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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BULLETIN No. 594

Contribution from the Bureau of Crop Estimates
 L. M. ESTABROOK, Chief

Washington, D. C.



February 21, 1918

GEOGRAPHY OF WHEAT PRICES

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING FARM PRICES OF WHEAT
 IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES

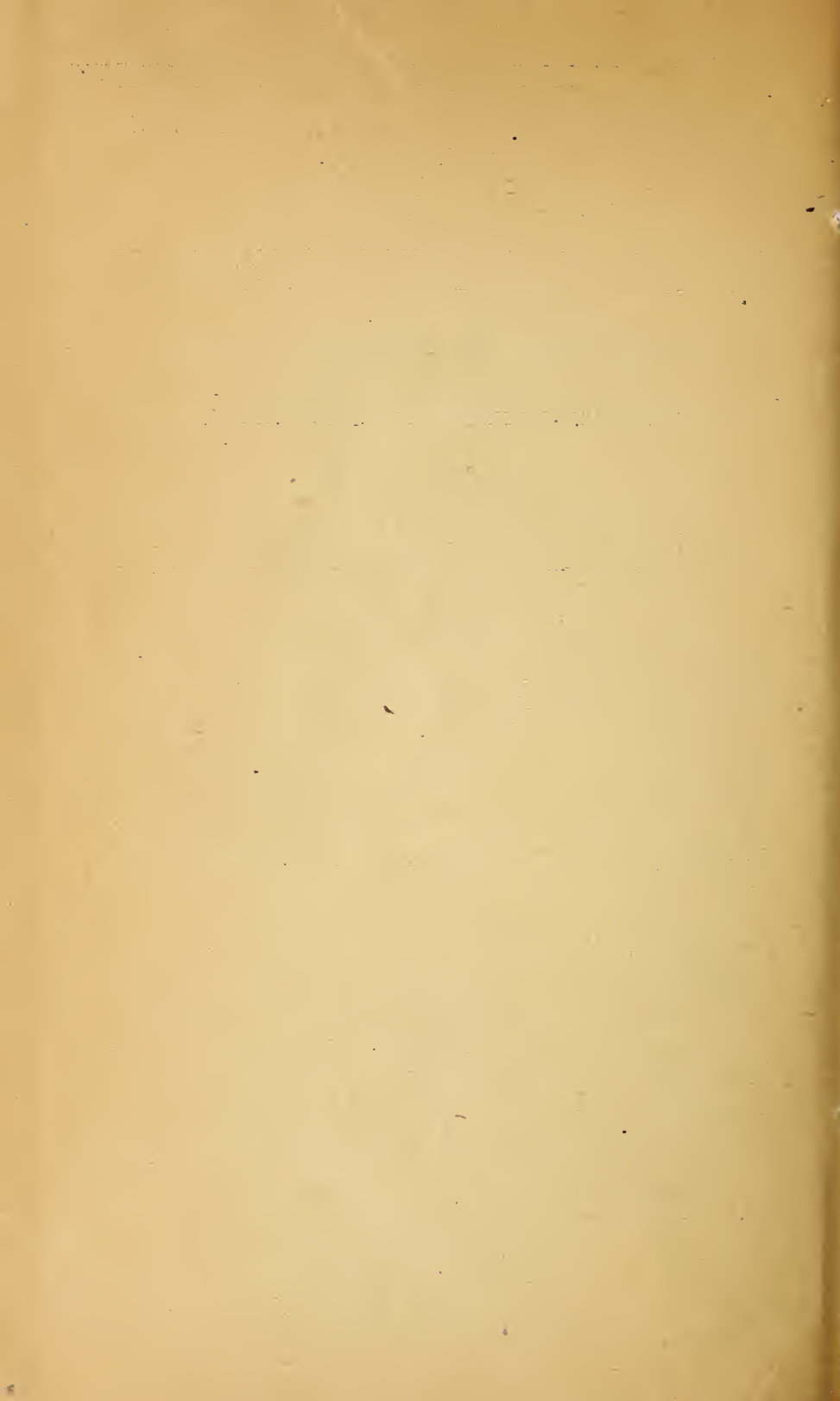
By

L. B. ZAPOLEON, Division of Crop Records

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SIGNIFICANCE OF REGIONAL PRICE DIFFERENCES.

Extreme geographic differences prevail in prices paid to farmers.
Farm prices increase or decrease in well-defined directions, varying with each item of production.
Character of the data employed; counties the basis of measurement.

The prices paid to farmers for a given product vary so greatly throughout the United States, and the variations are so closely interwoven with changing economic conditions as to indicate a field of research of practical value and economic interest. That wide differences should be found throughout the country in the prices of certain perishable farm products is to be expected. But agricultural staples not perishable in character, and of general consumption, exhibit a like disparity; even when price differences due to grade or quality are relatively small, more than 100 per cent variation frequently obtains throughout producing regions of the United States. Neighboring counties often show distinct differences in price.

Two sets of factors are concerned in producing variations in farm or producers' price. One set has to do with the general price level of a given product; the other set is regional in its effect and divides the United States into sections according to price disparities. Climatic changes (affecting the outcome of the harvest), the outbreak of war, changes in the purchasing value of money, and other factors produce price changes that are nation-wide in extent. But differences in freight rates and transportation facilities, proximity to or remoteness from consuming territories, and other factors in the relationship of local to general distributive conditions, though affecting smaller areas, are equally potent and more stable in their influence. The latter class of factors—those dividing the United States into zones according to the price paid farmers for a given product—presents a field that is only partially developed.

Obviously farm price is a potent factor in adjustments of agricultural production. Just as climatic limitations on agriculture are shown on maps, so do farm prices, on sufficiently detailed maps, align themselves into zones, since price variations increase or decrease in well-defined directions. But this local price advantage or disadvantage varies with each product, according to its characteristics and commercial movement; the extent and regularity of zones having equal price figures change with each crop, and so also do the direction and rate of increase. Thus, southern farmers, raising varieties of wheat mostly softer than those of the North and West, receive on an average up to 60 cents per bushel more. The lowest wheat prices occur in regions marked by high prices of corn. Eastern farmers receive decidedly higher price averages for bulky commodities, such as hay, than for cereals. Much irregularity occurs in the prices of products wherein local consumption is important, such as corn or vegetables; greater stability, however, prevails in prices of wheat and oats. Within each State there is usually a variation of at least 20 cents per bushel in corn prices, which is about the cost of sending corn from Chicago to Liverpool, under normal conditions.

This publication deals with the wide variation in the producers' price of wheat throughout the continental United States. State price averages usually embrace large areas and dissimilar conditions; therefore the county has been used as the smallest available working area wherein approximately similar conditions of supply and demand prevail. As the ratios of sectional prices fluctuate with unusual market conditions, an average for the five years, 1910-1914, was employed to differentiate normal from spasmodic differences. Basic figures for each of the five years were compiled from an annual total of about 30,000 township reports. The result constitutes, in effect, a survey of the geography of wheat prices and price factors.

In assembling the material herein, a threefold plan has been pursued:

First, a tabular presentation of the price averages, by counties (Appendix, p. 34) is supplemented by maps and graphs, to show geographic price zones and related factors.

Second, the most suggestive bearings of the indicated price differences are outlined. In an empirical method of treatment only is this phase attempted, for price factors are complex, frequently interdependent, and are not susceptible of absolute measurement. To this has been added a brief retrospective view of price factors from 1871 to 1915, for the purpose of showing present tendencies through their indicated development.

Finally, gross price has been contrasted with actual returns by coordinating prices, yields, and cost of production per bushel and per acre.

SURVEY OF GEOGRAPHY OF WHEAT PRICES.

From a minimum in Idaho and Montana, prices paid wheat growers graduate upward toward the coasts, with maximum price in the southeast.

Price increases follow direction of commercial wheat movement from exporting to importing regions.

Map 1, which is given opposite, has been condensed to a 10 cent price unit, in order to delimit the general price zones without the intrusion of minor local variations. Blank spaces indicate areas of little or no production, according to the 1909 census. Figures within each State show estimated wheat surplus or deficiency (i. e., difference between production and consumption within the State), indicating the direction of the commercial wheat movement.

The minimum price paid wheat growers occurs within the areas of surplus wheat production, in central Montana and eastern Idaho. With a high rail and lower ocean freight rate eastward, and a shorter rail but higher ocean freight westward, this territory is most disadvantageously situated as to foreign and domestic wheat markets. Radiating from this region, prices graduate upward in every direction until the maximum, toward the coasts, is reached. Generally speaking, the surplus-producing areas have the lowest prices, and the converse also is true. From the described region of lowest prices two main currents, Pacific and eastward, are apparent, following closely the direction of wheat shipments.

The Pacific wheat movement is of much smaller volume than the eastward traffic. The surplus is concentrated in a relatively small area in the Northwest. Westward from this area prices increase steadily toward the Pacific seaboard. Prices rise also southward toward areas of insufficient wheat production, the maximum price being reached in southern California.

The wheat movement eastward attains much larger proportions. The surplus swells to tremendous volume, progressing through the trans-Mississippi wheat belt. This surplus, in the form either of wheat or of wheat flour, supplements deficient production to the east and south, and comprises the bulk of the export wheat. Here again prices augment in the direction of the wheat flow, increasing slowly eastward, much more rapidly and irregularly southward, in which direction the wheat movement is of less volume. The highest farm prices of wheat are reached in the southeast.

WHEAT VERSUS CORN AND OATS—PRICE ZONES COMPARED.

Corn—Area of minimum farm price in adjoining sections of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Oats—Area of minimum farm price immediately north of that of corn.

Comparison of the farm price zones of wheat with those of corn and oats discloses suggestive differences. The production of corn and oats is much greater, yet a smaller percentage enters into the commercial movement, the major part being retained on the farms. Population requirements do not directly dominate price progressions of corn and oats as they do those of wheat.

The region of lowest corn price is seen in the adjoining sections of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota. From this area prices increase in every direction at a much more rapid rate than in the case of wheat and with much greater local variation. Within most States a consistent variation of at least 20 cents per bushel obtains in corn prices. From the region where corn is cheapest prices augment in the direction of the lowest wheat prices; that is, westward and northward, as well as to the other points of the compass, with highest corn prices in the southeast and southwest.

Although more widely diffused, oats are somewhat similar to wheat in being a northern crop. The lowest price areas, directly north of those of corn, are in western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota; from this area prices increase in every direction. The price accretions of oats are more notable toward the south, rather than east or west; and price differences are less marked, region by region.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES UNDERLYING PRICE DIFFERENCES.

Connection between wheat prices and movement of wheat from sparsely populated surplus areas to those of deficient production.

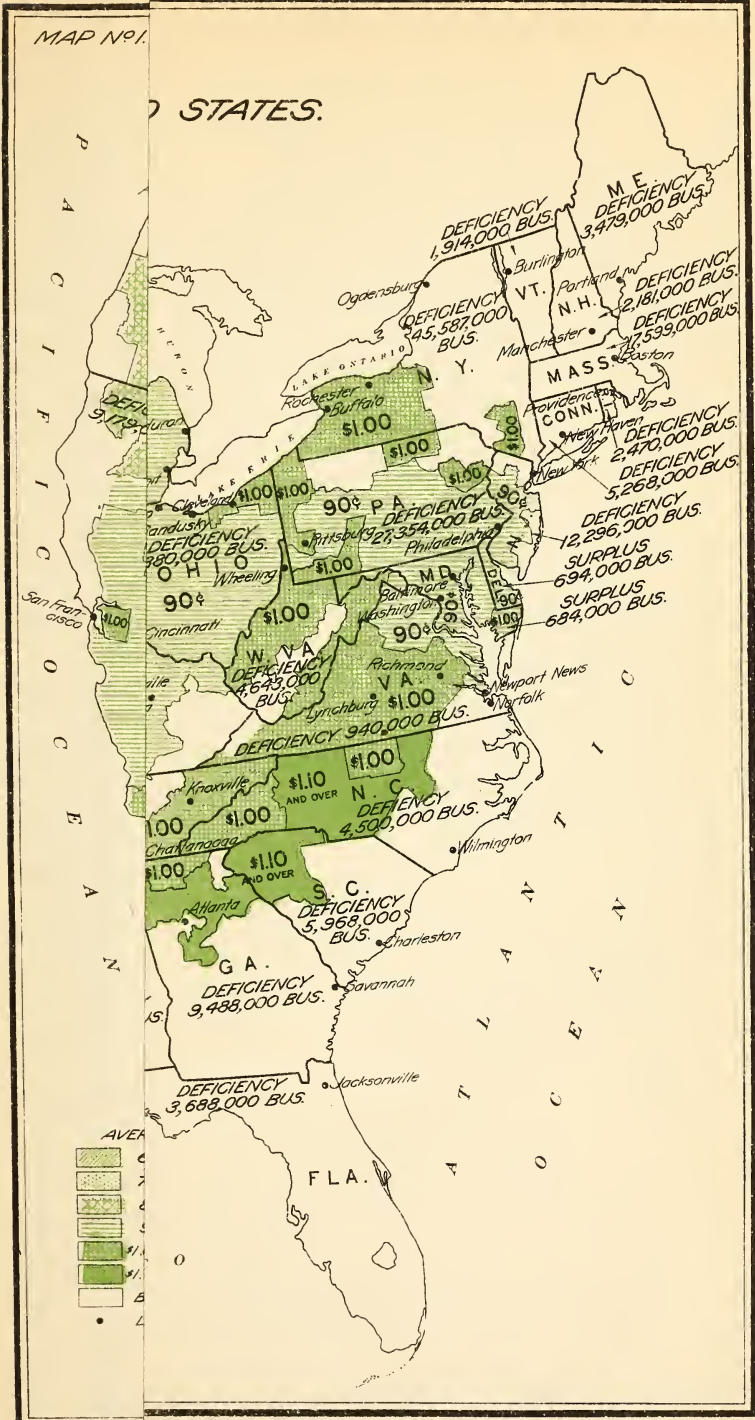
Population, wheat production, requirements, surplus or deficiency, wheat milled; general review.

Analysis of elements in distributive movement; by States and divisions.

In the price graduations of wheat the basic consideration appears in that, whereas wheat is destined for human consumption, wheat growing has been steadily relegated to the less densely populated

MAP No. 1

STATES.

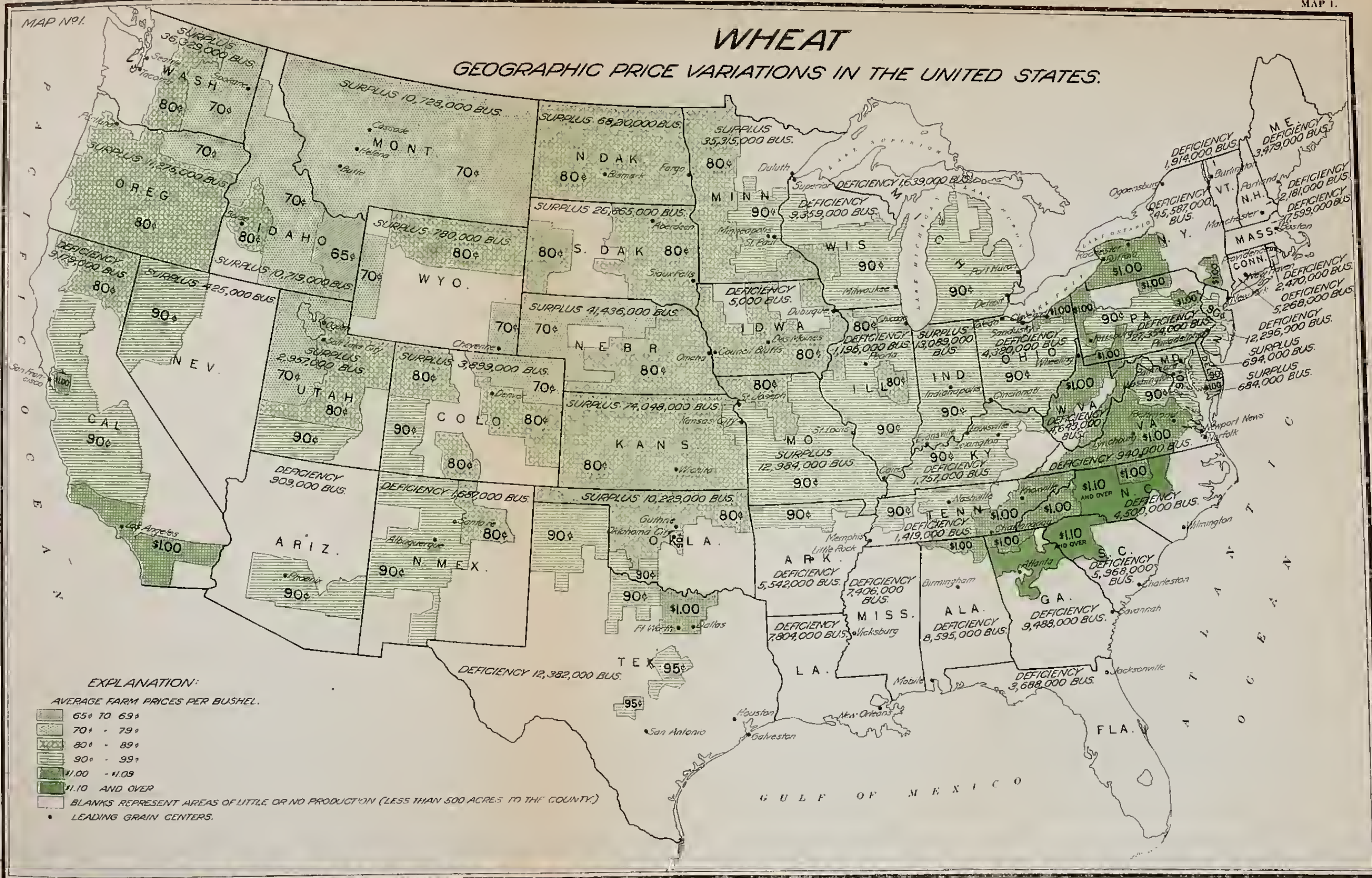


THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

direction of commercial

WHEAT

GEOGRAPHIC PRICE VARIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.



CONDENSED MAP SHOWING

Farm prices per bushel. Average of 1910-1914 to show normal geographic variation.
 Usual wheat surplus or deficiency by states, as evidenced by average of five years 1910-1914. Indicates direction of commercial wheat movement.
 Points of largest wheat accumulation.



regions. The flow of wheat is then from these areas to those of denser population and deficient supply. Price maps reflect regularly geographic relationship to this movement, the lowest prices appearing in the surplus-producing areas farthest from European markets or in those most unfavorably placed in the distributive channels.

Map 2 shows the distribution of wheat production in the census year 1909. It will be noted that while wheat raising is generally diffused from ocean to ocean (except in the southernmost tier of States), only certain States which may be roughly described as lying west of the Mississippi and north of the thirty-seventh parallel produce more than their requirements for food and seed.

Table I (p. 8) presents in condensed form data relating to the geographic price alignments of wheat. To obtain representative measurements a five-year average was employed (1911-1915). States have also been grouped by sections of the country to permit of a general view. Population, wheat production, wheat requirements for food and seed, and surplus or deficiency are given in absolute figures as well as percentages of the United States totals. The relation of production to population in each unit is indicated by the per capita figures. Commercial movement of wheat (with which farm prices are closely identified) is indicated by "shipments out of counties where grown;" and a rough characterization of this traffic, whether it be in the form of wheat or wheat flour, is obtained by comparing the census data regarding wheat ground in merchant mills during the calendar year 1914 with figures for production and average requirements.

A striking feature of this sectional grouping is the degree of the national dependence for wheat supplies upon the West North Central States, constituting about 17 per cent of the total area, and the concentration of production within a few States west of the Mississippi. The entire region east of the Mississippi, in addition to the southwest, produces much less wheat than it consumes. Here, too, the highest farm prices prevail. The North Atlantic States grow only about one-fifth of their requirements, comparing with Great Britain in this respect. Most notably deficient in production (showing also the lowest per capita consumption) is the territory comprised in the Atlantic and the Southern States (bounded by the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers) and the West South Central section, 25 States in all. These regions grow only 16 per cent of the national wheat (1911-1915), but contain 56 per cent of the total farm lands, 49 per cent of the total improved land (1910 census), and 60 per cent of the total population. In round numbers they total: Wheat requirements, 305 million bushels; production, 129 million; and deficiency, 176 million bushels. To the wheat drawn here to supply this shortage

should be added an approximately equal quantity, on an average, going to the seaports for export, also less than 100 million bushels of Canadian wheat shipped in bond. The deficit would be considerably augmented by omitting Oklahoma with its production of 26 million and surplus of 12 million bushels. A total of the States raising insufficient wheat, regardless of sectional grouping, gives less than 19 per cent of the wheat production and 68 per cent of the population.

It is noteworthy that the merchant flour mills in the Atlantic and the Southern States mill over 25 per cent of the total wheat, as against 16 per cent of the wheat produced. These figures would be increased considerably by the addition of wheat ground in custom mills, particularly important in the South, but figures for which are not available. In this section the fraction which is shipped out of counties where grown is small, indicating that the bulk of the wheat raised is retained for local use and does not enter into trade channels.

The production in the East North Central States is about offset by the requirements; the single surplus State of Indiana brings up the average for the section, other States in this division usually being deficiency States.

The residual territory west of the Mississippi, embracing the surplus wheat areas, produces some 550 out of the total 800 million bushels, or about 69 per cent, though it has but 38 per cent of the farm lands and 20 per cent of the total population. In this surplus wheat region the vast area in the Mountain States, of which only about 2 per cent was improved in 1909, is as yet relatively unimportant as to surplus wheat, although developing at a rapid pace. The western surplus supplies the deficiency of the other sections as well as the bulk of the export wheat. A very small percentage is shipped via Canada, an increasing proportion moves toward the Gulf ports, and by far the larger part moves eastward, either milled en route or as wheat.

Figure 1 is added to throw into relief the proportionate significance of factors in the table discussed.

Reference to Table I will show that per capita wheat consumption declines as prices increase, ranging from 4 bushels per capita in some Southern States to 7.2 bushels in Montana and South Dakota.

Note.—Differences in price as shown or discussed in this bulletin are not intended to refer to present war conditions; they are based upon prices for the years 1910 to 1914.

WHEAT

PRODUCTION IN 1909

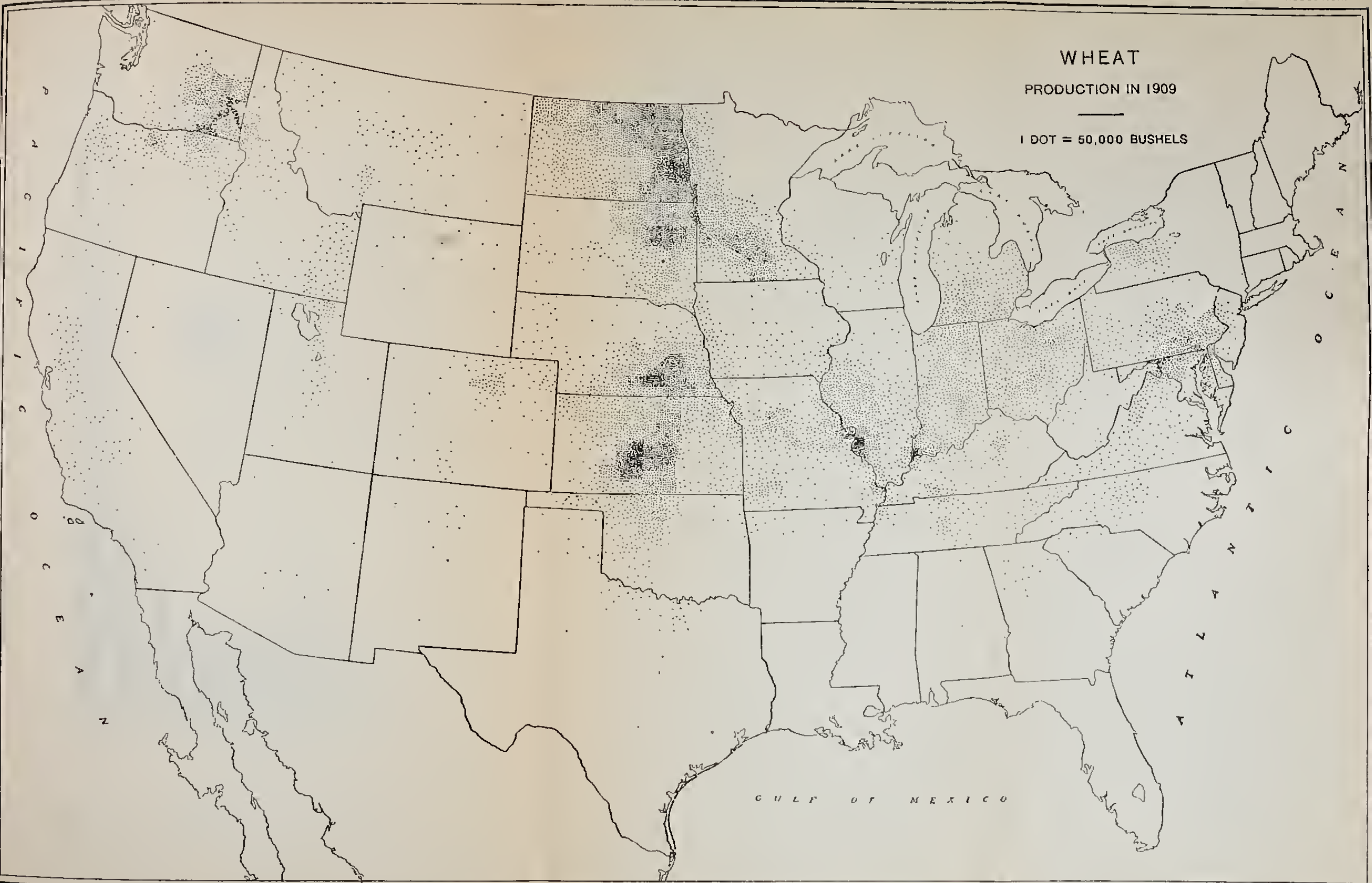
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1 DOT = 50,000 BUSHELS



WHEAT

PRODUCTION IN 1909

1 DOT = 50,000 BUSHELS



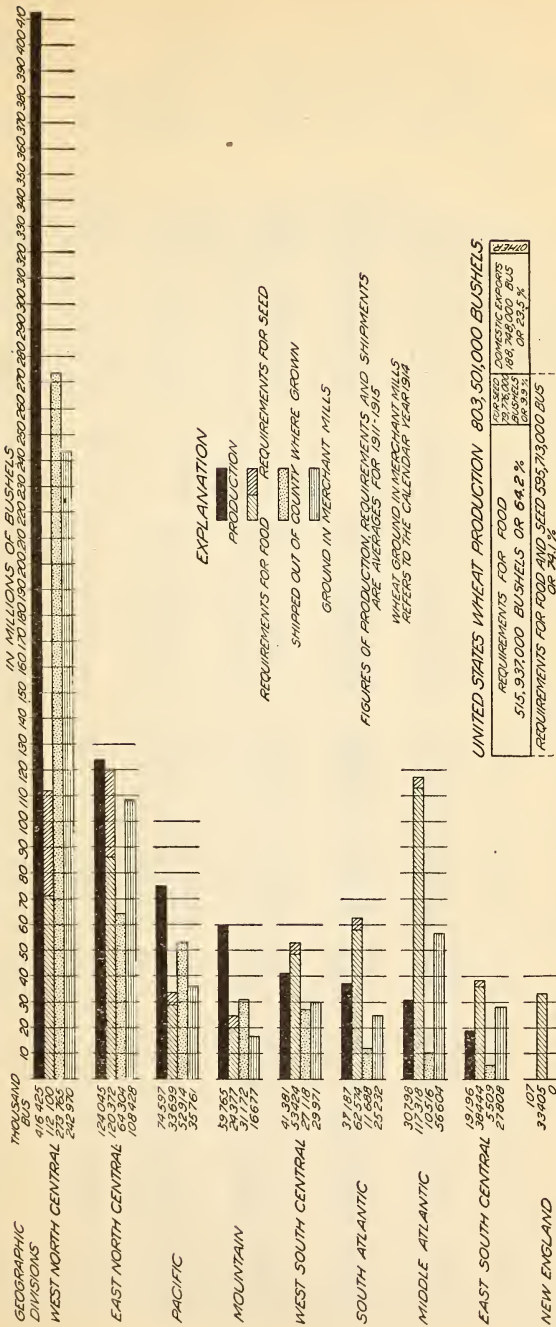


Fig. 1.—Wheat production, requirements, and trade movement, by geographic division.

TABLE I.—Wheat: Basic elements in geographic price differences:

State and geographic division.	Population July 1, 1913 (median of 1911-1915).	Production (average 1911-1915).	Wheat ground in merchant mills in 1914. ¹	Shipments out of county where grown (approximate commercial movement). Average 1911-1915.		Requirements, average, 1911-1915.	
				For food.	For food and seed.		
	Thousands.	Thousand bushels.	Thousand bushels.	Thousand bushels.	Per cent of production.	Thousand bushels.	Thousand bushels.
United States.....	97,163	803,501	543,970	476,986	59.4	515,937	595,713
New England.....	6,865	107	519	(²)	(²)	33,245	33,405
Middle Atlantic.....	20,570	30,798	56,604	10,516	34.1	113,223	117,318
South Atlantic ³	12,764	37,187	25,232	11,688	31.4	58,448	62,574
East North Central.....	18,987	124,045	108,428	64,304	51.8	107,347	120,372
West North Central.....	12,057	416,425	242,970	273,765	65.7	71,237	112,100
East South Central.....	8,690	19,196	27,808	5,509	28.7	36,151	38,444
West South Central.....	9,516	41,381	29,971	27,118	63.5	48,656	53,424
Mountain.....	2,945	59,765	16,677	31,172	52.2	18,939	24,377
Pacific.....	4,769	74,597	35,761	52,914	70.9	28,691	33,699
New England:							
Maine.....	758	80	44	(²)	(²)	3,562	3,574
New Hampshire.....	437	.....	402	(²)	(²)	2,184	2,189
Vermont.....	360	27	15	(²)	(²)	1,944	1,946
Massachusetts.....	3,549	.....	57	(²)	(²)	17,744	17,838
Rhode Island.....	579	.....	.....	(²)	(²)	2,493	2,511
Connecticut.....	1,182	.....	1	(²)	(²)	5,318	5,347
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	9,713	7,348	36,427	2,465	33.5	52,450	53,513
New Jersey.....	2,749	1,463	833	412	28.2	13,747	14,028
Pennsylvania.....	8,108	21,987	19,344	7,639	34.7	47,026	49,777
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....	208	1,936	735	1,112	57.4	1,040	1,271
Maryland.....	1,330	9,981	5,310	5,971	59.8	6,651	9,070
Virginia.....	2,129	11,295	10,232	3,618	32.0	9,581	11,003
West Virginia.....	1,306	3,442	2,535	512	14.9	7,446	7,935
North Carolina.....	2,308	7,345	4,703	366	5.0	10,385	11,338
South Carolina.....	1,572	1,199	190	18	1.5	6,760	6,950
Georgia.....	2,737	1,989	1,617	91	4.6	10,947	11,242
Florida.....	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,714	3,770
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	4,965	31,566	27,780	14,551	46.1	31,281	34,941
Indiana.....	2,761	34,950	21,200	19,116	54.7	15,737	19,479
Illinois.....	5,904	38,631	31,021	22,600	58.5	33,663	36,799
Michigan.....	2,937	15,198	14,621	7,154	47.1	14,683	16,187
Wisconsin.....	2,420	3,700	13,806	883	23.9	12,583	12,966
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	2,181	59,081	124,339	35,969	60.9	15,704	21,982
Iowa.....	2,222	14,098	7,118	9,159	65.0	11,779	13,215
Missouri.....	3,354	35,377	25,278	17,626	49.8	17,441	20,813
North Dakota.....	661	105,857	10,397	73,970	69.9	4,758	14,502
South Dakota.....	643	39,258	4,488	26,938	68.6	4,180	9,078
Nebraska.....	1,233	59,844	11,405	40,126	67.1	7,152	11,884
Kansas.....	1,763	102,880	59,945	69,977	68.0	10,223	20,626
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	2,336	9,813	13,114	2,892	29.5	10,513	11,650
Tennessee.....	2,238	8,789	14,579	2,575	29.3	9,176	10,168
Alabama.....	2,239	528	115	27	5.1	8,954	9,077
Mississippi.....	1,877	66	.....	15	22.7	7,508	7,549
West South Central:							
Louisiana.....	1,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,855	7,907
Texas.....	4,172	13,637	18,979	7,477	54.8	22,529	24,099
Oklahoma.....	1,939	26,217	9,591	19,366	73.9	11,633	14,533
Arkansas.....	1,660	1,527	1,401	275	18.0	6,639	6,885
Mountain:							
Montana.....	419	20,900	4,143	13,025	62.3	2,515	5,284
Wyoming.....	163	2,366	492	490	20.7	1,029	1,248
Colorado.....	883	10,709	5,738	5,558	51.9	5,300	6,107
New Mexico.....	370	1,542	291	304	19.7	2,924	3,061
Arizona.....	231	879	386	79	9.0	1,662	1,740
Utah.....	405	6,601	2,525	2,221	33.6	2,469	2,951
Nevada.....	95	1,246	193	262	21.0	578	676
Idaho.....	379	15,522	2,909	9,233	59.5	2,462	3,310
Pacific:							
Washington.....	1,345	49,985	17,567	37,749	75.5	8,068	10,940
Oregon.....	757	18,018	8,639	11,339	62.9	4,618	6,007
California.....	2,667	6,594	9,555	3,826	38.0	16,005	16,752
United States.....	97,163	803,501	543,970	476,986	59.4	515,937	595,713
Net surplus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports (domestic wheat) average 1911-1915.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ From census of manufactures, calendar year 1914. Grain ground in custom mills is not included. The figures indicate roughly the trade movement, wheat versus wheat flour.² Less than 500 bushels.

population, production, requirements, and indicated trade movement.

Average surplus or deficiency, 1911-1915.		Per capita.			Distribution in percentages of the United States totals.			State and geographic division.
Surplus.	Deficiency.	Production.	Requirements.		Population.	Production.	Requirements for food and seed.	
			For food.	For food and seed.				Per cent. 100
Thousand bushels. 207,788	Thousand bushels.	Bushels. 8.3	Bushels. 5.31	Bushels. 6.13	Per cent. 100	Per cent. 100	Per cent. 100	United States.
.....	33,298	(⁴)	4.8	4.9	7.1	(³)	5.6	New England.
.....	86,520	1.5	5.5	5.7	21.2	3.8	19.7	Middle Atlantic.
.....	25,387	2.9	4.6	4.9	13.1	4.6	10.5	South Atlantic. ⁵
.....	3,673	6.5	5.7	6.3	19.5	15.4	20.2	East North Central.
.....	304,325	34.5	5.9	9.3	12.4	51.8	18.8	West North Central.
.....	19,248	2.2	4.2	4.4	9.0	2.4	6.4	East South Central.
.....	12,043	4.3	5.1	5.6	9.8	5.2	9.0	West South Central.
.....	35,388	20.3	6.4	8.3	3.0	7.5	4.1	Mountain.
.....	40,898	15.6	6.0	7.1	4.9	9.3	4.7	Pacific.
.....	3,494	.1	4.7	4.7	.8	(³)	.6	New England:
.....	2,189	(⁴)	5.0	5.0	.4	(³)	.4	Maine.
.....	1,919	.1	5.4	5.4	.4	(³)	.3	New Hampshire.
.....	17,838	(⁴)	5.0	5.0	3.7	(³)	3.0	Vermont.
.....	2,511	(⁴)	4.3	4.3	.6	(³)	.4	Massachusetts.
.....	5,347	(⁴)	4.5	4.5	1.2	(³)	.9	Rhode Island.
.....	46,165	.8	5.4	5.5	10.0	.9	9.0	Connecticut.
.....	12,565	.5	5.0	5.1	2.8	.2	2.3	Middle Atlantic:
.....	27,790	2.7	5.8	6.1	8.4	2.7	8.4	New York.
.....	665	9.3	5.0	6.1	.2	.2	.2	New Jersey.
.....	911	7.5	5.0	6.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	Pennsylvania.
.....	292	5.3	4.5	5.2	2.2	1.4	1.9	South Atlantic:
.....	4,493	2.6	5.7	6.1	1.3	.4	1.3	Delaware.
.....	3,988	3.2	4.5	4.9	2.4	.9	1.9	Maryland.
.....	5,751	.8	4.3	4.4	1.6	.2	1.2	Virginia.
.....	9,253	.7	4.0	4.1	2.8	.3	1.9	West Virginia.
.....	3,770	(⁴)	4.5	4.6	.8	(³)	.6	North Carolina.
.....	3,375	6.4	6.3	7.0	5.1	3.9	5.8	South Carolina.
.....	15,471	12.7	5.7	7.1	2.8	4.3	3.3	Georgia.
.....	1,832	6.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	4.8	6.2	Florida.
.....	989	5.2	5.0	5.5	3.0	1.9	2.7	East North Central:
.....	9,266	1.5	5.2	5.4	2.5	.5	2.2	Ohio.
.....	37,099	27.1	7.2	10.1	2.2	7.4	3.7	Indiana.
.....	883	6.3	5.3	5.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	Illinois.
.....	14,564	10.5	5.2	6.2	3.4	4.4	3.5	Michigan.
.....	91,385	160.2	7.2	21.9	.7	13.1	2.4	Wisconsin.
.....	30,180	61.1	6.5	14.1	.7	4.9	1.5	West North Central:
.....	47,960	48.5	5.8	9.6	1.3	7.4	2.0	Minnesota.
.....	82,254	58.4	5.8	11.7	1.8	12.8	3.5	Iowa.
.....	1,837	4.2	4.5	5.0	2.4	1.2	1.9	Missouri.
.....	1,379	3.9	4.1	4.5	2.3	1.1	1.7	North Dakota.
.....	8,549	.2	4.0	4.1	2.3	.1	1.5	South Dakota.
.....	7,483	(⁴)	4.0	4.0	2.0	(³)	1.3	Nebraska.
.....	7,907	(⁴)	4.5	4.5	1.8	(³)	1.3	Kansas.
.....	10,462	3.3	5.4	5.8	4.3	1.7	4.1	East South Central:
.....	11,684	13.5	6.0	7.5	2.0	3.3	2.4	Kentucky.
.....	5,358	.9	4.0	4.1	1.7	.2	1.2	Tennessee.
.....	15,616	49.9	6.0	12.6	.4	2.6	.9	Alabama.
.....	1,118	14.5	6.3	7.6	.2	1.9	.2	Mississippi.
.....	4,602	12.1	6.0	6.9	.9	.3	1.0	West South Central:
.....	1,519	4.2	7.9	8.3	.4	1.4	.5	Louisiana.
.....	861	3.8	7.2	7.5	.2	.2	.3	Texas.
.....	3,650	16.3	6.1	7.3	.4	.1	.5	Oklahoma.
.....	570	13.1	6.1	7.1	.1	.8	.1	Arkansas.
.....	12,212	41.0	4.5	8.7	.4	.2	.6	Mountain:
.....	39,045	37.2	6.0	8.1	1.4	6.2	1.9	Montana.
.....	12,011	23.8	6.1	7.9	.8	2.2	1.0	Wyoming.
.....	10,158	2.5	6.0	6.3	2.7	.9	2.8	Colorado.
.....	⁶ 424,004	⁶ 216,216	8.3	5.31	6.13	100	100	New Mexico.
.....	207,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arizona.
.....	188,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Utah.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nevada.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Idaho.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pacific:
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Washington.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oregon.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	California.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	United States.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Net surplus.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Exp'ts (domestic wheat)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	average 1911-1915.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

⁴ Less than one-tenth of 1 bushel.

⁵ Includes the District of Columbia.

⁶ Gross surplus and deficiency.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.—This section is almost completely dependent for its wheat supplies upon shipments from the West. The small quantity of wheat ground indicates that practically the entire deficit is supplied in the form of wheat flour. The movement to this division consists not only of some 33 million bushels required for its consumption, but includes also an additional 25 million bushels of wheat exported from its seaports, less than 3 million bushels more in the form of wheat flour, and a few million bushels of Canadian transit wheat.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.—The dominating influence of the three States in this section is shown by the fact that half the gross surplus of the country is drawn here for consumption and export, as well as millions of bushels of Canadian wheat. The section contains the largest population but produces scarcely one-fourth of its requirements for food and seed. Only a third of its production enters into the shipments out of counties where grown, indicating local consumption for seed, in custom mills, etc. Its flour mills grind about twice the quantity of wheat produced. Shipments to this group of States, supplying a deficit of 117 million bushels, are augmented by 50 million bushels in the form of wheat flour and 65 million bushels of wheat for export, chiefly via New York; also by nearly 50 million bushels of Canadian wheat, shipped in bond.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.—The requirements are about double the local production. Virginia and Maryland produce about 60 per cent of the wheat in the eight States of this section and bring up the average. The small fraction of the crop shipped out of counties where grown suggests local consumption for seed and in custom flour mills, no data for the latter being available. Wheat ground in merchant mills is less than production. The two northern ports in this section, Baltimore and Newport News, draw in addition about 20 million bushels for export.

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.—The two States of Kentucky and Tennessee produce practically all of the wheat in this division, and also mill nearly all of the product that enters into merchant mills. As a section, the figures show production equal to half of the requirements; the small percentage of shipments out of counties where grown indicates local consumption and use in custom mills. The wheat flow to this section is largely in the form of wheat flour. Very little wheat is exported from its ports.

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.—Oklahoma produces nearly 60 per cent of the crop of this section, and the small percentage which is ground in Oklahoma merchant mills indicates its shipment unmilled. The section considered in its entirety raises about 80 per cent of its requirements for food and seed. The trade current to this group supplies a net deficit of some 12 million bushels and includes some 35 million bushels of wheat and 7 million bushels equivalent of wheat

flour, moving to New Orleans and Galveston for export. The export movement through the Gulf ports is increasing rapidly.

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES.—The figures for Indiana in the production column bring up production to about an equality with the requirements. Wisconsin grinds several times its production, the other States less than their production.

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES.—This is the great surplus wheat area, growing 51.8 per cent of the national wheat, or 416 out of 803 million bushels, with only 12 per cent of the national population and 17 per cent of the land area—or less than four times the requirements for food and seed. North Dakota (160 bushels per capita) and Kansas (58 bushels per capita) contribute about 60 per cent of the wheat grown in the seven States of this section, which supplies not only the greater part of the domestic deficiencies east of the Rockies, but also most of the export wheat. Deducting the Pacific wheat, which normally enters into a distinct trade westward, this division furnishes nearly 80 per cent of the gross surplus of the United States. The one State of Minnesota grinds more than half of the wheat milled in this area—several times the State production. The aggregate figures suggest an export movement of wheat and wheat flour in about equal proportions.

MOUNTAIN STATES.—The per capita production in these States is very high; only in Montana and Idaho, however, does the local production attain relative importance. The southern part of the division grows insufficient wheat for its needs. Population and wheat production are widely scattered, and the region is still in a developmental state, the census of 1910 reporting only 2 per cent of its area as being improved. Only a small proportion of the export wheat is milled, part moving westward and the major portion finding its way to markets east of the Rockies.

PACIFIC STATES.—The bulk of the Pacific wheat production is concentrated in eastern Washington and northeastern Oregon, as will be seen from Map 2. California's production has declined to a fraction of the State's requirements. The surplus wheat from eastern Washington and Oregon, with some from adjoining Mountain States, supplies deficiencies in this section, the major part seeking a market in Europe and the Orient. Pacific mills grind less than half the local crop, surplus wheat being shipped, as a rule, unmilled.

SECTIONAL PRICE RATIOS SHIFTING.

Price maps based upon averages for five years, 1910–1914, to determine normal conditions.

Geographic price differences change slowly with economic transformations. Spasmodic deviations from usual price relationships due to unusual local conditions.

Application to specific purposes of the maps and local price alignments to which attention is now addressed is in a measure contingent

upon an understanding of the data upon which they are based. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that the price zones as mapped and given in tabular form within the appendix represent normal conditions determined by a five-year average (1910-1914), showing regular and definable tendencies, both general and local.

These geographic price differences are not fixed; they are slowly changing with other economic conditions. This phase is more fully treated on pages 24-27, wherein are shown the steadily diminishing price differences in wheat between exporting western and importing eastern sections, coincident with the decline in transportation charges, attended also by a decreasing wheat production in the East. Similarly, marked changes occurred in Mountain States disadvantageously situated as to markets, in which formerly—when deficient in wheat supplies—very high prices prevailed, and where now there are low prices, since these States have eventually come to produce a surplus of wheat.

Subordinate to the general price movement, temporary deviations from the usual price relationships are found. A local crop failure may occur, or the crop may be of poor quality, and a region, usually exporting, must bring in supplies. The Kansas corn crop was practically a failure in 1913, because of a severe drought; large quantities of corn had to be brought in for local needs. As a result, the farm price ratios were disrupted, the Kansas farm price becoming considerably higher than that of adjoining States, even exceeding that of Pennsylvania, although usually about 10 cents per bushel less. (See fig. 2.)

DEC. 1, 1913 (UNUSUAL VARIATION YEAR OF KANSAS DROUGHT)	DEC. 1, 1914 USUAL RATIO	AVERAGE FOR 5 YRS. 1911-15 USUAL RATIO
KANSAS 78¢	KANSAS 63¢	KANSAS 59¢
PENNSYLVANIA 72¢	PENNSYLVANIA 73¢	PENNSYLVANIA 69¢

FIG. 2.—Usual and unusual farm-price ratio per bushel of corn, Kansas and Pennsylvania.

A very striking illustration of deviation from the usual sectional farm price ratio is afforded by the situation in the Pacific Coast States in 1916. The Pacific wheat surplus could not follow its usual course to Europe because of the scarcity of ocean tonnage, hence it was shipped by rail to eastern markets. The ordinary price progression of the far western States gives higher prices as the Pacific ports are reached; Idaho and Montana, at a geographical disadvantage to eastern and Pacific markets, represent areas of lowest price. Because of the eastward rail movement in 1916 the geographic situation was reversed, and Montana wheat brought higher farm prices; similarly, the price disparity between Pacific and eastern surpluses was widened, the higher rail freight being substituted for cheaper ocean rates. (See fig. 3.)

Notwithstanding the apparently bewildering lack of regularity in the individual price quotations, the application of statistical method to the great mass of numerical data which have been made the basis of the maps, and the use of a 5-cent unit to overcome minor differences such as are due to grades, develop a sustained regularity in the geographic price comparisons. The regional differences in farm prices reflect current economic conditions; they are changing slowly with the development of the country; subordinate to this general movement spasmodic deviations arise.

5 YEAR AVERAGE 1911-15
(USUAL PRICE RATIO)

MONTANA 74¢

WASHINGTON 79¢

KANSAS 86¢

DEC. 1, 1916
(UNUSUAL VARIATION)

MONTANA \$1.50

WASHINGTON \$1.43

KANSAS \$1.64

FIG. 3.—Deviation from usual farm-price ratio, per bushel of wheat, Montana, Washington, and Kansas.

DETAIL FARM PRICE MAP AND LOCAL PRICE CONDITIONS.

Stability of farm prices where wheat traffic is in great volume, across Northern States.

Mountainous regions and areas disadvantageously placed as to transportation facilities; irregularity of prices therein; surplus wheat areas show lowest prices; deficient areas highest prices.

Map 3 is designed to show local variations in the general price zones through the use of a 5-cent unit.

Previous paragraphs have treated of the general direction of the price progressions. An examination of the price maps will disclose many small areas in which farm prices are higher or lower than in the surrounding territory. Greatest stability and slowest rate of increase attend the direction wherein grain traffic is in largest volume—across the Mississippi, through Illinois and Ohio, toward the North Atlantic ports. Similarly, in the Pacific northwest, price levels rise steadily toward the seaboard. On the other hand, prices paid to farmers reach higher and more irregular levels within the arid interior and southwest, sections deficient in wheat production, with scanty population, having no points of large concentration, and drawing wheat in relatively small quantities. High figures usually obtain in regions of little or no wheat production. It will be noted that in importing areas—as in the Appalachian region—not well served by transportation facilities, prices are high and irregular. Surplus areas not favorably situated as to transportation and markets show lowest farm prices, notwithstanding proximity to areas of higher prices, as will be seen in parts of Idaho and Colorado.

EFFECT OF MARKETS ON LOCAL FARM PRICE VARIATIONS.

Price elevations around wheat markets; influence of markets on farm price gradations; large wheat consumption of grain centers.

Wheat receipts, shipments, exports, and flour production at chief markets in relation to total commercial movement.

Consideration of price zones in connection with the great wheat markets located on Map 3 will indicate the relationship between grain centers and farm prices. In a report of the Industrial Commission¹ the grain territory tributary to the leading markets was mapped. In Map 4 this map is reproduced with the price zones of Map 3 superimposed. The effect on farm prices of proximity to the great wheat markets is apparent. On the north farm prices rise to a maximum around Minneapolis; slightly farther south they graduate upward toward Chicago and Milwaukee. Likewise, subordinate to the general price direction, higher levels obtain around Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other important markets. Reports indicate that sections deficient in supply, east and south, draw the greater part of their wheat from these "primary markets"—the points in which wheat is concentrated in the first stages of its movement. Each of the markets has a territory from which it usually derives its wheat, freight rates being the determining factor, and farm prices tend to graduate in proportion thereto. A difference of a fraction of a cent in freight, elevating charges, etc., will alter the course of the wheat traffic.

The great wheat markets are important, not only as commercial centers and points of wheat concentration, but also as eventually consuming a large part of the domestic wheat. A score of the largest markets represent about one-fifth of the total consumption of the country. It is estimated that the metropolitan district of New York consumes 30 million bushels annually—equal to the entire production of the Middle Atlantic States or the average surplus of South Dakota. A few of the western primary markets are simply reshipping points, with little local consumption.

In Table II (p. 15) data have been assembled explanatory of the importance of the markets on geographic phases of farm prices of wheat. It will be noted that 13 primary markets receive some 481 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour. Comparing with the figures in Table I, the North Central States (in which these markets are located) grow 540 million bushels, with shipments out of counties where grown aggregating 337 million. Allowing for considerable duplication and inaccuracies in reports of receipts, the degree of concentration is evident. Exclusive of the Canadian shipments, Buffalo alone handles somewhat less than one-fifth of the total wheat production of the country and the major part of the wheat

¹ Report of the Industrial Commission, Vol. VI.

destined for the east and northeast. In six Atlantic and Gulf seaports, receipts total one-half of the wheat east of the Rockies entering into commercial channels. To this should be added about 60 million bushels of Canadian wheat and wheat flour shipped in bond via Atlantic ports. A dozen cities around the Great Lakes mill one-fourth of the total wheat flour.

TABLE II.—*Leading wheat markets: Receipts, shipments, and flour production, in five-year averages (1911-1915).*

[Taken from unofficial returns. Figures for some markets are incomplete; allowance must also be made for duplication, intermediate markets crediting themselves with through shipments, etc.]

(In figure columns 000 omitted.)

Principal wheat markets.	Wheat.			Wheat flour.			Wheat and wheat flour. ¹	
	Re-ceipts.	Disposition.		Re-ceipts.	Pro-duction.	Ship-ments.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.
		Milled. ¹	Re-shipped.					
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN SHIPMENTS.								
Primary markets:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Minneapolis.....	116,056	77,724	34,445	665	17,272	17,776	119,049	114,437
Duluth.....	65,453	4,851	60,684	5,274	1,078	6,356	89,186	89,284
(Canadian shipments in bond) ²	(6,828)		(6,676)	*		*	(6,828)	(6,676)
Chicago.....	58,680	4,694	49,222	8,394	1,043	6,671	96,453	79,243
Kansas City.....	46,549	10,292	34,528	193	2,287	1,929	47,417	43,208
St. Louis.....	29,529	5,643	22,463	3,290	1,254	3,806	44,344	39,588
Milwaukee.....	8,892	3,812	4,861	3,320	847	3,641	23,832	21,245
Omaha.....	16,964	*	11,079	*	*	*	16,964	11,079
Cincinnati.....	4,433	*	3,185	1,501	*	1,095	11,187	8,113
Toledo.....	6,856	6,278	3,925	*	1,395	*	6,856	3,925
Cleveland.....	2,939	1,476	961	696	328	168	6,071	1,717
Detroit.....	2,235	3,298	1,066	346	733	396	3,792	2,848
Indianapolis.....	3,194	2,151	1,140	*	478	*	3,194	1,140
Peoria.....	2,390	*	2,269	2,363	*	2,900	13,023	15,319
Total.....	364,180	120,219	229,828	26,042	26,715	44,738	481,368	431,146
Other markets:								
Buffalo—								
Domestic wheat.....	³ 111,392	24,314	*	³ 8,330	5,403	*	148,877	*
Canadian shipments in bond.....	46,497						46,497	
New York—								
Domestic wheat.....	55,444	4,842	⁴ 48,120	10,102	1,076	⁴ 4,929	100,903	⁴ 70,300
Canadian shipments in bond.....	24,000			972			28,374	
Philadelphia—								
Domestic wheat.....	22,694	2,826	⁴ 19,445	2,385	628	⁴ 1,056	33,426	⁴ 24,197
Canadian shipments in bond.....	8,820			197			9,706	
Baltimore—								
Domestic wheat.....	21,752	*	⁴ 19,950	1,920	*	⁴ 930	30,392	⁴ 24,135
Canadian shipments in bond.....	8,040			54			8,283	
Boston—								
Domestic wheat.....	14,273	*	⁴ 14,391	1,961	*	⁴ 668	23,097	⁴ 17,397
Canadian shipments in bond.....	10,490			284			11,768	
New Orleans.....	18,005	*	⁴ 16,886	2,087	*	⁴ 1,362	27,397	⁴ 23,015
Newport News and Norfolk.....			⁴ 3,159			⁴ 218		⁴ 4,140
Galveston.....	19,818	*	18,107		*	297	19,818	19,443

* No reports.

¹ Flour converted to wheat at $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per barrel.

² Canadian shipments in bond are in addition to other figures.

³ Lake receipts only.

⁴ Exports.

TABLE II.—Leading wheat markets: Receipts, shipments, and flour production, in five-year averages (1911-1915)—Continued.

Principal wheat markets.	Wheat.			Wheat flour.			Wheat and wheat flour.	
	Re-ceipts.	Disposition.		Re-ceipts.	Pro-duction.	Ship-ments.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.
		Milled.	Re-shipped.					
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN SHIPMENTS—continued.								
Other markets—Continued.								
Portland, Me.—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Domestic wheat.....	*	.....	¹ 7,887	.....	.....	¹ 143	.....	¹ 8,531
Canadian shipments in bond.....	7,074	*	*	197	*	*	7,960	.....
Mobile.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	¹ 533	.....	¹ 2,429
Louisville.....	5,085	² 5,670	135	² 144	² 1,260	² 1,108	5,683	5,121
Denver.....	3,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,316	.....
PACIFIC COAST WHEAT.								
Seattle ³	9,349	5,020	4,678	548	1,049	1,243	11,815	10,271
Tacoma ³	11,902	6,044	4,600	*	1,343	1,496	11,902	11,332
San Francisco.....	6,215	*	¹ 248	1,260	.....	¹ 210	11,885	¹ 1,193
Portland ²	17,419	.....	13,853	496	.....	997	19,651	18,339
Spokane ²	1,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,334	.....

* No reports.

¹ Exports.² Figures for 1915 only.³ Averages for 1912-1915.

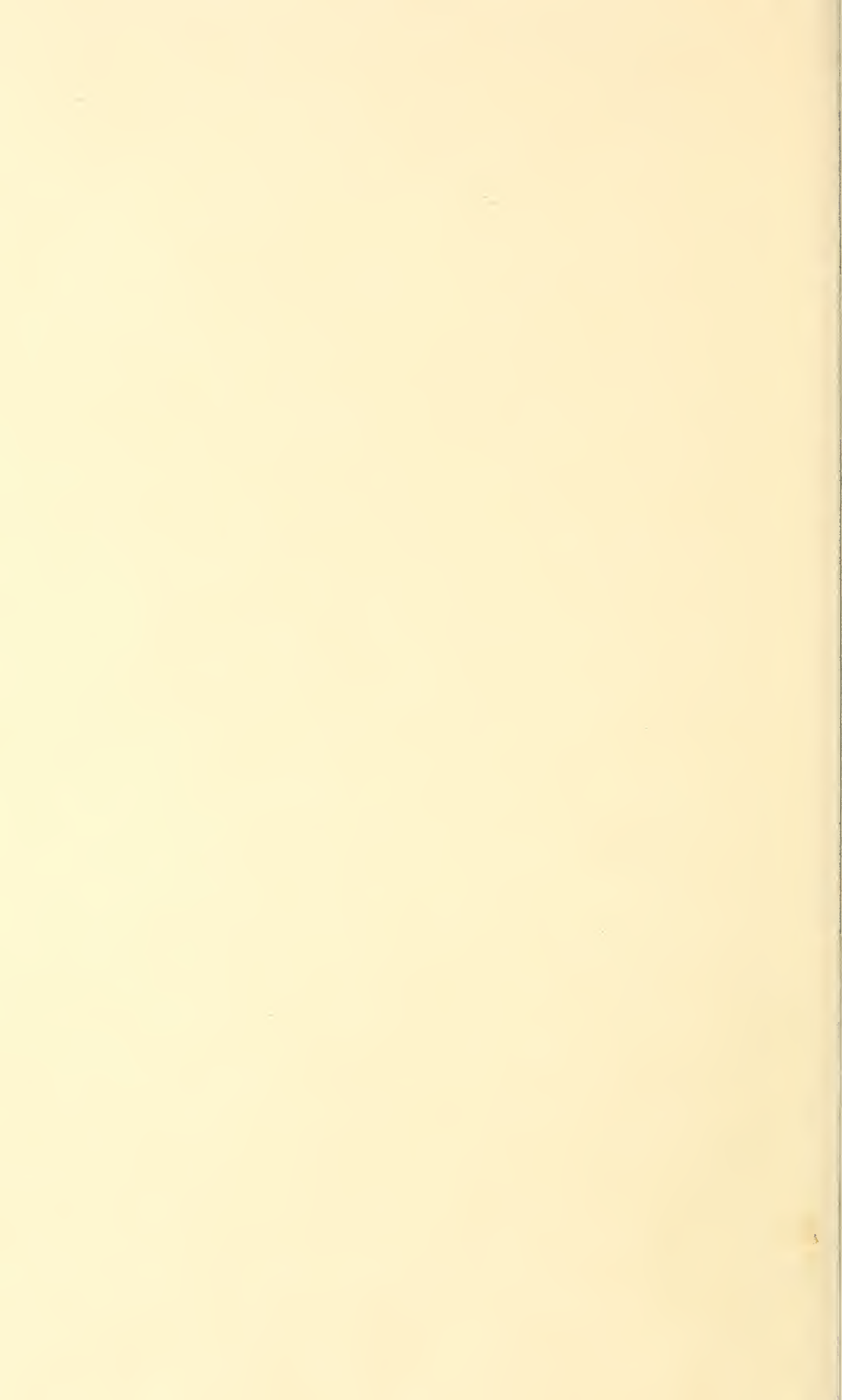
FREIGHT RATES.

Most important element in price disparities represented by transportation costs.

Export prices of wheat influence farm prices.

Wheat takes a special rate; complicated rate structure; effect of reshipping, distance, and milling-in-transit rates on farm prices.

The national wheat surplus, that is, the exports, constituted during the past 10 years, from 11 to 37 per cent of the production. It is the price received for this surplus which, broadly stated, tends to regulate the farm prices of the entire crop. Preceding maps have outlined the gradual elevation in the farm prices of wheat toward the seaboard, with minor increases culminating as each of the great markets is reached. In this progression a preponderant factor is cost of transportation, other items of distributive expense being usually in fractions of 1 cent per bushel. Evidently a definite proportion tends to exist between prices prevailing at the different markets, domestic and foreign, measured principally by differences in freight. In foreign markets tariffs often supervene to disturb this relationship. Prices paid to farmers for wheat tend to graduate from the markets in proportion to freight charges thereto. In surplus wheat areas farm prices decrease steadily with distance from markets, while in areas raising insufficient wheat for home needs prices are apt to be higher than they are near large markets, the increase in price being affected by freight rates from the nearest surplus points.

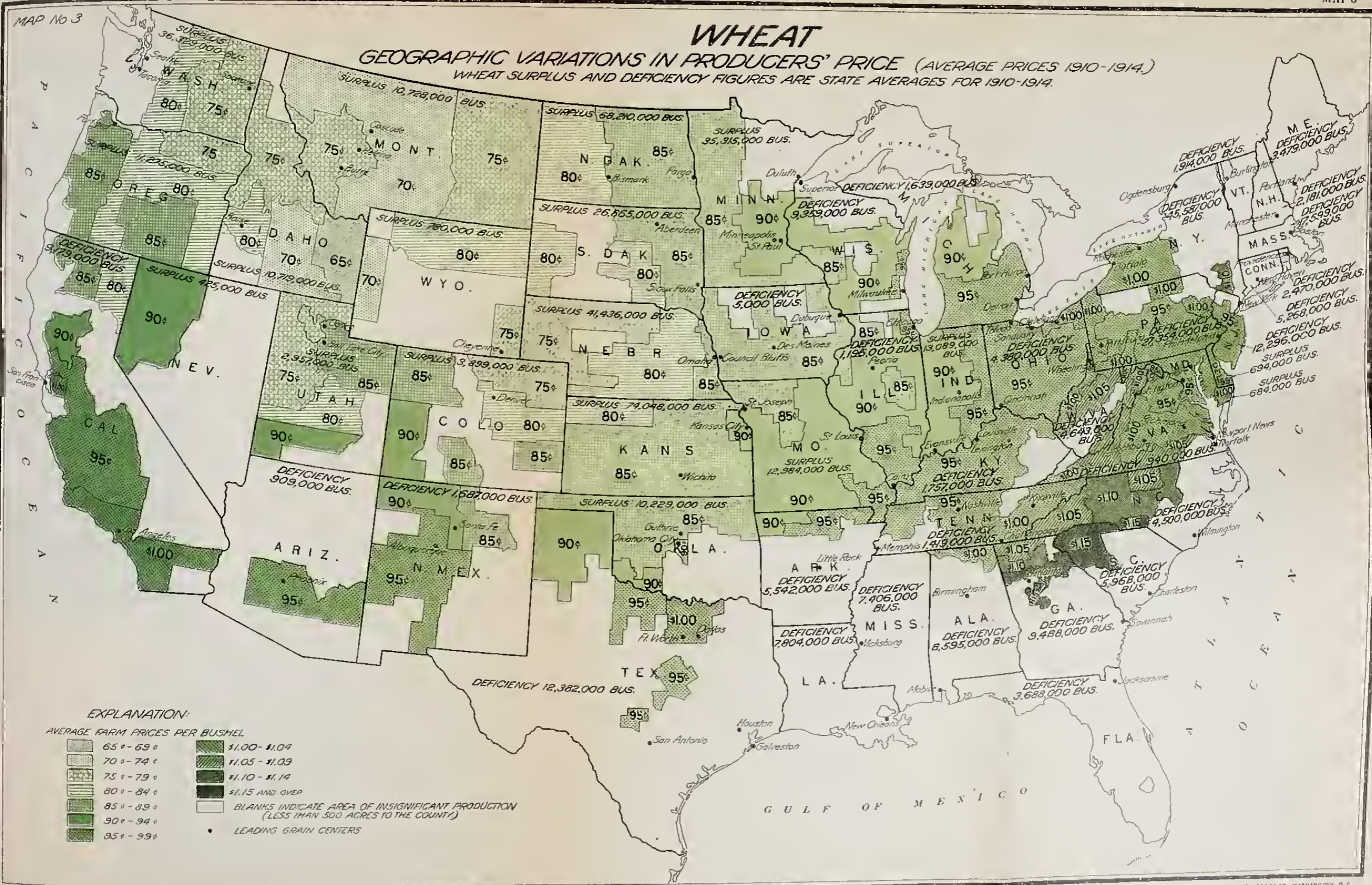


MAP NO 3

WHEAT

GEOGRAPHIC VARIATIONS IN PRODUCERS' PRICE (AVERAGE PRICES 1910-1914.)

WHEAT SURPLUS AND DEFICIENCY FIGURES ARE STATE AVERAGES FOR 1910-1914.





(P)

Bulle

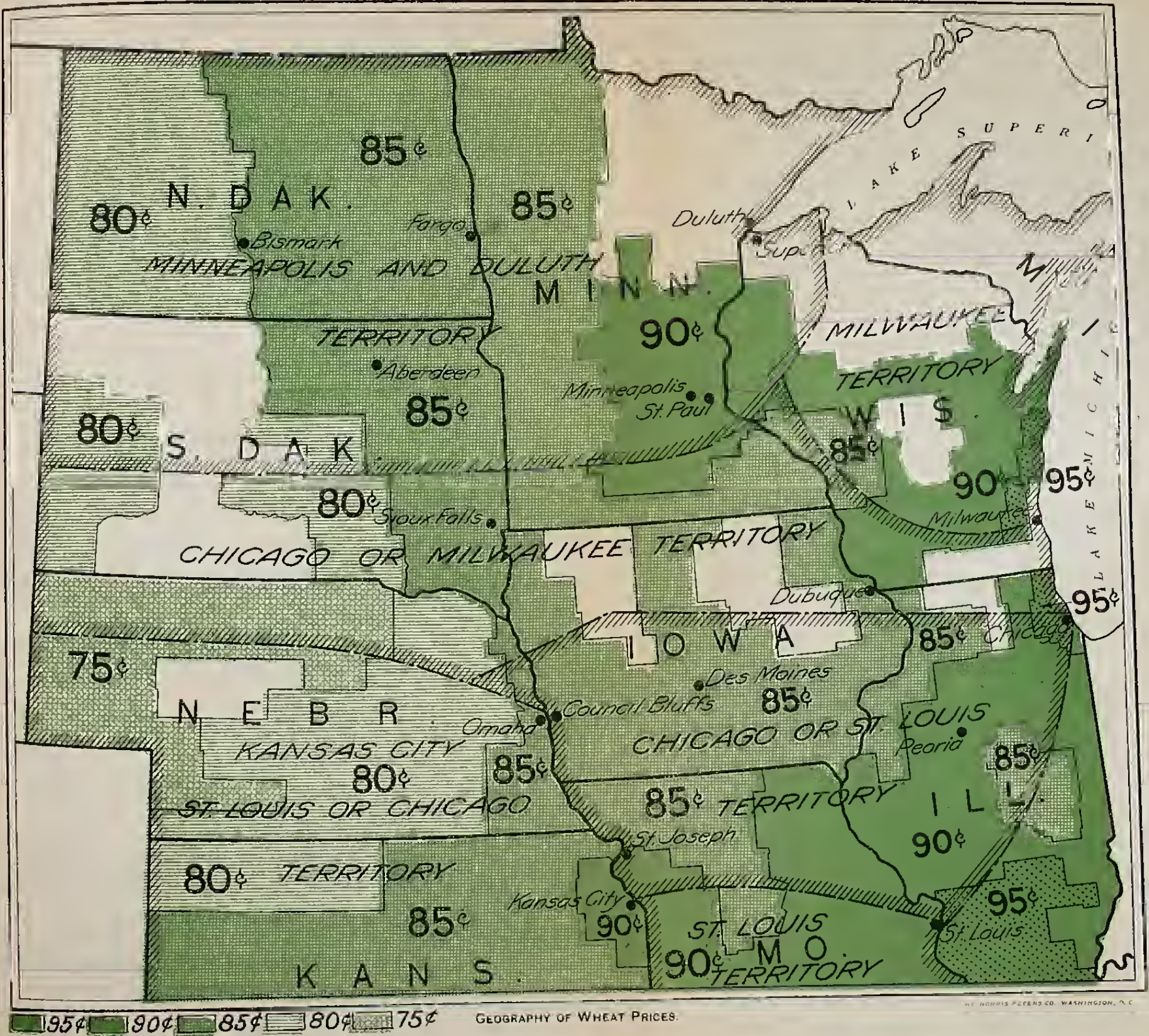


EFFECT ON FARM PRICES OF WHEAT OF NEARNESS TO OR REMOTENESS FROM GRAIN MARKETS.

(Figures and color areas represent farm prices of wheat as given on Map 3. The territory from which each market or group of markets receives most of its wheat is outlined on the map by an etched border.

Bulletin 594 U. S. Department of Agriculture.

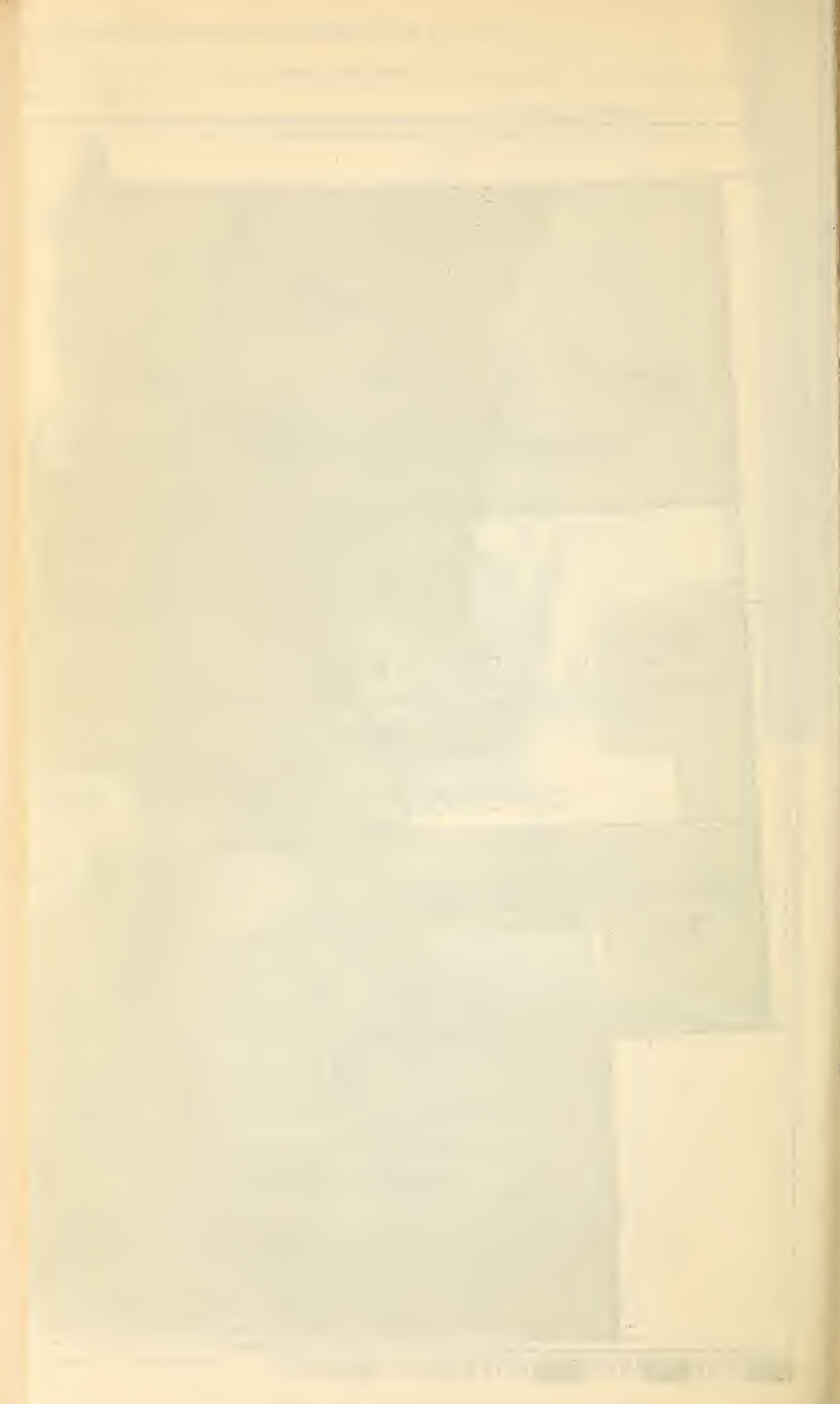
MAP 4.



95¢ 90¢ 85¢ 80¢ 75¢

GEOGRAPHY OF WHEAT PRICES.

W. H. MORRIS PETERS CO. WASHINGTON, D. C.



For the purpose of presenting concretely the effect of transportation charges on regional differences in prices paid to farmers, such charges may here be divided into the two general classes of export (or ocean) and domestic freights. Ocean freights fluctuate greatly, but taking the year 1913 as one in which normal conditions prevailed, the following illustration will serve :

Average ocean freights per bushel of wheat, 1913.

From—	To Liverpool, England.
	<i>Cents.</i>
New York.....	5.6
Baltimore.....	6.6
New Orleans.....	8.8
Columbia River and Puget Sound.....	21.0

Export wheat, all rail, carload lots, 1913, per bushel.

From—	To—	Cents.
Chicago.....	New York.....	10
Kansas City.....	do.....	15
Do.....	New Orleans.....	11.1

Thus the normal difference of about 5 cents per bushel in favor of Chicago, in the total transportation costs to Liverpool, as compared with the rate from Kansas City, represents also the disparity in the farm prices of adjoining territories, as will be seen by reference to map 3.

Similarly, the Pacific Ocean rates quoted above, although considerably cheaper than rail freights eastward, are yet nearly four times the ocean freight from New York. This higher transportation cost to European markets is an important factor in the lower prices received by Pacific wheat growers.

The line of cleavage between Pacific and eastern markets may be noted in the following rates from the area of lowest wheat prices:

Approximate transportation costs from Blackfoot, Idaho, to Liverpool, England (1913), per bushel of wheat.

Via Pacific:	<i>Cents.</i>	Via Atlantic:	<i>Cents.</i>
By rail to Seattle or Tacoma...	24	By rail to New York.....	39.2
Ocean freight to Liverpool....	21	New York to Liverpool.....	5.6
Total.....	45	Total.....	44.8

Transportation costs from Kansas City to Liverpool (1913) were about 20 cents per bushel. This difference of 25 cents, compared with the above, is reflected in the farm prices in surrounding areas—65 cents as against 90 cents.

In the internal commerce, wheat takes a special or commodity rate, with a complicated rate structure adapted to the characteristics of its commercial movement. The freight rates on grain are con-

stantly changing, but their main features are constant; also the elaborate rate structure which accounts for many geographic price differences. Only a brief statement of a few phases of wheat rates, in so far as they relate to the geography of farm prices, is possible here.

In connection with large areas of equal price in the wheat belt, it may be noted that although length of haul is an important element, the freight rates are not directly in proportion thereto. The following example is pertinent:

Distance rates between points in Kansas and Oklahoma, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

[Rates per bushel of wheat (carload lots) in 1916.]

10-14 miles.....	\$0.03
96-100 miles.....	.069
196-200 miles.....	.093

Thus 20 times the distance takes only 3 times the 10-mile rate. The wheat rate from Chicago is the same to all points in New England; the rate to Baltimore applies also to Richmond and Newport News. The freight rate from the trans-Mississippi wheat belt to our southeastern States usually is higher than to England. Export wheat moves to the seaboard at lower freight rates than does wheat intended for domestic consumption.

The natural tendency toward wheat concentration in the great commercial centers is enhanced by their use as rate-basing points, as well as by the reshipping and milling-in-transit rates. Flour usually takes a higher rate than wheat, but by the milling-in-transit privilege wheat may be stopped at some point en route, milled, and the product moved on again at the original rate charged for a through wheat shipment¹ to the eventual destination, instead of paying the local rate to the milling point and local flour rate to the destination. By means of the reshipping rate wheat may be moved into a primary market, say Chicago, and shipped on again, taking the through rate to the final destination instead of the sum of the local rates.

All-rail freight rates per bushel of wheat, in 1916 (carload lots).

From—		To Buffalo, Wheeling, Pittsburgh.	To Baltimore, Washington, Rochester, Newport News.	To New York.	To Boston, Portland, and New England points.	
Chicago..	For domestic use..	Local rate.....	\$0.09	\$0.113	\$0.131	\$0.143
		Reshipping rate.....	.06	.083	.101	.113
	For export.....	Local rate.....		.10	.108	.108
		Reshipping rate.....		.069	.078	.078
Toledo or Delaware, Ohio, through local rate.....		.06	.08	.098	.11	

Thus the local rate applying on wheat originating at or near Delaware, Ohio, or Toledo is about the same as the reshipping rate from Chicago, which applies to practically all shipments from that

¹ In some cases railroads apply the through flour rate to such traffic.

point. Reference to the maps will indicate the effect of this rate, as well as of the low rates via the Great Lakes, in the equality of farm prices near Chicago with those farther east and much nearer the seaports.

Still another complication is the difference in freight rates between carload and less-than-carload lots, which would particularly affect regions in which wheat traffic is small.

OTHER PRICE FACTORS.

Distinct use made of certain varieties of wheat, with individual price conditions.

Local value of mill by-products; discriminatory effect of tariffs and freights on flour production.

Another factor affecting farm price is the demand for one kind of wheat compared with the demand for another kind. Thus durum or macaroni wheat meets a distinct demand in export and domestic trade; the hard spring and winter wheat is highly esteemed for bread making, and the softer wheats are considered better adapted for use in pastries. A general practice exists of bringing up the gluten content of the softer wheats by an admixture of the harder varieties. For example, notwithstanding the general easterly and southerly movement of hard Kansas wheat, some of it is shipped westward to Denver, where it is blended with the softer irrigated wheats.

The economic advantages of milling wheat close to the sources of raw material are offset in part by higher freights on flour, in part by local values of mill by-products, and by characteristics of the re-shipping and milling-in-transit freight rates. Then, too, foreign tariffs frequently discriminate against flour imports, up to the point of absolute prohibition. It is usually considered that, on an average, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of No. 2 hard wheat produce one barrel of flour (196 pounds) and 70 pounds of feed, with 4 pounds of loss.

In concluding it may be added that, manifestly, from the very nature of the case, only the broad general conditions applying to the regional price differences can be entered into here. No single set of conditions alone determines a price, but each more or less determinable factor is influenced by other elements. Hence the treatment of causes has been intended as merely indicative and concerned primarily with the mention of some of the more noteworthy ones. In a publication of this character it has seemed best merely to set forth facts and conditions, with the avoidance, so far as possible, of discussions of economic theory.

SUMMARY: PRICE VARIATIONS AND ATTENDANT CONDITIONS.

In the selection of crops for which climate and soil are fitted, geographic differences in producers' prices constitute a potent factor. Isothermal lines indicate zones of like temperature; in a similar manner farm prices group themselves geographically into zones,

responding to economic conditions attending the transit of wheat from areas of supply to those of demand. These zones vary with each product.

Sectional price ratios are not fixed; dynamic in character, they shift slowly with general economic changes. Moreover, temporary upheavals frequently occur in price relationships, in response to changes in local and general price factors.

The lowest farm prices appear in the surplus areas of Idaho and Montana, with small consuming populations and most disadvantageously situated as to foreign markets, having a short rail but a long ocean haul westward, a long rail and short ocean haul eastward. From this pivotal area wheat prices graduate upward in every direction, following closely the movement of wheat toward the areas of deficient production. Toward the Pacific they increase to the west and south; toward the Atlantic the price graduations flow to the east and south, with maximum prices in the southeast.

Subordinate to the general price current, localities with higher or lower price levels than those in the surrounding territory may be found, responding to peculiarities of the commercial wheat movement. Comparative stability and small local differences in prices appear in the great wheat-producing sections, which have great volume of wheat traffic, competitive primary markets, and elaborate freight adjustments. Where wheat moves in smaller volume, greater price irregularity as well as higher prices obtain. In the mountainous areas raising insufficient wheat, as, for instance, in the Appalachian region, farm prices are higher; on the other hand, western exporting areas unfavorably situated as to transportation show lower prices, notwithstanding geographical proximity to regions of higher price.

A large part of the commercial wheat appears in a limited number of markets, with highly organized distributive systems. Each has a territory from which it ordinarily receives its supplies.

The largest single element in the regional price disparities is represented by freight rates. Though subject to change, in their main features they are constant in their influence on price conditions.

FARM PRICES CORRELATED WITH COSTS OF PRODUCTION, BY STATES AND SECTIONS.

Yields to the acre and costs per acre of wheat qualifying sectional price advantages.

Factors which enable areas with lowest priced wheat to show greatest net return.

A distinction should, of course, be drawn between gross price and net price to producers. Two qualifying factors appear in yields to the acre and costs per acre. Price and cost elements have been assembled in Table III (p. 22).

Costs of producing wheat are on an acreage basis; high yields depress and low yields increase costs per bushel. Figure 4 has

been added to throw into relief the proportionate significance of these factors. It will be seen that areas of high price show minimum net returns, higher prices per bushel being offset either by high acreage costs or such relatively low yields to the acre as to make the per bushel cost high. Varying land rental or interest charges, as well as costs of commercial fertilizers, are also shown.

In the South Atlantic States we see the highest price per bushel but lowest yields to the acre, hence highest proportionate cost per bushel, reducing returns per acre (see lower chart) to a point only slightly over costs. The New England and Middle Atlantic States, with high prices and high yields, show large returns per acre, offset

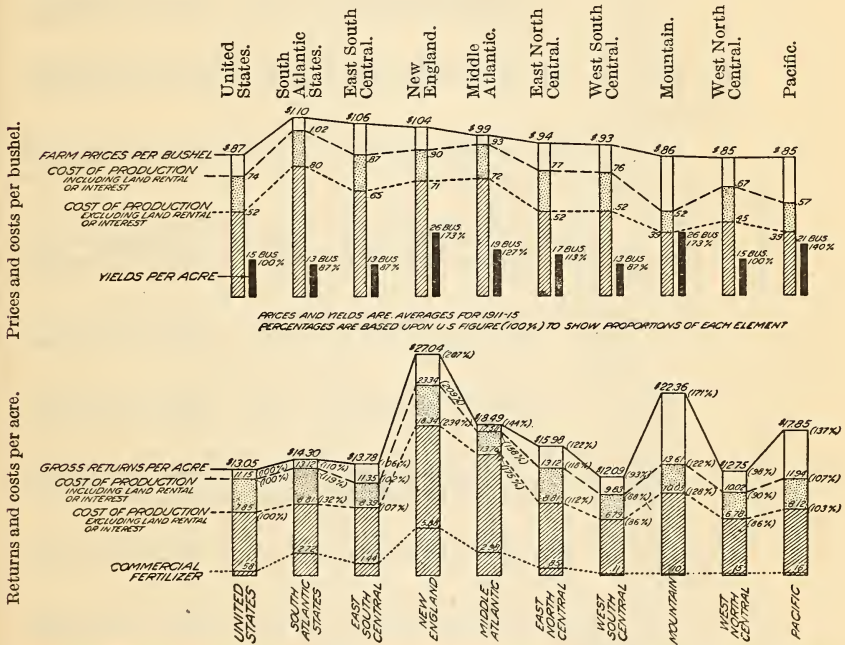


Fig. 4.—Wheat: Farm prices, yields, and costs of production, by geographic divisions. (For details, see Table III, p. 22.)

by highest costs to the acre (in which high fertilizer and land-rental charges enter). On the other hand, the Mountain and Pacific States, with low prices per bushel but high yields, show in the lower chart high returns per acre and lowest costs.

Details follow in Table III. Relationships can best be seen in the percentages, basing the United States figure as 100 per cent. Thus we see in Montana, price per bushel is 85 per cent (compared with the United States as 100), but average yield is 167 per cent, and correlating the two in value per acre, 142 per cent; cost of production, excluding land rental or interest, 117 per cent; finally, ratio of returns to cost 201 per cent.

Recent figures for cost of production in the United States are not available for any recent period, hence an old inquiry (1909) has been used. For the present purpose of comparing cost conditions in one section of the country with another the figures still possess value. Prices and yields employed are averages for the five years, 1911-1915.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW, 1871 TO 1915.

Present tendencies.

Changing sectional price advantage; minimum price moving west and north; decreasing disparity in prices between surplus and deficient wheat regions; shifting conditions in Mountain States.

Trend of yields to the acre, by States and sections.

Trend of value per acre, coordinating price and yield, by States and sections.

Geographic changes in population; wheat production and acreage; per capita production.

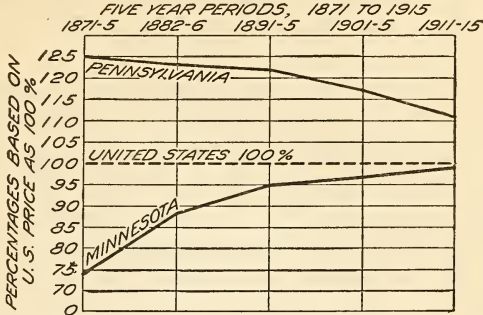
Importance appears to attach to the fact that the geographic differences in farm prices are not fixed; that, on the contrary, they are dynamic in character, changing with producing and distributive conditions. Each factor herein is variable. The result may be likened to a slowly moving current in which more or less strong eddies are produced by diverse causes, each circle impinging and merging into the general flow. Mere reference is sufficient here to the continuing agricultural readjustments within the United States, coincident with the westward movement of population, grain, and live-stock production and markets; the transitions from surplus grain production, low land values, and relatively low prices, to a more diversified farming, higher land values, prices, etc.; the increasing wheat deficiency of the older regions, and more recently, development through irrigation of the arid interior. The distance between the eastern areas deficient in wheat production and the surplus-producing territories to the west has steadily widened; this has to some extent been offset by cheapening costs of transportation as well as lower marketing expense. Prices have responded to these transformations, and present geographic tendencies therein may be seen through their indicated development.

The reflection of economic changes can be seen in Table IV (p. 26), showing shifting in geographic price advantages of wheat, from 1871 to 1915. A "wave length" of five years was employed to avoid unusual variations. Particular attention is directed to the percentages, based on the United States figure as 100 per cent.

The minimum farm price has moved steadily north and west. In 1871-1875 it appeared in Nebraska; in 1891-1895 in the Dakotas; and in 1911-1915 in Idaho and Montana. During the period covered by Table IV, geographic differences in wheat prices, although still large, have narrowed notably; particularly is this true as between importing eastern and exporting western States. The diminishing

price spreads have been attended by decreasing transportation costs and development of distributive methods; also by a decline of wheat growing east of the Mississippi, as well as by comparative concen-

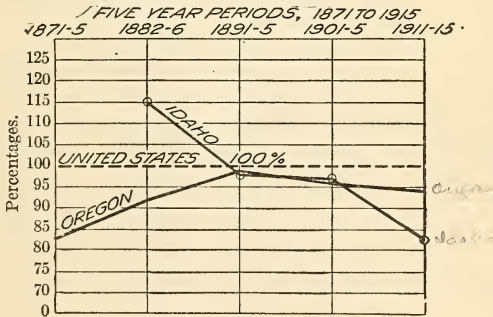
Fig. 5.—Decreasing farm-price differences between Pennsylvania (importing State) and Minnesota (exporting State).



		1871-75	1882-86	1891-95	1901-5	1911-15
Pennsylvania..	Per cent..	125	123	122	117	111
	Price.....	\$1.27	\$0.96	\$0.73	\$0.84	\$0.97
Minnesota.....	Per cent..	74	88	95	97	99
	Price.....	\$0.75	\$0.69	\$0.57	\$0.70	\$0.86

tration of the national wheat production within the West North Central group. A steady increase may be seen in the relative prices of

Fig. 6.—Changing farm-price ratios, Idaho (transition from importing to exporting State) and Oregon (exporting State).



		1871-75	1882-86	1891-95	1901-5	1911-15
Idaho.....	Per cent..		115	98	97	83
	Price.....		\$0.90	\$0.59	\$0.70	\$0.72
Oregon.....	Per cent..	83	92	98	96	94
	Price.....	\$0.85	\$0.72	\$0.59	\$0.69	\$0.82

the great wheat States of this group compared with the United States as a whole; on the other hand, a rapid decrease took place in the Mountain States. Farmers in wheat-importing States of the

Mountain division still receive relatively high prices for their wheat, but in wheat-exporting regions of this division the lowest farm prices prevail.

As an illustration, in figure 5 the course of price differences between Pennsylvania, an importing State, and Minnesota, an exporting wheat State, has been plotted. The difference in the price per bushel at the first period (1871-1875) was 52 cents; at the last (1911-1915), 11 cents.

Similarly, in figure 6 the course of prices in Idaho, showing a transition from a State producing insufficient wheat at the beginning of the period to its present status as an exporting State, has been compared with that of Oregon, an exporting State. When a deficiency State the disadvantage of its position resulted in a wheat price in Idaho 115 per cent of the United States average; and as an exporting State, disadvantageously situated as to wheat markets, its ratio has declined to 83 per cent of the average; but Oregon, a consistently exporting State, has increased its price ratio from 83 to 94 per cent.

Details are shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV.—*Farm prices of wheat, 1871 to 1915.*

[A review, by States and sections, of the trend of geographic price differences.]

State and geographic division.	Farm prices per bushel, in 5-year averages.					Measurement of changes in percentages of the United States average as base (100 per cent).				
	1911-1915	1901-1905	1891-1895	1882-1886 ¹	1871-1875 ²	1911-1915	1901-1905	1891-1895	1882-1886 ¹	1871-1875
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
United States.....	87	72	60	78	102	100	100	100	100	100
New England.....	104	100	90	122	151	120	138	150	156	148
Middle Atlantic.....	99	86	76	97	131	114	119	127	124	128
East North Central.....	94	79	62	81	102	108	110	103	104	100
West North Central.....	85	67	53	66	81	98	93	88	85	79
South Atlantic.....	110	93	79	100	136	126	129	132	128	133
East South Central.....	106	90	76	98	124	122	125	126	125	122
West South Central.....	93	79	69	94	132	107	110	115	121	129
Mountain.....	86	81	68	91	.....	99	112	113	117	.....
Pacific.....	85	71	59	75	102	98	99	98	96	100
New England:										
Maine.....	107	99	93	130	158	123	137	155	167	155
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	101	100	86	115	144	116	139	143	146	141
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic:										
New York.....	99	87	78	97	131	114	121	130	124	128
New Jersey.....	101	86	78	99	136	116	119	130	127	133
Pennsylvania.....	97	84	73	96	127	111	117	122	123	125
East North Central:										
Ohio.....	98	83	65	87	110	113	115	108	112	108
Indiana.....	95	81	61	82	102	109	112	102	105	100
Illinois.....	93	77	59	78	95	107	107	98	100	93
Michigan.....	95	81	65	83	114	109	112	108	106	112
Wisconsin.....	90	75	60	76	87	103	104	100	97	85

¹ 1882-1886 taken instead of 1881-1885 in view of availability of statistics for a larger number of States beginning 1882.

² Values reduced to gold basis.

TABLE IV.—Farm prices of wheat, 1871 to 1915—Continued.

State and geographic division.	Farm prices per bushel in 5 year averages.					Measurement of changes in percentages of the United States average as base (100 per cent).				
	1911-1915	1901-1905	1891-1895	1882-1886 ¹	1871-1875 ²	1911-1915	1901-1905	1891-1895	1882-1886 ¹	1871-1875
West North Central:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>
Minnesota.....	86	70	57	69	75	99	97	95	88	74
Iowa.....	85	68	57	66	71	98	94	95	85	70
Missouri.....	92	75	56	75	98	106	104	93	96	96
North Dakota.....	84	65	49	63	63	97	90	82	81	81
South Dakota.....	82	62	50							
Nebraska.....	81	62	50	57	66	94	86	83	73	65
Kansas.....	86	67	51	63	94	99	93	85	81	92
South Atlantic:										
Delaware.....	98	83	71	96	135	113	115	118	123	132
Maryland.....	97	82	74	94	130	111	114	123	121	127
Virginia.....	102	87	72	93	122	117	121	120	119	120
West Virginia.....	104	88	74	93	117	120	122	123	119	115
North Carolina.....	111	98	80	103	128	128	136	133	132	125
South Carolina.....	131	108	95	114	174	151	150	158	146	171
Georgia.....	124	104	90	109	146	143	144	150	140	143
East South Central:										
Kentucky.....	99	85	65	85	105	114	118	108	109	103
Tennessee.....	101	87	66	86	109	116	121	110	110	107
Alabama.....	120	98	90	108	133	138	136	150	138	130
Mississippi.....	104	92	82	111	147	120	128	137	142	144
West South Central:										
Arkansas.....	95	83	70	96	128	109	115	117	123	125
Louisiana.....										
Oklahoma.....	86	69				99	96			
Texas.....	99	86	68	91	137	114	119	113	117	134
Mountain:										
Montana.....	74	71	68	92		85	98	113	118	
Idaho.....	72	70	59	90		83	97	98	115	
Wyoming.....	83	77	68	88		95	107	113	113	
Colorado.....	80	74	61	80		92	103	102	103	
New Mexico.....	93	86	80	103		107	119	133	132	
Arizona.....	111	103	77	102		128	143	128	131	
Utah.....	78	76	59	78		90	106	98	100	
Nevada.....	93	91	72	99	164	107	126	120	127	161
Pacific:										
Washington.....	79	65	52	73		91	90	87	94	
Oregon.....	82	69	59	72	85	94	96	98	92	83
California.....	95	79	67	80	120	109	110	112	103	118

¹ 1882-1886 taken instead of 1881-1885 in view of availability of statistics for a larger number of States beginning 1882.

² Values reduced to gold basis.

Data associating shifting geographic differences in farm prices per bushel of wheat with trend of yields to the acre are given in Table V (p. 28), and value per acre in Table VI (p. 29). These tables are self-explanatory. Absolute figures as well as percentages are given, but the changes can be followed more easily through the percentages based upon the United States figure as 100 per cent.

TABLE V.—Wheat: Trend of yields per acre, 1871–1915.

[Limitations of soil and climate, reflected in yields per acre, as qualifying price factors.]

State and geographic division.	Yield per acre, in 5-year averages.					Comparison of changes in percentages of the United States average as base.				
	1911–1915.	1901–1905.	1891–1895.	1882–1886.	1871–1875.	1911–1915.	1901–1905.	1891–1895.	1882–1886.	1871–1875.
	Bu. 15	Bu. 14	Bu. 13	Bu. 12	Bu. 12	P. ct. 100	P. ct. 100	P. ct. 100	P. ct. 100	P. ct. 100
United States										
New England.....	26	22	20	16	16	173	157	154	133	133
Middle Atlantic.....	19	16	15	14	14	127	114	115	117	117
East North Central.....	17	15	15	13	12	113	107	115	108	100
West North Central.....	15	14	13	13	13	100	100	100	108	108
South Atlantic.....	13	10	10	8	9	87	71	77	67	75
East South Central.....	13	9	9	6	9	87	64	69	50	75
West South Central.....	13	10	10	8	13	87	71	77	67	108
Mountain.....	26	23	19	17	.....	173	164	146	142	.....
Pacific.....	21	18	16	15	16	140	129	123	125	133
New England:										
Maine.....	25	24	18	14	14	167	171	138	117	117
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	27	20	21	18	17	180	143	161	150	142
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic:										
New York.....	21	16	16	15	13	140	114	123	125	108
New Jersey.....	18	15	14	13	15	120	107	108	108	125
Pennsylvania.....	17	16	15	13	14	113	114	115	108	117
East North Central:										
Ohio.....	16	15	16	13	12	107	107	123	108	100
Indiana.....	15	14	15	13	11	100	100	115	108	92
Illinois.....	16	15	15	12	12	107	107	115	100	100
Michigan.....	17	15	15	16	13	113	107	115	133	108
Wisconsin.....	19	16	14	13	14	127	114	108	108	117
West North Central:										
Minnesota.....	14	13	15	13	15	93	93	115	108	125
Iowa.....	19	13	15	11	12	127	93	115	92	100
Missouri.....	15	14	13	11	12	100	100	100	92	100
North Dakota.....	13	14	14	14	.....	87	100	108	117	.....
South Dakota.....	11	12	11	.....	.....	73	86	85	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	17	17	11	13	12	113	121	85	108	100
Kansas.....	14	14	12	15	14	93	100	92	125	117
South Atlantic:										
Delaware.....	17	15	13	11	11	113	107	100	92	92
Maryland.....	16	15	15	12	11	107	107	115	100	92
Virginia.....	13	9	10	8	8	87	64	77	67	67
West Virginia.....	14	10	11	10	10	93	71	85	83	83
North Carolina.....	11	7	7	6	7	73	50	54	50	58
South Carolina.....	11	7	6	6	6	73	50	46	50	50
Georgia.....	11	7	7	6	7	73	50	54	50	58
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East South Central:										
Kentucky.....	13	10	12	9	10	87	71	92	75	83
Tennessee.....	12	9	9	6	8	80	64	69	50	67
Alabama.....	12	9	8	6	8	80	64	62	50	67
Mississippi.....	14	9	8	5	10	93	64	62	42	83
West South Central:										
Arkansas.....	12	9	9	7	10	80	64	69	58	83
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	12	12	11	.....	.....	80	86	85	.....	.....
Texas.....	14	10	11	10	16	93	71	85	86	133
Mountain:										
Montana.....	25	26	22	18	.....	167	186	169	150	.....
Idaho.....	28	23	20	17	.....	187	164	154	142	.....
Wyoming.....	26	23	20	17	.....	173	164	154	142	.....
Colorado.....	22	23	19	19	.....	147	164	146	158	.....
New Mexico.....	22	18	16	14	.....	147	129	123	108	.....
Arizona.....	30	23	17	14	.....	200	164	131	117	.....
Utah.....	25	23	19	17	.....	167	164	146	142	.....
Nevada.....	29	27	19	18	21	193	193	146	150	175
Pacific:										
Washington.....	24	24	17	16	.....	160	171	131	133	.....
Oregon.....	22	19	18	16	19	147	136	138	133	158
California.....	16	11	13	12	12	107	79	100	100	100

TABLE VII.—Wheat: Review, 1871 to 1915.

[Geographic distribution of wheat production and acreage in absolute and relative figures, adjustments of production to population.]

State and geographic division.	Production, in five-year averages, showing geographic distribution. (000 omitted.)					Average 1911-1915 (100 per cent.) with 1901-1905 as compared (cent.).	Trend of production per capita: i. e., ratio of wheat supplies to increasing population (bushels per inhabitant). ¹					Distribution of wheat production in percentages of United States totals.					Per cent of all improved land occupied by wheat. ²			
	1911-1915	1901-1905	1891-1895	1882-1886	1871-1875		1911-1915	1891-1895	1882-1886	1871-1875	1911-1915	1901-1905	1891-1895	1882-1886	1871-1875	1900	1899	1889	1879	
	803,501	660,345	491,721	450,480	272,443		8.3	8.2	7.4	8.2	6.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.3	12.7	9.4	12.4	
United States.....	107	225	462	1,187	937	47	(3)	(2)	(3)	3	(4)	(5)	(4)	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6		
New England.....	30,798	35,760	29,232	31,430	25,130	86	1.5	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.8	5.4	5.9	7.0	5.5	5.5	7.2	6.0		
Middle Atlantic.....	37,187	32,872	27,874	26,565	20,577	113	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.6	5.4	5.7	7.6	4.6	4.6	7.3	6.4		
South Atlantic.....	424,045	106,572	136,914	145,865	104,777	116	6.4	9.6	12.0	10.7	15.4	16.1	27.8	38.5	7.9	12.0	11.8	16.1		
East North Central.....	416,435	345,102	292,973	166,630	71,183	191	33.1	21.7	21.6	15.7	51.8	52.3	41.3	34.8	26.1	15.7	18.5	12.6		
West North Central.....	43,106	48,111	19,908	20,749	17,009	106	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.7	4.0	4.6	3.0	7.4	5.1	8.6		
East South Central.....	41,381	33,447	9,100	6,763	2,324	124	4.3	4.9	1.7	1.0	5.2	3.4	1.9	0.9	2.7	7.4	1.6	3.1		
West South Central.....	59,705	22,565	8,355	7,321	2,636	265	11.3	6.2	8.4	0.8	7.5	3.4	1.7	1.6	8.1	11.2	6.0	10.9		
Mountain.....	74,597	65,687	56,903	53,967	26,648	114	15.6	22.3	37.9	33.0	9.3	10.0	11.6	9.8	13.2	23.8	21.3	17.7		
The Territories.....					2,429					6.0				.9						
New England:																				
Maine.....	80	192	199	584	271	42	1.1	.3	.9	.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.3	.1	1.3		
New Hampshire.....			63	169	182		(9)		.5	.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	.5		
Vermont.....	27	34	197	379	411	79	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	(4)	(4)	.3	.6		
Massachusetts.....				19	34		(8)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		
Rhode Island.....							(8)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		
Connecticut.....			3		39		(9)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1		
Middle Atlantic:																				
New York.....	7,348	8,242	7,897	10,913	7,512	89	.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.9	3.6	2.8	4.2		
New Jersey.....	1,463	1,709	1,765	1,968	1,923	86	.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	.2	.3	.3	.5	4.6	6.7	6.1	7.1		
Pennsylvania.....	21,987	25,809	19,570	18,549	15,665	85	2.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.2	2.7	3.9	4.0	9.7	11.5	10.0	10.8		
South Atlantic:																				
Delaware.....	1,936	1,681	1,269	1,062	632	115	9.3	8.8	7.3	6.8	4.8	.2	.3	.2	15.6	15.7	12.4	11.7		
Maryland.....	9,981	11,618	7,387	7,444	5,036	86	7.5	9.5	6.8	7.6	6.1	1.2	1.8	1.7	19.6	18.0	15.0	17.0		
Virginia.....	11,295	7,198	4,285	6,507	6,192	157	5.3	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.3	9.2	8.1		
West Virginia.....	3,442	3,788	4,285	3,397	2,649	91	2.6	3.6	5.2	5.0	5.4	.6	.9	.8	1.0	3.8	8.1	7.7		
North Carolina.....	7,345	4,387	4,845	4,075	2,629	167	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	.9	.6	1.0	5.7	9.0	8.5	10.0		
South Carolina.....	1,199	1,949	905	1,276	620	62	.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	7.7	3.0	2.2	4.1		
Georgia.....	1,989	2,256	1,698	2,805	2,533	88	.7	1.0	.9	1.7	2.0	.3	.3	.6	.8	3.0	2.1	5.8		
Florida.....							(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		
East North Central:																				
Ohio.....	31,566	29,586	40,626	34,296	19,758	107	6.4	6.8	10.6	10.1	7.0	3.9	4.5	7.3	9.5	16.7	12.4	14.1		
Indiana.....	34,950	27,858	38,442	31,914	20,003	125	12.7	10.8	16.8	16.9	11.3	4.3	7.8	7.3	12.3	17.3	17.0	18.8		

Illinois.....	38,631	26,144	29,014	27,153	148	6.5	5.2	6.4	8.6	10.0	4.8	4.0	5.3	6.4	10.0	7.8	6.6	8.7	12.3
Michigan.....	15,198	14,759	21,800	28,986	103	5.2	3.8	10.0	15.9	11.9	1.0	2.2	4.4	6.4	3.8	6.3	16.3	15.2	22.0
Wisconsin.....	3,700	8,195	18,645	22,140	45	1.5	3.8	5.4	12.7	19.5	.5	1.2	2.0	4.1	8.1	1.2	4.9	7.6	21.3
West South Central:																			
Minnesota.....	59,081	74,257	37,050	22,262	80	27.1	40.2	32.3	37.3	41.3	7.4	11.3	9.4	8.2	8.2	16.7	95.6	30.3	42.0
Iowa.....	14,680	13,197	29,413	27,758	106	16.3	6.6	6.9	16.9	21.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	6.5	10.2	1.8	5.7	2.3	15.3
Missouri.....	35,377	32,957	21,541	22,424	107	10.5	10.4	7.7	9.4	6.4	3.4	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.3	8.2	9.0	9.8	12.4
North Dakota.....	105,887	41,388	21,707	172,100	172	160.2	153.0	181.9	73.3	13.1	13.1	9.3	8.5	4.8	(⁵)	40.0	46.2	58.2	23.1
South Dakota.....	39,238	43,716	25,440	21,707	90	61.1	95.9	69.9	73.3	4.9	4.9	6.6	5.2	5.0	1.1	10.9	33.3	32.5	26.7
Nebraska.....	36,844	43,269	22,277	2,998	138	48.5	39.7	28.8	32.0	13.5	7.4	6.6	2.7	5.0	2.3	20.0	15.2	7.1	17.3
Kansas.....	102,880	74,835	23,768	6,267	137	58.4	48.2	28.8	20.3	11.3	12.8	11.3	8.4	5.3	2.3	20.0	15.2	7.1	17.3
East South Central:																			
Kentucky.....	9,813	8,602	11,290	7,210	114	4.2	3.9	5.7	6.5	5.1	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	4.7	10.4	7.6	10.8
Tennessee.....	8,789	8,497	7,769	9,423	103	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.7	7.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	3.5	5.7	13.9	9.4	14.1
Alabama.....	528	982	1,530	1,020	54	2	5	5	1.1	9	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	4	4
Mississippi.....	66	30	123	256	220	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	1	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	1	8
West South Central:																			
Louisiana.....	11,635	5,084	5,107	1,463	117	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	5	1.2	5.3	1.7	3
Texas.....	26,217	19,600	2,454	(⁵)	134	13.5	18.6	5.9	1.8	1.8	3.3	3.0	3	4	4	7	9	17	5
Arkansas.....	1,527	2,212	1,562	1,649	69	9	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	4	4	7	5	2	6
Mountain:																			
Montana.....	20,900	2,587	1,245	(⁵)	808	49.9	9.1	6.8	15.4	(⁵)	2.6	.4	2	3	(⁵)	7.1	5.3	2.0	6.7
Wyoming.....	2,366	560	43	(⁵)	422	14.5	5.1	1.7	1.2	(⁵)	1.9	1.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.3	2.5	1.0	3
Colorado.....	10,709	6,504	2,231	(⁵)	165	12.1	10.5	5.0	7.9	(⁵)	3	1.0	.5	5	(⁵)	7.9	13.0	7.0	10.5
New Mexico.....	1,542	789	924	(⁵)	195	4.2	3.4	4.4	6.8	(⁵)	1.4	.1	.2	2	(⁵)	2.2	11.6	8.3	21.6
Arizona.....	879	418	239	(⁵)	210	3.8	2.8	2.4	4.5	(⁵)	1	.1	.1	1	(⁵)	5.7	9.6	6.0	16.1
Utah.....	6,601	4,221	2,086	(⁵)	156	16.3	13.8	9.0	9.3	(⁵)	1	.6	.4	3	(⁵)	13.0	18.3	15.4	17.4
Nevada.....	1,246	601	95	(⁵)	207	13.1	11.1	3.5	1.7	6.9	8	1	(⁵)	1	0.1	1.9	3.2	0.5	1.1
Idaho.....	15,522	6,913	929	(⁵)	225	41.0	32.8	14.2	16.9	(⁵)	2	1.0	.3	2	(⁵)	14.4	18.8	10.5	11.2
Pacific:																			
Washington.....	49,985	28,567	4,943	(⁵)	175	37.2	29.5	23.4	28.3	(⁵)	6.2	4.3	1.9	1.1	(⁵)	33.2	31.4	20.5	16.8
Oregon.....	18,018	14,508	13,135	3,440	124	29.8	20.5	32.2	56.6	29.7	2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.3	17.0	36.2	15.7	20.2
California.....	6,594	22,612	35,889	23,208	29	2.5	12.9	28.0	33.7	35.6	.9	3.5	7.4	8.0	8.3	4.2	22.4	23.2	17.2
The Territories.....																			
United States—Total	803,501	660,345	491,721	450,480	122	8.3	8.2	7.4	8.2	6.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.3	12.7	9.4
Domestic exports, wheat and wheat flour:																			
Quantity.....	188,748	140,026	170,624	128,057	7,135	8.1	1.7	2.6	2.3	1.6									
Per cent of production.....	23.5	21.2	34.7	28.4	24.2														

Average population calculated by prorating differences between decennial census periods.

1 Five-year averages, production divided by population.

2 From decennial census returns.

3 Less than one-tenth of 1 bushel.

4 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

5 Included in "The Territories."

6 Includes Indian Territory.

7 Ratio 1911-1915 compared to 1901-1905.

8 Exports per capita.

TREND OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN RELATION TO POPULATION, BY STATES AND SECTIONS.

Although production nearly trebled since 1871 in proportion to population, it has remained stationary since 1882-1886.

A generally diminishing proportion of improved acreage in wheat, increased production being due to new brought areas under cultivation.

Increasing wheat deficiency east of the Mississippi.

Only in the Mountain States is wheat production increasing more rapidly than population.

Finally, in Table VII (p. 30), are assembled some of the fundamental factors in this retrospective review of prices and price conditions from 1871 to 1915. Units of measurement are geographic divisions (to permit of a general view) and States. The rate of increase of population in relation to wheat production is given in the per capita figures; the shifting in sources of wheat is indicated by State and sectional percentages of the United States production from decade to decade, as well as by the fractions of the total improved land occupied by wheat.

Although during the period covered by this table the wheat production in the United States almost trebled, in proportion to population it has remained stationary since 1882-1886 (8.2 bushels per capita as against 8.3 bushels in 1911-1915). Moreover, a notable and general decline is registered in the proportion of wheat in the total improved land, even in the wheat belt, showing that the increase in production was due to new areas being brought under cultivation, as well as to some slight progress in the yields to the acre. This would be shown more markedly in the last period but for the unusually large wheat crops of 1914 and 1915, due to the stimulating effect of disturbed international conditions.

The proportion of wheat produced east of the Mississippi dropped from 62.2 per cent of the United States total to 26.2 per cent. The East North Central division shows a decline from 38.5 per cent of the national total to 15.4 per cent (Wisconsin dropping from 19.5 to 1.5 bushels per capita); the West North Central division has a corresponding gain. But even in this last division, now producing over half the total wheat, the rate of increase has suffered a notable decline, and population increase is rapidly outstripping wheat production.

It is only in the Mountain States that any considerable recent growth in the ratio of wheat production to population is shown, but here also it appears to be traceable to new areas brought under cultivation. As yet this region, though gaining at a rapid rate (increase of 265 per cent of 1911-1915 over 1901-1905 as 100 per cent), contributes but 7.5 per cent of the total wheat. According to the 1910 census, 2 per cent of its area was then improved, but within recent years irrigation has added much territory to the producing regions.

The three maps on the preceding page (maps 5, 6, and 7) show, through different dimensions of the circles, the per capita wheat production, by States, in 1871-1875, 1891-1895, and 1911-1915; i. e., progress of wheat production in relation to increasing population.

APPENDIX.

AVERAGE FARM PRICES OF WHEAT, BY COUNTIES, 1910-1914.

NOTE.—The data which follow form the bases of maps 1, 3, and 4, and are explained on pages 11 and 24.

Counties have been used as the smallest effective unit of measurement, for the reason that the usual State prices are frequently averages for large expanses of territory with dissimilar physical and price conditions. The basic figures were compiled from returns of some 30,000 township reporters for each of the five years 1910-1914, inclusive, as of December 1. Observations for this period and for a like date of each year were employed to distinguish normal geographic variations from temporary deviations; and to further conduce thereto the price averages have been rounded to a 5-cent unit to overcome occasional minor differences due to such causes as local variations in grade.

As the figures are designed to show geographic variation in prices paid to wheat producers, counties with little or no wheat production have been omitted (those with less than 500 acres in wheat, according to the 1910 census).

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Alabama.....	<i>Cents.</i> 100-104	Dekalb. Jackson. Lauderdale. Limestone. Madison.	California (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 95-99	Napa. Sacramento. San Benito. San Joaquin. San Luis Obispo. Solano. Stanislaus. Tulare.
Arizona.....	95-99	Graham. Maricopa. Pinal.			Alameda. Contra Costa. Los Angeles. Orange. Riverside. San Diego. Santa Barbara. Ventura.
Arkansas.....	90-94	Benton. Boone. Carroll. Madison. Marion. Washington.		100-104	Larimer. Logan. Morgan. Phillips. Sedgwick. Washington. Weld.
	95-99	Baxter. Clay. Fulton. Greene. Independence. Izard. Newton. Randolph. Searcy. Sharp. Stone.	Colorado.....	75-79	Yuma. Adams. Arapahoe. Boulder. Cheyenne. Denver. Douglas. Elbert. El Paso. Jefferson. Kit Carson. Lincoln.
California.....	80-84	Lassen. Modoc. Shasta. Siskiyou. Butte. Colusa. Glenn. Lake. Sutter. Yolo.		80-84	Bent. Conejos. Costilla. Crowley. Eagle. Garfield.
	85-89	Kern. Kings. Madera. Merced.		85-89	
	95-99	Monterey.			

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Colorado (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 85-89	Kiowa. Moffat. Otero. Prowers. Rio Blanco. Rio Grande. Routt. Saguache.	Idaho (continued)	<i>Cents.</i> 75-79	Adams. Clearwater. Idaho. Kootenai. Latah. Lemhi. Lewis. Nez Perce. Washington.
	90-94	Delta. Dolores. La Plata. Mesa. Montezuma. Montrose. Ouray. San Miguel.		80-84	Ada. Boise. Canyon. Elmore. Carroll. Champaign. Coles. Dewitt. Douglas. Henderson. Henry. Jo Daviess. Lee. McDonough. McLean. Macon. Mercer. Moultrie. Ogle. Platt. Rock Island. Warren. Whiteside.
Connecticut. (None)	95-99	Kent. New Castle. Sussex.	Illinois	85-89	Adams. Brown. Bureau. Calhoun. Cass. Christian. Clark. Crawford. Cumberland. Edgar. Edwards. Ford. Fulton. Greene. Grundy. Hancock. Iroquois. Jasper. Jersey. Kane. Kankakee. Kendall. Knox. La Salle. Lawrence. Livingston. Logan. McHenry. Macoupin. Marshall. Mason. Menard. Montgomery. Morgan. Peoria. Pike. Putnam. Sangamon. Schuyler. Scott. Shelby. Stark. Tazewell. Vermillion. Wabash.
Delaware.....	95-99				
Florida. (None.)	105-109	Catoosa. Dade. Fannin. Gilmer. Gordon. Murray. Pickens. Townns. Union. Walker. Whitfield.			
Georgia.....	110-114	Bartow. Chattooga. Cherokee. Dawson. Floyd. Forsyth. Hall. Lumpkin. White. Clarke. Cobb. Elbert. Fayette. Franklin. Gwinnett. Haralson. Hart. Henry. Jackson. Madison. Milton. Monroe. Newton. Oconee. Oglethorpe. Paulding. Pike. Polk. Spalding. Walton.		90-94	Adams. Brown. Bureau. Calhoun. Cass. Christian. Clark. Crawford. Cumberland. Edgar. Edwards. Ford. Fulton. Greene. Grundy. Hancock. Iroquois. Jasper. Jersey. Kane. Kankakee. Kendall. Knox. La Salle. Lawrence. Livingston. Logan. McHenry. Macoupin. Marshall. Mason. Menard. Montgomery. Morgan. Peoria. Pike. Putnam. Sangamon. Schuyler. Scott. Shelby. Stark. Tazewell. Vermillion. Wabash.
	115 or over				
Idaho	65-69	Bannock. Bear Lake. Bingham. Bonneville. Fremont.			
	70-74	Blaine. Cassia. Custer. Franklin. Gooding. Lincoln. Mindoka. Oneida. Power. Twin Falls.			

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Illinois (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 90-94	Wayne. White. Will. Woodford.	Indiana (continued)	<i>Cents.</i> 90-94	Shelby. Spencer. Starke. Sullivan. Tippecanoe. Tipton. Vanderburg. Vermilion. Vigo. Warren. Warrick. White. Adams.
	95-99	Bond. Clay. Clinton. Cook. Dupage. Effingham. Fayette. Franklin. Gallatin. Hamilton. Hardin. Jackson. Jefferson. Johnson. Lake. Madison. Marion. Massac. Monroe. Perry. Pope. Pulaski. Randolph. Richland. St. Clair. Saline. Union. Washington. Williamson.		95-99	Allen. Bartholomew. Blackford. Brown. Clark. Dearborn. Decatur. DeKalb. Delaware. Elkhart. Fayette. Floyd. Franklin. Huntington. Jackson. Jay. Jefferson. Jennings. Lagrange. Monroe. Noble. Ohio. Randolph. Ripley. St. Joseph. Scott. Steuben. Switzerland. Union. Wabash. Washington. Wayne. Wells. Whitley. Adair. Adams. Allamakee. Appanoose. Audubon. Boone. Carroll. Cass. Cedar. Cherokee. Clarke. Clayton. Clinton. Crawford. Dallas. Davis. Decatur. Des Moines. Dubuque. Fayette. Fremont. Guthrie. Hamilton. Hancock. Hardin. Harrison. Henry. Humboldt. Ia. Iowa. Jackson. Jasper.
Indiana.....	90-94	Benton. Boone. Carroll. Cass. Clay. Clinton. Crawford. Daviess. Dubois. Fountain. Fulton. Gibson. Grant. Greene. Hamilton. Hancock. Harrison. Hendricks. Henry. Howard. Jasper. Johnson. Knox. Kosciusko. Lake. Laporte. Lawrence. Madison. Marion. Marshall. Martin. Miami. Montgomery. Morgan. Newton. Orange. Owen. Parke. Perry. Pike. Porter. Posey. Pulaski. Putnam. Rush.	Iowa.....	85-89	

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Iowa (continued) ..	<i>Cents.</i> 85-89	Jefferson. Johnson. Keokuk. Kossuth. Lee. Louisa. Lucas. Lyon. Madison. Mahaska. Marion. Marshall. Mills. Monona. Monroe. Montgomery. Muscatine. Page. Plymouth. Polk. Pottawattame. Poweshiek. Ringgold. Scott. Shelby. Sioux. Story. Tama. Taylor. Union. Van Buren. Wapello. Warren. Washington. Wayne. Webster. Winnebago. Winneshiek. Woodbury. Worth. Wright.	Kansas (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 85-89	Geary. Gove. Grant. Gray. Greeley. Greenwood. Hamilton. Harper. Harvey. Haskell. Hodgeman. Jackson. Jewell. Kearny. Kingman. Kiowa. Lafayette. Lane. Lincoln. Linn. Logan. Lyon. McPherson. Marion. Marshall. Meade. Mitchell. Montgomery. Morris. Morton. Nemaha. Neosho. Ness. Osage. Ottawa. Pawnee. Pottawatomie. Pratt. Reno. Republic. Rice. Riley. Rush. Russell. Saline. Scott. Sedgwick. Seward. Shawnee. Stafford. Stanton. Stevens. Sumner. Trego. Wabaunsee. Wallace. Washington. Wichita. Wilson. Woodson.
Kansas	80-84	Cheyenne. Decatur. Graham. Norton. Osborne. Phillips. Rawlins. Rooks. Sheridan. Sherman. Smith. Thomas.			Atchison. Douglas. Jefferson. Johnson. Leavenworth. Miami. Wyandotte.
	85-89	Allen. Anderson. Barber. Barton. Bourbon. Brown. Butler. Chase. Chautauqua. Cherokee. Clark. Clay. Cloud. Coffey. Comanche. Cowley. Crawford. Dickinson. Doniphan. Edwards. Elk. Ellis. Ellsworth. Finney. Ford. Franklin.	Kentucky	90-94	Adair. Allen. Anderson. Ballard. Barren. Bath. Boone. Bourbon. Boyd. Boyle. Bracken. Breckenridge.

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Kentucky (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 90-94 95-99	Bullitt. Butler. Caldwell. Calloway. Campbell. Carlisle. Carroll. Carter. Casey. Christian. Clark. Clinton. Crittenden. Cumberland. Davies. Edmonson. Elliott. Fayette. Fleming. Franklin. Fulton. Gallatin. Garrard. Grant. Graves. Grayson. Green. Greenup. Hancock. Hardin. Harrison. Hart. Henderson. Henry. Hickman. Hopkins. Jefferson. Jessamine. Kenton. Larue. Laurel. Lawrence. Lewis. Lincoln. Livingston. Logan. Lyon. McCracken. McCreary. McLean. Madison. Marion. Marshall. Mason. Meade. Mercer. Metcalfe. Monroe. Montgomery. Muhlenberg. Nelson. Ohio. Oldham. Owen. Pendleton. Pulaski. Robertson. Rockcastle. Russell. Scott. Shelby. Simpson. Spencer. Taylor. Todd. Trigg. Trimble. Union. Warren.	Kentucky (continued). Louisiana. (None.) Maine. (None.) Maryland.....	<i>Cents.</i> 95-99 95-99 100-104 90-94	Washington. Wayne. Webster. Woodford. Allegany. Anne Arundel. Baltimore. Calvert. Caroline. Carroll. Cecil. Charles. Dorchester. Frederick. Harford. Howard. Kent. Montgomery. Prince Georges. Queen Annes. St. Marys. Talbot. Washington. Garrett. Somerset. Wicomico. Worcester. Alcona. Alpena. Antrim. Arenac. Bay. Benzie. Charlevoix. Clare. Emmet. Gladwin. Grand Traverse. Gratiot. Iosco. Isabella. Kalkaska. Lake. Leelanau. Manistee. Mason. Mecosta. Midland. Missaukee. Montcalm. Newaygo. Oceana. Ogemaw. Osceola. Presque Isle Wexford. Allegan. Barry. Berrien. Branch. Calhoun. Cass. Clinton. Eaton. Genesee. Hillsdale. Huron. Ingham. Ionia. Jackson. Kalamazoo. Kent. Lapeer. Lenawee. Livingston. Macomb.

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Michigan (continued).	Cents. 95-99	Monroe. Muskegon. Oakland. Ottawa. Saginaw. St. Clair. St. Joseph. Sanilac. Shiawassee. Tuscola. Van Buren. Washtenaw. Wayne.	Minnesota (continued).	Cents. 90-94	Pine. Ramsey. Rice. Scott. Sherburne. Sibley. Stearns. Steele. Waseca. Washington. Watsonwan. Wright.
Minnesota.....	85-89	Becker. Beltrami. Bigstone. Chippewa. Clay. Clearwater. Cottonwood. Dodge. Douglas. Faribault. Fillmore. Freeborn. Grant. Houston. Hubbard. Jackson. Kandiyohi. Kittson. Lac qui Parle. Lincoln. Lyon. Mahnomen. Marshall. Martin. Mower. Murray. Nobles. Norman. Olmsted. Otter Tail. Pennington. Pipestone. Polk. Pope. Red Lake. Redwood. Renville. Rock. Roseau. Stevens. Swift. Todd. Traverse. Wabasha. Wadena. Wilkin. Winona. Yellow Medicine.	Mississippi (None.) Missouri.....	85-89	Andrew. Atchison. Caldwell. Carroll. Chariton. Cooper. Davies. Dekalb. Gentry. Grundy. Harrison. Holt. Howard. Linn. Livingston. Mercer. Nodaway. Pettis. Putnam. Saline. Sullivan. Worth.
	90-94	Anoka. Benton. Blue Earth. Brown. Carver. Chisago. Crow Wing. Dakota. Goodhue. Hennepin. Isanti. Kanabec. Le Sueur. McLeod. Meeker. Mille Lacs. Morrison. Nicollet.		90-94	Adair. Audrain. Barry. Barton. Bates. Benton. Bollinger. Boone. Buchanan. Callaway. Camden. Cape Girardeau. Carter. Cass. Cedar. Christian. Clark. Clay. Clinton. Cole. Crawford. Dade. Dallas. Dent. Douglas. Franklin. Gasconade. Greene. Henry. Hickory. Howell. Jackson. Jasper. Jefferson. Johnson. Knox. Laclede. Lafayette. Lawrence. Lewis. Lincoln. McDonald. Macon. Madison.

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Missouri (continued).	Cents. 90-94	Maries. Marion. Miller. Moniteau. Monroe. Montgomery. Morgan. Newton. Oregon. Osage. Ozark. Perry. Phelps. Pike. Platte. Polk. Pulaski. Ralls. Randolph. Ray. Ripley. St. Charles. St. Clair. Ste. Genevieve. St. Francois. St. Louis. Schuyler. Scotland. Shannon. Shelby. Stone. Taney. Texas. Vernon. Warren. Washington. Webster. Wright.	Montana (continued).	Cents. 75-79	Sheridan. Silverbow. Valley. Banner. Boxbutte. Boyd. Brown. Chase. Cherry. Cheyenne. Dawes. Deuel. Frontier. Garden. Garfield. Haves. Holt. Keith. Keyapaha. Kimball. Loup. Morrill. Perkins. Rock. Scotts Bluff. Sheridan. Sioux.
			Nebraska.....	75-79	Adams. Antelope. Boone. Buffalo. Butler. Cedar. Clay. Colfax. Cuming. Custer. Dawson. Dixon. Dodge. Dundy. Fillmore. Franklin. Furnas. Gosper. Greeley. Hall. Hamilton. Harlan. Hitchcock. Howard. Jefferson. Kearney. Knox. Lincoln. Madison. Merrick. Nance. Nuckolls. Phelps. Pierce. Platte. Polk. Redwillow. Saline. Saunders. Seward. Sherman. Stanton. Thayer. Valley. Wayne. Webster. Wheeler. York.
	95-99	Butler. Dunklin. Iron. Mississippi. New Madrid. Pemiscot. Reynolds. Scott. Stoddard. Wayne.		80-84	Burt. Cass. Dakota. Douglas. Gage.
Montana.....	70-74	Blaine. Carbon. Cascade. Chouteau. Fergus. Flathead. Gallatin. Hill. Lincoln. Madison. Meagher. Park. Sanders. Stillwater. Sweet Grass. Teton. Yellowstone.		75-79	Beaverhead. Big Horn. Broadwater. Custer. Dawson. Deerlodge. Granite. Jefferson. Lewis and Clark. Missoula. Musselshell. Powell. Ravalli. Rosebud.
	75-79			85-89	

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Nebraska (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 85-89	Johnson. Lancaster. Nebraska. Otoe. Pawnee. Richardson. Sarpy. Thurston. Washington.	North Carolina (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 105-109	Mitchell. Orange. Person. Polk. Rockingham. Rutherford. Swain. Transylvania. Yancey.
Nevada.....	90-94	Churchill. Douglas. Humboldt. Lyon. Ormsby. Storey. Washoe.		110-114	Alexander. Alleghany. Ashe. Burke. Cabarrus. Caldwell. Catawba. Chatham. Cleveland. Davidson. Davie. Forsyth. Franklin. Gaston. Granville. Iredell. Johnston. Lee. Lincoln. Mecklenburg. Montgomery. Moore. Randolph. Rowan. Stanly. Stokes. Surry. Vance. Wake. Warren. Watauga. Wilkes. Yadkin.
New Hampshire. (None.)					
New Jersey.....	95-99	Burlington. Camden. Cumberland. Gloucester. Hunterdon. Mercer. Middlesex. Monmouth. Morris. Salem. Somerset. Warren.			Anson. Richmond. Union. Adams. Billings. Bowman. Burke. Divide. Dunn. Hettinger. McKenzie. McLean. Mercer. Mountrail. Morton. Oliver. Renville. Stark. Ward. Williams. Barnes. Benson. Bottineau. Burleigh. Cass. Cavalier. Dickey. Eddy. Emmons. Foster. Golden Valley. Grand Forks. Griggs. Kidder. La Moure. Logan. McHenry.
New Mexico.....	85-89	Mora. San Miguel. Taos.			
	90-94	Rio Arriba. San Juan.			
	95-99	Santa Fe. Bernalillo. Dona Ana. Sandoval. Socorro. Torrance. Valencia.			
New York.....	100-104	Allegany. Cattaraugus. Cayuga. Chautauqua. Chemung. Erie. Genesee. Livingston. Monroe. Niagara. Onondaga. Ontario. Orleans. Schuyler. Seneca. Steuben. Tioga. Tompkins. Wayne. Wyoming. Yates.	North Dakota.....	80-84	Adams. Billings. Bowman. Burke. Divide. Dunn. Hettinger. McKenzie. McLean. Mercer. Mountrail. Morton. Oliver. Renville. Stark. Ward. Williams. Barnes. Benson. Bottineau. Burleigh. Cass. Cavalier. Dickey. Eddy. Emmons. Foster. Golden Valley. Grand Forks. Griggs. Kidder. La Moure. Logan. McHenry.
	110-114	Orange. Ulster.			
North Carolina.....	105-109	Alamance. Buncombe. Caswell. Cherokee. Clay. Durham. Graham. Guilford. Haywood. Henderson. Jackson. McDowell. Macon. Madison.		85-89	

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
North Dakota (continued).	Cents. 85-89	McIntosh. Nelson. Pembina. Pierce. Ramsey. Ransom. Richland. Rolette. Sargent. Sheridan. Steele. Stutsman. Towner. Traill. Walsh. Wells.	Ohio (continued)...	Cents. 95-99	Richland. Ross. Sandusky. Scioto. Seneca. Shelby. Stark. Summit. Tuscarawas. Union. Van Wert. Vinton. Warren. Washington. Wayne. Williams. Wood.
Ohio.....	35-99	Allen. Ashland. Athens. Auglaize. Belmont. Brown. Butler. Carroll. Champaign. Clark. Clermont. Clinton. Columbiana. Coshocton. Crawford. Dark. Defiance. Delaware. Erie. Fairfield. Fayette. Franklin. Fulton. Gallia. Greene. Guernsey. Hancock. Hardin. Harrison. Henry. Highland. Hocking. Holmes. Huron. Jackson. Jefferson. Knox. Lawrence. Licking. Logan. Lucas. Madison. Mahoning. Marion. Medina. Meigs. Mercer. Miami. Monroe. Montgomery. Morgan. Morrow. Muskingum. Noble. Ottawa. Paulding. Perry. Pickaway. Pike. Portage. Preble. Putnam.	Oklahoma.....	100-104	Wyandot. Ashtabula. Cuyahoga. Geauga. Hamilton. Lake. Lorain. Trumbull. Adair. Alfalfa. Beaver. Beckham. Blaine. Caddo. Canadian. Cherokee. Cimarron. Craig. Custer. Delaware. Dewey. Ellis. Garfield. Grant. Harper. Kay. Kingfisher. Kiowa. Logan. Major. Mayes. Noble. Nowata. Osage. Ottawa. Pawnee. Payne. Roger Mills. Rogers. Texas. Tulsa. Wagoner. Washington. Washita. Woods. Woodward.
			Oregon.....	85-89	Adair. Alfalfa. Beaver. Beckham. Blaine. Caddo. Canadian. Cherokee. Cimarron. Craig. Custer. Delaware. Dewey. Ellis. Garfield. Grant. Harper. Kay. Kingfisher. Kiowa. Logan. Major. Mayes. Noble. Nowata. Osage. Ottawa. Pawnee. Payne. Roger Mills. Rogers. Texas. Tulsa. Wagoner. Washington. Washita. Woods. Woodward. Cleveland. Comanche. Cotton. Greer. Harmon. Jackson. Oklahoma. Tillman. Gilliam. Morrow. Umatilla. Union. Wallowa. Baker. Crook. Grant.
				90-94	Cleveland. Comanche. Cotton. Greer. Harmon. Jackson. Oklahoma. Tillman. Gilliam. Morrow. Umatilla. Union. Wallowa.
				75-79	Cleveland. Comanche. Cotton. Greer. Harmon. Jackson. Oklahoma. Tillman. Gilliam. Morrow. Umatilla. Union. Wallowa.
				80-84	Cleveland. Comanche. Cotton. Greer. Harmon. Jackson. Oklahoma. Tillman. Gilliam. Morrow. Umatilla. Union. Wallowa.

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Oregon (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 80-84	Klamath. Malheur. Sherman. Wasco. Wheeler. Benton. Clackamas. Douglas. Harney. Jackson. Lake. Lane. Linn. Marion. Polk. Washington. Yamhill.	South Carolina (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 115 or over	Greenwood. Laurens. Lexington. Newberry. Oconee. Pickens. Saluda. Spartanburg. Union. York.
	85-89	Lake. Lane. Linn. Marion. Polk. Washington. Yamhill. Adams. Armstrong. Bedford. Berks. Blair. Bucks. Butler. Center. Chester. Clarion. Clearfield. Clinton. Colombia. Cumberland. Dauphin. Delaware. Franklin. Fulton. Huntingdon. Indiana. Jefferson. Juniata. Lancaster. Lebanon. Lehigh. Lycoming. Mifflin. Montgomery. Montour. Northampton. Northumberland. Perry. Philadelphia. Schuylkill. Snyder. Union. Washington. Westmoreland. York.	South Dakota	80-84	Aurora. Brule. Buffalo. Butte. Charles Mix. Custer. Douglas. Fall River. Gregory. Hand. Hyde. Jerault. Lawrence. Lyman. Meade. Pennington. Sully. Beadle. Bonhomme. Brookings. Brown. Campbell. Clark. Clay. Codrington. Davison. Day. Deuel. Edmunds. Faulk. Grant. Hamlin. Hanson. Hutchinson. Kingsbury. Lake. Lincoln. McCook. McPherson. Marshall. Miner. Minnehaha. Moody. Potter. Roberts. Sanborn. Spink. Turner. Union. Walworth. Yankton. Bedford. Cannon. Carroll. Cheatham. Clay. Coffee. Crockett. Davidson. DeKalb. Dickson. Dyer. Franklin. Gibson. Giles. Haywood. Henry. Hickman.
Pennsylvania	95-99	Adams. Armstrong. Bedford. Berks. Blair. Bucks. Butler. Center. Chester. Clarion. Clearfield. Clinton. Colombia. Cumberland. Dauphin. Delaware. Franklin. Fulton. Huntingdon. Indiana. Jefferson. Juniata. Lancaster. Lebanon. Lehigh. Lycoming. Mifflin. Montgomery. Montour. Northampton. Northumberland. Perry. Philadelphia. Schuylkill. Snyder. Union. Washington. Westmoreland. York.		85-89	
	100-104	Allegheny. Beaver. Bradford. Cambria. Carbon. Crawford. Erie. Fayette. Greene. Lawrence. Luzerne. Mercer. Monroe. Somerset. Tioga. Venango.	Tennessee	95-99	
Rhode Island. (None.)	115 or over	Abbeville. Anderson. Cherokee. Greenville.			
South Carolina	115 or over				

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Tennessee (continued).	Cents. 95-99	Humphreys. Jackson. Lake. Lauderdale. Lawrence. Lincoln. Macon. Madison. Marshall. Maury. Montgomery. Moore. Obion. Overton. Pickett. Putnam. Robertson. Rutherford. Smith. Stewart. Sumner. Trousdale. Weakley. White. Williamson. Wilson.	Texas (continued).	Cents. 90-94	Randall. Roberts. Sherman. Swisher. Wheeler. Archer. Baylor. Bell. Bosque. Burnet. Clay. Coryell. Foard. Gillespie. Hamilton. Hardeman. Haskell. Jones. Kerr. Knox. McLennan. Wichita. Wilbarger. Young.
	100-104	Bledsoe. Blout. Bradley. Carter. Clalborne. Cokee. Grainger. Greene. Grundy. Hamblen. Hamilton. Hancock. Hawkins. James. Jefferson. Johnson. Knox. Loudon. McMinn. Marion. Meigs. Monroe. Polk. Rhea. Roane. Sequatchie. Sevier. Sullivan. Unicoi. Union. Van Buren. Warren.	Utah.....	100-104	Dallas. Denton. Fannin. Grayson. Montague. Parker. Tarrant. Wise. Boxelder. Cache. Davis. Juab. Millard. Rich. Tooele. Beaver. Emery. Piute. Sanpete. Sevier. Wayne. Carbon. Duchesne. Morgan. Salt Lake. Summit. Uinta. Utah. Wasatch. Weber. Garfield. Iron. Washington.
Texas.....	90-94	Washington. Armstrong. Briscoe. Carson. Castro. Collingsworth. Dallam. Deaf Smith. Gray. Hale. Hansford. Hartley. Hemphill. Hutchinson. Lipscomb. Moore. Ochiltree. Oldham. Parmer. Potter.	Vermont. (None.) Virginia.....	95-99	Richmond. Alexandria. Clarke. Culpeper. Essex. Fairfax. Fauquier. Frederick. Greene. King George. Lancaster. Loudoun. Madison. Middlesex. Northumberland. Orange. Page. Prince William. Rappahannock.

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Virginia (continued)	<i>Cents.</i> 95-99	Shenandoah. Spotsylvania. Stafford. Warren.	Washington (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 80-84	Chelan. Kittitas. Klickitat. Okanogan.
	100-104	Westmoreland. Albemarle. Amelia. Amherst. Appomattox. Augusta. Bedford. Botetourt. Buckingham. Campbell. Caroline. Charles City. Chesterfield. Cumberland. Fluvanna. Franklin. Gloucester. Goochland. Hanover. Henrico. King and Queen. King William. Lee. Louisa. Nelson. New Kent. Powhatan. Prince Edward. Roanoke. Rockbridge. Rockingham. Russell. Scott. Smyth.	West Virginia	95-99	Yakima. Berkeley. Brooke. Hancock. Jefferson. Marshall. Morgan. Ohio. Cabell. Hampshire. Hardy. Jackson. Lincoln. Mason. Mineral. Monongalia. Pleasants. Putnam. Tyler. Wayne. Wetzel. Wirt. Wood.
	110-114	Washington. Alleghany. Bath. Bland. Brunswick. Carroll. Charlotte. Craig. Dinwiddie. Floyd. Giles. Grayson. Halifax. Henry. Highland. Lunenburg. Mecklenburg. Montgomery. Nottoway. Patrick. Pittsylvania. Prince George. Pulaski. Tazewell. Wythe.	Wisconsin	100-104	Barbour. Braxton. Calhoun. Doddridge. Gilmer. Grant. Greenbrier. Harrison. Kanawha. Lewis. Marion. Mercer. Monroe. Pendleton. Pocahontas. Preston. Ritchie. Roane. Summers. Taylor. Upshur. Buffalo. Jackson. La Crosse. Monroe. Pepin. Trempealeau. Vernon. Barron. Brown. Burnett. Calumet. Chippewa. Clark. Columbia. Crawford. Dane. Dodge. Door. Dunn. Eu Claire. Fond du Lac. Grant. Green Lake. Iowa. Jefferson. Juneau. Kewaunee. Lafayette. Marathon. Oconto.
Washington	75-79	Adams. Asotin. Benton. Columbia. Douglas. Ferry. Franklin. Garfield. Grant. Lincoln. Pend Oreille. Spokane. Stevens. Walla Walla. Whitman.		85-89	
				90-94	

State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.	State.	Approximate farm price, per bushel.	Counties.
Wisconsin (continued).	<i>Cents.</i> 90-94 95-99	Outagamie. Pierce. Polk. Richland. St. Croix. Sauk. Shawano. Washburn. Waupaca. Winnebago. Manitowoc. Sheboygan. Washington. Waukesha.	Wyoming.....	<i>Cents.</i> 70-74 75-79 80-84	Lincoln. Goshen. Laramie. Platte. Bighorn. Campbell. Crook. Hot Springs. Johnson. Park. Sheridan. Washakie. Weston.

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