	38	41	42	42	38	32	35	35	39
1899	36.3	34.4	33	36	36	34	30	36	37	30	35	38	32	36
1890-1899 Average	31.9	30.0	31.1	31.4	29.7	27.6	30.2	30.5	30.1	25.6	30.5	30.8	30.5	31.5
1900	40.3	38.1	41	41	36	36	38	35	38	35	37	40	42	38
1901	26.2	28.5	21	22	23	28	35	33	32	35	25	29	29	30
1902	34.1	31.8	30	35	26	28	30	31	33	30	34	39	30	35
1903	31.2	29.7	33	38	24	25	33	28	30	21	28	33	30	33
1904	36.0	31.3	31	40	33	24	30	28	30	30	30	40	27	33
1905	37.2	37.0	36	37	35	35	33	38	36	34	42	38	38	42
1906	41.1	39.6	45	41	38	34	38	40	37	36	37	43	40	46
1907	29.6	25.8	26	28	28	23	23	24	28	27	22	28	20	32
1908	35.9	33.8	34	41	32	25	27	38	39	29	28	41	30	42
1909	32.9	32.6	34	33	34	26	29	32	37	34	27	38	29	38
1900-1909 Average	34.5	32.8	33.1	35.6	30.9	28.4	31.6	32.7	34.0	31.1	31.0	36.9	31.5	36.9
1910	39.7	41.5	42	42	46	39	36	42	45	40	37	43	41	45
1911	32.9	28.0	37	36	24	23	27	20	26	25	26	39	36	26
1912	45.8	48.8	45	46	51	39	40	43	49	45	51	43	50	47
1913	34.9	39.3	37	34	43	39	38	44	39	42	42	33	39	42
1914	39.0	38.7	46	37	40	35	36	45	38	37	38	31	44	37
1915	30.0	29.8	32	40	23	28	26	24	31	25	25	37	29	38
1916	35.3	38.4	37	41	41	37	37	36	43	36	37	39	31	46
1917	40.0	39.9	44	46	43	32	35	38	43	30	38	40	45	45
1918	34.7	41.6	43	44	42	37	41	42	45	41	45	37	40	42
1919	41.6	41.8	42	50	42	40	32	45	44	36	34	46	40	51
1910-1919 Average	37.4	38.5	40.5	41.6	39.5	34.9	34.8	37.9	40.3	35.7	37.3	37.9	39.5	41.9
1920	46.0	46.8	51	50	50	43	40	49	50	43	45	41	49	50
1921	43.0	41.5	45	45	39	37	42	39	44	44	41	34	46	42
1922	45.0	41.1	44	42	41	34	34	43	40	40	43	42	45	45
1923	40.7	42.7	48	44	41	42	36	44	45	43	33	47	43	46
1914-1923 Average	39.5	40.2	43.2	43.9	40.2	36.5	35.9	40.5	42.3	37.5	37.9	39.4	41.2	44.2

North Central District	District average	Butler	Cerro Gordo	Floyd	Franklin	Hancock	Humboldt	Kossuth	Mitchell	Winnebago	Worth	Wright
1890-1923 Average	34.6	33.8	34.8	33.0	36.5	34.2	37.9	35.1	33.4	33.7	33.1	35.2
1890	28.7	30	21	26	28	30	35	32	29	29	27	29
1891	36.0	36	34	35	39	37	41	42	34	32	27	30
1892	29.2	28	30	30	29	30	26	27	33	32	29	27
1893	34.5	33	35	33	34	32	37	30	37	36	36	37
1894	16.7	12	15	14	20	19	16	20	19	16	20	13
1895	41.8	31	38	36	48	46	40	42	40	46	47	46
1896	36.4	43	35	35	36	34	44	37	35	38	30	34
1897	28.3	34	28	32	25	27	28	30	28	26	26	27
1898	36.6	38	38	33	31	41	40	41	33	37	36	35
1899	35.8	34	37	40	36	35	38	33	30	41	35	35
1890-1899 Average	32.4	31.9	31.1	31.4	32.6	33.1	34.5	33.4	32.8	32.2	31.9	32.2
1900	41.1	42	40	40	43	40	42	41	40	40	41	43
1901	27.4	24	27	20	30	38	32	35	22	27	20	26
1902	30.2	28	33	36	33	31	33	28	32	30	23	25
1903	28.2	28	31	28	33	30	36	22	25	20	32	25
1904	31.7	32	33	31	36	25	38	28	35	25	30	36
1905	36.5	38	39	38	38	35	42	35	35	32	37	33
1906	39.6	40	40	36	42	35	45	40	36	40	38	44
1907	28.6	23	25	23	22	20	30	25	22	22	20	28
1908	32.9	36	32	33	37	32	32	31	32	31	31	35
1909	33.2	32	34	33	35	34	34	33	33	33	33	31
1900-1909 Average	32.4	32.3	33.4	31.8	34.9	32.0	36.4	31.8	31.2	30.0	30.5	32.6
1910	36.8	36	35	29	44	35	43	43	30	38	30	42
1911	32.2	40	33	34	37	26	28	28	34	29	34	31
1912	46.4	46	46	47	49	51	52	48	41	41	43	47
1913	40.3	36	43	36	42	41	41	40	40	42	42	40
1914	42.5	37	45	41	45	41	45	38	43	45	45	43
1915	17.8	15	20	12	26	13	27	20	10	19	12	22
1916	34.7	32	33	29	37	36	38	37	34	37	34	35
1917	37.4	34	41	32	41	38	46	43	27	35	37	38
1918	38.4	38	39	38	35	36	42	39	37	46	35	37
1919	37.6	30	38	38	33	37	40	39	42	39	37	41
1910-1919 Average	36.4	34.4	37.3	33.6	38.9	35.4	40.2	37.5	33.8	37.1	34.9	37.6
1920	46.8	48	47	45	49	42	47	45	44	47	51	50
1921	39.3	36	37	39	42	40	47	41	38	39	34	39
1922	43.0	42	45	36	48	44	47	43	41	42	42	43
1923	34.8	38	35	35	38	33	38	36	40	25	25	40
1914-1923 Average	37.2	35.0	38.0	34.5	39.4	36.0	41.7	38.1	35.6	37.4	35.2	38.8

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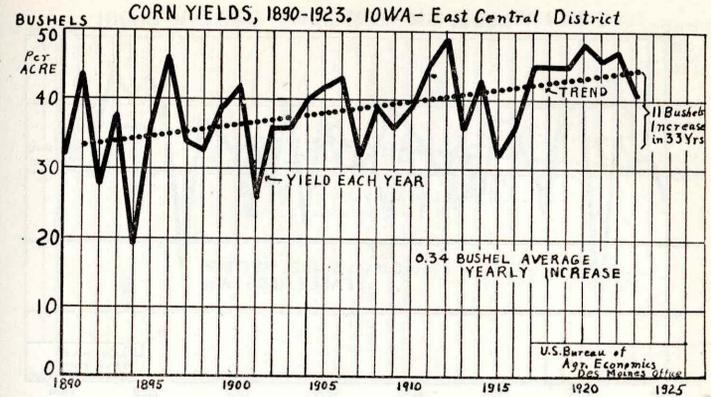
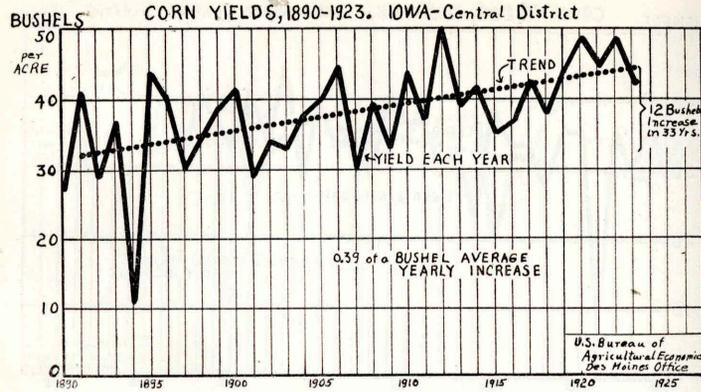
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30.2
36.2
34.0

40.4
38.1
35.0



North East District	District average	Allamakee	Black Hawk	Bremer	Buchanan	Chickasaw	Clayton	Delaware	Dubuque	Fayette	Howard	Winneshieki
1890-1923 Average	35.3	37.8	36.6	34.6	34.5	32.6	39.2	34.5	36.7	34.7	31.0	36.0
1890	32.9	38	30	30	38	29	43	35	27	29	27	36
1891	38.4	38	43	39	36	38	41	39	37	38	31	42
1892	26.1	31	24	25	20	25	28	25	28	23	30	28
1893	35.6	40	34	30	35	29	43	36	35	31	35	44
1894	13.0	16	11	8	10	12	15	11	20	12	14	14
1895	31.2	31	35	20	30	39	32	25	23	35	43	30
1896	40.9	55	40	42	42	32	47	38	42	36	32	43
1897	32.1	32	35	30	31	30	35	34	33	30	30	33
1898	36.3	35	41	37	35	35	37	36	40	34	31	38
1899	36.7	35	41	35	39	35	40	35	34	35	37	38
1890-1899 Average	32.3	35.2	33.4	29.6	31.6	30.4	36.1	31.4	31.9	30.3	31.0	34.6
1900	41.0	43	42	42	42	38	43	41	43	39	38	40
1901	23.1	22	24	20	20	19	22	25	25	24	28	28
1902	30.7	27	28	25	30	30	32	30	40	32	31	33
1903	34.0	40	34	25	40	27	41	32	42	35	25	33
1904	35.1	37	37	36	33	35	37	37	39	30	26	39
1905	41.0	40	42	39	41	36	43	45	45	45	35	40
1906	42.0	46	45	45	43	37	45	45	40	42	36	38
1907	26.9	30	28	31	25	24	27	27	32	23	27	22
1908	35.0	32	40	37	34	35	40	34	40	33	27	33
1909	34.6	36	35	36	34	33	37	35	36	36	31	32
1900-1909 Average	34.3	35.3	35.5	33.6	34.2	31.4	36.7	35.1	38.2	34.0	30.0	33.8
1910	33.7	32	41	34	38	28	40	32	32	31	29	34
1911	41.3	37	45	42	45	40	44	43	45	44	33	36
1912	44.6	48	49	43	40	54	48	45	42	39	38	45
1913	39.8	44	38	37	36	44	44	33	37	41	41	43
1914	40.9	46	38	45	42	34	46	41	35	45	36	42
1915	17.5	20	21	18	22	10	25	18	22	15	8	14
1916	31.2	37	36	30	27	29	34	28	34	33	23	32
1917	32.5	37	39	37	33	23	39	31	38	29	25	32
1918	37.1	46	38	38	38	30	43	30	42	40	23	40
1919	41.8	50	32	36	36	35	48	44	48	44	39	48
1910-1919 Average	36.0	39.7	37.7	36.0	35.7	32.7	41.1	34.5	37.5	36.1	29.5	36.0
1920	44.9	47	44	50	41	39	49	42	49	47	36	50
1921	43.5	42	49	45	34	46	50	45	35	44	37	51
1922	45.5	55	47	45	45	40	52	40	47	49	39	42
1923	39.3	40	40	45	38	38	43	37	42	37	36	36
1914-1923 Average	37.4	42.0	38.4	38.9	35.6	32.4	42.9	35.6	39.2	38.3	30.2	38.1

West Central District	District average	Audubon	Calhoun	Carroll	Crawford	Greene	Guthrie	Harrison	Ida	Monona	Sac	Shelby	Woodbury
1890-1923 Average	35.1	34.2	36.6	36.9	33.5	35.5	33.7	33.6	36.5	33.6	37.5	35.1	33.5
1890	28.2	25	36	36	27	25	23	23	29	27	31	26	30
1891	37.3	33	41	39	39	35	39	39	34	30	34	39	36
1892	30.3	36	25	29	37	29	31	34	30	25	25	33	29
1893	36.2	31	36	39	41	37	30	31	39	38	42	35	35
1894	9.0	6	8	6	6	8	6	9	16	15	9	9	10
1895	35.8	36	45	38	35	42	43	27	32	32	38	30	32
1896	35.8	32	34	34	42	27	31	33	31	42	40	45	34
1897	27.6	29	24	28	30	26	27	31	28	25	28	30	25
1898	33.8	30	30	29	33	32	32	31	39	40	38	35	37
1899	34.2	35	33	38	33	32	39	32	32	30	36	39	31
1890-1899 Average	30.8	29.3	31.2	31.6	32.3	29.7	29.7	29.5	31.5	30.8	32.6	31.7	29.9
1900	39.4	37	43	40	39	38	37	38	40	38	43	40	40
1901	23.3	25	24	22	22	20	22	22	26	25	21	26	24
1902	33.1	33	35	33	30	31	32	32	35	34	35	30	33
1903	30.6	30	20	40	33	20	28	35	28	32	36	30	35
1904	37.1	35	33	41	36	41	33	38	37	36	34	40	41
1905	36.9	35	38	38	42	39	34	40	39	30	42	36	30
1906	41.2	44	42	42	44	40	39	40	42	41	35	40	45
1907	29.4	31	30	32	31	30	31	31	26	28	30	31	22
1908	36.4	35	36	38	39	41	43	30	38	30	39	34	34
1909	32.8	32	27	34	35	28	28	34	35	36	33	34	38
1900-1909 Average	34.0	33.7	32.8	36.0	35.1	32.8	33.1	34.0	34.6	33.0	34.8	34.1	34.2
1910	39.8	40	42	41	41	41	33	36	44	40	43	36	40
1911	28.8	28	30	29	30	29	28	22	27	30	35	27	31
1912	44.9	41	51	46	52	46	45	42	48	42	46	41	39
1913	34.3	30	39	37	37	39	31	31	38	28	38	31	32
1914	41.3	43	44	42	45	44	41	40	46	35	45	44	27
1915	32.9	30	37	31	29	37	34	31	36	32	36	36	26
1916	37.3	38	36	39	46	33	34	36	34	33	38	46	35
1917	41.1	39	46	45	39	46	41	39	47	34	40	39	38
1918	31.4	29	40	38	28	37	26	18	35	30	38	21	37
1919	42.7	46	48	44	42	43	39	39	46	37	45	42	41
1910-1919 Average	37.4	36.4	41.3	39.2	38.9	39.5	35.2	33.4	40.1	34.1	40.4	36.3	34.6
1920	44.0	41	49	51	45	46	40	42	45	39	49	41	40
1921	45.2	47	49	47	46	47	42	43	48	40	47	48	38
1922	42.8	43	49	45	38	50	44	46	39	38	48	41	32
1923	44.2	39	43	45	46	44	39	43	46	48	52	42	43
1914-1923 Average	40.3	39.5	44.1	42.7	40.4	42.7	38.0	37.7	42.2	36.6	43.8	40.0	35.7

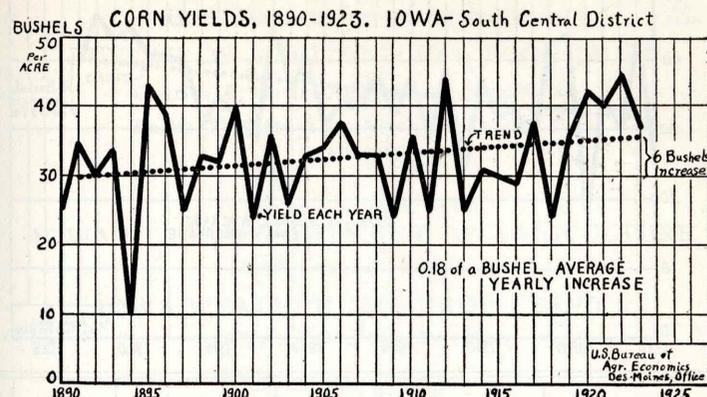
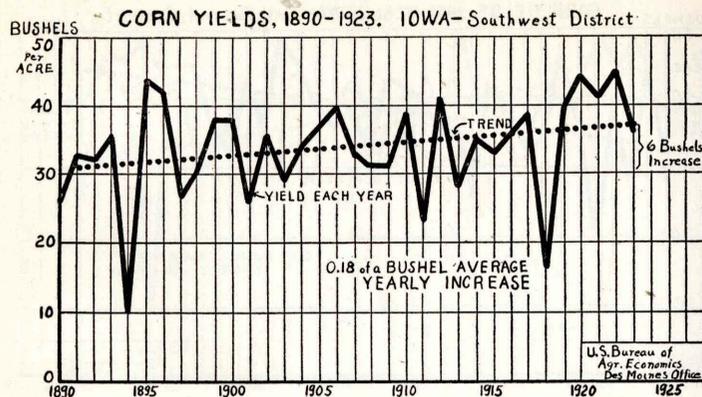


Central District	District average	Boone	Dallas	Grundy	Hamilton	Hardin	Jasper	Marshall	Polk	Poweshiek	Story	Tama	Webster
1890-1923 Average	38.0	36.7	38.0	38.5	37.5	36.6	38.8	39.7	38.3	38.2	37.9	38.5	36.9
1890	27.2	26	26	30	36	28	30	24	23	21	26	30	26
1891	41.3	43	41	43	40	37	44	41	43	44	38	42	40
1892	29.2	32	30	29	28	27	31	34	29	28	25	31	26
1893	37.2	36	39	36	42	32	39	39	37	38	34	36	39
1894	11.2	13	10	9	11	15	13	9	10	15	11	8	10
1895	43.9	50	50	41	47	43	47	36	42	41	47	37	46
1896	39.5	35	36	50	36	32	44	37	43	42	37	42	40
1897	29.9	31	30	33	28	27	31	31	29	30	31	32	26
1898	35.4	35	33	42	37	36	32	36	34	34	36	35	35
1899	39.2	40	42	40	41	38	45	38	41	38	38	34	35
1890-1899 Average	33.4	34.1	33.7	35.3	34.6	31.5	35.6	32.5	33.1	33.1	32.3	32.7	32.3
1900	41.8	41	41	39	43	42	43	41	42	42	43	41	43
1901	29.1	26	27	30	39	32	30	33	25	32	25	33	26
1902	34.2	28	39	33	30	32	37	33	40	38	32	31	38
1903	33.0	26	35	40	25	31	35	42	38	35	30	34	25
1904	38.4	35	40	38	39	33	37	42	40	40	42	40	35
1905	39.7	38	38	43	40	38	39	39	39	34	41	45	42
1906	44.6	45	45	43	42	42	48	48	46	45	45	44	42
1907	29.5	29	32	25	28	24	30	30	32	32	30	31	31
1908	40.3	39	42	42	38	39	41	45	41	39	45	43	39
1909	33.2	27	33	36	29	35	33	36	35	34	34	36	30
1900-1909 Average	36.4	33.4	37.2	36.9	34.4	34.8	37.3	38.9	37.8	37.1	36.7	37.8	34.2
1910	44.2	41	39	43	44	42	47	48	42	45	47	45	47
1911	37.3	31	31	38	38	38	39	41	32	42	36	44	35
1912	50.4	46	51	50	45	47	49	54	54	54	50	53	52
1913	38.8	38	34	43	43	43	34	42	34	34	40	39	42
1914	41.9	42	41	45	38	44	42	43	40	42	44	40	42
1915	34.5	38	40	32	27	22	35	40	38	36	35	37	34
1916	36.6	32	36	37	33	38	39	45	40	35	37	34	33
1917	42.9	40	46	41	45	45	40	43	43	46	48	40	38
1918	37.6	35	29	36	34	37	41	44	37	39	36	45	38
1919	43.6	44	48	38	45	41	42	46	46	45	42	42	44
1910-1919 Average	40.8	39.0	39.5	40.3	39.2	39.7	40.8	44.6	40.6	41.8	41.5	41.9	40.5
1920	48.9	47	49	54	45	49	43	49	50	45	50	47	49
1921	45.2	46	49	42	45	45	45	43	46	45	42	47	48
1922	49.1	46	49	50	52	52	50	51	47	47	49	50	46
1923	42.2	43	42	39	40	38	43	45	45	43	43	42	43
1914-1923 Average	42.2	41.3	42.9	41.4	41.4	41.1	42.0	44.9	43.2	42.3	42.6	42.4	41.5

19 21 30.3
120 46.9
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27 39.2

East Central District	District average	Benton	Cedar	Clinton	Iowa	Jackson	Johnson	Jones	Linn	Muscatine	Scott
1890-1923 Average	38.9	37.9	40.9	39.4	37.4	38.0	39.7	39.3	37.3	38.7	40.1
1890	32.7	28	36	43	24	26	33	40	31	30	36
1891	44.4	42	45	44	45	44	42	42	49	47	44
1892	28.1	31	25	32	31	28	29	23	25	27	30
1893	37.7	35	36	44	36	35	38	45	41	33	34
1894	18.6	12	22	15	16	24	20	21	19	17	20
1895	36.8	36	40	32	36	30	50	37	30	44	33
1896	47.4	38	50	55	50	40	42	50	50	51	48
1897	33.6	35	35	35	30	32	33	34	35	34	33
1898	33.2	30	35	33	37	36	34	30	37	30	30
1899	39.1	39	44	37	33	41	42	45	34	40	36
1890-1899 Average	35.2	32.6	36.8	37.0	33.8	33.6	36.3	36.7	35.1	35.3	34.4
1900	41.7	42	41	42	42	41	42	43	42	40	42
1901	26.3	30	31	28	23	25	25	26	22	25	28
1902	35.8	35	40	33	30	36	40	40	28	42	34
1903	36.1	32	41	35	39	33	38	35	32	35	41
1904	39.7	33	42	42	41	40	42	40	34	40	43
1905	41.8	42	45	42	43	41	42	43	44	33	43
1906	43.4	47	48	45	40	35	46	45	43	42	43
1907	32.3	30	33	35	32	33	33	33	30	32	32
1908	39.0	42	40	39	39	36	40	36	39	41	38
1909	36.4	36	36	37	35	37	36	37	36	37	37
1900-1909 Average	37.2	36.9	39.7	37.8	36.4	35.7	38.4	37.8	35.0	36.7	38.1
1910	39.1	40	40	36	42	34	39	36	35	46	43
1911	44.9	46	44	46	44	43	44	44	46	46	46
1912	49.4	51	54	52	51	42	44	48	46	52	54
1913	35.7	39	37	34	33	40	30	40	34	34	36
1914	43.2	44	46	46	37	46	41	44	43	42	43
1915	32.2	32	30	31	34	35	37	20	28	35	40
1916	35.8	33	38	35	31	37	38	30	37	39	40
1917	44.6	41	48	43	45	45	47	45	39	43	50
1918	44.7	43	51	44	33	48	48	45	42	43	50
1919	45.4	43	47	47	46	44	45	45	46	43	48
1910-1919 Average	41.5	41.2	43.5	41.4	39.6	41.4	41.3	39.7	39.6	42.3	45.0
1920	48.3	49	51	51	43	48	51	50	44	44	52
1921	45.8	45	44	45	46	48	47	51	42	42	48
1922	47.2	49	51	42	45	47	47	50	48	45	48
1923	41.3	40	44	40	41	42	43	43	38	41	41
1914-1923 Average	42.8	41.9	45.0	42.4	40.1	44.0	44.4	42.3	40.7	41.7	46.0

27.9
52.0
42.5
38.3

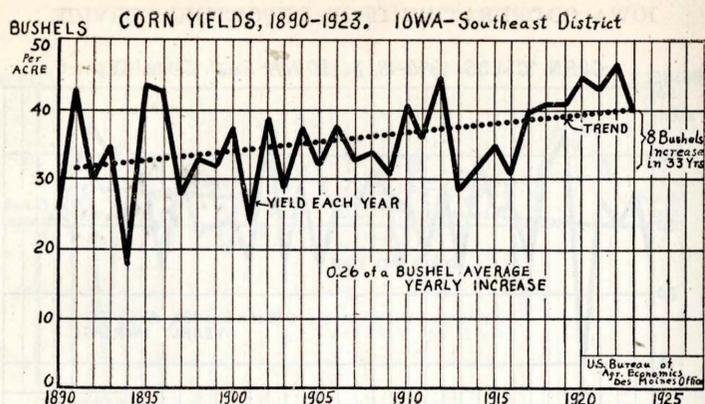


Southwest District										
	District average	Adair	Adams	Cass	Fremont	Mills	Montgomery	Page	Pottawattamie	Taylor
1890-1923 Average.....	33.8	33.4	33.3	33.5	34.1	34.2	34.4	33.9	34.5	32.6
1890.....	26.1	23	28	37	23	26	17	26	26	29
1891.....	32.6	31	29	32	34	34	34	35	35	30
1892.....	32.3	29	32	32	31	38	33	33	36	27
1893.....	36.2	36	36	33	34	37	39	38	35	38
1894.....	9.5	6	14	9	8	10	7	5	10	17
1895.....	43.8	46	47	32	50	43	48	47	37	44
1896.....	41.6	42	45	37	48	40	43	45	39	35
1897.....	26.9	25	24	26	25	30	26	28	30	28
1898.....	29.6	25	25	29	28	27	33	36	33	30
1899.....	37.8	45	41	38	28	33	42	33	39	36
1890-1899 Average.....	31.6	30.8	32.1	30.5	30.9	32.3	32.1	32.6	32.0	31.4
1900.....	38.3	37	41	41	35	36	38	40	39	38
1901.....	26.1	23	26	28	25	25	26	24	28	30
1902.....	36.0	30	38	35	38	40	33	32	40	33
1903.....	28.8	25	25	28	30	31	32	28	32	28
1904.....	33.6	36	30	35	35	35	35	31	40	25
1905.....	37.1	35	41	34	40	33	37	40	35	39
1906.....	40.2	42	45	35	40	41	40	42	40	37
1907.....	32.7	32	35	30	33	30	35	34	32	33
1908.....	31.4	39	30	36	28	34	30	27	31	28
1909.....	31.1	30	26	33	35	33	33	33	34	23
1900-1909 Average.....	33.5	32.9	33.7	33.5	33.9	33.8	34.4	33.1	35.1	31.4
1910.....	39.2	43	44	38	44	37	39	35	36	37
1911.....	23.2	25	26	21	19	22	23	26	21	26
1912.....	41.0	42	44	38	36	39	43	45	39	43
1913.....	28.0	30	25	29	25	28	30	27	31	27
1914.....	34.7	37	29	38	37	35	38	34	36	28
1915.....	33.1	35	30	36	39	31	35	30	33	29
1916.....	35.8	30	35	38	39	37	39	38	33	33
1917.....	37.9	38	33	39	40	40	40	38	40	33
1918.....	16.1	14	7	12	21	18	17	17	21	18
1919.....	39.8	40	34	43	42	40	41	38	40	40
1910-1919 Average.....	32.9	33.4	30.7	33.2	34.2	32.7	34.5	32.8	33.0	31.4
1920.....	44.2	43	42	44	52	49	44	43	45	36
1921.....	41.2	44	41	41	40	40	38	41	43	43
1922.....	45.3	42	45	46	44	48	43	48	45	47
1923.....	37.0	36	38	36	34	37	35	38	40	39
1914-1923 Average.....	36.5	35.9	33.4	37.3	38.8	37.5	37.0	36.5	37.6	34.6

South Central District												
	District average	Appanoose	Clarke	Decatur	Lucas	Madison	Marion	Monroe	Ringgold	Union	Warren	Wayne
1890-1923 Average.....	32.6	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.8	35.1	35.9	32.0	31.7	32.8	34.4	31.4
1890.....	24.7	24	22	33	17	27	19	18	34	28	19	31
1891.....	34.8	31	34	23	38	39	46	43	24	33	45	27
1892.....	29.7	27	27	27	31	31	31	29	33	34	31	26
1893.....	34.5	30	36	35	32	38	37	33	36	35	33	35
1894.....	9.8	12	10	10	9	6	10	9	11	11	11	9
1895.....	42.6	38	42	48	43	37	39	40	46	47	44	45
1896.....	39.3	38	35	37	41	41	49	39	35	36	44	36
1897.....	24.7	25	22	24	23	29	28	24	22	22	30	23
1898.....	33.1	33	32	32	40	31	32	39	31	28	30	36
1899.....	32.5	27	35	31	26	40	33	26	36	41	36	26
1890-1899 Average.....	30.6	28.5	29.5	30.0	30.0	31.9	32.4	30.0	30.8	31.5	32.3	29.4
1900.....	39.6	36	38	40	38	40	42	40	41	42	41	38
1901.....	23.5	18	23	23	22	23	20	23	28	30	26	22
1902.....	36.7	35	35	36	34	34	36	40	38	38	38	40
1903.....	26.4	25	21	24	27	35	31	25	25	25	31	22
1904.....	32.2	33	32	32	30	40	39	37	25	29	40	28
1905.....	33.6	32	34	36	29	38	31	30	35	35	33	37
1906.....	37.7	34	36	36	37	44	43	36	36	38	42	33
1907.....	32.5	33	35	34	33	33	33	30	33	35	30	33
1908.....	33.1	30	34	32	32	41	38	31	33	28	34	31
1909.....	23.5	26	20	18	20	29	33	25	19	21	26	21
1900-1909 Average.....	32.0	29.7	30.8	31.1	30.2	35.7	34.6	31.7	31.3	32.1	34.1	30.5
1910.....	36.5	39	32	38	32	40	37	36	38	42	33	34
1911.....	25.4	27	23	22	25	24	35	26	25	26	21	25
1912.....	44.1	33	44	42	45	50	50	45	38	45	49	39
1913.....	25.1	24	24	27	26	29	28	18	24	25	26	25
1914.....	31.1	35	23	30	31	37	38	26	30	27	30	35
1915.....	29.7	34	29	28	28	31	38	26	25	28	35	25
1916.....	29.2	25	28	26	29	36	38	22	28	32	32	25
1917.....	37.8	37	39	34	39	34	43	42	35	36	41	36
1918.....	24.1	28	24	18	30	16	31	29	17	21	27	24
1919.....	36.4	37	33	33	36	41	41	37	36	33	40	34
1910-1919 Average.....	31.9	32.4	29.9	29.8	32.1	33.8	37.9	30.7	29.6	31.5	33.4	30.2
1920.....	41.5	41	40	38	39	49	46	39	40	39	45	41
1921.....	40.3	35	42	35	36	48	40	43	39	41	44	40
1922.....	45.3	42	43	42	47	49	47	45	46	47	46	43
1923.....	37.0	38	35	36	36	34	40	37	36	37	36	42
1914-1923 Average.....	35.2	35.2	33.6	32.0	35.1	37.5	40.2	34.6	33.2	34.1	37.6	34.5

27.9
22.9
37.9
39.4

26
26
21



Southeast District	District Average	Davis	Des Moines	Henry	Jefferson	Keokuk	Lee	Louisa	Mahaska	Van Buren	Wapello	Washington
1890-1923 Average..	35.7	32.2	36.9	37.9	36.2	37.4	34.1	35.9	36.9	34.3	34.0	37.4
1890.....	24.7	24	27	30	25	25	30	28	16	25	21	21
1891.....	42.9	39	40	51	42	45	32	48	43	41	43	48
1892.....	29.5	29	29	33	29	28	25	33	33	29	27	29
1893.....	35.4	33	32	36	35	33	32	35	36	36	36	40
1894.....	17.7	15	21	29	19	21	16	17	17	14	16	19
1895.....	43.6	47	40	51	43	49	37	38	41	46	43	45
1896.....	43.2	41	45	42	45	49	32	45	46	40	45	45
1897.....	28.5	23	33	29	31	29	27	27	30	27	27	30
1898.....	33.3	32	35	39	34	35	29	31	36	30	32	33
1899.....	32.5	29	30	35	33	38	25	34	37	27	30	40
1890-1899 Average..	33.1	31.2	33.2	36.6	33.6	35.7	28.5	33.6	33.5	31.5	32.0	35.0
1900.....	38.4	38	37	40	38	42	35	37	40	38	38	39
1901.....	24.3	19	22	28	28	23	25	25	25	23	25	24
1902.....	38.8	40	36	40	40	40	43	35	35	43	35	40
1903.....	29.1	25	22	30	31	28	30	28	32	28	31	35
1904.....	39.7	35	38	43	43	37	35	40	40	42	41	43
1905.....	31.8	25	35	34	30	30	31	30	30	31	31	34
1906.....	38.3	35	36	40	35	39	40	35	42	43	38	38
1907.....	33.3	33	35	34	35	35	35	33	32	32	30	32
1908.....	33.9	27	35	38	38	39	32	36	34	26	28	40
1909.....	31.2	28	32	32	29	34	35	32	33	32	25	32
1900-1919 Average..	33.9	30.5	32.8	35.9	34.7	34.7	34.1	34.0	34.3	33.8	32.2	35.7
1910.....	40.8	43	45	45	46	42	41	14	43	44	42	44
1911.....	35.6	22	42	43	31	42	31	41	35	33	28	44
1912.....	44.8	36	48	39	48	48	48	39	48	41	51	47
1913.....	28.6	24	28	28	38	29	27	30	28	25	28	30
1914.....	31.8	32	30	28	34	27	31	32	42	27	35	32
1915.....	35.4	24	43	40	35	36	37	40	37	36	26	35
1916.....	31.3	27	28	33	34	33	26	38	35	28	27	35
1917.....	40.1	34	47	42	35	45	44	41	47	38	36	32
1918.....	41.1	34	50	45	42	43	41	45	36	39	32	45
1919.....	41.1	37	46	42	35	43	36	44	46	35	44	44
1910-1919 Average..	37.1	31.3	40.7	38.5	37.8	38.8	36.2	36.4	39.7	34.6	34.9	38.8
1920.....	44.8	40	52	47	40	48	42	48	47	40	43	46
1921.....	43.0	39	46	41	41	46	44	45	44	41	42	44
1922.....	46.6	46	50	49	44	45	46	50	48	44	44	47
1923.....	40.0	41	40	41	40	41	38	38	42	44	35	40
1914-1923 Average..	39.5	35.4	43.2	40.8	38.0	40.7	38.5	42.1	42.4	37.2	36.4	40.0

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With
IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
R. W. Cassady, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE
Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

MAY 1, 1924

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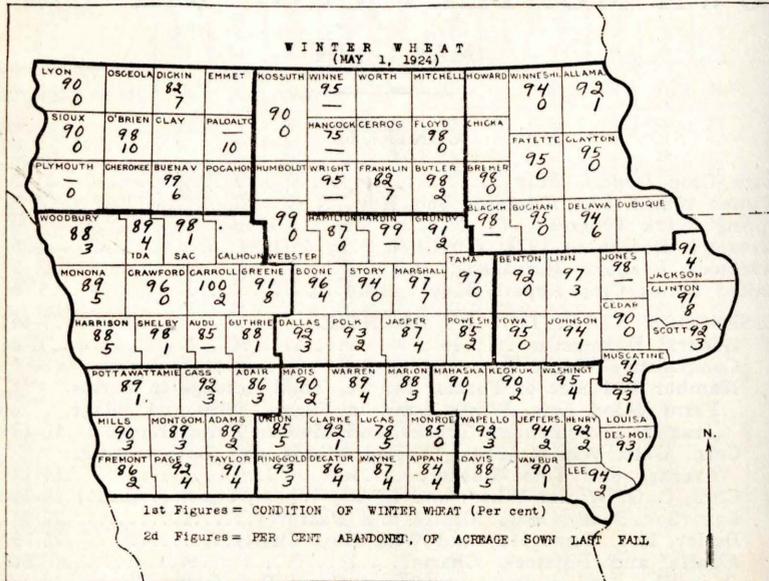
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IOWA CROP REPORT, MAY 1, 1924

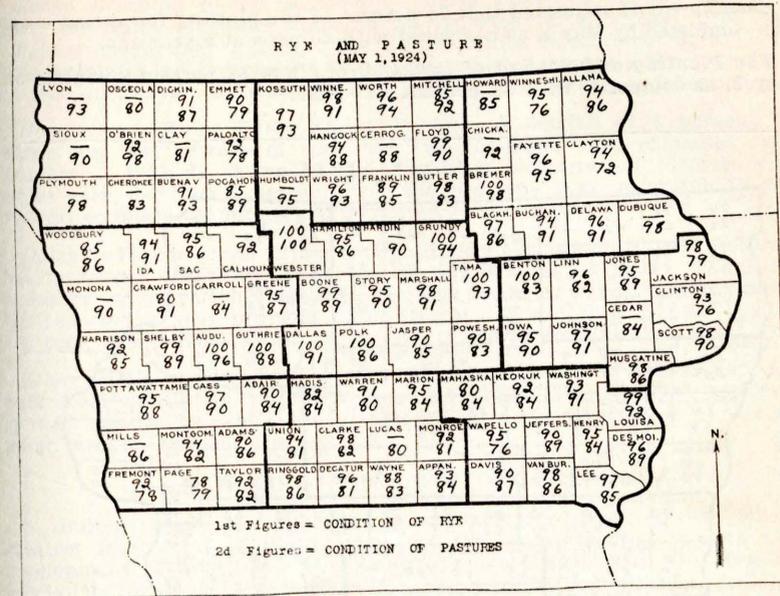
Winter wheat abandonment on account of winter killing, hessian fly and other causes in Iowa is reported as only 2½% of the acreage seeded last fall by the correspondents of the Iowa Federal and State Crop Reporting Service. Of the 406,000 acres of winter wheat sown last fall 396,000 acres remain for harvest as compared with 688,000 acres harvested last year. This is a reduction in harvested acreage of more than 42 percent in Iowa.

The condition of Iowa winter wheat has improved during April. A condition of 91 percent of normal was reported on May 1, as compared with 89 percent on April 1, of this year. A condition of 91 percent indicates a yield per acre of 20.5 bushels or a total production for Iowa of 8,108,000 bushels as compared with 12,728,000 bushels harvested last year (Last year's production based on Iowa Assessors' Acreage Enumeration.) This a decrease in production of about 36 percent for Iowa. The farm price of wheat on April 15, is reported as 91 cents as compared with \$1.03 a year ago.

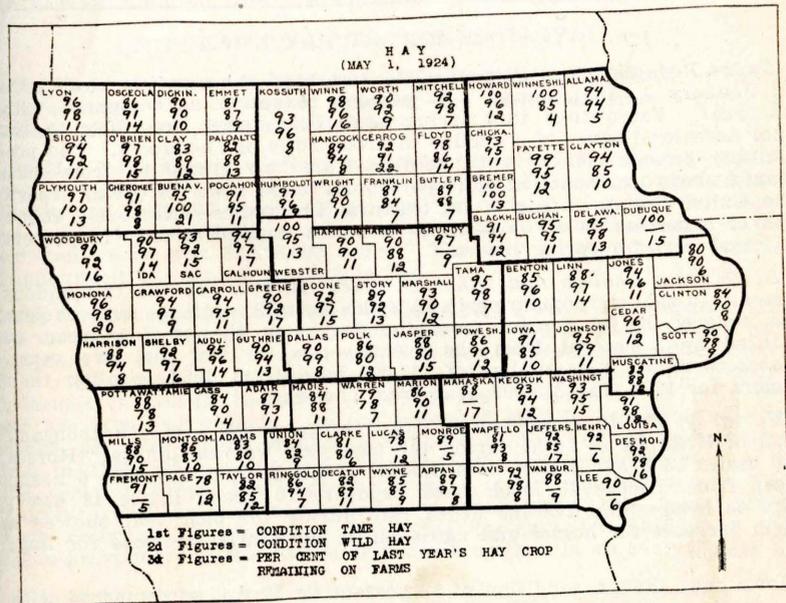


Rye—The acreage of Iowa rye is reported as 43,000 acres. This is about 84 percent of last year's harvested acreage of 51,000 acres. The condition of Iowa rye on May 1 is 94 percent of normal, indicating a yield of 17.5 bushels per acre or a total production of 752,000 bushels. The average yield per acre in 1923 was 17 bushels, resulting in a total yield of 867,000 bushels.

Pasture—The condition of pasture on May 1 is 87 percent of normal as compared with 84 percent last year and a 10-year average of 86 percent.



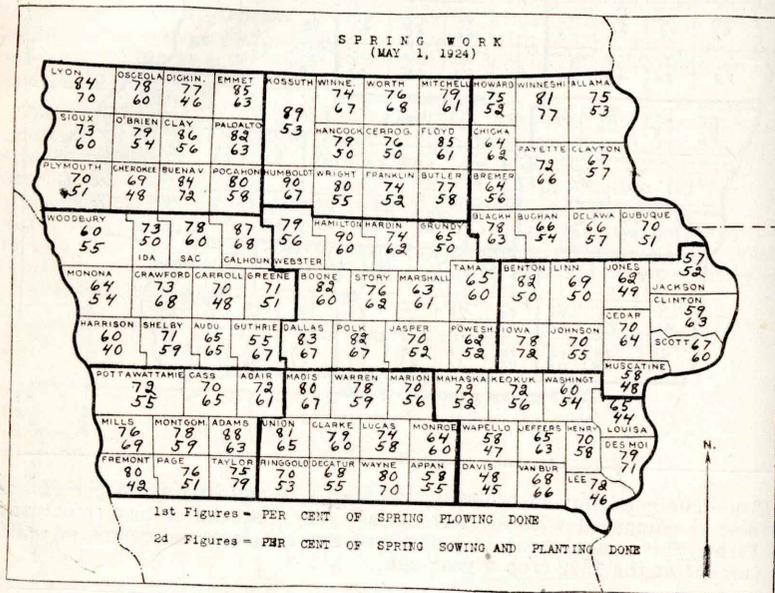
Hay—The condition of tame hay on May 1 is reported as 90 percent of normal as compared with 89 percent last year. Stocks of hay remaining on farms May 1 are about 11 percent of the 1923 crop as compared with 13 percent of the 1922 crop a year ago.



MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

Plowing—It is estimated that 74 percent of the plowing for spring crops was completed by May 1, as compared with 60 percent a year ago.

The Planting and Sowing of Spring Crops was 58 percent complete on May 1, as compared with 53 percent last year.



LIVESTOCK REPORT MAY 1, 1924

Swine Reduction of 3 Percent—The Assessors' enumeration of all hogs on January 1, 1924, shows a 3 percent reduction as compared with last year. Farrowings this spring have been fewer according to the final Assessors' figure of a decline in brood sows of 17 percent. The preliminary estimate based upon returns from two townships from each county, showed a reduction of 16 percent in brood sows for spring litters. The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated a reduction of 5 percent in all hogs in Iowa and a decline of only 12 percent in brood sows for spring litters.

Death from Cholera and Other Diseases—In spite of the tremendous increase in the hog population in 1923 the mortality of hogs from cholera was reduced by 15 percent from the deaths in the previous year, or reduced by 3 percent from the average loss for the past five years. Assessors report a death loss of 747,000 head from diseases other than cholera for 1923, and 348,000 head from cholera.

Mortality of Other Livestock—The average death loss per thousand head of livestock in Iowa during the past year was as follows: Horses and mules 15 head; cattle, from disease 17 head, from exposure 6 head; sheep from disease 25 head, from exposure 10 head; lambs 48 head; hogs 63 head. The average death rate during the past year showed a slight increase for horses and cattle but a substantial decrease for hogs and sheep.

Iowa hogs show a condition of 93 percent on May 1, as compared with 92 percent a year ago. All other classes show about the same condition as a year ago.

Sheep Breeding Shows Expansion—Sheep increased rapidly the past year, the Iowa assessors showing an increase of 4 percent over the numbers on January 1, 1923. The United States Department of Agriculture estimated an increase of 12 percent, which includes a large number on feed on January 1, accounting in part for the difference in estimates.

Horses and Mules Show Slight Decline—A decline of 1 percent in horses and an increase of less than two thousand head of mules over January 1, 1923, is shown by the Assessors' enumeration. Horses and mules each declined 2 percent over the previous year according to the Federal estimate on January 1, 1924.

Dairy Industry Trend is Upwards—The number of milk cows in Iowa has increased 4 percent as shown by the Federal estimate. The Iowa assessors' enumeration shows the increase to be 5 percent over the number reported a year previous. The average farm value of dairy cattle has been raised from \$58.00 a year ago to \$60.00 on January 1, 1924.

Other Cattle Remain Firm—Cattle other than cows and heifers kept for milk hold steady in numbers the past year. The Federal estimate showed no change while the assessors' enumeration showed 1 percent fewer than on January 1 a year ago.

A HANDBOOK FOR LIVESTOCK FEEDING

A limited supply of handbooks is available for livestock men whose greatest interest is in the problems of the better feeding, growth and development of livestock. This handbook has been prepared by feeding specialists for farmers who desire a handy sized reference which explains the principles of better feeding and practices adapted to their own farm conditions. An explanation of feeding terms is given as well as tables of weight, measure and comparative values of feeds.

If you need such a feeding handbook write to Livestock Statistician, 210 Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

UNITED STATES CROP REPORT, MAY 1, 1924

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports of correspondents and field statisticians:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 36,898,000 acres, or 3,035,000 acres (7.6 percent) less than the acreage planted last autumn and 2,624,000 acres (6.6 percent) less than the acreage harvested last year, viz., 39,522,000 acres. The average harvested acreage of the past ten years was 39,222,000 acres. The 10-year average percent of abandonment of planted acreage is 10.6.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 84.8, compared with 83.0 on April 1, 80.1 on May 1, 1923, and 86.3, the average for the past ten years on May 1. A condition of 84.8 percent on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 15.0 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. The 10-year average actual yield per acre has been 15.2 bushels. On the estimated area to be harvested, 15.0 bushels per acre would produce 553,013,000 bushels, or 3.4 percent less than in 1923, 5.8 percent less than in 1922, 7.9 percent less than in 1921, and 7.0 percent less than the average of the past ten years. The final outturn of the crop may be larger or smaller than the amount given above, according as conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than in an average year.

Details for winter wheat states follow:

State	Acreage 1924		Condition May 1			Forecast 1924 Production From May 1 Condition	Harvested Production 1923	Farm Price April 15	
	Per Cent Abandoned	Acres Remaining to be Harvested	1924	1923	10- Year Av.			1924	1923
			P.Ct.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	Bushels	Bushels	Cents	Cents
New York	3.8	366,000	82	84	89	6,903,000	7,895,000	110	129
New Jersey	4.0	71,000	87	84	88	1,297,000	1,480,000	120	131
Pennsylvania	3.0	1,203,000	85	81	88	20,246,000	24,168,000	110	126
Delaware	5.0	99,000	88	89	87	1,481,000	1,908,000	110	125
Maryland	3.8	475,000	85	83	87	7,429,000	10,426,000	105	126
Virginia	5.0	735,000	82	86	90	8,197,000	11,145,000	116	132
West Virginia	10.0	195,000	75	79	90	2,091,000	2,964,000	110	134
North Carolina	3.0	507,000	87	83	89	4,720,000	6,038,000	130	146
South Carolina	5.0	144,000	80	83	82	1,463,000	1,925,000	140	175
Georgia	42.0	81,000	73	82	84	692,000	1,739,000	138	160
Ohio	12.0	2,212,000	76	69	84	32,782,000	42,588,000	100	123
Indiana	9.0	1,845,000	78	78	84	25,904,000	34,188,000	100	124
Illinois	17.0	2,425,000	70	81	84	33,950,000	60,534,000	100	118
Michigan	1.0	904,000	89	80	84	15,287,000	16,456,000	98	122
Wisconsin	3.0	60,000	92	85	86	1,270,000	1,122,000	102	110
Minnesota	5.0	89,000	89	78	85	1,623,000	1,504,000	98	107
Iowa	2.5	396,000	91	88	88	8,108,000	13,708,000	91	103
Missouri	7.0	2,069,000	79	87	86	24,027,000	37,582,000	100	114
South Dakota	10.7	80,000	87	87	87	1,204,000	924,000	90	96
Nebraska	3.0	2,908,000	89	67	85	46,586,000	28,220,000	88	102
Kansas	4.5	9,406,000	88	77	84	134,092,000	83,673,000	92	103
Kentucky	25.0	434,000	69	86	88	3,743,000	7,688,000	112	131
Tennessee	14.0	319,000	74	88	87	2,620,000	4,508,000	122	134
Alabama	26.0	14,000	75	82	84	118,000	200,000	116	190
Mississippi	50.0	2,000	83	84	86	28,000	60,000	-----	-----
Texas	2.0	1,212,000	90	85	78	17,235,000	16,370,000	106	112
Oklahoma	2.0	3,307,000	91	83	86	44,238,000	36,300,000	98	103
Arkansas	5.0	59,000	81	86	90	573,000	770,000	106	122
Montana	6.0	761,000	90	78	87	12,328,000	12,546,000	91	97
Wyoming	3.0	16,000	94	81	92	286,000	225,000	90	93
Colorado	4.5	1,375,000	94	65	88	27,142,000	12,720,000	82	100
New Mexico	10.0	110,000	93	63	83	1,790,000	446,000	110	118
Arizona	2.0	31,000	90	95	91	796,000	1,092,000	140	119
Utah	2.0	149,000	93	90	94	2,494,000	2,945,000	94	104
Nevada	2.0	3,000	98	95	95	73,000	77,000	125	142
Idaho	4.0	353,000	91	92	94	7,519,000	11,004,000	75	102
Washington	18.0	1,278,000	83	88	90	28,640,000	37,015,000	82	106
Oregon	1.0	887,000	96	95	95	19,755,000	21,725,000	84	112
California	54.0	318,000	64	88	84	4,253,000	16,157,000	111	119
U. S. Total	7.6	36,898,000	84.8	80.1	86.3	553,013,000	572,340,000	95.8	108.4

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 88.2, compared with 83.5 on April 1, 85.1 on May 1, 1923, and 90.0, the average for the past ten years on May 1. The condition on May 1 forecasts a production of about 61,739,000 bushels, compared with 63,023,000, last year's harvested production, 103,362,000, the 1922 harvested production, and 66,370,000, the average for the past ten years.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 86.4, compared with 87.0 on May 1, 1923, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 90.1.

Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 are estimated as 12,823,000 tons (12.0 percent of crop), against 13,392,000 tons (12.0 percent) on May 1, 1923, and 12,452,000 tons (12.2 percent), the five-year average on May 1.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 80.2, compared with 77.0 on May 1, 1923, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 84.9.

Of spring plowing 71.5 per cent was completed up to May 1, compared with 68.9 percent on May 1, 1923, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 71.2.

Of spring planting 58.1 percent was completed up to May 1, compared with 55.4 percent on May 1, 1923, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 58.2.

Farm Statistics for the Year Ending December 31, 1923

Collected by township and town assessors and tabulated by the Weather and Crop Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

Assessors deserve special commendation for the prompt and thorough work done in collecting these statistics. A large number of books were received in February and half of them were in by March 25. Only a few laggards failed to get their reports in by April 15, the latest date allowed by law. This made it possible to check up and tabulate these statistics by May 17, about thirty days earlier than last year. The reports from all counties were received direct from the assessors without going through county auditors' offices. This with the increased efficiency of the assessors, made it possible to handle about 50 per cent more work at Des Moines on less money for special clerk hire than heretofore.

Heretofore, the taxable acreage in each township was set as a goal for the assessor to attain in reporting farm acreages. Prior to sending the blank statistics books to the assessors for this report a careful study was made of tax exempted acreages in each township and the goal raised accordingly. As a result an increase of 325,307 acres was reported in farms, or about one per cent more than last year. Of this increase, 97,185 acres are accounted for in increased acreage of cultivated crops and 185,058 acres increase in pasture. Woodland that is pastured is included in the 10,266,577 total acres in pastures. The total area reported in farms in 1923 is 33,853,461 acres. This is 378,565 acres more than was reported by the 1920 Government Census. The Government Census did not include woodland pasture (not cleared) in the improved acreage in farms.

Of the 97,185 acres increase in cultivated crops, amounting to half of one per cent, it is difficult to determine how much is due to increased efficiency of the assessors and how much is due to actual subdividing of land heretofore regarded as untillable, but it is believed to be about equally divided between the two. This year, for the first time, an effort was made to enumerate unpastured wood lots in farms. These totaled 194,896 acres, and with waste land not utilized for any purpose, exceeded by 86,478 acres the waste land in farms reported last year.

Size of Farms

Great care was used this year to avoid listing a farm lying in two townships as two farms though operated under one management. The number of farms in the state was reduced by 806 which brought the average size of farms up from 157 to 160 acres. In some cases it is known that large farms that had been divided into smaller tracts and sold a few years ago reverted to the original owners who reunited them into the original farm. This also helped to increase the average size of farms.

Tenure

Owners who operated their farms decreased but apparently a good many of these rented to relatives for the total number of plain renters decreased slightly while relative renters increased. The number of owners who reached out and rented additional land increased 1,013, or about 10 per cent.

Trend of Acreage in Various Crops

Corn increased 412,178 acres, or 4 per cent, over the 1922 acreage, the total in 1923 being 10,776,341 acres which is the greatest of record. This increase came largely from tame hay, oats, wild hay, and spring wheat which show decreases. Soy beans sown with other crops, mostly corn, show an increase of 107,084 acres, or 246 per cent, which is very remarkable. There were 13,529 acres of soy beans sown alone, which is an increase of 189 per cent; and of this acreage 7,115 acres were harvested for the beans. Pop corn acreage increased 110 per cent to a total of

20,568 acres. About half of this was in Sac county which is the pop corn center of the world.

Unprecedented Hog Production

Swine on July 1, 1923 numbered 12,399,243 head which is the largest number ever reported in the state, and there are good reasons for believing that this fell considerably short of the actual number. It is also probable that the maximum hog population was not reached till about October 1, when it must have been approximately 15,000,000 head. More than 13,000,000 head went to market from Iowa in the year 1923 as shown by a careful checking up of shipments. Iowa furnished 51 per cent of all the hogs that went to Chicago in 1923, besides keeping several other markets busy. Fortunately a 20 per cent increase in the pork appetite of the American people helped to absorb the unprecedented production. Approximately three-quarters of a million hogs slaughtered on farms during the year and an unestimated number slaughtered by small town butcher shops should be added to the 13,000,000 head known to have been marketed in the larger way.

Loss of Hogs by Disease

Losses of hogs by cholera, 348,300 head, were the least of record in spite of the congested hog population. This year, for the first time, statistics were obtained on losses of hogs by diseases other than cholera, excluding those that died near birth. The number reported was 747,037 which with those that died of cholera makes the total hog mortality 1,095,337 head. It is difficult to place this mortality on a per-thousand basis. The average age at which hogs are marketed from Iowa is between 9 and 10 months. It seems that approximately 20,000,000 swine that had safely passed the vicissitudes of early pignood were within the boundaries of the state during the 12 months of 1923. This indicates that about one shoat, or hog, in 20 died from disease, or about 50 per thousand. The mortality estimated by the correspondents of the Iowa Weather and Crop Bureau and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics was 63 per 1,000, but this did not exclude deaths near birth.

Trend of Hog Production

Hog production in Iowa having reached an unprecedented and unprofitable peak in 1923 has started to descend to more rational levels as shown by the decrease of 17 per cent in the number of sows bred for spring pigs in 1924. In fact the total swine on January 1, 1924, was 3 per cent less than the preceding year.

Cows and heifers kept for milk show a 5 per cent increase, but other cattle show a decrease of 1 per cent. Horses continue their steady decline while automobiles, tractors, and trucks continue steadily upward in spite of an abundance of cheap oats and the uncertain price of gasoline. Mules have about reached the peak of their upward climb. Sheep show an increase. Poultry and bees decreased.

Hail Damage

For the first time in the history of the state and probably for the first time in the United States a detailed survey of hail damage during 1923 was made by assessors. Each of the 212,215 farmers of the state were asked as to the amount of damage in dollars sustained by hail during the year. This totaled \$2,319,506 or about one-half of one per cent of the total value of Iowa crops in 1923. The worst damage was in Poweshiek county in the storm of August 26, where it amounted to \$233,336 besides considerable in adjacent portions of Jasper county on the west and Iowa county on the east. Fremont county stands next with \$171,013 damage, early in the summer. The southeastern counties were almost entirely free from hail, some reporting none. The chart on page 36 shows in each county the damage in thousands of dollars (000 omitted).

Many additional interesting features are shown in the table of comparative figures following.

COMPARISONS OF ASSESSORS' REPORTS ON CROP AND OTHER FARM STATISTICS

(Note: "Livestock January 1" refers to January 1, 1923 and 1924.)

	Reported for 1922	Reported for 1923	Actual Change	Percentage Change
Total acreage in farms.....	33,528,154	33,853,461	+ 325,307	101.0
Total number of farms.....	213,021	212,215	- 806	99.6
Average size of farms.....	157	160	+ 3	101.9
Total acreage cultivated crops.....	21,048,738	21,145,923	+ 97,185	100.5
Corn ----- Acres				
Corn	10,364,163	10,776,341	+ 412,178	104.0
Oats	5,874,172	5,774,215	- 99,957	98.3
Winter wheat	673,803	688,056	+ 14,253	102.1
Spring wheat	56,834	42,617	- 14,217	75.0
Barley	161,000	158,390	- 2,610	98.4
Rye	55,310	51,345	- 3,965	92.8
Tame hay (all).....	3,351,116	3,139,171	- 211,945	93.7
Flax seed	5,723	6,368	+ 645	111.3
Potatoes	69,443	69,806	+ 363	100.5
Sweet corn (for canning).....	20,250	26,058	+ 5,808	128.7
Pop corn	9,798	20,568	+ 10,770	209.9
Timothy seed	263,248	252,268	- 10,980	95.8
Soy beans (sown alone).....	4,684	13,529	+ 8,845	288.8
Orchards	61,892	61,127	- 765	98.8
Other crops	77,302	66,064	- 11,238	85.5

DUPLICATED AND MISCELLANEOUS ACREAGES

	Acres	1922	1923	Change	Percentage
Clover seed	Acres	117,917	56,731	- 61,186	48.1
Soy beans (sown with other crops).....	"	43,498	150,582	+ 107,084	346.2
Soy beans (harvested for beans).....	"		7,115		
Tame hay (not including alfalfa).....	"	3,159,565	2,908,884	- 250,681	92.1
Alfalfa	"	191,551	230,287	+ 38,736	120.2
Wild hay	"	425,348	400,781	- 24,567	94.2
Land occupied by farm buildings, feed lots and public highways.....	"	1,539,952	1,542,922	+ 2,970	100.2
Pastures	"	10,079,519	10,264,577	+ 185,058	101.8

LIVESTOCK JANUARY 1

	Total number	1922	1923	Change	Percentage
Horses	Total number	1,151,792	1,139,250	- 12,542	98.9
Mules	"	88,709	90,665	+ 1,956	102.2
Cows kept for milk.....	"	1,176,913	1,241,033	+ 64,120	105.4
Other cattle	"	3,117,171	3,097,070	- 20,101	99.4
All cattle	"	4,294,084	4,338,103	+ 44,019	101.0
Swine (all).....	"	9,461,637	9,162,937	- 298,700	96.8
Sows bred for spring pigs.....	"	2,534,640	2,105,849	- 428,791	83.1
Sheep	"	639,920	665,250	+ 25,330	104.0
Poultry (all kinds).....	"	30,789,989	30,646,291	- 143,698	99.5
Bees (hives)	"	76,483	68,015	- 8,468	88.9

OTHER LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

	Total number	1922	1923	Change	Percentage
Swine on farms July 1.....	Total number	11,726,526	12,399,243	+ 672,717	105.7
Swine lost by cholera.....	"	408,502	348,300	- 60,202	85.3
Swine lost by other diseases.....	"		747,037		
Sheep shipped in for feeding.....	"	205,497	216,496	+ 10,999	105.3
Wool clipped	pounds	3,962,710	3,929,301	- 33,409	99.2
Eggs produced (estimated).....	dozens	122,403,423	121,467,988	- 935,435	99.2
Honey produced	pounds	2,597,113	1,475,748	- 1,121,365	56.8

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

		1922	1923	Change	Percentage
Tenure	Owners	111,882	110,438	- 1,444	98.7
	Relative renters	28,376	28,999	+ 623	102.2
	Renters	59,756	59,751	- 5	100.0
	Both own and rent	10,090	11,103	+ 1,013	110.0
	Unclassified	2,917	1,924	- 993	66.0
Silos on farms.....		26,876	28,235	+ 1,359	105.1
Tractors on farms.....		26,876	30,554	+ 3,678	113.7
Automobiles on farms.....		181,787	193,010	+ 11,223	106.2
Auto trucks on farms.....		12,672	14,720	+ 2,048	116.2
Farm homes, modern	Heat	31,807	34,315	+ 2,508	107.9
	Bath	20,402	22,272	+ 1,870	109.2
	Light	27,697	30,169	+ 2,472	108.9
Apples harvested.....	Total bushels	2,126,671	2,473,334	+ 346,663	116.3
Silage put up.....	tons	2,143,913	2,165,709	+ 21,796	101.0

TABLE NO. 1

Total number, average size, tenure and total acreage in farms; total acreage occupied by farm buildings, public highways and feed lots; acreage in farm wood lots and waste land; also number of silos and tons of silage put up; total number of tractors, automobiles and auto trucks on farms; and modern homes, for the year 1923, all by counties.

Districts and Counties	Number of farms	Average size of farms (acres)	Tenure					Total acreage in farms	Total number of acres occupied by farm bldgs, public highways, feed lots	Acreage in farm-wood lots used for timber only	Acreage in waste land not utilized for any purpose	Number of silos on farms	Number of tons of silage put up	Number of tractors on farms	Number of automobiles on farms	Number of auto trucks on farms	Homes, Modern				
			Owners	Relative renters	Renters	Both own and rent	Unclassified										Heat	Bath	Light		
Northwest—																					
Buena Vista.....	2,099	171	901	275	789	105	29	359,278	20,300	160	1,156	318	25,039	492	2,222	320	440	302	332		
Cherokee.....	1,872	192	678	333	744	97	18	358,596	19,212	441	1,592	237	20,050	363	1,947	304	290	244	303		
Clay.....	1,807	188	794	242	678	69	24	340,261	18,331	548	1,237	272	23,995	474	1,845	121	331	190	334		
Dickinson.....	1,131	197	380	59	623	67	2	222,276	10,346	374	2,268	135	12,644	173	1,066	69	98	70	91		
Emmet.....	1,241	196	498	76	622	47	3	243,114	12,053	518	3,949	287	24,000	215	1,242	67	121	67	93		
Lyon.....	1,801	201	579	366	757	57	22	362,324	19,265	222	767	85	5,288	341	1,839	126	259	137	259		
O'Brien.....	1,918	184	725	352	741	93	7	352,940	19,191	104	533	163	15,270	490	2,094	162	355	260	463		
Oscola.....	1,299	192	390	232	631	35	11	249,844	12,486	82	1,134	101	7,838	266	1,300	80	110	55	135		
Palo Alto.....	1,824	188	695	198	828	86	17	342,792	17,362	445	2,904	206	17,773	306	1,711	89	168	108	106		
Plymouth.....	2,766	192	1,136	561	943	123	3	530,264	27,994	333	1,726	185	15,623	595	3,055	653	462	354	423		
Pocahontas.....	2,043	173	847	277	776	97	46	352,822	18,756	368	2,756	150	12,066	570	2,024	221	267	186	228		
Sioux.....	2,859	166	1,055	719	958	92	35	475,516	24,300	106	369	350	27,798	465	3,032	201	460	269	476		
For District....	22,660	185	8,673	3,712	9,090	968	217	4,190,027	219,566	3,701	20,391	2,489	207,374	4,740	23,327	2,413	3,361	2,232	3,243		
North Central—																					
Butler.....	2,248	157	933	387	791	105	32	353,724	19,376	697	2,036	411	32,099	303	2,014	72	226	120	209		
Cerro Gordo.....	1,950	174	820	254	726	115	35	339,471	17,956	624	3,086	529	51,037	352	1,749	90	396	191	319		
Floyd.....	1,917	159	910	224	591	178	14	304,043	14,754	605	2,606	522	45,017	283	1,635	48	333	204	181		
Franklin.....	2,036	176	856	232	835	99	15	357,544	19,301	161	1,233	455	49,731	388	2,065	67	379	211	280		
Hancock.....	1,919	186	792	261	722	121	23	337,838	18,744	418	3,233	379	38,157	395	1,817	45	303	160	191		
Humboldt.....	1,425	185	640	305	470	98	12	264,289	14,975	585	1,294	322	27,143	432	1,517	90	244	167	201		
Kossuth.....	3,003	201	1,283	385	1,127	186	22	604,856	38,300	817	5,070	650	55,498	729	3,078	193	438	291	368		
Mitchell.....	1,806	161	972	276	415	129	14	290,875	15,616	1,629	1,332	567	55,793	238	1,518	57	334	213	229		
Winnebago.....	1,566	155	784	252	509	53	7	248,843	14,849	822	4,127	326	29,116	221	1,564	72	286	92	101		
Worth.....	1,439	169	715	254	389	77	4	242,982	14,631	1,068	1,830	310	30,690	293	1,448	66	249	97	125		
Wright.....	1,868	188	743	256	714	114	4	351,814	18,342	310	2,231	220	17,972	417	1,878	149	260	159	204		
For District....	21,207	175	9,447	2,986	7,289	1,275	219	3,715,774	197,934	7,136	28,018	4,601	432,255	4,651	20,323	949	3,448	1,685	2,358		
Northeast—																					
Allamakee.....	2,305	165	1,719	209	241	124	12	331,322	11,675	32,015	39,331	427	29,560	194	1,877	81	467	170	325		
Black Hawk.....	2,260	148	1,140	314	684	101	21	334,909	16,112	748	3,260	855	60,367	406	2,045	155	509	253	356		
Bremer.....	1,900	131	1,196	223	590	59	7	290,536	12,184	1,236	1,573	672	57,569	334	1,801	104	373	192	299		
Buchanan.....	2,263	153	1,136	285	710	118	19	348,282	16,356	811	1,368	493	41,702	223	1,989	95	292	173	173		
Chickasaw.....	1,961	150	1,092	202	591	93	23	293,200	13,618	1,154	911	413	36,651	145	1,583	56	150	101	130		
Clayton.....	3,064	150	2,107	419	449	82	8	458,206	17,572	20,238	10,957	656	49,944	493	2,723	159	814	398	615		
Delaware.....	2,196	153	1,188	248	676	72	12	341,243	15,438	2,539	2,608	717	56,663	270	2,131	55	417	214	347		
Dubuque.....	2,318	156	1,724	233	247	103	11	362,110	10,405	2,700	5,022	256	18,895	208	2,069	189	568	259	474		
Fayette.....	3,108	142	1,774	375	765	171	23	441,718	20,203	3,111	4,117	875	70,675	271	2,585	72	599	293	501		
Howard.....	1,757	165	889	200	504	130	34	289,054	13,500	2,333	2,966	400	33,703	155	1,333	45	129	68	101		
Winneshek.....	2,853	149	1,833	330	412	196	17	425,710	18,752	8,756	4,266	532	45,754	264	2,708	147	734	281	458		
For District....	26,065	151	15,788	3,092	5,769	1,249	187	3,934,410	165,814	75,682	67,083	6,296	510,666	2,965	22,946	1,158	5,052	2,400	3,778		
West Central—																					
Audubon.....	1,784	155	910	234	531	100	9	277,190	14,121	1,525	1,272	175	10,416	123	1,764	193	227	183	205		
Calhoun.....	1,975	177	742	404	707	112	10	349,066	17,791	171	1,400	82	5,070	447	1,930	105	351	223	215		
Carroll.....	2,150	166	950	529	527	108	36	356,145	19,283	270	2,132	120	11,120	395	2,304	219	289	203	303		
Crawford.....	2,525	177	1,243	425	756	81	20	446,521	22,405	447	2,022	98	7,365	325	2,521	276	316	285	292		
Greene.....	2,009	171	763	331	798	98	19	344,413	15,824	145	1,348	83	4,598	419	1,980	83	338	247	258		
Guthrie.....	2,340	157	1,138	303	743	125	31	365,539	16,540	1,190	4,636	95	4,336	208	1,949	205	288	255	299		
Harrison.....	2,740	149	1,285	338	920	154	43	407,371	18,058	1,014	9,424	84	5,389	338	2,216	149	156	115	159		
Ida.....	1,463	186	576	379	447	56	6	272,191	14,196	10	598	66	3,845	265	1,550	210	271	227	306		
Monona.....	2,148	184	894	253	863	125	13	395,243	16,458	859	16,145	72	3,480	410	1,916	78	169	125	142		
Sac.....	1,978	181	848	382	639	105	4	357,633	19,724	101	1,637	168	12,005	444	2,095	300	436	351	466		
Shelby.....	2,088	176	1,007	361	616	74	30	366,941	17,267	516	2,744	93	6,684	273	2,316	229	386	314	350		
Woodbury.....	2,985	170	1,248	385	1,167	151	34	507,921	23,885	1,438	17,070	269	22,939	379	2,495	294	246	213	237		
For District....	26,186	170	11,604	4,324	8,714	1,289	254	4,449,165	215,557	7,636	60,423	1,405	97,238	4,076	25,065	2,346	3,452	2,691	3,232		
Central—																					
Boone.....	2,449	140	1,110	434	713	183	9	343,775	16,748	1,099	2,611	243	14,048	462	2,261	180	370	296	431		
Dallas.....	2,370	153	1,160	369	647	179	15	361,529	17,873	1,902	3,395	279	20,798	530	2,167	307	435	324	395		
Grundy.....	1,731	178	639	502	512	63	15	307,969	16,806	233	1,000	317	28,634	367	1,820	159	457	280	476		
Hamilton.....	2,184	163	1,009	359	693	106	17	365,527	17,042	700	1,462	297	21,245	553	2,189	248	363	266	474		
Hardin.....	2,083	165	1,008	296	625	128	26	343,758	18,472	1,047	1,065	379	37,670	392	2,044	42	381	249	310		
Jasper.....	2,993	154	1,617																		

TABLE NO. 1—Continued

Districts and Counties	Number of farms	Average size of farms (acres)	Tenure					Total acreage in farms	Total number of acres occupied by farm bldgs., public highways, feed lots	Acreage in farm-wood lots used for timber only	Acreage in waste land not utilized for any purpose	Number of silos on farms	Number of tons of silage put up	Number of tractors on farms	Number of automobiles on farms	Number of auto trucks on farms	Homes, Modern			
			Owned	Relative renters	Leasers	Both own and rent	Unclassified										Heat	Bath	Light	
East Central—																				
Benton-----	2,511	177	1,193	484	638	185	11	444,497	22,407	1,318	343	601	45,123	514	2,385	296	608	432	540	
Cedar-----	2,368	150	1,304	349	563	128	24	555,809	16,433	3,281	2,052	289	22,966	326	2,289	77	796	468	610	
Clinton-----	2,714	152	1,530	438	535	139	22	412,666	17,448	1,234	1,308	395	36,781	452	2,570	119	600	340	545	
Iowa-----	2,230	160	1,306	264	457	189	14	356,000	14,589	5,941	6,291	447	29,431	401	2,136	318	597	350	419	
Jackson-----	2,302	169	1,650	276	292	45	39	390,106	11,281	4,638	4,795	344	32,951	180	1,990	98	353	148	300	
Johnson-----	2,559	145	1,701	304	419	121	14	371,681	14,176	4,437	3,527	405	24,155	399	2,350	246	657	421	586	
Jones-----	2,299	152	1,446	223	536	66	28	349,540	11,045	4,604	2,570	469	43,007	261	1,936	95	493	304	456	
Linn-----	3,606	119	2,114	500	782	191	19	428,064	18,314	4,583	2,834	705	49,121	246	2,890	190	748	404	596	
Muscatine-----	1,686	148	858	253	473	83	19	249,466	10,084	1,949	4,142	324	29,506	287	1,475	137	379	237	348	
Scott-----	2,197	123	1,163	464	485	63	22	270,662	10,335	823	352	352	28,817	365	2,160	318	843	349	673	
For District...	24,472	148	14,265	3,555	5,230	1,210	212	3,628,581	146,112	32,808	28,726	4,331	341,948	3,434	22,181	1,894	6,079	3,453	5,073	
Southwest—																				
Adair-----	2,105	167	996	304	618	128	29	350,729	16,871	876	439	169	11,024	166	1,969	163	177	139	160	
Adams-----	1,628	163	956	170	422	68	12	265,756	12,088	1,762	1,283	132	5,765	101	1,395	101	127	100	114	
Cass-----	2,251	158	1,077	362	664	136	12	355,605	16,792	1,456	2,861	181	10,482	269	2,074	266	354	318	337	
Crawford-----	1,785	169	907	288	481	105	4	301,317	13,713	2,694	8,159	91	2,490	146	1,495	172	196	176	203	
Frederick-----	1,618	163	804	194	515	79	26	264,090	12,005	1,476	5,030	47	2,345	210	1,506	105	251	201	269	
Mills-----	1,619	161	797	299	418	91	14	260,432	12,101	1,374	979	113	6,265	189	1,710	224	232	193	179	
Montgomery-----	2,194	149	1,162	331	533	161	7	327,463	15,084	1,154	2,228	76	4,464	255	2,076	213	407	356	295	
Page-----	3,299	165	1,552	576	961	196	14	542,730	25,754	2,390	6,907	135	8,855	513	3,263	571	514	446	507	
Pottawattamie-----	2,196	148	1,260	169	633	117	17	325,199	15,064	1,817	2,793	203	6,968	156	1,793	73	166	162	201	
Taylor-----																				
For District...	18,695	160	9,511	2,693	5,275	1,081	135	2,993,321	139,472	12,369	30,079	1,147	58,658	2,005	17,281	1,888	2,424	2,091	2,256	
South Central—																				
Appanoose-----	2,106	143	1,447	123	413	113	10	301,585	11,551	1,842	4,180	59	4,067	91	1,425	47	107	70	75	
Clarke-----	1,408	172	804	186	387	77	14	252,532	9,823	1,762	2,671	137	5,908	117	1,128	42	95	73	87	
Decatur-----	2,151	155	1,330	141	570	95	15	332,630	12,510	3,290	6,440	74	2,650	94	1,353	35	117	92	112	
Lucas-----	1,589	162	949	142	330	159	9	257,540	9,371	1,754	1,952	251	13,008	134	1,344	51	153	147	152	
Madison-----	2,227	154	1,315	208	515	159	27	342,830	15,359	3,750	3,460	278	15,752	244	1,862	177	223	180	255	
Marion-----	2,202	152	1,237	193	631	121	20	334,566	12,540	1,505	4,843	260	17,662	193	1,858	44	149	125	175	
Monroe-----	1,753	144	1,181	137	316	103	16	252,834	9,662	776	2,003	130	7,849	68	1,119	28	64	49	56	
Ringgold-----	1,904	167	1,115	207	456	77	49	318,816	13,395	536	3,129	190	7,551	110	1,585	30	115	93	104	
Union-----	1,618	161	883	158	504	57	16	261,229	10,969	1,129	1,129	149	9,944	118	1,353	43	164	104	155	
Warren-----	2,267	149	1,391	197	576	89	14	338,572	13,930	2,182	2,813	288	13,204	213	1,751	161	181	148	192	
Wayne-----	1,867	170	1,121	170	474	95	7	317,157	12,521	617	1,638	75	3,955	75	1,417	69	153	126	135	
For District...	21,152	157	12,773	1,862	5,175	1,145	197	3,310,291	131,631	19,143	34,258	1,891	101,550	1,457	16,195	718	1,521	1,207	1,498	
Southeast—																				
Davis-----	2,086	149	1,492	167	316	100	11	309,811	10,299	1,106	3,395	52	2,530	94	1,656	69	129	87	135	
Des Moines-----	1,839	132	1,141	244	313	107	34	243,207	8,199	1,789	4,216	177	11,038	266	1,590	101	360	244	496	
*Henry-----	1,888	136	1,053	221	432	171	11	256,433	9,975	1,424	698	155	7,288	242	1,724	84	360	307	430	
Jefferson-----	1,903	137	1,180	182	411	96	34	261,568	8,465	1,643	656	156	7,702	150	1,567	43	232	173	193	
Keokuk-----	2,625	136	1,703	321	447	122	32	356,654	15,570	3,277	4,419	256	14,056	261	2,205	87	415	350	458	
*Lee-----	2,218	137	1,584	148	363	70	53	304,152	10,236	2,423	5,461	270	16,214	198	1,656	109	239	123	258	
Louisa-----	1,327	171	735	163	307	118	4	226,544	7,382	1,839	3,746	208	19,060	273	1,183	57	271	174	230	
Mahaska-----	2,856	124	1,621	409	698	137	21	354,362	14,186	2,425	5,730	236	11,657	301	2,380	141	470	296	493	
Van Buren-----	2,032	146	1,433	152	346	88	13	295,810	8,953	563	868	162	7,696	112	1,511	68	182	104	161	
Wapello-----	2,006	128	1,176	173	555	99	3	256,282	9,394	3,107	4,635	135	8,067	154	1,401	129	235	153	229	
Washington-----	2,294	150	1,369	338	453	127	7	344,088	13,547	1,537	2,506	189	12,177	317	2,116	150	516	434	535	
For District...	23,074	139	14,487	2,518	4,611	1,235	223	3,208,911	116,211	21,133	36,420	1,996	117,535	2,368	18,989	1,038	3,459	2,450	3,618	
For State.....	212,215	160	110,438	28,909	59,751	11,103	1,924	33,853,461	1,542,922	194,896	332,056	28,235	2,165,709	30,554	193,010	14,720	34,315	22,272	30,169	

*Partly estimated.

TABLE NO. 2

Acres, average bushels per acre and total yield of corn, oats, winter wheat, spring wheat and barley, for the year 1923, all by counties.

Districts and Counties	Corn			Oats			Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat			Barley		
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels
Northwest—															
Buena Vista	140,061	48	6,722,928	97,570	40	3,902,800	301	19	5,719	19	15	285	752	30	22,560
Cherokee	135,265	44	5,951,660	82,622	38	3,139,636	116	19	2,204	73	15	1,005	1,867	28	52,276
Clay	125,140	41	5,130,740	85,999	39	3,353,961	93	19	1,767	52	13	676	2,612	26	67,912
Dickinson	76,716	42	3,222,072	54,458	43	2,341,694	221	20	4,420	201	18	3,618	2,884	31	89,404
Emmet	83,993	36	3,023,748	64,938	40	2,597,520	15	19	285	66	13	858	1,226	31	38,006
Lyon	138,864	44	6,110,016	106,884	40	4,275,360	93	19	1,767	241	14	3,374	2,992	30	89,760
O'Brien	133,290	45	5,998,050	90,107	44	3,964,708	180	18	3,240	56	14	784	7,292	33	240,636
Osceola	91,620	43	3,939,660	74,791	40	2,991,640	38	19	722	66	13	858	1,626	33	53,658
Palo Alto	125,326	33	4,135,758	94,143	40	3,765,720	331	21	6,951	8	13	104	1,698	30	50,940
Plymouth	197,792	47	9,296,224	106,634	37	3,947,308	3,061	19	58,159	13,127	12	157,524	6,029	31	186,899
Pocahontas	138,739	43	5,965,777	110,011	38	4,180,413	91	16	1,456	75	15	1,125	343	29	9,947
Sioux	188,374	46	8,665,204	124,779	40	4,991,160	1,102	19	20,938	2,573	13	33,449	7,010	32	224,320
For District	1,575,180	43.3	68,161,837	1,092,986	39.8	43,451,925	5,642	19.1	107,628	16,537	12.3	203,750	36,331	31.0	1,126,318
North Central—															
Butler	111,430	33	4,234,340	79,931	31	2,477,861	61	14	854	26	17	442	527	25	13,175
Cerro Gordo	113,519	35	3,973,165	77,654	37	2,873,198	147	13	2,646	83	16	1,328	1,781	32	56,992
Floyd	97,376	35	3,408,160	73,477	34	2,498,218	51	13	918	84	20	1,680	925	26	24,050
Franklin	127,197	38	4,833,486	85,635	38	3,254,130	30	12	360	85	17	1,445	766	29	22,214
Hancock	120,081	33	3,962,673	95,278	37	3,525,286	365	13	6,570	199	16	3,184	1,684	30	50,520
Humboldt	103,207	38	3,921,866	74,839	40	2,993,560	116	19	2,204	52	16	832	1,405	34	47,770
Kossuth	216,609	38	7,797,924	167,390	40	6,695,600	79	25	1,975	76	13	1,368	1,881	34	63,954
Mitchell	90,759	40	3,230,360	74,313	39	2,898,207	243	22	5,346	237	15	3,555	925	26	24,050
Winnebago	78,294	25	1,957,350	58,658	39	2,287,662	39	13	702	176	19	3,244	2,139	31	66,309
Worth	66,198	25	1,654,950	61,433	40	2,457,320	127	16	2,032	222	17	3,774	1,142	30	34,260
Wright	132,428	40	5,297,120	97,666	38	3,711,308	153	21	3,213	67	14	938	1,803	28	50,484
For District	1,247,098	35.5	44,271,394	946,274	37.7	35,672,350	1,411	19.0	26,820	1,307	16.7	21,890	14,978	30.3	453,778
Northeast—															
Allamakee	49,433	40	1,977,320	38,091	33	1,257,063	945	16	15,120	372	18	6,696	1,765	25	44,125
Black Hawk	106,924	40	4,276,960	66,003	38	2,508,114	847	17	14,399	106	24	2,544	1,807	31	56,017
Bremer	71,744	45	3,228,480	56,938	36	2,049,768	41	18	738	59	20	1,180	316	32	10,112
Buchanan	108,110	38	4,108,180	64,163	34	2,181,542	205	18	3,690	50	17	850	404	40	16,160
Chickasaw	74,701	33	2,838,638	60,140	34	2,044,760	81	18	1,458	99	14	1,886	1,382	25	9,550
Clayton	81,932	43	3,523,076	67,601	35	2,366,035	853	21	17,913	308	17	5,236	2,215	32	70,880
Delaware	94,738	37	3,505,306	59,547	32	1,905,504	33	16	528	68	22	1,496	938	27	25,326
Dubuque	69,682	42	2,926,644	50,125	34	1,704,250	278	22	6,116	224	16	3,584	385	28	10,780
Fayette	105,117	37	3,889,329	75,650	34	2,572,100	456	18	8,208	167	12	2,004	1,673	31	51,863
Howard	64,897	36	2,336,292	57,941	38	2,201,758	130	18	2,340	68	17	1,156	1,387	25	34,675
Winnehsiek	89,287	36	3,214,332	73,921	29	2,143,769	997	14	13,958	505	14	7,070	4,884	24	117,216
For District	916,565	39.1	35,824,557	670,120	34.2	22,934,543	4,866	17.4	84,468	2,026	16.4	33,202	16,156	27.6	446,704
West Central—															
Audubon	92,796	39	3,619,044	44,137	31	1,368,247	3,776	21	79,296	164	16	2,624	8,193	26	213,018
Calhoun	142,614	43	6,132,402	111,863	40	4,474,520	388	19	7,372	46	14	644	580	35	20,300
Carroll	130,147	45	5,856,615	76,336	40	3,053,440	2,257	23	51,911	963	15	14,895	3,453	29	100,137
Crawford	153,140	46	7,044,440	72,888	36	2,623,968	8,568	22	188,496	2,668	12	32,016	4,506	32	144,192
Greene	148,911	44	6,552,084	81,047	38	3,079,786	1,184	21	24,864	20	17	340	508	28	14,224
Guthrie	116,987	39	4,562,493	54,117	32	1,731,744	5,650	19	107,350	208	14	2,842	1,788	28	50,064
Harrison	169,806	43	7,301,658	35,066	34	1,192,244	36,990	19	702,810	4,473	11	49,203	1,851	29	53,679
Ida	101,342	46	4,661,732	58,339	37	2,158,543	333	20	6,660	193	12	2,597	2,597	28	72,716
Monona	155,946	48	7,485,408	36,318	27	980,586	33,145	16	530,320	3,539	10	35,390	1,628	32	52,096
Sac	129,861	52	6,752,772	82,398	40	3,295,920	1,388	23	31,924	15	16	240	4,009	31	124,279
Shelby	140,223	42	5,889,366	61,405	33	2,026,365	6,074	19	115,406	992	12	11,904	6,723	28	183,244
Woodbury	210,717	43	9,060,831	72,133	36	2,506,788	11,744	15	176,160	1,730	10	17,300	1,930	24	46,320
For District	1,602,490	44.3	74,918,845	786,047	36.4	28,582,151	111,497	18.1	2,022,569	15,036	11.3	169,714	37,766	28.6	1,079,269
Central—															
Boone	133,897	43	5,757,571	79,580	39	3,103,620	2,963	19	56,297	243	19	4,617	754	33	24,882
Dallas	133,067	42	5,590,074	61,691	36	2,220,876	20,983	22	461,626	40	17	680	368	25	9,200
Grundy	107,313	39	4,185,285	76,896	38	2,922,048	585	20	11,700	62	12	744	1,263	31	89,153
Hamilton	136,783	40	5,471,320	101,284	40	4,051,360	827	20	16,540	60	19	1,140	964	30	28,920
Hardin	127,060	38	4,829,040	80,783	39	3,150,537	250	20	4,600	47	18	846	1,051	33	34,683
Jefferson	151,469	43	6,513,167	60,516	34	2,058,564	13,590	20	271,800	287	15	4,305	229	25	5,725
Jasper	124,076	45	5,583,420	63,502	36	2,286,072	3,643	22	80,146	122	19	2,318	734	27	19,813
Marshall	112,229	45	5,050,305	43,412	34	1,476,008	30,638	23	704,674	860	15	13,035	80	32	2,848
Polk	120,633	43	5,187,219	50,807	33	1,676,631	1,887	22	30,514	219	17	3,723	605	23	13,915
Pottawattamie	145,300	43	6,247,900	81,547	39	3,180,333	1,063	23	36,889	298	17	5,066	354	28	9,912
Tama	133,970	42	5,626,740	74,832	39	2,918,682	2,464	21	51,744	610	18	10,980	1,883	27	50,841
Webster	159,935	43	6,877,205	126,614	39	4,937,946	872	24	20,928	168	17	2,856	1,219	30	36,570
For District	1,585,784	42.2	66,919,246	901,500	37.7	33,982,677	79,785	21.9	1,747,438	3,025	16.6	50,310	9,513	29.1	276,467

TABLE NO. 2—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn			Oats			Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat			Barley		
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels
East Central—															
Benton.....	146,571	40	5,862,840	91,503	35	3,202,605	2,512	21	52,752	296	21	6,279	2,670	29	77,430
Cedar.....	109,494	44	4,817,736	49,471	39	1,929,369	4,406	21	92,526	214	17	3,638	2,514	29	72,906
Clinton.....	127,302	40	5,092,080	52,568	34	1,788,332	4,617	19	87,722	228	13	2,964	3,066	25	77,400
Iowa.....	101,765	41	4,172,365	42,131	34	1,432,454	3,867	22	85,074	233	15	3,495	836	26	21,736
Jackson.....	69,598	42	2,923,116	34,678	31	1,075,018	947	16	15,152	244	15	3,660	498	26	12,948
Johnson.....	108,121	43	4,649,203	48,155	38	1,829,890	3,615	24	86,760	95	18	1,710	506	27	13,662
Lincoln.....	84,273	43	3,623,739	40,434	35	1,415,190	236	22	5,192	124	19	2,356	500	33	19,470
Linn.....	123,482	38	4,692,316	67,995	37	2,515,815	1,101	18	19,818	201	17	3,417	775	28	21,700
Muscatine.....	78,562	41	3,221,042	26,368	36	949,248	8,969	19	170,981	186	18	3,348	821	25	20,525
Scott.....	79,836	44	3,512,784	35,405	39	1,380,795	18,225	20	364,500	347	17	5,899	5,442	26	141,492
For District.....	1,029,004	41.4	42,567,221	488,738	35.8	17,518,716	48,525	20.2	980,478	2,171	16.9	36,766	17,748	27.0	479,269
Southwest—															
Adair.....	111,301	36	4,006,836	43,973	30	1,319,190	8,822	18	158,796	63	12	756	3,034	24	72,816
Adams.....	74,693	38	2,838,334	27,105	28	758,940	8,474	17	144,058	68	13	884	985	20	19,700
Cass.....	121,998	36	4,391,928	44,476	31	1,378,756	26,857	18	483,426	118	10	1,180	6,131	26	169,406
Freemont.....	144,508	34	4,913,272	12,059	34	410,006	25,269	16	404,304	33	13	429	179	25	4,475
Mills.....	112,224	37	4,152,288	17,412	32	557,184	19,246	15	288,690	367	12	4,404	387	26	10,062
Montgomery.....	95,305	35	3,335,675	23,405	31	725,555	25,749	17	437,733	71	11	781	875	25	21,875
Page.....	115,046	38	4,371,748	22,482	33	741,906	32,174	18	579,132	101	13	1,313	473	28	13,244
Pottawattamie.....	221,584	40	8,863,360	56,633	32	1,812,256	31,155	18	560,790	194	11	2,134	9,592	26	249,392
Taylor.....	94,350	39	3,679,650	30,209	28	845,832	19,401	16	310,416	-----	-----	-----	197	22	4,334
For District.....	1,091,009	37.2	40,553,091	277,754	30.8	8,549,645	197,147	17.1	3,367,345	1,015	11.7	11,881	21,853	25.4	553,304
South Central—															
Appanoose.....	54,944	38	2,037,872	18,308	22	402,776	5,551	12	66,612	8	9	72	-----	-----	-----
Clarke.....	58,553	35	2,049,355	21,444	26	557,544	7,305	14	102,270	6	13	78	52	20	1,040
Decatur.....	75,299	36	2,710,764	24,667	24	592,008	11,169	12	134,028	-----	-----	-----	45	25	1,125
Lucas.....	53,799	36	1,936,764	21,917	27	591,759	6,230	16	99,680	5	12	60	16	24	384
Madison.....	91,519	34	3,111,616	29,734	31	921,754	19,543	21	410,403	121	14	1,694	878	26	22,828
Marion.....	93,332	40	3,733,280	31,271	30	938,130	22,793	21	478,653	430	13	5,590	224	25	5,600
Monroe.....	46,576	37	1,723,312	14,346	25	358,650	9,236	16	147,776	12	9	108	18	20	360
Ringgold.....	80,200	36	2,887,200	29,470	24	707,280	7,520	14	105,230	7	13	91	94	16	1,504
Union.....	65,468	37	2,422,316	25,144	26	653,744	5,473	16	87,568	1	16	16	532	22	11,704
Warren.....	85,667	36	3,084,012	26,337	28	737,436	30,912	22	680,064	206	15	3,090	501	26	13,026
Wayne.....	77,624	42	3,260,208	30,188	21	633,948	3,835	13	49,855	-----	-----	-----	12	25	300
For District.....	782,981	37.0	29,006,729	272,826	26.0	7,095,029	129,567	18.2	2,362,189	796	13.6	10,799	2,372	24.4	57,871
Southeast—															
Davis.....	55,693	41	2,279,723	21,391	24	513,384	4,417	15	66,255	-----	-----	-----	256	31	7,936
Des Moines.....	67,582	40	2,703,280	27,628	34	939,352	16,635	25	415,875	37	17	629	169	29	4,640
*Henry.....	74,506	41	3,054,746	31,818	37	1,177,266	6,048	20	120,960	6	16	96	106	22	2,332
Jefferson.....	70,898	40	2,835,920	28,968	31	898,008	6,139	21	128,919	15	10	150	169	29	7,678
Keokuk.....	109,938	41	4,507,458	44,288	34	1,505,792	5,287	21	111,027	235	15	3,525	349	22	3,240
*Lee.....	61,863	38	2,350,794	23,222	34	789,548	17,309	20	346,180	74	16	1,184	81	40	3,240
Louisa.....	71,130	38	2,702,940	24,550	36	873,000	15,527	20	310,540	10	18	180	38	32	1,216
Mahaska.....	116,469	42	4,891,698	44,531	30	1,335,930	11,105	22	244,310	211	16	3,376	378	30	11,340
Van Buren.....	58,323	41	2,391,243	22,681	29	657,749	7,253	16	116,048	-----	-----	-----	20	25	500
Wapello.....	61,156	35	2,140,460	22,188	23	621,264	17,094	21	358,974	16	16	256	61	28	1,708
Washington.....	108,762	40	4,350,480	47,005	36	1,692,180	2,802	20	56,040	80	15	1,200	224	26	5,824
For District.....	856,230	40.0	34,208,742	337,970	32.6	11,003,473	109,616	20.8	2,275,128	684	15.5	10,596	1,673	27.7	46,414
For State.....	10,776,341	40.5	436,431,662	5,774,215	36.2	208,790,509	688,056	18.9	12,974,063	42,617	12.9	548,908	158,390	28.5	4,521,394

*Partly estimated

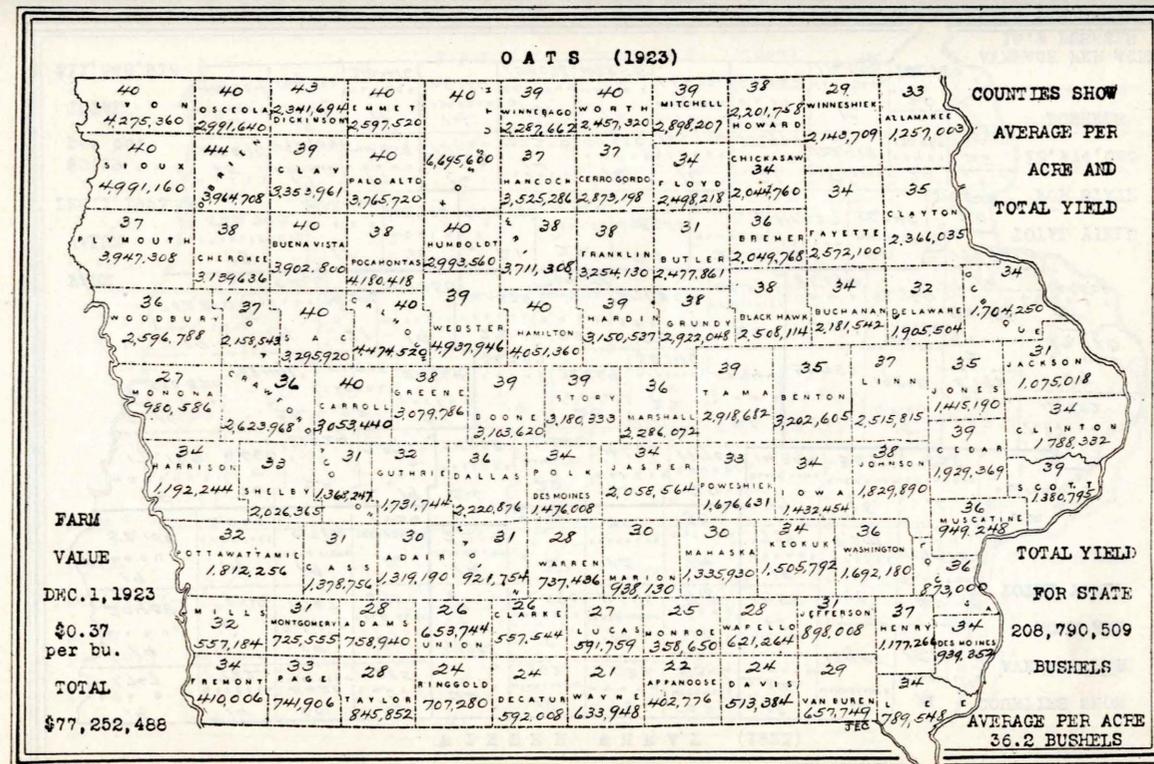
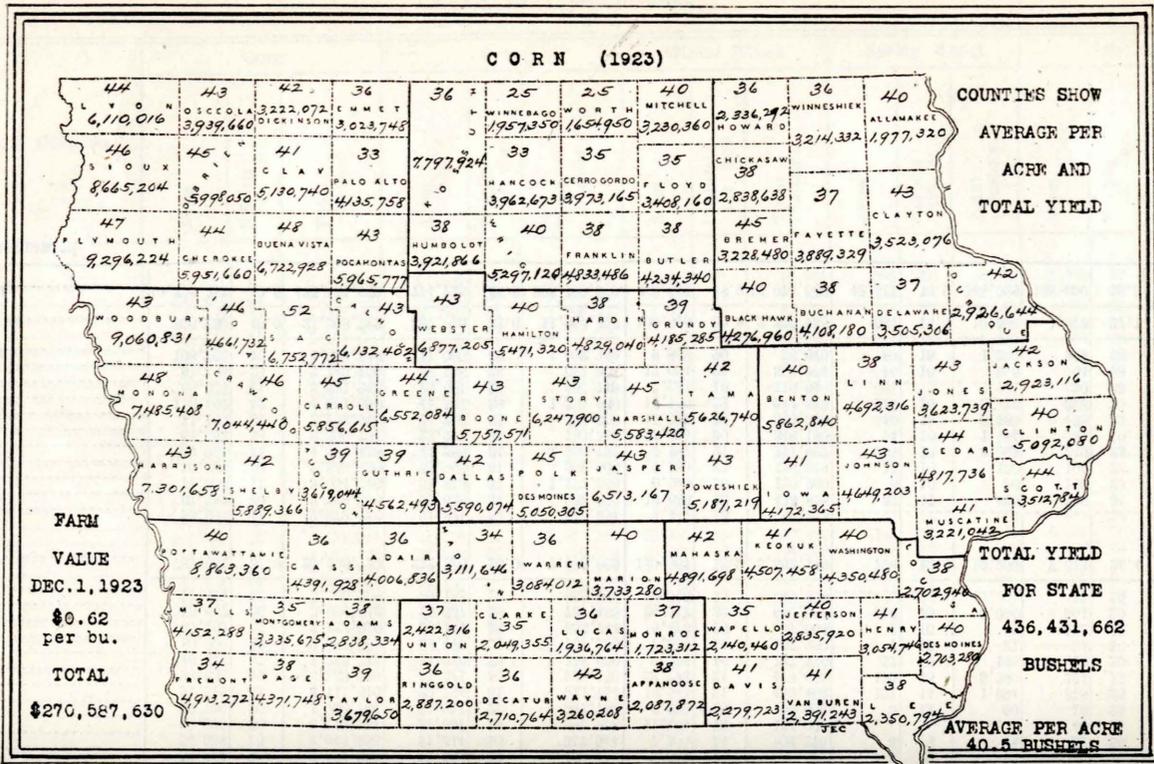


TABLE NO. 3

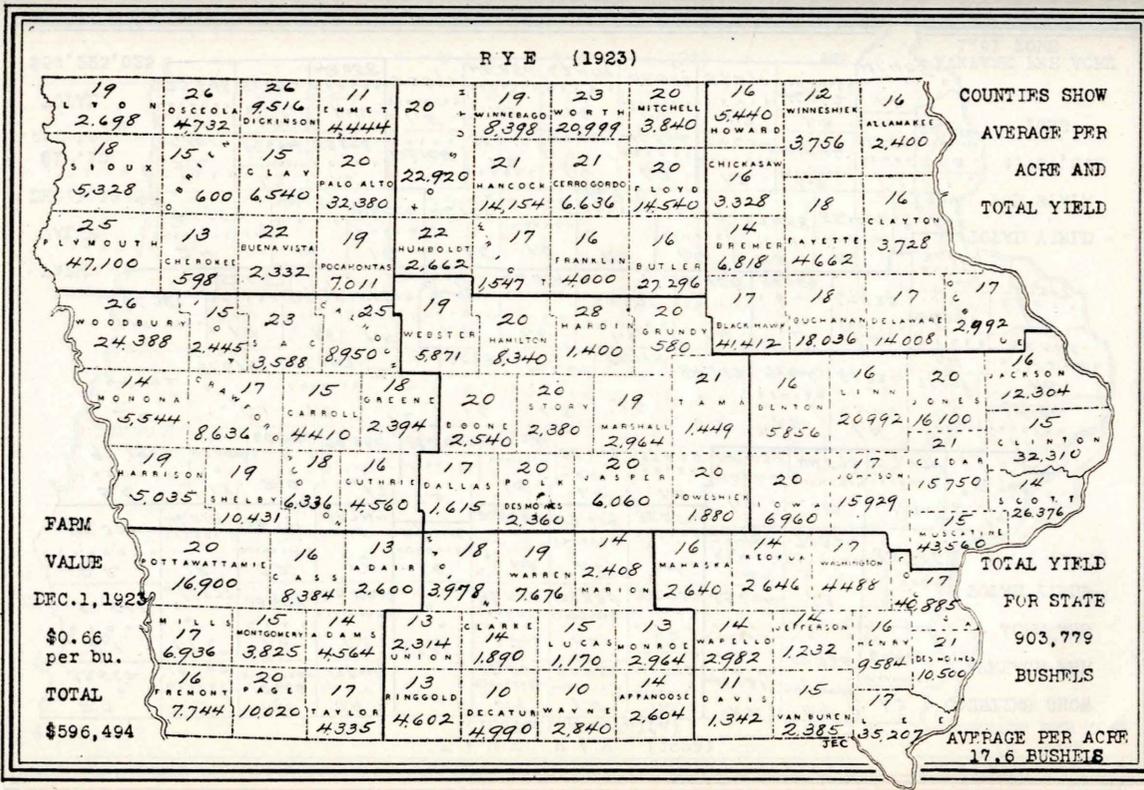
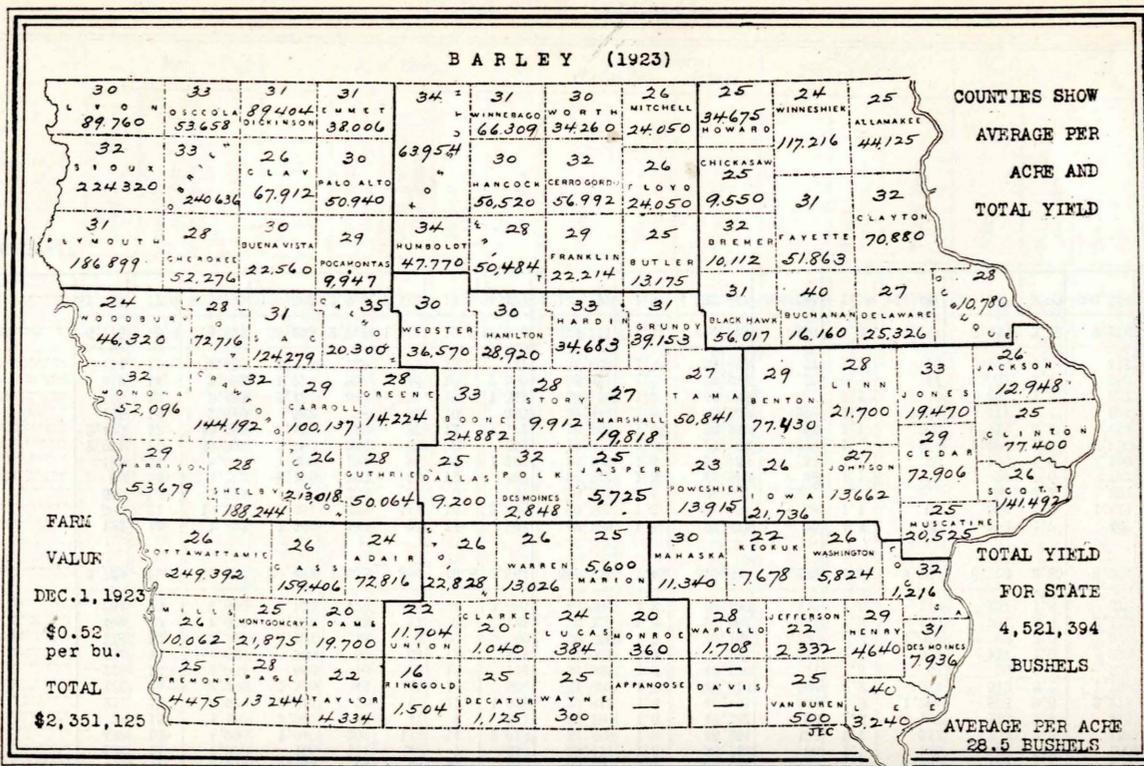
Acreage, average and total yield of rye, soy beans, tame hay, wild hay and alfalfa; also acreage of soy beans sown with other crops and sown alone, and pastures, for the year 1923, all by counties.

Districts and Counties	Rye			Soy Beans					Hay (Tame) (Including Alfalfa)			Hay (Wild)			Alfalfa			Pasture
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres sown with other crops	Acres sown alone	Acres harvested for beans	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Total acreage
Northwest—																		
Buena Vista.....	106	22	2,332	1,943	354	313	18	5,716	23,987	2.2	52,771	4,752	1.6	7,603	2,700	3.2	8,640	67,429
Cherokee.....	46	13	598	2,594	77	27	16	433	25,533	1.8	46,013	6,955	1.4	9,737	4,930	3.2	15,776	82,922
Clay.....	436	15	6,540	2,287	227	100	18	1,812	21,236	1.6	33,978	8,880	1.2	10,656	1,253	2.7	3,883	72,631
Dickinson.....	366	26	9,516	1,363	114	100	15	1,464	13,071	1.5	19,606	7,282	1.1	8,010	713	2.6	1,864	32,568
Emmet.....	404	11	4,444	263	55	23	11	255	15,388	0.9	13,849	5,443	0.9	4,899	465	2.7	1,256	32,741
Lyon.....	142	19	2,638	330	54	21	18	384	16,781	2.0	33,562	9,457	1.5	14,186	5,630	2.8	15,764	64,324
O'Brien.....	40	15	600	1,637	329	243	16	3,970	22,869	1.7	38,877	6,169	1.4	8,637	2,445	3.6	8,802	70,793
Osceola.....	182	26	4,732	769	83	32	16	500	19,132	1.5	19,132	6,520	1.1	7,172	614	2.9	1,781	46,553
Palo Alto.....	1,619	20	32,380	1,111	129	71	14	975	15,788	1.3	20,524	17,244	1.0	17,244	773	3.2	2,474	63,737
Plymouth.....	1,884	25	47,100	1,580	66	49	10	495	37,419	2.2	82,322	16,495	1.7	28,042	17,069	2.8	47,793	114,622
Pocahontas.....	369	19	7,011	321	119	97	13	1,250	19,840	1.6	31,744	5,609	1.1	6,170	668	3.4	2,237	54,822
Sioux.....	299	18	5,328	824	125	52	21	1,113	26,926	2.1	56,545	14,725	1.4	20,615	12,543	2.8	35,120	82,873
For District.....	5,890	20.9	123,279	15,322	1,732	1,128	16.3	18,367	251,623	1.78	448,923	109,531	1.31	142,971	49,793	2.91	144,880	826,075
North Central—																		
Butler.....	1,706	16	27,296	790	81	61	10	580	27,326	1.4	38,256	10,518	1.1	11,570	7	2.6	18	97,016
Cerro Gordo.....	316	21	6,636	2,474	757	523	11	5,878	28,196	1.2	33,835	8,796	0.8	7,037	360	3.9	1,404	83,878
Floyd.....	727	20	14,540	632	88	48	9	455	29,943	1.2	35,932	3,402	0.9	3,062	50	2.9	145	75,352
Franklin.....	250	16	4,000	3,108	116	68	14	925	20,442	1.4	42,619	6,311	1.0	6,311	167	2.6	434	82,142
Hancock.....	674	21	14,154	1,354	130	63	12	774	26,994	1.2	32,308	9,256	0.9	8,330	311	2.6	809	75,663
Humboldt.....	121	22	2,662	607	71	20	14	284	18,404	1.6	29,446	4,194	1.0	4,194	1,000	2.6	2,600	43,660
Kossuth.....	1,146	20	22,920	1,172	468	147	14	2,102	33,478	1.5	53,217	24,195	1.0	24,195	993	2.7	2,681	117,097
Mitchell.....	192	20	3,840	4,468	333	171	16	2,715	32,225	1.3	41,892	1,971	1.1	2,168	52	1.1	57	71,678
Winnebago.....	442	19	8,398	639	87	47	11	538	17,293	0.9	15,564	14,154	0.8	11,323	231	2.1	455	55,311
Worth.....	913	23	20,999	1,233	378	269	10	2,702	22,956	1.0	22,956	9,722	0.9	8,750	52	2.6	135	60,397
Wright.....	91	17	1,547	1,120	90	11	21	230	23,745	1.3	30,868	4,465	1.1	4,912	302	2.6	785	67,431
For District.....	6,578	19.3	126,992	17,597	2,599	1,428	12.0	17,183	293,002	1.29	376,978	96,984	0.95	91,852	3,525	2.71	9,533	829,135
Northeast—																		
Allamakee.....	150	16	2,400	624	72	40	10	390	52,629	1.3	68,418	1,210	1.3	1,573	21	3.9	82	153,446
Black Hawk.....	2,436	17	41,412	1,435	194	133	14	1,820	30,271	1.6	48,434	5,497	1.3	7,146	147	2.4	333	95,123
Bremer.....	487	14	6,818	996	39	19	10	190	13,304	1.4	25,752	20,259	1.0	20,259	140	2.9	406	74,659
Buchanan.....	1,002	18	18,036	2,147	146	113	13	1,455	34,287	1.3	44,573	9,258	1.1	10,284	80	2.9	232	107,391
Chickasaw.....	208	16	3,328	490	78	42	15	650	30,549	1.1	33,004	13,064	0.9	11,758	27	2.9	78	92,289
Clayton.....	233	16	3,728	1,731	75	48	17	814	65,966	1.3	85,756	1,024	0.8	819	167	1.1	184	134,938
Delaware.....	824	17	14,008	1,283	51	10	14	143	44,211	1.3	57,474	4,279	1.0	4,279	135	2.5	333	113,228
Dubuque.....	176	17	2,992	465	17	17	9	160	61,959	1.4	86,743	928	1.6	1,485	144	3.0	107	159,531
Fayette.....	259	18	4,662	1,211	154	70	13	938	56,405	1.3	73,326	9,510	1.3	12,363	37	2.9	102	88,266
Howard.....	340	16	5,440	449	41	21	16	332	34,276	1.2	41,131	16,003	1.0	16,003	35	2.9	102	88,266
Winneshek.....	313	12	3,756	808	19	17	12	204	58,733	0.9	52,905	5,407	0.9	4,866	36	3.9	140	151,968
For District.....	6,428	16.6	106,580	11,629	836	530	13.4	7,096	487,730	1.27	618,116	86,439	1.05	90,735	909	2.53	2,454	1,332,117
West Central—																		
Audubon.....	352	18	6,336	310	5	22	12	263	30,064	1.8	54,115	1,396	2.1	2,932	3,208	3.4	10,907	75,451
Calhoun.....	353	25	8,950	676	38	22	12	263	17,253	1.7	29,330	2,039	1.3	2,651	979	2.9	2,839	58,025
Carroll.....	294	15	4,410	466	131	71	13	908	30,693	1.8	55,247	5,532	1.9	10,511	1,395	3.7	5,162	81,734
Crawford.....	508	17	8,636	1,498	115	34	12	401	43,342	2.1	91,018	3,954	1.5	5,931	9,851	3.4	33,493	128,453
Greene.....	133	13	2,894	2,651	194	141	15	2,176	20,191	1.6	32,306	3,129	1.2	3,755	584	2.3	1,343	70,342
Guthrie.....	283	18	4,560	1,183	48	40	15	585	44,673	1.5	44,673	2,685	1.4	3,759	1,096	3.1	3,398	125,635
Harrison.....	265	19	5,035	435	22	5	17	85	23,928	2.9	66,781	4,983	1.6	7,981	13,171	3.3	59,964	99,027
Ida.....	163	14	2,445	1,666	188	124	10	1,271	23,919	1.8	43,054	1,450	1.6	2,320	4,325	3.3	14,272	60,988
Monona.....	396	14	5,544	474	97	25	22	553	18,655	2.4	44,772	8,639	1.5	12,958	14,619	2.6	38,009	99,357
Sac.....	156	23	3,588	2,498	102	65	17	1,080	30,148	2.0	60,296	3,118	1.7	5,301	2,001	2.9	5,803	72,374
Shelby.....	549	19	10,431	2,065	71	41	10	416	31,563	1.7	53,657	2,992	1.7	5,086	7,033	2.8	19,832	92,311
Woodbury.....	938	26	24,388	946	101	42	17	710	37,884	2.6	97,193	7,746	1.3	10,070	26,374	3.1	81,759	117,031
For District.....	4,397	19.7	86,717	14,868	1,112	610	13.8	8,448	336,022	2.00	672,447	47,668	1.54	73,255	89,636	3.09	276,781	1,077,223
Central—																		
Boone.....	127	20	2,540	430	44	2	20	40	21,910	1.6	35,056	4,749	1.2	5,699	1,753	3.1	5,450	77,556
Dallas.....	95	17	1,615	1,189	67	46	14	636	20,579	1.7	34,984	1,430	1.2	1,716	1,106	3.3	3,650	97,734
Grundy.....	29	20	580	303	28	8	18	148	25,051	1.5	37,576	3,729	1.1	4,102	105	2.1	220	73,276
Hamilton.....	417	20	8,340	1,494	48	20	14	275	21,233	1.5	31,924	3,614	1.1	3,975	718	2.5	1,795	69,950
Hardin.....	50	23	1,400	1,599	115	13	12	153	27,244	1.4	33,142	3,471	1.0	3,471	596	3.1	1,343	81,464
Jasper.....	303	20	6,060	2,049	167	83	15	1,279	42,049	1.6	67,273	496	1.6	794	236	2.8	661	150,533
Marshall.....	156	19	2,964	1,075	207	178	16	2,848	59,715	1.6	59,715	1,526	1.3	1,984	1,430	3.1	4,588	88,316
Polk.....	118	20	2,360	474	176	98	12	1,180	25,605	1.8	46,089	77	1.1	85	155	2.9	450	123,579
Poweshiek.....	94	20	1,890	1,396	91	37	16	580	33,136	1.4	46,460	1,677	1.1	1,845	863	3.5	3,020	67,478
Story.....	119	20	2,390	758	161	84	11	948	24,443	1.5	36,664	616	1.0	616	209	1.9	397	145,753
Tama.....	69	21	1,449	700	47	24	18	423	49,495	1.7	84,142	6,588	1.2	7,906	2,173	3.2	6,954	86,420
Webster.....	309	19	5,871	700	133	73	13	1,294	25,690	1.5	38,504							
For District.....	1,886	19.9	37,439	12,217	1,239	666	14.7	9,804	353,836	1.57	556,534	28,134	1.15	32,290	9,635	3.08	29,805	1,159,462

TABLE NO. 3—Continued

Districts and Counties	Rye			Soy Beans				Hay (Tame) (Including Alfalfa)			Hay (Wild)			Alfalfa			Pasture	
	Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres sown with other crops	Acres sown alone	Acres harvested for beans	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Acres	Tons per acre	Total tons	Total acreage
East Central—																		
Benton.....	991	16	15,856	1,178	29	22	11	250	47,093	1.5	70,640	1,319	1.4	1,847	150	2.6	390	119,918
Cedar.....	750	21	15,750	5,786	180	89	16	1,415	45,729	1.4	64,021	105	0.8	84	141	3.6	508	116,839
Clinton.....	2,154	15	32,310	1,055	181	67	11	785	52,548	1.0	52,548	1,257	0.9	1,131	488	3.8	1,854	147,179
Iowa.....	348	20	6,960	2,866	281	124	10	1,208	31,982	1.7	54,360	367	1.5	550	66	3.3	218	121,808
Jackson.....	760	16	12,960	1,112	26	14	16	219	61,967	1.1	68,164	1,514	1.4	2,120	213	3.3	703	196,205
Johnson.....	937	17	15,929	2,161	172	86	12	993	45,222	1.5	67,833	806	1.2	967	262	3.3	865	134,784
Jones.....	805	20	16,100	1,118	46	13	15	199	50,720	1.4	71,008	185	1.0	185	144	3.3	475	151,685
Linn.....	1,312	16	20,992	3,643	250	118	13	1,503	54,217	1.5	81,326	1,920	1.2	2,304	223	3.3	736	145,989
Muscatine.....	2,904	15	43,560	1,482	169	6	14	87	22,254	1.4	31,156	504	1.3	772	769	3.4	2,615	56,531
Scott.....	1,884	14	26,376	3,392	143	79	13	1,065	28,748	1.4	40,247	1,463	1.0	1,463	2,300	2.9	6,670	82,769
For District.....	12,854	16.0	206,137	23,793	1,427	618	12.4	7,674	440,480	1.37	601,312	9,530	1.20	11,423	4,756	3.16	15,034	1,303,707
Southwest—																		
Adair.....	200	13	2,600	1,446	36	12	20	235	33,250	1.6	53,200	1,909	1.7	3,245	267	3.0	801	122,912
Adams.....	326	14	4,564	1,258	18	3	10	80	23,909	1.6	38,398	1,580	1.3	2,034	1,264	3.0	3,792	111,870
Cass.....	521	16	8,384	1,332	67	23	10	226	27,587	1.6	44,139	738	1.4	1,033	1,890	3.1	5,887	162,009
Fremont.....	484	16	7,744	140	71	40	25	1,000	17,657	1.9	33,548	1,707	1.7	2,902	10,511	2.5	26,278	72,433
Mills.....	408	17	6,936	28	71	53	10	552	20,955	2.2	46,101	3,550	1.6	5,680	11,702	3.4	39,787	69,689
Montgomery.....	255	15	3,825	887	71	1	25	25	23,320	1.7	39,644	385	1.2	474	6,578	2.8	18,418	76,231
Page.....	501	20	10,020	761	17	1	25	25	27,822	1.8	50,080	1,039	1.1	1,143	8,563	3.0	25,689	106,736
Pottawattamie.....	845	20	16,900	1,106	148	80	15	1,198	39,565	2.4	94,956	5,819	1.4	8,147	22,577	3.1	69,989	138,537
Taylor.....	255	17	4,335	2,364	53	26	9	244	39,756	1.4	43,058	575	0.8	469	1,726	1.9	3,279	125,653
For District.....	3,798	17.2	65,308	9,382	481	238	14.8	3,510	244,911	1.81	443,124	17,312	1.45	25,138	65,087	2.98	193,920	926,061
South Central—																		
Appanoose.....	136	14	2,604	1,486	84	24	22	540	45,068	1.3	58,588	908	1.7	1,535	133	2.7	359	146,370
Clarke.....	135	14	1,890	173	111	48	7	340	29,417	1.3	38,242	96	1.1	106	35	1.1	385	109,582
Decatur.....	499	10	4,990	1,040	207	143	14	2,038	34,888	1.3	45,354	193	1.1	212	199	2.3	453	148,539
Lucas.....	78	15	1,170	3,907	87	47	7	341	30,789	1.6	49,262	82	1.3	107	143	2.9	415	118,927
Madison.....	221	18	3,978	2,345	76	62	17	1,078	28,813	1.6	46,101	926	1.3	1,204	875	2.6	2,275	144,743
Marion.....	172	14	2,408	1,590	44	40	13	505	31,273	1.5	46,910	502	1.3	653	543	3.2	1,738	134,061
Monroe.....	228	13	2,964	668	18	9	13	114	34,038	1.2	40,846	51	1.3	66	96	3.4	326	133,216
Ringgold.....	354	13	4,602	866	89	67	13	838	37,061	1.5	55,592	247	1.2	296	154	1.9	293	133,549
Union.....	173	13	2,314	1,197	18	3	20	60	26,776	1.5	40,164	790	1.3	1,027	93	3.0	279	113,264
Warren.....	404	19	7,676	1,107	45	27	5	125	35,726	1.6	57,162	331	1.3	430	701	3.0	2,103	135,672
Wayne.....	284	10	2,840	6,132	479	416	9	3,585	48,007	1.3	62,409	112	1.3	146	151	1.8	272	124,214
For District.....	2,739	13.7	37,436	20,481	1,258	886	10.8	9,564	381,856	1.42	540,630	4,233	1.37	5,782	3,123	2.85	8,903	1,442,137
Southeast—																		
Davis.....	122	11	1,342	1,365	127	72	13	962	47,726	1.2	57,271	17	1.6	27	173	2.7	467	158,983
Des Moines.....	500	21	10,500	3,354	225	144	16	2,316	20,505	1.3	26,656	58	1.1	64	547	2.6	1,422	92,332
*Henry.....	599	16	9,584	4,073	232	89	9	767	26,201	1.4	36,681	46	1.1	51	99	3.4	337	102,201
Jefferson.....	88	14	1,232	2,188	123	43	11	480	34,574	1.3	44,946	46	1.1	51	74	2.6	192	107,227
Keokuk.....	189	14	2,646	1,620	134	94	15	1,432	38,305	1.5	57,453	51	1.1	56	100	1.9	190	129,089
*Lee.....	2,071	17	35,207	2,380	963	84	8	658	31,873	1.3	41,435	274	1.1	301	1,492	2.5	3,730	139,959
Louisia.....	2,405	17	40,885	3,454	132	87	13	1,171	16,660	1.4	23,324	96	1.1	106	113	3.4	384	78,078
Mahaska.....	165	16	2,640	532	78	38	10	399	34,918	1.6	55,869	271	1.1	298	211	3.2	675	120,402
Van Buren.....	159	15	2,385	2,451	392	159	10	1,564	35,432	1.3	46,062	5	1.1	6	482	1.3	627	155,716
Wapello.....	213	14	2,982	1,773	207	142	16	2,330	28,878	1.2	34,654	55	0.8	44	269	2.9	780	105,949
Washington.....	264	17	4,488	2,103	129	59	13	747	34,639	1.6	55,422	77	1.1	85	103	4.0	412	128,719
For District.....	6,775	16.8	113,891	25,293	2,745	1,011	12.7	12,826	349,711	1.37	479,778	950	1.09	1,038	3,663	2.52	9,216	1,318,655
For State.....	51,345	17.6	903,779	150,582	13,829	7,115	13.3	94,472	3,139,171	1.51	4,737,842	400,781	1.18	474,484	230,287	3.00	690,546	10,264,577

*Partly estimated.



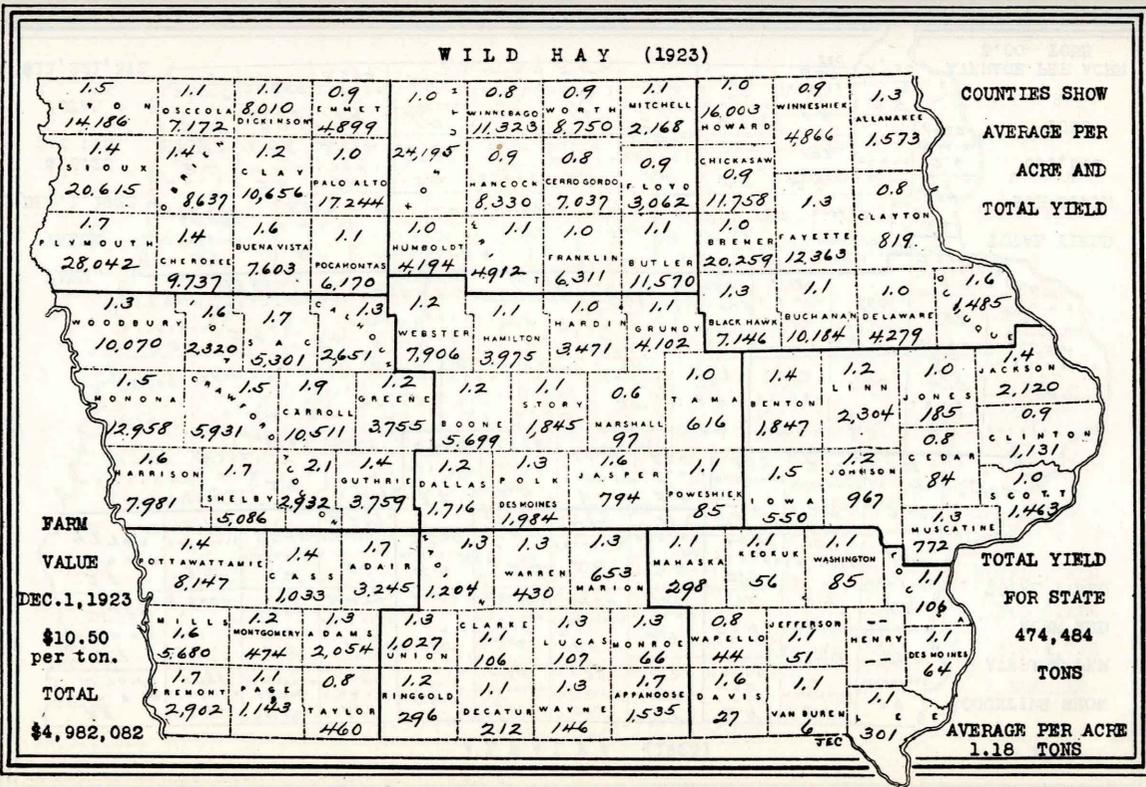
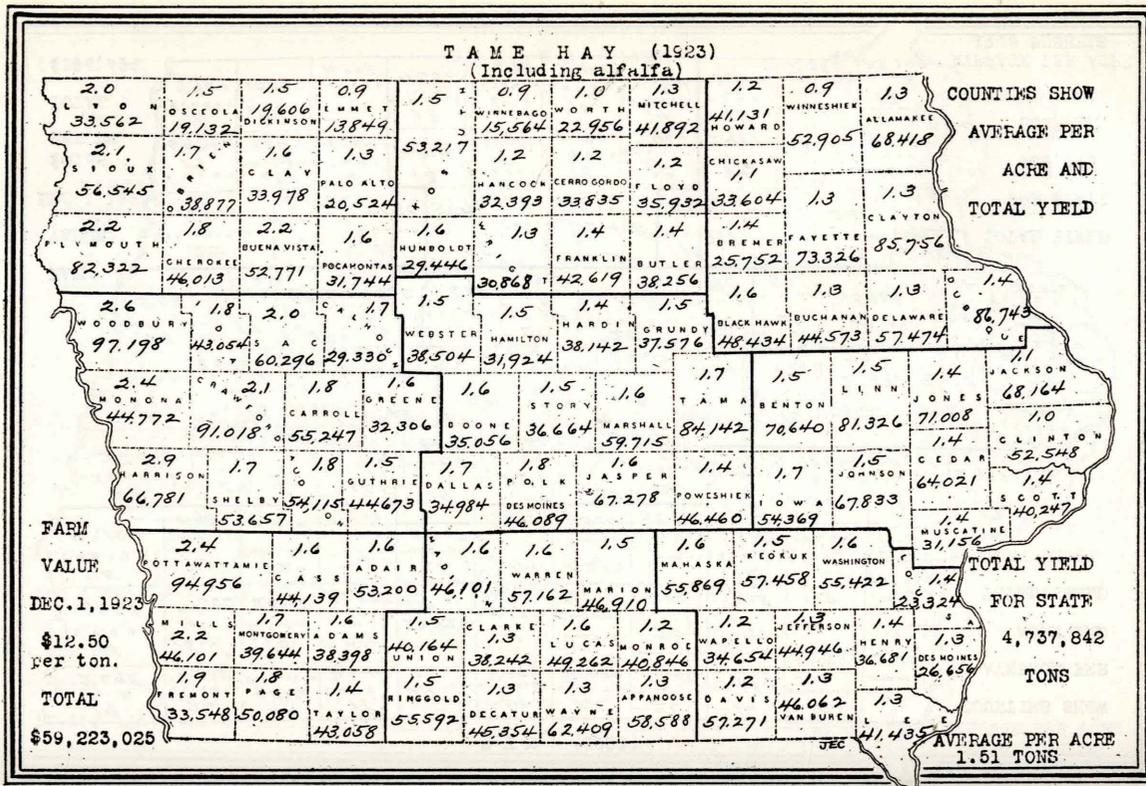


TABLE NO. 4

Acres in orchards; number of bushels of apples harvested; acreage and total yield of potatoes, sweet corn, pop corn, timothy seed, clover seed, and flax seed; acreage in crops not otherwise enumerated; for the year 1923, all by counties.

Districts and Counties	Orchards Acres	Apples Total bushels harvested	Potatoes		Sweet Corn		Pop Corn		Timothy Seed		Clover Seed		Flax Seed		Acres in crops not otherwise enumerated	
			Acres	Bushels per acre	Acres	Total bushels	Acres	Total tons green corn gathered for canning	Acres	Total pounds	Acres	Total bushels	Acres	Total bushels		
Northwest—																
Buena Vista	247	8,694	759	88	66,792	925	2,737	188	888,850	57	336	191	130	9	85	107
Cherokee	314	9,042	893	88	78,584			131	161,920	199	1,689	99	69			312
Clay	183	6,423	507	74	37,518			536	847,080	625	2,808	434	191	312	3,120	396
Dickinson	235	8,130	531	85	45,135	2	7	66	115,595	169	789	172	137	74	696	346
Emmet	265	9,620	547	80	43,760			3	4,020	44	114	148	107	154	1,540	1,322
Lyon	211	5,234	1,444	95	137,180			2	2,300	21	65	144	125	46	432	478
O'Brien	147	7,813	956	83	79,348			118	96,740	484	2,080	233	371	39	367	324
Osceola	111	7,858	908	97	88,076			2	1,350	498	2,051	219	208	233	2,330	158
Palo Alto	280	11,832	465	65	30,225			2	15,074	72	255	103	60	273	2,457	939
Plymouth	322	4,958	1,289	84	108,276			118	158,500	132	968	283	193	41	385	1,212
Pocahontas	127	4,237	480	65	31,200			45	83,000	86	336	175	106	18	169	126
Sioux	125	6,055	1,561	101	157,661			48	109,580	49	264	85	46	3	28	224
For District	2,567	89,896	10,340	87.4	908,755	927	2,744	1,265	1,984,009	2,436	11,755	2,286	1,734	1,202	11,609	5,944
North Central—																
Butler	444	20,209	891	60	53,460	314	837	2	3,500	429	1,723	210	103	16	160	831
Cerro Gordo	339	9,637	992	78	77,376			1	2,000	120	465	62	42	139	1,390	1,104
Floyd	316	37,654	1,248	69	86,112	2	5	3	5,350	1,140	3,990	182	102	150	1,125	1,701
Franklin	353	14,468	1,113	61	67,893	1,016	3,083	6	6,600	171	757	166	148	375	4,125	820
Hancock	307	11,309	1,306	60	78,360	203	452	6	8,440	70	336	56	12	208	2,080	3,375
Humboldt	279	8,448	303	82	24,846			2	3,880	87	445	26	33	59	590	590
Kossuth	540	21,524	1,337	64	85,568			3	4,610	93	499	176	177	843	7,587	1,339
Mitchell	168	6,510	3,438	66	226,908			264	461,080	2,753	9,344	184	112	764	8,786	1,938
Winnebago	201	4,186	656	59	38,704	668	1,201		92	276				515	3,605	895
Worth	124	4,851	802	33	30,476	205	349	6	10,060	419	1,557	36	19	971	12,623	4,143
Wright	243	7,988	612	65	39,778				115	667	169	104	35	85	525	1,983
For District	3,319	146,734	12,698	63.7	809,483	2,408	5,927	293	505,520	5,489	20,059	1,267	852	4,075	42,596	14,990
Northeast—																
Allamakee	737	29,163	839	93	78,027			2	2,500	2,544	10,459	1,020	706	6	36	53
Black Hawk	541	27,562	679	84	57,036	2,728	6,101	6	70,500	539	2,908	258	173			1,199
Bremer	390	19,645	1,004	80	80,820	815	4,115	14	21,300	44	118	155	100	10	60	304
Buchanan	378	14,996	595	91	54,145	480	1,150	7	9,390	822	2,561	250	257			490
Chickasaw	132	7,632	706	82	57,892					4,891	13,160	49	39	49	294	163
Clayton	1,846	53,356	1,627	126	205,002	248	845	2	3,045	1,116	6,535	3,629	2,889	16	96	341
Delaware	300	17,398	701	95	66,595	273	603	2	1,158	4,262	3,999	261	57	342	239	
Dubuque	871	43,419	1,649	106	174,794	186	602	2	1,000	741	3,068	1,301	723			494
Fayette	554	29,978	987	70	69,090	422	1,641	4	6,300	2,039	12,938	239	252	40	240	335
Howard	171	7,476	733	66	48,378	2	3	7	15,420	4,144	11,757	92	32	642	3,210	1,159
Winneshiek	608	26,588	1,005	51	51,255			2	2,175	5,762	17,773	119	82	271	1,626	241
For District	6,028	277,483	10,525	89.6	942,534	5,124	15,266	100	131,630	24,800	85,539	7,511	5,514	1,091	5,904	5,018
West Central—																
Audubon	421	7,708	733	74	54,242	367	912			2,223	9,994	171	140			176
Calhoun	224	5,458	309	88	27,192	539	1,783	189	334,410	88	587	175	107			228
Carroll	338	5,336	1,401	101	141,501			81	121,280	992	4,382	800	492			147
Crawford	410	4,988	1,211	86	104,146			581	934,600	479	1,876	119	62			855
Greene	286	6,435	224	75	16,800					286	1,156	124	80			190
Guthrie	779	11,253	367	76	27,892	80	167	60	107,796	7,327	31,866	820	785			379
Harrison	808	59,153	757	87	65,859			3	4,200	31	111	201	430			1,802
Ida	247	3,920	680	89	60,520			6,330	12,342,330	216	1,099	77	117			422
Monona	479	6,071	780	79	61,620			12	14,810	119	506	1,041	1,394			1,483
Sac	191	7,022	790	85	67,150	737	2,574	10,492	20,606,040	469	2,601	146	107			133
Shelby	767	7,452	937	103	96,511	224	654	1	980	603	2,803	263	206			491
Woodbury	717	16,586	1,561	87	135,807			163	304,305	72	401	1,708	3,571			1,376
For District	5,667	132,382	9,750	88.1	859,240	1,947	6,090	17,912	34,770,745	12,905	57,382	5,645	7,491			8,089
Central—																
Boone	581	23,044	185	101	18,685	168	395	1	850	99	454	221	130			257
Dallas	1,013	30,940	128	80	10,240	758	1,843	19	31,180	93	554	385	332			335
Grundy	232	11,615	1,348	84	113,232	218	712	28	42,000	599	3,787	69	85			170
Hamilton	151	6,506	419	73	30,587	76	199	1	840	141	484	130	190			299
Hardin	471	19,732	695	73	50,735	270	700	82	149,105	89	417	265	237			124
Jasper	907	26,570	387	79	30,573	46	114			1,073	5,018	2,469	4,317			191
Marshall	603	18,908	646	76	49,096	1,255	3,216	2	3,590	1,392	7,923	1,140	1,519			479
Polk	1,967	111,613	402	99	39,798	1,318	3,332	22	21,500	233	1,246	418	425			1,932
Poweshiek	1,048	23,959	524	101	52,924	551	1,648	90	80,950	11,458	57,742	1,391	1,987			146
Story	157	6,935	60	95	5,700	1,084	4,374	1	1,400	96	485	46	40			362
Tama	931	28,909	1,009	69	69,621	836	2,323	2	3,424	3,725	17,559	781	856			402
Webster	371	7,988	666	81	53,946			5	6,060	94	439	76	42			321
For District	8,522	316,669	6,469	81.2	525,137	7,180	18,856	253	340,899	19,092	96,108	7,421	10,166			5,021

TABLE NO. 4—Continued

Districts and Counties	Acres	Apples Total bushels harvested	Potatoes			Sweet Corn		Pop Corn		Timothy Seed		Clover Seed		Flax Seed		Acreage in crops not otherwise enumerated
			Acres	Bushels per acre	Total bushels	Acres	Total tons green corn gathered for canning	Acres	Total pounds	Acres	Total bushels	Acres	Total bushels	Acres	Total bushels	
East Central—																
Benton.....	683	35,743	676	119	80,444	2,935	8,723	10	10,600	2,764	15,550	528	434			458
Cedar.....	618	26,660	490	79	38,710	244	605	30	42,600	2,833	14,387	144	231			206
Clinton.....	271	9,114	417	97	40,449	9	10			343	1,697	71	87			515
Iowa.....	1,005	43,425	911	97	88,367	695	1,806	3	7,080	21,920	102,592	1,551	2,721			158
Jackson.....	881	31,933	949	85	80,665					742	2,724	816	550			410
Johnson.....	1,338	81,640	755	78	58,890	235	587	35	36,010	4,609	22,474	1,265	3,029			142
Jones.....	415	22,068	555	117	64,935	320	784	4	3,340	856	4,437	200	100			97
Linn.....	1,150	71,443	918	85	78,030	208	520	515	914,840	875	4,679	647	572			1,448
Muscatine.....	706	28,073	644	87	56,028	1	4	3	3,000	860	4,932	84	69			3,752
Scott.....	1,070	34,015	1,683	73	122,859	8	15	9	10,010	338	1,456	116	95			1,234
For District.....	8,137	384,144	7,998	88.7	709,377	4,655	13,144	609	1,027,480	36,140	174,928	5,425	7,888			8,420
Southwest—																
Adair.....	868	12,026	710	91	61,610	84	247	2	4,400	5,068	23,672	1,202	607			238
Adams.....	483	13,296	280	87	24,360			2	3,260	2,214	10,723	1,318	891			131
Cass.....	736	10,375	790	109	86,110	1,074	2,420	6	7,000	768	3,798	1,082	795			620
Fremont.....	669	8,282	415	113	46,895	433	1,022			65	270	129	118			798
Mills.....	368	14,788	418	97	40,546			2	2,875	81	536	135	187			853
Montgomery.....	414	6,970	428	96	41,088	205	400	48	47,461	147	618	1,726	1,297			391
Page.....	614	13,575	537	124	66,588			1	2,900	270	1,430	616	537			1,187
Pottawattamie.....	865	18,402	1,603	92	147,476	10	19	3	3,220	425	2,519	372	316			3,116
Taylor.....	427	13,514	365	77	28,105			3	4,520	4,466	24,629	768	600			236
For District.....	5,444	111,228	5,546	98.4	545,778	1,806	4,168	67	75,636	13,534	68,195	7,348	5,348			7,570

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South Central—																	
Appannoose.....	821	43,252	171	62	10,602			14	17,435	12,063	43,630	312	193				665
Clarke.....	441	11,721	88	102	8,976			4	7,000	13,955	59,579	314	404				94
Decatur.....	718	19,836	142	86	12,212			9	16,005	13,661	51,170	320	210				599
Lucas.....	723	35,345	233	81	18,873			1	1,440	11,771	48,061	1,056	797				122
Madison.....	996	32,292	354	86	30,444	66	153	2	2,500	2,201	9,751	1,245	752				209
Marion.....	363	15,070	203	78	15,834	319	782			699	2,430	1,686	1,877				132
Monroe.....	689	41,254	96	92	8,832			10	6,305	1,815	7,776	402	206				95
Ringgold.....	597	12,521	197	100	19,700	30	76	3	5,400	12,168	51,089	513	294				266
Union.....	857	18,094	440	72	31,680			5	6,180	9,303	41,496	1,644	1,111				312
Warren.....	1,529	74,256	196	85	16,660					2,919	14,693	1,458	982				154
Wayne.....	463	12,794	91	120	10,920			2	3,200	25,519	86,794	1,523	1,118				112
For District.....	8,157	316,435	2,211	83.6	184,733	415	1,011	50	65,465	106,079	416,469	10,978	7,944				2,780
Southeast—																	
Davis.....	808	35,927	258	111	28,638	1	1	1	755	14,186	41,759	333	270				364
Des Moines.....	1,340	68,675	576	109	62,784	7	14	1	1,000	632	3,616	285	193				760
*Henry.....	882	62,779	457	89	40,673	224	590	5	9,170	778	3,377	763	609				199
Jefferson.....	905	61,644	317	76	24,092			1	1,700	1,874	9,540	1,092	1,166				169
Keokuk.....	1,579	68,215	502	80	40,160			3	6,210	3,119	16,454	916	1,386				248
*Lee.....	1,038	47,014	749	103	76,220			4	7,240	4,098	19,824	1,016	467				2,459
Louisia.....	1,050	67,659	283	82	23,206	1,122	2,540			601	3,766	192	247				2,275
Mahaska.....	1,834	82,146	365	109	39,785	229	517	2	2,400	354	1,954	1,154	2,066				483
Van Buren.....	1,359	76,757	187	107	14,639					3,601	13,817	977	598				337
Wapello.....	1,152	78,122	259	67	17,353					1,075	5,006	317	315				826
Washington.....	1,339	69,425	375	83	31,125					1,475	9,607	1,850	4,308				112
For District.....	13,286	693,363	4,269	93.4	398,695	1,596	3,690	19	32,371	31,793	128,720	8,855	11,646				8,232
For State.....	61,127	2,473,334	69,806	84.2	5,978,732	26,058	70,896	20,568	38,933,755	252,268	1,059,155	56,731	58,577	6,368	60,109		66,064

*Partly estimated.

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

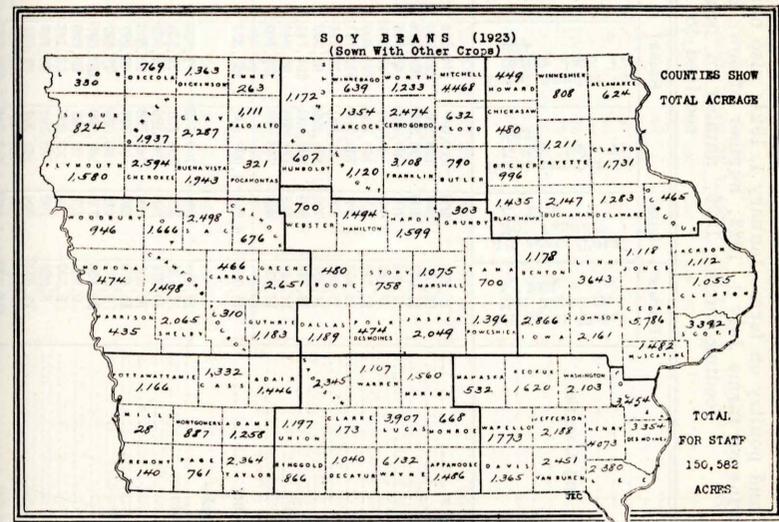
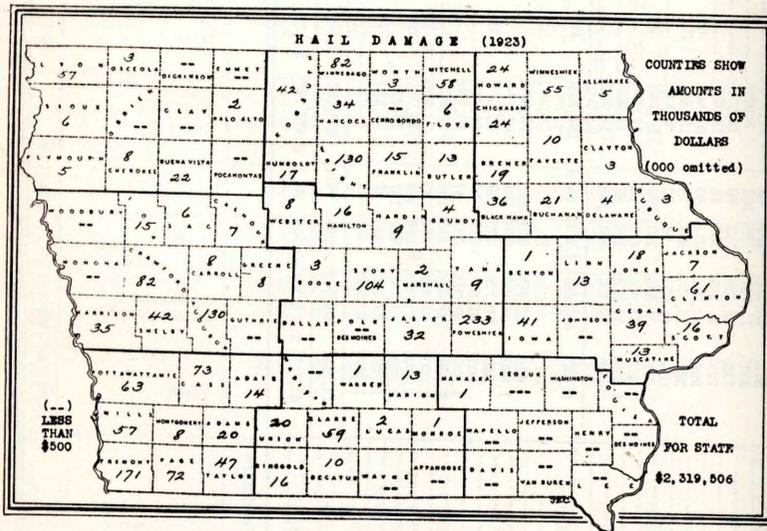
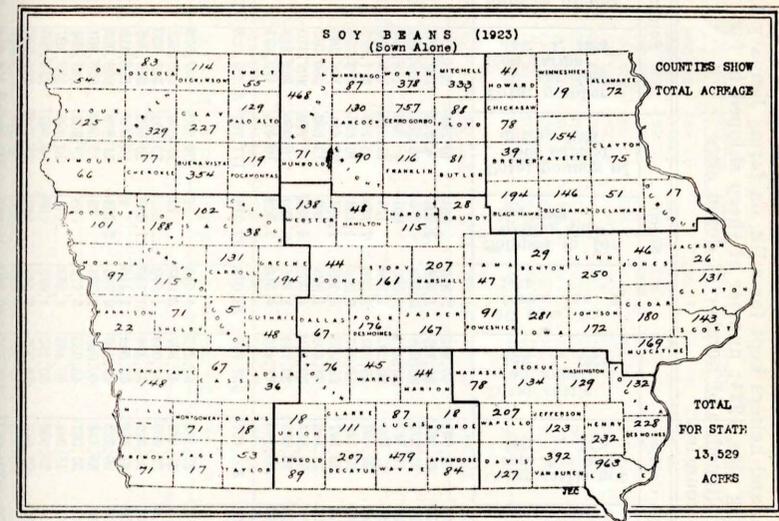
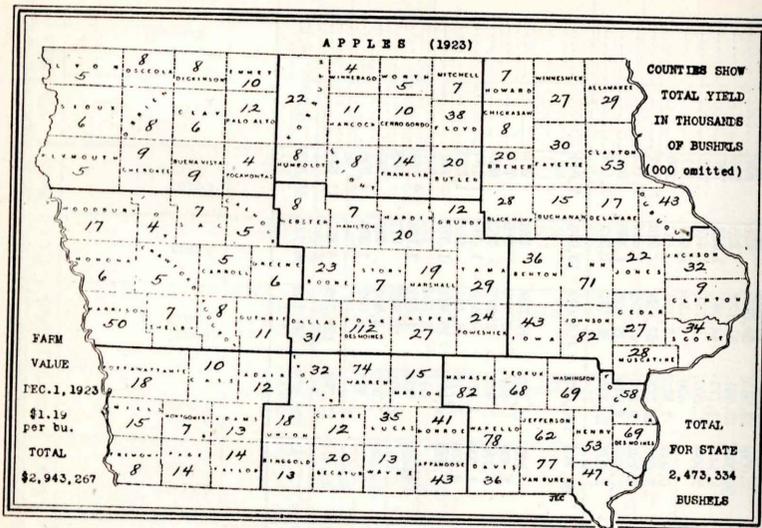


TABLE NO. 5

Livestock and poultry on farms January 1, 1924; also number of cows and heifers kept for milk, on farms January 1, 1924; swine on farms July 1, 1923; number of sows bred for spring pigs, 1924; number of sheep shipped in for feeding during 1923; number of pounds of wool clipped, and number of dozen eggs received during 1923; all by counties.

Districts and Counties	Horses	Mules	Swine			Cattle			Sheep			Poultry	
	(All ages) Total No. January 1, 1924	(All ages) Total No. January 1, 1924	Total number on farms July 1, 1923	Total number on farms Jan. 1, 1924	Number of sows bred for spring pigs, 1924	Cows and heifers kept for milk Jan. 1, 1924	Other cattle not kept for milk Jan. 1, 1924	Total cattle (all ages) Jan. 1, 1924	(All ages) on farms Jan. 1, 1924	Shipped in for feeding during 1923	Total pounds of wool clipped during 1923	Total number all varieties on farms Jan. 1, 1924	Number of doz. eggs received during 1923 (estimated)
Northwest—													
Buena Vista.....	12,676	566	149,642	114,864	28,508	11,172	34,631	45,803	2,819	961	16,294	296,953	1,165,065
Cherokee.....	12,168	543	185,265	133,399	33,460	8,458	43,267	51,725	1,673	1,701	7,272	262,489	1,042,842
Clay.....	11,543	566	133,247	98,168	22,472	10,957	31,107	42,064	3,353	872	23,737	253,564	954,441
Dickinson.....	7,292	402	68,127	48,966	12,477	8,043	17,333	25,376	2,090	901	16,043	153,483	578,238
Emmet.....	8,167	561	68,772	47,531	11,640	9,122	17,120	26,242	1,666	125	11,018	162,136	625,203
Lyon.....	12,782	197	144,420	101,607	29,894	13,442	32,492	45,934	7,578	7,783	12,555	277,378	1,010,630
O'Brien.....	12,452	507	152,763	115,741	30,474	13,228	33,749	46,977	3,293	1,454	12,555	278,796	1,160,493
Osceola.....	8,401	260	82,681	59,271	15,349	9,556	19,347	28,903	4,108	1,434	23,611	186,563	730,959
Palo Alto.....	11,877	720	104,289	68,573	18,478	12,716	21,686	34,402	1,598	369	13,352	266,793	1,068,751
Plymouth.....	18,418	869	262,193	203,141	49,662	15,809	63,337	79,146	4,063	4,333	18,726	407,470	1,629,871
Pocahontas.....	12,549	648	111,636	83,944	18,405	9,521	23,263	32,784	1,422	679	6,950	308,879	1,186,097
Sioux.....	17,611	444	235,859	173,169	58,984	20,128	53,305	73,433	4,346	2,306	16,421	456,421	1,781,174
For District.....	145,936	6,283	1,698,894	1,253,374	324,803	142,152	390,637	532,789	33,034	22,913	171,767	3,305,923	12,933,764
North Central—													
Butler.....	12,858	325	109,543	77,522	20,025	19,252	32,123	51,375	4,619	14	32,609	392,576	1,632,189
Cerro Gordo.....	11,439	368	108,931	75,134	19,187	17,175	28,682	45,857	3,237	72	21,090	267,322	1,064,175
Floyd.....	10,874	208	100,129	70,931	16,656	12,990	28,098	41,088	4,573	-----	33,984	311,920	1,214,993
Franklin.....	12,981	408	143,586	99,503	24,964	16,847	38,049	54,896	11,740	11,669	26,632	349,695	1,375,755
Hancock.....	11,698	547	95,747	62,227	18,657	14,716	24,786	39,502	1,416	4	9,379	308,412	1,197,304
Humboldt.....	9,235	412	96,998	72,197	17,177	8,996	20,123	29,119	2,761	2,758	11,878	204,036	811,625
Kossuth.....	20,853	717	187,796	134,097	34,778	22,540	38,448	60,988	2,724	25	15,590	528,961	2,070,208
Mitchell.....	9,851	176	92,024	69,690	15,800	14,548	31,087	45,635	3,779	68	13,635	261,694	1,022,765
Winneshaw.....	8,507	284	83,605	53,143	13,585	14,544	15,944	30,488	1,586	-----	10,892	252,067	990,290
Worth.....	8,229	103	72,793	53,439	12,268	15,026	20,086	35,112	1,378	33	8,637	216,165	873,266
Wright.....	12,333	601	122,594	91,337	21,302	11,692	27,043	33,735	2,547	833	13,198	265,766	1,046,750
For District.....	128,908	4,149	1,213,746	859,220	214,399	168,326	394,469	472,795	40,360	15,481	207,584	3,358,614	13,299,319
Northeast—													
Allamakee.....	9,742	99	93,052	48,454	15,149	21,521	29,928	51,449	5,465	277	37,979	262,071	1,026,500
Black Hawk.....	11,542	344	117,485	90,038	21,236	20,053	31,068	51,061	3,670	-----	22,087	324,369	1,339,059
Bremer.....	9,724	195	86,037	62,204	16,322	24,418	15,822	40,240	2,448	416	15,142	352,781	1,461,646
Buchanan.....	11,993	573	112,638	88,358	18,840	18,311	29,031	47,342	4,204	304	30,770	357,803	1,360,556
Chickasaw.....	10,199	115	87,295	58,513	16,309	18,683	24,634	43,317	2,847	-----	22,508	310,844	1,186,614
Clayton.....	14,446	329	163,907	76,981	30,638	29,986	32,711	62,697	4,663	55	39,062	436,458	1,682,613
Delaware.....	12,137	454	133,914	87,659	24,492	23,575	22,781	46,356	4,199	232	28,842	362,179	1,387,668
Dubuque.....	10,170	286	124,392	62,273	23,104	21,911	25,354	47,265	3,772	-----	29,497	291,191	1,107,725
Fayette.....	14,088	385	124,463	83,338	22,944	31,169	33,650	64,819	6,512	302	45,284	479,774	1,898,506
Howard.....	9,156	148	73,556	48,296	12,822	18,076	26,146	44,222	3,895	130	25,940	242,188	1,006,719
Winneshiek.....	14,376	254	149,643	81,070	27,584	29,539	36,223	65,762	7,426	559	54,906	408,425	1,593,640
For District.....	127,573	3,192	1,266,382	787,174	229,440	257,242	307,288	564,530	49,101	2,275	352,017	3,828,083	15,051,246
West Central—													
Audubon.....	10,213	563	117,022	91,564	21,235	10,259	35,247	45,506	4,038	8,255	10,933	269,391	1,101,411
Calhoun.....	12,808	983	98,144	71,851	15,848	8,926	19,991	28,917	1,787	330	12,480	295,535	1,189,442
Carroll.....	11,978	917	140,805	96,967	28,769	11,960	36,500	48,460	4,108	2,769	21,488	346,638	1,385,269
Crawford.....	14,902	1,263	210,349	154,458	42,934	13,096	55,851	68,947	5,023	3,616	8,507	375,623	1,394,675
Greene.....	13,124	976	105,173	76,960	17,391	9,077	27,384	36,461	2,865	814	23,172	297,821	1,159,587
Guthrie.....	11,954	1,133	131,641	99,062	20,645	10,471	37,166	47,637	4,522	300	29,714	297,345	1,212,501
Harrison.....	13,519	2,301	137,315	109,235	22,649	11,346	33,948	45,294	2,662	3,746	20,741	335,897	1,348,375
Ida.....	9,915	965	143,194	115,769	27,199	5,966	36,371	42,337	3,720	9,465	7,679	214,193	750,705
Monona.....	12,246	1,963	135,812	109,188	25,196	9,241	32,509	41,750	314	-----	1,830	247,347	1,000,745
Sac.....	13,013	1,018	144,998	107,174	27,728	9,121	42,811	51,932	3,418	5,675	23,085	301,234	1,190,342
Shelby.....	13,202	1,194	166,693	129,307	32,111	9,430	47,424	56,854	5,970	4,575	21,700	320,562	1,310,334
Woodbury.....	17,577	1,708	201,832	148,650	35,538	13,089	54,012	67,101	4,795	6,026	26,434	330,694	1,313,041
For District.....	154,451	14,984	1,732,978	1,310,175	317,243	121,982	459,214	581,196	43,222	45,571	207,763	3,632,280	14,356,427
Central—													
Boone.....	12,566	1,102	106,899	79,731	16,206	11,610	26,757	38,367	2,157	496	12,014	353,711	1,391,533
Dallas.....	11,791	1,492	134,196	107,382	22,124	10,058	31,070	41,128	5,281	1,270	31,795	318,757	1,296,757
Grundy.....	11,112	323	125,490	82,831	22,529	13,155	36,071	49,226	2,019	233	13,423	330,167	1,306,667
Hamilton.....	13,353	751	141,645	105,173	22,868	12,175	28,961	41,166	3,706	1,944	12,548	348,483	1,351,571
Hardin.....	11,635	764	133,728	96,654	24,429	13,523	33,949	47,472	3,431	7,711	22,364	352,633	1,462,635
Jasper.....	15,806	1,444	199,861	163,994	34,488	12,113	50,024	62,137	12,716	8,959	66,064	439,066	1,739,523
Marshall.....	13,617	818	147,923	118,884	24,511	12,766	39,990	52,765	6,782	2,450	43,252	323,827	1,320,304
Polk.....	11,019	1,308	96,152	68,084	13,618	12,289	23,573	35,862	5,603	2,942	20,698	329,791	1,316,904
Poweshiek.....	12,885	1,307	166,847	137,905	26,869	11,118	41,361	52,479	7,858	1,354	47,121	346,245	1,328,592
Story.....	12,769	959	116,690	89,818	18,304	12,070	25,588	37,658	1,823	500	12,935	364,049	1,472,882
Tama.....	15,566	686	188,078	132,482	34,482	14,112	56,612	70,724	6,282	1,609	38,327	430,081	1,709,015
Webster.....	15,282	861	107,954	78,035	19,255	12,570	25,198	37,768	1,755	-----	11,499	355,296	1,376,278
For District.....	157,401	11,810	1,665,365	1,260,973	279,683	147,559	419,193	566,752	59,413	29,473	332,040	4,291,521	17,072,666

TABLE NO. 5—Continued

Districts and Counties	Horses	Mules	Swine			Cattle			Sheep			Poultry	
	(All ages) Total No. January 1, 1924	(All ages) Total No. January 1, 1924	Total number on farms July 1, 1923	Total number on farms Jan. 1, 1924	Number of sows bred for spring pigs, 1924	Cows and heifers kept for milk Jan. 1, 1924	Other cattle not kept for milk Jan. 1, 1924	Total cattle (all ages) Jan. 1, 1924	(All ages) on farms Jan. 1, 1924	Shipped in for feeding during 1923	Total pounds of wool clipped during 1923	Total number all varieties on farms Jan. 1, 1924	Number of doz. eggs received during 1923 (estimated)
East Central—													
Benton.....	15,762	845	169,220	129,441	30,471	14,875	50,676	65,551	5,162	8,789	34,050	380,784	1,491,971
Cedar.....	12,625	1,173	213,580	159,203	34,142	12,064	38,157	50,221	12,785	8,789	59,351	336,800	1,330,483
Clinton.....	14,340	437	180,641	102,395	33,974	16,840	39,496	56,336	2,668	1,555	14,417	374,452	1,462,520
Iowa.....	11,782	1,276	170,090	133,911	28,701	10,397	42,727	53,124	6,310	3,533	39,526	351,160	1,401,690
Jackson.....	9,725	547	117,683	61,695	21,185	17,993	30,585	48,578	4,271	759	30,713	292,788	1,066,474
Johnson.....	12,843	1,396	185,190	142,210	27,278	10,812	35,819	46,631	7,451	50	56,722	392,096	1,589,241
Jones.....	10,776	622	146,645	93,429	26,319	18,259	36,754	55,013	4,387	927	30,011	343,643	1,441,407
Linn.....	15,191	1,002	150,329	117,909	23,230	20,014	32,960	52,974	5,873	850	41,185	451,417	1,717,763
Muscatine.....	8,431	747	97,996	79,614	15,101	8,854	19,787	28,641	1,787	100	13,290	203,899	819,564
Scott.....	9,716	620	126,176	78,469	23,412	15,474	22,359	37,833	1,229	130	9,420	302,080	1,234,110
For District.....	121,191	8,665	1,557,550	1,008,276	263,813	145,582	349,320	494,902	51,923	16,693	328,655	3,429,209	13,615,223
Southwest—													
Adair.....	11,705	1,390	142,817	116,483	22,880	10,053	41,633	51,686	10,570	449	61,366	301,261	1,194,723
Adams.....	9,350	1,183	110,750	83,711	16,071	6,440	30,382	36,822	8,889	1,149	52,411	245,771	962,097
Cass.....	12,042	1,601	135,900	115,633	23,504	9,674	37,643	47,317	8,901	755	49,629	303,036	1,209,241
Fremont.....	8,307	2,296	93,404	71,992	14,672	5,764	22,846	28,610	2,337	6,556	5,701	187,560	757,462
Mills.....	8,397	1,284	90,956	67,338	15,859	5,639	23,234	28,873	4,306	4,739	19,610	180,853	740,185
Montgomery.....	8,963	1,538	125,345	102,390	20,971	6,420	29,604	36,024	1,952	285	9,577	219,733	880,707
Page.....	11,789	2,226	150,498	120,225	24,836	8,743	37,487	46,230	4,840	2,665	27,373	298,685	1,212,146
Pottawattamie.....	15,710	2,731	250,175	186,574	42,282	14,695	71,126	85,821	6,740	2,650	24,532	447,091	1,780,404
Taylor.....	11,538	1,534	123,851	92,303	17,609	8,241	32,095	40,336	16,114	7,549	80,574	323,841	1,273,787
For District.....	100,801	15,792	1,223,786	956,649	198,714	75,609	326,050	401,719	64,739	26,797	330,773	2,507,881	10,010,752
South Central—													
Appanoose.....	8,059	1,387	56,642	44,870	6,198	9,540	23,080	32,620	19,655	120	124,670	275,194	1,072,564
Clarke.....	7,307	931	77,420	63,096	9,161	6,252	24,384	30,636	4,892	-----	32,408	210,584	889,753
Decatur.....	9,071	1,367	76,565	62,474	9,425	8,754	24,581	33,335	9,906	1,436	55,068	296,140	1,127,778
Lucas.....	7,642	1,123	61,815	48,885	8,061	7,170	23,467	30,637	13,575	3,077	80,889	226,976	904,689
Madison.....	11,203	1,068	136,249	109,436	18,784	9,340	36,034	45,374	15,677	4,781	76,560	298,539	1,192,020
Marion.....	10,870	1,320	120,236	83,532	17,305	8,689	28,700	37,389	17,232	28,872	92,044	344,824	1,366,633
Monroe.....	6,337	1,204	51,839	42,312	6,510	7,007	19,013	26,020	8,957	-----	54,763	188,654	745,984
Ringgold.....	9,861	1,827	89,964	71,192	12,035	9,172	32,060	41,241	11,338	749	66,776	324,402	1,294,345
Union.....	8,369	1,042	81,017	64,396	10,900	7,676	28,802	36,478	6,275	-----	31,778	235,645	928,294
Warren.....	10,836	1,005	115,593	88,594	16,462	10,400	29,858	40,258	10,572	316	46,883	284,629	1,134,338
Wayne.....	9,452	1,685	78,600	62,660	9,986	7,174	31,101	38,275	10,172	5,266	60,550	260,775	1,031,657
For District.....	90,007	14,049	945,940	741,447	124,827	91,174	301,080	392,263	128,251	44,617	722,389	2,946,362	11,688,055
Southeast—													
Davis.....	7,773	1,199	60,843	48,354	7,172	9,399	20,007	29,406	61,066	1,164	435,830	313,863	1,243,279
Des Moines.....	8,303	550	80,468	67,089	10,754	7,429	16,335	23,764	3,338	1,134	20,883	245,300	1,018,016
*Henry.....	8,954	866	91,389	67,243	12,845	7,165	21,461	28,626	17,836	3,454	97,546	317,608	1,272,679
Jefferson.....	8,593	713	80,667	66,803	11,047	7,410	18,024	25,434	9,508	-----	62,242	266,114	1,071,225
Keokuk.....	13,439	1,847	156,312	132,248	22,125	9,572	30,293	39,865	11,627	1,410	76,060	393,795	1,608,774
*Lee.....	8,879	881	58,591	47,501	8,334	9,528	17,992	27,430	17,143	73	112,682	305,893	1,239,068
Louisia.....	7,144	583	89,416	69,418	12,424	4,686	20,237	24,923	2,249	200	14,615	184,102	735,573
Mahaska.....	12,796	1,726	161,786	135,958	24,802	11,511	30,504	42,015	17,058	2,843	107,401	414,068	1,682,311
Van Buren.....	8,593	1,006	65,667	52,477	8,591	8,314	17,467	25,781	30,863	945	224,888	316,884	1,230,691
Wapello.....	7,298	887	75,549	62,405	10,278	8,786	14,964	23,750	13,560	198	80,398	228,236	914,076
Washington.....	12,210	1,483	173,916	146,153	24,555	7,547	32,616	40,163	5,959	1,250	43,738	360,555	1,424,844
For District.....	103,982	11,741	1,094,604	895,649	152,927	91,347	239,810	331,157	190,207	12,671	1,276,283	3,346,418	13,440,536
For State.....	1,139,250	90,665	12,399,243	9,162,937	2,105,849	1,241,033	3,097,070	4,338,103	665,250	216,406	3,929,301	30,646,291	121,467,983

*Partly estimated.

TABLE NO. 6

Table showing number of swine lost by cholera in Iowa in 1923; also number lost by other diseases in 1923; by counties.

Districts and Counties	Cholera	Other Diseases	Districts and Counties	Cholera	Other Diseases
Northwest—			Jasper	5,713	10,872
Buena Vista	1,914	10,991	Marshall	3,554	9,125
Cherokee	4,955	19,843	Polk	5,715	5,751
Clay	3,649	9,305	Poweshiek	4,331	8,157
Dickinson	1,962	4,271	Story	3,300	6,816
Emmet	1,386	5,103	Tama	3,371	13,115
Lyon	3,445	12,584	Webster	3,303	7,064
O'Brien	5,273	10,018			
Osceola	3,473	5,640	For District	50,358	91,930
Palo Alto	7,218	8,724	East Central—		
Plymouth	10,155	30,772	Benton	2,990	9,264
Pocahontas	2,226	8,069	Cedar	5,343	14,155
Sioux	8,563	16,368	Clinton	741	5,975
			Iowa	6,841	12,385
For District	54,219	141,688	Jackson	3,848	1,754
North Central—			Johnson	5,866	5,497
Butler	277	5,965	Jones	1,736	12,395
Cerro Gordo	1,530	5,826	Linn	3,613	3,882
Floyd	1,113	4,986	Muscatine	2,639	4,740
Franklin	1,886	7,389	Scott	2,042	7,487
Hancock	774	4,239			
Hamoldt	2,874	5,679	For District	32,264	77,334
Kossuth	3,842	12,061	Southwest—		
Mitchell	1,147	2,977	Adair	5,087	9,472
Winnebago	154	4,416	Adams	4,300	6,974
Worth	592	4,647	Cass	5,378	11,552
Wright	4,641	9,051	Fremont	7,931	5,150
			Mills	5,972	6,781
For District	18,840	63,236	Montgomery	9,013	8,290
Northwest—			Page	7,187	11,323
Allamakee	710	1,914	Pottawattamie	12,369	20,124
Black Hawk	1,867	6,672	Taylor	6,151	5,493
Bremer	1,926	3,849			
Buchanan	1,356	4,845	For District	63,388	85,169
Chickasaw	755	1,320	South Central—		
Clayton	968	5,761	Appanoose	2,077	1,657
Delaware	446	5,475	Clarke	570	2,087
Dubuque	1,477	9,716	Decatur	1,436	2,083
Fayette	196	3,426	Lucas	1,078	1,509
Howard	1,929	2,039	Madison	7,295	10,458
Winneshiek	1,089	5,374	Marion	4,539	5,996
			Monroe	277	1,786
For District	12,649	43,891	Ringgold	787	2,218
West Central—			Union	2,327	4,454
Audubon	4,965	6,001	Warren	4,034	3,130
Calhoun	3,398	6,878	Wayne	1,038	2,072
Carroll	4,235	11,240			
Crawford	5,990	17,012	For District	25,458	37,590
Greene	4,837	6,775	Southeast—		
Guthrie	5,106	7,062	Davis	675	1,096
Harrison	5,505	15,199	Des Moines	3,579	4,768
Ida	4,106	13,860	Henry	2,931	2,309
Monona	4,482	10,664	Jefferson	1,270	3,482
Sac	5,962	12,667	Keokuk	3,900	11,337
Shelby	5,285	13,273	Lee	1,616	1,965
Woodbury	9,312	24,434	Louisa	3,879	5,535
			Mahaska	2,913	11,128
For District	63,293	145,070	Van Buren	475	1,469
Central—			Wapello	1,869	5,306
Boone	3,087	4,227	Washington	5,624	13,354
Dallas	5,826	8,261			
Grundy	4,468	5,275	For District	27,831	61,629
Hamilton	3,758	6,490	For State	348,300	747,037
Hardin	4,032	6,777			

Losses by cholera in preceding years are shown in bulletin of June 1, 1923.

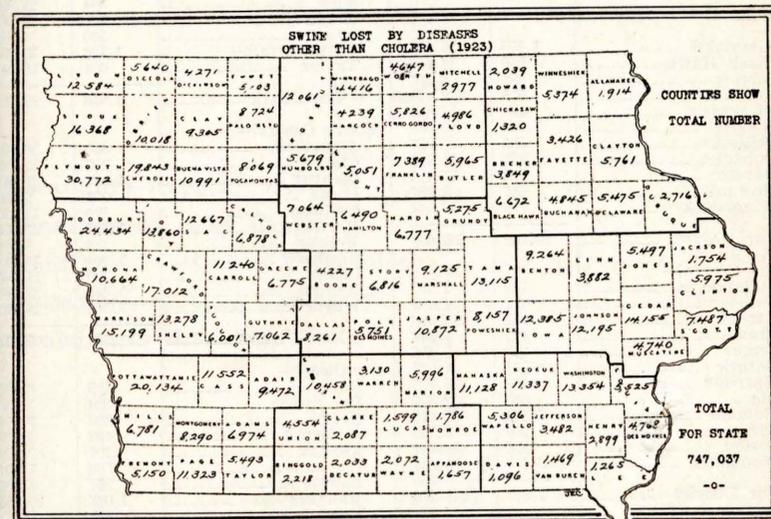
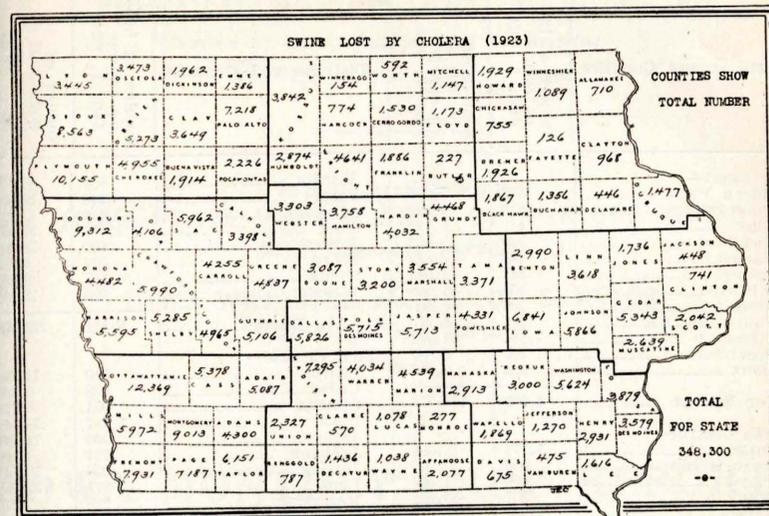


TABLE NO. 7—BEES AND HONEY, JANUARY 1, 1924

Districts and Counties	Number of hives or swarms Jan. 1, 1924	Number of pounds of honey produced, 1923	Districts and Counties	Number of hives or swarms Jan. 1, 1924	Number of pounds of honey produced, 1923
Northwest—			Hardin	554	15,850
Buena Vista	356	5,346	Jasper	796	19,502
Cherokee	316	1,622	Marshall	1,110	19,722
Clay	412	7,495	Polk	1,053	19,287
Dickinson	180	2,522	Poweshiek	690	15,306
Emmet	462	6,619	Story	304	8,755
Lyon	341	11,056	Tama	587	9,905
O'Brien	559	21,528	Webster	393	13,214
Osceola	226	5,006	For District	8,471	179,458
Palo Alto	277	8,276	East Central—		
Plymouth	1,284	51,932	Benton	910	14,298
Pocahontas	169	5,087	Cedar	888	9,368
Sioux	353	9,313	Clinton	951	6,874
For District	4,935	135,832	Iowa	1,487	34,140
North Central—			Jackson	960	14,344
Butler	1,174	18,384	Johnson	724	7,190
Cerro Gordo	696	20,266	Jones	616	16,141
Floyd	676	11,469	Linn	871	34,358
Franklin	597	13,295	Muscatine	228	1,712
Hancock	361	12,272	Scott	617	11,917
Humboldt	361	12,150	For District	8,202	150,342
Kossuth	620	12,741	Southwest—		
Mitchell	254	10,712	Adair	342	7,594
Winnebago	273	4,278	Adams	468	20,148
Worth	189	3,798	Cass	618	9,933
Wright	229	4,226	Fremont	359	6,879
For District	5,430	123,611	Mills	584	23,558
Northeast—			Montgomery	360	5,961
Allamakee	1,155	25,637	Page	500	5,922
Black Hawk	555	12,658	Pottawattamie	1,126	35,680
Bremer	383	6,167	Taylor	601	12,083
Buchanan	578	9,651	For District	4,958	127,758
Chickasaw	483	11,551	South Central—		
Clayton	1,908	60,036	Appanoose	834	10,032
Delaware	825	25,938	Clarke	709	10,137
Dubuque	1,635	21,150	Decatur	1,487	17,443
Fayette	853	31,411	Lucas	973	9,930
Howard	357	8,357	Madison	870	13,251
Winneshek	1,432	53,044	Marion	1,510	27,914
For District	10,169	265,600	Monroe	463	5,999
West Central—			Ringgold	1,204	10,914
Audubon	189	2,017	Union	729	11,950
Calhoun	179	4,989	Warren	1,646	23,785
Carroll	351	12,070	Wayne	1,136	23,761
Crawford	422	7,939	For District	11,561	165,116
Greene	373	8,556	Southeast—		
Guthrie	291	4,932	Davis	475	6,746
Harrison	928	26,897	Des Moines	324	1,680
Ida	333	8,856	Henry	702	7,296
Monona	1,041	52,673	Jefferson	493	4,458
Sac	298	3,706	Keokuk	707	7,422
Shelby	810	13,407	Lee	530	7,394
Woodbury	2,378	92,234	Louisa	257	4,400
For District	7,573	238,276	Mahaska	1,023	20,163
Central—			Van Buren	801	7,282
Boone	1,117	24,269	Wapello	937	13,171
Dallas	1,155	20,038	Washington	467	9,743
Grundy	180	4,526	For District	6,716	89,755
Hamilton	532	9,134	For State	68,015	1,475,748

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charles F. Sarle, Agricultural Statistician
Leslie M. Carl, Live Stock Statistician

In Co-operation With
IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
R. W. Cassady, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE
Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

JUNE 1, 1924

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Des Moines, Iowa

IOWA CROP REPORT, JUNE 1, 1924

Corn: Corn condition June 1, 77 per cent, is the lowest since 1903 and 16 per cent below the 10-year average and is 9 per cent below last year. Cold, dry weather was favorable for planting as shown by a report of 51 per cent of the planting done by May 15, or 5 per cent more than the 5-year average, and 96 per cent planted by June 1. The low temperature delayed germination and growth but has lately been favorable for the establishment of a strong root-system. In general the fields have been well cultivated previous to the heavy rains the week ending June 7.

Oats: The condition of oats June 1, was 85 per cent as compared with 90 per cent of normal last year and a 10-year average of 93 per cent. Only the years 1892 and 1894 have a lower condition than this year. The acreage of oats in 1924 is estimated to be the same as reported by the Iowa Assessors' Farm Census in 1923, or 5,774,000 acres. This acreage with the above condition indicates a production of 194,000,000 bushels. The acreage of oats in the United States is estimated to be 41,625,000 acres compared with 40,833,000 acres last year. The production of oats in the United States for 1924 is forecast as 1,231,728,000 bushels compared with 1,299,823,000 produced last year.

Winter Wheat: The condition of winter wheat June 1, was estimated to be 82 per cent of normal, or only 3 per cent below last year. The forecast production for Iowa is 7,631,000 bushels compared with 12,974,000 produced last year. The forecast production for the United States this year is 509,319,000 bushels compared with 572,340,000 bushels last year. The total production of all wheat for the United States is forecast for 1924 at 693,150,000 bushels compared with 785,741,000 bushels produced last year. The condition of winter wheat in the United States is 74 per cent of normal compared with 76.3 per cent last year and with 81.6 per cent for the 10-year average.

Barley: The condition of barley June 1, was 85 per cent of normal or 9 per cent below the 10-year average and 5 per cent below last year. The above condition applied to the reported seeding of 158,000 acres forecasts a production of 4,070,000 bushels compared with 4,487,000 bushels last year. The condition of barley in the United States is estimated to be 80 per cent of normal. This condition forecasts a production of 159,893,000 bushels as compared with 198,185,000 bushels in 1923.

Rye: The condition of rye in Iowa is estimated to be 89 per cent of normal, which is the same as last year and 4 per cent below the 10-year average and forecasts a production of 727,000 bushels compared with 904,000 bushels last year. The forecast production of rye in the United States is 62,461,000 bushels compared with 63,023,000 bushels last year.

Hay: Tame hay condition of 76 per cent of normal is the lowest since 1907 and is 14 per cent lower than the 10-year average. Alfalfa has withstood the dry spring season better than other tame hay and is reported to be 90 per cent of normal. The acreage of alfalfa continues to increase, with 276,000 acres reported for 1924.

Other Crops, Fruits and Vegetables: The Iowa apple crop on June 1, was 75 per cent of normal. The 10-year average condition is 63 per cent of normal. Reports on peaches indicate a "no crop" condition. The condition of other crops is shown as follows: Pears, 60 per cent; blackberries and raspberries, 82 per cent; watermelons and cantaloupes, 75 per cent; home gardens, 82 per cent. The above figures, on fruits and vegetables, and those in the tables on pages 5 and 6 are compiled in co-operation with the Iowa State Horticultural Society, R. S. Herrick, Secretary.

Farm Labor Supply and Demand: Supply is larger than the demand in Iowa, or 104 per cent. This is unusual at this season of the year, but is due to the fact that farmers have had scarcely a day of interruption in field work from rain this spring and were enabled to do most of their own work. The supply for the United States is slightly lower than the demand, or 94.6 per cent.

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS JUNE 1, 1924

Districts and Counties	Corn			Oats	Winter wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay, tame (all)	Timothy	Clover for hay	Clover and timothy mixed	Alfalfa	Hay, wild	Pasture
	Condition	Planting Done												
		May 15	June 1											
Northwest—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Buena Vista	81	59	98	85	97	97	84	81	79	84	93	92	81	81
Cherokee	71	45	98	81	97	98	78	82	77	73	90	91	81	80
Clay	79	58	97	89	95	98	88	72	78	81	86	76	70	70
Dickinson	85	56	96	90	89	95	93	84	87	87	87	91	84	84
Emmet	85	55	98	93	90	98	79	82	80	88	93	85	75	75
Lyon	76	35	99	87	69	91	78	74	72	81	78	87	88	72
O'Brien	84	49	93	90	95	98	91	80	90	88	97	85	86	86
Osceola	75	62	98	85	79	91	83	85	88	92	97	88	87	87
Palo Alto	75	58	93	88	79	89	75	78	78	81	91	89	74	74
Plymouth	84	31	94	87	86	94	89	86	88	92	95	91	93	94
Pocahontas	80	82	96	92	89	92	84	82	82	81	95	85	78	78
Sioux	73	54	97	89	90	90	96	87	88	88	85	91	84	85
For District	78	54	95	88	85	91	92	80	81	83	84	92	96	80
North Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Butler	68	53	95	92	94	93	84	84	87	86	100	76	83	83
Cerro Gordo	87	42	95	99	94	95	95	85	82	86	98	95	83	78
Floyd	69	48	97	93	99	95	85	82	86	88	95	83	78	78
Franklin	87	52	96	99	98	98	100	100	100	88	100	100	98	98
Hancock	68	61	98	94	87	97	93	90	92	91	90	78	90	90
Humboldt	77	44	98	96	94	78	87	86	87	87	85	85	97	97
Kossuth	80	52	96	94	89	96	93	85	85	88	88	96	91	88
Mitchell	69	31	97	78	69	83	83	88	81	88	110	75	71	71
Winnebago	85	17	96	97	94	98	75	75	90	77	90	76	75	75
Worth	68	38	96	89	99	92	84	82	87	86	81	85	79	82
Wright	73	56	93	94	97	95	98	88	88	88	88	98	88	87
For District	74	48	96	93	89	94	92	86	86	88	88	92	84	85
Northeast—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Allamakee	75	29	97	86	90	81	90	85	83	86	84	92	83	83
Black Hawk	75	36	94	90	97	96	96	89	82	93	91	95	95	85
Bremer	80	52	92	91	86	93	95	86	84	93	87	89	78	80
Buchanan	74	45	96	88	99	84	86	81	85	91	85	90	90	78
Chickasaw	76	58	94	88	74	71	98	75	78	85	76	78	76	76
Clayton	76	46	92	90	79	88	73	83	83	84	84	95	78	78
Delaware	79	45	93	85	87	83	85	72	71	83	78	89	78	75
Dubuque	84	44	98	79	89	81	88	79	85	84	84	97	82	82
Fayette	76	47	92	97	94	88	83	84	88	84	80	85	88	88
Howard	88	32	92	91	81	88	78	82	85	84	95	91	80	80
Winneshek	68	44	93	85	84	83	92	89	79	90	81	80	75	84
For District	77	44	93	88	87	85	89	80	81	87	83	91	82	80
West Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Audubon	81	44	97	70	77	83	88	71	74	81	78	89	92	79
Calhoun	76	61	95	87	87	87	87	78	72	83	83	79	82	83
Carroll	76	59	98	86	91	74	82	81	78	78	96	89	74	84
Crawford	72	54	98	73	90	82	96	84	85	86	86	93	90	82
Greene	80	54	96	88	84	92	90	83	88	86	88	95	95	87
Guthrie	76	47	97	74	88	80	93	70	72	77	76	91	78	68
Harrison	70	45	96	79	88	81	88	75	84	83	89	90	75	75
Ida	84	52	99	82	94	87	96	88	80	86	85	92	90	83
Monona	80	46	95	83	79	87	88	93	95	96	96	95	91	91
Sac	82	56	97	84	86	83	86	86	82	85	84	92	88	86
Shelby	81	56	99	70	82	77	83	68	61	78	76	82	93	69
Woodbury	76	49	96	84	92	88	86	82	70	75	90	88	81	81
For District	78	52	97	79	86	83	90	80	78	83	82	90	90	78

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS JUNE 1, 1924—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn														Pasture
	Condition	Planting Done		Oats	Winter wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay, tame (all)	Timothy	Clover for hay	Clover and timothy mixed	Alfalfa	Hay, wild	Per Cent	
		May 15	June 1												
Central—															
Boone	84	58	99	84	88	75	80	79	78	86	82	91	89	80	
Dallas	72	71	98	82	86	74	88	66	65	71	86	91	50	73	
Grundy	82	40	99	93	92	99	103	89	90	91	87	109	---	85	
Hamilton	81	67	99	92	97	99	98	78	78	80	80	93	96	86	
Hardin	85	57	98	93	99	99	91	91	88	85	91	96	98	92	
Jasper	76	41	95	80	87	87	90	76	70	73	74	85	69	74	
Marshall	71	53	94	85	95	94	96	85	83	84	84	93	80	87	
Polk	68	57	98	78	83	73	71	69	70	69	89	89	80	69	
Poweshiek	82	32	95	87	82	77	84	84	86	87	86	---	---	86	
Story	80	52	96	86	91	99	99	80	70	83	79	91	90	81	
Tama	74	54	98	76	86	84	98	78	78	85	76	100	---	78	
Webster	80	58	98	92	86	93	83	79	84	88	84	89	56	87	
For District	76	54	97	85	89	87	89	78	77	81	81	91	81	80	
East Central—															
Benton	75	59	96	83	85	85	98	73	69	71	73	98	92	72	
Cedar	80	53	97	87	89	82	89	71	73	73	69	95	---	72	
Clinton	76	34	96	74	79	84	90	66	59	63	65	91	---	64	
Iowa	73	42	96	81	90	84	93	69	73	85	74	---	---	76	
Jackson	76	42	95	82	83	80	88	83	78	88	75	82	100	77	
Johnson	80	42	95	83	84	87	90	76	77	84	81	96	---	80	
Jones	76	70	99	88	90	89	93	68	69	71	69	100	---	72	
Linn	77	66	96	86	89	84	89	79	79	85	84	95	85	82	
Muscatine	83	30	99	81	88	85	83	79	85	88	66	92	90	78	
Scott	74	49	90	83	82	82	95	60	63	72	67	82	90	78	
For District	77	48	97	83	85	85	90	73	72	78	78	92	84	75	
Southwest—															
Adair	78	48	98	63	80	63	---	61	58	70	62	90	70	59	
Adams	80	69	95	72	83	---	88	66	72	78	85	90	72	69	
Cass	77	54	98	75	84	80	90	66	58	78	66	87	85	70	
Fremont	84	52	96	83	83	---	73	72	57	84	75	85	98	70	
Mills	79	52	95	82	81	---	78	78	73	81	82	82	76	82	
Montgomery	74	64	98	74	84	78	---	63	61	74	65	86	45	58	
Page	68	71	97	66	74	---	83	57	72	62	74	82	80	57	
Pottawattamie	84	42	98	81	90	84	---	85	83	80	84	90	85	82	
Taylor	74	52	97	68	78	---	88	56	56	63	57	82	70	63	
For District	78	56	97	74	82	76	89	67	65	75	71	87	75	68	
South Central—															
Appanoose	75	48	94	72	73	99	85	70	67	78	79	95	85	68	
Clarke	74	56	97	74	96	---	78	61	55	76	66	78	80	76	
Decatur	82	60	95	82	83	81	86	73	72	83	74	89	96	76	
Lucas	80	55	97	73	71	---	88	54	68	61	88	89	59	67	
Madison	67	55	91	71	77	77	88	56	63	67	68	91	74	59	
Marion	74	42	95	74	75	81	84	64	66	76	79	87	95	70	
Monroe	77	55	80	75	78	---	86	68	69	69	68	88	---	79	
Ringgold	64	56	95	66	71	79	96	75	59	69	51	85	78	58	
Union	77	59	98	80	81	78	88	58	74	74	74	66	86	73	
Warren	87	55	94	79	83	86	82	71	63	72	71	87	75	68	
Wayne	78	59	97	72	75	---	86	64	61	66	67	76	---	65	
For District	75	55	95	75	79	82	84	66	63	72	68	87	79	68	

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS JUNE 1, 1924—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn														Pasture
	Condition	Planting Done		Oats	Winter wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay, tame (all)	Timothy	Clover for hay	Clover and timothy mixed	Alfalfa	Hay, wild	Per Cent	
		May 15	June 1												
Southeast—															
Davis	79	61	96	68	79	---	96	67	68	77	61	94	85	70	
Des Moines	80	51	98	87	89	---	86	78	78	84	81	100	---	78	
Henry	75	62	96	74	72	---	84	82	61	74	77	95	---	68	
Jefferson	82	44	97	79	77	---	84	75	74	76	75	90	---	77	
Keokuk	73	30	97	79	83	---	84	50	72	72	60	60	---	74	
Lee	87	45	95	85	82	---	84	71	66	79	92	92	---	72	
Louisia	84	40	95	79	87	---	79	82	83	79	88	84	100	83	
Mahaska	77	55	98	71	75	---	82	67	70	68	70	65	---	69	
Van Buren	72	44	93	70	79	---	83	66	68	66	68	81	---	78	
Wapello	82	37	95	82	80	---	82	78	77	80	78	85	75	79	
Washington	67	34	93	78	79	---	84	75	77	87	82	92	---	81	
For District	78	45	95	77	81	81	83	73	72	77	76	87	87	76	
For State	77	51	96	85	82	85	89	76	75	80	78	90	87	77	

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JUNE 1, 1924

Districts	Summer apples	Fall apples	Winter apples	Pears	Plums	Cherries	Strawberries	Grapes	Red raspberries	Black raspberries	Blackberries	Gooseberries	Currants
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest	68	67	61	67	76	80	84	82	84	84	72	90	86
North Central	82	79	76	69	84	84	82	84	91	88	93	90	92
Northeast	64	67	76	63	60	85	80	75	79	83	82	87	88
West Central	81	79	73	70	80	76	82	76	74	82	74	82	84
Central	85	85	79	62	82	72	90	82	84	88	96	82	88
East Central	79	82	82	67	75	82	91	82	90	88	91	92	86
Southwest	78	83	72	72	78	82	85	85	66	88	84	66	82
South Central	73	75	70	53	66	80	84	86	81	82	80	76	72
Southeast	70	69	64	57	58	81	86	86	86	85	89	75	76
For State	76	76	72	60	73	80	88	82	83	85	82	82	84

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JUNE 1, 1924

Districts	*Peaches	Early potatoes	Late potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Early cabbage	Late cabbage	Onions	Sweet corn	Tomatoes	Watermelons	Cantaloupes	Cucumbers	Home gardens
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest	84	84	90	76	89	82	85	76	76	84	81	80	80
North Central	87	93	85	92	92	90	84	84	81	75	70	81	81
Northeast	85	90	88	90	86	89	82	78	80	70	74	79	79
West Central	86	86	89	86	78	92	78	82	94	82	79	83	83
Central	91	96	67	91	84	92	86	82	76	86	83	88	88
East Central	86	83	88	86	93	88	78	74	86	90	90	84	84
Southwest	86	83	68	84	95	84	80	75	55	75	72	83	83
South Central	82	84	82	83	92	90	83	84	80	80	76	81	81
Southeast	84	78	84	80	71	80	70	69	65	60	70	83	83
For State	86	86	83	86	87	88	82	78	78	78	78	82	82

*Peach crop "Failure."

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY, JUNE 1, 1924

Crop	Acreage 1924		Condition			
	Per Cent of 1923	Acres	June 1, 1924	May 1, 1924	June 1, 1923	June 1, 10-Yr. Av.
Winter wheat	93.4	36,898,000	74.0	84.8	76.3	81.6
Spring wheat	90.1	16,920,000	82.3		90.2	92.0
All wheat	92.3	53,818,000	76.0		79.9	84.7
Oats	101.9	41,625,000	83.0		85.6	88.8
Barley	95.5	7,552,000	79.5		89.0	90.2
Rye	84.1	4,337,000	87.4	88.2	81.1	88.2
Hay, all			83.0	86.4	84.4	88.7
Pastures			82.2	80.2	84.8	90.6
Apples, total crop			74.0		75.5	70.1
Peaches			72.7		66.7	63.3

Production Indicated by the Condition of Crops on June 1, 1924, and Comparisons With Harvested Production in Preceding Years, Follow

Crop	Total Production in Millions of Bushels			Yield Per Acre			Farm Price Per Bu. May 15	
	Forecast 1924 ^c	Harvested		Forecast 1924 ^c	Harvested		1924	1923 ^d
		1923	1918-1922 Av.		Bus.	1923			1918-1922 Av.
Winter wheat	509	572	625	13.8	14.5	14.6		
Spring wheat	184	213	254	10.9	11.4	11.8		
All wheat	693	786	881	12.9	13.5	13.7		
Oats	1,232	1,300	1,303	29.6	31.8	30.5	96.8	108.2
Barley	160	198	186	26.6	25.1	24.0	46.3	45.3
Rye	62.5	63.0	78.4	14.4	12.2	13.8	60.0	60.8
Peaches	52.5	45.7	44.1				60.1	69.2

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

DETAILS FOR LEADING CROPS IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING STATES FOLLOW:

State	Acreage 1924		Condition June 1		Production ^a			Farm Price Per Bu. May 15	
	Per Cent of 1923	Acres ^b	1924 Per Cent	10-Yr. Av. Per Cent	Forecast From June 1 Condition	Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^d Cents
						1923	5-Year Average 1918-22		
New York	90	915	72	89	23,717	32,747	34,964	56	58
Pennsylvania	87	1,018	78	90	29,142	35,930	41,180	56	56
Ohio	101	1,531	85	85	54,006	52,302	53,236	46	54
Indiana	102	1,774	89	87	59,207	48,692	59,088	44	46
Illinois	106	4,092	86	88	142,524	135,100	146,005	44	44
Michigan	99	1,513	79	87	44,225	48,896	48,407	49	46
Wisconsin	102	2,590	85	93	91,362	92,166	92,526	50	45
Minnesota	103	4,266	89	93	136,683	153,254	122,868	39	36
Iowa	100	5,774	85	93	194,000	203,004	209,956	41	38
Missouri	110	1,518	70	83	32,941	34,500	42,189	56	54
North Dakota	115	2,746	83	90	59,259	54,924	57,139	36	32
South Dakota	106	2,442	87	94	70,110	78,336	69,005	36	35
Nebraska	100	2,456	78	92	63,217	81,048	67,070	40	42
Kansas	115	1,539	69	82	34,512	34,922	45,334	51	53
Texas	98	1,441	86	77	46,844	47,040	40,052	57	58
Oklahoma	115	1,380	78	76	34,983	24,000	40,257	60	61
Montana	107	720	86	90	20,743	22,209	14,310	46	53
U. S. Total	101.9	41,625	83.0	88.8	1,231,728	1,299,823	1,302,516	46.3	45.3

SPRING WHEAT

Minnesota	88	1,438	87	93	16,889	19,281	36,672	100	107
North Dakota	90	7,436	84	90	67,460	58,660	91,212	92	98
South Dakota	85	2,325	85	95	21,739	25,982	35,911	92	96
Montana	98	2,737	88	89	36,128	39,940	24,136	95	100
Idaho	88	580	73	94	10,550	11,111	14,763	80	105
Washington	89	1,000	57	91	9,690	24,728	14,972	85	106
U. S. Total	90.1	16,920	82.3	92.0	183,831	213,401	256,336		

BARLEY

New York	128	243	73	89	5,144	5,092	4,011	76	90
Illinois	110	251	90	93	7,455	6,612	5,893	69	62
Wisconsin	100	465	85	92	12,964	13,252	15,973	70	61
Minnesota	100	962	88	93	22,434	24,050	24,343	58	48
North Dakota	112	1,524	84	90	25,603	23,818	22,396	51	44
South Dakota	96	854	86	94	17,627	20,025	24,211	51	46
Nebraska	105	356	74	92	7,113	9,492	5,586	49	54
Kansas	90	870	64	85	13,363	21,467	14,481	55	55
Colorado	120	265	90	93	6,559	6,409	3,977	55	78
California	46	504	57	84	10,057	33,069	30,771	65	78
U. S. Total	95.5	7,552	79.5	90.2	159,893	198,185	186,036	60.0	60.8

RYE

Michigan	78	364	90	88	5,438	6,538	9,149	56	72
Wisconsin	90	308	90	89	5,184	5,062	6,616	59	71
Minnesota	84	766	88	87	13,212	12,312	11,799	52	66
North Dakota	75	966	85	85	11,167	10,046	17,039	48	58
South Dakota	85	258	85	90	3,888	3,496	5,878	45	58
U. S. Total	84.1	4,337	87.4	88.2	62,461	63,023	78,410	60.1	69.2

^aIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted.^bIn thousands—i. e., 000 omitted.^cInterpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season.^dFarm prices for May 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for May 1 and June 1 for that year.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Condition June 1		Production ^c				Farm Price Per Bu. May 15	
	1924 Per Cent	10-Yr. Av. Per Cent	Forecast 1924 ^a		Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^b Cents
			From June 1 Condition	From May 1 Condition	1923	Five-Year Av. 1918-22		
New York	81	88	6,937	6,903	7,895	8,478	110	132
Pennsylvania	85	88	20,451	20,246	24,168	24,086	110	125
Maryland	89	87	7,558	7,429	10,426	9,655	105	125
Virginia	85	87	8,871	8,197	11,145	10,824	117	132
Ohio	77	84	33,724	32,782	42,588	39,655	106	123
Indiana	77	81	26,567	25,904	34,188	33,707	98	122
Illinois	64	80	33,368	33,950	60,534	51,377	100	116
Michigan	89	80	16,252	15,287	16,456	14,537	99	122
Iowa	82	84	7,631	8,108	13,708	11,645	91	104
Missouri	68	78	21,808	24,027	37,882	45,106	99	113
Nebraska	75	81	41,439	46,586	28,220	52,244	85	100
Kansas	68	76	113,210	134,092	83,678	131,185	92	102
Kentucky	63	84	3,773	3,743	7,688	8,320	112	130
Texas	84	75	16,289	17,235	16,370	20,112	103	110
Oklahoma	82	77	43,930	44,238	36,300	46,341	95	102
Montana	88	79	12,724	12,328	12,546	6,801	95	100
Colorado	90	84	26,359	27,142	12,720	14,832	84	100
Idaho	73	92	6,185	7,549	11,004	8,613	80	105
Washington	58	87	20,606	28,640	37,015	25,645	85	106
Oregon	65	93	13,722	19,755	21,725	16,586	90	114
California	54	82	3,692	4,253	16,157	11,619	110	119
U. S. Total	74.0	81.6	509,319	553,013	572,340	624,653		

^aInterpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season.

^bFarm prices for May 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for May 1 and June 1 for that year.

^cIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN IOWA

"Watchful working" characterizes the Iowa farmer at the present time. There is little inclination to plunge or speculate unless it be to put in all the corn possible. Iowa, however, usually produces a good crop of corn. Only once in thirty-four years has the yield been below twenty-five bushels per acre. Iowa corn yield is like a rubber ball, every year that it has gone down below the previous year it rebounds the next. Speaking of the law of chances "If the 1924 yield is lower than the 1923 yield it will be the first time in thirty-five years that the yield of corn has tended downward two years in succession."

The critical drought in Iowa was broken on the 7th of June by heavy general rains over the State. Bridges were washed out, and crops damaged. Considerable corn was replanted because of adverse weather conditions. The acreage of corn planted has been increased over last year, because (1) a shift from wheat to corn and oats (2) a shift from oats to corn (3) meadows and pastures plowed up for corn (4) favorable weather for farm labor (5) individual economic necessity to produce Iowa's cash crop—corn.

The general level of prices of farm products is slightly lower than last year, the general Iowa farm prices index stands at 108 May 15 as compared with 109 last year, and 109 on April 15, 1924. Livestock products, butter, milk, eggs and wool show the greatest reduction from 136 to 127.

Feeder cattle are so high in price that careful feeders hesitate to buy feeder cattle at this time. Light hogs are selling at about the same as a year ago, with heavy hogs slightly better. Hog prices should show a seasonal strengthening during the next few months. Corn is selling on the Iowa farm the middle of June for 69 cents per bushel which is 3 per cent below a year ago; oats at 41 cents which is 21 per cent above last year.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With
IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
M. G. Thornburg, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP SERVICE
Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

JULY 1, 1924

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IOWA CROP REPORT, JULY 1, 1924

The Iowa Corn Crop shows an indicated yield on July 1, of 32 bushels per acre as compared with a 40-bushel yield last year and 45 bushels in 1922. The acreage of corn to be harvested shows an increase of 1 per cent over last year. The condition on July 1 was reported as 72 per cent of normal, making the corn crop forecast 347,327,000 bushels for this year as compared with 436,432,000 bushels last year—a reduction of 20 per cent. The predicted corn crop for the United States, 2,515,385,000 bushels is a reduction of 17 per cent.

Oats on July 1 show a condition of 88 per cent, indicating a yield of 37 bushels per acre and a total production of 213,638,000 bushels as compared with 208,791,000 bushels last year. The United States oats crop is forecast as 1,356,338,000 bushels as compared with 1,300,000,000 bushels last year.

Winter Wheat on July 1 showed a condition of 85 per cent, indicating a yield of 19.6 bushels per acre and a total production of 7,762,000 bushels. Spring wheat showed a condition of 85 per cent, indicating a yield of 13.6 bushels per acre and a total production of 435,000 bushels, compared with 549,000 bushels last year. The United States wheat crop is estimated for this year as 740,012,000 bushels; last year 786,000,000 bushels or a decrease of about 4 per cent.

Wheat remaining on farms, in Iowa on July 1 is reported as 5 per cent of last year's crop of 13,523,000 bushels or 678,000 bushels. Wheat on farms in the United States is reported as 30,696,000 bushels, compared with 35,894,000 bushels July 1 last year.

Barley condition, July 1, is reported as 89 per cent, indicating a yield of 27.8 bushels per acre and a total production of 4,392,000 bushels. Rye condition 91 per cent, indicating a yield of 17.3 bushels per acre and a total production of 744,000 bushels. Tame hay condition 83 per cent, indicating a yield of 1.44 tons per acre. Potato condition 94 per cent, indicating a yield of 82.7 bushels per acre. The first cutting of alfalfa made a yield of 1.52 tons per acre.

The condition of the following crops on July 1, is reported as follows: Alfalfa, 94; clover hay, 85; timothy hay, 78; clover and timothy mixed, 83; wild hay, 85; soy beans, 90; flax seed, 94; pastures, 91; grain sorghum, 87; sorghum cane for sirup, 83; home gardens, 91 per cent.

The condition of fruits and vegetables on July 1 is as follows: Apples, 66; pears, 47; plums, 71; cherries, 86; strawberries, 95; grapes, 77; red raspberries, 88; black raspberries, 89; black berries, 89; gooseberries, 87; currants, 84; peaches, no crop; early cabbage, 89; late cabbage, 91; onions, 89; sweet corn, 78; tomatoes, 82; watermelons, 68; cantaloupes, 73; cucumbers, 76; sweet potatoes, 83 per cent. The above figures, and those in the tables on page 8, were compiled in co-operation with the Iowa State Horticultural Society, R. S. Herrick, Secretary.

Farm Labor—Average farm labor wages in Iowa, by the month with board was reported as \$45.80; by the month without board, \$57.15; by the day with board, \$2.40; by the day without board, \$3.05. The supply is reported as 6 per cent above the demand.

IOWA CROPS, 1923 AND 1924 COMPARED

Crop	Assessors' Report, 1923			Acreage 1924		Preliminary Estimates, July 1, 1924			
	Acres	Average Yield Per Acre		Per Cent of 1923	Acres (estimated)	Per Cent Condition 1924	10-Year Average	Indicated Yield Per Acre	Indicated Total Production
		1923	10 Years 1914-23							Total Production
Corn	10,776,000	40.5 bu.	39.6 bu.	101	10,888,000	72	90	31.9 bu.	347,327,000
Oats	5,774,000	36.2 bu.	36.9 bu.	100	5,774,000	88	88	37.0 bu.	213,638,000
Winter wheat	688,000	18.9 bu.	19.6 bu.	58	396,000	85	85	19.6 bu.	7,762,000
Spring wheat	43,000	12.9 bu.	13.9 bu.	75	32,000	85	85	13.6 bu.	435,000
Barley	158,000	28.5 bu.	28.7 bu.	100	158,000	89	91	27.8 bu.	4,392,000
Rye	51,000	17.6 bu.	18.3 bu.	84	43,000	91	92	17.3 bu.	744,000
Alfalfa	230,000	3.00 tons	3.25 tons	120	276,000	94	92		
Clover hay	785,000			104	816,000	85			
Timothy hay	738,000			90	664,000	78			
Mixed clover and timothy hay	1,278,000			95	1,214,000	83			
Wild hay	401,000	1.18 tons	1.25 tons	95	381,000	87	88	1.15 tons	438,000
Potatoes (estimated)	14,000	84.0 bu.	79.3 bu.	100	81,000	94	92	82.7 bu.	6,680,000
Soy beans	6,000	9.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	140	20,000	90	90		
Flax seed	10,265,000			120	7,000	94	94		
Pasture	3,180,000	1.51 tons	1.49 tons	99.5	10,214,000	91	88	1.44 tons	
All tame hay									
					4,788,000				

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, JULY 1, 1924
Per Cent Corn Acreage Abandoned and Replanted

Districts and Counties	Corn			Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay (all tame)	Timothy	Clover	Mixed timothy and clover	Alfalfa	Hay (wild)	Flax seed	Soy beans	Pasture
	Abandoned	Replanted	Condition														
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent														
Northwest—																	
Buena Vista	0	5	79	87	90	94	91	98	89	86	93	90	95	84		95	96
Cherokee	1	14	73	84			91		88	89	89	89	92	89		89	89
Clay	2	9	79	86		94	86	92	75	74	78	76	89	78		82	85
Dickinson	2	10	77	80	91	84	92	87	78	77	83	80	90	76	94	86	96
Emmet		8	67	94		94	95	88	83	82	89	86	96	76		87	84
Lyon		6	78	88	79	91	90	82	81	79	84	83	89	84	82	88	89
O'Brien	2	3	78	92		89	94	95	89	82	89	86	96	84	82	88	89
Oseola	2	5	75	93			91	90	82	82	89	86	96	84	82	88	89
Palo Alto		8	78	92			93	92	82	64	74	72	96	85		96	99
Plymouth	1	9	83	93			91	89	78	74	78	78	98	79	78	85	83
Pocahontas	1	10	81	93	97	99	91	105	92	89	95	94	101	93	80	91	87
Sioux	1	7	76	93	97	99	96	99	81	78	81	89	92	87		98	100
For District	1	7	74	90	89	81	92	95	89	86	90	86	94	92		88	90
North Central—	1	8	77	90	91	88	92	91	84	80	86	84	93	83	88	90	93
Butler																	
Cerro Gordo	3	11	66	87		79	91	98	83	78	85	83	100	82		95	93
Floyd	1	3	78	95	89		97	90	86	84	94	84	98	98		83	98
Franklin	5	15	74	95	99		96	98	88	83	89	88	98	98	95	83	98
Hancock	5	10	76	98			96	101	94	91	95	92	98	92	92	94	93
Humboldt	1	7	80	99	99		98	95	94	91	95	91	94	92	105	91	92
Kossuth	1	9	73	90			91	70	84	77	83	89	92	102		94	98
Mitchell		5	80	94	74		95	93	89	85	89	89	93	91	99	94	94
Winnebago	1	10	68	94	94	89	87	104	88	86	93	89	110	91	92	88	96
Worth	2	8	73	106	94	99	98	97	103	99	102	99	102	92	92	88	96
Wright	8	12	73	95			96	103	95	91	94	93	92	89	97	95	105
For District	6	11	74	89		91	92	100	89	84	88	87	99	93	105	91	94
For District	3	9	74	93	92	90	93	94	90	86	91	89	95	92	97	91	95
Northeast—																	
Allamakee	2	15	71	95	82	84	94	98	94	91	97	96	95	95		92	96
Black Hawk	2	13	71	94	94	91	94	92	87	80	88	85	88	82		97	96
Bremer	2	15	73	89	96	99	90	100	84	75	93	84	100	71		95	87
Buchanan	2	11	72	88			93	94	79	75	82	82		81	100	87	87
Chickasaw	7	14	69	96	94	97	95	101	82	79	96	89	102	88	100	105	97
Clayton	1	21	70	93	96	95	97	95	95	92	95	95	98			91	97
Delaware	1	12	75	97	81	99	96	91	77	80	82	87	97	81		93	88
Dubuque		26	77	96	87	91	93	92	86	84	98	88	97			95	96
Fayette	2	15	69	93	99	99	91	93	78	74	88	82	85	70		92	91
Howard	2	16	68	96		88	86	90	88	84	95	91	100	83	86	88	95
Winneshek	2	16	73	99	104	101	96	98	90	90	91	95	100	98	90	92	93
For District	2	16	72	94	93	98	93	94	85	82	90	88	95	82	89	94	93
West Central—																	
Audubon	4	13	77	85	89	87	89	90	90	91	91	90	98			82	98
Calhoun	4	7	75	87			90		87	78	88	85	95	92		100	95
Carroll	1	9	67	87	91	84	92		78	72	77	75	105	88		100	83
Crawford	3	8	78	84	92	84	91	97	86	84	89	87	94	90		97	94
Greene	2	11	78	89	89	87	92	95	88	84	89	88	96	92		97	98
Guthrie	8	8	71	81	87	81	85	90	88	81	88	87	97	82		93	91
Harrison	8	18	58	71	70	69			84		70		90	75		89	91
Ida	4	14	75	84	87	89	90	88	96	90	94	93	98	95		95	98
Monona	4	15	66	86	84	79	88	90	104	98	100	99	90	100	40	97	100
Sac	1	10	73	82	91	87	80	95	88	84	88	88	96	80	90	89	91
Shelby	4	8	76	90	90	81	87	93	89	81	86	87	96	80		97	96
Woodbury	8	11	67	84	76	77	82	80	92	76	91	89	97	90		90	97
For District	4	11	73	84	87	82	87	92	89	83	88	87	96	88	65	94	95
Central—																	
Boone	5	9	73	80	84	77	86	86	73	66	81	77	95	76		93	89
Dallas	3	8	74	82	89	91	96	93	86	79	84	88	94	88		89	91
Grundy	2	13	64	91	85	81	85	88	86	80	86	83	95			96	96
Hamilton	3	7	81	89	93	87	89	89	86	83	92	87	93	85		87	93
Hardin	2	11	76	86	74	74	87	98	92	90	94	95	95	70		93	97
Jasper	3	20	75	84	86	77	83	88	82	79	82	81	95	72		90	90
Marshall	3	19	64	87	91	79	88	85	87	83	87	85	90	60		90	87
Polk	4	11	76	81	91	79	70	90	76	78	84	80	90	60		90	90
Poweshiek	3	23	77	87	87	85	88	85	82	78	87	81	88	84		90	89
Story	2	12	73	90	89	82	75	70	78	71	79	79	93	78		85	85
Tama	2	11	75	81	86	87	87	100	86	74	89	86	100			98	87
Webster	4	15	74	94	93	99	93	95	86	84	90	90	92	78		90	95
For District	3	12	74	86	88	83	87	89	82	77	85	83	93	78		90	90

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, JULY 1, 1924—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn			Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	Hay (all tame)	Timothy	Clover	Mixed timothy and clover	Alfalfa	Hay (wild)	Flax seed	Soy beans	Pasture
	Acres abandoned	Replanted	Condition														
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent														
East Central—																	
Benton	6	17	72	87	83	82	84	88	79	75	81	81	91	90		88	86
Cedar	4	11	67	89	87	92	85	90	80	76	81	81	87	80		84	84
Clinton	6	15	70	87	90	87	87	93	77	74	79	80	90	90		80	95
Iowa	9	19	64	79	85	78	78	96	73	73	81	80	90	82		86	81
Jackson	4	30	72	95	90	84	97	97	86	81	90	88	94	95		95	95
Johnson	5	22	76	91	92	89	90	94	88	82	89	88	95	100		92	89
Jones	4	18	71	96	97	91	91	97	86	85	91	87	100	80		93	90
Linn	4	8	72	88	77	83	89	91	83	81	83	83	95	81		92	87
Muscatine	4	8	64	80	85	89	90	87	70	64	83	75	99	82		95	85
Scott	3	10	75	92	88	84	86	95	86	81	90	83	95	82		87	91
For District	5	15	70	88	87	86	87	92	81	76	84	82	94	86		89	88
Southwest—																	
Adair	8	16	67	78	81		78	90	78	64	85	75	90	89		86	82
Adams	10	25	71	87	88	89	88	83	75	69	83	79	96	78		93	93
Cass	8	7	66	81	82	74	84	88	83	74	86	81	90	81		97	89
Fremont	13	21	67	85	81			87	86	73	85	85	98	65		90	78
Mills	9	16	75	87	84	87	90		87	80	90	84	92	86		94	94
Montgomery	6	13	70	85	84	79	86	93	80	76	81	79	96	88		90	88
Page	7	21	69	81	85				80	64	78	74	95	78		80	71
Pottawattamie	7	15	71	86	88	91	86	92	86	82	91	86	96	82		92	95
Taylor	4	35	71	84	91			95	80	80	81	84	95			90	89
For District	8	18	69	84	85	88	83	90	82	72	85	80	94	83		90	87

South Central—																	
Appanoose	8	13	68	81	73			95	76	73	86	77	88	92		85	92
Clarke	1	16	62	71	82	79	85	80	66	66	80	74	92			82	89
Decatur	9	18	63	79	85			80	74	70	82	76	94			91	87
Lucas	5	24	66	87	72	89		92	68	64	71	67	89	50		88	74
Madison	7	28	67	89	83	87	89	84	84	64	77	86	84	84		86	93
Marion	5	13	67	82	81	74	87	84	80	76	82	80	89	90		83	88
Monroe	8	34	59	91	90	79	80	83	86	85	87	84	95	80		90	87
Ringgold	7	18	66	69	83	79	70	80	81	77	78	89		82		81	94
Union	7	28	66	84	84	87	83	86	81	74	85	77	90	83		88	84
Warren	8	25	70	84	84	79	80	86	70	70	74	74	94			87	89
Wayne	3	26	66	84	80			76	74	70	81	80	85			91	81
For District	6	23	66	82	82	80	83	84	76	73	81	79	92	83		87	87
Southeast—																	
Davis	20	27	48	80	87	79		85	76	69	65	63	75	100		77	86
Des Moines	4	13	74	95	88	79	95	95	90	90	90	90	100			95	98
Henry	3	11	68	84	84	89	87	93	81	78	82	79	95			84	88
Jefferson	4	22	78	86	86	79	83	82	84	80	82	84	98			89	91
Keokuk	6	23	65	76	70	57		55	63	62	61	61	60			75	85
Lee	4	21	76	92	89			94	76	76	76	79	92	90		89	93
Lee	2	10	72	85	87			90	80	87	91	87	97	100		84	90
Louisa	2	11	72	85	87			95	69	63	68	73	60			90	80
Mahaska	5	18	64	79	76	87		86	79	80	70	79	95	90		88	91
Van Buren	6	27	67	86	82			100	78	66	80	79	92			94	92
Wapello	11	18	58	84	85			94	83	79	85	85	88			86	92
Washington	2	16	70	83	81												
For District	6	18	68	85	84	70	89	89	78	76	78	79	91	95		85	90
For State	4	13	72	88	85	85	89	91	83	78	85	83	94	85	94	90	91

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, JULY 1, 1924

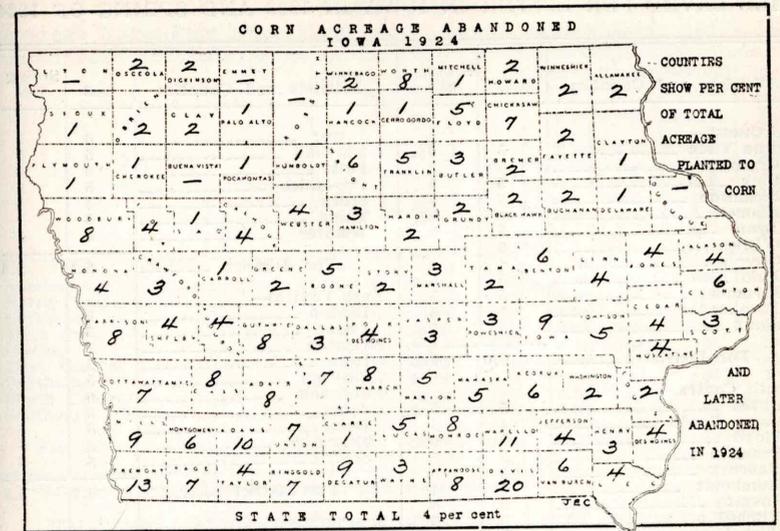
Districts	Summer apples	Fall apples	Winter apples	Pears	Plums	Cherries*	Strawberries*	Grapes	Red Raspberries	Black Raspberries	Blackberries	Gooseberries	Currants
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest	86	63	57	58	71	76	93	85	84	79	76	82	87
North Central	54	54	58	75	63	78	96	84	83	88	85	83	83
Northeast	68	72	71	65	69	82	95	85	92	91	94	92	89
West Central	67	67	65	55	79	82	93	74	81	82	78	83	86
Central	73	76	71	56	74	80	100	78	86	99	87	82	87
East Central	69	71	70	42	79	94	93	68	92	93	98	93	85
Southwest	75	73	65	59	76	89	73	73	84	89	89	83	83
South Central	67	68	62	44	75	94	97	80	88	90	90	87	82
Southeast	68	63	53	36	46	91	99	81	94	90	90	95	84
For State	68	68	64	47	71	86	95	77	88	89	89	87	84

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, JULY 1, 1924

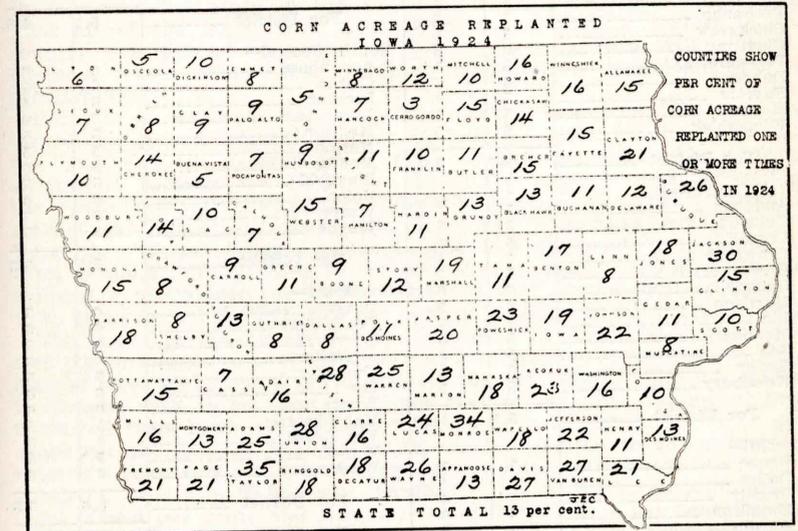
Districts	Peaches*	Early Potatoes	Late Potatoes	Early cabbage	Late cabbage	Onions	Sweet corn	Tomatoes	Watermelons	Cantaloupes	Cucumbers	Sweet potatoes	Home gardens
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest	94	95	84	87	86	76	80	69	68	79	85	91	91
North Central	93	94	90	89	90	75	80	64	68	74	83	92	92
Northeast	101	98	96	93	90	75	85	66	78	85	95	95	95
West Central	92	92	83	96	85	76	78	64	60	71	73	90	90
Central	94	93	91	90	91	83	82	77	80	81	87	93	93
East Central	96	94	93	95	89	73	87	71	65	73	74	91	91
Southwest	97	99	90	83	93	81	86	74	89	75	92	90	90
South Central	91	90	88	86	89	77	83	66	65	73	90	87	87
Southeast	90	93	92	96	89	72	82	60	72	80	81	82	82
For State	94	94	89	91	89	78	82	68	73	76	83	91	91

*Peach crop "Failure."

*Condition at time of harvest. An average, based on 49 reports, shows that 35 quarts of cherries were received per tree, and that there is an average of 73 trees per acre, making a total of 2,555 quarts per acre. An average, based on 65 reports, shows that the average yield of strawberries was 5,440 quarts per acre.



Of the 4 per cent corn acreage abandoned, most will be planted to catch crops such as soy beans, sudan, grain sorghums, millet, etc. Very little will lie idle.



Rarely, if ever, has so much replanting of corn been necessary in Iowa as is shown by the chart above.

PIGS SAVED PER LITTER IN IOWA IN 1923 AND SPRING OF 1924

Districts and Counties	1923	Spring 1924	Districts and Counties	1923	Spring 1924
Northwest—			Jasper -----	6	5
Buena Vista -----	5	6	Marshall -----	5	5
Cherokee -----	5	5	Polk -----	6	6
Clay -----	5	5	Poweshiek -----	5	5
Dickinson -----	5	5	Story -----	5	5
Emmet -----	6	5	Tama -----	5	5
Lyon -----	5	5	Webster -----	5	5
O'Brien -----	5	5	For District -----	5.1	5.0
Oseola -----	4	4	East Central—		
Palo Alto -----	5	5	Benton -----	5	5
Plymouth -----	5	5	Cedar -----	5	6
Pocahontas -----	5	5	Clinton -----	5	5
Sioux -----	5	5	Iowa -----	5	6
For District -----	5.0	5.1	Jackson -----	5	5
North Central—			Johnson -----	6	6
Butler -----	5	5	Jones -----	5	5
Cerro Gordo -----	4	5	Linn -----	5	5
Floyd -----	5	6	Muscatine -----	5	6
Franklin -----	5	5	Scott -----	5	5
Hancock -----	5	5	For District -----	5.3	5.3
Humboldt -----	4	4	Southwest—		
Kossuth -----	5	6	Adair -----	6	5
Mitchell -----	5	5	Adams -----	5	5
Winnebago -----	5	5	Cass -----	6	5
Worth -----	6	5	Fremont -----	5	4
Wright -----	5	5	Mills -----	5	5
For District -----	5.0	5.1	Montgomery -----	5	5
Northeast—			Page -----	5	5
Allamakee -----	7	7	Pottawattamie -----	5	4
Black Hawk -----	6	5	Taylor -----	6	5
Bremer -----	5	6	For District -----	5.2	4.8
Buchanan -----	6	6	South Central—		
Chickasaw -----	5	5	Appanoose -----	6	6
Clayton -----	6	5	Clarke -----	6	5
Delaware -----	5	5	Deatur -----	6	4
Dubuque -----	6	6	Lucas -----	6	6
Fayette -----	5	4	Madison -----	5	5
Howard -----	5	5	Marion -----	5	5
Winneshie -----	6	5	Monroe -----	5	6
For District -----	5.7	5.3	Ringgold -----	5	5
West Central—			Union -----	6	6
Audubon -----	5	5	Warren -----	6	5
Calhoun -----	5	5	Wayne -----	5	5
Carroll -----	5	5	For District -----	5.5	5.3
Crawford -----	4	4	Southeast—		
Greene -----	5	5	Davis -----	6	5
Guthrie -----	6	6	Des Moines -----	6	6
Harrison -----	6	5	Henry -----	5	5
Ida -----	5	5	Jefferson -----	6	6
Monona -----	5	5	Keokuk -----	5	5
Sac -----	5	4	Lee -----	6	6
Shelby -----	5	5	Louisa -----	6	6
Woodbury -----	5	5	Mahaska -----	5	5
For District -----	5.1	5.0	Van Buren -----	6	6
Central—			Wapello -----	5	5
Boone -----	5	5	Washington -----	6	6
Dallas -----	4	4	For District -----	5.6	5.5
Grundy -----	5	4	For State -----	5.3	5.2
Hamilton -----	5	5			
Hardin -----	5	5			

FARM LABOR

Average Wages Paid Hired Farm Labor; Supply and Demand; July 1, 1924

Districts	By the Month		By the Day*		Supply Percent of normal	Demand Percent of normal	Supply expressed in percent of demand
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board			
Northwest -----	\$51.00	\$64.00	\$2.45	\$3.15	102	93	110
North Central -----	47.00	61.00	2.45	3.20	100	95	105
Northeast -----	44.00	58.00	2.50	3.30	94	92	102
West Central -----	48.00	60.00	2.50	3.20	103	93	111
Central -----	46.00	57.00	2.50	3.20	100	93	108
East Central -----	48.00	62.00	2.45	3.10	98	95	103
Southwest -----	46.00	57.00	2.35	3.00	100	96	104
South Central -----	39.00	50.00	2.05	2.75	96	92	104
Southeast -----	41.00	52.00	2.30	2.95	96	94	102
For State -----	\$45.80	\$57.15	\$2.40	\$3.05	99	93	106

*Includes average daily earnings of piece workers.

THE INFLUENCE OF IOWA LIVESTOCK UPON STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS

Hog feeders of Iowa marketed thirteen and one-quarter millions of hogs during 1923. The marketing of 64 per cent of these or over eight million head through public stockyards indicates the actual influence which Iowa has upon the total receipts at the large public markets and strikingly emphasizes her ranking as the keystone state of the corn belt. In fact no other state in the Union holds such an enviable position. That all of the larger and most important marketing centers of the country are dependent upon her for the greater proportion of the business which keeps their yards in operation is significant of her preminship.

Receipts of 55,329,843 hogs at public stockyards during 1923 were the largest on record, exceeding those of 1922 by 11,262,354 head, or 25.6 per cent, and the average for 5 years by 27.7 per cent. The Chicago stockyards receipts for 1923 were 10,460,134 hogs, or 18.9 per cent of the receipts at all stockyards. Chicago's prestige as a basal livestock market is highly correlated with favorable productive conditions in Iowa, this market being dependent upon hog shipments originating in Iowa to the amount of over 50 per cent of the yearly receipts. Iowa hog shipments to Chicago represented 46.1 per cent of the total receipts in 1920, 46.4 per cent in 1921, 50.3 per cent in 1922 and 51.8 per cent in 1923.

The larger producing areas are so situated in reference to those factors which mainly control the choice of a market, such as distance, time, freight rates and general transportation service that the Chicago market is favored with 40 per cent to 45 per cent of the total volume of hogs marketed from Iowa. Other important markets in respect to their geographical position as well as transportation service to these markets receive a relatively small percentage of our total marketings, Sioux City receiving from 8 to 10 per cent; Omaha from 5 to 7 per cent; St. Joseph from 3 to 5 per cent; and East St. Louis from 3 to 4 per cent. Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Pittsburgh are classed here as "Other Markets" and about 2 per cent of the annual marketings can be counted upon for distribution to these centers. These last named markets make a special solicitation for Iowa hogs during the late winter and early spring, for a period of about five months between January 15th and May 15th. During this season, higher bids are common for certain grades of hogs and a few Iowa farmers have taken advantage of these higher prices and have avoided other congested centers.

Direct packing house shipments comprise about one-fourth of the total hog marketings. In 1920 and in 1921, 22 per cent of the yearly marketings were represented in the purchases made by packing establishments directly from the farmer. In 1922 this was 25 per cent and in 1923, 24 per cent. These direct purchases amounted to 3,102,000 head in 1923 and an average of 2,304,000 head for the past four years. Ten packing houses located within the borders of the state handle at least 85 per cent of this volume purchased directly, the balance going to establishments in adjacent states.

Of considerable interest and economic importance to the Iowa hog shipper is the growth and operation of concentration or reloading stations, which operate under special freight tariff privileges or transit arrangements for shipping to eastern points. The volume of marketing through these special stations should rightfully be included as direct-to-packer shipments, for being located at interior points where supplies are dependable, the manager, who may be a private buyer or a packer representative, is able to ship long distances to the regions where no large open market operates and by the special freight tariff provisions for feeding and watering enroute, it is claimed that a degree of stockyards charges and commissions have been eliminated. These special stations handle from 12 to 13 per cent of the yearly hog marketings. This volume added to what has been called heretofore "Direct to Packing Houses" indicates that over 35 per cent of the average yearly marketings of 2,304,000 head of hogs are direct-packer purchases.

Accompanying tables show the percentage distribution of Iowa hogs, cattle and sheep to the various markets and also indicates the degree of influence which Iowa marketings have to the total stockyards receipts.

Over one-half of Chicago hog receipts, 42 per cent of the cattle receipts and 17.5 per cent of the sheep and lambs originate in Iowa. In 1921 Iowa supplied nearly one-fourth of the Chicago sheep receipts.

The heavy hog market of Omaha depends upon Iowa for 16 to 24 per cent of the total receipts. In 1923 the average weight of hogs was 257 pounds or 16 pounds heavier than the Chicago average weight, and more than 16 per cent of the year's total receipts originated in Iowa. Cattle shipments from Iowa to Omaha amounted to 13.4 per cent in 1923 while our proportion of the sheep and lamb receipts was only 2.8 per cent.

Sioux City is the one Iowa public stockyard located near the cornering of four states and drawing from a large livestock territory in each of these. The actual number of hog receipts from states other than Iowa has been increasing rapidly, however, the shipments originating in Iowa have consistently held the lead. Our influence at Sioux City is in the proportion of 35 to 40 per cent of all hogs, 22 per cent of the cattle and 22 per cent of the sheep and lambs.

Kansas City is well known as the greatest market center for supplying stocker and feeder steers. This market ships about as many feeders into Iowa pastures and feed lots as into any other state, but our return shipments to this market are very small in comparison with our patronage with other markets. We ship less than 2 per cent of the total hogs, slightly over 2 per cent of the cattle and less than one per cent of the sheep receipts per year. These percentages are not comparable with data presented for other markets because of the very large volume of feeder stock in excess of the well fed stock received at Kansas City.

St. Joseph is growing rapidly into one of the leading hog markets and their receipts are supported by Iowa hogs by 16 per cent, cattle 5 to 10 per cent, and sheep 3 to 8 per cent.

East St. Louis draws a reasonable share of hogs from Iowa but very few cattle or sheep. About 4 per cent of all hogs marketed from Iowa go through the East St. Louis yards and over one-tenth of their yearly receipts originate in Iowa.

INFLUENCE OF IOWA MARKETINGS UPON STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS

	HOGS Per Cent From Iowa	CATTLE Per Cent From Iowa	SHEEP AND LAMBS Per Cent From Iowa
CHICAGO:			
1923	51.8	42.0	17.6
1922	50.3	38.2	18.8
1921	49.4	40.9	21.2
1920	46.1	35.4	20.3
*OMAHA:			
1923	16.4	13.4	2.8
1922	14.7	12.4	3.4
1921	18.5	15.4	5.5
1920	23.5	16.4	5.6
SIoux CITY:			
1923	35.8	22.0	21.7
1922	38.5	20.8	22.4
1921	40.4	25.8	18.1
1920	38.8	23.3	18.2
KANSAS CITY:			
1923	1.7	2.1	0.3
1922	0.4	1.5	0.4
1921	1.2	2.6	0.7
1920	4.5	8.0	1.4
ST. JOSEPH:			
1923	16.3	6.3	3.4
1922	16.4	5.9	4.5
1921	17.6	8.6	6.5
1920	22.1	11.6	8.4
EAST ST. LOUIS:			
1923	10.1	0.8	0.6
1922	7.9	0.8	0.4
1921	7.7	1.0	1.4
1920	8.3	2.6	3.2

NOTE:—The above tables indicate the proportion represented, by Iowa shipments to each stockyard, to the total receipts at the stockyards named.

*Both cattle and calves are included in the receipts at Omaha. The number of calves have been deducted from the shipments to other stockyards.

WHERE IOWA LIVESTOCK IS MARKETED

Of the total livestock marketed from Iowa the following represents the percentage of the total marketings going to each stockyard or packing house.

	HOGS			
	1923 Per Cent	1922 Per Cent	1921 Per Cent	1920 Per Cent
Chicago	42	43	45	40
Sioux City	8	7	8	10
Omaha	5	4	5	7
St. Joseph	3	4	3	5
East St. Louis	4	3	3	3
All other stock yards	2	1	1	2
Direct to packing houses	24	25	22	22
Through concentration points	12	13	13	13
SHEEP				
Chicago	75	73	71	63
Sioux City	6	7	5	7
Omaha	12	13	15	17
St. Joseph	5	5	6	7
All other yards	2	2	3	6
CATTLE				
Chicago	72	74	72	65
Sioux City	8	8	9	10
Omaha	12	13	13	16
Other stock yards	3	3	4	7
Direct to packing houses	5	2	2	2

GENERAL REVIEW OF UNITED STATES CROP CONDITIONS,
JULY 1, 1924

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on July 1 was about 6.0 per cent below their ten-year average condition on that date, as compared with a condition 7.3 per cent below average on June 1, indicating some improvement in crop prospects during the past month. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 3.3 per cent below average.

Combined condition of all crops by state (100=average) and change during June.

Maine	97.6	- 0.7	Ohio	92.1	- 5.2	Texas	101.0	+ 4.0
New Hampshire	93.2	- 5.1	Indiana	88.0	- 9.7	Oklahoma	102.2	+ 7.5
Vermont	94.5	- 1.4	Illinois	86.3	- 4.7	Arkansas	96.4	+13.3
Massachusetts	99.3	- 3.5	Michigan	98.5	- 0.3	Montana	105.0	+ 5.8
Rhode Island	103.7	- 5.4	Wisconsin	96.6	+ 1.3	Wyoming	95.0	- 1.5
Connecticut	97.5	- 6.6	Minnesota	97.1	+ 2.8	Colorado	96.3	- 6.6
New York	102.1	+ 4.1	Iowa	87.0	- 4.0	New Mexico	97.0	- 7.5
New Jersey	104.2	- 3.6	Missouri	84.9	- 2.3	Arizona	103.0	-----
Pennsylvania	97.2	- 1.8	North Dakota	102.8	+ 9.2	Utah	85.2	- 3.7
Delaware	95.5	-15.5	South Dakota	93.4	+ 3.9	Nevada	73.1	- 6.8
Maryland	94.9	- 8.9	Nebraska	91.4	+ 3.1	Idaho	77.4	- 3.6
Virginia	94.2	-14.0	Kansas	97.9	+ 8.9	Washington	63.5	- 4.9
West Virginia	97.5	- 6.2	Kentucky	94.2	+ 2.3	Oregon	73.0	- 2.8
North Carolina	98.6	+ 3.6	Tennessee	96.4	+ 8.0	California	87.2	+ 0.1
South Carolina	95.7	- 1.4	Alabama	99.8	+ 2.0	United States	94.0	+ 1.3
Georgia	106.4	+11.5	Mississippi	99.9	+ 7.6			
Florida	104.0	- 2.4	Louisiana	96.4	+ 1.2			

The growing condition of the various crops on July 1, expressed in percentage of their ten-year averages (not the normal) on July 1 was as follows:

Pineapples	130.5	Potatoes	98.7	Sugar beets	92.6
Sorghum for syrup	120.1	Peanuts	98.0	Apricots ^a	91.9
Peaches	118.2	Hay, all	97.4	Grain sorghums	90.8
Apples	108.0	Tobacco	96.8	Walnuts	89.6
Limes	107.3	Beans	96.5	Figs ^a	87.6
Grapefruit	106.7	Winter wheat	96.3	Prunes ^a	86.8
Pears	106.4	Alfalfa hay	95.6	Grapes	86.1
Blackberries, etc.	105.2	Cotton	95.2	Almonds	85.6
Oats	102.6	Spring wheat	95.2	Corn	84.7
Rice	102.6	Sweet Potatoes	94.8	Sugar cane (La.)	84.1
Flax	102.0	Melons	94.8	Cherries ^{ab}	82.9
Rye	101.9	Lemons	94.1	Olives	70.9
Timothy hay	101.2	Plums ^a	94.1		
Clover hay	100.6	Hops	92.3		
Oranges	100.2	Barley	92.2		
Pasture	98.9	Broom corn	92.1		
				Average all	94.0

^aCalifornia only. ^bProduction.

The total production of important products forecast this year compared with harvested production last year is as follows: Corn 82.6%; wheat 94.2%; oats 104.3%; barley 85.8%; rye 102.9%; white potatoes 90.5%; sweet potatoes 93.9%; tobacco 86.8%; flaxseed 148.9%; rice 107.5%; hay (all) 101.1%; sugar beets 104.8%; cotton 119.9%; apples 99.8%; peaches 117.5%; pears 105.7%; broom corn 97.4%; grain sorghums 102.8%; beans 86.6%; peanuts 106.3%; hops 100.6%; sorghum (sirup) 102.8%.

CROP SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1924

Crop	Acreage 1924		Condition			
	Per Cent of 1923	Acres	July 1, 1924	June 1, 1924	July 1, 1923	July 1, 10-Yr. Average
Winter wheat	93.4	36,898,000	77.9	74.0	76.8	80.9
Spring wheat	90.1	16,920,000	81.9	82.3	82.4	86.0
All wheat	92.3	53,818,000	79.0	76.0	78.3	82.6
Corn	101.4	105,604,000	72.0	-----	84.9	85.0
Oats	101.9	41,625,000	86.9	83.0	83.5	84.7
Barley	95.6	7,558,000	80.2	79.5	86.1	87.0
Rye	84.1	4,337,000	86.9	87.4	75.0	85.3
Potatoes, white	98.3	3,753,000	86.3	-----	86.4	87.4
Sweet potatoes	99.7	990,000	81.3	-----	82.8	85.8
Tobacco	92.4	1,702,000	73.8	-----	82.5	81.4
Flaxseed	163.6	3,375,000	86.8	-----	85.0	85.1
Rice	100.8	899,000	91.1	-----	86.4	88.8
Hay, tame	101.4	61,020,000	83.4	84.3	80.3	85.1
Cotton ^a	104.4	40,403,000	71.2	65.6	69.9	74.8
Apples, total crop	-----	-----	66.5	74.0	67.0	61.6
Peaches, total crop	-----	-----	70.2	72.7	63.5	59.4

Crop	Total Production in Millions of Bushels				Yield Per Acre				Farm Price Per Bu. June 15	
	Forecast ^b		Harvested		Fore- cast 1924 ^b Bus.	Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^c Cents	
	July, 1924	June, 1924	1923	1918-1922 Av.		1923 Bus.	1918-1922 Av. Bus.			
Winter wheat	543	509	572	625	14.7	14.5	14.6	-----	-----	
Spring wheat	197	184	213	256	11.7	11.4	11.8	-----	-----	
All wheat	740	693	786	881	13.8	13.5	13.7	98.5	100.8	
Corn	2,515	-----	3,046	2,899	23.8	29.2	28.4	80.8	85.8	
Oats	1,356	1,232	1,300	1,303	32.6	31.8	30.5	46.8	43.7	
Barley	170	160	198	186	22.5	25.1	24.0	61.9	58.3	
Rye	64.8	62.5	63.0	78.4	14.9	12.2	13.8	61.6	62.2	
Potatoes, white	372	-----	412	391	99.4	108.1	98.9	100.7	79.8	
Sweet potatoes	91.2	-----	97.2	99.4	92.2	97.9	98.3	138.9	107.4	
Tobacco, lbs.	1,294	-----	1,491	1,361	760	810	784	-----	-----	
Flaxseed	25.9	-----	17.4	9.9	7.7	8.5	6.7	213.1	248.4	
Rice	35.8	-----	33.3	42.3	39.9	37.3	38.5	-----	-----	
Hay, tame, tons	90.1	-----	89.1	85.8	1.48	1.48	1.48	-----	-----	
Cotton ^d	12.1	-----	10.9	143.8	130.6	153.1	-----	27.8	25.9	
Apples, total	196	-----	197	167	-----	-----	-----	159.3	188.6	
Apples, com'l, bbls.	32.3	-----	34.3	27.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Peaches, total	53.7	52.5	45.7	44.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at 3.9 per cent of last year's crop, or about 30,696,000 bushels, as compared with 35,894,000 on July 1, 1923, and 33,187,000, the average of stocks on July 1 for five years, 1918-1922.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

CORN

State	Acreage 1924		Condition July 1		Production ^f			Farm Price Per Bu. June 15		
	Per Cent of 1923	Acres ^g	1924 Per Cent	10-Yr. Av. Per Cent	Forecast 1924 ^b		Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^c Cents
					From July 1 Condition	From June 1 Condition	1923	5-Year Average 1918-22		
Pennsylvania	96	1,479	73	86	52,904	61,640	69,794	90	89	
N. Carolina	98	2,551	84	85	51,428	58,568	53,429	110	117	
Georgia	102	4,115	86	81	62,992	49,215	64,158	125	122	
Ohio	92	3,587	67	85	111,820	159,859	155,102	78	87	
Indiana	92	4,603	61	85	123,545	192,616	177,513	72	80	
Illinois	102	2,253	72	85	248,276	337,312	317,273	76	77	
Wisconsin	100	4,512	72	84	74,619	83,361	87,702	84	79	
Minnesota	105	10,888	72	90	133,194	154,692	128,469	66	68	
Iowa	103	6,759	62	84	347,283	430,240	427,555	68	72	
Missouri	110	4,629	72	86	142,480	196,860	173,702	85	90	
S. Dakota	100	8,244	74	88	113,318	145,176	108,856	60	64	
Nebraska	106	5,967	74	83	189,117	272,052	190,586	65	74	
Kansas	96	2,960	78	87	97,143	122,149	87,001	74	80	
Tennessee	105	3,169	81	85	72,727	87,866	89,159	100	101	
Alabama	103	3,409	82	80	77,007	73,941	83,241	104	106	
Texas	95	4,952	72	79	54,510	48,988	56,568	115	120	
					90,919	96,440	125,928	105	106	
U. S. Total	101.4	105,604	72.0	85.0	2,515,385	3,046,387	2,899,428	80.8	85.8	

WINTER WHEAT

State	Condition July 1		Production ^f				Farm Price Per Bu. June 15	
	1924 Per Cent	10-Yr. Av. Per Cent	Forecast 1924 ^b		Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^c Cents
			From July 1 Condition	From June 1 Condition	1923	5-Year Average 1918-22		
New York	83	88	7,139	6,937	7,895	8,478	112	128
Pennsylvania	86	88	20,692	20,451	24,168	24,086	109	116
Maryland	85	84	7,631	7,558	10,426	9,655	108	117
Virginia	86	85	9,163	8,871	11,145	10,824	119	126
Ohio	80	83	35,392	33,724	42,588	39,055	104	115
Indiana	80	79	28,044	26,567	34,188	33,707	100	112
Illinois	66	80	33,931	33,368	60,534	51,377	100	105
Michigan	91	81	16,453	16,252	16,456	14,537	100	112
Iowa	85	85	7,742	7,631	13,708	11,645	92	96
Missouri	68	78	23,214	21,808	37,882	45,106	100	104
Nebraska	80	80	45,365	41,439	28,220	52,244	87	92
Kansas	79	77	130,058	113,210	83,678	131,185	92	94
Kentucky	68	83	3,984	3,773	7,688	8,320	110	126
Texas	110	73	21,331	16,289	16,370	20,112	100	105
Oklahoma	89	77	47,975	43,930	36,300	46,341	93	95
Montana	85	70	13,968	12,724	12,546	6,801	98	94
Colorado	80	83	23,650	26,359	12,720	14,832	82	94
Idaho	60	87	5,401	6,185	11,004	8,613	82	105
Washington	50	85	18,340	20,606	37,015	25,645	95	98
Oregon	61	91	13,257	13,722	21,725	16,586	95	110
California	58	83	3,928	3,092	11,619	11,619	120	120
U. S. Total	77.9	80.9	542,551	509,319	572,340	624,653	--	--

SPRING WHEAT

State	1924 Per Cent	10-Yr. Av. Per Cent	Forecast 1924 ^b	Harvested	1924 Cents	1923 ^c Cents
Minnesota	91	88	18,712	16,889	19,281	36,672
North Dakota	88	85	73,944	67,460	58,660	91,212
South Dakota	88	89	26,598	21,739	25,982	35,911
Montana	90	80	40,644	36,128	39,940	24,136
Idaho	68	90	10,333	10,500	19,111	14,763
Washington	88	83	7,030	9,690	24,728	14,972
U. S. Total	81.9	86.0	197,461	183,831	213,401	256,336

OATS

State	Condition July 1		Production ^f				Farm Price Per Bu. June 15	
	1924 Per Cent	10-Yr. Av. Per Cent	Forecast 1924 ^b		Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^c Cents
			From July 1 Condition	From June 1 Condition	1923	5-Year Average 1918-22		
New York	82	86	27,761	23,717	32,747	34,964	58	55
Pennsylvania	87	89	32,769	29,142	33,930	41,180	56	55
Ohio	87	83	55,943	54,006	52,302	53,236	45	52
Indiana	89	81	63,154	59,207	48,692	50,688	45	44
Illinois	89	83	156,601	142,524	135,100	146,005	44	42
Michigan	84	84	48,930	44,225	48,896	48,407	52	46
Wisconsin	90	91	99,767	91,362	92,166	92,526	52	44
Minnesota	92	89	153,064	136,683	153,254	122,868	40	34
Iowa	88	88	208,417	189,329	203,004	209,956	42	38
Missouri	83	81	40,318	32,941	34,500	42,189	54	51
North Dakota	89	86	67,208	59,259	54,924	57,139	36	30
South Dakota	91	90	78,889	70,110	78,336	69,005	37	32
Nebraska	85	85	74,110	63,217	81,048	67,070	41	38
Kansas	78	76	41,534	34,512	34,922	45,334	54	50
Texas	89	74	49,119	46,844	47,040	40,052	55	50
Oklahoma	81	72	37,446	34,983	24,000	40,257	57	56
Montana	87	81	21,924	20,743	22,209	14,310	44	53
U. S. Total	86.9	84.7	1,356,338	1,231,728	1,299,823	1,302,516	46.8	43.7

BARLEY

State	1924 Per Cent	10-Yr. Av. Per Cent	Forecast 1924 ^b	Harvested	1924 Cents	1923 ^c Cents
New York	82	86	5,978	5,144	5,092	4,011
Illinois	92	90	7,851	7,455	6,612	5,893
Wisconsin	90	90	13,936	12,964	13,252	15,973
Minnesota	91	88	24,512	22,434	24,050	24,343
Iowa	89	91	4,470	4,146	4,572	7,143
North Dakota	88	86	28,834	25,603	23,818	22,396
South Dakota	89	90	19,762	17,627	20,025	24,211
Nebraska	77	86	8,141	7,113	9,492	5,586
Kansas	56	76	12,911	13,363	21,467	14,481
Colorado	81	90	6,225	6,559	6,469	3,977
Idaho	72	90	2,791	3,019	3,999	3,199
California	58	86	9,997	10,055	33,069	30,771
U. S. Total	80.2	87.0	170,011	160,070	198,185	186,036

^aCondition relates to 25th of preceding month. ^bInterpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season. ^cFarm prices for June 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for June 1 and July 1 for that year. ^dTotal production in millions of bushels; yield per acre in pounds of lint; price in cents per pound. ^eCensus. ^fIn thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^gIn thousands—i. e., 000 omitted.

CROP CONDITIONS, UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1924
(Normal=100 per cent)

Crop	Condition July 1, 1924	Comparisons		
		Condition June 1, 1924	Condition July 1, 1923	Average July 1 Condition 1914-1923
Alfalfa hay	85.0	86.7	89.7	88.9
Apples	66.5	74.0	67.0	61.6
Barley	80.2	79.5	86.1	87.0
Beans	83.5	---	89.4	86.5
Blackberries, etc.	89.4	89.4	85.2	85.0
Broom corn	75.7	---	83.0	82.2
Clover hay	84.4	83.4	73.7	83.9
Corn	72.0	---	84.9	85.0
Cotton, 5th ult.	71.2	65.6	69.9	74.8
Flax	86.8	---	85.0	85.1
Grain sorghums	77.3	---	85.3	86.9
Grapes	74.8	---	93.9	85.7
Hay, all	82.9	83.0	81.1	84.7
Hops	82.9	---	87.4	88.6
Melons	75.4	76.0	75.8	59.4
Oats	86.9	83.0	83.5	84.3
Pasture	87.6	82.2	85.5	61.3
Peaches	70.2	72.7	63.5	87.4
Peanuts	82.6	---	85.3	88.8
Pears	65.2	71.3	63.2	85.3
Potatoes	86.3	---	86.4	81.4
Rice	91.1	---	86.4	80.9
Rye	86.9	87.4	76.0	85.3
Sorghum for sirup	101.6	---	81.0	84.6
Sugar beets	81.3	---	88.2	83.4
Sugar cane, Louisiana	73.0	---	80.0	82.0
Sweet potatoes	81.3	---	82.8	85.8
Timothy hay	84.0	84.5	75.1	83.0
Tobacco	78.8	---	82.5	81.4
Wheat, spring	81.9	82.3	82.4	86.0
Wheat, winter	77.9	74.0	76.8	80.9

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS

Wheat

Decreases in wheat acreage for the 1924 harvest, amounting to about 4½ per cent are indicated by official estimates of acreage from countries having in 1923 about 80 per cent of the total wheat acreage in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia. The estimated total acreage this season is about 179 million acres compared with 188 million in 1923, and 169 million, the average for the same territory for the period 1909-13. When the full effect of dry weather in Southern Europe and North Africa is known, and when the Canadian crop is officially forecasted, the total decrease from last year may be as high as 10 per cent.

The area planted to cereal crops in Russia is approximately the same or slightly larger than last year, according to the best information available. In the chief wheat producing region, Ukraine, the acreage is reported to be smaller with increases in the Northern and Volga regions. On June 1, crop conditions were below average in all regions except the Caucasus and Siberia, but conditions there were not sufficient to bring the total for the country up to average. Since the first of June there have been repeated reports of drought damage in some sections, excessive rains in others, and mice and other field pests have contributed to a decline in the condition since June 1.

Seeding conditions of wheat for the 1924-25 crop are reported to be favorable in Argentina and Australia. No estimate of the probable acreage in Australia is yet available. The acreage in Argentina is expected to be greater than last year. Broomhall estimates the increase at 10 per cent which would indicate an acreage of about 18,500,000. He states, however, that favorable growing conditions which would result in a yield above the average would be necessary in order to obtain a crop equal to the harvest now on the market.

SPECIAL SWINE REPORT, JUNE 1, 1924

The June, 1924, pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the flood of hog production in the corn belt that reached its high point in the spring pig crop of 1923, and began to go down in the fall of 1923 is now rapidly receding and has about reached normal level. A decrease of about 8,000,000 hogs in the spring crop in the corn belt is indicated.

The department survey was made in co-operation with the United States Post Office Department, being based upon reports collected by rural mail carriers from 123,000 individual farms in all parts of the United States, of which 70,000 were in the corn belt.

A decrease of about 21 per cent in the number of sows farrowed for the country as a whole in the spring of 1924 from the spring of 1923 was shown by the survey. Because of a slight increase in the average number of pigs saved per litter this spring the reduction in the number of pigs is 20 per cent.

The number of sows bred or to be bred for fall farrow this year shows a decrease of six per cent from the number farrowed last fall. This indicates a probable reduction of 10 to 15 per cent in fall pigs, provided intention as of June 1, are not modified materially by subsequent conditions, since a considerable per cent of sows bred do not produce pigs.

The decrease in the number of sows farrowed this spring in the corn belt states is 20 per cent and of pigs saved 17 per cent, while the number of sows bred for fall shows a decrease of 11 per cent. All other regions show a sharp decrease in the 1924 spring crop, although individual states in the far west show increases. In the south central region, extending from Kentucky to Texas the decrease is 36 per cent, all regions except the corn belt show more sows bred for farrow this fall than farrowed last fall.

Of the eastern corn belt states, Illinois and Wisconsin show the largest decreases in sows farrowed this spring, this being about 24 per cent in each state. Of the western corn belt states, Kansas shows the largest reduction, amounting to 30 per cent, while Missouri shows 24 per cent, Iowa 18 per cent and Nebraska 19 per cent. In the south the most important surplus producing states show the largest decreases in sows farrowed this spring. The decrease in Kentucky amounts to 35 per cent, Tennessee 36 per cent, Oklahoma 50 per cent and in Texas 33 per cent.

This survey shows a production of about 32,000,000 hogs in the corn belt from the 1924 spring pig crop. This is a slight increase compared to the 31,000,000 produced from the spring crop of 1921, but a very decided decrease from the 38,000,000 of 1922, and the 40,000,000 of 1923.

The breeding intentions for this coming fall in the corn belt indicate a probable production of about 15,000,000 hogs. This is about the same as the production from the 1921 fall crop and a substantial decrease from the fall crop of 19,000,000 in 1922, and 18,000,000 in 1923.

During the past two years the number of hogs marketed has agreed very well with the size of the pig crop previously indicated by the number of sows reported farrowed in the pig surveys. Thus the surveys in 1922 showed that the corn belt raised about 24 per cent more hogs that year than in 1921, while the later marketing from these states indicated that the increase was actually about 26 per cent. The spring crop of 1923 as shown by the increase in sows farrowed was about 8 per cent larger than that of 1922, and marketing to date, allowing for the large decrease in brood sows shown by the present survey agree very well with this figure.

RESULTS OF JUNE 1924, PIG SURVEY

Periods covered: Dec. 1 to June 1, (Spring); June 1 to Dec. 1, (Fall)

State and Division	Pigs saved spring 1924 compared with spring 1923	Sows farrowed		Sows bred (or to be bred) for fall farrowing 1924		Swine over six months compared with total swine (incl. pigs) June 1, 1924	Average number of pigs saved per litter		
		Spring 1924 compared with spring 1923	Spring 1924 compared with fall 1923	Compared with sows farrowed fall 1923	Compared with swine over six months		Spring 1924	Spring 1923	Fall 1923
Ohio	86.2	83.9	105.2	91.7	25.0	38.6	5.5	5.4	5.6
Indiana	85.2	81.4	104.1	89.8	23.9	41.0	5.2	5.0	5.5
Illinois	79.6	76.3	150.1	81.9	18.0	37.2	5.1	4.9	5.0
Michigan	81.2	78.5	113.6	88.7	29.1	31.4	5.7	5.5	6.0
Wisconsin	77.1	75.8	171.2	80.9	20.2	30.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
E. N. Central	82.2	79.3	128.9	86.3	22.0	37.3	5.28	5.11	5.40
Minnesota	83.5	81.6	292.1	92.1	17.0	26.7	5.0	4.9	4.7
Iowa	88.9	81.8	289.6	82.4	11.3	33.7	4.9	4.5	4.8
Missouri	75.8	75.7	106.3	88.6	21.0	43.8	5.0	5.0	5.1
North Dakota	89.8	92.2	575.1	140.2	14.0	26.4	4.9	5.0	4.9
South Dakota	84.2	82.9	461.4	103.0	11.4	29.3	4.7	4.6	4.4
Nebraska	84.3	80.6	284.5	88.9	12.6	34.4	4.7	4.5	4.5
Kansas	69.5	69.9	120.6	91.2	20.5	41.6	5.1	5.1	5.0
W. N. Central	83.2	79.9	269.0	89.8	14.6	34.6	4.89	4.70	4.78
Maine	80.5	87.5	117.1	119.3	31.5	43.6	5.7	6.1	6.7
New Hampshire	78.8	83.7	118.7	117.9	29.8	42.4	5.9	6.2	5.3
Vermont	107.8	89.1	108.9	112.1	28.6	42.9	6.7	5.5	6.9
Massachusetts	109.3	107.0	113.3	130.5	38.7	43.6	5.9	5.8	6.4
Rhode Island	60.0	60.0	75.0	137.5	22.9	56.5	6.5	6.5	6.0
Connecticut	85.4	75.5	79.1	101.6	31.6	51.0	5.7	5.0	5.4
New York	81.2	77.6	95.1	105.1	31.9	42.2	6.1	5.8	6.4
New Jersey	80.6	82.3	120.0	113.2	28.6	41.2	5.1	5.2	5.7
Pennsylvania	80.4	83.0	91.0	108.8	26.3	48.2	5.5	5.7	5.9
N. Atlantic	83.2	83.1	96.5	109.6	28.9	45.6	5.77	5.78	6.16
Delaware	95.3	98.1	106.8	113.6	28.6	44.0	5.2	5.4	5.1
Maryland	80.0	86.8	79.4	90.9	24.0	50.1	5.5	5.9	6.0
Virginia	88.6	87.7	97.2	106.5	27.7	46.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
W. Virginia	78.1	78.6	99.6	108.7	28.4	44.5	6.2	6.2	6.5
N. Carolina	80.2	84.5	117.0	124.1	24.0	49.2	5.3	5.6	5.4
S. Carolina	76.6	82.5	91.3	103.5	21.6	53.7	4.7	5.1	4.8
Georgia	75.3	77.9	106.9	113.7	22.0	51.8	4.7	4.9	4.5
Florida	72.9	74.4	96.7	112.4	21.0	54.7	4.6	4.7	4.0
S. Atlantic	78.5	81.4	102.9	112.2	23.6	50.4	5.12	5.35	4.98
Kentucky	56.3	64.8	87.0	79.4	17.8	50.3	5.2	6.0	5.5
Tennessee	60.4	63.8	83.8	95.8	18.2	56.3	5.2	5.5	5.3
Alabama	75.2	82.9	100.8	111.6	22.2	32.3	4.5	5.0	5.0
Mississippi	67.9	74.8	111.2	111.8	18.8	54.7	4.5	4.9	4.5
Louisiana	78.7	79.8	107.8	117.7	18.3	57.1	4.5	4.4	5.0
Texas	63.0	66.4	97.4	107.2	19.0	55.7	4.8	5.1	4.8
Oklahoma	50.8	49.9	80.0	90.5	22.1	50.3	5.1	5.0	5.1
Arkansas	65.5	71.8	96.1	105.7	20.9	54.6	4.8	5.2	4.9
S. Central	63.8	68.1	94.8	101.9	19.6	54.0	4.86	5.18	5.02
Montana	122.0	127.0	262.6	140.3	25.3	28.8	5.2	5.4	5.9
Wyoming	110.7	115.2	172.7	127.3	27.3	34.6	5.2	5.4	5.4
Colorado	76.8	73.5	127.0	110.6	23.9	42.6	5.0	4.8	4.8
New Mexico	86.8	81.8	94.0	116.4	31.0	48.1	5.3	5.0	5.0
Arizona	72.2	96.6	112.0	108.0	24.3	48.0	4.6	6.2	5.2
Utah	70.9	73.5	121.6	102.6	24.3	39.8	5.8	6.0	6.5
Nevada	111.6	98.6	119.0	134.5	32.8	37.2	6.1	5.4	6.0
Idaho	103.3	96.7	171.4	126.4	27.5	32.7	5.6	5.2	4.9
Washington	104.5	97.4	162.9	136.0	28.5	34.2	6.1	5.7	6.2
Oregon	92.6	91.9	110.5	105.8	32.3	32.7	6.2	6.2	6.4
California	83.8	85.9	99.2	85.7	22.0	42.4	5.7	5.8	5.7
Far Western	91.2	91.1	140.6	110.9	25.3	38.5	5.48	5.41	5.52
U. S. Total	80.2	78.8	187.1	94.1	18.7	39.8	5.05	4.98	5.07

^aAs shown by survey of June, 1923. ^bAs shown by survey of December, 1923.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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IOWA WEATHER AND CROP BUREAU
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IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

AUGUST 1, 1924

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IOWA CROP REPORT, AUGUST 1, 1924

Corn: The condition of Iowa corn improved slightly during July. The condition on August 1 is reported as 74 per cent of normal as compared with 72 per cent for July 1. This condition, 74 per cent, indicates a probable yield of 33.2 bushels per acre as compared with 31.9 bushels per acre indicated a month ago. The forecasted total production in Iowa is 361,482,000 bushels as compared with 436,432,000 bushels harvested last year. This year's crop is about 17 per cent less than last year's crop. The general outlook is for considerable soft corn unless the next three months are warmer than usual. The corn crop for the United States shows a reduction of 15 per cent as compared with last year.

Oats: The condition of oats, in Iowa, is reported as 94 per cent and indicates a yield of 40.2 bushels per acre as compared with 36.9 bushels per acre harvested last year. The total production for the State is forecast as 232,115,000 bushels as compared with 208,791,000 bushels last year; an increase of 11 per cent. The total production for the United States is forecast as a 10 per cent increase.

It is estimated that 5.8 per cent of last year's oat crop remains on farms as compared with 7.3 per cent a year ago for the 1922 crop. This means 12,110,000 bushels remaining on farms August 1 this year as compared with 15,909,000 bushels a year ago.

Wheat: The yield of winter wheat is reported as 20.4 bushels per acre as compared with 18.9 bushels per acre last year. The total production of winter wheat in Iowa is estimated to be 8,078,000 bushels as compared with 12,974,000 bushels last year. The quality of winter wheat is reported as 94 per cent as compared with 93 per cent last year. The condition of spring wheat is reported as 88 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 16 bushels per acre as compared with 12.9 bushels per acre last year. The total production of spring wheat in Iowa is forecast as 512,000 bushels as compared with 549,000 bushels a year ago. The production of all wheat for the United States is reported as 815,017,000 bushels, compared with 786,000,000 bushels last year.

The condition of the following crops, on August 1, is reported as follows: Alfalfa, 97; clover hay, 93; timothy hay, 90; clover and timothy mixed, 92; all tame hay, 94; wild hay, 91; soy beans, 91; flax seed, 95; pastures, 96; grain sorghum, 90; sorghum cane for sirup, 86; home gardens, 95 per cent. The acreage of buckwheat is forecast as 6,000 acres, condition 90 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 15.3 bushels per acre and a total production of 92,000 bushels, compared with 75,000 bushels last year.

The condition of fruits and vegetables, in Iowa, on August 1 is reported as follows: Apples, 62; plums, 65; pears, 45; grapes, 76; early potatoes, 96; late potatoes, 94; early cabbage, 94; late cabbage, 91; onions, 91; sweet corn, 80; tomatoes, 86; watermelons, 71; cantaloupes, 74; cucumbers, 82; sweet potatoes, 82 per cent. The total production of red raspberries is reported as 88; black raspberries, 88; blackberries, 89; gooseberries, 89; currants 89 per cent of a normal crop. The above figures, and those in the tables on pages 6 and 7, were compiled in cooperation with the Iowa State Horticultural Society, R. S. Herrick, secretary.

Farm Labor supply is reported as 96; demand 94 per cent of normal. Supply is 102 per cent of demand.

SEED CORN: The seed corn used for planting the 1924 crop was generally inferior, which means that old seed corn for planting the 1925 crop will be still worse. In most every locality there is a field of corn that is better than the rest of the neighborhood. Early steps should be taken to select seed from such fields. Some, at least, should be gathered before September 10. Even though it shrivels up on the cob it will produce good corn—much better corn than any that is exposed to frost in the immature stage at which frost is likely to catch most of the corn this year. "SAVE SOME SEED CORN BEFORE SEPTEMBER 10" should be the slogan throughout the state.

IOWA CROPS, 1923 AND 1924 COMPARED

Crop	Assessors' Report, 1923			Preliminary Estimates, July 1, 1924			Preliminary Estimates, August 1, 1924			
	Acres	Average Yield Per Acre		Total Production	Per Cent Condition 1924	Indicated Yield Per Acre	Indicated Total Production	Per Cent Condition 1924	Indicated Yield Per Acre	Indicated Total Production
		1923	10 Years 1914-23							
Corn	10,776,000	40.5 bu.	33.6 bu.	436,432,000	74	33.2 bu.	361,482,000	74	33.2 bu.	361,482,000
Oats	5,774,000	36.2 bu.	36.9 bu.	208,791,000	88	37.0 bu.	213,635,000	94	40.2 bu.	232,115,000
Winter wheat	688,000	18.9 bu.	19.6 bu.	12,974,000	85	19.6 bu.	7,762,000	94*	20.4 bu.	8,078,000
Spring wheat	43,000	12.9 bu.	13.9 bu.	549,000	85	13.6 bu.	435,000	88	16.0 bu.	512,000
Barley	153,000	28.5 bu.	28.7 bu.	4,521,000	91	27.8 bu.	4,382,000	92	29.6 bu.	4,677,000
Rye	51,000	17.6 bu.	18.3 bu.	904,000	91	17.3 bu.	744,000	94*	18.0 bu.	774,000
Alfalfa	230,000	3.00 tons	3.25 tons	691,000	94	3.25 tons	816,000	97	41.97 tons	774,000
Clover hay	785,000			664,000	85			93	11.50 tons	
Timothy hay	788,000				78			90		
Mixed clover and timothy hay	1,278,000			1,214,000	83			92		
Wild hay	401,000	1.18 tons	1.25 tons	381,000	85	1.15 tons	438,000	91	1.21 tons	461,000
Potatoes (estimated)	14,000	81.0 bu.	79.3 bu.	6,804,000	94	82.7 bu.	6,689,000	95	85.0 bu.	7,695,000
Soy beans (sown alone)	8,000			20,000	90			91		
Flaxseed	6,000	9.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	60,000	94			95	10.7 bu.	75,000
Buckwheat (estimated)	5,000	15.0 bu.		75,000				90	15.3 bu.	92,000
Pastures	10,265,000			7,000				96		
All tame hay	3,139,000	1.51 tons	1.49 tons	10,214,000	91	1.44 tons		94	1.60 tons	

*Quality of all cuttings to date.
†Yield of all cuttings to date.

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1924

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats			Spring wheat*	Barley*	Alfalfa hay†	Soy beans	Pastures	Clover hay†	Wild hay
		Condition*	Last year's crop remaining on farms	Per Cent							
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Northwest—											
Buena Vista	79	98	6.0	95	93	98	93	92	92	98	
Cherokee	75	91	5.7	93	85	95	94	92	83	94	
Clay	74	95	1.9	110	97	88	78	77	91	77	
Dickinson	75	92	3.7	89	93	102	96	95	99	95	
Emmet	81	98	7.0	90	98	98	93	93	84	96	
Lyon	69	90	8.4	80	90	85	85	84	85	71	
O'Brien	73	90	8.3	92	92	96	91	91	95	89	
Osceola	68	94	5.2	93	93	99	81	75	91	85	
Palo Alto	70	94	9.3	92	93	94	90	89	89	92	
Plymouth	74	91	2.2	90	91	96	95	93	90	100	
Pocahontas	73	93	5.8	98	92	100	87	79	95	88	
Sioux	67	97	12.2	96	97	87	86	95	83	86	
For District	74	93	6.3	92	93	93	90	89	90	90	
North Central—											
Butler	75	101	8.5	90	97	101	100	93	95	103	
Cerro Gordo	72	102	5.8	97	97	99	95	100	90	102	
Floyd	69	100	6.4	99	92	92	92	95	97	93	
Franklin	80	99	5.8	85	96	99	95	87	94	100	
Hancock	76	94	3.9	92	101	101	99	104	97	103	
Humboldt	69	95	3.9	88	92	96	92	91	92	97	
Kossuth	75	97	6.1	100	96	100	93	96	95	97	
Mitchell	72	98	8.5	95	100	101	96	88	97	96	
Winnebago	78	95	7.6	90	98	97	95	96	94	96	
Worth	73	98	4.5	103	98	99	95	95	93	100	
Wright	71	93	7.8	98	98	101	97	98	93	100	
For District	74	98	6.3	95	97	99	95	95	94	99	
Northeast—											
Allamakee	71	100	6.3	88	98	106	98	100	89	104	
Black Hawk	68	92	2.9	88	95	96	94	88	87	96	
Bremer	69	103	7.2	100	108	101	100	92	96	94	
Buchanan	74	96	5.9	99	100	91	95	88	92	95	
Chickasaw	71	97	6.6	93	96	99	100	94	97	98	
Clayton	70	94	1.0	89	96	99	93	85	93	96	
Delaware	72	102	9.0	88	98	105	99	94	97	100	
Dubuque	76	95	11.7	95	90	101	95	87	87	95	
Fayette	63	101	5.3	95	96	86	98	81	93	99	
Howard	68	99	9.1	92	88	101	97	88	79	104	
Winnesiek	77	100	5.2	95	97	101	93	88	90	99	
For District	71	98	7.4	91	96	100	97	90	92	98	
West Central—											
Audubon	76	97	5.6	85	91	102	97	93	94	104	
Calhoun	72	92	0.9	85	101	92	98	99	99	96	
Carroll	74	96	4.3	90	88	99	97	99	89	101	
Crawford	79	93	7.3	92	95	104	99	96	95	98	
Greene	77	94	6.9	92	90	98	97	92	96	98	
Guthrie	75	91	3.2	88	94	97	88	91	91	93	
Harrison	70	83	7.6	77	93	94	87	88	89	94	
Ida	74	93	4.3	85	91	98	95	96	94	98	
Monona	66	85	4.9	72	89	99	93	98	89	100	
Sac	78	91	7.1	90	90	100	93	92	94	96	
Shelby	78	90	3.6	85	84	95	95	94	84	94	
Woodbury	73	89	4.1	83	88	100	95	93	83	98	
For District	75	91	5.1	84	90	99	94	94	92	97	

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1924—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats			Spring wheat*	Barley*	Alfalfa hay†	Clover hay†	Wild hay	Soy beans	Pastures
		Condition*	Last year's crop remaining on farms	Per Cent							
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	
Central—											
Boone	78	94	6.2	75	86	93	93	90	93	93	
Dallas	78	97	3.9	95	85	98	91	87	96	97	
Grundy	69	87	4.7	90	101	93	85	99	98	98	
Hamilton	81	97	2.9	90	81	99	90	91	86	98	
Hardin	78	96	7.3	80	101	101	97	95	99	100	
Jasper	78	94	7.9	80	92	100	91	85	90	95	
Marshall	73	94	5.2	92	93	96	98	90	90	101	
Polk	77	94	5.8	88	97	96	94	98	96	96	
Poweshiek	72	92	4.7	75	82	90	90	84	98	98	
Story	75	96	5.3	95	80	96	88	90	93	93	
Tama	78	98	3.9	88	96	101	93	75	96	96	
Webster	76	96	11.4	92	92	97	93	91	94	98	
For District	76	94	5.8	85	89	98	93	89	92	96	
East Central—											
Benton	70	90	2.8	88	90	99	86	89	89	95	
Cedar	74	90	4.1	76	89	92	93	84	96	96	
Clinton	68	92	5.5	85	88	102	98	92	86	101	
Iowa	72	87	2.9	96	82	87	98	74	87	87	
Jackson	70	98	2.2	93	100	98	94	95	80	99	
Johnson	78	95	6.8	85	83	93	91	96	92	92	
Jones	68	98	7.6	98	91	90	99	91	101	101	
Linn	71	97	5.2	90	94	97	95	95	70	95	
Muscatine	75	94	5.5	78	91	103	99	98	95	99	
Scott	81	99	4.2	95	93	101	95	95	96	101	
For District	73	94	4.7	88	91	98	92	95	89	96	
Southwest—											
Adair	78	89	2.2	80	82	101	94	89	97	97	
Adams	81	90	6.2	80	85	97	95	87	93	100	
Cass	76	91	5.9	75	91	94	99	92	99	99	
Fremont	67	87	3.3	98	99	92	80	96	99	99	
Mills	78	91	4.7	98	95	101	95	94	97	97	
Montgomery	79	90	3.7	90	89	94	91	88	92	94	
Page	76	90	2.4	80	100	95	82	89	95	95	
Pottawattamie	79	94	3.1	90	90	100	94	92	86	96	
Taylor	66	88	4.7	90	90	93	91	92	79	88	
For District	76	90	3.8	86	89	98	94	89	92	96	
South Central—											
Appanoose	76	88	5.6	81	91	88	98	87	96	96	
Clarke	74	89	3.2	85	98	87	80	94	88	96	
Decatur	75	88	6.8	92	96	95	87	94	95	95	
Lucas	72	94	0.9	92	101	97	94	92	94	92	
Madison	78	92	5.2	89	93	89	88	80	89	99	
Marion	71	94	6.9	80	90	96	90	88	92	92	
Monroe	73	87	5.6	75	102	85	85	83	88	88	
Ringgold	60	75	3.1	90	80	94	89	89	84	94	
Union	70	88	6.9	90	92	94	91	90	87	92	
Warren	79	91	2.1	65	85	94	86	82	88	89	
Wayne	78	91	7.5	88	98	90	90	87	92	92	
For District	75	89	5.2	82	87	96	90	88	87	92	

CONDITION OF IOWA CROPS, AUGUST 1, 1924—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn	Oats		Spring wheat*	Barley*	Alfalfa hay†	Clover hay†	Wild hay	Soy beans	Pastures
		Condition*	Last year's crop remaining on farms							
Southeast—										
Davis.....	66	83	2.8			96	94	88	95	96
Des Moines.....	76	95	3.9	80	100	101	96	80	90	100
Henry.....	74	85	3.8	96	90	101	100		89	100
Jefferson.....	74	91	6.5	80	95	100	94		86	99
Keokuk.....	68	85	2.7	77			89		85	96
Lee.....	80	89	5.8			98	91		91	108
Louisa.....	71	86	1.8		90	99	91	95	86	93
Mahaska.....	77	94	2.1	95		100	96	90	88	93
Van Buren.....	76	88	6.8	85		101	93		96	102
Wapello.....	77	93	3.1		85	98		95	95	103
Washington.....	76	85	5.7	80	95		91		99	93
For District.....	74	89	4.7	85	94	99	94	89	91	99
For State.....	74	94	5.8	88	92	97	93	91	91	96

*Condition at time of harvest. †Condition of growing crop.

CONDITION AND PRODUCTION OF IOWA FRUITS, AUGUST 1, 1924

Districts	Summer apples	Fall apples	Winter apples	Pears	Plums	Grapes	Red raspberries*	Black raspberries*	Blackberries*	Gooseberries*	Currents*
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest.....	65	64	59		63	80	87	85	75	73	80
North Central.....	56	57	61		58	71	87	79	89	95	90
Northeast.....	60	61	61		54	71	86	95	88	95	95
West Central.....	68	65	62	31	72	74	80	81	88	90	90
Central.....	72	70	63	35	73	79	88	93	93	87	90
East Central.....	61	62	63	49	53	71	89	93	93	93	91
Southwest.....	76	75	66	57	62	74	86	83	87	86	88
South Central.....	64	62	55	54	52	74	84	89	84	86	83
Southeast.....	64	59	52	34	53	79	91	88	91	90	93
For State.....	66	64	60	45	65	76	88	88	89	89	89

*Total production in per cent of a full (normal) crop.

CONDITION OF IOWA VEGETABLES, AUGUST 1, 1924

Districts	Early potatoes	Late potatoes	Early cabbage	Late cabbage	Onions	Sweet corn	Tomatoes	Watermelons	Cantaloupes	Cucumbers	Sweet potatoes	Home gardens
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
	Northwest.....	90	86	92	89	86	75	81	67	89	80	93	91
North Central.....	96	95	90	87	94	80	87	78	76	86		97
Northeast.....	99	96	95	92	98	76	89	76	86	82	103	96
West Central.....	100	96	91	88	89	85	86	73	73	81	87	96
Central.....	97	97	96	93	89	85	85	85	72	81	92	97
East Central.....	98	97	95	95	97	84	83	74	77	86	83	96
Southwest.....	99	92	97	90	90	78	87	68	77	80	85	95
South Central.....	89	86	91	87	83	81	84	57	75	74	86	92
Southeast.....	92	91	95	94	93	73	85	63	69	88	75	95
For State.....	96	94	94	91	91	80	86	71	74	82	85	95

SPECIAL MINOR CROPS, IOWA

The following table shows the results of enumerations made by assessors for the years 1922 and 1923, of certain fruits and minor crops grown in Iowa. Special minor crops blanks were sent to counties where it was known that these crops were grown commercially and the enumerations were made in connection with the regular Assessors' Farm Census. Blanks were not sent to counties having little or no commercial production. The total acreage and total production given in the table should not be taken as the actual total of the State, but the figures on yield per acre and per tree seem to be fairly accurate.

Crop	1922			1923		
	Acres	Total Production	Yield	Acres	Total Production	Yield
VEGETABLES, ETC.						
Onions.....	1,266	473,300 bu.	374 bu.	1,270	430,235 bu.	339 bu.
Cabbage.....	828	6,594 tons	7.96 tons	732	5,560 tons	7.6 tons
Tomatoes.....	661	136,690 bu.	208 bu.	868	176,990 bu.	204 bu.
Sweet potatoes.....	836	68,609 bu.	77.5 bu.	782	68,769 bu.	88 bu.
Watermelons.....	1,868	5,589 tons	2.6 tons	1,373	4,792 tons	3.5 tons
Cantaloupes.....	549	81,013 doz.	148 doz.	620	108,319 doz.	175 doz.
Cucumbers.....	17	1,523 bu.	88 bu.	10	1,352 bu.	135 bu.
Pumpkins.....	*			180	2,285 tons	1.6 tons
Beans.....	6	58 bu.	9.7 bu.	†		
Sorghum sirup.....	343	28,633 gal.	83.4 gal.	249	18,336 gal.	74 gal.
Strawberries.....	334	932,918 qts.	2,800 qts.	355	925,308 qts.	2,604 qts.
Raspberries.....	* 24	29,790 qts.	1,240 qts.	77	86,955 qts.	1,131 qts.
Blackberries.....	*			2	1,337 qts.	643 qts.
Grapes.....	25	110,789 lbs.	4,340 lbs.	23	85,450 lbs.	3,675 lbs.
TREE FRUITS						
Cherries.....	6,681	7,594 bu.	1.14 bu.	6,598	5,229 bu.	0.79 bu.
Peaches.....	173	354 bu.	2.00 bu.	†		
Pears.....	500	1,000 bu.	2.00 bu.	†		
Plums and prunes.....	3,206	3,094 bu.	0.95 bu.	1,907	1,108 bu.	0.58 bu.

*Not reported on for 1922. †Not reported on for 1923.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY, AUGUST 1, 1924

Crop	Total Production in Millions of Bushels				Yield Per Acre			Farm Price Per Bu. July 15	
	Forecast ^a		Harvested		Forecast 1924 ^a	Harvested		1924	1923 ^b
	Aug., 1924	July, 1924	1923	1918-1922 Av.		1923	1918-1922 Av.		
					Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Cents	Cents
Winter wheat.....	589	543	572	625	16.0	14.5	14.6	-----	-----
Spring wheat.....	225	197	213	256	13.3	11.4	11.8	-----	-----
All wheat.....	814	740	786	881	15.1	13.5	13.7	105.8	89.6
Corn.....	2,576	2,515	3,046	2,899	24.4	29.2	28.4	98.3	87.0
Oats.....	1,439	1,356	1,300	1,303	31.6	31.8	30.5	49.4	40.2
Barley.....	184	170	198	186	24.4	25.1	24.0	68.8	54.7
Rye.....	65.8	64.8	63.0	78.4	15.2	12.2	13.8	68.8	56.3
Buckwheat.....	15.1	-----	13.9	14.6	19.0	18.9	18.9	104.5	101.4
Potatoes, white.....	399	373	412	391	106.3	108.1	98.9	109.0	102.9
Sweet potatoes.....	80.8	91.2	97.2	99.4	81.6	97.9	98.3	130.7	112.1
Tobacco, lbs.....	1,202	1,294	1,491	1,361	706	810	784	-----	-----
Flaxseed.....	28.4	25.9	17.4	9.9	8.4	8.5	6.7	218.1	228.8
Rice.....	32.9	35.8	33.3	42.3	36.6	37.3	38.5	-----	-----
Hay, tame, tons.....	89.0	90.1	89.1	85.8	1.46	1.48	-----	-----	-----
Apples, total.....	184	196	197	167	-----	-----	-----	141.3	166.7
Apples, com'l., bbls.....	29.4	32.3	34.3	27.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peaches, total.....	52.2	53.7	45.7	44.1	-----	-----	-----	149.7	181.4
Peanuts, lbs.....	636	676	636	865	669	720	676	6.4	6.9
Grain sorghum ^d	112	108	106	109	20.5	18.3	21.1	91.5	109.8

Crop	Condition				Acreage 1924	
	Aug. 1, 1924	July 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1923	Aug. 1, 10-Yr. Av.	Per Cent of 1923	Acres
	Spring wheat.....	79.7	81.9	69.6	72.4	90.1	16,920,000
All wheat.....	-----	79.0	-----	-----	92.3	53,818,000
Corn.....	70.7	72.0	84.0	80.9	101.4	105,604,000
Oats.....	88.2	86.9	81.9	80.8	101.9	41,625,000
Barley.....	80.7	80.2	82.6	81.4	95.6	7,558,000
Rye.....	-----	86.9	-----	-----	84.1	4,337,000
Buckwheat.....	87.7	-----	82.7	88.8	107.7	794,000
Potatoes, white.....	85.4	86.3	80.5	81.2	98.3	3,753,000
Sweet potatoes.....	70.2	81.3	80.0	83.5	99.7	990,000
Tobacco.....	71.7	78.8	83.1	79.2	92.4	1,702,000
Flaxseed.....	86.4	86.8	82.4	75.8	163.6	3,375,000
Rice.....	83.4	91.1	84.8	87.8	100.8	899,000
Hay, tame.....	84.4	83.4	81.0	87.5	101.4	61,020,000
Pasture.....	84.0	87.6	77.6	83.0	-----	-----

^a Interpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season. ^b Farm prices for July 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for July 1 and August 1 for that year. ^c Preliminary estimate. ^d Principal producing states.

The amount of Oats remaining on farms August 1, is estimated at 5.0 per cent of last year's crop, or about 65,256,000 bushels, as compared with 70,965,000 bushels on August 1, 1923, and 92,982,000 bushels the average of stocks on August 1 for the five years 1918-1922.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

CORN

State	Condition August 1		Production ^a				Farm Price Per Bu. July 15	
	1924	10-yr. Av.	Forecast 1924 ^b		Harvested		1924	1923 ^c
			From August 1 Condition	From July 1 Condition	1923	Five-year Average 1918-22		
	Pct.	Pct.					Cents	Cents
Pennsylvania.....	72	88	52,179	52,904	61,640	69,794	100	94
North Carolina.....	75	85	45,918	51,428	58,568	53,429	115	120
Georgia.....	82	82	59,050	62,992	49,215	64,158	129	126
Ohio.....	59	83	100,525	111,820	159,859	155,102	100	88
Indiana.....	59	80	123,545	123,545	192,616	177,513	94	82
Illinois.....	70	79	282,590	248,276	337,312	317,273	96	80
Wisconsin.....	69	85	73,065	74,619	83,361	87,702	95	82
Minnesota.....	70	86	130,442	133,194	154,692	128,469	86	70
Iowa.....	74	89	360,959	347,283	430,240	427,555	94	74
Missouri.....	70	77	170,327	142,480	196,860	173,702	104	89
South Dakota.....	71	86	111,744	113,818	145,176	108,856	84	66
Nebraska.....	80	83	211,046	189,117	272,052	190,586	87	72
Kansas.....	77	69	123,135	97,143	122,149	87,001	93	80
Kentucky.....	79	82	78,336	72,727	87,866	89,159	110	102
Tennessee.....	79	82	77,609	77,007	73,941	83,241	110	109
Alabama.....	71	78	47,681	54,510	48,988	56,568	130	123
Texas.....	58	73	80,420	90,919	96,440	125,928	104	103
Oklahoma.....	80	62	74,419	56,728	37,536	59,880	96	100
U. S. Total.....	70.7	80.9	2,576,440	2,515,885	3,046,387	2,899,428	98.3	87.0

OATS

New York.....	84	86	28,822	27,761	32,747	34,964	62	60
Pennsylvania.....	88	89	34,221	32,769	33,930	41,180	59	56
Ohio.....	90	83	57,872	55,943	52,302	53,236	50	47
Indiana.....	92	79	67,731	63,154	48,692	59,088	47	38
Illinois.....	92	81	163,762	156,601	135,100	146,005	47	36
Michigan.....	90	83	53,788	48,930	48,896	48,407	52	44
Wisconsin.....	92	86	106,749	99,767	92,166	92,526	52	44
Minnesota.....	94	82	164,412	153,064	153,254	122,868	45	32
Iowa.....	94	86	226,868	208,417	203,004	209,956	46	34
Missouri.....	83	77	42,208	40,318	34,360	42,189	51	44
North Dakota.....	86	73	76,751	67,208	54,924	57,139	42	26
South Dakota.....	92	85	83,800	78,889	75,336	69,005	42	28
Nebraska.....	85	82	77,659	74,110	81,048	67,070	45	34
Kansas.....	76	73	41,873	41,534	34,922	45,334	55	47
Texas.....	82	67	48,994	49,119	47,040	40,052	53	42
Oklahoma.....	76	68	37,337	37,446	24,000	40,257	48	47
Montana.....	76	69	23,256	21,924	22,209	14,310	41	51
U. S. Total.....	88.2	80.8	1,439,041	1,356,338	1,299,823	1,302,516	49.4	40.2

SPRING WHEAT

Minnesota.....	94	72	22,709	18,712	19,281	36,672	115	92
North Dakota.....	88	70	91,612	73,944	58,660	91,212	115	84
South Dakota.....	90	73	31,806	26,598	25,982	35,911	106	80
Montana.....	75	67	39,002	40,644	39,940	24,136	110	86
Idaho.....	64	84	10,579	10,333	19,111	14,763	100	88
Washington.....	39	73	7,995	7,030	24,728	14,972	104	88
U. S. Total.....	79.7	72.4	224,767	197,461	213,401	256,336	-----	-----

BARLEY

State	Condition August 1		Production ^a				Farm Price Per Bu. July 15	
	1924	10-yr. Av.	Forecast 1924 ^b		Harvested		1924	1923 ^c
			From August 1 Condition	From July 1 Condition	1923	Five-year Average 1918-22		
New York.....	86	86	6,478	5,978	5,092	4,011	85	80
Illinois.....	92	87	8,082	7,851	6,612	5,893	73	58
Wisconsin.....	93	87	15,049	13,936	13,252	15,973	72	62
Minnesota.....	94	83	26,948	24,512	24,050	24,343	62	46
Iowa.....	92	88	4,769	4,470	4,572	7,143	63	52
North Dakota.....	85	73	33,033	28,834	23,818	22,396	55	40
South Dakota.....	92	83	21,969	19,762	20,025	24,211	57	42
Nebraska.....	79	80	8,944	8,141	9,492	5,586	56	46
Kansas.....	55	69	13,733	12,911	21,467	14,481	56	48
Colorado.....	74	86	6,079	6,225	6,409	3,977	64	58
Idaho.....	70	87	2,892	2,791	3,999	3,199	75	92
California.....	60	87	10,282	9,997	33,069	30,771	98	66
U. S. Total.....	80.7	81.4	184,170	170,011	198,185	186,036	68.8	54.7

WINTER WHEAT

State	Total Production in Thousands of Bushels			Yield Per Acre Bushels		Quality Per Cent		Farm Price Per Bu. July 15	
	1924 (Prelim.)	Harvested		1924 (Prelim.)	10-Yr. Av. (Harvested)	1924	Ten-Year Av.	1924	1923 ^c
		1923	1918-1922 Av.						
New York.....	6,588	7,895	8,478	18.0	21.1	88	91	Cents 120	Cents 114
Pennsylvania.....	19,850	24,168	24,086	16.5	17.9	88	92	112	102
Maryland.....	7,505	10,426	9,655	15.8	16.6	83	88	113	102
Virginia.....	9,628	11,145	10,824	13.1	12.6	85	88	120	112
Ohio.....	37,162	42,588	39,055	16.8	17.1	92	90	110	100
Indiana.....	29,520	34,188	33,707	16.0	15.6	92	89	105	96
Illinois.....	35,648	60,534	51,377	14.7	17.3	88	90	108	92
Michigan.....	17,447	16,456	14,537	19.3	17.2	94	89	105	96
Iowa.....	8,078	13,708	11,645	20.4	19.8	94	91	104	86
Missouri.....	26,483	37,882	45,106	12.8	13.3	86	87	106	89
Nebraska.....	55,834	28,220	52,244	19.2	15.3	97	89	94	80
Kansas.....	154,258	83,678	131,185	16.4	13.5	96	88	93	82
Kentucky.....	4,340	7,688	8,320	10.0	11.7	88	88	115	112
Texas.....	22,422	16,370	20,112	18.5	12.0	97	86	101	92
Oklahoma.....	51,258	36,300	46,341	15.5	12.7	96	89	93	82
Montana.....	12,404	12,546	6,801	16.3	16.1	90	89	110	86
Colorado.....	20,625	12,720	14,832	15.0	17.2	95	92	95	80
Idaho.....	5,648	11,004	8,613	16.0	23.0	88	92	100	88
Washington.....	19,426	37,015	25,645	15.2	24.2	88	92	104	88
Oregon.....	13,305	21,725	16,586	15.0	21.6	93	93	102	101
California.....	4,770	16,157	11,619	15.0	17.1	88	89	130	108
U. S. Total.....	589,350	572,340	624,653	16.0	15.2	93.0	89.6	-----	-----

^a In thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^b Interpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season. ^c Farm prices for July 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for July 1 and August 1 for that year.

SPECIAL ATTENTION OF IOWA CROP CORRESPONDENTS

The business and industrial world is organized and operated on the theory that two very important *causes of success* are (1) *Efficiency in production* (2) *Foresight*. The first is largely a problem of management, proper equipment and labor that is productive. The second is frequently looked for outside of the organization in the form of high priced "Services" and trade magazines, which are used as a guide in determining what particular lines of production or business are best to encourage or to leave alone.

We hear a great deal of the importance of high yields of corn and high class livestock these days. These are important, of course, but will greater and more efficient production alone insure a farmer's success today? Business foresight is also an important factor: yet how often is it neglected by farmers as well as others.

The crop correspondents of this office are undoubtedly better qualified than most farmers, by their experience in crop reporting and their familiarity with the reports, to understand and perhaps advise their neighbors as to the present and future trends of production of farm products. Yet how many of our reporters really do this, even for themselves?

Our reporters, both crop and livestock, could have saved themselves and their neighbors thousands of dollars if in January, 1923, they had noticed and used the information contained in the last paragraph on page 4, of the January 1, 1923, "Livestock Iowa Monthly Crop Report" where the following statements appeared in connection with official estimates. "The production of hogs is piling up. Iowa has been very fortunate in having its fourth bumper corn crop this year. The chances of another bumper corn crop in this state in 1923 are small. The time is fast approaching in the judgment of many careful observers, when 12 bushels of corn will sell for more than a hundred pounds of live hogs." During 1923 the farmers of Iowa marketed over thirteen million hogs, an increase of nearly 35 per cent over 1922. Before the summer of 1923 was over 12 bushels of corn did sell for several dollars more than hogs per hundredweight.

The production of livestock and the acreage sown to various important crops tends to fluctuate in rather well defined cycles. This tendency toward alternating periods of over and under production, with prices varying from below to somewhat above the cost of production, is nothing new. High prices encourage over production and low prices eventually cause a shortage. Thirty cent corn during the winter of 1921 and 1922 combined with \$9.70 Iowa hogs in March of 1922 is the cause back of the thirteen million hogs marketed in 1923. Twelve bushels of corn at thirty cents is \$3.60. It was quite the logical thing for farmers as a group to put the 1921 and 1922 bumper crops of corn into hogs. But it was disastrous to a great many individuals to move with the crowd in this matter.

If our reporters and farmers in general are to have the foresight necessary for success they need to have some idea as to *where we are at present in these various cycles or trends of production*. In Iowa this applies emphatically to hogs, corn, beef cattle and milk cows. It is with this type of information that this office is endeavoring to supply our correspondents direct and all of the farmers of Iowa indirectly. It is foresight rather than hindsight that makes for success in farming as well as in other lines of industry.

Foresight, knowledge, call it as you will, which will lower the peaks of agricultural over-production, and fill up the valleys of under-production, will mean (1) more uniform production of hogs, dairy products, crops, etc.; (2) less loss to producers because of low prices during over-production; (3) lower prices to consumers during under-production; (4) and less speculation and needless waste at present due to wide fluctuations in the market supply.

It is by looking ahead and seeing the probable periods of shortage as of hogs that the alert farmer can increase his production of hogs and

have an increased number to sell at a good price. Or if it is a period of surplus he can reduce his production of hogs and have only a few to sell at a possible loss. If enough farmers would do this the peaks and valleys of production would be leveled. Until that time is reached, however, the individual farmer can greatly increase his income and profits by looking ahead and taking advantage of the mass movement of farmers as a group to do the opposite.

When we stop to think that one-fourth of the hogs slaughtered under Federal Inspection come from Iowa alone, and that 42 per cent of the cattle and 51 per cent of the hogs received on the Chicago market in 1923 came from Iowa, we get some idea of the important role that Iowa plays in our national agricultural program. It is time for Iowa farmers to produce with a clear view of future demands. The crop reporters of Iowa, because of their training and experience with figures and statistics are in position to size up the facts and make suggestions accordingly. Conscious, intelligent production of agricultural products should be our goal in Iowa.

The following reports on "Hogs and Corn Outlook," "The Dairy Cow Situation," and "Stocker and Feeder Outlook" are a brief analysis of what seems to be the present and future trends of production with these basic Iowa farm products.

HOGS AND CORN OUTLOOK

The spring pig report shows conclusively that Iowa, as well as the Corn Belt, has passed the peak of the hog production cycle and is now on the downward swing.

	Iowa	Corn Belt	United States
Pigs saved compared with last spring, per cent	88.9	82.9	80.2
Sows farrowed compared with last spring, per cent	81.8	79.7	78.8
Sows bred for fall farrowing, 1924, compared with sows farrowed last fall, per cent	82.4	88.6	94.1

Heavy runs with low prices last summer and winter, combined with relatively high corn prices during the same period, undoubtedly caused this marked reduction in the 1924 spring pig crop.

Present corn crop prospects show a larger reduction in the probable production of corn in Iowa than in spring pigs. To offset this, however, is the strong possibility of considerable soft corn this fall. Plenty of spring pigs will help save the soft corn, but relatively less corn will remain for fall pigs, sows and the 1925 spring pig crop. Many farmers see this situation. As a result of these facts and the accompanying high price of corn the *downward swing of the hog cycle will be more rapid and go to a lower point* than would have been the case if we had normal corn prospects at the present time. This leads us to the conclusion that the 1925 crop of spring pigs will show a marked reduction as compared with this year.

High prices for any crop encourages an increase in the area planted the following year. If history repeats the experience of the past 35 years Iowa corn yield will be higher in 1925 than this year. Every low yield since 1890 has been followed the next year by a much higher yield.

Present conditions and past experience points to a smaller hog crop and a larger corn crop in 1925 for Iowa at least. This offers an unusual opportunity at the present time for the alert ambitious farmer who is a successful producer of hogs. He can choose the best spring gilts at bottom prices now, either from his own herd or a neighbor who has better hogs. With these gilts he can increase his 1925 spring farrowings with more than an even chance that hogs in the fall of 1925 will be worth more than the corn fed them.

THE DAIRY COW SITUATION

The virtues of the dairy cow as the "foster mother of mankind" have been extolled to the skies. Boosting for increased dairy production is quite the popular method of improving farm conditions. Dairying means a more uniform income for the farmer throughout the year. According

to the 1920 Federal Census there were 69,111 farms in Iowa which did not report any dairy cows. The conclusion drawn from these and similar figures from other states are used as a basis for encouraging dairy production. It is possible that as a long time proposition this advice is sound, but before we become too enthusiastic on this program why not briefly analyze the facts.

The dairy cow is a more efficient user of pasture and feed than either beef cattle or sheep. As our national population increases the number of dairy cows will also increase, displacing in a state like Iowa many of the beef cattle, especially in the more hilly and rolling sections of the state. While the general trend of dairy production is steadily upward and at about the same rate as the increase in population the industry is also subject to periods of over and under production the same as other classes of livestock. These cycles or "waves" of production are caused by the prices of dairy products being high or low as compared with other farm products. During the war crops sold relatively at much higher prices than dairy products. Since the sudden and excessive drop in the prices of farm products in 1920 the prices of dairy products have been higher than any Iowa crop and much higher than either hogs or cattle. During the past three years of bumper corn crops in Iowa the dairy farmer has been in the best financial position of any class of farmers. But the high prices over any extended period of time generally stimulates increased production. *The dairy industry is no exception.*

The number of milk cows in Iowa increased 5.4 per cent during 1923 and 4 per cent during 1922. From 1910 to 1920 the number of milk cows as reported by the assessor's farm census each year remained practically constant. An increase of 1 per cent was reported for the United States during 1923.

The total production of milk for the year 1923 has been estimated by the United States Department of Agricultural Economics as 109.7 billion pounds as compared with 102.6 billion pounds in 1922. This is an increase of nearly 7 per cent. It is estimated that 8.6 per cent more milk was made into creamery butter; 6.5 per cent more into cheese; 24 per cent more into condensed and evaporated milk; 12 per cent more into ice cream; and 8 per cent more milk for household use. Both Iowa and Minnesota increased their output of creamery butter over 20 million pounds in 1923.

Cold storage holdings are as follows (figures show nearest million, six figures omitted.)

Commodity	Five-Yr. Av.	Year Ago	Month Ago	June 1, 1924
Creamery butter, lbs.	17	10	9	22
American cheese, lbs.	15	17	26	27

Loans to the farmers of the northwest spring wheat belt have been made with the expressed intentions of diversifying farming, which means among other things, more dairy cows.

The above facts all point to the conclusion, that we are now in the *upward swing of the dairy production cycle*. How about probable demand during the next year?

Any expansion in dairying as in the northwest will reduce the demand from that section. Throughout the industrial East it is common talk that business is growing "quiet."

The automobile industry and its many dependent lines have come to a sharp slowup. The textile industry is slack and that fact is reflected way back to the prices of cotton and wool—even outweighing a condition of short supply in both fibers. The railways are getting well caught up on equipment and their buying is steadily being reduced. The main support still comes from building and construction, but this shows signs of easing up.

Butter, cheese and other dairy products are often classed as semi-luxury foods. When the pay envelope becomes smaller butter substitutes are more attractive.

Conclusions: While Iowa has every possibility of developing and increasing dairy production through the coming years it appears from the above facts and figures that *now is not the time to encourage dairy production in Iowa.* A heavy investment at present in dairy cattle or equipment means buying at relatively high prices with a strong possibility of having dairy products to sell in competition with a heavy supply from other sources. In case there is any marked decrease in employment dairy products are sure to feel the effects before many other food products do.

Special Dairy Herd Survey

An increase of 7.4 per cent in the number of milk cows two years old and over, on farms in Iowa for the year ended June 1, 1924, is indicated by the milk cow survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, which was made by the rural mail carriers, covering nearly 9,000 farms in Iowa. An increase of 6 per cent is reported for the United States based on reports from 121,000 farms.

GENERAL TREND OF PRICES 1913=100

Year and Month	Iowa Farm Price—Indices				Wholesale Price of Non-Agricultural Commodities	Purchasing Power of Iowa Farm Products*	Purchasing Power of Products for United States
	Farm Crops	Livestock Products	Livestock	Combined Farm Products			
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	116	101	102	105	94	112	112
1915.....	129	102	93	104	97	107	106
1916.....	132	113	110	116	132	88	89
1917.....	231	148	153	174	176	99	106
1918.....	246	175	176	195	186	105	112
1919.....	256	202	182	204	195	105	111
1920.....	237	214	150	181	234	77	86
1921.....	93	149	94	99	161	61	67
1922.....	97	132	100	103	163	63	69
1923.....	127	152	95	110	107	66	72
1923—							
January.....	118	182	96	111	170	65	68
February.....	115	150	96	107	172	62	69
March.....	122	147	94	106	175	61	69
April.....	121	145	98	109	176	62	70
May.....	132	136	94	109	172	63	71
June.....	133	130	95	109	168	65	71
July.....	133	124	96	109	165	66	72
August.....	127	127	95	107	163	66	73
September.....	129	147	106	117	164	71	75
October.....	133	162	97	114	161	71	75
November.....	136	186	89	112	160	70	73
December.....	120	191	88	108	153	68	73
1924—							
January.....	123	173	90	108	160	67	74
February.....	129	170	90	109	162	67	74
March.....	130	139	92	107	161	66	74
April.....	131	132	95	109	159	68	76
May.....	130	127	95	108	157	69	77
June.....	133	125	94	108	155	70	79
July.....	166	131	93	117	(156)	(75)	

† Department of Labor "All Commodities", excluding farm products and food.

* Farm product index divided by index of non-agricultural commodities.

() Approximated tentatively until official figure available.

‡ From August 1 agricultural situation.

IOWA FARM PRICES

Prices of farm products in Iowa increased 8 per cent from June 15 to July 15 of this year. The price index of Iowa farm products increased from 108 to 117. The largest increase during this period was with crops. The farm price of Iowa corn increased from \$.68 to \$.94 per bushel,

wheat \$.92 to \$1.04, oats \$.42 to \$.46, and barley \$.58 to \$.63. Only hay showed a decrease, from \$13.50 to \$13.00 per ton. The price index of Iowa crops increased from 133 on June 15 to 166 on July 15, an increase of 25 per cent in one month. The average of 1913 is taken as a basis equal to 100.

The price index of 166 for Iowa crops on July 15 was 25 per cent higher than a year ago when it was 133. July a year ago, 1923, was 30 per cent above July 1922 when the index was 102. In 1921 it was only 95 as compared with 313 in 1920.

The Iowa price index of livestock products, butter, eggs, milk and wool stood at the season's low point of 125 on June 15. On July 15 it was 131 as compared with 124 a year ago, 115 in 1922, 108 in 1921 and 187 in 1920.

While the Iowa price index for livestock decreased from 94 to 93 from June 15 to July 15 the rapid rise in the price of hogs since the latter date will undoubtedly result in a higher index number by August 15. The July price index for livestock was 96 a year ago, 109 in 1922, 96 in 1921 and 157 in 1920.

With the United States wholesale price of non-agricultural commodities (Department of Labor "All Commodities" excluding farm products and food) at 155 in June and the Iowa price index of farm products at 108 the purchasing power was 66 cents.

The farm price of Iowa corn December 1, 1923 was 62 cents per bushel. The price of corn on the farm this coming December will have to be 75 cents if this year's crop is to have the same total value in dollars as the 1923 crop. With December futures above a dollar at this time it looks as if the farm price of corn would be above 75 cents by December 1, 1924.

STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE SITUATION AUGUST 1, 1924

Early in July the demand for feeding cattle was materially below normal, undoubtedly a reaction from the unfavorable reports of the corn condition on July 1. A fairly active demand has existed all this season for thin cattle for grazing purposes and inquiry for this kind has been more urgent during the last two weeks in July. The class which bears direct relation to corn in that they will be grain fattened before going to market has likewise met with a broadened demand during the past ten days. Although the condition of the Iowa corn crop has improved from 72 per cent to 74 per cent of normal since July, cattle feeders are reviewing experiences of past soft corn seasons and preparing to feed early any corn not well matured.

In July Iowa bought 18,761 feeders from twelve leading markets, Illinois was second taking 16,016 head, Nebraska was third with 13,168 head and Kansas was fourth with 11,092 head. Iowa bought only 62 per cent as many thin cattle this past July as during the same month last year and approximately the same percentage as compared with the average of the last three years. Our Iowa receipts of cattle, of the grazing or feeding standard, from January 1, to August 1, 1924, amounted to 190,654 compared with 25 per cent more or 253,300 head in 1923. The average receipts of the last three years (for the period January 1 to August 1) amounted to 242,564 head or 21 per cent more than those arriving in the same period this year.

Some of the feeding states adjacent to Iowa are evidently in better shape to feed cattle this coming winter than last winter. Kansas returned 8,384 fewer feeders to her pastures during July but is expected to show more action on the feeder market in August and early September. Missouri pastures are fairly well stocked now and are in good condition for holding stockers for late winter feeding. Ohio purchased nearly twice as many stockers in July as a year ago, and other eastern states, making no market purchases a year ago, have returned a few small shipments in the last thirty days.

In view of the fact that there may be some forced feeding of immature corn this fall, with more active inquiries for grazing and feeding cattle just now and the average cost of thin cattle now at fifty cents higher

than on August 10th of last year, a few of the regular buyers expect to materially widen their margins by going onto the market now for their supply. It is interesting to know the plans of several State Farm Bureau Federations, which have previously investigated direct purchasing of feeders, and which now intend to buy on the open public market by organizing both the range cattle producers and the corn belt feeders. An effort will be made to have the growers of cattle in western and southern states ship large consignments to reach the markets about a certain date. By pooling their requirements for feeding cattle many neighborhoods can thus have their orders on the market about the same date, either by using the State Federations' buyer representatives or by appointing a neighborhood representative and thus make the public markets a laboratory for the experiment for more economical purchasing through pooling both the demand and the supply factors of cattie feeding.

The Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska State Federations are leading in this movement. Senator T. C. Cessna, Grinnell, Iowa, is acting as buyer representative for this State. The Corn Belt Meat Producers Association is likewise behind the movement in Iowa. Mr. C. B. Stewart, Lincoln, Nebraska, heads the movement in Nebraska.

WEIGHTS AND PRICES OF STOCKER AND FEEDER STEERS SHIPPED FROM CHICAGO

Kind	Average Weight		Average Price	
	Week Ending August 2	Same Week Last Year	Week Ending August 2	Same Week Last Year
1,000 lbs. up.....	1,058	1,065	\$7.04	\$6.54
900-1,000 lbs.....	934	940	6.63	6.36
800- 900 lbs.....	836	852	6.41	5.73
700- 800 lbs.....	758	758	5.52	5.57
700 lbs. down.....*	574	578	5.77	5.03
Average.....	780	770	\$6.19	\$5.69

MOVEMENT OF STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE FROM TWELVE LEADING MARKETS

Months of January, February, March, April, May and June

	Iowa	Illinois	Missouri	Nebraska	Kansas	Indiana	Ohio	Totals
1922.....	241,861	129,667	101,943	230,524	199,677	41,484	26,982	972,138
1923.....	222,828	139,404	130,057	201,998	177,938	36,291	37,150	945,666
1924.....	171,898	115,281	117,467	210,122	189,828	32,289	25,599	862,479
Month of July:								
1922.....	41,877	20,683	13,010	37,533	13,688	6,432	3,671	136,874
1923.....	30,472	23,170	21,572	26,164	19,476	8,321	7,466	136,641
1924.....	18,761	16,016	7,855	13,168	11,092	7,788	4,553	79,183

INTENTIONS TO PLANT WINTER WHEAT

An increase of 7.5 per cent in the wheat acreage of the United States to be planted this fall, as compared with last fall, is the expressed intention of many thousands of crop correspondents of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This would mean an acreage of 42,919,000 acres. Higher prices for wheat this year than a year ago, combined with good yields this season, tend to encourage farmers to sow more wheat this fall. Present high prices are due to a world shortage and should not be taken too seriously in planning for the 1925 crop. An increase of 14 per cent, or a total of 4,992,000 acres, is indicated for rye.

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With
IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mark G. Thornburg, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP BUREAU

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

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IOWA CROP REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

Corn: Iowa corn crop prospects did not improve during August. The condition on September 1 is reported as 71 per cent of normal, by the correspondents of the Federal and State Reporting Service, as compared with 74 per cent August 1 and a 10-year average of 85 per cent. This condition of 71 per cent indicates a probable yield of 33 bushels per acre and a total production of 359,304,000 bushels as compared with 436,432,000 bushels harvested in 1923, an 18 per cent decrease. Not since 1915 has the Iowa corn crop been reported so backward as on September 1 of this year. In 1915 the condition, on September 1, was reported at 65 per cent. On September 1 of this year our reporters considered that, with normal weather, 28 per cent of the crop would be safe from frost by September 20 and 50 per cent by September 30. In 1915, by these dates, 24 per cent and 47 per cent were reported as safe. In 1917 the figures were 37 and 59 per cent. The 10-year average is 60 per cent safe by September 20, 78 per cent by September 30 and 83 per cent by the time of the 10-year average date of killing frost, October 5. For the past 10 years the average merchantability of the Iowa corn crop has been 83 per cent.

Oats: The probable yield per acre, of Iowa oats, is placed at 41.6 bushels on September 1, indicating a total production of 240,198,000 bushels as compared with 208,791,000 bushels harvested last year. This is an increase of more than 15 per cent. The 10-year average yield in Iowa is 36.9 bushels per acre.

Barley: The condition of barley is reported as 95 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 31.1 bushels per acre and a total production of 4,914,000 bushels, compared with 28.5 bushels per acre and 4,521,000 bushels last year.

Spring Wheat: The yield of spring wheat is reported as 16.7 bushels per acre, indicating a total production of 534,000 bushels, as compared with 12.9 bushels per acre and a total production of 549,000 bushels harvested last year. The 10-year average yield per acre is 13.9 bushels.

Timothy Seed: The timothy seed acreage for Iowa is reported as 282,000 acres, or 112 per cent of last year's acreage of 252,000 acres, (Iowa Assessors' Farm Census figures). The yield is reported as 4.7 bushels per acre, indicating a total production of 1,325,000 bushels as compared with 1,059,000 bushels last year. The 10-year average yield per acre is 4.3 bushels.

Clover Seed: The condition of clover seed, reported on September 1, is 80 per cent of normal, indicating a probable yield per acre of 1.44 bushels, as compared with 1.03 bushels per acre last year and a 10-year average of 1.16 bushels per acre.

Hay: The condition of the growing crop of alfalfa is reported as 97 per cent, and the yield of all cuttings to date is reported as 2.80 tons, indicating that about 773,000 tons have already been cut. Last year the total production was reported as 691,000 tons. The condition of clover hay at the time of harvest is reported as 93 per cent, and the yield per acre is reported as 1.90 tons as compared with 1.44 tons last year. The total production of clover hay is estimated as 1,550,000 tons, compared with 1,130,000 tons last year. The average yield per acre of timothy hay is reported as 1.38 tons and a total production of 863,000 tons last year. Mixed clover and timothy hay is reported as yielding 1.66 tons per acre, indicating a total production of 2,015,000 tons, compared to 1.50 tons per acre and a total production of 1,917,000 tons last year. *Wild hay* condition is reported as 92 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 1.21 tons per acre and a total production of 461,000 tons, compared to 1.18 tons per acre and a total production of 474,000 tons last year.

Other Field Crops are reported as follows: *Buckwheat*, 87 per cent of normal indicating a yield of 15.2 bushels per acre and a total production of 91,000 bushels, compared with 15.0 bushels per acre last year and a 10-

(Continued on page 8.)

IOWA CROPS, 1923 AND 1924 COMPARED

Crop	Assessors' Report, 1923			Preliminary Estimates, August 1, 1924			Preliminary Estimates, September 1, 1924		
	Acres	Average Yield Per Acre		Total Production	Per Cent Condition 1924	10-Year Average	Indicated Total Production	Reported Yield Per Acre	Indicated Total Production
		1923	10 Years 1914-23						
Corn	10,776,000	40.5 bu.	39.6 bu.	436,432,000	74	89	361,482,000	33.0 bu.	359,304,000
Oats	5,774,000	36.2 bu.	36.9 bu.	208,791,000	94	86	232,115,000	41.6 bu.	240,198,000
Winter wheat	688,000	18.9 bu.	19.6 bu.	12,974,000	94	86	8,078,000	16.7 bu.	8,078,000
Spring wheat	43,000	12.9 bu.	13.9 bu.	549,000	88	77	512,000	31.1 bu.	534,000
Barley	158,000	28.5 bu.	28.7 bu.	4,521,000	92	88	4,877,000	31.1 bu.	4,914,000
Rye	51,000	17.6 bu.	18.3 bu.	904,000	94	92	774,000	15.0 bu.	774,000
Alfalfa hay	230,000	3.00 tons	3.25 tons	691,000	97	93	774,000	1.90 tons	773,000
Clover hay	785,000	1.18 tons	1.25 tons	916,000	92	92	1,550,000	1.21 tons	1,550,000
Timothy hay	788,000	1.15 tons	1.38 tons	1,078,000	90	92	1,325,000	1.38 tons	1,325,000
Mixed clover and timothy hay	1,978,000	1.15 tons	1.25 tons	2,474,000	92	92	2,015,000	1.21 tons	2,015,000
Wild hay (estimated)	401,000	84.0 bu.	79.3 bu.	6,804,000	93	78	7,685,000	97.6 bu.	7,906,000
Potatoes (sown alone)	11,000	4.20 bu.	4.33 bu.	1,059,000	91	87	75,000	1.44 bu.	1,325,000
Timothy seed	282,000	1.03 bu.	1.16 bu.	60,000	95	87	75,000	1.44 bu.	75,000
Clover seed	57,000	9.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	75,000	87	87	92,000	15.2 bu.	91,000
Flax seed	6,328	15.0 bu.	15.0 bu.	91,000	90	86	92,000	15.2 bu.	91,000
Buckwheat (estimated)	5,000	15.0 bu.	15.0 bu.	75,000	90	86	92,000	15.2 bu.	91,000
Pastures	10,268,000								

^aQuality. ^bYield of all cuttings to date. ^cIndicated yield per acre.

IOWA CROP REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

Districts and Counties	Corn			Threshing done Sept. 1	Threshers' Reports Show the Yield per Acre This Year for			Buckwheat, condition	Soy beans, condition	Pop corn, condition	Hay, wild, condition	Timothy Hay		Clover hay, condition*	Mixed Clover and Timothy Hay		Alfalfa hay, condition	Timothy Seed		Clover seed, condition	Pastures, condition
	Condition	With Normal Weather, Corn Safe from Frost Sept.—			Spring wheat	Oats	Barley					Average yield per acre	Quality		Average yield per acre	Quality		Acreage compared with last year	Yield per acre this year		
		20th	30th																		
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent		Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.					Bus.	Per Cent		Per Cent	Per Cent		Per Cent	Tons		
Northwest—																					
Buena Vista	70	29	56	80	16	44	32	---	93	72	102	1.7	96	97	1.8	100	101	107	7.1	93	100
Cherokee	78	44	59	79	---	39	35	---	95	---	97	1.1	95	101	1.9	92	96	90	5.2	---	97
Clay	71	36	60	86	18	44	36	---	94	85	85	1.2	92	88	1.3	92	95	114	2.9	79	91
Dickinson	71	21	47	51	11	42	33	79	93	90	89	1.5	95	95	1.3	94	98	114	2.6	---	97
Emmet	69	41	51	55	17	36	35	---	85	---	91	1.2	96	94	1.5	94	92	109	5.2	73	97
Lyon	62	30	61	57	18	41	37	---	91	60	85	1.0	91	86	1.4	90	89	116	---	72	67
O'Brien	75	37	58	79	29	49	40	---	96	80	93	2.0	93	94	2.1	97	96	108	3.8	95	98
Osceola	65	45	58	55	---	49	37	---	95	60	89	1.5	100	95	1.9	100	95	91	6.8	43	95
Palo Alto	78	28	45	79	16	47	36	71	91	60	84	1.2	91	83	1.4	90	97	96	2.8	83	98
Plymouth	74	36	51	76	18	37	30	---	92	70	97	1.6	92	102	1.7	96	99	114	3.8	71	99
Pocahontas	70	42	56	88	23	48	39	96	87	85	89	1.3	92	90	1.9	91	99	113	6.2	91	94
Sioux	74	51	65	55	17	41	32	---	98	85	91	1.6	96	96	1.8	95	91	116	1.8	95	89
For District	72	36	55	72	17.4	44	35	79	93	77	90	1.40	94	93	1.64	94	97	108	4.6	83	94
North Central—																					
Butler	62	25	39	70	24	37	29	101	100	80	88	1.4	94	95	2.0	97	100	114	3.8	91	99
Cerro Gordo	74	43	55	56	15	48	34	---	87	60	60	1.6	90	94	1.6	99	100	111	3.8	83	100
Floyd	62	24	44	63	---	41	35	86	85	90	101	1.4	95	100	1.6	93	110	106	7.2	93	98
Franklin	72	54	69	70	11	48	29	81	89	---	86	1.7	92	94	1.7	95	92	88	5.2	---	98
Hancock	67	33	56	58	14	51	37	76	100	100	94	1.3	95	91	1.6	95	99	106	4.1	93	101
Humboldt	65	12	31	78	---	44	36	---	88	75	96	1.2	94	94	1.3	90	95	116	---	98	98
Kossuth	68	28	45	64	18	48	35	91	94	70	91	1.3	96	94	1.6	97	96	112	7.1	87	100
Mitchell	59	29	43	34	20	52	30	61	90	60	93	1.6	86	87	1.9	89	95	99	3.8	78	96
Winnebago	80	42	65	42	22	52	37	---	94	---	94	1.3	96	101	1.6	96	100	115	8.8	43	101
Worth	74	30	53	39	---	48	34	83	90	---	83	1.3	96	94	1.8	95	100	109	4.2	93	97
Wright	64	21	40	59	18	44	33	91	100	60	100	1.6	92	98	1.8	94	98	118	4.9	90	101
For District	68	30	49	59	18.0	46	35	86	93	74	93	1.44	94	95	1.67	94	98	109	5.3	84	99
Northeast—																					
Allamakee	61	14	48	28	26	42	37	101	75	---	106	1.6	95	93	1.8	95	100	125	3.6	76	98
Black Hawk	70	24	51	87	---	38	35	---	95	68	90	1.4	88	98	1.9	92	98	114	---	93	97
Bremer	59	34	43	72	15	45	37	---	87	75	75	1.5	91	96	1.8	92	95	96	3.8	78	99
Buchanan	63	30	44	37	---	40	31	86	93	---	91	1.6	85	96	1.8	89	100	117	3.1	84	94
Chickasaw	69	42	54	38	13	39	29	96	90	80	94	1.3	95	96	1.4	96	100	115	4.1	87	102
Clayton	69	23	40	58	17	44	35	81	92	80	101	1.4	92	96	1.8	90	100	114	4.6	84	99
Delaware	68	37	61	65	21	41	32	96	92	70	96	1.3	90	100	1.6	94	107	112	4.2	93	104
Dubuque	78	22	41	41	19	44	25	---	88	---	88	1.5	91	95	1.7	93	102	108	4.8	86	95
Fayette	60	37	54	59	---	46	38	101	97	---	86	1.6	100	96	1.8	100	---	109	4.8	---	106
Howard	55	14	26	20	18	45	24	90	75	---	93	1.2	88	98	1.5	96	100	101	2.9	93	98
Winneshiek	65	25	68	56	22	46	37	96	102	---	96	1.1	92	95	1.4	93	---	112	3.8	---	99
For District	66	28	49	52	18.2	43	33	93	91	73	92	1.45	92	96	1.68	93	100	114	4.1	85	99
West Central—																					
Audubon	74	26	41	68	15	38	27	---	100	---	81	1.4	92	100	1.8	94	100	124	2.8	95	98
Calhoun	61	20	44	94	---	42	29	---	---	---	101	1.7	89	91	1.6	82	100	86	---	81	100
Carroll	72	16	38	93	23	42	31	---	85	100	99	1.4	95	96	2.0	96	99	111	5.8	81	104
Crawford	71	40	57	70	14	34	33	---	100	95	98	1.8	85	95	2.0	91	101	111	3.8	81	101
Greene	69	22	38	87	12	43	33	76	99	90	96	1.1	96	98	1.6	94	100	115	4.4	89	100
Guthrie	65	32	42	70	18	37	30	---	90	---	93	1.5	91	95	1.9	93	95	115	3.8	75	98
Harrison	75	31	46	50	15	31	29	---	85	---	104	1.5	92	87	2.2	82	90	---	---	53	98
Ida	68	37	61	75	18	41	30	---	82	72	93	1.4	90	96	1.9	92	94	104	4.8	93	100
Monona	67	28	45	38	14	33	29	---	---	---	95	1.7	100	100	1.8	100	92	---	7.8	93	98
Sac	67	28	52	78	22	42	41	101	99	74	96	1.0	98	89	1.4	94	101	114	7.8	78	102
Shelby	78	29	50	73	16	34	27	---	95	---	89	1.5	91	99	1.8	94	99	110	4.2	88	98
Woodbury	79	21	47	35	15	35	29	---	100	87	99	1.5	92	96	1.6	88	100	86	---	56	104
For District	71	27	46	68	16.2	38	30	89	93	79	95	1.49	92	96	1.80	92	97	112	4.5	80	99
Central—																					
Boone	63	18	38	93	18	44	33	---	93	---	95	1.6	95	90	1.6	95	97	111	5.2	82	96
Dallas	74	29	48	89	---	46	26	---	90	---	91	1.3	97	92	2.0	96	102	116	8.0	76	93
Grundy	53	30	52	67	16	38	30	---	90	70	86	1.6	91	97	2.0	94	94	114	8.1	83	98
Hamilton	77	26	48	88	---	44	29	---	89	---	92	1.5	95	94	1.7	95	96	116	7.8	83	100
Hardin	60	25	57	82	---	43	29	---	88	75	97	1.4	89	95	1.8	92	101	---	6.8	83	102
Jasper	81	37	60	81	16	41	26	---	92	---	99	1.3	89	88	1.7	90	91	106	4.0	75	98
Marshall	67	32	52	89	19	40	37	91	85	90	---	1.6	91	96	2.0	93	93	102	4.6	75	106
Polk	76	26	45	94	16	44	33	81	89	70	96	1.5	98	90	1.6	96	100	116	6.2	80	100
Poweshiek	75	30	62	89	12	34	29	---	90	80	100	1.2	92	88	1.2	94	93	91	3.4	57	99
Story	65	17	45	79	17	41	24	---	98	82	98	1.2	94	94	1.6	96	97	116	4.2	88	98
Tama	69	39	66	70	18	45	25	---	100	---	86	1.8	89	95	2.1	94	94	116	6.2	78	108
Webster	78	31	53	82	13	45	39	---	80	---	95	1.9	94	97	2.2	95	94	---			

IOWA CROP REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1924—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn				Threshers' Reports Show the Yield per Acre This Year for			Buckwheat, condition	Soy beans, condition	Pop corn, condition	Hay, wild, condition	Timothy Hay		Clover hay, condition*	Mixed Clover and Timothy Hay		Alfalfa hay, condition	Timothy Seed		Clover seed, condition	Pastures, condition						
	Condition	With Normal Weather, Corn Safe from Frost Sept.—		Threshing done Sept. 1	Spring wheat	Oats	Barley					Average yield per acre	Quality		Average yield per acre	Quality		Per Cent	Per Cent			Per Cent					
		20th	30th																								
East Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent						
Benton.....	62	24	44	67	15	39	33	---	93	65	96	1.5	92	93	1.8	90	100	119	5.0	83	101						
Cedar.....	70	14	35	85	20	51	32	---	89	---	---	1.7	91	90	1.8	91	100	114	3.6	79	95						
Clinton.....	71	32	49	85	18	45	29	69	91	60	93	1.7	96	91	1.7	93	96	125	7.2	90	101						
Iowa.....	69	16	39	88	11	38	22	---	92	---	101	1.4	94	89	1.6	91	103	103	3.0	63	97						
Jackson.....	68	31	51	38	15	40	26	91	97	75	101	1.6	92	95	1.9	95	101	108	5.1	73	103						
Johnson.....	79	42	61	94	14	43	31	101	90	82	99	1.5	90	94	1.6	92	94	114	6.1	76	100						
Jones.....	69	21	47	75	20	45	35	101	101	---	91	1.5	83	83	2.0	85	110	121	4.1	87	103						
Linn.....	68	28	52	57	23	46	29	96	92	79	---	1.6	91	93	1.7	90	98	115	4.8	71	104						
Muscatine.....	69	24	43	76	14	48	35	86	99	---	---	1.2	88	81	1.5	86	98	116	4.8	75	93						
Scott.....	71	16	38	81	18	44	31	101	90	---	101	1.4	88	92	1.8	93	99	112	5.2	78	102						
For District.....	70	25	46	74	16.4	44	30	98	93	75	98	1.52	91	91	1.75	91	99	114	4.9	78	101						
Southwest—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent						
Adair.....	71	15	46	81	16	35	26	101	91	90	95	1.1	91	97	1.7	93	93	115	5.3	66	98						
Adams.....	80	53	65	94	14	31	23	94	102	---	87	1.2	93	94	1.5	94	92	117	6.3	89	101						
Cass.....	81	20	34	92	12	33	26	86	100	90	92	1.8	97	95	2.0	95	99	128	4.5	85	97						
Fremont.....	72	25	55	92	---	27	24	---	100	100	101	1.1	92	88	1.1	97	100	116	---	83	98						
Mills.....	78	29	42	85	10	31	29	---	93	90	95	1.3	95	101	1.9	96	96	111	4.8	85	98						
Montgomery.....	78	33	58	96	16	37	27	---	80	90	89	1.1	93	97	1.5	93	94	109	4.2	78	94						
Page.....	83	31	57	97	19	34	29	---	90	90	96	1.2	92	94	1.6	96	94	113	3.8	91	92						
Pottawattamie.....	75	25	43	80	14	32	28	101	94	100	101	1.6	94	94	1.9	94	98	98	3.2	87	103						
Taylor.....	65	18	36	96	23	30	---	---	75	---	91	1.3	89	89	1.6	90	91	116	5.0	84	92						
For District.....	76	27	48	90	15.4	33	26	92	93	93	93	1.30	93	95	1.66	94	96	114	4.9	83	97						
South Central—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent						
Appanoose.....	68	21	41	84	8	26	---	101	91	88	70	92	1.0	92	93	1.2	92	100	112	3.7	88	102					
Clarke.....	78	26	48	85	14	31	---	91	88	80	101	0.9	91	91	1.2	91	91	114	4.0	75	95						
Decatur.....	75	28	46	75	18	32	29	91	95	88	96	1.1	94	95	1.5	96	97	115	3.5	89	93						
Lucas.....	65	13	34	57	---	39	---	89	88	75	101	1.1	93	88	1.2	93	95	104	4.4	78	93						
Madison.....	78	21	43	95	12	43	30	93	83	96	93	1.4	94	93	1.2	94	98	115	6.3	71	97						
Marion.....	71	34	58	87	14	42	31	91	93	---	91	1.2	95	88	1.7	93	97	111	5.2	79	95						
Monroe.....	72	22	50	92	16	31	---	90	87	---	91	0.8	92	88	1.2	94	92	90	5.8	91	93						
Ringgold.....	67	12	36	94	12	26	---	87	88	68	94	1.0	95	90	1.4	96	99	118	5.6	80	96						
Union.....	72	31	50	88	12	30	24	91	83	60	95	1.1	89	93	1.4	89	89	106	4.2	73	93						
Warren.....	74	35	53	79	14	39	29	91	91	85	88	1.2	92	94	1.6	93	90	112	4.9	73	93						
Wayne.....	85	22	50	85	---	33	---	---	83	95	---	0.9	99	97	1.2	99	95	109	3.4	92	95						
For District.....	73	25	47	84	13.5	35	29	92	89	78	93	1.14	93	92	1.47	94	96	111	4.6	83	95						
Southeast—	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent						
Davis.....	66	21	42	73	16	30	29	88	86	75	89	1.1	86	84	1.4	94	99	104	3.3	88	103						
Des Moines.....	73	22	42	92	12	40	39	91	91	95	---	1.2	83	86	1.5	89	101	113	5.8	48	105						
Henry.....	77	23	46	91	16	38	24	96	96	---	---	1.1	88	93	1.7	88	100	117	4.8	73	102						
Jefferson.....	77	30	49	90	---	36	29	91	84	75	---	1.4	86	94	1.4	85	100	109	5.1	58	100						
Keokuk.....	68	23	42	88	10	36	---	73	97	80	---	1.1	91	91	1.4	92	---	104	3.1	75	80						
Lee.....	80	34	58	90	---	37	---	---	93	---	---	1.1	91	92	1.4	91	99	109	4.4	68	101						
Louisa.....	83	20	52	90	---	42	---	---	90	---	---	1.3	84	89	1.8	89	102	110	5.4	84	100						
Mahaska.....	79	24	49	92	12	38	---	99	99	---	---	1.2	98	94	1.6	95	100	109	6.8	63	100						
Van Buren.....	73	15	37	79	18	32	---	64	89	85	76	1.2	85	85	1.3	81	90	116	4.2	68	103						
Wapello.....	77	29	44	84	---	31	---	91	98	---	---	1.1	83	72	1.4	75	95	116	3.8	65	99						
Washington.....	73	29	48	81	18	34	28	---	97	---	---	1.5	92	87	1.7	89	110	95	4.2	79	96						
For District.....	75	24	46	85	14.8	35	30	80	91	82	84	1.24	86	88	1.49	87	98	109	4.5	74	101						
For State.....	71	28	49	75	16.7	41.6	31.1	87	92	79	92	1.38	92	93	1.66	93	97	112	4.7	80	98						

*Clover hay, condition at time of harvest.

CONDITION OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1924.

Districts	Summer apples	Fall apples	Winter apples	Pears	Plums	Grapes	Early potatoes	Late potatoes	Early cabbage	Late cabbage	Onions
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
	Northwest.....	72	70	65	66	80	86	86	89	88	88	88
North Central.....	62	60	65	56	84	95	93	93	93	93	93
Northeast.....	62	59	58	68	49	74	95	94	93	94	94
West Central.....	63	70	60	28	75	70	95	95	84	88	86
Central.....	74	75	71	62	68	77	97	97	94	91	93
East Central.....	65	67	65	52	52	58	101	93	95	93	84
Southwest.....	71	70	63	64	71	64	96	93	95	90	92
South Central.....	66	67	62	47	65	71	90	90	87	90	86
Southeast.....	83	77	62	33	59	71	94	87	97	95	93
State.....	68	68	63	50	62	70	94	92	92	91	89

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

Showing Condition of Iowa Vegetables and Certain Miscellaneous Crops

Districts	Sweet corn	Tomatoes	Watermelons	Cantaloupes	Cucumbers	Sweet potatoes	Home gardens	Flax seed	Grain sorghum	Sugar beets, for sugar only	Sorghum cane, for sirup
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
	Northwest.....	70	80	54	55	75	93	85	94	92	88	88
North Central.....	78	73	52	48	69	97	92	92	97	91	91
Northeast.....	78	80	39	61	80	73	95	87	90	81	81
West Central.....	81	78	61	58	77	83	94	92	92	86	86
Central.....	87	80	58	65	76	104	95	97	91	85	85
East Central.....	83	65	37	46	84	90	96	90	90	85	85
Southwest.....	84	79	59	58	77	92	93	101	93	87	87
South Central.....	81	84	56	66	81	75	93	94	94	88	88
Southeast.....	87	75	48	63	76	90	94	93	93	86	86
State.....	81	76	51	56	78	88	94	90	94	95	86

(Continued from page 2.)

year average of 15.0 bushels. *Potatoes*, condition, 93 per cent indicating a yield per acre of 97.6 bushels and a total production of 7,906,000 bushels, compared with 84.0 bushels per acre last year and a total production of 6,804,000 bushels. The 10-year average yield per acre for potatoes is 79.3 bushels. *Soy beans* condition is reported as 92 per cent of normal. *Flax seed*, condition 90 per cent, indicating a yield of 10.4 bushels per acre and a total production of 73,000 bushels; last year, 9.4 bushels per acre, total production 60,000 bushels. *Home gardens*, condition reported as 94 per cent. *Pastures*, condition 98 per cent, compared with a 10-year average condition of 86 per cent.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

Crop	Total Production in millions				Yield Per Acre			Farm Price August 15		
	Forecast ^a		Harvested		Forecast 1924 ^a		Harvested		1924	1923 ^b
	Sept., 1924	Aug., 1924	1923	1918-1922 Av.	1923	1918-1922 Av.	1924	1923 ^b		
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Cents	Cents		
Winter wheat, bu.....	589	589	572	625	16.0	14.5	14.6	14.6	116.8	86.4
Spring wheat, bu.....	247	225	213	256	14.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	107.4	87.0
All wheat, bu.....	837	814	786	881	15.5	13.5	13.7	13.7	116.8	86.4
Corn, bu.....	2,513	2,576	3,046	2,809	23.8	29.2	28.4	28.4	107.4	87.0
Oats, bu.....	1,486	1,439	1,300	1,303	35.7	31.8	30.5	30.5	49.1	37.6
Barley, bu.....	194	184	198	186	25.7	25.1	24.0	24.0	75.7	52.2
Rye, bu.....	65.8	65.8	63.0	78.4	15.2	12.2	13.8	13.8	79.8	55.3
Buckwheat, bu.....	15.2	15.1	13.9	14.6	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.9	123.9	99.4
Potatoes, white, bu.....	413	369	412	391	110.0	108.1	98.9	98.9	111.3	120.8
Sweet potatoes, bu.....	75.0	80.8	97.2	99.4	75.7	97.9	98.3	98.3	151.4	151.3
Tobacco, lbs.....	1,195	1,202	1,491	1,361	702	810	784	784	210.2	210.4
Flaxseed, bu.....	29.0	28.4	17.4	9.9	8.6	8.5	6.7	6.7	210.2	210.4
Rice, bu.....	32.4	32.9	33.3	42.3	36.0	37.3	38.5	38.5	152.0	171.8
Hay, tame, tons.....	88.5	89.0	89.1	85.8	1.45	1.48	1.48	1.48	175.2	168.3
Apples, total, bu.....	179	184	197	167	-----	-----	-----	-----	121.6	121.4
Apples, com'l, bbls.....	28.1	29.4	34.3	27.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	152.0	171.8
Peaches, total, bu.....	51.7	52.2	45.7	44.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	175.2	168.3
Pears, bu.....	17.3	17.6	17.4	15.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	175.2	168.3
Grapes, tons.....	1.78	1.86	2.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cranberries ^d , bbls.....	541	-----	610	459	24.6	24.4	18.3	18.3	102.8	102.2
Grain sorghums ^d , bu.....	126	112	106	109	23.1	18.3	21.1	21.1	102.8	102.2
Sugarbeets ^d , tons.....	7.07	7.44	7.01	6.78	7.71	10.66	9.07	9.07	171.3	194.8
Broomcorn ^d , tons.....	179.2	175.9	169.3	145.5	361	278	306	306	6.6	6.7
Peanuts, lbs.....	615	636	636	865	647	720	676	676	-----	-----
Sorghum sirup, gal.....	28.4	30.9	32.0	40.9	73.7	84.2	84.8	84.8	-----	-----

Crop	Condition				Acreage 1924	
	Sept. 1, ^h 1924	Aug. 1, 1924	Sept. 1, ^h 1923	Sept. 1, ^h 10-Yr. Av.	Per Cent of 1923	Acres
	Spring wheat.....	82.3	79.7	65.1	68.5	90.1	16,920,000
All wheat.....	82.3	79.7	65.1	68.5	92.3	53,818,000
Corn.....	66.4	70.7	83.3	77.9	101.4	105,604,000
Oats.....	89.3	88.2	80.3	79.7	101.9	41,625,000
Barley.....	82.5	80.7	79.5	79.0	95.6	7,558,000
Rye.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	84.1	4,337,000
Buckwheat.....	86.0	87.7	80.5	86.1	107.7	794,000
Potatoes, white.....	83.9	85.4	77.7	75.8	98.3	3,753,000
Sweet potatoes.....	64.0	70.2	79.1	82.7	99.7	990,000
Tobacco.....	70.6	71.7	86.6	79.4	92.4	1,702,000
Flaxseed.....	82.4	86.4	79.0	70.6	163.6	3,375,000
Rice.....	80.3	83.4	82.9	85.7	100.8	899,000
Hay, tame.....	84.3	84.4	81.5	-----	101.4	61,020,000
Hay, wild.....	76.3	78.3	84.7	-----	-----	-----
Cranberries ^d	91.5	-----	78.5	70.3	88.0	22,000
Grain sorghums ^d	80.9	76.5	64.6	75.2	94.5	5,459,000
Sugarbeets ^d	79.1	83.2	91.0	89.3	125.3	917,000
Broomcorn ^d	77.6	78.8	61.1	72.7	84.4	438,000
Peanuts.....	69.8	75.6	76.6	80.6	107.5	950,000
Sorghum for sirup.....	69.2	75.5	76.6	81.5	101.6	386,000
Pasture.....	80.8	84.0	78.8	82.1	-----	-----

^a Interpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season. ^b Farm prices for August 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for August 1 and September 1 for that year. ^c Preliminary estimate. ^d Principal producing states. ^e In thousands of barrels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^f In thousands of tons—i. e., 000 omitted. ^g Pounds per acre. ^h Or at time of harvest. ⁱ Nine-year average.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

CORN

State	Pct.		Production ^a				Cents	
	Condition September 1		Production ^a				Farm Price Per Bu. August 15	
	1924	10-Yr. Av.	Forecast 1924 ^b		Harvested		1924	1923 ^c
			From Sept. 1 Condition	From August 1 Condition	1923	Five-year Average 1918-22		
Minnesota.....	71	87	51,454	52,179	61,640	69,794	121	98
North Carolina.....	65	84	40,625	45,918	58,568	53,429	124	122
Georgia.....	71	83	50,837	59,050	49,215	64,158	132	125
Ohio.....	53	83	100,493	100,525	159,859	155,102	112	88
Indiana.....	55	81	115,190	123,567	192,616	177,513	105	84
Illinois.....	69	78	281,719	282,590	337,312	317,273	104	80
Wisconsin.....	65	82	70,294	73,065	82,361	87,702	113	82
Minnesota.....	61	83	118,900	130,442	154,092	128,469	98	70
Iowa.....	71	83	359,467	360,959	430,240	427,555	102	74
Missouri.....	73	72	187,495	170,327	196,860	173,702	109	88
South Dakota.....	65	83	106,314	111,744	145,176	108,836	92	66
Nebraska.....	72	75	209,529	211,046	272,052	190,586	92	70
Kansas.....	75	56	148,131	123,135	122,149	87,001	96	80
Kentucky.....	74	83	73,378	78,336	87,866	89,159	127	102
Tennessee.....	67	83	65,820	77,609	78,941	83,241	125	108
Alabama.....	65	78	43,652	47,681	48,988	56,568	140	122
Texas.....	56	71	80,420	80,420	96,440	125,928	110	98
Oklahoma.....	75	59	73,440	74,419	87,536	59,880	108	95
U. S. Total.....	66.4	77.9	2,512,888	2,576,440	3,046,387	2,899,428	107.4	87.0

SPRING WHEAT

Minnesota.....	98	70	24,803	22,709	19,281	36,672	122	94
North Dakota.....	92	63	106,037	91,612	58,660	91,212	122	85
South Dakota.....	92	70	34,437	31,806	25,982	35,911	115	80
Montana.....	75	65	41,055	39,002	39,940	24,136	116	88
Idaho.....	66	83	10,910	10,579	19,111	14,763	107	75
Washington.....	40	72	8,400	7,995	24,728	14,972	116	85
U. S. Total.....	82.3	68.5	247,404	224,767	213,401	256,336		

OATS

New York.....	87	83	31,444	28,822	32,747	34,964	64	59
Pennsylvania.....	93	86	37,396	34,221	33,930	41,180	63	53
Ohio.....	95	80	62,541	57,872	52,302	53,236	48	44
Indiana.....	93	77	69,623	67,731	48,692	59,088	49	34
Illinois.....	89	81	162,064	163,762	135,100	146,005	46	33
Michigan.....	96	81	58,825	53,788	48,896	48,407	54	41
Wisconsin.....	88	84	103,704	106,749	92,166	92,526	54	42
Minnesota.....	98	81	173,498	164,412	153,251	122,868	43	30
Iowa.....	98	87	234,865	226,868	203,004	209,956	43	30
Missouri.....	80	75	41,897	42,208	34,500	42,189	52	38
North Dakota.....	93	69	88,105	76,751	54,924	57,139	39	24
South Dakota.....	96	84	89,084	83,800	78,336	69,005	42	26
Nebraska.....	85	81	78,911	77,659	81,048	67,070	42	31
Kansas.....	70	70	40,398	41,873	34,922	45,334	49	45
Texas.....	80	65	48,994	48,994	47,400	40,052	58	44
Oklahoma.....	74	66	37,337	37,337	24,000	40,257	48	42
Montana.....	78	66	24,710	23,256	22,209	14,310	43	45
U. S. Total.....	89.3	79.7	1,486,412	1,439,041	1,299,823	1,302,516	49.1	37.6

BARLEY

New York.....	80	83	6,921	6,478	5,092	4,011	96	83
Illinois.....	88	88	7,731	8,062	6,612	5,893	73	56
Wisconsin.....	80	86	14,692	15,049	13,252	15,973	78	60
Minnesota.....	94	81	27,581	26,948	24,050	24,343	64	44
Iowa.....	95	87	5,002	4,769	4,572	7,143	68	50
North Dakota.....	90	67	37,719	33,033	23,518	22,306	58	38
South Dakota.....	95	81	23,993	21,999	20,025	24,211	59	39
Nebraska.....	77	79	8,900	8,944	9,492	5,586	60	42
Kansas.....	62	67	15,912	13,733	21,467	14,481	58	44
Colorado.....	78	84	6,614	6,079	6,409	3,977	68	54
Idaho.....	70	84	2,927	2,892	3,999	3,109	83	78
California.....	60	86	10,282	10,282	33,069	30,771	120	64
U. S. Total.....	82.5	79.0	194,445	184,170	198,185	186,036	75.7	52.2

FLAXSEED

State	Condition September 1		Production ^a				Farm Price Per Bu. August 15	
	1924	10-Yr. Av.	Forecast 1924 ^b		Harvested		1924	1923 ^c
			From Sept. 1 Condition	From August 1 Condition	1923	Five-year Average 1918-22		
	Minnesota.....	89	83	6,744	6,744	5,270	2,993	216	215
North Dakota.....	79	70	15,512	15,054	8,424	4,181	208	208
South Dakota.....	88	81	3,936	3,834	2,414	1,538	208	210
Montana.....	82	58	2,033	1,913	902	867	202	208
U. S. Total.....	82.4	70.6	29,029	28,401	17,429	9,941	210.2	210.4

POTATOES (White)

Maine.....	90	82	30,186	28,275	31,992	26,678	125	98
New York.....	87	78	39,401	37,662	39,729	36,609	110	160
New Jersey.....	84	75	9,946	9,635	7,600	11,646	88	160
Pennsylvania.....	81	77	24,908	24,595	26,145	24,542	107	178
Virginia.....	89	79	19,224	18,720	14,136	15,528	74	140
Ohio.....	71	71	10,443	10,055	12,348	9,688	122	148
Indiana.....	83	67	7,210	6,990	7,875	5,506	113	128
Illinois.....	91	66	10,316	9,275	9,568	7,561	101	115
Michigan.....	88	74	33,110	31,611	35,796	31,365	100	127
Wisconsin.....	89	74	30,088	28,125	26,112	31,437	115	101
Minnesota.....	89	74	42,135	39,196	38,304	33,843	104	80
Iowa.....	98	72	7,910	7,685	6,804	7,458	100	107
Missouri.....	85	69	8,890	8,189	9,300	5,859	105	92
North Dakota.....	85	74	14,956	13,843	13,114	10,340	103	72
South Dakota.....	85	78	7,051	6,557	7,744	6,943	104	88
Nebraska.....	80	75	8,904	8,820	8,880	8,875	120	98
Colorado.....	74	84	10,623	11,314	13,530	13,512	120	128
Idaho.....	81	87	10,854	10,613	11,725	9,576	108	85
Washington.....	74	80	6,527	6,248	8,060	8,186	113	85
California.....	84	86	6,762	6,594	7,800	10,298	127	106
U. S. Total.....	83.9	75.8	412,761	398,821	412,392	390,616	111.3	120.8

^a In thousands of bushels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^b Interpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season. ^c Farm prices for August 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for August 1 and September 1 for that year.

WHAT IOWA CATTLE FEEDERS ARE DOING

Cattle feeders of Iowa have brought into the state approximately 52 per cent less or 90,000 fewer steers during the past four months than during the corresponding season last year. This is also 41,000 head less than the past four-year average feeder receipts for May, June, July and August. The number to be shipped into the state during the next few months for winter feeding depends largely upon the soft corn problem.

Many feeders report that they expect to profit by reserving their stocker cattle, purchased during the past season, for utilizing their soft corn later this fall. Others are on the market now for a class of heavy, moderately fleshed feeders that can be forced rapidly to a full feed for marketing in the early winter. This class of warmed-up offerings may bring about a flooded situation during the holiday season; one of the elements of uncertainty cattle feeders must face this year. Those who do not expect to be seriously handicapped with a crop of immature corn are now buying light weight feeders and plan to finish them for the May market when there is much less competition due to heavy runs of half-fat offerings as in early January.

Depression in western cattle business for several years is now resulting in a decrease of around 500,000 head of stockers and feeders to be marketed from the western regions this fall. The states of South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, from which a large proportion of Iowa stockers and feeders come, have 180,000 fewer steers to market now than were marketed last year. The southwestern area covering Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, report an estimate of 365,000 head less than last year.

Although prices of stockers and feeders are slightly lower than last year, the trend of prices during the next three months is uncertain. The extent of the demand has been uncertain but just at the present time many banks in various sections of Iowa are making inquiry for steer supplies, at a price that can be expected to make their patrons a reasonable profit.

The number of cattle marketed from Iowa during the past three months is 419,000 or 9 per cent less than during a similar period of a year ago. Iowa feeders report on September 6 that of their expected marketings during September and October, 68 per cent will be offered in September. Changing conditions during the next few days, in cattle prices, feed prices, supplies and financial developments, may alter these plans. It is evident at this time that approximately 310,000 head of cattle will be marketed from Iowa feed lots during the next three months, as compared with 411,000 head marketed in the corresponding three months of last year.

MOVEMENT OF STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE FROM 12 LEADING MARKETS INTO 7 STATES

Months of July and August	Iowa	Illinois	Missouri	Nebraska	Kansas	Indiana	Ohio	Totals
1922	182,526	85,053	69,314	133,237	48,000	16,832	14,659	549,630
1923	142,573	92,939	92,866	100,692	74,899	34,084	23,116	561,169
1924	88,906	75,260	39,817	52,412	39,906	23,928	11,302	331,531
Month of August:								
1922	140,649	64,370	56,304	95,704	34,341	10,400	10,988	412,756
1923	112,101	69,769	71,294	74,528	55,423	25,763	15,650	424,528
1924	70,145	59,244	31,962	39,244	28,514	16,190	6,749	252,348

WEIGHTS AND PRICES OF STOCKER AND FEEDER STEERS SHIPPED FROM CHICAGO

Kind	Number		Average Weight		Average Price	
	Week Sept. 6, 1924	Ending Sept. 1, 1923	Week Sept. 6, 1924	Ending Sept. 1, 1923	Week Sept. 6, 1924	Ending Sept. 1, 1923
	1,000 lbs. up	182	1,013	1,087	1,124	\$7.29	$8.07
900-1,000 lbs.	498	1,039	957	948	6.55	6.88
800-900 lbs.	268	1,031	851	854	6.24	6.47
700-800 lbs.	161	812	730	747	5.95	6.25
700 lbs. down	512	1,515	627	600	5.47	5.38
Total	1,651	5,410	824	835	\$6.28	\$6.72

WHAT IOWA SHEEP FEEDERS ARE DOING

Feeders of sheep and lambs have brought approximately 7 per cent more feeding lambs into Iowa during the past month than they did during August of last year. The number during August of last year was 87,000 head compared with 93,000 head this August. This is not indicative of what sheep feeders may continue to do during the following season. The demand for feeding lambs may even be lessened because of the short corn crop, but large hay and roughage crops and the possible necessity for utilizing the fields of immature corn have brought out numerous inquiries for lambs. Actual demand will be uncertain during September this year, whereas September is usually a month of heaviest shipments to farms. The average receipts on Iowa farms for the past four years has been 110,700 head for September and 90,700 head for October.

The supply of western sheep and lambs will be approximately 775,000 head larger this fall than the actual number marketed during a similar period last year. The estimated number this year is 7,115,000 compared with 6,340,000 head last year. This increase is due to a larger lamb crop raised in nearly all of the western states and favorable range conditions throughout the growing season. The lamb crop was larger this year because of the increased number of ewes on the ranges and because of a larger percentage of lambs raised to a marketing age.

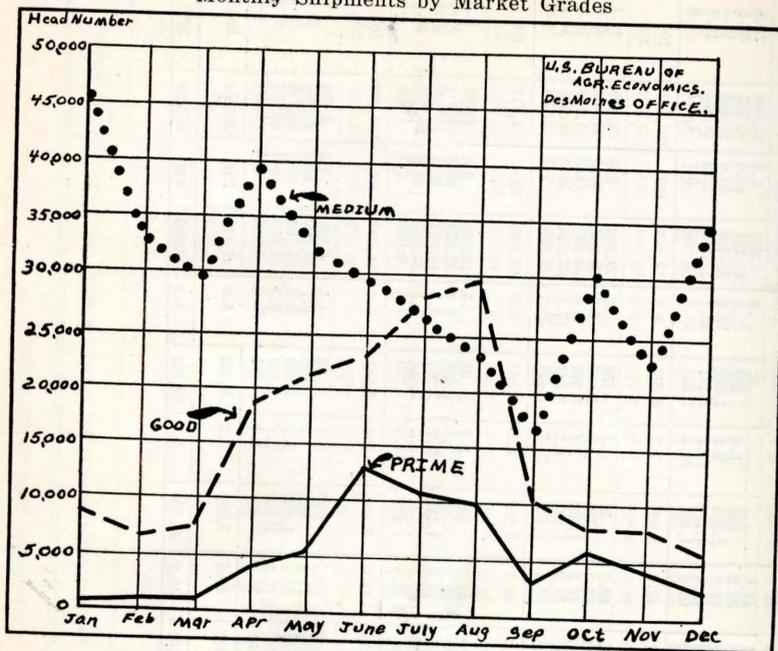
BEEF STEER RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO, 1923

	From Iowa		From 7 Other Corn Belt States		From Other States and Markets		Total Receipts at Chicago	
	Per-centage	1922	Per-centage	1922	Per-centage	1922	Per-centage	1922
January	624	61.5	34.5	17	14.6	962	100	145,207
Choice and prime	9,319	47.9	33.2	1,019	6.8	13,445	100	18,445
Good	46,781	38.2	38.2	4,219	6.7	77,546	100	103,446
Medium	12,730	48.4	45.1	1,040	3.9	63,666	100	87,546
Common	1,567	42.6	52.4	367	5.3	49,287	100	63,967
Cheap	71,021	51.4	41.9	6,662	10.0	3,677	100	9,967
Total	59,822	48.9	41.9	6,662	5.6	138,268	100	145,207
February	1,011	54.3	55.0	290	15.6	1,890	100	269
Choice and prime	7,297	46.6	37.3	2,676	11.3	15,968	100	11,342
Good	33,276	51.2	42.0	3,657	6.8	65,118	100	87,294
Medium	17,097	40.2	49.0	2,442	6.7	39,961	100	53,294
Common	1,131	40.2	55.3	251	4.2	2,830	100	3,961
Cheap	59,822	48.9	44.4	7,192	6.7	129,437	100	145,450
Total	1,233	38.6	37.9	395	8.9	3,194	100	3,085
March	19,069	41.4	34.1	2,676	14.3	18,741	100	24,840
Choice and prime	20,710	43.5	44.1	5,939	8.7	68,312	100	90,021
Good	12,927	38.7	53.4	1,641	4.9	33,438	100	46,365
Medium	1,233	36.5	63.8	343	5.7	3,351	100	4,584
Cheap	52,888	41.6	45.0	10,994	8.6	127,036	100	138,611
Total	4,594	45.4	54.4	999	10.1	595	100	6,668
April	19,069	51.9	42.8	1,954	7.8	36,781	100	48,840
Choice and prime	39,989	55.2	48.8	8,057	8.2	72,503	100	92,492
Good	16,128	50.9	58.7	1,103	1.5	31,730	100	40,860
Medium	2,147	43.8	62.5	1,332	3.1	4,901	100	6,048
Cheap	81,827	52.5	45.6	7,445	3.4	155,828	100	198,081

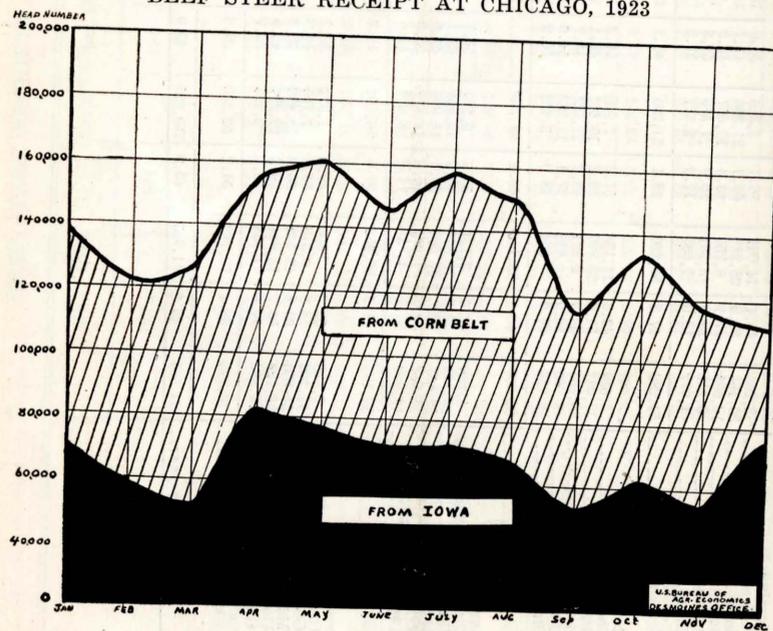
BEEF STEER RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO, 1923 (Continued)

	From Iowa				From 7 Other Corn Belt States				From Other States and Markets				Total Receipts at Chicago			
	1923	Per-centage	1922	Per-centage	1923	Per-centage	1922	Per-centage	1923	Per-centage	1922	Per-centage	1923	Per Cent by Grades	1922	Per Cent by Grades
May																
Choice and prime.....	5,391	39.6	6,334	44.6	7,845	57.5	7,372	51.9	394	2.9	499	3.5	13,630	8.5	14,205	8.0
Good.....	21,965	48.2	36,964	55.4	22,208	48.7	28,767	43.2	1,391	3.1	866	1.4	45,534	28.5	66,327	37.3
Medium.....	31,893	48.9	38,588	55.5	31,620	48.7	29,606	42.4	1,635	2.4	1,455	2.1	65,148	40.7	69,649	39.2
Common.....	16,005	54.3	10,797	49.5	12,676	43.0	10,522	48.5	794	2.7	459	2.0	29,475	18.4	21,778	12.2
Cheap.....	2,579	41.6	2,173	36.7	2,935	47.3	3,127	52.7	683	11.1	629	10.6	6,197	3.9	5,929	3.3
Total.....	77,833	48.7	94,586	53.3	77,284	48.3	79,394	44.5	4,897	3.0	3,908	2.2	160,014	100	177,888	100
June																
Choice and prime.....	12,604	54.1	12,965	47.4	10,542	45.2	14,064	51.6	164	.7	176	1.0	23,310	15.9	27,205	17.3
Good.....	22,736	51.5	27,351	49.9	20,288	45.9	26,692	48.5	1,150	2.6	850	1.6	44,174	30.2	54,803	34.8
Medium.....	29,319	50.1	23,708	48.0	26,893	46.2	24,154	48.9	2,112	3.7	1,500	3.1	58,324	39.9	49,362	31.3
Common.....	7,672	47.8	8,536	46.5	7,230	45.3	8,507	46.4	1,123	6.9	1,290	7.1	16,035	11.0	18,303	11.6
Cheap.....	1,166	26.3	2,316	29.9	1,708	38.5	4,318	55.7	1,559	35.2	1,116	14.4	4,433	3.0	7,750	5.0
Total.....	73,497	50.2	74,846	47.6	66,671	45.6	77,645	49.2	6,108	4.2	4,932	3.2	146,276	100	157,423	100
July																
Choice and prime.....	10,566	42.0	14,749	49.6	14,573	57.3	14,843	49.9	187	.7	180	.5	25,326	16.0	29,722	25.5
Good.....	27,875	50.5	25,089	53.9	26,553	48.2	20,813	44.7	741	1.3	654	1.4	57,169	34.9	46,556	39.2
Medium.....	27,025	51.0	12,117	49.5	23,393	44.1	11,476	47.0	2,608	4.9	872	3.5	53,029	33.4	24,465	20.6
Common.....	6,731	37.8	3,630	38.4	8,408	47.3	5,049	53.3	2,661	14.9	760	8.3	17,800	11.2	9,439	8.0
Cheap.....	1,765	24.6	1,950	23.0	2,753	38.7	4,778	56.5	2,632	36.7	1,733	20.5	7,180	4.5	8,461	7.1
Total.....	73,962	46.7	57,535	48.5	75,713	47.8	56,959	48.0	8,829	5.5	4,149	3.5	158,504	100	118,643	100
August																
Choice and prime.....	9,839	41.6	12,369	42.2	13,566	57.4	16,779	57.0	234	1.0	288	.8	23,639	15.7	29,388	21.8
Good.....	29,830	53.0	29,519	49.6	24,590	43.7	29,597	49.6	1,895	3.3	431	.8	56,315	37.5	59,547	44.2
Medium.....	23,495	50.9	11,393	46.7	18,755	40.7	11,843	48.5	3,871	8.4	1,199	4.8	46,121	30.7	24,435	18.2
Common.....	5,898	31.0	3,068	22.1	9,231	48.7	7,108	51.2	3,853	20.3	3,708	26.7	18,982	12.6	13,888	10.3
Cheap.....	1,064	20.3	1,007	13.6	2,921	55.9	4,356	59.0	1,249	23.8	2,026	27.4	5,234	3.5	7,389	5.5
Total.....	70,126	46.7	57,356	42.6	69,063	45.9	69,689	51.7	11,102	7.4	7,602	5.7	150,291	100	134,647	100
September																
Choice and prime.....	3,263	49.4	14,001	56.2	3,346	50.6	10,841	43.6			57	.2	6,609	5.8	24,899	23.8
Good.....	30,184	57.9	25,282	62.3	21,396	41.1	14,986	36.9	524	1.0	329	.8	52,104	45.9	40,597	38.8
Medium.....	16,533	47.1	6,759	43.6	15,657	44.5	6,809	44.0	2,955	8.4	1,930	12.4	35,165	30.9	15,498	14.8
Common.....	3,211	23.0	3,131	20.0	7,575	54.3	7,719	49.3	3,178	22.7	4,791	30.7	13,964	12.3	15,641	15.0
Cheap.....	1,077	18.6	1,087	12.8	3,321	57.2	5,272	66.6	1,405	24.2	1,548	19.6	5,803	5.1	7,907	7.6
Total.....	54,288	47.8	50,260	48.1	51,295	45.1	45,627	43.6	8,062	7.1	8,655	8.3	113,645	100	104,542	100
October																
Choice and prime.....	5,649	43.6	14,156	51.2	7,968	56.3	13,165	48.0	18	.1	253	.8	12,948	9.6	27,579	24.1
Good.....	17,017	51.6	23,889	56.2	15,821	48.1	17,436	41.0	119	.3	1,213	2.8	32,957	24.4	42,538	37.0
Medium.....	29,764	52.9	9,321	43.2	24,582	43.7	10,355	47.8	1,893	3.4	1,943	9.0	56,239	41.7	21,599	18.9
Common.....	8,589	36.9	4,826	27.4	12,682	54.6	9,761	55.3	1,984	8.5	3,047	17.3	23,255	17.2	17,634	15.4
Cheap.....	2,288	24.0	954	18.0	5,422	56.9	2,908	55.4	1,822	19.1	1,401	26.6	9,532	7.1	5,263	4.6
Total.....	63,307	46.9	53,146	46.4	65,789	45.1	53,605	46.7	5,836	4.3	7,862	6.9	134,932	100	114,613	100
November																
Choice and prime.....	4,258	42.5	3,224	51.5	5,589	55.7	3,126	49.0	180	1.8	34	.5	10,027	8.6	6,384	5.8
Good.....	13,998	50.5	16,886	60.3	13,554	49.1	10,557	37.5	98	.4	650	2.2	27,659	23.8	28,093	25.3
Medium.....	22,968	53.3	27,965	55.4	18,919	44.0	20,565	40.9	1,184	2.7	1,905	3.7	43,071	37.1	50,435	45.4
Common.....	12,895	44.7	7,344	34.8	14,410	50.0	12,253	58.1	1,532	5.3	1,483	7.1	28,837	24.8	21,080	19.0
Cheap.....	2,062	31.2	1,134	22.8	3,621	54.8	2,825	56.8	922	14.0	1,009	20.4	6,605	5.7	4,968	4.5
Total.....	56,181	48.3	56,553	50.8	56,102	48.3	49,326	43.6	3,916	3.4	5,081	5.6	116,199	100	110,960	100
December																
Choice and prime.....	2,528	53.3	806	42.0	1,573	36.2	1,028	53.5	237	5.5	86	4.5	4,338	3.3	1,920	1.4
Good.....	11,103	58.5	9,515	54.8	7,755	40.8	7,201	41.5	131	.7	639	3.7	18,989	14.4	17,355	13.3
Medium.....	34,650	62.8	43,743	56.9	19,483	35.3	30,207	39.4	1,033	1.9	2,799	3.7	55,166	41.7	76,749	58.8
Common.....	26,133	54.7	15,014	50.3	20,294	42.5	12,341	41.4	1,323	2.8	2,498	8.3	47,750	36.1	29,853	22.9
Cheap.....	2,375	40.0	1,705	36.4	3,195	53.9	2,431	52.0	362	6.1	541	11.6	5,932	4.5	4,677	3.6
Total.....	76,789	58.1	70,783	54.2	52,900	39.6	53,208	40.8	3,056	2.3	6,563	5.0	132,175	100	130,554	100
Totals for year.....	811,551	49.0	771,525	49.9	759,925	45.9	723,182	45.2	84,129	5.1	76,921	4.9	1655605	100	1571628	100

BEEF STEERS SHIPPED FROM IOWA TO CHICAGO, 1923
Monthly Shipments by Market Grades



BEEF STEER RECEIPT AT CHICAGO, 1923



U. S. Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charles F. Sarle, Agricultural Statistician
Leslie M. Carl, Livestock Statistician

In Co-operation With
IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Mark G. Thornburg, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP BUREAU
Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 1924

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

IOWA CROP REPORT, OCTOBER 1, 1924

Corn: The condition of Iowa corn on October 1 is reported as 67 per cent of normal, by the correspondents of the Federal and State Crop Reporting Bureaus, as compared with 71 per cent for September 1 and a ten-year average of 85 per cent. This October 1 condition indicates a probable yield of about 31 bushels per acre and a total production of about 337,528,000 bushels as compared with 359,304,000 bushels predicted September 1 and 436,432,000 bushels harvested last year, or a decrease of 23 per cent from last year.

The United States corn crop is forecast as 2,458,809,000 bushels as compared with 3,046,000,000 bushels harvested last year, a decrease of 19 per cent.

Crop Reporters of this Bureau estimated that only 39 per cent of the corn was safe from frost on October 1. Experience with early frost in 1923 proved that the corn dried out much better than reports, made at the time of the frost, would indicate. The same progress may take place this fall; the upland corn, where 90 per cent was reported as safe from frost, continuing to mature normally. In some lowlands as little as 10 per cent escaped damage.

Oats: The average yield of oats in Iowa is reported as 43.0 bushels per acre. This indicates a total production of 248,282,000 bushels as compared with 208,791,000 bushels harvested last year. This is an increase of about 19 per cent. The ten-year average yield (1914-23) in Iowa is 37.2 bushels per acre. Oats production for the United States was reported on October 1 as 1,509,409,000 bushels as compared with 1,300,000,000 bushels harvested last year, or an increase of about 16 per cent.

Spring Wheat: The yield of spring wheat in Iowa is reported as 17.2 bushels per acre as compared with 12.9 bushels last year. This would indicate a total production of 550,000 bushels as compared with 549,000 bushels harvested last year.

Barley: The yield of barley in Iowa is reported at 31.4 bushels per acre as compared with 28.5 bushels per acre last year and a ten-year average (1913-22) of 28.7 bushels. This yield indicates a total production of 4,961,000 bushels compared with 4,521,000 bushels harvested last year.

Tame Hay: The yield of all tame hay (including alfalfa) in Iowa is reported as 1.77 tons per acre compared with 1.51 tons per acre reported last year and a ten-year average of 1.49 tons. **Clover hay** is reported as yielding 1.87 tons per acre, or a total production of 1,526,000 tons. **Alfalfa hay** is reported as yielding 3.11 tons per acre or a total production of 858,000 tons, compared with 691,000 tons harvested last year. **Soy bean and cow pea hay** is reported as yielding 2.00 tons per acre.

Potatoes: The condition of white potatoes (Irish) in Iowa is reported as 98 per cent of normal compared with a ten-year average of 70 per cent on October 1. This condition indicates a yield of 105.8 bushels per acre and a total production of 8,573,000 bushels, compared with 84.0 bushels per acre last year and a total production of 6,804,000 bushels. The 10-year average yield of potatoes in Iowa is 79.3 bushels per acre.

The condition of *clover seed* is reported as 70 per cent of normal compared with 72 per cent, the 10-year average. This condition indicates a yield of 1.40 bushels per acre. The condition of *flax seed* is reported as 92 per cent of normal, compared with the 10-year average of 86 per cent. This condition indicates a yield of 10.4 bushels per acre and a total production of 72,800 bushels, compared with 9.4 bushels per acre and a total production of 60,000 bushels last year. The 10-year average yield per acre of flax seed is 10.0 bushels. **Buckwheat**, condition 86, compared with 10-year average of 83 per cent, indicated yield 15.5 bushels per acre and total production of 93,000 bushels, compared with 15.0 bushels per acre and a total production of 75,000 bushels last year.

Fruits and Vegetables: Condition and yields are shown in the tables on pages 8 and 9. These tables were compiled in cooperation with the State Horticultural Society, R. S. Herrick, Secretary.

IOWA CO-OPERATIVE CROP REPORTING BUREAU

IOWA CROPS, 1923 AND 1924 COMPARED

Crop	Assessors' Report, 1923			Preliminary Estimates September 1, 1924			Preliminary Estimates October 1, 1924			
	Acres	Average Yield Per Acre		Acres 1924 (Estimated)	Reported Yield Per Acre	Indicated Total Production	Per Cent Condition 1924	10-Year Average	Reported Yield Per Acre	Indicated Total Production
		1923	10 years 1913-22								1924	1924
Corn	10,776,000	40.5 bu.	39.6 bu.	10,888,000	33.0 bu.	359,304,000	67	85	31.0 bu.	337,528,000
Oats	5,774,000	36.2 bu.	36.9 bu.	5,774,000	41.6 bu.	240,198,000	93	90	43.0 bu.	248,282,000
Winter wheat	688,000	18.9 bu.	19.6 bu.	396,000	20.4 bu.	8,078,000	82	82	20.4 bu.	8,078,000
Spring wheat	43,000	12.9 bu.	13.9 bu.	32,000	16.7 bu.	534,000	90	88	17.2 bu.	550,000
Barley	188,000	25.5 bu.	28.7 bu.	158,000	31.1 bu.	4,914,000	90	88	31.4 bu.	4,961,000
Rye	51,000	17.6 bu.	18.3 bu.	43,000	18.0 bu.	774,000	94	94	18.0 bu.	774,000
Alfalfa hay	230,000	3.00 tons	3.25 tons	276,000	2.80 tons	773,000	93	93	3.11 tons	858,000
Clover hay	785,000	1.87 tons	1.87 tons	816,000	1.90 tons	1,550,000	93	93	1.87 tons	1,526,000
Timothy hay	738,000	1.38 tons	1.38 tons	664,000	1.33 tons	916,000	92	92	1.38 tons	916,000
Mixed clover and timothy hay	1,278,000	1.18 tons	1.25 tons	1,214,000	1.66 tons	2,015,000	93	93	1.66 tons	2,015,000
Wild hay (estimated)	401,000	81.00 bu.	79.3 bu.	381,000	1.21 tons	461,000	92	95	1.26 tons	480,000
Potatoes (estimated)	81,000	84.0 bu.	79.3 bu.	81,000	97.6 bu.	7,906,000	98	70	105.8 bu.	8,573,000
Soy beans (sown alone)	14,000	4.20 bu.	4.33 bu.	20,000	4.7 bu.	1,325,000	89	89	4.7 bu.	1,325,000
Timothy seed	57,000	1.08 bu.	1.16 bu.	252,000	1.44 bu.	73,000	92	92	1.40 bu.	72,800
Clover seed	6,368	9.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	7,000	15.2 bu.	91,000	86	86	10.4 bu.	93,000
Flax seed	5,000	15.0 bu.	15.0 bu.	6,000	15.2 bu.	91,000	87	87	15.5 bu.	93,000
Buckwheat (estimated)	10,265,000			10,214,000			98	98		

^a Quality.
^b Corn yield interpreted from condition reports.
^c Yield of all cuttings to date.

IOWA CROP REPORT, OCTOBER 1, 1924
Condition, Quality, Yield Per Acre, Corn Safe From Frost, Wheat Marketed

Districts and Counties	Corn							Hay, tame		Hay, wild		Clover hay		Alfalfa hay		Cowpea and soybean hay—Average yield per acre		Clover seed, condition at harvest	Sweet Corn		Flaxseed, condition	Soybeans, condition	Pastures, condition				
	Condition		Safe from killing from frost Oct. 1	Spring wheat, quality	All wheat crop marketed by October 1	Oats, quality	Barley, quality	Average yield per acre	Quality	Tons	Per Cent		Tons	Per Cent				Tons	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent						
	As to advancement and quality	As to normal yield per acre																									
Northwest—																											
Buena Vista	64	63	48	100	85	93	78	2.0	99	1.4	91	1.6	98	3.8	98	1.9	87	95	3.0	90	94	99					
Cherokee	61	71	44	---	40	95	92	2.0	96	1.2	98	2.1	97	2.9	97	---	95	---	---	100	98	100					
Clay	71	71	46	---	---	99	100	1.2	97	1.0	92	1.5	97	2.8	97	---	79	---	---	---	97	93					
Dickinson	73	72	29	100	---	96	94	1.4	98	1.1	90	1.6	97	2.7	100	2.4	87	---	---	93	100	93					
Emmet	57	74	26	92	10	94	95	1.5	93	1.1	99	1.7	90	2.2	93	---	---	100	---	92	78	97					
Lyon	59	62	36	90	15	98	94	1.7	93	1.2	98	1.6	92	2.4	96	---	77	---	---	85	80	62					
O'Brien	56	60	38	100	---	96	95	1.8	95	1.6	95	1.9	93	3.4	96	3.9	85	100	---	98	98	96					
Osceola	64	71	49	---	---	100	92	1.6	98	1.4	95	1.7	97	3.2	98	---	94	---	---	92	91	100					
Palo Alto	42	59	35	---	---	88	93	1.3	89	1.0	79	1.6	89	2.8	88	---	---	---	---	87	85	88					
Plymouth	66	79	56	89	42	92	85	2.8	93	2.0	97	2.0	95	3.2	95	---	47	---	---	82	82	93					
Pocahontas	64	57	40	---	---	96	95	1.5	96	1.0	99	1.6	95	3.5	100	---	87	100	---	96	79	90					
Sioux	66	73	50	86	48	100	94	1.9	95	1.6	97	2.2	95	3.0	95	---	97	90	---	92	92	92					
For District	62	68	42	91	50	96	93	1.78	95	1.33	95	1.82	95	2.99	96	3.03	85	96	3.0	92	90	93					
North Central—																											
Butler	62	57	40	98	55	97	98	2.0	97	1.2	97	2.2	98	---	---	2.4	82	95	3.6	---	75	102					
Cerro Gordo	60	84	43	88	50	92	86	1.8	96	1.5	100	2.3	95	3.0	88	---	72	---	---	100	60	101					
Floyd	44	49	32	90	50	96	92	1.8	93	1.1	100	2.4	91	4.2	92	---	73	95	2.6	100	94	95					
Franklin	57	64	42	85	65	97	92	1.9	94	1.1	100	2.0	89	2.0	100	2.9	83	99	3.0	90	92	98					
Hancock	58	71	34	93	54	98	98	1.6	96	1.3	98	1.7	95	3.3	97	1.9	52	---	---	85	95	101					
Humboldt	66	68	44	98	---	97	95	1.7	97	1.1	96	1.7	95	2.5	94	---	87	---	---	80	97						
Kossuth	54	61	36	100	41	94	87	1.6	95	1.1	96	1.7	95	2.7	92	1.9	81	100	---	99	92	101					
Mitchell	48	63	32	92	---	91	91	1.7	95	1.1	89	2.3	92	3.0	110	---	90	---	---	90	92	101					
Winnebago	69	74	43	100	40	97	96	1.9	94	1.3	95	1.9	94	2.7	95	1.8	79	113	3.3	91	96	102					
Worth	65	69	42	90	---	92	98	1.7	98	1.1	94	1.9	96	3.0	110	2.9	85	100	---	87	95	98					
Wright	59	65	43	93	45	94	91	1.8	98	1.4	100	2.0	96	3.1	95	1.4	60	---	---	90	90	99					
For District	58	64	39	93	49	95	92	1.76	95	1.20	97	1.95	94	2.96	95	2.12	77	101	3.2	94	91	100					

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE

Northeast—																										
Allamakee	51	56	20	86	17	90	89	1.9	92	1.5	100	2.2	89	3.0	100	---	56	---	4.1	100	96					
Blackhawk	62	70	36	76	56	92	89	2.2	93	1.1	94	2.3	93	2.7	94	2.9	74	78	1.5	---	95	93				
Bremer	58	71	35	88	40	98	100	1.8	97	1.3	90	2.8	95	3.8	98	1.9	74	62	2.1	---	83	90				
Buchanan	64	64	32	90	---	101	96	1.7	91	1.0	88	1.9	93	2.5	90	2.3	83	77	1.1	---	90	98				
Chickasaw	51	70	35	85	63	92	83	1.6	96	1.2	92	1.8	103	3.2	110	2.8	92	100	---	80	91	104				
Clayton	64	66	34	92	28	94	96	1.9	98	---	---	2.2	100	3.3	100	2.7	77	---	---	98	104					
Delaware	66	67	46	88	50	97	98	1.7	89	---	---	1.0	89	2.0	90	3.0	94	1.8	80	81	75	81	103			
Dubuque	74	69	50	95	5	90	90	2.0	95	2.0	100	2.0	98	1.8	98	0.9	85	100	---	91	84	86				
Fayette	59	63	48	85	10	97	96	1.2	99	1.2	94	2.3	98	2.5	100	1.9	97	---	---	90	94	95				
Howard	56	53	24	100	---	97	92	1.6	96	0.9	95	1.8	97	3.6	100	---	85	---	---	90	80	106				
Winneshiek	53	60	37	97	34	98	97	1.7	92	0.5	85	1.7	92	3.2	90	1.1	---	80	---	86	88	97				
For District	60	65	36	89	34	95	94	1.81	93	1.13	92	2.11	94	2.75	96	2.11	77	79	1.9	85	90	97				
West Central—																										
Audubon	65	74	39	86	20	92	91	2.2	95	2.1	94	2.1	92	3.6	97	---	97	90	---	102	101					
Calhoun	50	54	37	100	---	97	---	1.6	96	1.0	100	1.7	94	3.0	98	---	88	2.1	---	100	102					
Carroll	59	63	33	92	10	94	92	2.1	90	1.5	94	2.2	92	3.6	89	2.9	71	---	---	85	99					
Crawford	59	67	34	99	64	87	89	2.2	92	2.0	97	2.0	89	3.7	95	---	69	100	---	92	104					
Greene	59	61	47	92	62	97	98	1.7	96	1.1	92	2.0	96	3.0	98	1.9	97	---	---	96	96					
Guthrie	60	64	35	95	70	91	90	1.8	89	1.3	95	2.0	86	4.1	94	---	67	---	---	91	94					
Harrison	52	61	42	78	74	70	70	2.1	84	2.2	100	2.2	77	2.9	88	---	66	---	---	85	99					
Ida	60	73	42	97	37	90	87	2.1	92	1.8	98	2.0	93	2.8	94	---	47	---	---	95	98					
Monona	59	65	34	87	41	87	68	1.8	95	1.5	98	2.2	99	2.7	92	---	92	100	---	105	95					
Sac	61	60	30	90	35	93	86	1.9	95	1.1	97	1.8	92	2.8	95	1.4	57	100	2.9	---	105	98				
Shelby	64	70	44	92	59	91	87	1.8	92	1.0	95	1.8	92	3.0	94	---	74	100	2.3	---	75	102				
Woodbury	65	68	22	90	35	81	---	2.2	92	1.1	87	1.9	89	2.8	88	---	---	---	---	98	99					
For District	60	65	37	90	52	90	88	1.96	93	1.27	95	1.97	91	3.20	94	2.07	72	97	2.4	---	94	99				
Central—																										
Boone	57	71	32	96	56	96	96	1.7	94	1.3	96	2.1	96	2.8	98	---	85	100	2.1	---	95	96				
Dallas	65	73	54	90	65	100	95	1.8	99	1.3	92	1.9	97	2.7	100	1.9	75	103	2.3	---	94	100				
Grundy	42	62	35	85	40	79	82	1.9	90	1.5	93	2.1	89	3.0	95	---	59	94	1.4	---	72	96				
Hamilton	76	89	56	90	35	95	93	1.6	95	1.2	97	1.9	96	3.4	95	---	77	---	---	98	97					
Hardin	62	71	46	90	100	90	96	1.7	90	1.1	99	2.1	87	3.1	95	---	89	75	---	90	98					
Jasper	68	65	50	89	47	86	100	2.0	88	1.6	91	2.0	98	3.8	91	---	89	75	3.1	---	98	101				
Marshall	58	68	41	89	43	92	87	2.1	86	---	---	2.2	86	3.5	75	0.9	66	100	---	85	101					
Polk	63	73	38	91	73	92	90	2.1	85	1.3	98	1.8	96	2.9	96	0.9	85	84	3.3	---	84	100				
Poweshiek	69	71	38	80	62	91	85	1.6	85	---	---	1.8	92	3.0	90	---	48	100	---	90	99					
Story	66	81	45	94	66	97	90	1.7	85	1.0	100	2.1	97	3.4	100	1.3	58	96	2.2	---	92	96				
Tama	70	81	37	93	68	87	93	1.7	92	1.5	85	2.0														

CONDITION AND YIELD OF IOWA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, OCTOBER 1, 1924

Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Per Bus. of 48 Lbs. Cent	Per Bus. of 48 Lbs. Cent	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Per Bus. of 45 Lbs. Cent	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Per Bus. of 80 Lbs. Cent	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Per Tons	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Per Cent	Condition	Per Cent	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Per Bus. of 52 Lbs. Cent	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Per Bus. of 50 Lbs. Cent	Condition	Per Cent	Home Gardens	
																											Summer Apples	Fall Apples	Winter Apples	Grapes	Pears	Early Potatoes	Late Potatoes	Early Cabbage	Late Cabbage	Onions	Tomatoes	Home Gardens
62	120	68	140	62	60	96	97	99	96	90	119	97	90	119	96	90	92	87	300	70	300	70	300	70	91	91	
44	75	44	73	39	60	97	98	99	97	84	137	98	84	137	97	84	82	85	318	54	318	54	318	54	93	93	
52	200	51	250	61	600	96	96	99	96	91	124	94	91	124	96	96	96	92	150	67	150	67	150	67	94	94	
70	130	70	120	67	600	101	99	99	101	97	121	97	97	121	98	96	98	86	275	77	275	77	275	77	91	91	
71	150	75	113	66	933	100	100	100	100	96	141	98	96	141	98	96	98	86	308	64	308	64	308	64	92	92	
62	172	67	212	59	1,066	101	101	101	101	94	171	103	94	171	103	94	98	76	288	51	288	51	288	51	92	92	
84	125	84	135	71	68	103	103	103	103	94	180	95	94	180	95	94	98	77	133	77	133	77	133	77	90	90	
77	177	80	186	72	84,600	98	98	98	98	98	165	96	98	165	96	98	81	80	225	53	225	53	225	53	85	85	
75	500	74	450	68	2,000	101	101	101	101	94	176	94	96	176	94	96	62	80	225	53	225	53	225	53	85	85	
67	166	60	171	64	1,572	99	99	99	99	91	145	97	91	145	97	91	85	88	265	66	265	66	265	66	90	90	

Note: The above yields are the averages of reports of commercial growers only, and should not be taken as indicative of the entire production of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS, OCTOBER 1, 1924

Condition and Yield Per Acre

Districts	Water-melons		Cantaloupes		Cucumbers		Sweet Potatoes		Grain sorghum, condition	Sorghum cane for sirup, condition	Sugar beets, for sugar only, condition
	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre	Condition at harvest	Average yield per acre			
	Per Cent	Tons	Per Cent	Crates of 2 doz.	Per Cent	Bus. of 48 Lbs.	Per Cent	Bus. of 50 Lbs.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Northwest	22		26		76		67		97	89	96
North Central	11		70		25				94	83	96
Northeast	51		64	40	79	20			86	81	80
West Central	33		23		67	12	99		96	92	
Central	19		22		65	80	73		95	89	95
East Central	19	1.5	22		66	100	92	76	88	80	
Southwest	23	2.0	33		50	76	91	57	92	85	
South Central	31	4.0	42		46		95		90	83	
Southeast	22	2.0	52		77	150	76	80	88	85	
State	25	2.2	33	73	67	71	89	68	92	84	95

Note: The above yields are the average of reports of commercial growers, only, and should not be taken as indicative of the entire production of the State.

FARM LABOR

Average Wages Paid Hired Farm Labor; Supply and Demand; Oct. 1, 1924

Districts	By the Month		By the Day*		Supply	Demand	Supply expressed in per cent of demand
	With board	Without board	With board	Without board			
	Per cent of normal						
Northwest	\$ 49.00	\$ 64.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.40	100	93	108
North Central	46.00	60.00	2.50	3.40	97	96	101
Northeast	43.00	56.00	2.50	3.10	96	93	103
West Central	46.00	58.00	2.50	3.20	100	92	109
Central	45.00	57.00	2.50	3.20	101	92	110
East Central	46.00	60.00	2.50	3.15	101	93	109
Southwest	42.00	54.00	2.30	3.00	101	92	110
South Central	37.00	50.00	2.20	2.90	99	96	111
Southeast	42.00	51.00	2.15	2.75	99	95	101
State	\$ 44.20	\$ 56.20	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.10	99	93	107

*Includes average daily earnings of piece workers.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS OCTOBER 1, 1924

The composite condition of all crops of the United States on October 1 or at time of harvest was 3.5 per cent lower than their ten-year average condition on that date, as compared with a condition of 4.0 per cent below average on September 1. Final yields per acre of crops last year were about 3.9 per cent below average.

This year's total acreage in cultivated crops is about 0.1 per cent less than last year.

Combined condition of all crops by States (100=average) and changes during September:

Maine	107.8	+11.0	Ohio	89.2	+1.8	Texas	99.9	-0.3
New Hampshire	105.6	+12.7	Indiana	88.3	+0.5	Oklahoma	116.2	-1.4
Vermont	104.9	+6.8	Illinois	94.3	+0.7	Arkansas	94.7	-2.2
Massachusetts	102.5	+6.9	Michigan	106.8	+4.6	Montana	99.9	-4.5
Rhode Island	108.6	+9.0	Wisconsin	105.1	+4.0	Wyoming	96.0	-1.8
Connecticut	95.9	+6.9	Minnesota	115.7	+8.1	Colorado	87.5	-2.2
New York	105.0	+2.7	Iowa	93.5	-0.2	New Mexico	93.9	-7.1
New Jersey	101.8	-0.4	Missouri	101.5	+0.9	Arizona	94.3	+5.0
Pennsylvania	97.6	+0.9	North Dakota	141.9	+4.6	Utah	85.3	-6.1
Delaware	97.5	+2.9	South Dakota	99.5	-2.4	Nevada	90.5	+14.9
Maryland	90.7	+2.2	Nebraska	104.2	-1.0	Idaho	83.0	+5.8
Virginia	91.3	+0.4	Kansas	119.8	+1.7	Washington	68.7	+1.0
West Virginia	94.5	-0.5	Kentucky	89.1	-2.1	Oregon	78.0	+1.9
N. Carolina	81.4	-6.4	Tennessee	88.6	+0.4	California	89.4	+4.4
S. Carolina	72.7	-7.4	Alabama	95.4	+1.6			
Georgia	96.7	-6.5	Mississippi	89.2	+2.3			
Florida	103.3	-0.3	Louisiana	71.1	-0.2	United States	96.5	+0.5

The estimated percentage of yield per acre or condition October 1, or at harvest, (100=averages, NOT NORMAL) and changes from September 1 percentages were as follows:

Grain sorghums	125.0	+3.0	Buckwheat	101.0	-4.7	Corn	83.3	-1.1
Flaxseed	117.2	+1.4	Pears	101.0	+2.8	Sorghum sirup	83.0	-1.8
Potatoes	113.9	+0.4	Pasture	100.9	+1.8	Beans*	82.1	-----
Oats*	113.8	-----	Hay (all)*	100.7	-----	Almonds	81.0	-2.0
Hops*	112.7	-----	Clover seed	99.9	+2.0	Grapes	76.8	-4.9
Wheat (all)*	112.0	-----	Lemons	98.5	+1.0	Sweet potatoes	76.4	-1.9
Cranberries	111.5	-15.6	Apples	96.8	-0.9	Sugar cane (Louisiana)	57.9	-8.0
Limes	110.5	+3.0	Cotton	95.4	-5.8	Olives	51.1	-----
Grape fruit	109.1	-----	Walnuts	94.1	-2.0	Average all	96.5	+0.5
Alfalfa seed*	108.6	-----	Rice	93.2	+3.7			
Oranges (2)	108.2	-0.3	Sugar beets	93.1	-0.4			
Barley*	106.8	-----	Peanuts	90.7	+1.3			
Broom corn*	103.9	-----	Tobacco	87.0	+0.7			

*Yield per acre.

The total production of important products compared with last year is estimated as follows: Corn 80.7%; Wheat 103.8%; Oats 116.1%; Barley 101.5%; Rye 104.4%; Buckwheat 108.6%; White Potatoes 102.9%; Sweet Potatoes 76.1%; Tobacco 79.3%; Flaxseed 167.8%; Rice 97.0%; Hay (all) 102.0%; Clover seed 95.4%; Cotton 123.4%; Apples 88.9%; Peaches 112.7%; Pears 101.1%; Cranberries 86.9%; Hops 111.5%; Sorghum for sirup 87.2%; Sugar Beets 106.0%; Grain Sorghums 122.5%; Broomcorn 109.5%; Beans 80.0%; Peanuts 100.8%.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY, OCTOBER 1, 1924

Crop	Total Production in Millions of Bushels				Yield Per Acre			Farm Price Per Bu. September 15	
	Forecast ^a		Harvested		Harvested		1924	1923 ^b	
	Oct., 1924	Sept., 1924	1923	1918-Av.	1923	1918-Av.			
Winter wheat	589	589	572	625	16.0	14.5	14.6	-----	-----
Spring wheat	266	247	213	256	15.7	11.4	11.8	-----	-----
All wheat	856	837	786	881	15.9	13.5	13.7	114.2	91.0
Corn	2,459	2,513	3,046	2,899	23.3	29.2	28.4	109.7	86.2
Oats	1,509	1,486	1,300	1,303	36.3	31.8	30.5	47.1	38.0
Barley	201	194	198	186	26.6	25.1	24.0	70.6	51.9
Rye	65.8	65.8	63.0	78.4	15.2	12.2	13.8	80.1	57.2
Buckwheat	15.1	15.2	13.9	14.6	19.0	18.9	18.9	118.8	96.6
Potatoes, white	424	413	412	391	112.8	108.1	98.9	-----	-----
Sweet potatoes	74.0	75.0	97.2	99.4	74.7	97.9	98.3	157.0	133.6
Tobacco lbs.	1,182	1,195	1,491	1,361	694	810	784	-----	-----
Flaxseed	29.2	29.0	17.4	9.9	8.6	8.5	6.7	201.2	208.4
Rice	32.3	32.4	33.3	42.3	35.9	37.3	33.5	-----	-----
Hay, tame, tons	95.1	88.5	89.1	85.8	1.56	1.48	1.48	\$12.68	\$12.25
Hay, wild, tons	14.1	17.5	17.5	16.4	0.94	1.11	1.03	-----	-----
Apples, total	175	179	197	167	-----	-----	-----	109.8	108.0
Apples, com'l, bbls.	26.9	28.1	34.3	27.7	-----	-----	-----	\$3.29	\$2.95
Peaches, total	51.7	51.7	45.7	44.1	-----	-----	-----	144.1	173.0
Pears	17.6	17.3	17.4	15.4	-----	-----	-----	157.8	172.5
Grapes, tons	1.66	1.78	2.01	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cranberries, bbls. e	530	541	610	459	24.1	24.4	18.3	-----	-----
Grain sorghums ^e	129	126	106	109	23.7	13.3	21.1	97.2	94.1
Beans, dry ^e	12.8	12.4	16.0	12.4	9.2	12.1	11.2	\$3.50	\$3.60
Sugar beets, tons ^e	7.43	7.07	7.01	6.78	8.10	10.66	9.67	-----	-----
Broom corn, tons ^e	75.9	79.2	69.3	45.5	346	378	306	\$155.67	\$169.05
Peanuts, lbs.	642	615	636	865	675	720	676	6.4	6.7
Sorghum sirup, gal.	27.9	28.4	32.0	40.9	72.2	84.2	84.8	-----	-----

Crop	Condition				Acreage 1924	
	Oct. 1, ¹ 1924	Sept. 1, ¹ 1924	Oct. 1, ¹ 1923	Oct. 1, ¹ 10-Yr. Av.	Per Cent of 1923	Acres
Winter wheat	-----	-----	-----	-----	93.4	36,898,000
Spring wheat	-----	82.3	-----	-----	90.1	16,920,000
All wheat	-----	-----	-----	-----	92.3	53,818,000
Corn	65.3	66.4	82.0	78.4	101.4	105,604,000
Oats	-----	89.3	-----	-----	101.9	41,625,000
Barley	-----	82.5	-----	-----	95.6	7,588,000
Rye	-----	-----	-----	-----	84.1	4,337,000
Buckwheat	81.3	86.0	77.6	80.5	107.7	794,000
Potatoes, white	84.3	83.9	78.2	74.0	98.3	3,753,000
Sweet potatoes	62.1	64.0	80.2	81.3	99.7	990,000
Tobacco	71.3	70.6	84.6	82.0	92.4	1,702,000
Flax seed	83.8	82.4	80.4	71.5	163.6	3,375,000
Rice	79.9	80.3	83.0	85.8	100.8	899,000
Hay, tame	-----	84.3	-----	-----	101.4	61,020,000
Hay, wild	-----	76.3	-----	-----	95.5	15,014,000
Cranberries ^e	75.9	91.5	81.3	68.1	88.0	22,000
Grain sorghums ^e	83.9	80.9	67.5	67.1	94.5	5,459,000
Sugar beets ^e	82.8	79.1	92.1	88.8	125.3	917,000
Broom corn ^e	-----	77.6	-----	-----	84.4	438,000
Peanuts	71.1	69.8	78.6	78.4	107.5	950,000
Sorghum for sirup	67.4	69.2	77.8	81.2	101.6	386,000
Pasture	82.6	80.8	83.1	81.9	-----	-----

^aInterpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season. ^bFarm prices for September 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for September 1 and October 1 for that year. ^cPreliminary estimates. ^dFarm prices of all hay. ^ePrincipal producing states. ^fIn thousands of barrels—i. e., 000 omitted. ^gIn thousands of tons—i. e., 000 omitted. ^hPounds per acre. ⁱOr at time of harvest. ^jNine-year average.

Details for leading crops in principal producing States follow:

CORN

State	Condition October 1		Production in Thousands (i. e., 000 Omitted)				Farm Price Per Bu. Sept. 15	
	1924 Pct.	10-yr. Av. Pct.	Forecast 1924 ^a		Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^b Cents
			From Oct. 1 Condition Bushels	From Sept. 1 Condition Bushels	1923 Bushels	Five-year Average 1918-22 Bushels		
Pennsylvania	67	87	48,556	51,454	61,640	69,794	125	99
North Carolina	62	84	38,750	40,625	58,568	53,429	124	122
Georgia	70	82	50,697	50,837	49,215	64,158	132	118
Ohio	54	84	90,651	90,493	159,859	155,102	118	86
Indiana	56	82	115,222	115,190	192,616	177,513	108	82
Illinois	69	78	279,819	281,719	337,312	317,273	108	80
Wisconsin	62	81	67,049	70,294	83,361	87,702	111	81
Minnesota	58	82	111,744	118,900	154,692	128,469	102	69
Iowa	67	85	337,027	359,467	430,240	427,555	105	76
Missouri	73	74	182,561	187,495	196,860	173,702	110	87
South Dakota	64	85	103,690	106,814	145,176	108,856	100	67
Nebraska	72	77	208,936	209,529	272,052	190,586	94	70
Kansas	75	56	148,578	148,131	122,149	87,001	97	77
Kentucky	73	85	71,306	73,378	87,866	89,159	125	100
Tennessee	69	83	67,785	65,820	78,941	83,241	129	107
Alabama	65	77	44,317	43,672	48,988	56,568	139	116
Texas	55	71	78,984	80,420	96,440	125,928	110	98
Oklahoma	75	59	73,440	73,440	37,536	59,880	100	90
U. S. Total	65.3	78.4	2,458,809	2,512,888	3,046,387	2,899,428	109.7	86.2

OATS

State	Yield Per Acre		Total Production in Thousands (i. e. 000 Omitted)				Quality		Farm Price Per Bu. Sept. 15	
	1924 (Pre-lim.) Bus.	10-Yr. Av. (Harvested) Bus.	Forecast 1924 ^a		Harvested		1924 Pct.	Ten-Year Av. Pct.	1924 Cents	1923 ^b Cents
			From Oct. 1 Condition Bushels	From Sept. 1 Condition Bushels	1923 Bushels	Five-year Average 1918-1922 Bushels				
New York	36.0	32.4	32,940	32,747	34,964	91	86	60	56	
Pennsylvania	36.0	33.4	36,618	33,930	41,180	93	89	60	50	
Ohio	41.0	34.9	62,771	52,302	53,236	97	86	47	44	
Indiana	37.0	32.8	65,638	48,692	59,088	97	85	46	35	
Illinois	39.3	34.8	160,816	135,100	146,005	87	87	44	34	
Michigan	42.0	33.0	63,546	48,896	48,407	94	87	50	39	
Wisconsin	40.0	38.1	103,600	92,166	92,526	88	87	50	40	
Minnesota	43.0	33.8	183,438	153,254	122,868	94	87	40	30	
Iowa	43.0	37.2	242,477	203,004	209,956	93	90	41	32	
Missouri	27.5	26.0	41,745	34,500	42,189	83	83	52	40	
North Dakota	34.0	24.2	93,364	54,924	57,139	94	84	36	26	
South Dakota	37.0	32.3	90,354	78,336	69,005	94	90	40	28	
Nebraska	31.4	31.0	77,118	81,048	67,070	90	89	41	32	
Kansas	26.5	26.0	40,784	34,922	45,334	85	84	48	44	
Texas	34.0	26.7	48,994	47,040	40,052	91	83	57	48	
U. S. Total	36.3	31.9	1,509,409	1,299,823	1,302,516	91.4	87.9	47.1	38.0	

SPRING WHEAT

State	1924	10-yr. Av.	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Minnesota	21.8	12.7	31,348	19,281	36,672	95	78	111	100
North Dakota	15.5	10.2	115,253	58,660	91,212	94	81	110	89
South Dakota	14.9	11.4	34,642	25,982	35,911	96	79	110	82
Montana	15.5	13.6	42,424	39,940	24,136	93	90	104	92
Idaho	21.0	23.5	12,180	19,111	14,763	90	92	110	78
Washington	8.5	15.8	8,500	24,728	14,972	87	90	118	85
U. S. Total	15.7	12.2	266,456	213,401	256,336	93.4	83.8		

BARLEY

State	Yield Per Acre		Total Production in Thousands (i. e. 000 Omitted)				Quality		Farm Price Per Bu. Sept. 15	
	1924 (Pre-lim.) Bus.	10-Yr. Av. (Harvested) Bus.	Forecast 1924 ^a		Harvested		1924 Pct.	Ten-Year Av. Pct.	1924 Cents	1923 ^b Cents
			From Oct. 1 Condition Bushels	From Sept. 1 Condition Bushels	1923 Bushels	Five-year Average 1918-1922 Bushels				
New York	30.0	26.8	7,290	5,092	4,011	91	89	90	84	
Illinois	31.0	31.1	7,781	6,612	5,893	82	89	72	56	
Wisconsin	32.0	30.2	14,880	13,252	15,973	88	87	77	60	
Minnesota	32.0	24.7	30,784	24,050	24,348	91	85	63	44	
Iowa	31.4	28.6	5,055	4,572	7,143	90	88	66	50	
North Dakota	26.0	18.9	39,624	23,818	22,896	90	80	60	38	
South Dakota	28.0	24.4	23,912	20,025	24,211	92	86	60	38	
Nebraska	25.0	25.1	8,900	9,492	5,588	88	88	60	44	
Kansas	17.7	20.1	15,399	21,467	14,481	80	84	58	46	
Colorado	24.0	27.1	6,360	6,409	3,977	91	92	65	50	
Idaho	31.0	34.4	3,162	3,999	3,199	88	93	80	65	
California	20.0	27.8	10,080	33,069	30,771	81	91	120	66	
U. S. Total	26.6	24.0	200,958	198,185	186,036	88.7	87.4	75.6	51.9	

FLAXSEED

State	Condition October 1		Production in Thousands (i. e., 000 Omitted)				Farm Price Per Bu. Sept. 15	
	1924 Pct.	10-yr. Av. Pct.	Forecast 1924 ^a		Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^b Cents
			From Oct. 1 Condition Bushels	From Sept. 1 Condition Bushels	1923 Bushels	Five-year Average 1918-22 Bushels		
Minnesota	93	83	7,048	6,744	5,270	2,993	200	213
North Dakota	80	71	15,554	15,512	8,424	4,181	203	207
South Dakota	87	84	3,744	3,936	2,414	1,538	200	206
Montana	83	59	2,016	2,033	902	897	195	203
U. S. Total	83.8	71.5	29,160	29,029	17,429	9,941	201.2	208.4

POTATOES (White)

State	Condition October 1		Production in Thousands (i. e., 000 Omitted)				Farm Price Per Bu. Sept. 15	
	1924 Pct.	10-yr. Av. Pct.	Forecast 1924 ^a		Harvested		1924 Cents	1923 ^b Cents
			From Oct. 1 Condition Bushels	From Sept. 1 Condition Bushels	1923 Bushels	Five-year Average 1918-22 Bushels		
Maine	98	82	33,761	30,186	31,992	26,678		
New York	86	75	40,093	39,401	39,729	36,609		
New Jersey	85	76	9,750	9,946	7,600	11,646		
Pennsylvania	83	74	26,328	24,903	26,145	24,542		
Virginia	94	78	21,056	19,224	14,136	15,528		
Ohio	70	70	9,815	10,043	12,348	9,688		
Indiana	83	64	7,381	7,210	7,875	5,506		
Illinois	110	65	12,584	10,316	9,568	7,551		
Michigan	86	69	33,911	33,110	35,796	31,365		
Wisconsin	88	72	30,140	30,088	26,112	31,437		
Minnesota	89	73	42,402	42,135	38,304	33,843		
Iowa	98	70	8,573	7,910	6,804	7,458		
Missouri	92	67	9,340	8,890	9,300	5,859		
North Dakota	86	75	14,737	14,956	13,114	10,340		
South Dakota	82	78	6,867	7,051	7,744	6,943		
Nebraska	75	74	8,505	8,904	8,880	8,875		
Colorado	70	80	10,864	10,623	13,530	13,512		
Idaho	80	84	10,881	10,854	11,725	9,576		
Washington	70	78	6,346	6,527	8,060	8,186		
California	85	83	6,970	6,762	7,800	10,298		
U. S. Total	84.3	74.0	423,508	412,761	412,392	390,616		

^a Interpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season. ^b Farm prices for September 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for September 1 and October 1 for that year.

APPLES

	Condition Oct. 1		Total Crop				Commercial Crop		
			Production in Thousands (i. e., 000 Omitted)		Production in Thousands (i. e., 000 Omitted)				
	1924	10-Yr. Av. Pct.	Forecast 1924 ^a	Harvested		Forecast 1924 ^a	Harvested		
			From Oct. 1 Condition Bushels	1923 Bushels	5-Year Av. 1918-22 Bushels	From Oct. 1 Condition Barrels	1923 Barrels	5-Year Av. 1918-22 Barrels	
New York	51	58	23,803	24,000	30,363	3,729	3,900	4,945	
Pennsylvania	43	60	7,267	10,855	10,757	811	1,266	972	
Virginia	70	56	14,820	9,806	8,457	2,210	1,850	1,377	
West Virginia	54	58	6,778	8,320	4,826	1,004	1,350	818	
Ohio	47	51	8,354	12,395	6,926	668	1,033	719	
Illinois	52	51	5,720	7,370	5,220	801	1,351	953	
Michigan	45	50	8,016	13,159	10,061	1,363	2,118	1,724	
Missouri	50	50	5,200	7,072	4,796	572	850	790	
Arkansas	66	58	3,630	3,025	2,975	799	656	520	
Colorado	72	55	2,884	3,010	3,153	779	803	787	
Idaho	40	72	2,500	5,600	3,364	700	1,600	877	
Washington	53	79	21,077	31,357	23,625	5,651	9,198	6,568	
Oregon	70	76	6,366	8,000	5,486	1,401	1,750	1,157	
California	64	80	7,304	8,450	7,022	1,460	1,732	1,262	
U. S. Total	57.0	58.9	174,870	196,770	167,418	26,942	34,303	27,662	

^a Interpreted from condition reports. Forecasts increase or decrease with changing conditions during the season.

CROP COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 1, 1924.

Among the forecasts and estimates of crop production, increases over the September forecasts are indicated for spring wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, flaxseed, pears, grain sorghums, dry beans, sugar beets, peanuts, and hay. On the contrary, lower estimates and forecasts appear for corn, rice, the total and commercial apple crop, broomcorn, sorghum sirup, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, tobacco, grapes, and cranberries.

Corn—The forecast of a corn crop of 2,459,000,000 bushels for the date of October 1 is 54,000,000 bushels less than that for September 1. This crop has not been able to recuperate from the adverse conditions of weather in the earlier part of the season and it entered the autumn with an unusual degree of immaturity. Frost has already caused much damage. The frosts of September 9, 28, 29 and 30 in Iowa stopped corn growth over a large part of the State and reduced the potential yield. The average date of the first killing frost in Iowa is October 6. These frosts did less damage in South Dakota, where they were confined to spots on low ground. Fields on higher ground in that State were benefitted because the killing of the leaves permitted better drying of the crop. In Nebraska frosts seriously damaged about 10 per cent of the crop that had not reached the hard dough stage, but at least 70 per cent of the crop was mature enough to escape any damage. It is estimated that 89 per cent of the crop in Kansas had advanced beyond damage at the time of these frosts.

Reports of a low condition of the corn crop continue to come from all parts of the country. For Ohio it is estimated that 10 per cent of the crop is excellent, 40 per cent fairly good, 40 per cent poor, and 10 per cent so bad that it might well be abandoned. Approximately 20 per cent of the corn in South Dakota will be soft under the best of conditions. It is doubtful whether the 25 per cent of the crop in Illinois that is late will make better than silage or fodder. The outlook in Pennsylvania is for a considerable amount of soft corn and a meagre supply of good seed corn. Throughout the South "The poorest corn crop in years" is reported from many localities, but there are others where the usual production will be had.

Much of the corn in the Northern States that will not develop for husking is good for silage and many reports indicate that such corn will be utilized where silos are available and especially where they are numerous. Owing to the immaturity of much of the crop and the large proportion of soft corn that is inevitable, the percentage of merchantable corn will be much below average.

Oats—A large oat crop, estimated at 1,509,000,000 bushels has resulted from weather that has been unfavorable to corn. This is one of the four largest crops of oats ever raised in this country and its quality is above the average.

Potatoes—Potato production is above the average. The crop is forecast at 424,000,000 bushels, comparing with an average of 391,000,000 bushels and last year's crop of 412,000,000 bushels. This is a crop that has fared well under conditions that have been favorable to oats but unfavorable to corn. Frost has not damaged the crop much. The poor yields in the Pacific Northwest were caused by the drought.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Almost everywhere farms are beginning to sell once more; a hopeful sign. Nothing but hardboiled adversity could make the farm real estate market so stagnant as it has been in the last three years. Among other things, there are enough city buyers of farm property to make that a noteworthy item. Farm values are low enough to attract city money, which in turn is evidence of the constant tendency of economic forces to balance things up.

There is apparently little movement away from the farms this fall compared with a year or two ago. This is a reflection both of the easier position of agriculture and of the tapered-off condition of urban industry.

Indeed, it now seems as though agriculture is almost a few laps ahead of the urban community in respect to certain basic adjustments. The cities have this year experienced what was brought home to farmers more than a year ago; that it is possible to temporarily over-expand the producing plant and that liquid capital disappears in the process. Urban industry has had its boom; has flooded the country with such required goods as houses, automobiles, textiles and so on. Now consumers are mostly supplied and mostly in debt. The latter part of the business boom has been accompanied by a veritable orgy of "partial payment." Spot the nearest householder or automobile owner in town and you have a debtor.

But among farmers, the entire emphasis has shifted over to rigid economy. All over the country farmers are straining every nerve to get their financial obligations fixed up and swearing never again in this generation to contract a dollar of new debt. This sort of thing is noticeable this fall. It is part of the cycle from bad times and low price level back up to prosperity again. In the current picture, it is part of the levelling-up process between city and country.

It may be that for a considerable period agriculture will stand at some disparity with urban industry. But for the moment—this fall—it is swinging up toward par, and the adjustment is a mighty healthy one for the country. Not in five years has the United States presented so nearly a picture of balanced prosperity as it does now. The more deeply that fact sinks home to us all, the longer it is likely to last.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHEEP

Demands for feeder sheep have shown an active increase during September and the first half of October. Approximately eleven per cent or 30,000 more sheep and lambs were brought into the state this year previous to October 15 than came in during a corresponding season last year. August, September and October are usually the big months for importations of lambs because these are the months when the supply of Westerners become available and it is also the popular season for the selection of feeder stock for utilizing the pasture grasses and the rough forages of the meadows and corn fields.

During the past four years the average monthly importation of lambs has been about 101,000 head for each of these three months, while the receipts during the first half of October this year have already exceeded this average by nearly 25,000 head.

The corn situation this year is undoubtedly a repetition of the situation in 1917 when the brains of the best of feeders were taxed to get the most value of their feed crops. Demands for feeder sheep and lambs are thus being expressed as one of the profitable methods of balancing the farm feeding program against the uncertainty of cattle feeding and a lot of good feeding roughage.

Many new feeders are entering the sheep feeding ranks this year and instead of the business being centered in a few specialized areas, farmers in practically every county of Iowa are taking an active interest in handling sheep and lambs for market this winter. The West Central, the Central, the Southwest and the South Central districts show the heaviest areas of concentration of feeders at present but the Northwest district will probably show an unusual increase during the next few weeks according to inquiries from that district. Marion county is usually the heaviest lamb feeding county in Iowa and leads in the numbers on feed this year by at least fifty percent more than any one other county. There will probably be around 45,000 head of lambs fed out of Marion county this fall. Jasper county now ranks second in numbers and will probably feed out around 15,000 head during the fall. Practically all feeders are reporting a supply of high quality, thrifty lambs available on the markets at this time.

MOVEMENT OF STOCKER AND FEEDER SHEEP FROM TWELVE MARKETS INTO SEVEN STATES

Months of July, August and September

	Iowa	Illinois	Missouri	Nebraska	Kansas	Ohio	Michigan	Totals
1922 -----	148,253	87,527	107,144	152,753	28,279	21,916	84,142	630,019
1923 -----	219,797	157,699	143,960	141,111	46,487	37,259	90,004	836,317
1924 -----	282,506	182,747	155,062	200,874	81,746	24,022	84,088	1,011,086

One Week Ending October 4

	Iowa	Illinois	Missouri	Nebraska	Kansas	Ohio	Michigan	Totals
1922 -----	22,394	7,423	21,788	25,776	8,028	9,680	21,882	116,971
1923 -----	31,199	24,623	18,051	34,413	10,280	7,201	26,815	152,582
1924 -----	28,867	28,663	13,098	32,706	14,242	2,515	20,592	140,683

RECEIPTS OF SHEEP AT SEVEN MARKETS

Months of July, August and September

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Joe	Denver	Buffalo	St. Paul	Totals
1922 -----	958,016	355,682	814,542	157,659	271,207	222,668	138,810	2,918,564
1923 -----	1,132,313	404,451	900,377	179,635	321,425	191,990	116,618	3,306,799
1924 -----	1,221,188	513,598	1,118,954	268,226	337,595	134,541	120,664	3,714,766

Month of October to Date (October 11, 1924—October 13, 1923)

1923 -----	254,824	111,638	221,059	49,960	240,016	34,188	61,616	973,301
1924 -----	179,817	87,227	115,134	43,059	115,079	20,550	49,115	610,081

Week Ending October 11, 1924—October 13, 1923

1923 -----	123,779	50,188	122,555	27,086	123,876	20,106	36,663	504,283
1924 -----	106,769	57,971	79,107	19,503	96,841	16,890	23,935	401,016

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Charles F. Sarle, Agricultural Statistician

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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mark G. Thornburg, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP BUREAU

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

NOVEMBER 1, 1924

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NOVEMBER 1, 1924 IOWA CROP REPORT

Total production of Iowa corn for this year is estimated as 326,640,000 bushels as compared with 436,432,000 last year, according to reports received from correspondents of the Federal and State Crop Reporting Service. The carry-over of old corn November 1, 1924 is estimated to be 18,330,000 bushels as compared with 17,705,000 a year ago and a pre-war normal—1912 to 1916—of 15,340,000. The total amount of corn on Iowa farms November 1 is approximately 345,000,000 bushels as compared with 454,000,000 bushels on farms a year ago; a reduction of 109,000,000 bushels.

The average yield of corn in Iowa this year, from early husking returns, is 30 bushels per acre, as compared with 40.5 bushels last year and a ten-year average yield of 39.6 bushels. The five-year average production of corn in Iowa (1919-1923) is 446,331,000 bushels. The quality of Iowa corn this year is the lowest since 1917. The merchantability is reported as 55 per cent as compared with 82 per cent a year ago, and a ten-year average of 82.6 per cent. Correspondents report that less than 5 per cent of husking had been completed by November 1 as compared with 16 per cent last year and 34 per cent in 1922, and that 33 per cent of this year's corn crop matured without frost damage, as compared with 75 per cent last year and 97 per cent in 1922.

About 25 per cent of the Iowa corn crop was not beyond the milk stage at the time of killing frost. The unusually warm, dry weather of October has enabled a large part of this extremely soft corn to dry out in good shape. A large part of the crop, although well dried out is very light and chaffy.

Samples of corn that were not beyond the milk stage when the frost came were tested October 1 and showed a moisture content of 60-65 per cent. Similar samples were taken from the same fields October 25 which showed 25 per cent moisture and as shelled corn weighed 44-45 pounds per measured bushel.

The two main features of the 1924 corn crop for the United States are the shortage of total production and deficiency in quality or grade. The total production is estimated to be about 2,478,000,000 bushels, which is nearly 20 per cent less than last year's crop and about 15 per cent less than the average production of the preceding 5 years. A reduction of 15 per cent in the production of corn is more significant than a reduction of 15 per cent in crops less extensively grown.

Usually a poor production in one part of the United States is largely offset by a good yield in some other part; but this year the yield is below average in every corn state except Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and possibly Missouri. A smaller crop than present indications was produced only three times in the present century.

Iowa has a bumper yield of potatoes this year; 136 bushels per acre or 11,016,000 bushels. Ten-year average yield 79.3 bushels, yield last year 84.0 bushels.

The yield of Iowa clover seed is placed at 0.7 bushels per acre, one of the lowest yields in years. Clover seed was a short crop last year but it is still shorter this season.

The weight per measured bushel of small grain is as follows; Winter Wheat, 58.8; Spring Wheat, 56.8; Oats, 33.5, and Barley, 47.0 pounds per bushel.

The production of apples in Iowa is placed at 3,200 000 bushels as compared with 3,750,000 last year.

The yield per acre of minor crops this year on November 1 was reported as follows: buckwheat, 16 bushels; sweet potatoes, 90 bushels; flaxseed, 11.7 bushels; soy beans, 15 bushels; sorghum sirup, 72 gallons. The production of grapes is reported as 69 per cent of normal and pears as 54 per cent.

Farm labor is reported as 98; demand 92 per cent of normal. Supply is 107 per cent of demand.

IOWA CROPS, 1923 AND 1924 COMPARED

Crop	Assessors' Report, 1923			Preliminary Estimates October 1, 1924			Preliminary Estimates November 1, 1924			
	Acres	Average yield per acre		Acres (1924 estimated)	Reported yield per acre	Indicated total production	Reported yield per acre	Indicated total production	Reported yield per acre	Indicated total production
		1923	10 years 1913-22								10- year aver- age
Corn	10,776,000	40.5 bu.	39.6 bu.	10,885,000	31.0 bu.	337,528,000	30.0 bu.	326,640,000	30.0 bu.	326,640,000
Oats	5,774,000	36.2 bu.	36.9 bu.	5,774,000	43.0 bu.	248,282,000	43.0 bu.	248,282,000	43.0 bu.	248,282,000
Winter wheat	688,000	18.9 bu.	19.6 bu.	396,000	20.4 bu.	8,078,000	20.4 bu.	8,078,000	20.4 bu.	8,078,000
Spring wheat	43,000	28.9 bu.	13.9 bu.	32,000	17.2 bu.	550,000	17.2 bu.	550,000	17.2 bu.	550,000
Barley	158,000	25.5 bu.	28.7 bu.	158,000	31.4 bu.	4,961,000	31.4 bu.	4,961,000	31.4 bu.	4,961,000
Rye	51,000	17.6 bu.	18.3 bu.	43,000	18.0 bu.	774,000	18.0 bu.	774,000	18.0 bu.	774,000
Alfalfa hay	23,000	3.00 tons	3.25 tons	276,000	3.11 tons	858,000	3.11 tons	858,000	3.11 tons	858,000
Clover hay	785,000	1.00 tons	1.00 tons	816,000	1.87 tons	1,326,000	1.87 tons	1,326,000	1.87 tons	1,326,000
Timothy hay	738,000	1.00 tons	1.00 tons	661,000	1.38 tons	916,000	1.38 tons	916,000	1.38 tons	916,000
Mixed clover and timothy hay	1,278,000	1.00 tons	1.00 tons	1,214,000	1.66 tons	2,015,000	1.66 tons	2,015,000	1.66 tons	2,015,000
Wild hay	401,000	1.18 tons	1.25 tons	381,000	1.26 tons	480,000	1.26 tons	480,000	1.26 tons	480,000
Potatoes (estimated)	81,000	81.0 bu.	79.3 bu.	81,000	105.8 bu.	8,530,000	105.8 bu.	11,016,000	105.8 bu.	11,016,000
Soy beans (sown alone)	14,000	4.20 bu.	4.33 bu.	20,000	4.7 bu.	1,325,000	4.7 bu.	1,325,000	4.7 bu.	1,325,000
Timothy seed	252,000	1.03 bu.	1.16 bu.	282,000	1.40 bu.	399,000	1.40 bu.	399,000	1.40 bu.	399,000
Clover seed	57,000	9.4 bu.	10.0 bu.	7,000	92	65,000	92	65,000	92	65,000
Flax seed	6,368	15.0 bu.	15.0 bu.	6,000	86	72,800	86	72,800	86	72,800
Buckwheat (estimated)	20,538	1,893 lbs.	1,817 lbs.	21,000	15.5 bu.	93,000	15.5 bu.	93,000	15.5 bu.	93,000
Pop corn	10,265,000	1.817 lbs.	1.817 lbs.	10,214,000	1.510 lbs.	15,510,000	1.510 lbs.	15,510,000	1.510 lbs.	15,510,000
Pastures										

^aQuality. ^bCorn yield interpreted from condition reports. ^cPasture, where fully utilized for grazing is estimated to have had a rental value of \$6.00 per acre; total value \$61,281,000 as compared with \$5.08 per acre and a total value of \$8,305,000 estimated in 1923.

AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OR MINOR CROPS AND FRUITS, 1924

Districts	Flax Seed		Buck-wheat		Sweet Potatoes (Yams)			Apples		Apple Trees			Grapes		Pears		Home Gardens, condition		Average yield of sorghum strip per acre		Condition of sugar beets for sugar		Soy beans, average yield per acre	
	Bu. of 56 lbs.	Average yield per acre	Bu. of 48 lbs.	Average yield per acre	Bu. of 55 lbs.	Quality	Grown for market	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent	Gal. tons	Per Cent	Per Cent	Bu. of 60 lbs.	
Northwest.....	11.5		21		90			76	2	7	4	87	88				93	42	90	17				
North Central.....	11.7		15		95		47	73	2	8	7	61	78				92	58	95	13				
Northeast.....	12.5		17		95		53	78	3	11	9	57	66				91	58	95	16				
West Central.....					100		75	85	13	6	7	65	82				93	90	95	16				
Central.....					95		69	80	8	5	5	68	77				88	88	93	14				
East Central.....					106		73	89	20	8	7	66	73				88	86	82	17				
Southwest.....					92		44	82	12	7	6	66	73				88	89	88	16				
South Central.....					12		73	82	12	8	7	73	84				90	90	77	16				
Southeast.....					84		67	85	12	6	6	81	90				90	90	61	14				
For State.....	11.7		16		89		64	82	10	6	6	69	80				90	72	94	15				

CORN ON IOWA FARMS NOVEMBER 1

Period	New Corn	Corn of Previous Year Remaining on Farms		Total Corn
		Per Cent	Total Bus.	
1920.....	473,800,000	8.0	33,143,000	506,943,000
1921.....	440,750,000	13.0	61,594,000	502,344,000
1922.....	466,380,000	9.0	39,668,000	506,048,000
1923.....	436,432,000	3.8	17,722,000	454,154,000
1924.....	326,640,000	4.2	18,330,000	344,970,000
Average, 5 years 1920-1924.....	428,800,000	8.0	34,092,000	462,892,000
Average, 5 years 1912-1916.....	356,645,000	4.5	15,340,000	371,985,000
Excess above pre-war average.....	72,155,000	3.5	18,752,000	90,907,000
*Current year (1924 compared with pre-war normal.....)	-30,005,000	-0.3	+2,990,000	-27,015,000

*Note (+)=above; (-)=below.

November 1, 1924, new corn, 8 per cent below pre-war normal; old corn 19 per cent above pre-war normal; total corn, 7 per cent below pre-war normal.

POP CORN IN IOWA, 1924

In estimating the acreage of pop corn harvested in Iowa in 1924 many conflicting indications have been considered. There is evidence of a considerable increase in the acreage *planted*, but unfavorable conditions through the season caused considerable abandonment so that the net acreage harvested for grain is probably about the same as last year, which was reported by assessors as 20,568 acres. The average yield per acre is reported as 1,510 pounds of merchantable ears. Placing the harvested acreage at 21,000, this year, would make the total crop about 31,710,000 pounds, compared with 38,933,755 pounds reported by assessors as harvested in 1923.

Of those replying to our inquiry, 32 per cent reported frost damage and the portion of the crop that was unmerchantable by frost was reported as 21 per cent. Forty-three per cent of the reports indicated that hand sorting would be necessary. These facts were all considered in arriving at the yield per acre which is the net, after all allowances were made.

Thirty-six per cent of the replies indicated that this year's crop was contracted and the average contracted price is \$1.45 per hundred weight. The uncontracted price, November 1, 1923 was \$2.24 per cwt., and on November 1, 1924 it was \$2.83 per cwt.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY, NOVEMBER 1, 1924

Crop	Total Production in Thousands			Yield Per Acre			Farm Price October 15	
	1924 (Preliminary)	1923	Five-Year Average 1918-1922	1924 (Preliminary)	1923	10-Yr. Average	1924	1923 ^a
							Cents	Cents
Corn	2,477,538	3,046,387	2,899,428	23.5	29.2	27.6	108.9	84.8
Wheat	855,806	785,741	880,989	15.9	13.5	14.2	129.7	94.2
Oats	1,509,409	1,299,823	1,302,516	36.3	31.8	31.9	48.9	39.4
Barley	200,958	198,185	186,036	26.6	25.1	24.9	81.4	54.7
Rye	65,805	63,023	78,410	15.2	12.2	14.5	105.1	58.8
Buckwheat	15,520	13,920	14,643	19.5	18.9	18.7	111.6	94.2
Potatoes, white	454,119	412,392	390,616	121.0	108.1	99.1	68.8	91.4
Sweet potatoes	75,620	97,177	99,405	76.4	97.9	97.0	148.5	114.8
Tobacco	1,213,975	1,491,066	1,360,661	713	810	799		
Flaxseed	30,652	17,429	9,941	9.1	8.5	7.6	210.8	212.1
Rice	932,292	33,256	42,335	35.9	37.3	38.3		
Hay, all	109,152	106,626	102,199	1.44	1.41	1.41	\$12.64	\$12.44
Apples, total	177,238	196,770	167,418				115.9	114.0
Apples, com'l	27,188	34,303	27,662				\$3.53	\$3.48
Peaches, total	51,686	45,702	44,069				173.8	183.0
Pears	17,925	17,390	15,435				157.9	165.1
Grapes	1,772	2,008					*3.9	*3.8
Cranberries ^d	517	610	450	20.7	24.4	19.8		
Grain sorghums ^d	118,531	105,619	109,179	21.7	18.3	20.4	100.4	100.8
Beans, dry ^d	12,782	16,030	12,375	9.2	12.1	11.2	\$3.54	\$3.73
Cloverseed	817	1,100	1,610	1.2	1.4	1.7	\$12.80	\$12.20
Sugarbeets ^d	7,408	7,006	6,775	8.08	10.66	9.97		
Broomcorn ^d	76	73	46	346	282	334	\$139.17	\$196.87
Peanuts	582,535	636,462	865,454	620	720	8719	6.4	7.0
Hops ^d	25,333	22,702	27,563	1,245	1,224	1,105		
Sorghum sirup	27,134	32,001	40,862	70.3	84.2	86.4		

Crop	Acreage			Quality				
	In Thousands of Acres			1924 Per Cent of 1923	1924 Per Cent of 5-Year Average 1918-1922	1924 Pct.	1923 Pct.	Av. Pct.
	1924 (Preliminary)	1923	Five-Year Average 1918-1922					
Corn	105,604	104,158	101,984	101.4	103.5	63.2	79.4	83.4
Wheat	53,818	58,308	64,406	92.3	83.6	93.1	87.5	88.2
Oats	41,625	40,833	42,697	101.9	97.5	91.4	87.9	87.9
Barley	7,558	7,905	7,758	95.6	97.4	88.7	86.6	87.4
Rye	4,337	5,157	5,661	84.1	76.6	93.0	88.4	91.2
Buckwheat	794	737	774	107.7	102.6	90.6	88.7	90.0
Potatoes, white	3,753	3,816	3,948	98.3	95.1	89.2	87.9	87.6
Sweet potatoes	990	993	1,011	99.7	97.9	80.4	87.1	89.0
Tobacco	1,702	1,842	1,736	92.4	98.0	76.5	81.4	83.5
Flaxseed	3,375	2,061	1,478	163.8	228.3	91.6	89.3	90.4
Rice	899	892	1,099	100.8	81.8			
Hay, all	76,034	75,884	74,095	100.2	102.6	90.6	84.6	90.6
Apples, total						74.7	78.4	80.5
Peaches, total						81.3	82.5	84.4
Pears						85.5	88.1	87.6
Grapes						89.8	83.6	90.6
Cranberries ^d	25	25	25	100.0	99.7			
Grain sorghums ^d	5,459	5,776	5,183	94.5	105.3			
Beans, dry ^d	1,395	1,322	1,101	105.5	126.7			
Cloverseed	693	781	978	88.7	70.9	87.6		
Sugarbeets ^{dh}	917	732	809	125.3	113.3			
Broomcorn ^d	438	519	298	84.4	147.0			
Peanuts	940	884	1,279	106.3	73.5		87.3	87.2
Hops ^d	20	19	27	109.7	81.2			
Sorghum for sirup	386	380	482	101.6	80.1			

^aFarm prices for October 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for October 1 and November 1 for that year. ^bForecast from condition October 1. ^cPer pound. ^dPrincipal producing states. ^eForecast from condition November 1. ^fPounds per acre. ^gEight-year average. ^hPlanted acreage.

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follows:

CORN

State	Yield Per Acre		Total Production in Thousands (i. e., 000 Omitted)			Quality		Farm Price Per Bu. October 15	
	1924 (Prelim.)	10-Yr. Average	1924 (Prelim.)	1923	5-Year Average 1918-1922	1924	10-Year Av.	1924	1923 ^a
								Cents	Cents
	Bus.	Bus.	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	Cents	Cents
Pennsylvania	36.0	42.3	53,244	61,640	69,794	58	86	131	102
North Carolina	17.0	20.4	43,367	58,568	53,429	77	88	136	112
Georgia	12.2	14.4	50,203	49,215	64,158	75	83	131	114
Ohio	26.0	39.4	93,262	159,859	155,102	56	82	124	82
Indiana	27.0	36.3	124,281	192,616	177,513	57	82	108	76
Illinois	33.0	34.6	302,775	337,312	317,273	70	76	115	86
Wisconsin	26.0	37.8	58,578	83,361	87,702	20	79	100	69
Minnesota	28.0	34.9	126,336	154,692	128,469	37	84	101	76
Iowa	30.0	39.3	326,640	430,240	427,555	55	80	109	86
Missouri	26.5	27.4	179,114	196,860	173,702	73	85	96	66
South Dakota	22.5	29.9	104,152	145,176	108,856	44	87	94	70
Nebraska	24.0	27.1	197,856	272,052	190,586	71	87	94	77
Kansas	23.0	18.4	137,241	122,149	87,001	84	83	120	93
Kentucky	25.0	27.7	74,000	87,866	89,159	72	85	124	104
Tennessee	21.5	25.3	68,134	73,941	83,241	78	84	136	112
Alabama	13.0	15.1	44,317	48,988	56,568	72	78	110	101
Texas	16.0	20.3	79,232	96,440	125,922	72	75	87	87
Oklahoma	20.5	17.8	66,912	37,536	59,880	78	75	87	87
U. S. Total	23.5	27.6	2,477,538	3,046,387	2,899,428	63.2	83.4	108.9	84.3

POTATOES (White)

Maine	296	212	38,486	31,992	26,678	98	92	47	82
New York	140	104	46,620	39,729	36,009	89	86	68	117
New Jersey	150	118	11,600	7,600	11,646	86	88	70	128
Pennsylvania	118	93	28,792	26,145	24,542	90	88	83	128
Virginia	120	106	19,200	14,136	15,528	84	87	70	109
Ohio	85	80	10,455	12,348	9,688	85	84	100	110
Indiana	100	76	7,300	7,875	5,506	89	82	91	103
Illinois	120	72	12,480	9,538	7,561	92	82	74	96
Michigan	127	90	38,227	35,796	31,365	91	87	53	76
Wisconsin	129	97	32,250	26,112	31,437	82	86	44	68
Minnesota	132	94	48,444	38,304	33,843	92	86	35	43
Iowa	136	79	11,016	6,804	7,458	97	83	50	82
Missouri	100	73	9,400	9,300	5,859	89	80	82	90
North Dakota	92	84	14,076	13,114	10,340	94	92	39	45
South Dakota	82	84	6,478	7,744	6,943	91	90	48	59
Nebraska	80	83	8,400	8,880	8,875	93	86	62	81
Colorado	115	134	11,155	13,530	13,512	86	90	53	74
Idaho	163	165	10,921	11,725	9,576	92	92	56	56
Washington	136	140	6,664	8,060	8,186	83	89	100	72
California	155	139	7,750	7,900	10,298	90	89	130	130
U. S. Total	121.0	99.1	454,119	412,392	390,616	89.2	87.6	68.8	91.4

^aFarm prices for October 15, 1923, were obtained by averaging the first of the month prices for October 1 and November 1 for that year.

Potatoes—The white potato crop is estimated at 454,119,000 bushels, or slightly more than the big crops of 1917 and 1922. In the northern states, the yields have run far above earlier expectations because in some regions the crop escaped frost and continued growing far into October and the generally dry weather checked the rot which threatened the crop a month ago. Quality is now reported to be generally good. The production per capita this year is 4.08 bushels compared with an average per capita production the past twenty years of about 3.76 bushels and there will be an ample supply of good potatoes at moderate prices. Because of low prices prevailing in some western states some good potatoes will be fed to livestock, as in other years of big crops, and there are indications that some of them may not be even harvested.

CROP COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1, 1924

Corn—The corn crop as now estimated is at 2,478,000,000 bus. It is by a small margin, the smallest corn crop since 1913, and is substantially below the crops of the last four years, which have averaged over 3,000,000,000 bushels. Only 63.2% of the crop is of merchantable quality. This is the lowest percentage merchantable in 30 years with the exception of the crop of 1917.

Over most of the Corn Belt, weather during October was very favorable for maturing and drying the crop. Sections that were not frosted made material gains over earlier expectations. For the Corn Belt as a whole the estimates of production are about the same as the forecast of a month ago, but as a result of the favorable weather, the quality is much better than seemed probable. Much corn that was frosted in Iowa and other states, had dried out with a minimum of souring, and molding, though much of the frosted corn is chaffy, shrivelled, and loose on the cob.

Stocks of Old Corn on Farms November 1 estimated at 101,934,000 bushels (3.3 per cent of 1923 crop), compared with 83,856,000 bushels a year ago, and 157,330,000 bushels, average of the preceding five years.

Weight Per Measured Bushel.—Wheat, 58.9 pounds, against 57.4 last year and 57.6, the ten-year average. Oats, 33.4 pounds, against 32.1 last year and 31.9, the ten-year average. Barley, 47.0 pounds, against 45.3 last year and 45.9, the ten-year average.

Sweet Potatoes—Drought in important southern producing states greatly reduced this crop, which is estimated at 75,620,000 bushels, or about 25,000,000 bushels below the average of the past five years, and the smallest crop since 1916.

Flaxseed—Flaxseed production has returned to the high level of 1902-1908 and a total crop of 30,652,000 bushels has been produced this year. The record crop of 1902 was 29,285,000 bushels. Frost damage was light and the crop was mostly threshed in good condition. The quality is good, with a few local exceptions due to disease and to seeding on old ground not well prepared.

Apples—The total apple crop is now estimated at 177,238,000 bushels. This is slightly above the average of the last five years but has been exceeded six times during the past ten years. Prospects differ greatly among the various states but are particularly poor in Washington, Idaho, Michigan and in the commercial sections of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The commercial apple crop is estimated at 27,188,000 barrels, or about the same as the five-year average.

Pears—The pear crop of 17,925,000 bushels has been exceeded only in 1920. Since 1909, the production of this crop has about doubled. This year, California leads with 4,867,000 bushels, followed by New York with 2,046,000 bushels. Washington with 1,652,000 bushels and Oregon with 1,225,000 bushels.

Clover seed—Owing to unfavorable weather, the estimated clover seed production of 817,000 bushels is much below that of any year since the department's first estimate of this crop in 1916. Last year's production was 1,233,000 bushels and this was below the production of any of the seven preceding years, except 1918.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP YIELDS

Combining all crops in each state in proportion to their relative importance the *Composite Yields Per Acre* this season are shown below as percentages of the ten-year average of yields in the same states. The changes from the corresponding October indications are also shown.

Maine	121.8	+14.0	Ohio	89.7	+ 0.5	Texas	98.9	- 1.0
New Hampshire	109.4	+ 3.8	Indiana	91.3	+ 3.0	Oklahoma	113.4	- 2.8
Vermont	108.5	+ 3.6	Illinois	98.4	+ 4.1	Arkansas	94.9	+ 0.2
Massachusetts	101.3	- 1.2	Michigan	109.2	+ 2.4	Montana	101.7	+ 1.8
Rhode Island	106.3	- 2.3	Wisconsin	103.3	- 1.8	Wyoming	87.4	+ 1.4
Connecticut	96.5	+ 0.6	Minnesota	118.8	+ 3.1	Colorado	89.1	+ 1.6
New York	109.4	+ 4.4	Iowa	93.2	- 0.3	New Mexico	97.1	+ 3.2
New Jersey	111.5	+ 9.7	Missouri	100.0	- 1.5	Arizona	102.8	+ 8.5
Pennsylvania	102.5	+ 4.9	North Dakota	135.5	- 6.4	Utah	87.8	+ 2.2
Delaware	99.4	+ 1.9	South Dakota	98.6	- 0.9	Nevada	82.5	- 8.0
Maryland	95.9	+ 5.2	Nebraska	102.2	- 2.0	Idaho	79.4	- 3.6
Virginia	94.8	+ 3.5	Kansas	118.6	- 1.2	Washington	68.4	- 0.3
West Virginia	101.2	+ 6.7	Kentucky	94.5	+ 5.4	Oregon	76.5	- 1.5
N. Carolina	82.2	+ 0.8	Tennessee	92.2	+ 3.6	California	90.9	+ 1.5
S. Carolina	72.3	- 0.4	Alabama	101.6	+ 6.2			
Georgia	95.5	- 1.2	Mississippi	93.2	+ 4.0			
Florida	102.0	- 1.3	Louisiana	72.5	+ 1.4	United States	98.1	+ 1.6

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Iowa Prices of Farm Products—The purchasing power of Iowa farm products has been steadily increasing since March of this year. In March it was 66, April 68, May 69, June 70, July 76, August 83, September 84 and for October will possibly reach 88 cents. For the first time since 1920 the purchasing power of Iowa farm products is nearly equal to the average purchasing power of farm products for the United States. From September 15th to October 15th the prices of Iowa crops dropped from 174 to 173, livestock products showed a seasonal increase from 149 to 159. Livestock increased from 106 to 115, while the combined Iowa farm products index increased from 117 in July to 128 in August, 129 in September and 135 in October, the highest points reached since December, 1920.

Butter is not showing its usual seasonal increase for the fall months. Excessive supply in the form of heavy receipts at primary markets, 57,624,000 pounds in August and 47,760,000 pounds in September of this year as compared with 47,831,000 pounds in August and 41,907,000 pounds in September of last year, helps to explain the situation.

On November 1, 1924, there were 135,251,000 pounds of butter in cold storage as compared with 76,472,000 pounds a year ago, and the five-year average of 86,113,000 pounds. The farm price of Iowa butter was reported as 36 cents in June, 38 cents in July, 37 cents in August, 36 cents in September and October. A year ago the price for these same months was 39, 37, 36, 39 and 43 cents.

Future Price of Corn—Corn prices will undoubtedly have a wide range because of the wide range of quality. Corn grading number 3 or better will sell considerably higher than the lower grades as number 4 corn cannot be delivered on May contracts on the organized markets. There are some, including the market dealers and speculators, who believe that prices, cash and future, discount the small crop. They believe that the farmer has reduced his supply of livestock in proportion to the reduced feed supply. Other feeds, oats, hay, etc., are plentiful. There are others who believe that the corn suitable for delivery on contract will be extremely scarce and will command a premium. It is interesting to observe that in past years of short corn crop, the percentage increase in price in December over the preceding December price, has been approximately twice the percentage of the size of the crop compared with the preceding crop. A year ago the December 1 farm price of Iowa corn was 62 cents per bushel; applying the above rule with the United States' crop 20 per cent under last year's crop we can look for a 40 per cent increase in the December price or 87 cents. The Iowa corn crop is 25 per cent under last year indicating a December farm price of 93 cents.

There undoubtedly will be many more localities than usual in Iowa

next summer where the local price of corn will be the market price plus the cost of getting it there, rather than the market price less the handling and transportation charges to market. This will tend to make the average farm price of corn for Iowa higher than present future quotations would seem to warrant.

Future Price of Hogs—About 11 per cent fewer hogs were marketed in September of this year than a year ago. October 15th farm price of hogs was \$10.00 as compared with \$8.70 in September and \$7.30 a year ago in October. The November, December and January hog prices will drop below the October level one or two dollars. By February and March a substantial increase in the price of hogs can be looked for. This general swing in hog prices is largely seasonal. All present indications point to a strong hog price for next summer and fall. The increasing price of corn will keep the price of hogs somewhat under the value of 12 bushels of corn until the 1925 corn crop begins to make itself felt. Hog prices should reach \$12.00 to \$14.00 or higher before next summer is over.

Wheat Situation—Although Iowa is not one of the great wheat states, the wheat acreage is important in some of the counties in the southern half of the state. The wheat situation represents an almost spectacular combination of circumstances. The United States alone have a good wheat crop while the consuming world is short of bread grains. *Our producers have reacted to higher prices in a very human way*—acreage planted to winter wheat is said to be from 5 to 10 per cent larger than last season. But to regard this year's situation as representing any lasting alignment of supply and demand is to mis-measure the forces on both sides. It is one of those lucky accidents that sometimes happen once. Europe will bend every effort to avoid repeating the heavy purchases of wheat she must make in this country this season.

THE BEEF CATTLE SITUATION

Only about 76 per cent as many feeder cattle were shipped into Iowa during July, August and October of this year as a year ago. Less corn means fewer cattle in the feed lot. In 1923 the cattle shipped in were 37 per cent of the cattle marketed; in 1922 fifty per cent and in 1921 and 1920 twenty-eight per cent each year.

Beef cattle producers, from the point of price, are in the lowest ranks of agricultural producers. Unfinished cattle and grass fat cattle have sold lower this fall than last, as well as lower than in any year since 1912 with the possible exception of 1921. While all other important agricultural commodities have made material price recoveries from the 1921 slump, the bulk of cattle have made little or none.

Grain finished cattle have been in a better position than have unfinished or grass fat cattle compared to the pre-war period. For the most part cattle feeders whose stock has been marketed since July 1 have made no profit and when it had been necessary to buy considerable amounts of corn at prices prevailing since July to finish cattle considerable losses have resulted.

The average price of the two better grades of beef cattle in early October were almost \$2.00 below those at the same time in 1923. Common beef cattle, which did not follow the early advance, have, however, followed the subsequent decline and in October were over \$1.00 per cwt. below October, 1923.

This decline in the better grades of fed cattle is not ascribable to heavy supplies for their number has been smaller since May this year than last. It has probably been due to the unfavorable industrial and financial conditions existing in the clothing and textile industries with which a large part of the Jewish population is connected, causing a poor kosher beef market; also to an unfavorable travel and summer resort season which limited demand from the channels that supply this trade. To these special causes may be added the general from the

channels that supply this trade. To these special causes may be added the general slowing down of industry with resulting decline in prices of most commodities.

Everywhere is raised the question: What is the matter with the cattle business, and when will it improve? The answer to the first question is simply that the production of cattle in this country or at least the marketings of cattle for three years past has been larger than can be sold at a profitable price. With no possible export outlet to take the surplus because of the large shipments and low prices for Argentine and Australian beef in Europe, our supply has been forced into domestic channels and this supply has been too large especially coming at the time of the largest production of hogs ever known.

The answer to the second is not so simple. Any one of several conditions may bring improvement in cattle prices. The production, and consequent marketings of cattle may be reduced; the demand for beef may increase, due either to a lessened supply and higher prices for competitive meats, especially pork, or to improved industrial conditions and increased consumptive power.

There has been a decided increase in dairying since 1921, and while the cattle marketed per hundred head each year is much smaller with dairy cattle than with beef cattle, the contribution of the dairy industry to the beef supply is increasing and will continue to increase, while the increasing number of veal calves adds to the total meat supply.

The preponderance of evidence at present available seems to be that the possibilities of increased prices for unfinished and grass fat cattle due to decreased supplies of such cattle are not great. On the other hand, it now appears that there will be a very considerable decrease in the number of cattle fed for market this coming winter and this may result in higher prices for cattle during the first half of 1925.

From the standpoint of lessened supplies of other meats, especially of pork, the situation is much more promising. The market supply of hogs during the summer and fall of 1925 probably will be the smallest since 1920. If industrial conditions are normal, pork products next fall should be fairly high, and this should stimulate the demand for the lower grades of beef and help the price of grass fat beefs, both steers and cows. Good prices for fed cattle next summer, due to decreased feeding, should stimulate the demand for unfinished cattle, especially if corn prospects are favorable.

The cost of corn next summer will be too high over most of the corn belt to favor cattle feeding. A normal corn crop in 1925 combined with a strong consumption demand is needed to put the cattle feeding business on a profitable basis by late 1925 and during 1926. A better understanding in Europe, low money rates, large reserve of loanable funds and the present activities on the stock market all point to a substantial gain in business and industrial activity by spring which should continue throughout 1925 and early 1926. This would indicate an active consumptive demand for beef and pork.

FEEDER SHEEP AND LAMBS FED FOR MARKET THIS WINTER

Developments to the first of November indicate that there will be around 6 per cent fewer sheep and lambs fed in Iowa for market this winter, than were fed last year. The distribution of these sheep and lambs is more uniform over the State than has been shown for a good many years; many more small feeders entering the sheep feeding business and a number of larger feeders in specialized sections slightly reducing this year. Marion county, which is generally the leading county and feeding about 50,000 head, will not feed more than 30,000 head this year. Pottawattamie, Jasper, Taylor, Page and Crawford counties rank next in volume of feeding this year with each county showing from 10,000 to 20,000 head on feed.

In the Corn Belt, indications are that about the same number will be fed as last year. From July 1 to November 1 the shipment of feeder

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHEEP

Demands for feeder sheep have shown an active increase during September and the first half of October. Approximately eleven per cent or 30,000 more sheep and lambs were brought into the state this year previous to October 15 than came in during a corresponding season last year. August, September and October are usually the big months for importations of lambs because these are the months when the supply of Westerners become available and it is also the popular season for the selection of feeder stock for utilizing the pasture grasses and the rough forages of the meadows and corn fields.

During the past four years the average monthly importation of lambs has been about 101,000 head for each of these three months, while the receipts during the first half of October this year have already exceeded this average by nearly 25,000 head.

The corn situation this year is undoubtedly a repetition of the situation in 1917 when the brains of the best of feeders were taxed to get the most value of their feed crops. Demands for feeder sheep and lambs are thus being expressed as one of the profitable methods of balancing the farm feeding program against the uncertainty of cattle feeding and a lot of good feeding roughage.

Many new feeders are entering the sheep feeding ranks this year and instead of the business being centered in a few specialized areas, farmers in practically every county of Iowa are taking an active interest in handling sheep and lambs for market this winter. The West Central, the Central, the Southwest and the South Central districts show the heaviest areas of concentration of feeders at present but the Northwest district will probably show an unusual increase during the next few weeks according to inquiries from that district. Marion county is usually the heaviest lamb feeding county in Iowa and leads in the numbers on feed this year by at least fifty percent more than any one other county. There will probably be around 45,000 head of lambs fed out of Marion county this fall. Jasper county now ranks second in numbers and will probably feed out around 15,000 head during the fall. Practically all feeders are reporting a supply of high quality, thrifty lambs available on the markets at this time.

MOVEMENT OF STOCKER AND FEEDER SHEEP FROM TWELVE MARKETS INTO SEVEN STATES

Months of July, August and September

	Iowa	Illinois	Missouri	Nebraska	Kansas	Ohio	Michigan	Totals
1922 -----	148,253	87,527	107,144	152,753	28,279	21,916	84,142	630,019
1923 -----	219,797	157,669	143,960	141,111	46,487	37,259	90,004	836,317
1924 -----	282,596	182,747	155,062	200,874	81,746	24,022	84,038	1,011,065

One Week Ending October 4

	Iowa	Illinois	Missouri	Nebraska	Kansas	Ohio	Michigan	Totals
1922 -----	22,394	7,423	21,738	25,776	8,023	9,680	21,882	116,971
1923 -----	31,199	24,623	18,051	34,413	10,280	7,201	26,815	152,532
1924 -----	28,867	28,663	13,098	32,706	14,242	2,515	20,592	140,683

RECEIPTS OF SHEEP AT SEVEN MARKETS

Months of July, August and September

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Joe	Denver	Buffalo	St. Paul	Totals
1922 -----	958,016	855,662	814,542	157,659	271,207	222,668	138,810	2,918,564
1923 -----	1,132,313	464,451	900,377	179,685	321,425	191,990	116,618	3,306,799
1924 -----	1,121,188	513,598	1,118,954	268,226	337,595	134,541	120,664	3,714,766

Month of October to Date (October 11, 1924—October 13, 1923)

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Joe	Denver	Buffalo	St. Paul	Totals
1923 -----	254,824	111,638	221,059	49,960	240,016	34,188	61,616	973,301
1924 -----	179,817	87,227	115,184	43,059	115,079	20,550	49,115	610,031

Week Ending October 11, 1924—October 13, 1923

	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Joe	Denver	Buffalo	St. Paul	Totals
1923 -----	123,779	50,188	122,535	27,086	123,876	20,106	36,663	504,283
1924 -----	106,769	57,971	79,107	19,508	96,841	16,830	23,935	401,016

U. S. Department of Agriculture BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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In Co-operation With

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mark G. Thornburg, Secretary

IOWA WEATHER AND CROP BUREAU

Charles D. Reed, Director

IOWA MONTHLY CROP REPORT

NOVEMBER 1, 1924

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FINAL IOWA CROP REPORT, DECEMBER 1, 1924

The products of Iowa soil in 1924 are valued at \$570,816,000, according to the report of the combined Federal and State crop reporting Bureaus. This is an increase of 11 per cent, or about \$56,000,000, over the value of last year's crops, and an increase of 18 per cent, or about \$85,000,000, over 1922.

Though the price of corn per bushel, paid to farmers at country elevators, has increased from 62 cents December 1, 1923, to 93 cents December 1, 1924, or 50 per cent, the total value of the corn crop is only 5 per cent greater, due to the poorest yield per acre in more than a score of years. The yield per acre was only 28 bushels and the quality so poor that it is difficult to express in words. In arriving at the yield per acre, correspondents gave much consideration to the weight per measured bushel, though it is not certain that full allowance for this was made. The last year with such a low yield was 1901 with 26.2 bushels. The average of the last 10 years is 39.1 bushels per acre.

The total number of bushels produced in 1924 was 304,752,000 as compared with 436,432,000 bushels in 1923. About 132,000,000 less bushels of corn are worth about 13,000,000 more dollars than in 1923. When general frosts put a stop to corn making business September 28-30, 25 per cent of the crop was yet in the milk stage and only 33 per cent was mature. A remarkably favorably autumn converted the immature corn mostly into chaff, but even this was better than the usual sour and soggy frosted corn that cannot be harvested or stored. However, hogs do not fatten on chaff, and hundreds of thousands of shoats have gone to market half finished for lack of feed in the last few weeks, and more hundreds of thousands will go soon, so that next summer a shortage of market hogs seems probable.

The short corn crop was due to low temperatures throughout the season. The cold, dry May gave corn a slow and uneven start, and frost a week earlier than usual shortened the growing season. It was equivalent to moving Iowa northward several degrees in latitude. Kansas corn, which usually suffers from heat, was benefited by this theoretical excursion to northern summer resorts.

On December 1, 85 per cent of the husking was done as compared with 89 per cent last year, and an average of 84 per cent. In 1917, which was the last preceding year of bad corn, only 57 per cent had been husked and the work continued till the following April, for the field was the safest place to store it. The practice of hogging and grazing corn increased to 12.7 per cent of the crop this year. In spite of the large amount of moisture in the corn at the beginning of October, it dried rapidly so that the new corn received at country elevators during the last week of November contained only 20.3 per cent as compared with 20 per cent last year.

In oats Iowa leads the nation with a total production of 248,282,000 bushels, worth \$111,727,000, which is an increase in value of 45 per cent over 1923. The cool season was favorable for oats though heavy and persistent rains between harvest and threshing damaged the grain considerably in shock.

Hay and potatoes yielded well, but the prices of these products are considerably lower than last year.

Further details are shown in the following tables:

IOWA CROPS, 1923 AND 1924

Acreage, average and total yield, average price and total value.

Crop	1923 Final Revision				December 1, 1924, Estimate ^a				
	Average yield	Total yield	Average price	Total Value	Acres	Average yield	Total yield	Average price	Total Value
Corn	40.5 bu.	436,432,000 ^b	0.62	\$270,588,000	10,884,000	28.0 bu.	304,752,000	0.93	\$283,419,000
Oats	36.2 bu.	208,791,000	0.57	77,253,000	5,774,000	43.0 bu.	248,282,000	0.45	111,727,000
Winter wheat	18.9 bu.	12,974,000	0.80	11,147,000	396,000	20.4 bu.	8,078,000	1.27	25,910,259,000
Spring wheat	12.9 bu.	549,000	0.87	478,000	32,000	17.2 bu.	570,000	1.22	671,000
Barley	25.5 bu.	4,321,000	0.52	2,251,000	150,000	31.4 bu.	4,710,000	0.70	3,297,000
Rye	17.6 bu.	994,000	0.66	657,000	48,000	18.0 bu.	864,000	1.02	881,000
Flax seed	9.4 bu.	69,000	2.10	136,000	8,000	11.7 bu.	94,000	2.27	213,000
Timothy seed	4.2 bu.	1,055,000	3.32	3,467,000	282,000	4.7 bu.	1,325,000	2.86	3,790,000
Clover seed	1.16 bu.	66,000	13.31	878,000	66,000	0.7 bu.	46,000	15.92	732,000
Potatoes	84.0 tons	6,804,000	0.77	5,239,000	79,000	136.0 tons	10,744,000	11.35	5,969,000
Hay (tame)	1.52 tons	4,779,000	12.50	59,738,000	3,202,000	1.78 tons	5,700,000	8.65	64,797,000
Hay (wild)	1.20 tons	481,000	16.25	7,811,212,000	301,000	1.26 tons	455,000	20.20	3,939,000
Alfalfa	3.00 tons	690,000	16.25	11,212,000	10,214,000	3.65 tons	1842,000	13.25	11,156,000
Pasture and grazing	7.0 tons	639,000	5.68	3,630,000	468,000	6.2 tons	2,902,000	6.00	61,284,000
Ensilage	8.2 tons	128,000	4.00	513,566,000	48,000	1.43 tons	46,000	5.00	14,510,000
Sweet corn (corn) crop	1,803 lbs.	38,934,000	0.0134	513,566,000	21,000	1,510 lbs.	31,710,000	12.00	828,000
Buckwheat (estimated)	15.0 bu.	75,000	0.94	681,000	6,000	15.0 bu.	90,000	0.63	951,000
Pop corn				70,000				1.35	122,000
Fruit crop (estimated)				9,500,000					9,000,000
Garden truck (estimated)				5,500,000					5,750,000
Miscellaneous (estimated)				2,750,000					3,250,000
Total value, not including livestock products, for the year 1924				\$570,816,000					\$570,816,000
Total value, not including livestock products, for the year 1923				515,197,000					515,197,000
				485,066,000					485,066,000

^aSubject to revision when census figures become available.

^bAlfalfa included in "Tame Hay" and excluded from grand totals.

^cEnsilage included in "Corn" and excluded from grand totals.

ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, 1924 BY COUNTIES

District and Counties	Corn			Oats			Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat			Barley		
	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Bushels
Northwest—															
Buena Vista.....	137,000	28.6	3,918,000	93,000	48	4,484,000	90	22	2,000	20	17	300	900	40	35,500
Cherokee.....	132,000	31.1	4,105,000	81,000	39	3,177,000	100	23	2,300	50	18	900	1,800	32	57,100
Clay.....	121,000	30.6	3,703,000	83,000	46	3,836,000	130	23	3,000	30	18	200	2,200	34	73,500
Dickinson.....	81,000	27.0	2,187,000	56,000	50	2,818,000	300	25	7,500	200	12	2,400	2,600	33	84,800
Emmet.....	84,000	23.8	1,999,000	64,000	47	3,026,000	20	20	400	100	24	2,400	900	41	36,400
Lyon.....	134,000	25.6	3,430,000	106,000	45	4,790,000	340	12	4,100	200	16	3,200	2,100	32	66,700
O'Brien.....	129,000	31.5	4,064,000	94,000	49	4,626,000	60	23	1,400	50	15	800	5,500	42	228,000
Osceola.....	104,000	24.8	2,579,000	70,000	46	3,240,000	40	23	900	100	18	1,800	1,400	33	45,700
Palo Alto.....	135,000	27.0	3,645,000	94,000	45	4,250,000	540	21	11,600				900	33	29,200
Plymouth.....	212,000	31.2	6,614,000	112,000	39	4,396,000	1,900	22	41,300	9,500	17	165,500	5,000	28	138,000
Pocahontas.....	147,000	28.0	4,114,000	109,000	45	4,925,000				100	18	1,800	100	35	3,500
Sioux.....	184,000	34.4	6,330,000	130,000	47	6,133,000	440	35	15,400	1,850	19	36,100	5,700	33	184,100
For District.....	1,600,000	29.2	46,688,000	1,092,000	45.5	49,701,000	3,960	22.7	89,900	12,200	17.9	215,400	29,100	33.8	982,800
North Central—															
Butler.....	117,000	25.2	2,948,000	75,000	40	3,002,000	100	24	2,400	20	20	400	560	35	19,600
Cerro Gordo.....	116,000	26.8	3,109,000	78,000	46	3,588,000	150	24	3,600	280	19	5,400	2,490	36	87,800
Floyd.....	95,000	22.8	2,166,000	71,000	46	3,266,000	100	24	2,400	80	28	2,200	1,570	32	49,400
Franklin.....	125,000	32.0	4,000,000	83,000	50	4,150,000	20	11	200	80	12	1,000	840	31	25,200
Hancock.....	125,000	27.4	3,425,000	92,000	51	4,692,000	500	23	11,600	200	19	3,800	1,440	39	55,400
Humboldt.....	108,000	27.4	2,959,000	73,000	46	3,358,000	60	24	1,400	40	20	800	1,600	43	68,000
Kossuth.....	212,000	26.6	5,638,000	165,000	47	7,760,000	300	25	7,500	100	19	1,900	1,900	32	60,000
Mitchell.....	82,000	20.5	1,681,000	73,000	48	3,504,000	350	26	9,100	200	20	4,000	900	31	27,100
Winnebago.....	80,000	28.5	2,280,000	58,000	53	3,074,000	60	33	2,000	200	25	5,000	2,800	40	111,000
Worth.....	70,000	27.3	1,911,000	63,000	56	3,528,000	250	24	6,000	200	24	4,800	1,200	48	57,200
Wright.....	134,000	29.0	3,886,000	99,000	44	4,358,000	660	22	14,200	100	19	1,900	1,900	36	67,600
For District.....	1,264,000	26.9	34,003,000	930,000	47.6	44,280,000	2,550	23.7	60,400	1,500	20.1	31,200	17,200	36.5	628,300
Northeast—															
Allamakee.....	50,000	30.6	1,530,000	40,000	42	1,680,000	960	23	26,900	220	24	5,400	1,900	33	62,200
Black Hawk.....	111,000	29.7	3,296,000	63,000	43	2,709,000	810	20	16,500	100	22	2,200	2,320	35	79,700
Bremer.....	77,000	26.5	2,040,000	58,000	44	2,552,000	50	25	1,200	40	22	900	350	38	13,000
Buchanan.....	105,000	22.2	2,331,000	65,000	40	2,600,000	440	23	10,300	40	20	800	540	42	22,400
Chickasaw.....	73,000	23.8	1,737,000	60,000	39	2,340,000	60	23	1,400	100	20	2,000	320	28	8,800
Clayton.....	95,000	28.9	2,746,000	68,000	43	2,924,000	980	22	21,600	400	16	6,500	2,170	32	68,400
Delaware.....	106,000	24.8	2,629,000	57,000	41	2,337,000	30	23	700	100	22	2,200	1,490	32	47,200
Dubuque.....	66,000	34.6	2,284,000	53,000	45	2,385,000	260	22	5,700	200	20	4,100	420	33	13,700
Fayette.....	107,000	25.5	2,728,000	76,000	44	3,344,000	360	25	9,000	200	18	3,700	1,590	32	50,400
Howard.....	62,000	23.8	1,476,000	60,000	47	2,820,000	50	24	1,200	100	19	1,900	2,400	34	80,400
Winneshiak.....	93,000	23.8	2,213,000	75,000	41	3,075,000	940	22	20,600	400	22	8,900	5,100	30	150,500
For District.....	945,000	26.6	25,010,000	675,000	42.7	28,766,000	4,940	23.3	115,100	1,900	20.5	38,600	18,600	32.1	596,600
West Central—															
Audubon.....	97,000	25.6	2,488,000	42,000	41	1,722,000	1,170	20	23,500	100	16	1,600	6,580	31	200,700
Calhoun.....	144,000	26.7	3,845,000	112,000	40	4,480,000	280	20	5,600	40	20	800	520	28	14,400
Carroll.....	140,000	29.5	4,130,000	75,000	43	3,225,000	1,040	27	28,100	660	19	12,600	2,670	30	78,900
Crawford.....	161,000	25.7	4,137,000	75,000	33	2,475,000	3,040	26	79,000	1,380	16	22,300	4,190	30	123,700
Greene.....	148,000	27.4	4,054,000	79,000	45	3,555,000	270	19	5,100	20	14	300	430	32	13,800
Guthrie.....	115,000	25.5	2,932,000	52,000	37	1,924,000	2,830	19	53,800	100	16	1,600	1,070	25	26,300
Harrison.....	162,000	26.0	4,212,000	37,000	30	1,110,000	18,000	21	372,000	3,300	15	49,700	1,720	25	42,000
Ida.....	102,000	29.8	3,040,000	53,000	36	1,908,000	100	16	1,600	100	19	1,900	2,180	32	68,800
Monona.....	142,000	25.8	3,664,000	37,000	35	1,295,000	7,020	16	109,300	2,500	14	35,400	1,060	23	23,900
Sac.....	125,000	29.3	3,662,000	82,000	42	3,444,000	300	25	7,000				3,650	32	114,000
Shelby.....	129,000	25.9	3,341,000	65,000	39	2,535,000	2,800	19	44,100	700	14	9,900	6,120	25	150,200
Woodbury.....	217,000	29.9	6,488,000	74,000	36	2,664,000	1,000	21	21,000	900	17	15,400	2,910	30	86,300
For District.....	1,682,000	27.3	45,988,000	783,000	38.4	30,337,000	37,350	20.1	750,100	9,800	15.5	151,500	33,100	28.5	943,900
Central—															
Boone.....	138,000	27.2	3,754,000	77,000	45	3,500,000	1,600	23	36,800	200	22	4,100	450	31	13,700
Dallas.....	130,000	30.2	3,926,000	64,000	48	3,107,000	13,590	22	302,000	30	13	400	350	23	7,800
Grundy.....	106,000	25.4	2,692,000	77,000	39	3,038,000	150	23	3,400	50	18	900	1,150	26	29,300
Hamilton.....	134,000	33.0	4,422,000	101,000	46	4,681,000	660	23	15,300	50	17	800	980	31	30,000
Hardin.....	132,000	32.9	4,343,000	80,000	46	3,715,000	140	24	3,300	40	18	700	970	33	36,600
Jasper.....	150,000	31.7	4,754,000	62,000	44	2,763,000	9,100	24	220,400	200	17	3,400	200	28	5,500
Marshall.....	129,000	35.9	4,631,000	64,000	43	2,789,000	2,260	25	56,500	100	20	2,000	770	33	25,000
Polk.....	115,000	30.8	3,542,000	48,000	46	2,243,000	23,770	22	526,900	500	17	8,500	80	25	2,000
Poweshiek.....	130,000	26.8	3,484,000	48,000	34	1,662,000	300	18	5,400	200	16	3,200	500	32	15,800
Story.....	149,000	32.1	4,782,000	79,000	48	3,827,000	950	23	22,800	280	16	4,400	570	35	19,700
Tama.....	131,000	27.8	3,642,000	71,000	41	2,949,000	1,450	21	31,400	500	20	9,800	1,900	37	69,200
Webster.....	166,000	28.2	4,681,000	124,000	45	5,615,000	430	25	10,700	150	17	2,600	880	37	32,100
For District.....	1,610,000	30.2	48,653,000	895,000	44.6	39,889,000	54,400	22.7	1,234,900	2,300	17.2	40,600	8,800	32.6	286,700

ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, 1924 BY COUNTIES—Continued

District and Counties	Corn			Oats			Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat			Barley		
	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Bushels
East Central—															
Benton.....	148,000	23.8	3,522,000	91,000	44	4,002,000	1,860	20	36,300	400	17	6,900	2,510	31	76,700
Cedar.....	107,000	27.0	2,889,000	51,000	48	2,489,000	3,100	22	66,700	200	21	4,200	1,840	33	59,800
Clinton.....	118,000	29.3	3,456,000	52,000	41	2,173,000	3,500	23	78,700	250	18	4,500	4,010	27	106,300
Iowa.....	96,000	28.5	2,736,000	37,000	40	1,521,000	2,580	16	41,300	200	18	3,600	730	27	19,400
Jackson.....	71,000	31.7	2,251,000	35,000	43	1,546,000	1,300	20	26,000	180	18	3,300	700	36	24,900
Johnson.....	106,000	28.6	3,032,000	49,000	46	2,295,000	3,340	22	72,000	80	20	1,600	550	34	18,400
Jones.....	84,000	27.4	2,302,000	41,000	45	1,886,000	420	21	8,800	250	15	3,800	400	30	11,800
Linn.....	118,000	25.8	3,044,000	66,000	46	3,077,000	960	22	21,100	180	22	4,000	800	28	22,000
Muscatine.....	78,000	29.8	2,324,000	24,000	48	1,193,000	6,300	17	102,700	160	19	3,000	900	31	27,500
Scott.....	82,000	36.3	2,977,000	36,000	49	1,805,000	14,000	24	327,200	300	20	6,100	5,960	33	193,800
For District.....	1,008,000	28.3	28,533,000	482,000	45.6	21,987,000	37,360	20.9	780,800	2,200	19.0	41,000	18,400	30.5	560,600
Southwest—															
Adair.....	109,000	22.8	2,485,000	46,000	35	1,640,000	3,740	18	66,800	50	16	800	3,710	27	93,300
Adams.....	76,000	23.2	1,763,000	27,000	37	1,028,000	4,100	18	72,800	50	19	1,000	670	20	13,100
Cass.....	113,000	27.2	3,074,000	54,000	34	1,865,000	12,980	22	285,800	100	17	1,700	4,800	28	32,300
Fremont.....	146,000	22.8	3,329,000	14,000	34	505,000	13,220	24	310,900	20	15	300	160	28	4,700
Mills.....	112,000	28.7	3,214,000	21,000	37	806,000	7,780	19	148,100	300	14	4,100	330	30	9,700
Montgomery.....	100,000	25.4	2,540,000	26,000	39	1,044,000	13,990	22	315,000	60	14	800	1,080	29	30,800
Page.....	116,000	28.9	3,352,000	27,000	37	1,028,000	18,120	20	371,700	100	14	1,400	440	28	12,100
Pottawattamie.....	234,000	29.5	6,902,000	64,000	32	2,077,000	13,500	20	271,500	220	14	3,100	9,860	31	300,800
Taylor.....	96,000	23.6	2,266,000	32,000	32	1,054,000	9,570	16	100,400				150	30	4,400
For District.....	1,102,000	26.2	28,925,000	311,000	35.5	11,047,000	97,000	20.0	1,943,000	900	15.1	13,200	21,200	28.6	606,200
South Central—															
Appanoose.....	53,000	24.2	1,283,000	19,000	29	551,000	1,720	16	27,520						
Clarke.....	55,000	25.1	1,380,000	22,000	33	726,000	2,920	16	46,720				50	35	1,700
Decatur.....	77,000	23.3	1,794,000	23,000	37	851,000	3,910	13	50,820				40	31	1,200
Lucas.....	62,000	26.3	1,631,000	28,000	38	1,064,000	1,890	15	28,350				20	31	600
Madison.....	96,000	28.5	2,736,000	32,000	44	1,408,000	13,070	21	274,470	100	16	1,600	920	33	29,800
Marion.....	93,000	31.9	2,966,000	33,000	41	1,353,000	16,280	19	309,420	400	15	6,100	200	38	7,400
Monroe.....	51,000	28.8	1,469,000	13,000	33	429,000	6,120	16	98,020	10	12	100	20	31	600
Ringgold.....	92,000	18.0	1,656,000	28,000	30	840,000	4,080	14	57,120				90	20	1,700
Union.....	72,000	22.3	1,606,000	24,000	35	840,000	3,030	16	48,480				430	25	10,600
Warren.....	94,000	29.6	2,782,000	24,000	40	960,000	22,570	20	451,570	190	16	3,000	520	29	14,800
Wayne.....	81,000	26.1	2,114,000	30,000	33	990,000	1,110	10	11,100				10	31	300
For District.....	826,000	25.9	21,417,000	276,000	36.5	10,012,000	76,700	18.3	1,403,600	700	14.8	10,800	2,300	29.9	68,700
Southeast—															
Davis.....	53,000	29.8	1,579,000	22,000	32	704,000	1,280	26	32,800						
Des Moines.....	73,000	37.0	2,701,000	30,000	42	1,260,000	13,470	23	305,800	30	18	500	170	29	4,800
Henry.....	72,000	32.4	2,333,000	33,000	39	1,287,000	3,630	21	76,200				130	29	3,700
Jefferson.....	65,000	28.4	1,846,000	30,000	35	1,050,000	3,990	22	86,800	10	16	200	80	25	2,000
Keokuk.....	109,000	26.6	2,899,000	42,000	37	1,554,000	4,650	18	80,800	200	16	3,200	270	29	7,700
Lee.....	58,000	34.4	1,995,000	25,000	40	1,000,000	13,330	20	260,600	50	16	800	100	29	2,900
Louisa.....	67,000	31.2	2,090,000	21,000	41	861,000	12,730	23	286,700				30	29	900
Mahaska.....	119,000	29.4	3,499,000	42,000	39	1,638,000	9,700	22	208,500	140	15	2,100	280	29	7,900
Van Buren.....	60,000	28.3	1,698,000	20,000	34	680,000	2,530	18	49,800				20	29	600
Wapello.....	59,000	26.4	1,558,000	19,000	35	665,000	14,200	20	277,500	16	16	100	50	30	1,500
Washington.....	112,000	29.8	3,337,000	46,000	34	1,564,000	1,930	18	34,700	60	14	800	170	31	5,100
For District.....	847,000	30.1	25,535,000	330,000	37.4	12,263,000	81,740	20.8	1,700,200	500	15.5	7,700	1,300	28.5	37,100
For State.....	10,884,000	28.0	304,752,000	5,774,000	43.0	248,282,000	396,000	20.4	8,078,000	32,000	17.2	550,000	150,000	31.4	4,710,000

ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, 1924 BY COUNTIES

Districts and Counties	White Potatoes			Rye			Hay (Wild)			Alfalfa			Timothy Seed			Pasture
	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Tons Per Acre	Total Tons	Acres	Tons Per Acre	Total Tons	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres
Northwest—																
Buena Vista.....	810	149	120,700	100	23	2,300	4,840	1.4	6,780	3,740	3.8	15,250	60	7.3	440	67,500
Cherokee.....	1,010	108	109,100	30	30	900	7,230	1.2	8,680	6,260	2.8	18,780	180	5.5	990	83,100
Clay.....	580	121	70,200	300	15	4,500	8,330	1.0	8,330	1,350	2.9	4,470	720	3.2	2,280	77,400
Dickinson.....	570	127	72,400	250	21	5,250	6,620	1.1	7,280	870	2.8	2,470	190	3.0	570	53,100
Emmet.....	640	164	105,000	300	21	6,300	5,140	1.1	5,650	1,010	2.6	2,650	50	5.5	280	51,000
Lyon.....	1,570	116	222,900	100	21	2,100	9,110	1.2	10,980	6,560	2.5	16,200	20	4.9	100	64,100
O'Brien.....	1,030	142	146,300	40	20	800	6,200	1.6	9,920	3,270	3.4	12,280	530	4.0	2,120	69,800
Oseola.....	1,060	100	106,000	80	21	1,680	6,260	1.4	8,760	720	2.9	2,070	460	7.0	3,220	48,200
Palo Alto.....	480	137	65,800	1,200	20	24,500	13,910	1.0	13,900	1,430	2.7	4,380	70	3.0	210	62,900
Plymouth.....	1,540	129	198,700	1,400	20	28,500	16,360	2.0	30,720	19,840	2.9	58,330	150	4.0	600	113,200
Pocahontas.....	560	142	79,500	300	18	5,400	5,020	1.0	5,020	680	3.9	2,680	100	6.5	650	52,100
Sioux.....	1,620	138	223,600	200	21	4,200	13,430	1.6	20,140	14,780	3.0	44,040	60	2.0	120	83,100
For District.....	11,470	133	1,520,200	4,300	20	86,430	102,450	1.33	136,110	60,510	3.03	183,600	2,500	4.5	11,580	825,200
North Central—																
Butler.....	1,010	131	132,300	1,330	22	29,760	9,700	1.2	10,670	10	3.8	40	490	4.0	1,960	99,600
Cerro Gordo.....	1,170	171	200,100	400	20	8,000	8,150	1.5	12,220	550	2.8	1,560	130	4.0	520	82,800
Floyd.....	1,420	168	238,600	670	18	12,560	3,050	1.1	3,360	90	3.5	320	1,220	7.5	9,150	74,700
Franklin.....	1,240	148	183,500	290	16	4,640	4,070	1.1	4,480	260	3.6	940	130	5.5	720	80,600
Hancock.....	1,420	140	198,800	850	19	16,350	6,500	1.3	8,450	520	3.1	1,620	70	4.3	300	78,200
Humboldt.....	350	168	58,800	100	24	2,400	3,910	1.1	4,300	2,090	3.2	6,600	100	5.5	560	47,600
Kossuth.....	1,560	137	213,700	1,050	14	15,200	19,560	1.1	21,520	1,330	3.0	5,420	100	7.3	730	122,300
Mitchell.....	3,330	130	433,200	250	22	5,500	1,740	1.1	1,910	60	3.0	180	2,740	5.0	13,700	64,000
Winnebago.....	720	144	103,700	420	25	10,500	12,490	1.3	16,240	260	2.9	750	110	9.0	990	54,500
Worth.....	850	144	122,400	770	30	23,400	9,670	1.1	10,640	110	3.3	360	460	4.5	2,070	62,000
Wright.....	700	142	99,400	70	20	1,400	3,630	1.4	5,080	450	3.4	1,530	140	5.1	720	68,500
For District.....	13,770	144	984,500	6,200	21	129,710	82,470	1.20	98,870	6,230	3.10	19,320	5,690	5.5	31,420	834,800
Northeast—																
Allamakee.....	940	116	109,000	130	24	3,120	1,180	1.5	1,770	30	2.5	80	3,200	3.8	12,260	161,100
Black Hawk.....	760	131	99,600	3,000	20	61,000	5,150	1.1	5,660	210	3.2	660	620	4.3	2,670	95,300
Bremer.....	1,140	150	171,000	380	25	9,400	19,270	1.3	15,050	240	3.4	810	40	4.0	160	75,900
Buchanan.....	670	100	67,000	820	17	13,940	7,240	1.0	7,240	140	2.8	390	970	3.3	3,230	106,400
Chickasaw.....	820	143	117,800	290	20	5,800	12,100	1.2	14,520	40	3.2	120	5,700	4.3	24,680	92,500
Clayton.....	1,960	146	286,200	200	18	3,600	1,000	1.1	1,100	300	3.2	970	1,280	4.9	6,260	181,600
Delaware.....	820	144	118,100	800	13	10,400	3,590	1.0	3,590	170	2.6	430	1,300	4.5	5,850	116,600
Dubuque.....	1,610	102	164,200	100	19	1,900	910	2.0	1,820	340	2.6	800	810	5.0	4,050	156,500
Fayette.....	1,210	156	188,800	200	21	4,200	2,780	1.2	3,320	60	2.9	180	3,330	5.0	16,650	160,600
Howard.....	840	165	138,600	300	17	5,100	14,900	0.9	13,410	150	2.4	350	4,210	3.2	13,350	86,700
Winneschick.....	1,170	167	195,400	280	30	8,400	5,240	0.5	2,620	60	2.3	130	6,530	4.0	26,120	153,000
For District.....	11,940	139	1,655,200	6,500	20	126,860	78,260	1.10	86,090	1,740	2.88	5,010	27,990	4.1	115,280	1,386,200
West Central—																
Audubon.....	820	117	95,900	370	18	6,660	1,170	2.1	2,460	3,950	3.3	14,150	2,770	3.0	8,310	69,200
Calhoun.....	410	158	64,800	340	29	9,860	1,730	1.0	1,730	1,080	2.9	3,180	80	4.8	380	52,600
Carroll.....	1,560	165	255,800	270	19	5,130	5,090	1.5	7,440	1,700	3.3	5,610	1,110	6.0	6,660	79,400
Crawford.....	1,430	125	178,700	370	19	7,130	3,660	1.9	6,920	12,080	3.0	37,570	540	4.0	2,160	124,800
Greene.....	260	117	30,400	130	18	2,340	3,000	1.1	3,300	650	3.0	1,960	330	4.7	1,540	71,700
Guthrie.....	440	161	70,800	280	18	5,040	2,590	1.3	3,370	1,590	4.0	6,310	8,400	4.0	33,920	123,300
Harrison.....	950	122	113,500	300	20	6,000	4,740	1.8	8,530	19,490	2.8	57,350	40	4.8	190	96,300
Ida.....	810	135	109,400	110	10	1,100	1,210	1.8	2,180	6,550	3.3	22,480	230	5.0	1,150	64,700
Monona.....	880	144	126,700	300	12	3,600	8,120	1.5	10,180	16,420	3.3	54,860	130	8.0	1,040	103,100
Sac.....	890	114	101,500	140	19	2,660	2,780	1.1	3,000	2,630	3.2	8,420	540	8.0	4,320	72,100
Shelby.....	1,100	126	138,600	300	24	7,200	2,890	1.0	2,890	8,420	3.0	26,600	670	4.5	3,020	95,300
Woodbury.....	1,690	134	226,500	390	20	7,800	6,480	1.1	7,130	28,000	2.6	75,080	70	4.8	330	114,800
For District.....	11,210	135	1,512,600	3,300	20	64,520	43,410	1.36	59,130	102,510	2.95	313,570	14,990	4.2	63,020	1,067,300
Central—																
Boone.....	210	123	25,800	190	20	3,800	4,260	1.3	5,540	2,160	3.0	6,390	110	5.4	590	77,600
Dallas.....	180	162	29,200	140	18	2,520	1,120	1.3	1,460	1,380	2.6	3,640	110	8.2	910	100,400
Grundy.....	1,550	151	234,000	30	22	660	2,870	1.5	4,300	120	3.2	390	690	8.4	5,780	70,800
Hamilton.....	500	146	73,000	530	31	17,050	3,020	1.2	3,620	840	3.0	2,500	190	8.0	1,280	66,600
Hardin.....	780	161	125,600	70	26	1,820	3,000	1.1	3,300	1,170	3.3	3,850	100	7.0	700	80,000
Jasper.....	470	120	56,400	370	16	5,920	450	1.6	720	210	3.6	750	1,140	4.2	4,790	150,400
Marshall.....	750	147	110,200	150	24	3,600	140	1.3	180	240	2.6	620	1,430	5.8	8,340	95,500
Polk.....	710	135	95,800	150	20	3,000	1,270	1.3	1,650	1,740	2.9	5,080	270	6.5	1,760	90,200
Poweshiek.....	610	144	87,800	120	20	2,400	70	1.3	90	160	3.2	510	12,510	4.1	51,290	121,900
Story.....	70	139	9,700	150	20	3,000	1,500	1.0	1,500	820	3.2	2,610	110	4.5	500	68,300
Tama.....	1,140	129	147,100	100	15	1,500	560	1.5	840	320	3.2	1,020	4,350	6.5	28,280	146,000
Webster.....	810	164	132,800	380	22	8,360	6,100	0.8	4,880	3,430	3.3	11,250	100	5.8	580	81,400
For District.....	7,780	145	1,127,400	2,400	22	53,630	24,360	1.15	28,090	12,500	3.07	38,610	21,080	5.0	104,800	1,149,100

ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE AND AVERAGE AND TOTAL YIELD OF IOWA CROPS, 1924, BY COUNTIES—Continued

Districts and Counties	White Potatoes			Rye			Hay (Wild)			Alfalfa			Timothy Seed			Pasture
	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres	Tons Per Acre	Total Tons	Acres	Tons Per Acre	Total Tons	Acres	Bus. Per Acre	Total Bushels	Acres
East Central—																
Benton.....	760	147	111,700	1,000	16	16,000	1,120	1.5	1,680	240	3.1	740	3,310	5.2	17,210	116,500
Cedar.....	560	158	88,500	500	20	10,000	90	1.3	120	240	3.8	920	3,250	3.9	12,610	115,800
Clinton.....	530	114	60,400	1,140	16	18,200	1,110	1.6	1,780	570	4.1	2,310	430	7.4	3,180	144,500
Iowa.....	1,010	100	101,000	220	15	3,300	350	1.3	460	90	3.9	350	24,730	4.2	104,490	120,400
Jackson.....	1,150	146	167,900	810	16	13,000	1,470	1.5	2,200	360	2.6	1,290	810	5.3	4,320	200,500
Johnson.....	860	144	123,800	1,020	17	17,300	780	1.3	1,010	500	3.0	1,520	5,330	6.3	33,740	129,600
Jones.....	630	150	94,500	1,250	15	18,800	170	1.0	170	170	2.8	480	1,040	4.3	4,500	156,800
Linn.....	1,130	133	150,300	2,040	14	28,600	1,870	1.0	1,870	240	3.5	840	1,010	5.0	5,050	143,800
Muscatine.....	700	120	84,000	3,400	13	45,200	530	1.0	530	1,300	3.2	4,200	1,000	5.0	5,000	87,600
Scott.....	1,860	126	234,400	1,620	18	29,200	1,290	1.1	1,420	3,600	3.5	12,800	380	5.5	2,090	84,600
For District.....	9,190	132	1,216,500	13,000	15	199,600	8,780	1.28	11,240	7,400	3.45	25,540	41,290	4.6	192,190	1,300,100
Southwest—																
Adair.....	770	136	104,700	100	15	1,500	2,040	1.7	3,470	330	3.0	990	5,900	5.6	32,800	122,500
Adams.....	310	125	38,800	230	17	3,900	1,520	1.3	1,980	1,390	2.6	3,670	2,610	6.6	17,150	110,400
Cass.....	900	125	112,500	360	16	5,800	850	1.5	1,280	2,330	3.0	7,490	990	4.8	4,700	100,200
Fremont.....	470	132	62,000	430	23	9,900	1,400	2.0	2,800	11,560	2.9	34,030	80	5.1	410	71,800
Mills.....	540	128	69,100	280	19	5,300	3,450	2.0	7,800	13,330	2.9	40,200	90	5.0	450	66,300
Montgomery.....	390	109	42,500	180	21	3,800	380	1.0	380	7,770	3.0	24,080	160	4.4	710	77,100
Page.....	590	142	83,800	320	14	4,500	990	1.6	1,580	10,510	2.8	30,400	310	4.0	1,240	107,500
Pottawattamie.....	1,750	124	217,100	540	15	8,100	5,460	1.8	8,830	26,070	3.0	81,510	420	3.5	1,470	135,300
Taylor.....	400	121	48,400	360	12	4,300	550	1.0	550	1,880	2.5	5,220	5,210	5.2	27,330	122,700
For District.....	6,120	127	778,900	2,800	17	47,100	16,640	1.72	28,670	75,170	2.92	227,620	15,770	5.5	86,280	913,800
South Central—																
Appanoose.....	190	143	27,200	140	19	2,700	860	1.8	1,550	150	3.0	450	13,600	4.5	60,790	147,300
Clarke.....	90	121	10,900	140	15	2,100	80	1.4	110	110	2.7	290	16,010	4.3	68,680	109,300
Decatur.....	150	158	23,700	460	9	4,140	170	1.4	240	210	2.4	500	15,810	3.8	59,290	146,600
Lucas.....	280	100	28,000	70	17	1,200	70	2.0	140	150	2.5	380	12,320	4.7	57,900	118,500
Madison.....	400	149	59,600	170	11	1,870	860	1.1	950	980	2.9	2,880	2,550	6.6	16,730	147,100
Marion.....	230	127	29,200	180	15	2,700	440	1.4	620	620	3.2	1,970	780	5.5	4,290	131,600
Monroe.....	100	142	14,200	220	14	3,080	40	1.4	60	130	3.1	400	1,650	3.0	4,950	132,100
Ringgold.....	230	131	30,100	330	18	5,940	190	1.2	230	270	1.8	500	14,440	6.1	87,510	132,400
Union.....	490	128	62,700	170	14	2,380	740	1.8	1,330	100	3.4	330	9,930	5.8	57,690	111,200
Warren.....	240	123	29,500	360	22	8,060	280	1.5	420	740	2.6	1,950	3,290	5.1	16,810	138,600
Wayne.....	100	118	11,800	260	17	4,400	100	0.8	80	180	2.1	380	27,960	4.6	129,310	114,500
For District.....	2,500	131	326,900	2,500	15	38,570	3,830	1.50	5,730	3,640	2.76	10,030	118,370	4.8	563,950	1,429,200
Southeast—																
Davis.....	280	85	23,800	260	14	3,640	10	1.5	20	240	2.8	670	14,850	4.6	68,310	156,900
Des Moines.....	710	138	98,000	600	20	12,000	40	1.5	60	790	3.2	2,560	720	6.1	4,390	94,300
Henry.....	520	127	66,000	700	15	10,500	---	---	---	110	2.8	310	920	5.0	4,600	100,900
Jefferson.....	400	111	44,400	100	18	1,800	30	1.5	60	140	2.8	390	2,060	5.3	10,980	100,900
Keokuk.....	520	133	69,200	180	18	3,240	40	1.0	40	110	3.1	340	3,270	3.3	10,890	132,100
Lee.....	920	122	112,200	1,550	16	24,800	240	1.5	360	2,920	3.3	9,610	4,500	4.7	21,020	143,800
Louisia.....	330	130	42,900	2,550	18	45,900	90	2.0	180	140	3.1	440	660	5.6	3,700	75,900
Mahaska.....	450	139	62,600	100	10	1,600	240	1.2	290	510	2.9	1,490	390	7.0	2,730	117,800
Van Buren.....	160	99	15,800	150	14	2,100	---	---	---	570	2.6	1,460	4,200	4.4	18,520	156,800
Wapello.....	300	112	33,600	250	16	4,000	40	1.5	60	550	2.0	1,080	1,250	4.0	5,000	104,500
Washington.....	430	124	53,300	500	16	8,000	70	1.5	100	130	2.7	350	1,410	4.5	6,340	124,400
For District.....	5,020	124	621,800	7,000	17	117,580	800	1.46	1,170	6,210	3.01	18,700	34,230	4.6	156,480	1,308,300
For State.....	79,000	136	10,744,000	48,000	18	864,000	361,000	1.26	453,000	276,000	3.05	842,000	282,000	4.7	1,325,000	10,214,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS DECEMBER 1, 1924, BY COUNTIES

Districts and Counties	Corn per bushel of 70 lbs. in ear or 56 lbs. shelled	Winter wheat per bushel of 60 lbs.	Spring wheat per bushel of 60 lbs.	Oats per bushel of 32 lbs.	Barley per bushel of 56 lbs.	Rye per bushel of 56 lbs.	White potatoes (Irish) per bushel of 60 lbs.	Sweet potatoes per bushel of 50 lbs.	Flaxseed per bushel of 56 lbs.	Apples per bushel of 48 lbs.	Tame hay (loose) per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Wild hay (loose) per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Alfalfa (loose) per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Timothy seed per bushel of 45 lbs.	Clover seed per bushel of 60 lbs.	Pop corn per pound shelled	Honey (per lb.)		
																	Comb in sections	Extracted (less cost of container)	In bulk
Northwest—																			
Buena Vista	.8			.43	.66	.80	.49			1.54	11.23	11.00	14.45	3.25	19.00	.02	.18	.23	.15
Cherokee	.91			.44	.75	.60	.60			1.60	8.75	10.33	11.17	2.37	12.00	.07	.20	.12	.13
Clay	.90			.43	.73	.56	.56			1.95	9.71	8.33	14.16	3.29	18.00	.06	.22	.18	.16
Dickinson	.77	1.25	1.18	.42	.65	1.00	.46	2.00	2.50	1.50	8.00	5.88	16.00	4.75	22.00	.03	.22	.15	.14
Emmet	.91			.44	.62	.81	.40			1.69	10.50	7.80	10.00				.22	.12	.10
Lyon	.88			.41	.63	.40	.40			2.00	15.00	12.40	18.40	2.29	14.00		.16	.12	.15
O'Brien	.91			.43	.66	.40	.40			1.50	9.71	8.33	13.50	2.50	18.33	.06	.20	.17	.17
Osceola	.85			.45	.73	.36	.36	2.00		1.00	8.75	7.00	12.67	3.67	15.50	.05	.17	.15	.14
Palo Alto	.86	1.30	1.30	.43	.66	.75	.48		2.02	1.88	10.40	8.80	9.00	2.87	15.00	.05	.23	.16	.16
Plymouth	.90	1.23	1.26	.42	.66	1.00	.51			1.67	7.71	9.00	10.55	2.00	14.00	.02	.16	.12	.11
Pocahontas	.92			.43	.66	.49	.49			1.75	10.83	7.67	16.50	3.50	17.00		.20	.18	.18
Sioux	.86	1.18	1.22	.43	.60		.55			1.93	12.32	11.23	15.08	4.25	16.00	.04	.16	.14	.13
For District	.88	1.22	1.24	.43	.65	.86	.49	2.00	2.15	1.70	10.50	9.25	13.80	3.35	16.53	.06	.20	.15	.14
North Central—																			
Butler	.92	1.00	1.00	.43	.75	1.07	.44			1.90	10.43	7.85	11.50	3.75	17.00	.05	.19	.16	.13
Cerro Gordo	.71			.42	.74	1.15	.45			1.83	11.88	9.28	16.67	3.25	16.00		.22	.16	.15
Floyd	.94	1.20		.41	.60		.35			1.50	11.20	9.00	9.00	2.25	17.50	.05	.18	.14	.13
Franklin	.85	1.40	1.38	.44	.66	.97	.39			1.54	10.75	8.25	17.00	3.88	18.00	.05	.22	.20	.19
Hancock	.82			.42	.64		.44			2.25	10.80	7.67	12.67		17.50	.06	.22	.18	.18
Humboldt	.97			.43			.55			2.88	11.00	8.33	14.22			.07	.23	.12	.17
Kossuth	.83	1.15	1.15	.43	.68	1.19	.44	2.00	2.20	1.67	12.42	9.23	15.75	2.90	11.67		.17	.19	.17
Mitchell	.69	1.27	1.25	.42	.85		.35			1.62	10.10	6.25		3.77			.20	.19	.17
Winnebago	.83	1.20		.44	.75	1.17	.33		2.49	1.80	9.38	8.00	14.00	3.00	17.00	.05	.24	.16	.16
Worth	.96	1.10		.43	.55	1.15	.38		2.21	2.12	11.00	9.00		5.00			.20	.18	.17
Wright	.89		1.20	.43	.69	.90	.55	2.75		1.89	11.73	9.86	16.20	4.40	16.00	.05	.20	.16	.17
For District	.85	1.21	1.22	.43	.78	1.10	.44	2.38	2.37	1.81	11.20	8.70	14.65	3.49	16.22	.06	.20	.17	.16
Northeast—																			
Allamakee	.97	1.33	1.35	.51	.71	2.37	.53		2.10	1.80	9.64	7.00	10.00	3.50	13.00		.20	.19	.17
Black Hawk	.94	1.18	1.38	.44	.70	1.50	.63			1.75	11.43	8.80	20.00	2.52	12.00		.22	.14	.20
Bremer	1.01	1.20	1.20	.46	.87	.92	.64			1.62	11.75	9.00	15.00	2.50	12.00	.07	.22	.17	.15
Buchanan	.98	1.10	1.15	.45	.67	.93	.55			1.25	10.94	6.50	20.00	2.69	18.67	.03	.22	.17	.24
Chickasaw	.94	1.50	1.05	.43	.58	.85	.48			1.43	8.60	5.75	17.00	3.12	12.75		.24	.18	.16
Clayton	1.00	1.34	1.32	.48	.83	1.00	.47			1.78	12.37	7.00	20.00	2.79	16.20		.21	.12	.12
Delaware	.96		1.50	.49	.78	1.97	.50			1.62	10.65	7.28		3.75	15.90		.21	.12	.11
Dubuque	1.08	1.02	1.05	.49	.83	.82	.49			1.46	15.44	15.00	19.50	2.01	16.55	.02	.12	.11	.11
Fayette	1.03	1.40	1.00	.47	.85	1.67	.52	3.50	2.10	2.12	9.75	7.00		3.47	16.10	.03	.23	.18	.20
Howard	1.01	1.20	1.22	.43	.73	1.08	.34		2.47	1.67	9.60	6.60	19.00	2.48	14.50	.07	.18	.13	.12
Winneshiek	1.00	1.28	1.25	.47	.78	1.12	.53	2.00	2.75	1.73	13.15	14.50	18.00	3.47	20.50	.05	.19	.16	.16
For District	1.00	1.27	1.24	.47	.77	1.02	.52	2.75	2.28	1.66	11.30	7.75	17.60	3.01	16.10	.05	.21	.16	.15
West Central—																			
Audubon	.93	1.28	1.18	.44	.67		.44			1.15	8.87	6.50	12.14	2.35	16.33	.07	.20	.15	.12
Calhoun	.98	1.30		.43	.60		.50			1.52	12.67	8.50	17.67	2.93	17.50	.04	.22	.20	.18
Carroll	.98	1.30	1.25	.43	.62	1.15	.43			1.42	10.00	9.62	12.75	3.50	15.00	.06	.12	.20	.10
Crawford	.93	1.22	1.21	.44	.67		.55	2.25		1.76	9.59	10.00	13.19	2.92	15.12	.04	.18	.18	.17
Greene	.91	1.35	1.15	.44	.53		.61			1.57	12.00	8.40	16.00	3.50	17.50		.21	.17	.17
Guthrie	.92	1.17	1.05	.43	.67		.50			1.10	11.42	9.00	13.60	2.22	15.22		.23	.10	.18
Harrison	.88	1.25	1.19	.42	.55	.85	.53	2.50		1.59	6.75	7.33	9.50		9.00		.17	.10	.10
Ida	.93	1.25	1.20	.42	.75		.49			1.58	7.50	7.67	11.17	2.50	15.67	.02	.15	.14	.12
Monona	.89	1.20	1.22	.43	.71	1.08	.59			1.69	9.00	6.80	9.83	2.86	15.00	.07	.15	.14	.12
Sac	1.02	1.49	1.35	.43	.91		.45	1.25		2.25	9.79	7.50	12.43	2.88	16.00	.04	.19	.17	.15
Shelby	.95	1.24	1.16	.43	.68	1.00	.48	2.00		1.58	9.61	8.33	14.00	4.12	13.33	.06	.21	.15	.17
Woodbury	.89	1.21	1.18	.42	.65	1.00	.57	3.50		1.43	9.10	8.79	10.30	4.00	11.40	.04	.16	.13	.10
For District	.93	1.24	1.19	.43	.67	1.04	.52	2.32		1.54	9.80	8.45	12.20	2.98	14.71	.05	.19	.17	.15
Central—																			
Boone	.89	1.23	1.16	.43	.61	.75	.65	1.10		1.60	13.82	10.69	16.73	3.39	17.80	.06	.25	.19	.20
Dallas	.95	1.31	1.25	.44	.66		.66	3.00		1.50	12.55	8.00	15.83	3.31	15.75	.07	.24	.23	.16
Grundy	.84			.43	.72	1.00	.41			2.50	10.14	7.00	12.00	4.22	15.50		.25	.18	.15
Hamilton	.94	1.20	1.13	.43	.73		.56	2.50		1.86	12.40	10.40	15.73	4.00	17.66	.05	.21	.15	.16
Hardin	.87	1.35		.44	.67		.44			1.15	11.50	10.00	16.00	2.02		.05	.21	.15	.16
Jasper	.92	1.22	1.17	.43	.60	1.07	.70	1.12		1.53	12.00	6.88	15.68	3.32	14.30	.06	.23	.17	.15
Marshall	.93	1.37	1.38	.43	.68		.62	2.50		1.14	10.83		18.50	2.69	16.89	.04	.25	.25	.20
Polk	.90	1.31	1.28	.46			.79	2.50			13.97	9.50	18.50	3.80	18.20	.07	.25	.19	.12
Poweshiek	.98	1.22	1.22	.45	.82	.90	.59			1.31	10.20	7.00	14.00	2.62	15.80	.06	.23	.24	.24
Story	.91	1.34	1.36	.44	.67		.75	2.50		2.00	15.05	12.00	16.20	3.04	17.33	.07	.24	.22	.11
Tama	.95	1.25	1.16	.45	.72	.90	.54			1.06	10.37	8.00	13.50	3.25	16.00	.08	.19	.12	.10
Webster	.91	1.10	1.05	.43	.66		.62			1.61	12.70	9.67	16.37	3.81	18.00	.07	.23	.18	.20
For District	.91	1.28	1.23	.44	.70	.80	.63	2.14		1.52	12.45	9.30	16.40	3.29	16.34	.06	.23	.19	.16

AVERAGE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS DECEMBER 1, 1924, BY COUNTIES—Continued

Districts and Counties	Corn per bushel of 70 lbs. in ear or 56 lbs. shelled	Winter wheat per bushel of 60 lbs.	Spring wheat per bushel of 60 lbs.	Oats per bushel of 32 lbs.	Barley per bushel of 56 lbs.	Rye per bushel of 56 lbs.	White potatoes (Irish) per bushel of 60 lbs.	Sweet potatoes per bushel of 50 lbs.	Flaxseed per bushel of 56 lbs.	Apples per bushel of 48 lbs.	Tame hay (loose) per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Wild hay (loose) per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Alfalfa (loose) per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Timothy seed per bushel of 45 lbs.	Clover seed per bushel of 60 lbs.	Pop. corn per pound shelled	Honey (per lb.)		
																	Comb in sections	Extracted (less cost of container)	In bulk
East Central—																			
Benton	.97	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.23	.44	.72	.80	.67			.08	\$10.95	\$10.00	\$21.50	\$ 2.81	\$15.50	.05	.21	.16	.17
Cedar	1.03	1.25	1.10	.45	.73	1.00	.66	3.12		1.12	11.50	10.00	17.00	2.58	18.75	.06	.19	.14	.21
Canton	1.01	1.32	1.37	.49	.75	1.16	.67			1.13	12.75	10.00	17.00	3.24	17.00	.06	.20	.15	.18
Iowa	1.02	1.15	1.00	.46	.71	.70	.99			1.25	12.33	10.00	15.60	2.75	13.70		.32	.30	.30
Jackson	.87	1.37	1.32	.52	.86	1.21	.91			1.34	9.14	4.50	13.67	2.67	14.90		.20	.12	.12
Johnson	.97	1.27	1.19	.47	.77	1.04	.74	2.37		1.10	13.60	7.00	19.71	2.58	17.45	.04	.22	.16	.15
Jones	1.06	1.10	1.10	.49	.85	.90	.55			1.81	10.00		20.00	2.56	16.75		.16	.15	.09
Linn	1.01	1.25	1.25	.45	.79	.86	.62	1.85		1.24	12.10	9.67	14.50	2.68	16.43	.05	.29	.19	.25
Muscatine	.93	1.31	1.27	.48	.73	1.12	.63	4.75		2.77	12.00	8.50	17.00	2.88	17.67	.08	.25	.25	.25
Scott	.95	1.31	1.31	.48	.73	1.11	.63	1.50		1.24	14.89	11.33	19.39	3.16	18.00	.05	.23	.19	.19
For District	.98	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.26	.48	.76	\$ 1.05	.68	\$ 2.13		\$ 1.29	\$12.15	\$ 9.60	\$17.85	\$ 2.80	\$16.60	.06	.23	.17	.17
Southwest—																			
Adair	.97	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.19	.48	.66	.95	.51	1.87		1.25	\$ 9.00	\$ 5.50	\$13.71	\$ 2.84	\$16.87	.06	.26	.20	.16
Adams	1.06	1.23	1.15	.48	.65	.70	.60	3.00		1.23	11.00	10.00	12.50	2.87	15.00	.02	.23	.18	.15
Cass	.93	1.29	1.27	.42	.69	1.01	.54	2.00		1.28	11.60	10.00	14.00	3.18	14.42	.05	.23	.15	.15
Fremont	.93	1.23		.49			.48	2.00		1.50	10.67	9.00	10.67	4.00	14.33	.03			.15
Mills	1.00	1.30	1.30	.44	.72		.59	1.62		1.62	9.67	10.20	12.42	3.83	13.50		.22	.25	.19
Montgomery	1.00	1.31	1.28	.44	.74	1.07	.67	2.50		1.70	12.50		14.37	3.28	12.94	.06	.22	.20	.21
Page	.97	1.33	1.40	.49	.60	.80	.45	1.84		1.22	10.60	7.33	14.39	3.12	14.67	.04	.22	.18	.16
Pottawattamie	.97	1.28	1.31	.45	.70	1.11	.58	1.60		1.21	9.88	9.31	12.07	3.01	13.90	.06	.20	.14	.11
Taylor	1.07	1.18	1.25	.49	.55	1.00	.47	2.12		1.21	12.80		14.16	2.50	15.25	.04	.22	.19	.22
For District	.98	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.28	.46	.69	\$ 1.00	.55	\$ 1.90		\$ 1.32	\$10.60	\$ 8.85	\$13.10	\$ 3.08	\$14.61	.05	.22	.17	.16

South Central—																			
Appanoose	.99	\$ 1.30		.52		.73				1.00	\$10.43	\$ 7.67	\$20.00	\$ 2.64	\$14.00	.08	.23	.15	.18
Clarke	.99	1.22	1.15	.46		.72				1.09	9.78	10.00	13.67	2.49	17.88	.10	.22	.20	.15
Deatur	.98	1.28	1.35	.52		.97	.76	2.33		1.24	9.70	6.50	16.80	2.43	13.00	.04	.23	.16	.17
Lucas	.97	1.16		.47		.91	.91	2.00		1.54	10.21		15.75	2.65	15.00		.24	.17	.18
Madison	.98	1.29	1.83	.49	.62	1.06	.56	2.50		1.36	8.33	5.77	10.67	2.79	16.50	.07	.21	.18	.16
Marion	.96	1.30	1.26	.45	.77	1.25	.64	1.58		1.27	12.60	12.00	16.25	3.12	14.89	.05	.20	.18	.16
Monroe	.96	1.24	1.15	.43		1.00	.77			1.25	13.11		21.67	2.40	12.75	.06	.26	.15	.15
Ringgold	1.05	1.20		.47		1.00	.64	2.50		1.17	10.67	7.00	20.00	2.61	13.78		.25	.16	.17
Union	.97	1.29	1.25	.47	.65	1.00	.62	1.50		1.43	10.86	9.33	15.50	2.76	16.58		.21	.20	.18
Warren	.97	1.31	1.22	.46	.80	.82	.74	2.00		1.23	12.00	8.30	14.14	2.87	15.43	.06	.22	.17	.16
Wayne	.98	1.30		.45		.80	.80			1.42	11.20		14.50	2.57	14.45	.06	.23	.25	.16
For District	.98	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.24	.47	.72	\$ 1.00	.71	\$ 2.07		\$ 1.28	\$10.90	\$ 7.85	\$15.35	\$ 2.66	\$15.04	.06	.23	.18	.17
Southeast—																			
Davis	.99	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.02	.49		1.00	.68	1.62		1.11	\$12.62		\$25.00	\$ 2.75	\$13.75	.05	.24	.15	.18
Des Moines	.91	1.30		.46	.75	1.16	.79	1.42		1.36	15.30		17.50	3.27	19.72	.06	.25	.21	.19
Henry	.87	1.24	1.10	.44	.80	1.03	.80			1.72	10.80		12.00	2.89	18.50	.06	.26		
Jefferson	.89	1.22	1.82	.43	.95		.77	2.00		1.44	11.10		14.00	2.33	18.78	.08	.18	.14	.18
Keokuk	.96	1.22	1.32	.44		.95	.74	2.00		1.37	11.10			2.50	18.00	.06	.25	.10	.15
Lee	.97	1.36	1.40	.49		1.03	.80	1.56		1.18	14.67		18.33	2.56	16.75	.06	.20	.18	.15
Louisa	.90	1.34		.45		.69	.69	2.50		1.06	9.70			2.62	17.00	.05	.23	.16	.15
Mahaska	.95	1.26	1.85	.47		.65	.65	1.83		1.34	13.31	8.00	16.50	3.12	16.12	.06	.23	.20	.18
Van Buren	.99	1.23	1.10	.45		1.00	.92	2.03		1.24	11.00		15.00	2.66	17.67	.10	.22	.16	.15
Wapello	.90	1.31		.47		1.10	.79	2.00		1.39	12.34	6.00	16.67	2.74	17.50	.04	.21	.13	.10
Washington	.96	1.32	1.30	.44		.71	1.25			1.04	10.00		16.00	2.81	19.50	.04	.23	.20	.22
For District	.93	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.20	.46	.83	\$ 1.04	.77	\$ 1.79		\$ 1.33	\$12.05	\$ 7.00	\$17.45	\$ 2.94	\$17.62	.06	.23	.17	.16
For State	.93	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.22	.45	.70	\$ 1.02	.55	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.27	\$ 1.47	\$11.35	\$ 8.65	\$13.25	\$ 2.86	\$15.92	.03	.22	.17	.16

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE, BY COUNTIES

Corn husked; acreage, average and total yield of clover seed, 1924.

Districts and Counties	Clover Seed			Districts and Counties	Clover Seed			
	Per cent husked Dec. 1	Acres	Bus. per Acre		Total bushels	Per cent husked Dec. 1	Acres	Bus. per Acre	Total bushels
Northwest—				Jasper	85	3,020	0.9	2,690
Buena Vista	83	210	0.5	Marshall	94	1,280	1.0	1,310
Cherokee	89	80	0.4	Polk	85	410	1.0	420
Clay	84	560	0.8	Poweshiek	88	1,360	0.6	790
Dickinson	78	200	0.8	Story	87	40	0.2	10
Emmet	86	170	0.8	Tama	89	1,040	0.6	620
Lyon	93	190	1.0	Webster	86	90	1.0	90
O'Brien	83	230	1.1	For District	87	8,570	0.8	6,720
Osceola	99	270	0.4	East Central—				
Palo Alto	79	40	0.5	Benton	94	660	1.0	640
Plymouth	86	360	1.5	Cedar	85	140	0.5	70
Pocahontas	77	220	0.4	Clinton	92	90	2.7	240
Sioux	86	110	0.8	Iowa	93	1,470	0.6	900
For District	84	2,640	0.8	Jackson	92	1,100	0.9	950
North Central—				Johnson	89	1,160	0.7	840
Butler	91	280	1.7	Jones	84	250	0.4	100
Cerro Gordo	81	80	1.7	Linn	88	620	0.5	290
Floyd	72	330	0.5	Muscataine	89	70	1.7	120
Franklin	83	240	1.0	Scott	94	110	1.0	110
Hancock	82	70	1.5	For District	90	5,670	0.8	4,260
Humboldt	81	40	1.7	Southwest—				
Kossuth	79	30	2.2	Adair	88	1,330	0.4	530
Mitchell	77	250	1.7	Adams	86	2,080	0.6	1,350
Winnebago	84			Cass	86	1,470	0.3	440
Worth	94	50	1.7	Fremont	90	190	1.0	180
Wright	82	220	3.7	Mills	89	210	1.0	220
For District	82	1,590	1.7	Montgomery	93	3,090	0.7	2,100
Northwest—				Page	88	890	1.0	910
Allamakee	89	1,000	1.8	Pottawattamie	89	580	0.7	420
Blackhawk	86	160	0.4	Taylor	92	1,110	0.7	790
Bremer	76	210	0.7	For District	89	10,950	0.6	6,940
Buchanan	88	280	0.2	South Central—				
Chickasaw	85	60	1.2	Appanoose	81	340	0.7	240
Clayton	91	4,250	0.6	Clarke	82	830	0.6	480
Delaware	78	490	1.0	Decatur	75	360	0.6	210
Dubuque	94	1,470	0.7	Lucas	85	1,260	0.7	910
Fayette	87	270	0.7	Madison	83	1,460	0.6	830
Howard	85	90	0.2	Marion	84	1,990	0.4	900
Winneshek	94	110	0.7	Monroe	76	460	0.7	330
For District	87	8,390	0.8	Ringgold	90	620	0.5	320
West Central—				Union	86	1,840	0.4	740
Audubon	87	260	0.7	Warren	82	1,550	1.1	1,700
Calhoun	94	220	1.7	Wayne	80	2,190	0.6	1,340
Carroll	91	770	0.5	For District	82	12,900	0.6	8,000
Crawford	85	200	0.7	Southeast—				
Greene	88	130	0.2	Davis	82	470	0.7	340
Guthrie	84	840	0.4	Des Moines	84	190	0.5	100
Harrison	80	310	0.7	Henry	88	580	0.3	150
Ida	84	60	0.7	Jefferson	84	1,220	0.1	160
Monona	81	1,060	1.4	Keokuk	88	1,160	0.3	320
Sac	92	100	0.2	Lee	63	920	0.2	200
Shelby	91	140	0.9	Louisa	79	220	0.1	20
Woodbury	82	1,960	0.9	Mahaska	86	1,050	0.2	170
For District	87	6,050	0.8	Van Buren	78	1,160	1.1	1,240
Central—				Wapello	77	400	0.7	290
Boone	81	260	0.2	Washington	79	1,870	0.5	450
Dallas	85	460	0.5	For District	81	9,240	0.4	3,440
Grundy	94	80	0.7	For State	85	66,000	0.7	46,000
Hamilton	89	170	1.2					
Hardin	84	360	0.7					

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE

Corn moisture. Price of buckwheat, hogs for market, cattle for market, feeder cattle, finished lambs, feeder lambs, ewes.

Districts	Moisture in corn marketed Nov. 24-29, per cent	Average Price December 1, 1924						
		Buckwheat per Bu. of 48 pounds	Hogs for market, per cwt.	Cattle for market, per cwt.	Cattle, feeder stock, per cwt.	Finished lambs, per cwt.	Feeder lambs, per cwt.	Ewes, per cwt.
Northwest	19.5		\$ 7.95	\$ 8.70	\$ 5.45	\$ 12.40	\$ 11.45	\$ 6.70
North Central	18.8	1.10	8.60	5.45	12.00	10.00	6.00	
Northeast	26.5	1.27	7.85	7.80	5.30	11.30	9.75	5.60
West Central	18.5		7.90	9.20	5.95	12.35	11.70	6.60
Central	20.1	1.25	8.00	8.90	6.05	12.05	11.00	6.55
East Central	25.0	1.72	8.00	9.25	6.35	11.50	10.25	5.80
Southwest	17.5		8.00	9.35	7.10	12.35	12.25	6.70
South Central	23.0	1.50	8.05	8.80	6.10	11.60	10.75	6.45
Southeast	18.2	1.25	8.25	9.05	6.25	11.85	11.00	6.95
State	20.3	1.35	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.90	\$ 6.00	\$ 11.95	\$ 11.10	\$ 6.45

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE OUTLOOK IN IOWA FOR 1925

The acreage of winter wheat sown in Iowa this fall, as reported by the Federal and State Crop Reporting Bureaus, is 469,000 acres, compared with 408,000 acres sown in the fall of 1923. This is 115 per cent of last year's acreage. The condition on December 1, was 89 per cent of normal, which is 3 per cent below the average for the last 10 years. Soil moisture conditions were unfavorable for germination of wheat sown after October 15, of which there was considerable. Some seeding was reported during the first week of November. As a whole the crop did not make as good growth as usual. Of the acreage seeded, 86 per cent was reported as having made good growth and became well established; 11 per cent germinated but made very little showing, and 3 per cent did not germinate.

The acreage sown to rye in Iowa this fall is estimated at 43,000 acres, compared with 48,000 acres harvested in 1924. This is approximately 90 per cent of last year's acreage. The condition of Rye on December 1, is 91 per cent of normal, or 4 per cent below the 10-year average.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE

Preliminary estimate of acreage seeded in the fall of 1924, in Iowa, and the percentage condition December 1, 1924.

Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat		Rye		Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat		Rye	
	Condition	Acres seeded	Condition	Acres seeded		Condition	Acres seeded	Condition	Acres seeded
Northwest—					Jasper	86	10,280	92	350
Buena Vista	98	110	99	90	Marshall	91	2,460	94	140
Cherokee		110		30	Polk	94	25,910	99	110
Clay		150	64	220	Poweshiek	93	1,340	89	60
Dickinson	79	300	95	370	Story	90	1,130		130
Emmet		20	91	290	Tama	89	1,750	89	100
Lyon		410		90	Webster	89	520		320
O'Brien		70	99	40	For District	91	62,940	93	2,100
Osceola		50		70	East Central—				
Palo Alto	84	490	86	720	Benton	92	2,160	91	880
Plymouth	72	2,070	89	1,020	Cedar	97	3,750	89	490
Pocahontas				270	Clinton	94	3,920	96	1,040
Sioux	89	540		190	Iowa	91	3,740	99	220
For District	83	4,320	89	3,400	Jackson	87	1,530	89	700
North Central—					Johnson	96	4,180	96	940
Butler	99	130	99	1,180	Jones	89	510	94	1,120
Cerro Gordo		200	89	360	Linn	88	1,460	90	1,960
Floyd	74	220	94	650	Muscatine	95	8,130	94	3,030
Franklin	69	20	54	120	Scott	94	17,640	96	1,510
Hancock	89	600		760	For District	93	47,020	94	11,890
Humboldt		80		90	Southwest—				
Kossuth	94	360	99	930	Adair	76	4,190	78	80
Mitchell	92	430	99	240	Adams	82	5,000	99	230
Winnebago	97	80	87	410	Cass	79	15,840	93	360
Worth		320	94	750	Fremont	74	11,650		420
Wright		860		60	Mills	87	8,480		270
For District	90	3,300	89	5,550	Montgomery	78	15,810	89	230
Northeast—					Page	81	20,480	89	310
Allamakee	89	1,150	83	120	Pottawattamie	90	15,660	88	430
Blackhawk	91	830	97	2,770	Taylor	80	9,950	89	330
Bremer	91	60	94	370	For District	83	107,050	88	2,660
Buchanan	99	330	88	660	South Central—				
Chickasaw	94	70	96	290	Appanoose	91	2,410	99	140
Clayton	91	1,190	84	210	Clarke	89	3,500	81	120
Delaware	91	40	94	740	Decatur	87	4,890	92	450
Dubuque		300		90	Lucas	84	3,640	99	70
Fayette	94	440	96	200	Madison	90	17,340		160
Howard	74	60	85	290	Marion	83	18,910	94	160
Winnesiek	94	1,050	93	250	Monroe	87	6,980	87	200
For District	91	5,520	91	5,990	Ringgold	85	4,120	86	290
West Central—					Union	89	3,970	94	160
Audubon	82	1,310		340	Warren	89	25,700	97	370
Calhoun	99	280	74	330	Wayne	87	2,210	83	250
Carroll	85	1,300		250	For District	87	93,670	91	2,350
Crawford	91	3,940	93	360	Southeast—				
Greene	85	330		120	Davis	93	1,520	97	240
Guthrie	81	3,030		260	Des Moines	94	16,030	88	490
Harrison	83	21,200	99	290	Henry	94	4,100	95	560
Ida	89	130	89	110	Jefferson	91	4,630	87	90
Monona	85	9,510	77	290	Keokuk	87	5,160		150
Sac	59	210	59	80	Lee	96	16,260	98	1,213
Shelbv	94	3,420	94	330	Louisa	93	14,890	109	2,400
Woodbury	85	3,810	84	190	Mahaska	95	11,350		140
For District	86	48,470	86	2,950	Van Buren	87	3,620	90	130
Central—					Wapello	96	16,900	99	270
Boone	90	1,650	89	180	Washington	91	2,240		430
Dallas	89	16,800	94	140	For District	93	96,700	94	6,110
Grundy	99	110	99	30	For State	89	469,000	91	43,000
Hamilton	88	770	99	480					
Hardin	99	170		60					

WINTER WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES

Winter Wheat. Area sown this fall is 42,317,000 acres, which is 6.5 per cent more than the revised estimate of 39,749,000 acres sown in the fall of 1923. The sowings in the fall of 1922 were 46,100,000 acres and in the fall of 1921 they were 49,787,000 acres. Winter damage during the past ten years has caused an average abandonment of 10.6 per cent of the acreage sown to winter wheat. The abandonment has ranged from 1.1 per cent to 28.9 per cent in different years during that period. Condition on December 1, was 81.0 against 88.0 and 79.5 on December 1, 1923 and 1922, respectively, and a ten-year average of 85.6.

Details, by States, follow:

State	Area Sown			Condition Dec. 1			Farm Price Per Bu. Dec. 1	
	Autumn 1924 (Preliminary)	Autumn 1923 (Revised)	Autumn 1924 Compared With 1923	1924	1923	Ten-Year Average 1914-1923	1924	1923
	Acres	Acres	P. Ct.	P. Ct.	P. Ct.	P. Ct.	Cents	Cents
New York	380,000	380,000	100	83	92	93	144	110
New Jersey	82,000	77,000	106	82	90	89	157	110
Pennsylvania	1,265,000	1,240,000	102	82	92	91	144	100
Delaware	113,000	106,000	107	85	89	89	144	100
Maryland	573,000	562,000	102	83	88	88	145	100
Virginia	814,000	775,000	105	86	86	88	148	110
West Virginia	212,000	212,000	100	84	88	90	147	116
North Carolina	467,000	486,000	96	88	91	90	160	128
South Carolina	123,000	129,000	95	84	87	89	170	154
Georgia	129,000	140,000	92	85	86	91	169	147
Ohio	2,567,000	2,468,000	104	80	90	89	145	99
Indiana	2,237,000	1,963,000	115	81	88	88	142	98
Illinois	2,678,000	2,678,000	100	87	88	89	136	94
Michigan	968,000	922,000	105	83	91	90	138	96
Wisconsin	61,000	66,000	93	90	90	93	128	98
Minnesota	126,000	105,000	120	90	89	92	130	95
Iowa	469,000	408,000	115	89	90	92	127	89
Missouri	2,347,000	2,134,000	110	85	85	88	133	97
South Dakota	116,000	89,000	130	90	92	86	125	81
Nebraska	3,353,000	2,941,000	114	78	91	86	122	83
Kansas	10,506,000	9,819,000	107	76	84	80	128	91
Kentucky	651,000	620,000	105	82	87	89	143	108
Tennessee	434,000	395,000	110	79	85	86	147	115
Alabama	11,000	11,000	100	70	90	89	162	130
Mississippi	4,000	4,000	100	70	88	88	150	110
Texas	1,822,000	1,469,000	124	75	93	80	129	103
Oklahoma	3,659,000	3,485,000	105	84	85	80	124	93
Arkansas	63,000	62,000	102	81	86	86	133	108
Montana	767,000	685,000	112	85	90	82	124	82
Wyoming	21,000	16,000	130	93	93	88	111	80
Colorado	1,395,000	1,268,000	110	88	93	87	118	83
New Mexico	128,000	122,000	105	75	100	85	125	108
Arizona	26,000	32,000	80	89	95	94	141	140
Utah	154,000	157,000	98	86	93	87	130	91
Nevada	3,000	3,000	105	95	98	89	150	115
Idaho	357,000	397,000	90	82	94	89	131	80
Washington	1,518,000	1,687,000	90	77	94	85	130	85
Oregon	1,021,000	945,000	108	87	97	91	129	88
California	677,000	691,000	98	88	82	90	154	108
U. S. Total	42,317,000	39,749,000	106.5	81.0	88.0	85.6	132.1	95.1

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY

The December estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture of the *acreage, production, and value* (based on prices paid to farmers on December 1) of the important farm crops of the United States in 1922, 1923, and 1924, based on the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture and Extension Departments, are as follows:

Crop	Acreage	Production			Cents Dollars	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Farm Value December 1	
					Per Unit	Total
					Cents	Dollars
Corn -----1924	105,012,000	23.2	2,436,513,000	Bu.	98.7	2,405,468,000
-----1923	104,324,000	29.3	3,053,557,000	"	72.6	2,217,229,000
-----1922	102,846,000	28.3	2,906,020,000	"	65.8	1,910,775,000
Winter wheat -----1924	36,438,000	16.2	590,037,000	"	132.1	779,510,000
-----1923	39,518,000	14.5	571,959,000	"	95.1	543,710,000
-----1922	42,358,000	13.8	586,878,000	"	104.7	614,399,000
Spring wheat -----1924	17,771,000	15.9	282,636,000	"	126.3	357,086,000
-----1923	20,141,000	11.2	225,422,000	"	85.3	192,283,000
-----1922	19,959,000	14.1	280,720,000	"	92.3	259,013,000
All wheat -----1924	54,209,000	16.1	872,673,000	"	130.2	1,136,596,000
-----1923	59,659,000	13.4	797,381,000	"	92.3	735,993,000
-----1922	62,317,000	13.9	867,598,000	"	100.7	873,412,000
Oats -----1924	42,452,000	36.3	1,541,900,000	"	48.0	739,495,000
-----1923	40,981,000	31.9	1,305,883,000	"	41.4	541,137,000
-----1922	40,790,000	29.8	1,215,803,000	"	39.4	478,948,000
Barley -----1924	7,086,000	26.5	187,875,000	"	73.1	137,270,000
-----1923	7,835,000	25.2	197,691,000	"	54.1	107,038,000
-----1922	7,317,000	24.9	182,068,000	"	52.5	95,560,000
Rye -----1924	4,173,000	15.2	63,446,000	"	107.3	68,061,000
-----1923	5,171,000	12.2	63,077,000	"	65.0	40,971,000
-----1922	6,672,000	15.5	103,362,000	"	68.5	70,841,000
Buckwheat -----1924	816,000	19.6	15,956,000	"	103.0	16,441,000
-----1923	739,000	18.9	13,965,000	"	93.1	13,008,000
-----1922	764,000	19.1	14,564,000	"	88.5	12,889,000
Flax seed -----1924	3,289,000	9.2	30,173,000	"	227.3	68,611,000
-----1923	2,014,000	8.5	17,060,000	"	210.7	35,951,000
-----1922	1,113,000	9.3	10,375,000	"	211.5	21,941,000
Potatoes, white -----1924	3,662,000	124.2	454,784,000	"	64.8	294,861,000
-----1923	3,816,000	109.0	416,105,000	"	78.1	324,889,000
-----1922	4,307,000	105.3	453,396,000	"	58.1	263,355,000
Sweet potatoes -----1924	938,000	76.6	71,861,000	"	128.4	92,290,000
-----1923	993,000	97.9	97,177,000	"	97.9	95,091,000
-----1922	1,117,000	97.9	109,394,000	"	77.1	84,295,000
Hay, tame -----1924	61,454,000	1.59	97,970,000	Tons	\$13.82	1,353,789,000
-----1923	59,868,000	1.49	89,250,000	"	\$14.13	1,261,486,000
-----1922	61,159,000	1.57	95,882,000	"	\$12.56	1,204,101,000
Hay, wild -----1924	14,931,000	.97	14,480,000	"	\$ 7.86	113,859,000
-----1923	15,556,000	1.12	17,361,000	"	\$ 7.88	136,734,000
-----1922	15,871,000	1.02	16,131,000	"	\$ 7.14	115,176,000
All hay -----1924	76,385,000	1.47	112,450,000	"	\$13.05	1,467,648,000
-----1923	75,424,000	1.41	106,611,000	"	\$13.12	1,398,220,000
-----1922	77,030,000	1.45	112,013,000	"	\$11.78	1,319,277,000

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY—Continued

Crop	Acreage	Production			Farm Value December 1	
		Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total
Cotton -----1924	40,115,000	^b 156.8	13,153,000	Bales	¢22.6	1,487,225,000
-----1923	37,123,000	^b 130.6	^c 10,139,671	"	¢31.0	1,571,815,000
-----1922	33,036,000	^b 141.3	^c 9,702,069	"	¢23.8	1,161,946,000
Cotton seed -----1924			5,840,000	Tons	\$33.57	196,049,000
-----1923			^c 4,502,000	"	\$45.92	206,732,000
-----1922			^c 4,336,000	"	\$40.18	174,220,000
Clover seed -----1924	747,000	1.3	977,000	Bu.	\$13.68	13,362,000
-----1923	775,000	1.6	1,228,000	"	\$10.76	13,218,000
-----1922	1,170,000	1.7	1,955,000	"	\$ 9.38	18,332,000
Sugar beets ^e -----1924	842,000	8.88	7,478,000	Tons	¢7.10	53,090,000
-----1923	657,000	10.06	7,006,000	"	¢8.99	62,965,000
-----1922	530,000	9.77	5,183,000	"	¢7.91	41,016,000
Sorghum sirup -----1924	404,000	67.7	27,339,000	Gals.	94.6	25,869,000
-----1923	380,000	84.2	32,001,000	"	86.2	27,595,000
-----1922	447,000	81.5	36,440,000	"	71.0	25,855,000
Beans, dry, edible ^e -----1924	1,376,000	9.7	13,327,000	Bu.	\$3.71	49,494,000
-----1923	1,320,000	12.1	16,004,000	"	\$3.65	58,457,000
-----1922	1,079,000	11.9	12,793,000	"	\$3.74	47,843,000
Grain sorghums ^e -----1924	5,085,000	22.5	114,231,000	"	85.3	97,405,000
-----1923	5,792,000	18.3	105,835,000	"	94.0	99,473,000
-----1922	5,064,000	17.9	90,324,000	"	87.8	79,503,000
Cabbage -----1924	109,960	8.8	973,000	"	16.14	15,705,000
-----1923	104,880	7.7	805,700	"	22.27	17,939,000
-----1922	133,830	8.1	1,089,000	"	12.20	13,288,000
Onions -----1924	59,900	294	17,627,000	Bu.	.95	16,751,000
-----1923	61,940	279	17,306,000	"	1.35	23,343,000
-----1922	63,290	296	18,763,000	"	.85	15,876,000
Apples, total -----1924			179,443,000	Bu.	118.3	212,193,000
-----1923			202,842,000	"	101.9	206,696,000
-----1922			202,702,000	"	98.6	199,848,000
Apples, commercial -----1924			28,701,000	Bbbs.	\$3.67	105,259,000
-----1923			35,936,000	"	2.91	104,656,000
-----1922			31,945,000	"	2.93	93,636,000
Peaches -----1924			51,679,000	Bu.	127.5	65,914,000
-----1923			45,382,000	"	136.7	62,025,000
-----1922			55,852,000	"	133.8	74,717,000
Pears -----1924			17,961,000	"	140.8	25,287,000
-----1923			17,815,000	"	120.9	21,570,000
-----1922			20,705,000	"	106.0	21,913,000
Total -----1924	355,210,400					9,479,002,000
-----1923	353,594,730					8,726,889,000
-----1922	353,835,250					7,816,020,000

^aMinor crop prices mostly for November 15. ^bPounds. ^cCensus. ^dPer pound. ^ePrincipal producing States. ^fMinimum.

THE POSITION OF LIVESTOCK

There has been a surprising firmness in the hog market during December in spite of extremely heavy receipts. This large run of hogs during November and December indicates that the hog situation continues to move towards a short supply in the latter part of this winter and also during the spring.

Receipts of hogs at our seven western markets during the past crop year, November 1, 1923 to November 1, 1924 was approximately 652,000 head more than in 1923, when the total crop year marketings were 7,466,000 head more than in 1922. Receipts at these markets for the first three weeks in December were 411,000 greater than for the same three weeks in 1923.

Iowa feeders have been shipping their hogs in very light weight. There is no incentive to fatten and market well finished hogs with corn at the present high price and there is a good chance that corn prices will continue upward until May at least. Kansas City was the only one of five western markets that reported an increase in average weight on hog receipts during the week ending December 20. The average weight at Chicago decreased 15 pounds, at East Saint Louis the decrease was only one pound. Omaha is usually classed as a heavy hog market but the average weight has slumped 25 pounds as compared with a year ago.

The total hog population of Iowa has been reduced considerably during the past few months. There was a marked decrease in the pig crop last spring and some evidence points to a large decrease in the fall pig crop. So the large receipts are the outcome of early marketings forced by the high price of corn. The present optimism in the packing and distributing circles is reflected in the desire to absorb the present record runs at prevailing prices, and in anticipation of strengthening prices after the middle of January.

PRELIMINARY FALL PIG SURVEY

A decrease of about 30 per cent in the number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1924, compared with the number farrowed in the fall of 1923, in the corn belt states is indicated by a preliminary tabulation of the results of the pig survey made as of December 1, by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Post Office Department through the rural carriers. The number of pigs saved, however, is indicated as only around 24 per cent less than last fall, due to the larger number saved per litter this fall. The very favorable weather conditions during the fall months this year probably are largely responsible for this increased number of pigs saved per litter. The number of sows bred, or to be bred, for farrowing in the spring of 1925 in the Corn Belt is reported at about 10 per cent less than the number that actually farrowed in the spring of 1924. Based upon results of previous surveys this would indicate a probable reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent in sows that will farrow next spring, compared with the spring of 1924.

The reduction of 24 per cent in the crop of fall pigs follows a reduction of over 17 per cent in the spring crop, shown by the survey of last June. The total pig production in the Corn Belt in 1924 was probably fully 19 per cent less than in 1923. Quantitatively, this represents a reduction from 1923 of between eleven million and twelve million head in total hog production.

The preliminary tabulation for the southern states indicates a decrease in fall pigs of about the same percentage as for the Corn Belt, but a smaller percentage reduction in sows bred or intended to be bred to farrow next spring.

It is the belief of men who are in close touch with the hog situation, that the pig survey information this year has been responsible for a very considerable part of the recent increased prices of hogs above last year's prices, and that it has brought millions of dollars to Corn Belt hog raisers above what they would otherwise have received.

DAIRYING

The dairy situation cannot be called particularly good. It might be worse; but discouragement and depression prevails among dairymen. The butter market has been overshadowed by storage stocks nearly double those of last year. The producers of fluid milk are operating under the pressure of low-priced milk and high priced feeds. Although some improvement is expected for next year, good cows at bargain prices are now available for those who plan to go into dairying.

Little has been heard recently as to the possibilities of butter exports. Small quantities of American butter have been recently shipped to England, but on the other hand, small lots of imported butter have balanced the exports. With foreign and domestic markets following the same upward tendency, there appeared to be no immediate opportunity for foreign business at the beginning of December.

SHEEP

Sheep production in Iowa is reflecting the lessons experienced by the improvement of flocks and expansions in breeding have been indicated by purchases of well bred rams and good farm ewes. Improvement has been taking place while breeding stock has been fairly cheap.

Sheep raisers are in a strong position. Their business has been on a profitable basis for two years and the wool price outlook has been largely the cause for the price of breeding stock to swing upward. In most countries the long time trend in the number of sheep is downward, although the number varies from year to year.

Large accumulations of wool with the consequent decline in prices shortly after the war caused many countries to reduce their flocks. Higher prices, recently, following the using up of accumulated stocks of wool seems to be encouraging many countries to restore their flocks. Owing to the great demand for other agricultural products from the United States, the high prices for wool in the war period did not have much effect upon the number of sheep in this country, but the fall in prices beginning in 1920 caused a great reduction in the number of sheep in 1922, reaching the lowest point since 1905. By January 1, 1924, about 2 million had been added to the low point reached in 1922, and present indications are that the flocks in the United States are being further increased.

HONEY; YIELD PER COLONY AND PERCENTAGE SOLD TO OUTSIDE
MARKETS IN 1924, BY STATES.

State	Average Yield Per Colony			Form						Per Cent Sold to Outside Markets	
				Comb		Extracted		Chunk (bulk)			
	1913- 1922	1923	1924	1914- 1922	1924	1914- 1922	1924	1914- 1922	1924	1915- 1922	1924
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.	P.Ct.
Maine	37	48	28	68	74	20	18	8	8	18	2
New Hampshire	37	42	34	78	74	16	26	4		12	14
Vermont	39	60	27	74	62	27	34	4	4	46	30
Massachusetts	32	43	33	53	41	41	57	3	2	7	9
Rhode Island	35	37	27	12	10	91	90	1			
Connecticut	41	35	38	49	20	46	78	5	2	12	8
New York	57	81	48	47	36	54	61	1	3	41	46
New Jersey	40	32	32	35	31	63	68	1	1	18	10
Pennsylvania	44	44	32	55	42	40	55	4	3	22	22
Delaware	27	21	30	40	8	24	42	26	50	11	20
Maryland	37	37	30	57	85	30	15	8		23	25
Virginia	37	35	30	60	59	20	18	18	23	14	22
West Virginia	29	21	37	47	22	14	26	37	52	11	7
North Carolina	30	39	36	33	24	20	24	46	52	15	23
South Carolina	24	29	47	43	33	21	34	32	33	14	12
Georgia	35	26	36	26	18	40	23	31	59	26	40
Florida	59	43	65	17	5	84	95	1		50	49
Ohio	47	36	43	57	47	40	45	2	8	24	29
Indiana	47	23	70	52	28	44	58	11	14	7	21
Illinois	49	45	58	43	44	59	60	4	6	23	21
Michigan	56	67	60	44	33	59	64	1	3	30	27
Wisconsin	55	67	50	36	21	66	76	1	3	29	23
Minnesota	55	57	62	36	19	66	76	2	5	24	22
Iowa	62	52	79	51	43	50	52	3	5	22	23
Missouri	40	26	50	37	28	45	48	22	24	9	12
North Dakota	90	136	160	81	5	50	81	1	14		17
South Dakota	72	88	135	55	28	45	67	8	5	15	23
Nebraska	55	46	90	54	38	42	57	6	5	16	22
Kansas	35	27	50	57	60	34	31	10	9	12	26
Kentucky	42	39	35	35	9	49	48	20	43	37	26
Tennessee	27	28	24	28	21	38	27	34	52	10	3
Alabama	35	6	35	29	14	49	60	22	26	32	11
Mississippi	33	18	35	42	26	28	34	27	40	21	15
Louisiana	43	55	50	27	19	50	66	35	15	48	27
Texas	43	21	41	10	3	62	67	31	30	49	35
Oklahoma	33	41	29	32	15	29	29	40	56	4	
Arkansas	27	23	35	33	14	28	38	39	48	12	18
Montana	80	118	88	57	27	44	71	2	2	35	51
Wyoming	78	107	95	55	13	43	86	1	1	57	70
Colorado	54	31	59	56	44	44	47	2	9	64	58
New Mexico	50	73	43	47	36	47	61	9	3	58	36
Arizona	59	60	44	11	2	93	98	2		53	70
Utah	73	81	52	16	11	88	89	1		53	58
Nevada	63		150	25		75	100			77	70
Idaho	74	61	69	36	24	68	73	1	3	66	75
Washington	55	74	90	36	2	70	96	2	2	43	49
Oregon	52	32	78	56	18	47	80	3	2	35	37
California	62	35	30	18	3	88	97	2		78	36
United States	46.8	39.1	46.2	36.2	26.4	51.4	55.3	14.9	18.3	33.4	27.7

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