



Minnesota Agriculture
Department: State-Federal Crop
and Livestock Reporting Service

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1947
Division of Agricultural Statistics
Minn. Hist. Soc.

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

1/15/47

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
----- January 1, 1947 -----

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS:

Supplies of important grains on Minnesota farms are 14 percent larger than average for this time of year and 7 percent larger than a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The stocks of corn and oats are especially large compared with average. Wheat stocks are slightly larger, while barley and rye holdings are very much below average. Compared with stocks on hand a year ago, supplies of corn, wheat, soybeans, and barley are very much larger, while stocks of oats and rye are, respectively, about one-fifth and one-fourth smaller. The supply of hay is relatively small in comparison with last year and average as current supplies are 10 percent smaller than a year ago and 11 percent below average for January 1. Corn stocks, in addition to being 22 percent larger than a year ago, are of very much higher feeding value than the stocks held a year ago which were from the poor quality 1945 crop. Actual January 1 stocks of grains in millions of bushels with the 1946 and 1947 stocks in order are as follows: corn, 113 and 138; wheat, 10.8 and 13.8; oats, 155 and 123; while soybean stocks were 1.3 and 2.5. As of December 1, barley stocks in this same order were 7.5 and 13.0 and rye holdings .5 and .4 million bushels. Hay stocks were 4,332 thousand tons on January 1, 1946 compared with current stocks of 3,892 thousand tons on January 1, 1947.

EGG PRODUCTION:

Egg production on Minnesota farms reached a new peak in 1946 when production equalled 3,945 million eggs - 5 percent more than the previous record set in 1945. Minnesota retains its position as second ranking State in egg production. The new record was made possible by the exceptionally high rate of lay which was maintained throughout 1946. New all time high rates of lay were reached on the first of the month in 7 of the 12 months of 1946 and, in comparison with 1945, the rate was higher in 8 of the 12 months. The other important factor in establishing the new production record is that the number of layers on farms very nearly equalled or was above the previous peak number for each month. During December 1946, egg production was 312 million eggs compared with 279 million in December, 1945.

MILK PRODUCTION:

The rate of production per milk cow in herds kept by Minnesota crop reporters averaged 16.8 pounds on January 1, 1947 - the highest for that time of year within the period of record or since 1925. On January 1, 1946 the rate was 16.0 pounds while the 10-year (1936-45) January 1 average is 15.4 pounds. Close culling of herds, heavy feeding and favorable weather during December in a large section of the State, were important factors contributing to the high rate of production per cow in evidence on January 1. Milk cow numbers in herds during December were about 3 percent lower than a year ago.

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1/22/47

TURKEY PRODUCTION PLANS FOR 1947 -

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Minnesota growers plan a 15% reduction in the number of turkeys to be raised in 1947 compared with the number raised in 1946 according to the State Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. If growers carry out their present early season intentions the 1947 turkey crop in Minnesota will equal 3,478,000 birds compared with 4,092,000 in 1946, and the record number of 4,176,000 produced in 1945. A crop of the size indicated will elevate the State from third to second position among States in the production of turkeys; exceeded only by Texas. It is to be expected that growers may change their plans as the season develops depending upon feed prices, cost and availability of eggs and poults and the total meat supply outlook.

Large quantities of turkey were in commercial storage positions on January 1, 1947 at which time there were 130 million pounds in storage compared with 108 million on January 1, 1946 and only 61 million pounds, the 5-year (1942-46) January average.

The usual hatching season for turkey poults in Minnesota includes the months of February through June with April the peak month.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

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MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS - January 1, 1947

Minnesota growers and local dealers had 7,440,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes in storage in or near areas of production on January 1, 1947. These stocks represent about 45 percent of the 1946 production. On January 1, 1946 total stocks were estimated at 8,300,000 bushels or about 43 percent of the 1945 production. Total stocks as a percentage of production are about the same for both periods. The smaller stocks on hand January 1, 1947 can be attributed to a smaller production in 1946.

It is estimated that 10,943,000 bushels of the 1946 production have been or will be sold. This is a decrease of 13 percent from the 12,556,000 bushels sold from the 1945 crop. Also important is the fact that only 1,495,000 bushels will be fed to livestock or lost from shrinkage, compared with 2,297,000 bushels of the 1945 crop. The amount saved for seed in 1947 on farms where grown is slightly smaller than in 1946 as preliminary indications are that the acreage may possibly be smaller in 1947. However, many growers are still undecided about the acreage they will plant this year.

----- 1946 CROP OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES SETS RECORD

The 1946 production of certified seed potatoes in Minnesota is the largest on record. On 22,321 acres harvested a total of 3,920,279 bushels were produced. This compares with 3,534,747 bushels produced in 1945, 3,880,077 bushels in 1944 and the 1935-44 average of 2,036,817 bushels. Minnesota ranks third in the production of certified seed potatoes, being out-ranked only by Maine and North Dakota with 18,240,019 and 6,661,027 bushels, respectively.

Cobbler, with a production of 3,015,002 bushels, led all other varieties accounting for 77 percent of the total certified seed potatoes in 1946. It was followed by Triumph with 8.5 percent; White Rose, 3.8; Red Warba, 2.6; Early Ohio, 2.1; Sebago, 1.7; Pontiac, 1.4; Chippewa, 1.2; Russet Burbank, .7; Katahdin, .6 percent and other varieties, .4 percent.

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2/14/47

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION REPORT - Feb. 1, 1947

EGG PRODUCTION: Production of eggs on Minnesota farms was 382 million eggs during January 1947 compared with 363 million in January, 1946, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The increase of more than 5 percent in production over a year ago is due to the higher rate of lay as the total number of layers on farms shows a decline of 3 percent. Favorable weather, with above normal temperatures, during January and liberal feeding of grains were important factors causing the rate of lay to reach the present record level. The February 1 rate of lay was reported at 51.8 eggs per 100 layers which is 3.3 eggs higher than the previous Feb. 1 record set in 1944. A new record rate of lay has been attained on the first of each of the past five months. Information on the rate of lay has been collected on the first of each month since 1924.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production per milk cow in herds kept by reporters at 18.9 pounds on February 1, 1947 was the highest for February 1 for the period of record or since 1925. On February 1, 1946 the rate of production was 17.7 pounds, while the 10-year (1936-45) February 1 average is 16.9 pounds. Grain was being fed at a much above average rate on February 1 as reporters indicated that they were feeding an average of 6.5 pounds per milk cow on February 1, 1947. This average may be compared with 5.8 pounds on February 1, 1946 and 5.1 pounds, the 10-year (1936-45) February 1 average. For the month of January 1947, therefore, it appears the rate of production per cow has averaged about 6 percent higher than a year ago while milk cow numbers on farms are about 3 percent smaller.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 21, 1947

LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA

Livestock numbers on farms have now been reduced from the war-time peak to about the 1938-40 pre-war level, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Numbers have been generally declining since January 1, 1944. The sharpest changes in inventory numbers are noted for hogs and sheep which each decreased 18 percent, horses and mules dropped 14 percent, while cattle numbers declined the least--only 3 percent--during the year; the same amount of change shown for cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk. The number of chickens on farms is still about 50 percent above the pre-war level, even though the present inventory is 5 percent lower than a year ago. Turkey numbers are 35 percent lower than a year ago January 1 at which time there was a heavy carryover of marketable stock and an unusual number of breeding hens on farms. Horse numbers are now the lowest since 1885 as horses in recent years have been replaced rapidly by tractors as a source of farm power.

The aggregate value of livestock and poultry on farms increased 26 percent during 1946 despite the sharp decrease in numbers. Very sharp increases in market prices raised the value per head to record levels for all classes except horses and mules. By classes, the increases in value per head during the year 1946 were as follows: hogs, 63 percent; sheep, 34 percent; cattle, 33 percent; turkeys, 17 percent; chickens, 13 percent; while horses and mules increased only 2 percent between January 1, 1946, and January 1, 1947.

The value of all livestock, including chickens and turkeys, on Minnesota farms was a record--\$622,173,000 on January 1, 1947, compared with \$494,067,000 on January 1, 1946. Of the total value on January 1, 1947, cattle represented 63 percent of the total; hogs, 25 percent; chickens, 6 percent; horses and mules, 3 percent; sheep, over 2 percent and turkeys less than one-half percent. The importance of the dairy industry in Minnesota is emphasized by the high relative value of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk. The value of this class is equal to nearly two-thirds the value of all cattle and 42 percent of the farm value of all livestock and poultry on farms January 1, 1947.

Minnesota's rank in livestock and poultry numbers on farms January 1, 1947, in comparison with other States is as follows: all cattle, sixth; milk cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk, second; hogs, fifth; all sheep, fourteenth; chickens, second; turkeys, fifth, while horses rank fifth.

The following table summarizes the Minnesota livestock situation as of January 1, 1947, with 1946 comparisons:

	NUMBER		VALUE PER HEAD		TOTAL FARM VALUE	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	(000) Head		(Dollars)		(000 Dollars)	
Horses	446	384	46.00	47.00	20,516	18,048
Mules	4	3	53.00	57.00	212	171
Cattle, All	3,636	3,527	84.30	112.00	306,515	395,024
Milk Cows ^{1/}	1,751	1,698	114.00	154.00	199,614	261,492
Sheep	1,186	967	10.43	14.01	12,369	13,548
Hogs	4,082	3,347	28.30	46.20	115,521	154,631
Chickens	30,446	28,925	1.18	1.33	35,926	38,470
Turkeys	557	362	5.40	6.30	3,008	2,281

^{1/} Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk included under All Cattle

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MAR 20 1947

3/14/47

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION REPORT - March 1, 1947

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on Minnesota farms during February, 1947, was 5 percent less than in February 1946 when a new record in production was established for the month within the period of record or since 1925. The production in February was 361 million eggs, exceeded only by the February 1946 production of 378 million eggs. The current level of production exceeds the prewar level by more than 3-1/2 times, as only 101 million eggs were produced on the average during February in the five years, 1935 - 1939. Both the number of layers on farms and the rate of lay per hen have expanded rapidly in recent years. The present number of layers on Minnesota farms, while down 6 percent from a year ago, is the third largest number since records were started in 1925. The rate of lay per hen reported for February 1947 is the highest within the period of record and is about twice the 5-year (1935-39) prewar average rate for February.

MILK PRODUCTION: The March 1 rate of production per milk cow in herds kept by Minnesota crop and livestock reporters was the highest for that date since records were started in 1925. The rate on March 1 this year was 20.2 pounds per cow which compares with 19.3 on March 1, 1946, and 18.1 on March 1, 1945. Reports now indicate that milk cow numbers are at about the same level as a year ago. Milk cow numbers declined rather rapidly between early 1944 and mid-year 1946, but since that time the decline has been very slow. The volume of butter manufactured in Minnesota factories has been increasing rapidly in recent months from the very low level of production reached in the latter months of 1946. Butter production during the two-month period - December 1946 and January 1947 - is estimated at 35,800,000 pounds compared with only 23,495,000 pounds in the corresponding period a year earlier or an increase of 52 percent.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on Minnesota farms during February, 1947, was 5 percent less than in February 1946 when a new record in production was established for the month within the period of record or since 1925. The production in February was 361 million eggs, exceeded only by the February 1946 production of 378 million eggs. The current level of production exceeds the prewar level by more than 3-1/2 times, as only 101 million eggs were produced on the average during February in the five years, 1935 - 1939. Both the number of layers on farms and the rate of lay per hen have expanded rapidly in recent years. The present number of layers on Minnesota farms, while down 6 percent from a year ago, is the third largest number since records were started in 1925. The rate of lay per hen reported for February 1947 is the highest within the period of record and is about twice the 5-year (1935-39) prewar average rate for February.

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March 17, 1947

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS IN MINNESOTA--MARCH 1

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by Minnesota growers and local dealers in or near areas of production have declined rapidly since January 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. On March 1 the merchantable stocks were 3,500,000 bushels compared with 7,440,000 bushels on January 1. In comparison with stocks on March 1 in recent years, the stocks on March 1 this year were 30 percent lower than on March 1 in 1946, but were more than 50 percent larger than on March 1, 1945.

The disappearance of merchantable stocks between January 1 and March 1 this year was equal to 53 percent of January 1 stocks compared with 40 percent in 1946; 50 percent in 1945 and 42 percent in 1944. A large proportion of the withdrawals from January 1 merchantable stocks this year have been made under the Government loan and surplus disposal program. Under the program many potatoes have been diverted to use as livestock feed or other disposal.

In contrast to the situation in Minnesota where March 1 merchantable potato stocks were 30 percent lower than a year ago, stocks in the State of Maine are 52 percent larger. Stocks are also relatively large in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Colorado and Oregon, but are lower in the other important producing States of North Dakota, Nebraska and Idaho.

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3/21/47

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1947 IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers report they have planned substantial shifts in the amount of acreage to be devoted to the production of various crops in 1947 compared with 1946, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Important are their declared intentions to increase sharply the acreages of both oil bearing crops raised in this State - flaxseed by 60 percent and soybeans by 28 percent. This early season information, supplied by farmers, indicates that the goal of one and one-half million acres of flax which has been advocated for the State, will be nearly attained if farmers carry out their reported intentions. The planned soybean acreage of 841,000 acres is the largest ever grown in this State. Weather, soil condition, changes in price relationship before planting time and other factors may cause actual planted acreage to differ from these intentions but in past years, changes have usually been very small.

Corn acreage - representing the No. 1 crop in the State - will be maintained at last year's high acreage level of slightly more than 5-1/2 million acres, according to present plans. The acreage of oats, the second most important crop, will be reduced about one-half million acres or 9 percent compared with last year, but the acreage will still be about one-half million acres above average for pre-war years. Spring wheat acreage - grown mostly in west central and northwestern counties of the State - will be 3 percent lower than last year if present plans materialize. Wheat prices have advanced rapidly in recent weeks and it is possible that some farmers may alter plans to include more wheat acreage.

Barley acreage will again expand this year as a result of favorable experience on the part of producers during the past two seasons. The acreage devoted to barley declined very sharply between 1935 when 2,380,000 acres were planted and 1945 when only 461,000 acres were planted. The acreage in 1946 was expanded to 738,000 acres and present plans for a 25 percent increase will place the 1947 acreage at 922,000 acres.

The downtrend in potato acreage which has been in strong evidence in this State since 1934, is due to continue this year with a planned reduction of 7 percent compared with the 1946 acreage. Potato production in Minnesota has become very highly commercialized in recent years and over 50 percent of the acreage is now grown in the Red River Valley which area is suitable for large scale production projects.

Hay acreage is again expected to show a decrease as some of the acreage is being devoted for use in producing grain crops which have, in recent years, been such favorable sources of cash income. Early season indications are that the acreage of hay for harvest in 1947 will be 3 percent smaller than the acreage harvested in 1946.

The 1947 intended crop acreages with 1946 comparisons are as follows:

	<u>ACRES PLANTED</u>		1947 as
	<u>1946</u>	<u>Ind. 1947</u>	<u>% of 1946</u>
Corn	5,514,000	5,514,000	100
Spring Wheat	1,311,000	1,278,000	97
Oats	5,439,000	4,949,000	91
Barley	738,000	922,000	125
Flaxseed	932,000	1,491,000	160
Soybeans, all purposes	657,000	841,000	128
Potatoes	156,000	145,000	93
Hay, All (For Harv.)	4,032,000	3,911,000	97

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
April 1, 1947

Cold, wet weather has kept fields in an unworkable condition and it is doubtful that seeding operations can be started in any section of Minnesota before the 21st of April, according to the Minnesota State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This places the opening of the 1947 crop season from 3 to 4 weeks later than the 1946 season when seeding operations were started early and were general in the southern half of the State by April 1. The wet weather, while delaying field work, has had the beneficial effect of increasing the supply of moisture in the areas where top and subsoil moisture supplies were reported to be low. Farmers are expressing some concern over the delay but principally because it is crowding their work into a very short period of time if grain seeding operations are to be completed by the usual time. Seed supplies are adequate although prices asked for some kinds, especially flax, have been very high.

The cold, wet weather has aggravated the problem of commercial producers of turkey poults as farmers have found it difficult to condition their equipment and yards for brooding purposes and are therefore, delaying their purchase of poults. The same situation applies to the chick industry, although in Minnesota the demand for baby chicks has been generally active and very few cancellations of orders for chicks have been noted. The active demand relates to pullets as cockerel chicks are in very poor demand. Farmers are going ahead with plans for a substantial increase in hog production compared with last year and reports indicate generally good success with the early litters this spring. The late season has delayed pasture development so livestock must be carried longer than usual on dry roughage. For this reason, problems are likely to develop in regard to hay and roughage supplies on some farms and very poor road conditions will make it difficult to move available supplies to needed areas.

Winter grains reached April 1 in about average condition despite an open winter in the central section of the State. Some fields in the light soil areas are however, in very poor condition due to soil blowing and exposure but present wet soil conditions will aid recovery. To this date, winter grains have made practically no spring growth.

The grain and feed supply situation on April 1 was generally favorable on most Minnesota farms, although in deficit feed producing areas the high cost of feed grains has been a factor tending to reduce amounts fed to poultry and livestock. Corn supplies were about one-fourth larger than a year ago on April 1 and were 11 percent above average for April 1. In contrast, wheat stocks were about one-third less than average and 13 percent lower than a year ago. Oat stocks were about one-fifth more than average on April 1 but one-fourth smaller than a year ago. Barley stocks were nearly one-fifth larger than a year ago but are below average April 1 holdings because of the low level of production in recent years. The April 1 stocks of soybeans, an increasingly popular new crop in Minnesota, were a record amount - 63 percent larger than a year ago because of last year's record production. The percent of the crop still on hand is, however, very small. Considerable quantities of the above stocks will be used to plant the new crops for harvest in 1947. Rye stocks were at near record low levels and the quantity currently stored on farms is negligible.

Egg production on Minnesota farms during March was substantially less than a year ago and is the second month in succession when production has been lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier. Production for March 1947 is estimated at 413 million eggs; about 10 percent less than the 457 million eggs produced in March 1946. Most of the reduction is due to fewer hens per flock as the rate of lay is only 3 percent below a year ago.

Milk production during March was about 4 percent larger than in March 1946 as farmers were feeding heavily from their rather large supplies of home-grown grains. A new record rate of production per cow was established on April 1 for the fourth consecutive month, while milk cow numbers on farms are about equal to a year ago after declining steadily since early 1944.

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531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

5/12/47

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
MAY 1, 1947

Grain seeding operations developed in most areas of Minnesota during the last week of April but progress has not been up to expectations since then due to the unseasonably cool weather which has kept the soil cold and damp, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Reports indicate that even at this late date there are areas where there is still considerable frost in the ground. Hay meadows, pastures, and winter grains made practically no top growth during April, but considerable growth has been made since May 1 with the advent of warmer weather. While the cool, damp weather of April delayed growth, it was beneficial in reviving many winter grain fields which had suffered from exposure during the winter months. The winter grain outlook is, therefore, improved over a month ago and it now appears that the loss of acreage due to winter-kill and exposure will be less than indicated earlier.

Farmers in all sections of the State have been faced with the same generally adverse weather conditions. The season, which is 2 to 3 weeks later than normal, is more delayed in southern areas than it is in the northern section of the State. There are indications that some farmers have changed their 1947 crop plans compared with earlier in the season because of the late season. Current comments indicate that there may be a tendency to plant less wheat and increase late maturing crops such as corn and soybeans. The Department will not have a comprehensive check of the changes in acreage until after July 1 at which time it makes known the results of its usual survey to determine actual acres seeded.

Winter wheat, despite little growth prior to May 1, has staged a recovery as the result of weather favorable for root development. As of May 1 it is estimated that 93 percent of the winter wheat acreage seeded last fall will be harvested for grain in 1947 or 103,000 acres. Average weather conditions until harvest should result in a 1947 crop of 2,060,000 bushels. This may be compared with the 1946 crop of 1,672,000 bushels and the average crop during the 10-year (1936-45) period of 3,140,000 bushels.

Minnesota farmers are planning to harvest 142,000 acres of rye in 1947, based on May 1 conditions. This is an increase of 20 percent over the small acreage harvested in 1946. The acreage of rye has been declining for several years and the current low acreage level may be compared with the average acreage of 312,000 acres harvested during the 10-year (1936-45) period. Based on May 1 conditions, the outlook is for a 1947 crop of 1,846,000 bushels compared with 1,534,000 in 1946 and the average crop (1936-45) of 4,384,000 bushels.

Hay stocks remaining on Minnesota farms were about one-third lower than a year ago and 16 percent less than average. The late season this year has delayed pasture growth and, as a consequence, livestock have been carried on dry feed longer than usual. Farm stocks of hay on May 1, 1947 were estimated at 708,000 tons compared with 1,050,000 tons on May 1, 1946 and 846,000 tons, the 10-year (1936-45) average May 1 stocks.

Pasture and tame hay conditions, as a percent of normal, were much lower than a year ago and were considerably below average for May 1. This low condition is due entirely to the lack of warm weather as soil moisture conditions are satisfactory in all areas. Growth has been rapid during the past few days, especially in the light soil areas.

Egg production on Minnesota farms during April 1947 was 8 percent lower than in April 1946 as both the number of layers and rate of lay are down from a year ago. On May 1, 1947 the rate of lay in flocks kept by crop reporters was 60.0 eggs per 100 hens compared with the record May 1 lay of 61.9 in May 1946. For three consecutive months, the rate of lay reported on the first of the month has been lower than in the corresponding month a year earlier. Total egg production on Minnesota farms during the first four months of 1947 has averaged nearly 5 percent lower than in the same period of 1946.

Milk production per cow, despite the fact that pastures were yielding practically no feed on May 1, was the second highest reported as of May 1 in a series starting in 1925. The May 1, 1947 rate of 20.8 pounds per milk cow in herds of Minnesota crop reporters has been exceeded only by the 21.1 pound rate reported May 1, 1946. The average daily rate of production per cow on May 1 is 18.8 pounds, based upon the 10-year (1936-45) period.

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6/12/47

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
JUNE 1, 1947

Small grains, hay and pastures made considerable growth in Minnesota during the last half of May but not enough to overcome the late start caused by the unseasonably cool, wet weather prior to mid-May, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Consequently, development of small grains and hay was behind normal for June by 2 to 4 weeks in various sections of the State, depending upon soil conditions and time of planting. Cool, freezing temperatures, especially near the end of May in western and northern counties retarded growth and did some damage to field crops such as flax, soybeans, and sugar beets emerging at that time, but damage was largely confined to fruit blooms and garden crops. Higher temperatures during the first week in June resulted in rapid growth but the current cool weather is again slowing the rate of growth. In general, however, Minnesota grain crops reached June 1 in good condition, although behind normal development. With present moisture supplies ample to excessive in all areas, the principal disconcerting note in the outlook appears to be that the lateness of the season has retarded development so it now appears that grain crops will reach the critical filling period at the time when high temperatures are most likely to occur. If temperatures remain average or slightly above it is quite possible for yields to exceed present early season expectations. Much of the spring wheat, oat, and barley acreage has been planted with improved, rust and disease resistant varieties, a factor definitely favorable for maintaining yield prospects.

The last half of May was relatively favorable for field work in most sections of Minnesota, so farmers were able to plant most of their corn acreage by June 1 - about two weeks later than usual. The delay in Minnesota has been less than in other States; for example, Indiana with about one-third planted by June 1, Ohio, 15 percent; Illinois, 55 percent, and Iowa, 85 percent. Germination is reported to be high and fields in which corn has emerged are showing good stands reasonably free of weeds. Some early planted corn has been cultivated. A record acreage of soybeans, larger than expected, was mostly planted in the period May 26 to June 7. Late flax, buckwheat, millet, potatoes and other late maturing crops are still being planted in some areas which have had excess moisture. Heavy rains since June 1 caused flooding in local areas and did damage to fields recently planted to row crops such as corn and soybeans.

Winter grain prospects improved during May as the cool weather was favorable for recovery from winter exposure, especially in light soil areas. Rye is reported to be heading short in some areas but prospects on June 1 were that for both winter wheat and rye, acreage harvested and yield per acre will be higher than in 1946. Winter wheat production for 1947 is expected to be 2,266,000 bushels, compared with 1,672,000 bushels harvested in 1946, while rye production, based on June 1 conditions, is estimated at 1,988,000 bushels, compared with 1,534,000 bushels in 1946.

Spring sown grains - spring wheat, oats, and barley - were in good condition on June 1 even though late. Average weather between June 1 and harvest is expected to result in the production of nearly 22 million bushels of wheat in comparison with over 25 million in 1946; 183 million bushels of oats against 192 million in 1946 and 25 million bushels of barley compared with 21 million in 1946. Stocks of barley on Minnesota farms were only 2.6 million bushels on June 1, compared with 3.1 million a year ago and 10.2 million bushels, the 10-year (1936-45) June 1 average.

Egg and milk production during May were both 5 percent lower than in May 1946. It is estimated that 424 million eggs were produced on Minnesota farms during May, 1947, compared with 448 million in May, 1946, a record for that month. Hens on farms numbered 6 percent lower during May this year than a year ago. Milk production of 931 million pounds in May 1947 compares with 975 million in May 1946 and 902 million, the 10-year (1936-45) May average. The slow development of pastures this season held the production per cow below the level of early May a year ago. Milk cow numbers on farms averaged 2 percent lower in May 1947 than in May 1946.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MINNESOTA PIG CROP REPORT - JUNE 1, 1947

Present indications are that hog production in Minnesota for the year 1947 will be slightly more than 5 percent larger than in 1946, although 6 percent less than average for the 10 years, 1936-45, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This information has been obtained direct from farmers as the result of a comprehensive livestock survey made on June 1 in cooperation with the Postoffice Department. About one of each ten farmers served by rural routes was asked to cooperate. The increased production is the result of a reported increase of 6-1/2 percent in the number of pigs saved in the spring of 1947 and an indicated increase of 3 percent in fall pigs should farmers carry out present breeding intentions for fall farrow and be successful in saving an average number of fall pigs per litter.

The 1947 spring crop of 4,213,000 pigs is slightly larger than was anticipated from breeding intentions reported last December. The actual number of sows farrowed in the spring of 1947 increased 14 percent in comparison with 1946, but the number of pigs saved per litter was smaller than average due largely to unfavorable weather conditions at time of farrow. Pigs saved averaged 6.07 per litter in the spring of 1947 compared with the record number of 6.50 in the spring of 1946 and the 10-year (1936-45) average of 6.26 pigs. Farrowings were earlier this year which had a tendency to lower the average size of litter as more pigs were born during the period when weather was especially cold and damp. Of the pigs saved this spring (Dec. 1, 1946 to June 1, 1947) 1 percent were saved during December and January; 3 percent in February; 22 percent in March; 44 percent in April and 31 percent in May.

The total number of pigs saved in the spring of 1947 of 4,213,000 pigs may be compared with 3,958,000 in the spring of 1946 which was the sixth smallest crop since records were started in 1924 and 6,137,000, the record number saved in the spring of 1943. The 1947 spring pig crop is only slightly larger than those produced in 1944 and 1945.

Producers indicated on June 1 that they were planning to breed 6 percent more sows for fall farrow in 1947 than were actually farrowed in the fall of 1946. If this increase materializes and farmers are able to save litters of average size, the fall number of pigs saved will equal 1,281,000 head; about 3 percent more than in the fall months of 1946. A fall crop of this size would be 17 percent below average for the 10 year (1936-45) period.

Farmers cooperating in the survey had about 20 percent more hogs over 6 months old on their farms on June 1 this year than they had on June 1, 1946. It is apparent that many farmers are planning to market their hogs earlier than last year as spring farrow has been earlier and there is a tendency to feed more heavily. Plans may, of course, be altered, depending upon the course of crop development during the current crop season. Corn prospects are generally considered to be much less favorable than a year ago as the planting season and development has been greatly delayed by cool, wet weather.

Roy Potas, Agr'l. Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

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531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
July 1, 1947

Production of the two most important feed grains grown in Minnesota - corn and oats - is expected to be 15 percent less in 1947 than in 1946, but 9 percent more than the average production for the 10-year (1936-45) period, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The change in production prospects compared with 1946 are as follows for individual crops, based on July 1 conditions: corn and spring wheat prospects each down about one-fifth; oats down less than one-tenth; barley and winter wheat up a third each, while the production of flax and rye is expected to be up about 50 percent. Hay production prospects are very uneven as between areas in the State but indications are that the total tonnage will fall 3² percent below 1946 and be about 10 percent lower than average. The 1947 potato crop is estimated at slightly more than 12-1/2 million bushels, based on early season prospects - the smallest crop since 1901 with the exception of the drought year 1936 when slightly less than 12-1/2 million bushels were produced. Soybean production is expected to reach a new high level as acreage for all purposes has been increased 55 percent over last year. Small fruit and apple production will be much in excess of last year's short production when late spring frosts were very damaging.

Despite one of the most unfavorable planting seasons on record for the State, farmers were able to plant about the same acreage to crops as a year ago. In some areas, a considerable acreage used for hayland and pasture in recent years has been plowed and seeded to flax this year, while in other areas it has been so wet that some cropland will remain idle this year. Present indications are, however, that the acreage of all crops harvested in 1947 will be somewhat smaller than last year as a result of severe storms, floods, and extended unfavorable growing conditions in local areas. High prices have provided farmers with an incentive to crop maximum acreages and they have shifted their operations to include more of the so-called cash crops currently in good demand, such as flax, barley, soybeans, and rye. Compared with the 1946 acreage planted, farmers this year decreased corn acreage 2 percent; oats, 15 percent; other spring wheat, 17 percent; potatoes, 12 percent, but increased barley 40 percent; rye, 30 percent; flax, 60 percent; soybeans, 55 percent, and winter wheat 10 percent. Total acreage in 1947 under cultivation and devoted to the production of principal crops is about 17,600,000 acres, exclusive of wild hay acreage.

The 1947 crop season was especially unfavorable until mid-June, but since then much warm weather has resulted in rapid crop development, especially of corn and soybeans. Most favorable prospects are generally noted in the eastern half of the State, while most adverse prospects are in Redwood and surrounding counties as well as local areas in the extreme northwestern counties of the State. Grain fields generally, show good stands and are comparatively free of weeds. Corn and soybeans, except in the wettest areas, also show good stands, but potato fields in northern counties are generally in poor condition. Crops are now about two weeks behind normal development for this date, although there are areas of poor development which are three to four weeks late. Harvest of winter grain is expected to get under way about July 15th.

Major crop production prospects for 1947, based on July 1 conditions, with comparisons, are as follows: Corn - 197 million bushels - 43 million less than in 1946 but 11 million more than the 1936-45 average. Best prospects are in the south-east quarter of the State. Very favorable summer weather and a late fall growing season are needed to minimize the possibility that the production in a large area of the State will be soft, poor-quality corn as in 1945. Oats - 177 million bushels compared with 192 million in 1946 and 154 million, the 1936-45 average. A crop of the size indicated will be the 7th largest in the history of the State even though 8 percent smaller than last year's crop. Acreage has been cut sharply this year. Wheat - Production of all classes of wheat is indicated at slightly over 22 million bushels. This compares with 27 million in 1946 and 24-1/2 million, the 10-year (1936-45) average production. The decrease is due largely to the sharp reduction in the acreage of other spring wheat as both the winter and durum crops are expected to be substantially larger than last year. Barley - The 1947 production is indicated at 28 million, a sharp increase over the 21 million bushel crop produced in 1946 but still nearly 11 million bushels less than the average production for the 10-year (1936-45) period. The increase is entirely due to the expansion in acreage with much of the acreage planted with improved varieties. Flax - The fourth largest crop on record is in prospect for the State. The crop is estimated at 14.3 million bushels, compared with 9.3 million in 1946 and the record crop of 16.7 million in 1940. Yield prospects on the greatly expanded acreage are considered to be better than average with early sown flax in excellent condition in most areas. Potatoes - A crop of only 12.6 million bushels is indicated for 1947 as both the acreage for harvest and expected yield are lower than in 1946. The 1947 prospects may be compared with a crop of 16.6 million in 1946 and the 10-year (1936-45) average crop of 18.8 million. Poor prospects exist in much of the important producing area in northern counties. Soybeans - The acreage of this crop for all purposes in 1947 has been expanded to a new high of 1,018,000 acres. In 1946 the crop was planted on only 657,000 acres, while during the 10-year (1936-45) period the average acreage was only 254,000 acres. The crop is making excellent growth in most areas. Hay - Production is expected to be 5,755 thousand tons - 2 percent less than last year's short crop of 5,897 thousand tons. Stands were thinned as a result of winter killing in north central counties, especially alfalfa, and in some areas continued wet weather resulted in short development of the first crop. The late season is likely to limit the alfalfa crop to only two cuttings in some areas where three cuttings are customary. A considerable increase has been noted in the acreage of annual hays this year.

Milk production continues at a high level even though the number of milk cows on farms is lower than a year ago. Pastures are in excellent condition in most areas. Production of milk during June is estimated at 970 million pounds, compared with 961 million in June, 1946, an increase of 1 percent.

Egg production, however, was down during June compared with a year ago as a record rate of lay failed to completely compensate for a 5 percent reduction in layers on farms. Production for June is estimated at 373 million eggs, compared with 381 million in June, 1946.

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 17, 1947

CROP AND FARM WORK PROGRESS REPORT FOR MINNESOTA

The warm weather of the past three weeks has resulted in very rapid crop growth, and late maturing crops are now mostly 1 to 2 weeks later than usual for this date, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Corn development, however, shows a very wide variation ranging from excellent stands, clean fields, and waist high growth in the better sections of eastern and south central counties to very poor stands, weedy fields and uneven growth ranging from 2 to 24 inches in the west central areas, particularly in Lyon, Redwood and Yellow Medicine counties. The first cutting of rye was observed near Chaska on July 15, and it is expected that the winter wheat, barley and oat harvest will be rather general in central counties by July 25. Flax prospects are generally very good, especially early flax of which there is a large acreage. Soybeans are doing well on a record acreage, except in parts of the west central counties where soil conditions have been too wet. Potatoes have made rapid growth with comparatively good prospects in the southern two-thirds of the State, but stands and growth are uneven in a large part of the commercial areas in northern counties. Hay prospects are very uneven, but in general the tonnage will be short. Pastures are still in good condition, but are now showing the effects of the recent warm dry weather, especially in light soil areas.

The comments which follow were submitted by voluntary crop and livestock reporters in response to a special mid-month inquiry relating to corn and general crop conditions on July 15.

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTERS' COMMENTS

NORTHERN SECTION:

Becker Co., Osage: Corn has a very good color and has done very well for the past week, but is at least two weeks behind time. We need rain badly, very dry. It will take a late fall to make corn.

Marshall Co., Viking: Corn is still a gamble, but the late warm weather has made it catch up. Other grains are good, some lodged--heavy rains and wind. Hay and pastures are good. Still it is too wet after the late heavy rains. Corn should be cultivated, but ground still too wet.

Roseau Co., Greenbush: Grain is looking good, but just heading.

CENTRAL SECTION:

Grant Co., Barrett: The corn is about 1 week later than last year. Will cultivate it next week, July 14-19 for the last time. It is a nice dark green color. If we do not have an early frost, we should have a good corn crop. The grain is real good, lots better than last year.

Lac qui Parle Co., Dawson: Hot weather the last week has caused corn to make rapid progress. Cultivation now being completed. Low land that has been too wet all spring and summer will not make any crop even though not inundated. Corn on drained land now about 8 to 10 days later than normal.

Yellow Medicine Co., Cottonwood: Corn about knee high on high ground, but on low wet land about 5 inches high. About 25 percent of corn drowned out, most of corn cultivated two times. Most of corn is of 105 day varieties.

Carver Co., Cologne: Corn is better than knee high. Color is very good, no washouts. If weather is favorable in July and August, and frost not before September 15, expect almost full crop.

Kandiyohi Co., Renville: Too much rain and floods. Small grain very spotted and thin. 5 to 100 percent damage by hail in some areas.

Sibley Co., LeSueur: Corn condition very good, in spots waist high. No damage from floods, condition of barley, flax, and soybeans very good. It looks like a bumper crop up to date. Corn has been cultivated the last time.

Stearns Co., Paynesville: A lot of corn knee high by July 9 and since that time has grown exceptionally fast and by July 15 is plenty tall for last cultivation. Damage by floods and washing perhaps 5 percent or less. There was a little more inquiry for early seed corn in 1947 than other years.

Washington Co., Lake Elmo: Past week warm and dry, gave corn a good boost. Shower here made things look very good. Pasture holding fairly good, haying almost done, small grain looks good.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Jackson Co., Jackson: Color good, fields of corn fairly clean. Some farmers have started to lay corn by. Very little damage, if any, by floods. A rain would be welcome at this time.

Lyon Co., Cottonwood: What corn is left is growing good, but it is late and weedy as there has been too much rain and hail which broke off a large percent and set it back at least two weeks. Small grain is poor even where there was no hail. One-half crop of small grain is all we expect in this community.

Nobles Co., Worthington: Most corn in our immediate locality looks good as for color. About one week late as it is now about knee high, one week after July 4. We had a lot of rainy and cold weather, but no floods locally, no washing. Less of the late maturing corn was planted here this year.

Wabasha Co., Plainview: Corn is two to three weeks behind a year ago, and many fields very grassy on account of wet weather. Oats is fair--heading out. Some fields very short.

Freeborn Co., Hartland: Corn is from 1 foot to shoulder high, mostly cleaned, has a dark green color and growing very fast with ground in splendid condition. Most farmers are swinging to a little earlier maturing corn from 100 to 110 days. Hay is a big crop here.

Pipestone Co., Pipestone: Corn cultivated twice, color good, knee high on July 16, estimate one-half of corn acreage is planted to 95 day corn, balance planted to 105 to 112 day corn. 10 percent of acreage abandoned on account of floods and too much rain.

Blue Earth Co., Lake Crystal: Some corn fields are laid by. Next week will conclude cultivation. Color is healthy.

Brown Co., Morgan: Corn getting waist high on higher ground; low, flat, wet ground, corn turning yellow. Flax looks very good also beans.

Houston Co., Eitzen: Corn is backward about 2 weeks. Color is fair to good, too much rain. We will be lucky to have corn well dented by frost.

Faribault Co., Bricelyn: Very uneven in height, color is good on high ground. Low ground is drowned out--two to three weeks behind.

Freeborn Co., Glenville: The early planted 110 day corn is about 2 feet high and looks good except in the low spots. About 50 percent of the corn is 90 to 95 day corn.

LeSueur Co., LeCenter: Corn in our locality looks very good. Our corn is good, stands have good color. Oats, flax and winter wheat look good, but about 14 days behind the average season.

Steele Co., Owatonna: Corn has made good growth during July and most of it is from two to three feet tall. Fields here are clean and very little has been damaged by flooding or washing.

Goodhue Co., Goodhue: At present time, the corn seems to be about 10 days behind normal years.

Watsonwan Co., Odin: Corn is doing good at present. Started cultivating the last time, average is better than knee high, mostly 107-110 day variety used.

Fillmore Co., Preston: Corn is growing rapidly after a poor start.

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Division of Agricultural Statistics

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 12, 1947

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
AUGUST 1, 1947

Based on August 1 conditions, production of Minnesota's two most important feed crops - corn and oats - is now estimated to be 14 percent less than in 1946, but 10 percent more than the 10-year (1936-45) average, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. Weather conditions during the first two weeks of July were generally favorable for maximum crop growth. During the last half of July, extremely high temperatures and lack of rainfall caused many crops to mature earlier than expected. This warm weather was very favorable for corn growth and, as a result, the crop showed some improvement during July. Since August 1, however, continued hot, dry weather has caused a serious threat to corn and other late crops in this State. This situation has had a serious effect, especially on crops in the light sandy soil areas of the State. Most of the oats and barley had been harvested as of August 1, and a start has been made on the spring wheat crop. Production of the small grain crops as of August 1, with the exception of oats, was estimated to be about the same as on July 1. Oat production was reduced considerably since July 1 due to extensive root rot which began to take its toll late in June and early July. There was some shrinkage to small grain crops due to hot, dry weather late in July, but the crops were generally far enough advanced so as to have little effect on total production. Farm work had made excellent progress late in July due to the earlier than expected ripening of small grain. Haying has been extensive on most farms. The moisture situation is unfavorable except in northern counties where they have received recent rains. General rains are now needed in all areas.

Corn production on August 1 was estimated at 207,324,000 bushels, compared with a production of 239,888,000 bushels in 1946 and the 10-year (1936-45) average of 185,498,000 bushels. Growing conditions were favorable early in July, and the crop made good progress. On about August 1, the crop began to feel the effects of the hot dry weather and the continuation of this weather has been a serious threat to the crop. The crop has advanced to all stages of development within counties and on individual fields. Reports indicate that development of fields range from one foot high to those completely tasselled. The primary causes of the wide range in prospects are wet fields, late planting and drowned out spots. Best prospects for mature corn are in the southeastern part of the State where the crop is quite even and generally completely tasselled. Prospects for mature corn are also favorable in several counties in the southwestern part of the State. In west central counties, corn was planted unusually late and, prospects for mature corn are very small. As July ended, we have experienced a heat wave which was dissipating soil moisture at a rapid rate. Up to August 11, this heat wave has continued unabated. The heavy soil areas have withstood the hot, dry weather, but all areas report general rains are badly needed. As of August 1, much of the corn was not tasselled which will mean that a large acreage will be too late to make grain corn.

Wheat production, based on August 1 condition and probable yield reports, is estimated at 22,346,000 bushels, compared with 27,080,000 bushels produced in 1946. This year's production consists of 2,060,000 bushels of winter wheat, 990,000 bushels of durum and 19,296,000 bushels of other spring wheat. Harvesting of winter wheat has been completed with some reports of very favorable yields. Harvesting of spring wheat is in full swing in the Red River Valley with yields better than average.

Oats - Minnesota's leading small grain crop - is expected to produce 163,332,000 bushels based on August 1 condition. This is a decrease of about 13.6 million bushels from that estimated on July 1. Production in 1946 was estimated at

192,168,000 bushels, and the 1936-45 average is 153,589,000 bushels. The reduction from 1946 was due mainly to a 15 percent decline in acreage. Wide spread damage from root-rot, particularly on older varieties is reported to have had a considerable effect on the yield. The newer disease-resistant varieties are reported to be yielding much better than some of the older ones, but average yield prospects declined somewhat during July. Harvesting of this crop was about completed as of August 1.

The 1947 barley crop is much larger than last year due mainly to a 40 percent increase in acreage. Production is estimated at 28,336,000 bushels, compared with only 21,257,000 bushels in 1946. However, production this year is still considerably below the 1936-45 average of 38,915,000 bushels. Much of the crop had reached maturity by August 1, but some late plantings were effected by the hot, dry weather late in July.

The 1947 flaxseed crop is indicated to be the third largest on record, based on August 1 conditions. Production is estimated at 14,973,000 bushels, compared with 9,303,000 produced in 1946, and the 1936-45 average of 10,370,000 bushels. Prospects improved slightly since July 1 as yields are expected to exceed earlier expectations. Early sown flax is in good condition and nearing maturity. Late sown fields have developed unevenly, and are not expected to yield as well as early plantings.

Production of rye is now estimated at 2,295,000 bushels - 50 percent more than last year's low production of 1,534,000 bushels, but still only about one-half of the 10-year (1936-45) average production of 4,384,000 bushels. Prospects improved slightly during July as actual yields were better than expected.

Potato prospects remained unchanged from July 1. The crop is estimated at 12,635,000 bushels, compared with 16,610,000 bushels in 1946. The decreased production is a result of decreases in both acreage and yield. The crop is quite late and has suffered from wet weather early in the spring and dry weather late in July.

Soybeans for grain in 1947 at 14,880,000 bushels is the largest crop ever produced in this State. It is 39 percent larger than the 10,675,000 bushels produced in 1946. The increased production is the result of a 55 percent increase in acreage as yield prospects are slightly below 1946. Some late planted soybeans have had very little rain and are beginning to show the effects of hot, dry weather.

Hay yields have been about average. However, total production of all hay at 5,755,000 tons is about 10 percent below the average of 6,419,000 tons, due mainly to a decrease in acreage.

Total milk production for the month of July was estimated at 859 million pounds, a decrease of 1.4 percent from the 871 million produced in the same month a year earlier. The decrease in production was due mainly to a 4 percent decrease in the number of milk cows on farms as the rate of milk production per cow was slightly higher than a year earlier.

Egg production for July at 326 million was up 2 percent from the 320 million produced for the same month a year earlier. The increase was due to a larger rate of lay as total number of layers was down about 1½ percent from 1946.

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MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

August 20, 1947

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MINNESOTA BARLEY VARIETY SURVEY -- 1947 CROP

About 85 percent of the barley acreage sown in 1947 on Minnesota farms is of varieties considered to be acceptable for malting based upon a survey recently made by the Minnesota State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A large number of growers of barley cooperated in the survey by supplying information in regard to barley varieties actually sown on their own farms in 1947 and an estimate of the proportion of barley planted to each variety in their locality.

Two malting varieties, Kindred or "L" and Wisconsin 38 (barbless) account for over three-fourths of the total acreage grown this year in Minnesota, while Mars, considered non-acceptable for malting, represents less than 15 percent. In relation to total barley acreage, Kindred leads in importance with over three-fifths of the acreage; Wisconsin 38, second with about one-sixth and Mars third with less than one-seventh of the acreage. In actual percentage of total, the varieties rank in this order--Kindred or "L", 60.5 percent; Wisconsin 38 (barbless), 16.0 percent, Mars, 13.5 percent; Manchuria and O.A.C. 21, each 2.5 percent; Oderbrucker, 1.5 percent, while other varieties and unclassified make up 3.5 percent of the total. Under other varieties, Peatland, Tregal, Gorton, Velvet and Bay are most important, but none is equal to 1 percent of the total barley acreage. The miscellaneous varieties mentioned include about three-fourths of all acreages classed as other varieties. Kindred or "L" is popular in all barley growing sections of the State, especially in important western counties. Wisconsin 38 is most commonly grown in east central counties while Mars is especially common in the southeast quarter of the State.

Based upon the information obtained by the variety survey, Minnesota farmers in 1947 planted 625,000 acres to Kindred or "L" barley; 165,000 to Wisconsin 38; 140,000 to Mars; 26,000 to O.A.C. 21; another 26,000 to Manchuria; 15,000 to Oderbrucker and 36,000 acres of miscellaneous varieties.

Minnesota is expected to produce about 10 percent of the Nation's crop of barley in 1947 based upon August 1 yield prospects. Production for the State in 1947 will be about 28 million bushels; 7 million more than in 1946, but 11 million less than average for the years 1936-1945. Acreage is again being expanded in the State following a decline from 2,380,000 acres planted in 1935 to only 461,000 acres in 1945. In 1946 the acreage increased to 738,000 acres and expanded further to 1,033,000 acres planted this year, 1947.

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Minnesota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

MINNESOTA BARLEY VARIETY SURVEY, 1947 CROP
(Percent of Total seeded Acreage by Crop Reporting Districts)

Crop Reporting District	Kindred "L"	Wisconsin Barbless	Mars	Man- churia	O.A.C. 21	Oder- brucker	Other Varieties
1	62.0	13.0	11.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.0
2	17.0	30.0	-	12.0	23.0	-	18.0
3	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
4	65.0	19.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
5	50.0	24.0	17.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
6	23.0	47.0	25.0	-	-	2.0	3.0
7	62.0	17.0	18.0	1.0	1.0	-	1.0
8	52.0	8.0	35.0	1.0	1.0	-	3.0
9	63.0	6.0	27.0	-	1.0	2.0	1.0
State	60.5	16.0	13.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	3.5

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 22, 1947

SPECIAL MID AUGUST CROP REPORT FOR MINNESOTA

Dry, hot weather which developed in July and continued during the first two weeks of August has taken a heavy toll of Minnesota corn prospects. Between August 1 and 15, prospects declined about 21 million bushels, according to the Minnesota State Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Condition on August 15 indicated a corn crop of 186 million bushels for all purposes compared with August 1 prospects of 207 million; 1946 production of 240 million and the 10-year (1936-45) average production of 185 million bushels. Production in 1947 is expected to be about average in Minnesota based on mid August condition even though per acre yield prospects are considerably lower than average. The larger acreage in 1947, about one-half million more than average, tends to offset the effect on total production of a smaller yield per acre. Extreme variation in yield prospects is very noticeable between localities and fields in the same locality. Recent rains have checked deterioration and favorable weather including a long growing season may result in definite improvement in some areas, although permanent damage has been done to a large acreage especially in light soil areas.

The long period of dry hot weather depleted top moisture in light soils in practically all sections of the State. Most noticeable deterioration occurred in a belt of counties extending from Dakota county in the east central part of the State to and including Grant, Douglas, and Ottertail counties in west central Minnesota. Damage was especially heavy in Morrison, Stearns, Sherburne and surrounding counties. Local areas in other counties throughout the State also suffered heavy loss, but in general the subsoil moisture in heavy soils was sufficient to carry the crop. Bright spots exist where prospects remain very good despite the generally adverse weather. Prospects are comparatively good in a group of south central counties including Carver, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Cottonwood, and Watonwan. Farmers having corn so severely damaged that it will not produce grain are preparing to salvage all they can for use as silage or fodder to help alleviate feed shortages which have or are likely to develop as a result of lowered feed production. The hot dry weather, while severely damaging a large acreage of corn, has had the beneficial effect of advancing growth in areas having sufficient moisture so that prospects for obtaining mature corn are definitely improved. Advanced fields in the better areas have reached the roasting ear stage. About three-fourths of the acreage in the State had silked by August 15 compared with less than one-half on August 8.

Pastures declined rapidly during the drought period and by August 15 were in comparatively poor condition, and were yielding very little feed in most sections. In fact, a few farmers in the most severely affected areas were doing supplemental feeding. Rain which started falling on August 12 will prove very beneficial to pastures, especially if temperatures remain moderate. The hot dry weather and sharp decline in pasturage has undoubtedly curtailed production of milk more than seasonally.

Harvest operations advanced rapidly during the period August 1 to August 15 with threshing operations now complete in some areas except for an occasional field of flax. Grain yields are turning out about as expected as most of the grain was matured beyond serious damage when the drought occurred. Soybeans have withstood the effects of drought remarkably well.

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Agricultural Statistician

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Agricultural Statistician

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 23, 1947

TURKEY PRODUCTION IN 1947

MINNESOTA: Turkey growers in Minnesota are raising 17 percent fewer birds in 1947 than the large number produced in 1946, 16 percent less than in 1945, but 5 percent more than in 1944 and 10 percent more than the 5 year (1939-43) average. This information is available from statements furnished by producers about August 1 to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number being raised in 1947 is 3,336,000 birds compared with 4,019,000 in 1946. Comments from producers indicate that the decrease in number being raised is the result of an unfavorable marketing situation late in the 1946 season whereby many growers suffered financial losses. Prospects for high feed costs for the 1947 feeding season, unfavorable weather conditions in the spring of 1947, and uncertainty of future turkey prices were additional factors causing some producers to remain completely out of production in 1947 or to curtail the number raised. Most growers in Minnesota obtain their turkey poults for raising in April and May of each year, and plan to have them ready for the Thanksgiving Day market. Minnesota ranks third among States in turkey production being outranked only by California and Texas.

UNITED STATES: Farmers are raising 34,667,000 turkeys this year, 16 percent less than last year. This is the smallest crop since 1943, but is 5 percent above the 1939-43 average. Unfavorable price relationships, unusually large storage stocks at the end of last season, high feed costs, and the uncertainty of 1947 turkey prices for the heavy marketing season caused the sharp decrease in numbers this year. In 1946, prices broke sharply after Thanksgiving and did not recover. Heavy toms were difficult to move even under a price differential, in some cases, as high as 20 cents per pound. The decrease this year would have been even greater except that many breeders and hatcherymen, unable to dispose of their eggs or poults, elected to grow them out themselves. This was particularly true in the Pacific Coast States. Producers' intentions on January 1 also pointed to a crop 16 percent below a year ago.

All States except New Mexico, Georgia, and Rhode Island show decreases in turkeys raised compared with a year ago. The West North Central States are raising 20 percent fewer turkeys than last year. All States in this region are down sharply with decreases ranging from 10 percent in North Dakota to 30 percent in South Dakota. Decreases in the Western States range from 13 percent in Arizona to 30 percent in Montana, with the whole region down 16 percent. The number of turkeys raised in 1947 compared with a year ago shows decreases for the South Atlantic States of 16 percent, South Central States 15 percent, East North Central States 11 percent and the North Atlantic States 8 percent.

The heaviest reductions in turkeys this year were made by large producers. However, even in this group some growers reported a substantial increase in their flocks. Many growers went out of the turkey business entirely.

EARLY MARKETINGS EXPECTED

Turkey marketings are expected to be earlier than usual and the proportion to be marketed before November is even larger than the record proportion during that period last year. If growers' intentions are realized, marketings in October and earlier will be the largest in 12 years of record. Growers expect to market 25.1 percent of their birds before November compared with 22.3 percent last year and 13.3 percent the 1941-45 average. In November this year growers expect to market 40.9 percent of their birds which compares with 36.7 percent marketed during the month in 1946. There has been a fairly steady trend toward earlier marketings for the past 8 years because flocks of early birds are easier to raise, have smaller death losses and run less risk of early winter storm losses. The relation of feed costs to turkey prices will be an important factor this year in the marketing of turkeys. Growers can be expected to market the birds as soon as they are in reasonably good finish to cut feed outlays. In 1946 actual marketings were somewhat later than intended. In 1945, 1943 and 1942, actual marketings were about the same as growers' intentions reported in August, but in 1944 and from 1938 to 1941 inclusive, they were somewhat later.

About 78 percent of the early birds, those marketed in October or earlier, are produced in the West North Central and Western States, where 43 percent and 24 percent respectively of the turkeys marketed fall in this class. About 80 percent of the turkeys produced in the West North Central States are expected to be marketed before December. For the country as a whole, about 34 percent of the turkeys are expected to be marketed in December or later.

(over)

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PROPORTION OF TURKEY CROP MARKETING IN DIFFERENT MONTHS

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS	1946 Crop		1947 Crop (intended)		Percent	
	Oct. or Earlier	Nov. or Dec.	Jan. or Earlier	Feb. or Later	Jan. or Earlier	Feb. or Later
N. Atlantic	10.7	40.7	35.8	12.8	46.5	35.5
E.N. Central	14.7	41.3	31.6	12.4	44.5	31.2
M. Central	41.5	33.5	18.9	6.1	36.4	16.3
S. Atlantic	15.9	34.1	37.7	12.3	50.3	27.3
S. Central	3.2	45.4	33.0	18.4	43.5	35.2
Western	19.7	33.7	30.0	16.6	38.6	27.3
UNITED STATES	22.3	36.7	28.4	12.6	40.9	26.2

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1947, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Number Raised	1945	1946 1/2	1947 2/2	Percent of 1946
Division	Average	1944	1945	1946 1/2	of 1946

Me.	49	49	59	51	50
N.H.	62	71	92	75	73
Vt.	139	142	185	174	137
Mass.	263	295	354	333	316
R.I.	23	30	35	33	33
Conn.	117	178	226	212	178
N.Y.	439	552	756	756	741
N.J.	146	250	375	405	364
Pa.	857	1,123	1,460	1,431	1,317
N. ATL.	2,096	2,690	3,542	3,470	3,209
Ohio	857	979	1,155	1,155	1,097
Ind.	411	612	1,010	1,081	919
Ill.	584	742	1,002	1,152	1,071
Mich.	490	638	1,002	932	792
Wis.	458	582	640	614	491
E.N. CENT.	2,800	3,553	4,809	4,934	4,370
Minn.	3,034	3,183	3,979	4,019	3,336
Iowa	1,768	2,312	2,890	3,208	2,566
Mo.	1,462	1,532	1,838	1,746	1,310
N. Dak.	1,297	802	842	968	871
S. Dak.	1,089	413	434	421	295
Nebr.	961	850	1,054	1,159	927
Kans.	1,122	749	914	896	663
W.N. CENT.	10,739	9,841	11,951	12,417	9,968
Del.	103	88	101	91	68
Md.	398	426	490	466	350
Va.	843	986	1,232	1,331	1,065
W. Va.	250	320	416	437	398
N. C.	242	289	376	421	379
S. C.	175	280	420	420	357
Ga.	122	144	173	182	182
Fla.	108	96	115	115	109
S. ATL.	2,240	2,629	3,523	3,463	2,908
Ky.	274	231	259	220	165
Tenn.	177	151	159	175	140
Ala.	147	144	151	151	121
Miss.	124	98	100	85	72
Ark.	126	132	152	129	72
La.	58	46	46	48	46
Okla.	1,285	653	686	652	561
Tex.	3,954	3,761	4,701	4,231	3,681
S. CENT.	6,146	5,216	6,254	5,691	4,858
Mont.	226	155	155	170	119
Idaho	267	318	398	239	191
Wyo.	193	145	173	156	131
Colo.	919	861	947	900	765
N. Mex.	65	70	80	88	94
Ariz.	74	89	102	87	76
Utah	1,097	1,642	2,036	1,486	1,263
Nev.	41	46	51	46	37
Wash.	907	1,299	1,533	1,303	1,121
Oreg.	1,863	2,300	3,105	2,049	1,639
Calif.	3,456	4,762	5,762	4,610	3,918
WEST.	9,102	11,687	14,342	11,134	9,324
U. S.	33,130	35,616	47,221	41,109	34,667
Preliminary estimates as of August 1, 1947.					
1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary estimates as of August 1, 1947.					

IMMEDIATE
RELEASE

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

September 3, 1947

CROP AND FARM WORK PROGRESS REPORT FOR MINNESOTA

The serious drought condition which existed at mid-August over most of Minnesota has been eliminated during the past two weeks by helpful rains, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Top soil in practically all areas has now been replenished to meet needs of late maturing crops and to make plowing possible. Grain harvesting operations were practically complete except for late flax in northern counties. Threshing and combining operations advanced rapidly prior to August 15 but since then frequent rain in some localities has delayed threshing, especially from shocks and there are a few reports of grain sprouting before threshing. For the most part, however, farmers have been able to move their grain production into storage in good condition.

The late August rains were apparently very beneficial to a large acreage of corn and soybeans in southern counties but it came too late in central counties to be of much help. The rains have, however, improved the general feed outlook in even the driest areas by increasing prospects for corn fodder, the second crop of hay and fall pastures. Best corn is now denting but prospects remain very uneven from both the standpoint of yield per acre and quality. A large portion of the severely drought damaged corn acreage will be used only for silage and fodder.

The comments which follow were submitted on the dates shown by voluntary crop and livestock reporters. These comments reflect the agricultural situation in different parts of the State. September 1 estimates of production will be published in the State report to be released on September 11.

COMMENTS FROM MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTERS

NORTHERN SECTION:

Kittson Co., Donaldson, 8-31: August was hot and dry. Very good harvest weather. Pastures are getting very dry.

Clay Co., Ulen, 8-29: Had a rain lately - the first one this month to stop outdoor work for one day. Might help the late potatoes, late corn and pastures.

Norman Co., Halstad, 8-29: Crops vary so very much around here depending on whether the land had too much moisture or not. Oats vary from 5 bushels per acre to as high as 90 in one instance - wheat and barley accordingly. Quality excellent.

Lake of the Woods Co., Baudette, 8-29: Threshing is in full swing - about three weeks late. Alsike cloverseed yield about two bushels to the acre. Grain is of light weight in most cases. Potatoes are about a month later than normal.

CENTRAL SECTION:

Big Stone Co., Graceville, 8-29: Some fields of corn are burned to quite an extent. The corn is very uneven, some dented and some just forming cobs. We will need all of September to even have moderately dry corn.

Chippewa Co., Montevideo, 8-30: Condition of corn is very good in these parts. Ears are hanging down and will start denting. Threshing is mostly done around here. Oats is the poorest crop, about 30 bushels.

Grant Co., Elbow Lake, 8-28: Corn looks just past the roasting ear stage now. Some ears not filled very well. Harvest and threshing all completed except for a few late fields. It is very dry here. We could use two inches of slow rain very early.

Otter Tail Co., Perham, 8-30: Too dry for all crops. No second crop of hay or seed. Pastures all dried up. Small showers of rain the last week. Too dry to plow.

Stevens Co., Morris, 8-28: Threshing practically complete. Quality and condition excellent. Fields that were worked wet are too hard to plow. Rain now will not help corn. Ears are small and not well filled. Many fields good only for silage or fodder. Second cutting of all hay very short but supply ample for livestock on hand.

Swift Co., Appleton, 8-28: Some of my corn is dented and will make a fair crop. A lot of it will need another 30 days to mature. A lot of the later corn will never make it. Soybeans stood the drought well but the yield has been cut in half.

Carver Co., Cologne, 8-30: Corn needs warm weather until September 15.

Sibley Co., LeSueur, 8-30: We have had all the rain we need this fall. Corn making good progress. There will be some late ears.

Stearns Co., St. Joseph, 9-1: Corn on light soil is only good for silage and fodder, but corn on heavy soil will turn out a good crop if frost stays away another two weeks. Flax is mostly harvested but as high as 20 percent dockage on account of poor cleaning by machine.

Chisago Co., Chisago City, 8-31: The late rains the past two weeks have put new life in the badly dried up hay fields and pastures. The corn crop has also been helped and if Jack Frost stays away for a few weeks more the outlook for ripe corn will improve.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Cottonwood Co., Westbrook, 8-29: Corn has made good progress the last few weeks. Have had showers of rain and it has been real warm up until the past few days. It has gained some time but how much is hard to tell as yet.

Nobles Co., Bigelow, 8-29: The dry hot weather in August cut our oats, corn and soybean crop some but the late rains have come in time to help the corn and beans.

Blue Earth Co., Mankato, 8-29: Crops look good after three inches of rain the past two weeks.

Murray Co., Slayton, 8-29: Wonderful rain last night. More rain will only delay our corn. A small amount is too hard for roasting ears. With the best of weather I expect only half a crop.

Martin Co., Granada: Our bean and corn crops now depend on the first frost. A late frost could give us a fair corn crop and a good bean crop.

Steele Co., Owatonna, 8-30: Oats on high ground yielded about 50 bushels per acre but on low ground where it was muddy, yielded about 10 bushels. Soybeans were hurt by dry weather and heat - not many pods on a stalk. My corn looks almost as good as last year. Ears probably will be smaller. My 95 day corn is mostly dented but ears are small. Had a heavy rain August 20 and another this A.M.

Watonwan Co., Odin, 9-1: Rains have improved corn and soybeans. Have plenty moisture to carry through the corn and beans. Pastures are getting green again. Corn is quite tangled up from wind which followed rains. Some early corn is denting.

Dodge Co., Dodge Center, 8-29: Second crop of hay amounts to very little due to drought. Most farmers are pasturing it. Small grain for most part is of good quality and quantity. Corn good. Good rains improve prospect.

Goodhue Co., Dennison, 8-30: Corn pepped up considerably the past two weeks. Most fields will need an unusually late frost to make cribable corn.

Houston Co., Spring Grove, 8-29: We just had a good rain about two inches. Corn about over the dough stage and starting to dent.

Mower Co., Dexter, 9-1: The past ten days corn has improved wonderfully.

Winona Co., Winona, 8-29: Corn is catching up with the season. It is not more than a week behind schedule. Some beginning to dent. Warm nights have helped here and enough moisture to keep it going.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Immediate Release

October 13, 1947

MINNESOTA CROP REPORT -- OCTOBER 1, 1947

Definite improvement in both yield and quality prospects for corn occurred in Minnesota during the first half of September, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Corn production prospects on October 1 increased about 10½ million bushels compared with a month ago, as the result of unusual development in late fields, and, in addition, it is now definitely known that quality will average high, as 85 percent of the corn was in the safe category before killing frost. Quality is reported to be better than that of the 1946 crop in many areas. Production of corn is estimated as of October 1 at 202,008,000 bushels compared with 191,376,000 a month ago, and last year's large crop of 239,888,000 bushels. Prospects are that the 1947 crop will be 16.5 million bushels larger than average for the 1936-45 period, but this increase is practically offset by a below average carry-over of old corn into the 1947 crop season which started October 1.

Other late maturing crops in general, also escaped serious frost damage, and the yield per acre for all except buckwheat are expected to equal or exceed expectations of a month ago. Wet weather has delayed flax threshing in northwestern counties, and may reduce production slightly in that area. The yields in the area where threshing of flax is complete have been above expectations with the result that the average yield for the State on October 1 is estimated at 11.0 bushels, one-half bushel more than last month. Total production of flax is estimated at 15,686,000 bushels compared with only 9,303,000 in 1946 and average production of 10,370,000 bushels in the 10-year, 1936-45, period.

Soybeans were largely mature at time of killing frost. Production is estimated at 13,950,000 bushels, the same as a month ago, and is a new record for the State. The large 1947 crop may be compared with the 1946 crop of 10,675,000 bushels, and the small average production of only 2,025,000 bushels during the 10-year, 1936-45, period. A sharp increase in acreage this year in the southwestern quarter of the State together with a good yield per acre has resulted in a material increase of production for that area.

Potato production October 1 is estimated at 13,300,000 bushels; nearly three-fourths of a million bushels more than last month, but still 3 million bushels less than the 1946 crop and 5½ million below average. Digging operations were general on October 1, but somewhat delayed in extreme northern counties because of wet soil condition. Frost did little damage to the crop, but ^{some} rot and loss of quality from blight and wet soil condition is reported from a few local areas in northern counties.

Buckwheat production for 1947 is estimated at 696,000 bushels compared with 588,000 in 1946 and only 365,000 the 10-year (1936-45), average production. Farmers expanded their buckwheat acreage this year because of the late planting season.

Small grain harvest is now virtually complete. Other spring wheat production is estimated at 19,296,000 bushels compared with 24,726,000 in 1946, and the average crop of 20,354,000. Durum production is slightly below average at 990,000 bushels for 1947. The oat crop exceeds earlier expectations, and is now estimated at 170 million bushels compared with 192 million in 1946, and only 154 million, the 10-year, 1936-45, average. The barley production outlook remains the same as last month at 28 million bushels--7 million more than in 1946, but nearly 11 million below average.

(over)

State-Federal Crop Reporting Service, St. Paul, Minn.

The October 1 supply of old crop corn on Minnesota farms was 10,818,000 bushels; nearly 4 million more than the small supply of a year ago, but 16 million below the 1936-45 average. Only a small quantity of old crop soybeans--107,000 bushels--were stored on farms on October 1. Farm stocks of other grains, including the production in 1947, were near average for October 1. Wheat stocks were 16.3 million on October 1, 1947, compared with 18.4 million on the same date in 1946, and average of 16.2 million bushels. Oat stocks were 140 million on October 1, 1947, compared with 156 million on October 1, 1946, and average October 1 stocks of 133 million. Barley stocks of over 15 million on October 1 were the largest for the 4 years for which records are available. Rye stocks, while small at 711,000 bushels, were also the largest for the 4 years for which records have been kept.

Dry top soil condition over much of the State retarded development of pastures during September, especially in west central counties. On October 1, 1947, pastures were 75 percent of normal compared with 76 percent for both October 1, 1946, and average, 1936-1945. The total production of hay is slightly below expectations, as drought retarded development of the second and third crops of alfalfa and of annual hays. Production of all hay is estimated at 5,557,000 tons compared with 5,897,000 tons in 1946 and 6,419,000 tons, the 10-year (1936-45) average production.

Milk production on Minnesota farms during September 1947 is estimated at 510 million pounds, 4 percent less than in September 1946 and 8 percent less than average for September in the 10-year, 1936-45, period. The rate of production per cow has been maintained compared with last year by close culling of herds which has been an offset to the effects of a decrease in the rate of feeding grain and of poor pastures in some areas of the State. Egg production of 226 million eggs during September 1947 nearly equalled the record September production of 227 million in 1946. An increase in rate of lay about offset the decrease in the number of layers. Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September were the highest for any September in the 39 years of record.

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MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Immediate Release

September 11, 1947

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT SEPTEMBER 1, 1947

The feed production outlook for Minnesota on September 1 was considerably improved over mid-August as a result of improvement in both the yield and quality prospects for corn, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Corn production for all purposes is estimated, based on September 1 conditions, at 191,376,000 bushels. This compares with the mid-August prospects for 186,060,000 bushels and the 1946 production of 239,888,000 bushels, and average production, 1936-45, of 185,498,000 bushels. The high temperatures since September 1 have resulted in further improvement in quality prospects. Hybrid seed corn harvesting operations started on September 8 in east central counties, and operation will be rather general by September 15.

Timely rains which have fallen since mid-August over much of the important corn area of the State together with much above normal temperatures are factors which have enabled late corn to exceed expectations, and has improved materially the prospects for good quality corn. There is, however, a large acreage of corn in east and north central counties which was so seriously damaged by drought that it has shown no improvement, and a considerable acreage of this drought damaged corn has already been cut and placed in silos or cut for fodder. In the southern third of the State, however, where most of the grain corn is produced, definite improvement in both yield and quality prospects have been noted.

Grain harvest operations were largely completed by September 1 in the southern two-thirds of the State while rapid progress was being made in northern counties. Actual threshing returns have substantiated earlier expectations for good yields, and in the case of durum and other spring wheat, they have been exceeded. Some delay in threshing occurred after August 15 in local areas as a result of frequent rains, but in general, farmers have been successful in placing grain crops under cover with a minimum of weather damage.

For durum wheat, grown mostly in northwestern counties, production is estimated at 1,045,000 bushels compared with 682,000 bushels in 1946, and average production of 1,042,000 for the 10-year, 1936-45, period. Other spring wheat production will exceed by about one-half million bushels earlier expectations. The September 1 estimate is 19,817,000 bushels compared with 24,726,000 in 1946 and average production of 20,354,000 bushels.

Barley production is estimated at 28 million bushels, the same as on August 1, but one-third more than in 1946. Oat production is estimated at 163 million bushels, about 15 percent below last year's large production of 192 million. The decrease for oats is due to a reduction in the number of acres grown.

Soybeans, an important cash crop, suffered considerable drought damage, and as a result production prospects declined nearly a million bushels during August. The crop is estimated at 13,950,000 bushels--a new record despite the decline--compared with the 10,675,000 bushels in 1946 and only 2,025,000, the 1936-45 average production. The acreage devoted to this crop has increased very rapidly since 1943. More than one million acres were planted in 1947 for all purposes. The period of hot weather has improved the quality outlook for this crop, but much of the acreage still needs a considerable period of frost-free time to reach full maturity.

Potato prospects remain the same as a month ago. A production of 12,635,000 bushels is estimated based on September 1 condition compared with 16,610,000 bushels in 1946, and the 10-year (1936-45) average of 18,839,000 bushels. A large proportion of the Minnesota production is certified seed, and will be placed in storage to be used next spring to plant the 1948 crop in southern States.

Pastures suffered heavily from the dry weather and high temperatures prior to August 15, but have now recovered to some extent, although in certain areas they are furnishing very little feed. Improvement on September 1 was noticeable in the southern and northern sections of the State, but soil conditions remained too dry for growth in many of the central counties. The September 1, 1947, condition of 69 percent of normal for pastures may be compared with 61 percent on August 15, 82 percent on August 1 and 63 on September 1, 1946 when drought conditions had prevailed over a large area.

Apple production is estimated at 262,000 bushels compared with only 65,000 bushels in 1946 when a near failure occurred due to late spring frosts. The estimate applies only to eight commercial counties in Minnesota. Fruit is of unusually good quality, except for size which was reduced in some instances by dry weather and the extremely heavy set of fruit.

Milk production took a sharp seasonal decline during August, but was only 2 percent lower than a year ago despite poor pasture condition and a decrease of 4 percent in the number of cows on farms. The rate of production per cow was at a record high level in early August this year which offset, to a large extent, the sharp drop later in the month. Egg production of 272 million eggs was 2 percent higher than during August 1946, and almost equalled the record for August established in 1945. The number of layers on farms is the highest on record for this time of year.

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Division of Agricultural Statistics

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Immediate Release

October 6, 1947

SPECIAL CORN MATURITY REPORT

MINNESOTA: The corn crop in Minnesota was so near maturity that the killing frost for corn occurring in most parts of the State on September 22 resulted in very little soft corn, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. A special after-frost survey as of September 26 indicated that 85 percent of the State's corn crop was in the mature or dent stage of maturity and, was, therefore, considered safe from frost. The remaining 15 percent of the crop was classified as follows: Hard dough, 6 percent; soft dough, 3 percent; in milk, 2 percent; no ears, 4 percent. Much of this type of corn has been placed in silos or cut for fodder, and for that reason will present a very minor soft corn problem. Counties in the southern third of the State reporting over 95 percent of the corn in the "safe" category were, Brown, Carver, Houston, Martin, Waseca, and Winona. All other counties in the southern third of the State ranged from 90 to 95 percent, except Blue Earth, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Mower, Pipestone, Redwood, and Yellow Medicine. West central and northern counties reported considerable quantities of immature corn, but normally much of the corn there is used for silage and fodder.

Farmers in general are making special effort to utilize immature corn to full advantage, and they generally realize that even though most of the corn was considered safe from frost, care must be used in cribbing if spoilage is to be avoided.

OTHER STATES: The percentage of the corn acreage in 12 Corn Belt States largely safe from frost advanced to 82 percent on September 26 from the 70 percent reported a week earlier. Reports from these 12 States indicate that soft corn will be only a minor problem except in Ohio, Michigan and possibly parts of Indiana and Illinois. The percentages of corn in the various stages of maturity on September 26, 1947, and comparisons with September 19 and September 12, are shown in the following table.

Percentage of Corn in Various Stages of Maturity on September 26, 1947														
State	Percentage Reported in each Maturity Stage													
	Mature		Dented : but not Mature		Hard Dough		Soft Dough		In Milk		Not yet in Milk		No Ear Formed	
	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
	: 19	: 26	: 19	: 26	: 19	: 26	: 19	: 26	: 19	: 26	: 19	: 26	: 19	: 26
Ohio	12	30	28	33	24	18	19	11	14	6	2	1	1	1
Indiana	17	32	40	41	24	15	13	8	5	4	1	0	0	0
Illinois	30	52	28	23	17	13	16	9	7	2	1	0	1	1
Michigan	22	44	27	28	20	12	16	8	10	5	3	1	2	2
Wisconsin	36	59	34	22	16	10	10	7	2	2	1	0	1	0
Minnesota	49	67	29	18	10	6	5	3	2	2	1	0	4	4
Iowa	52	74	31	19	6	3	5	2	4	1	1	0	1	1
Missouri	51	65	23	18	8	6	5	4	5	2	3	2	5	3
S. Dakota	45	64	33	21	10	6	3	3	1	1	1	0	7	5
Nebraska	33	59	40	28	12	4	5	1	2	1	0	0	8	7
Kansas	55	69	21	14	8	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	11	10
Kentucky	56	72	25	17	11	7	5	3	2	1	1	0	0	0

12 States														
Sept. 12	: 19	: 34	: 18	: 13	: 9	: 3	: 4	: 1	: 3	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1
Sept. 19	: 39	: 31	: 13	: 9	: 4	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1
Sept. 26	: 59	: 23	: 8	: 5	: 2	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1	: 1

1/ Less than one-half of one percent. (over)

In the week ending September 26 there was a rapid change from the less mature stages into the mature classes. Only 13 percent was in the dough stages compared with 22 percent on September 19. The five percent not now advanced to the dough stages has no chance to make grain and has been or will be largely used for other purposes. This and the fact that a considerable part of the corn in the dough stages is in the States where silage use is extensive, tends to minimize the soft corn problem for 1947.

The week ending September 26 found 93 percent of the Iowa corn acreage in the mature and dented stages compared with 83 percent on September 19. Recent weather has been generally ideal for drying out corn and some is ready for cribbing. The soft corn problem in Iowa is limited to the 7 percent in the dough and later stages and a large part of this will be utilized for purposes other than grain. In South Dakota 85 percent was mature and dented compared with 78 percent a week earlier. In Ohio 63 percent of the corn was in the mature and dented stages on September 26 as against 40 percent on September 19. The latest corn is in the northern and west central districts where only a little over half was safe from frost on September 19 compared with a third a week earlier. The percentage in the mature and dented stages in Indiana increased from 57 percent on September 19 to 73 percent on September 26. Percentages by districts in these two categories range from a little over 60 percent in the northeast to over 80 percent in the south. The week ending September 26 showed 75 percent of the Illinois corn safe from frost damage compared with 58 percent a week earlier.

In Nebraska 87 percent of the corn was in the mature and dented stages on September 26 compared with 73 percent a week earlier. Since a large part of the "no-ear" class represents corn which did not pollinate because of heat and drought, hence is "safe" as far as frost damage is concerned, the soft corn hazard in Nebraska is negligible. Kansas reported 83 percent in the mature and dented stages on September 26. As in Nebraska, a large part of the remainder is in the "no-ear" class in Kansas because of poor weather for pollination, and the soft corn problem in that State is inconsequential. Picking is already under way with most of the picked corn moving direct to feeders rather than to cribs.

In Missouri, where some corn has already been cribbed, 83 percent of the acreage was in the mature and dented stages on September 26. About three-fourths of the corn was in these stages a week earlier. On September 26, 89 percent of the corn in Kentucky was safe from killing frost having advanced from 81 percent on September 19.

Michigan reported 72 percent in the mature and dented stages as of September 26 compared with 49 percent in these two stages the week before. The report as of September 26 for Wisconsin showed 81 percent in the mature and dented stages where a week earlier 70 percent was in these stages. A large part of the late corn has been or will be used for silage so that frosts which have occurred probably damaged very little corn intended for grain.

Weather Bureau reports to date (October 3) indicate that killing frosts have occurred throughout South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio, northern Iowa and the extreme northern parts of Illinois and Indiana. Light frosts have been reported for the northern half of Indiana and Illinois and in parts of Kansas and Nebraska. Light frosts have aided in the drying out of corn but where killing frosts occurred all growth was stopped. Actual frost damage to corn remaining for harvest as grain appears to have been greatest in northern and western Ohio and southern Michigan. Damage in these areas from frosts which occurred only a few days ago will be reported October 10.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics 1947

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Immediate Release

October 10, 1947

RED CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION - 1947

MINNESOTA: Based on a preliminary survey of growers and shippers of red clover seed, the 1947 Minnesota production is indicated to be 41 percent less than 1946, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. Total production is forecast at 101,000 bushels of thresher-run seed compared with 170,000 bushels produced in 1946. This decreased production can be attributed to a sharp reduction in acreage. The principal factors were: more than the usual acreage in central counties was winter killed; lateness of the season due to a cold wet spring; and hot, dry weather beginning about mid-July and extending to the end of August. Yield per acre this year is forecast at 1.00 bushels compared with 1.10 bushels last year. Yields had generally been reported as being lower than 1946 due to the unfavorable growing conditions, however, in Hubbard county and surrounding areas, yields were reported from 3 to 7 bushels per acre.

UNITED STATES: With prospective crops of red clover seed in 13 out of 18 States smaller than last year, production this year is indicated to be 31 percent less than in 1946. Production is forecast at 1,459,100 bushels (87,546,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with the record 1946 crop of 2,120,800 bushels (127,248,000 pounds) and the 1936-45 average of 1,435,290 bushels of (86,117,400 pounds). The expected decrease in production from last year is due to the marked reduction in acreage. Principal factors reported as having contributed to bring this about were: lateness of the harvest of the first crop of hay due to the cold, wet spring; drought and hot weather from about mid-July to early September; grasshopper damage; strong demand for hay; and more winterkilling of clover than usual in a few important producing States. It is estimated that when harvesting has been completed early in November that 1,731,600 acres of red clover seed will have been harvested, compared with the record acreage of 2,586,300 acres in 1946 and the 10-year average of 1,452,830 acres.

Yield per acre this year is forecast at .84 bushel (50 pounds) of thresher-run seed. This is slightly larger than the yield of last year (.82 bushel), but smaller than the average (1.06 bushels). High prices and excellent demand for red clover seed induced many growers to harvest seed from low-yielding fields that normally would not have been harvested for seed. Loss in cleaning red clover seed this year is estimated at 18.5 percent. This compares with 18.6 percent in 1946 and the 1941-45 average of 17.7 percent. The disposition survey made last spring indicated that 58.7 percent of the record 1946 crop of red clover seed was sold to dealers. However, disposition data for crops more comparable in size with that of this year indicate that only about 52 percent of the 1947 crop may be sold to dealers. If this percentage prevails this year and production of clean seed turns out as forecast, dealers may be expected to handle 37.1 million pounds of clean seed from the 1947 crop, compared with 60.8 million pounds of the 1946 crop.

Exports of red clover seed during the year ended June 30, 1947, were 6,112,114 pounds, compared with 473,342 pounds last year and the 1941-45 average of 2,772,424 pounds. Current supplies of red clover seed, including production and carry-over, totaling 35,894,000 pounds of clean seed, are 23 percent smaller than in 1946 and 14 percent below the 1941-45 average.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Immediate Release

October 21, 1947

ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION - 1947

MINNESOTA: Production of alfalfa seed in Minnesota is expected in 1947 to total 54,000 bushels of thresher-run seed, 11 percent less than in 1946, based upon preliminary information collected by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The decrease is due to the reduction in the number of acres to be harvested. Yield prospects in general are good in northern counties, but fall rains have delayed threshing operations in that area and may cause final results to be lower than now expected. The crop has felt the effects of a late season, dry weather and grasshoppers in a large part of central and west central Minnesota with the result that yields there are for the most part, lower than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: With prospective production of alfalfa seed only one percent smaller than the record crop of last year and carry-over three times larger than a year ago, current supplies are the largest on record. These supplies, including production this year and carry-over, total 107,780,000 pounds of clean seed, 12 percent larger than in 1946 and 73 percent above the 1941-45 average. Production of alfalfa seed this year is forecast at 1,813,000 bushels of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,834,100 bushels in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 1,179,040 bushels.

The anticipated slight decrease from last year's production, which was larger than expected, is due to the indicated reduction in acreage which more than offsets the expected larger yield per acre this year. Smaller crops than last year are indicated for 13 States: Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. On the other hand, larger crops than last year are indicated for 9 States: Michigan, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Loss in cleaning alfalfa seed this year is estimated at 17.9 percent, compared with 18.4 percent in 1946 and the 1941-45 average of 19.3 percent. The disposition survey made last spring indicated that 85.4 percent of the 1946 crop was sold to dealers. If this percentage prevails this year and production of alfalfa seed turns out as forecast, dealers may be expected to handle about 76.3 million pounds of clean seed of the 1947 crop, compared with approximately 76.7 million pounds of the 1946 crop.

Exports of alfalfa seed for the year ended June 30, 1947 were 729,052 pounds compared with 548,908 pounds in the preceding year and the 1941-45 average of 733,350 pounds. Imports for the period July 1, 1946-June 30, 1947 were 9,259,000 pounds, compared with 6,466,400 pounds for the preceding year and the 5-year average of 5,633,220 pounds. Of the 9,259,000 pounds imported, 5,468,400 came from Argentina, 3,540,600 from Canada including 7,400 that was of United States origin, and 250,000 from the Union of South Africa.

On October 2, the Department of Agriculture announced price supports for 1947-crop alfalfa seed as follows: 25 cents a pound for Northern alfalfa, 20 cents for Central, and 17 cents for Southern. These supports will be operative through grower purchase agreements in which the Commodity Credit Corporation will agree to purchase the seed in May 1948.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

October 28, 1947

To Operators of Elevators, Mills and Warehouses in Minnesota:

Excellent cooperation by the grain industry and producers has enabled the Department to assemble the information which follows in regard to the supply of various grains. Your cooperation is appreciated, and we again solicit your cooperation when the next report is due as of January 1, 1948. Thanks.

GRAIN STOCKS OCTOBER 1, 1947, WITH COMPARISONS

MINNESOTA: Old corn in all storage positions in Minnesota is estimated at 12,508,000 bushels as of October 1, 1947, nearly 5 million bushels more than on hand October 1 a year ago. About 36 percent of this supply was stored on farms. Farm stocks of old corn on October 1 were nearly 4 million bushels larger than a year ago, but were only 40 percent of the 1936-45 average supply for October 1. The new 1947 crop of corn, now being harvested but not included as corn in storage in this report, is estimated at 202 million bushels for all purposes compared with 240 million harvested in 1946. The October 1 prospect for corn, new and old crop, is, therefore, that the supply will be about 13 percent lower for the crop year starting October 1, 1947, than it was for the crop year just finished.

The supply of wheat in Minnesota, estimated at 37,832,000 bushels in all storage positions on October 1, 1947, was 2½ million bushels or 6 percent larger than the supply a year ago, including new crop wheat. The October 1 farm supply this year was about 2 million bushels lower than a year ago, but was about equal to average for the 10 years, 1936-45. About 21½ million bushels were in off-farm storages on October 1, or 57 percent of the available supply.

Oat stocks at 151 million bushels in all positions compare with 163 million on October 1 a year ago. Farm supplies, representing nearly 140 million bushels or 91 percent of the total are down 16 million bushels compared with a year ago, while off-farm supplies of oats are up about 3½ million bushels. Farm stocks of oats were 6 million bushels larger than average on October 1.

Both farm and off-farm supplies of barley were larger on October 1, 1947, than they were a year ago. The total supply was equal to 36,529,000 bushels in all positions compared with 30,752,000 bushels on October 1, 1946. Of the total supply in storage on October 1 this year, 41 percent was stored on farms and 59 percent in off-farm positions.

Comparative data is shown in the table which follows:

MINNESOTA - GRAIN STOCKS OCT. 1 WITH COMPARISONS

CROP	OFF-FARM			ON FARM			TOTAL	
	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947	1946	1947	1947
(Thousand Bushels)								
Corn (old crop)	754	1,690	27,194	7,054	10,318	7,808	12,508	
Wheat	17,127	21,519	16,247	18,414	16,313	35,541	37,832	
Oats	7,772	11,232	133,307	155,656	139,513	163,428	150,745	
Barley	16,297	21,511	2/11,315	14,455	15,018	30,752	36,529	
Rye	1/	3,466	2/ 605	537	711	1/	4,177	
Soybeans (old crop)	3/	3/	2/ 103	98	107	3/	3/	
1/ Not Published.	2/ 3 Year (1944-46) Avg.			3/ Not available.				

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UNITED STATES: Wheat: Nearly 1,142 million bushels of wheat were in storage October 1, 1947, in all positions on and off farms. These total stocks, while topped by a wide margin on October 1, 1942, nearly equal those of October 1, 1941, and exceed those of any other October 1 of record. From a supply of about 1,490 million bushels on July 1 (a very small carryover of 83,623,000 bushels plus a record new crop of 1,406,761,000 bushels) disappearance to October 1 is computed at about 348.5 million bushels. For comparable quarters, the disappearance was 305.5 million bushels in 1946, over 367 million in 1945, over 297 million in 1944 and 348 million in 1943.

Rye: Rye stocks in all positions, on October 1, 1947, total over 21 million bushels of which 13 million bushels were on farms. Both the farm stocks and off-farm total are larger than on October 1 of either of the past two years, but are still small compared with those of 1944 and 1943, the only other years of complete record.

Old Corn: Carryover stocks of old corn in all positions amounted to 289 million bushels on October 1, 1947. This total is 67 percent larger than a year ago, more than on October 1, 1944, but less than October 1 stocks in 1945 and 1943. Of the current total, 253 million bushels were on farms.

Oats and Barley: Stocks of oats total 1,052 million bushels, of which only 75 million are in off-farm storages. While smaller than October 1 stocks in 1945 and 1946, the current total is larger than in the 2 preceding years of comparable record; also 8 percent below the average for those 4 years. Barley stocks of 252 million bushels are 7 percent larger than a year ago, equal to those of October 1, 1945, but are smaller than on October 1 in the other two years of record.

Flax: Flaxseed stocks in all positions on October 1, 1947, totaled 32,654,000 bushels, about equally divided between farm storage and off-farm positions. The off-farm portion includes 6,343,000 bushels of commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. Of the total about 92 percent is stored in 4 States--Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and California.

STOCKS OF GRAIN, OCTOBER 1, 1947, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	October 1, 1945	October 1, 1946	July 1 1947	October 1, 1947
Thousand Bushels					
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	517,823	552,715	40,427	628,773
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 2/	22,189	2,184	500	3,990
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/	181,410	177,351	9,976	197,821
	(Terminals (Commercial) 3/	170,305	103,595	8,129	175,069
	(Merchant Mills	128,261	114,463	24,591	136,216
TOTAL		1,019,988	950,308	83,623	1,141,869
Old Corn	(On Farms 1/	293,419	153,003	687,803	258,347
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 2/	19	0	0	0
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/	17,198	14,979	28,341	23,134
Corn	(Terminals 3/	4,674	4,944	11,233	7,910
	TOTAL	315,310	172,926	727,377	289,391
Oats	(On Farms 1/	1,277,410	1,155,691	259,148	977,544
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/	55,824	45,484	14,152	47,880
	(Terminals 3/	43,555	20,319	5,038	26,644
TOTAL		1,376,789	1,221,494	278,338	1,052,068
Barley	(On Farms 1/	169,297	160,258	30,000	165,594
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/	59,568	57,506	17,791	58,584
	(Terminals 3/	22,922	18,248	7,753	27,444
TOTAL		251,787	236,012	55,544	251,622
Rye	(On Farms 1/	12,961	9,759	600	13,174
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/	3,301	2,213	722	4,348
	(Terminals 3/	4,732	1,126	1,024	3,824
TOTAL		20,994	13,098	2,346	21,346

1/ Estimates by Crop Reporting Board. The I.M.E.&W. total includes stocks at merchant mills. 2/ Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in their own steel and wooden bins. 3/ Commercial stocks at terminal markets reported by Grain Branch Production and Marketing Administration.

Stocks of corn, oats, barley and rye, shown below by States are for all off-farm positions. Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are combined with commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, to obtain these State totals.

OFF-FARM 1/ STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, OCT. 1, 1947 WITH COMPARISONS

State	Shelled & Ear Corn:		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	T h o u s a n d				B u s h e l s			
N. Eng.	229	265	680	449	40	73	12	14
N.Y.	740	1,189	6,333	5,502	2,131	1,621	*	*
N.J.	109	118	286	215	36	91	6	19
Pa.	529	512	1,188	433	133	156	54	41
Ohio	1,014	1,554	3,348	2,469	178	176	16	109
Ind.	1,160	1,505	2,026	1,726	32	40	64	150
Ill.	4,329	10,657	8,264	8,980	3,649	3,000	263	213
Mich.	*	301	679	738	*	476	26	70
Wis.	555	564	2,492	3,911	14,044	16,394	54	267
Minn.	754	1,690	7,772	11,232	16,297	21,511	*	3,466
Iowa	2,670	3,709	5,516	9,100	*	575	17	*
Mo.	1,238	1,800	2,315	3,179	999	1,014	65	119
N. Dak.	41	43	4,101	4,417	4,920	6,067	261	812
S. Dak.	263	663	4,132	4,906	1,946	2,096	275	736
Nebr.	1,388	2,408	1,707	3,044	814	613	145	683
Kans.	283	606	1,114	1,630	449	467	15	28
Del.	*	23	11	23	1	2	2	9
Md.	231	340	3,080	95	99	147	22	71
Va.	231	292	136	197	70	91	12	50
W. Va.	*	51	52	12	1	1	0	0
N.C.	86	157	435	261	29	42	4	22
S.C.	*	38	175	315	5	2	1	2
Ga.	77	140	109	178	5	6	1	2
Ky.	677	532	258	143	22	55	326	355
Tenn.	383	461	843	616	32	96	13	5
Ala.	24	40	52	28	1	0	*	*
Miss.	34	26	140	229	15	18	1	*
Ark.	40	26	130	122	4	7	2	*
La.	*	27	153	91	3	0	--	--
Okla.	93	60	760	703	53	43	1	3
Tex.	49	149	1,292	1,793	243	115	10	26
Mont.	8	15	359	323	1,554	2,500	19	51
Idaho	5	26	1,072	1,294	1,379	2,336	1	6
Wyo.	7	2	39	146	19	74	12	9
Colo.	126	224	150	306	686	1,381	27	42
N. Mex.	*	3	25	16	8	17	*	*
Ariz.	11	2	57	75	1,482	844	*	*
Utah	12	20	53	97	345	809	*	*
Nev.	*	2	6	44	71	26	*	*
Wash.	277	103	1,003	1,945	3,188	3,937	19	9
Oreg.	62	90	1,333	1,754	1,996	3,809	68	108
Calif.	257	611	2,127	1,787	18,201	15,300	11	22
Unallocated*	1,431	--	--	--	574	--	1,514	653
UNITED STATES	19,923	31,044	65,803	74,524	75,754	86,028	3,339	8,172

*Unallocated--to avoid disclosing individual operations. 1/ For positions covered, see preceding paragraph.

STOCKS OF WHEAT AND RYE OCTOBER 1, 1947

State	W H E A T				R Y E	
	Off-farm total 1/		Total 1/ All Positions:		Total 1/ All	
	October 1		October 1		Positions October 1	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Thousand Bushels						
N. Eng.	510	528	531	545	12	14
N. Y.	18,019	21,441	20,674	26,584	*	*
N. J.	391	658	1,321	1,684	113	116
Pa.	3,465	4,208	13,819	15,567	306	261
Ohio	14,158	18,947	34,052	40,097	187	374
Ind.	5,402	7,283	14,013	18,420	280	614
Ill.	9,960	16,818	14,653	24,108	491	522
Mich.	3,408	5,961	15,314	22,491	382	567
Wis.	5,247	7,160	7,103	9,626	710	1,093
Minn.	17,127	21,519	35,541	37,832	*	4,177
Iowa	3,408	7,252	4,865	8,405	148	*
Mo.	23,834	44,709	30,970	57,537	258	381
N. Dak.	28,153	28,230	127,428	136,073	1,084	2,703
S. Dak.	6,765	6,100	44,535	45,179	1,818	3,062
Nebr.	14,945	19,804	65,724	64,572	1,864	2,230
Kans.	63,482	99,085	169,698	240,378	265	422
Del.	131	145	496	437	87	123
Md.	4,711	4,071	6,541	6,298	117	242
Va.	1,623	1,769	6,129	5,960	212	278
W. Va.	107	107	1,038	1,345	25	28
N. C.	850	1,179	4,004	5,180	128	228
S. C.	244	487	1,110	1,837	61	55
Ga.	141	206	957	1,579	34	26
Ky.	3,809	5,016	4,890	6,299	538	598
Tenn.	2,079	3,962	3,281	5,474	113	103
Ala.	67	210	171	249	*	*
Miss.	33	49	92	233	1	*
Ark.	23	10	220	202	2	*
La.	648	200	648	200	--	--
Okla.	21,919	37,708	45,750	64,939	191	252
Tex.	30,419	42,489	47,406	73,550	42	256
Mont.	14,786	14,969	56,591	52,652	211	323
Idaho	13,904	15,735	26,100	29,892	29	28
Wyo.	337	516	3,410	4,519	93	103
Colo.	6,271	8,937	27,036	40,887	285	404
N. Mex.	52	600	1,065	3,606	*	*
Ariz.	283	332	425	450	*	*
Utah	4,736	5,980	8,855	10,871	*	*
Nev.	185	81	567	594	*	*
Wash.	48,218	34,644	67,709	48,318	131	79
Oreg.	17,591	13,056	25,645	18,100	532	557
Calif.	3,982	2,945	7,761	5,110	120	122
Unallo-						
cated*	2,170	3,990	2,170	3,990	2,228	1,005
UNITED						
STATES	397,593	513,096	950,308	1,141,869	13,098	21,346

*Unallocated--to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes, in addition to stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators & Warehouses and Merchant Mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, F.M.A. at terminals, and an estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

11/13/47

MINNESOTA CROP REPORT - NOVEMBER 1, 1947

The high quality 1947 corn crop for Minnesota, estimated at 196,692,000 bushels as of November 1, is slightly smaller than expected a month ago but is still 11 million bushels larger than average even though 43 million bushels smaller than the very large 1946 crop, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This information is based upon reports representing actual production as revealed by picking operations up to November 1 when about 50 percent of the crop was harvested. The improvement to the crop from favorable weather in September was confined largely to quality rather than yield. The quality is unquestionably high as new crop corn sold direct from fields at harvest show the moisture content to be frequently below 18 percent and tests as low as 14 percent are not uncommon. Little progress in harvest operations has been made since November 1 as recent storm conditions have left a heavy snow cover over much of the State. As expected, harvest operations show that the per acre yield varies greatly between fields and communities because of the effect of adverse weather conditions upon stands, ear set, pollination and size of ears.

Soybean production is estimated at 13,950,000 bushels, the same as a month ago, as reports from producers received after harvest confirm earlier expectations of a good yield. The 1947 crop of soybeans is the largest ever produced in the State, exceeding the previous record in 1946 by about 3-1/4 million bushels.

Potato harvest was completed during October under weather conditions which were, in general, favorable. Quality of the 1947 crop is good although ⁱⁿ certain local areas, particularly in Marshall, Kittson, Roseau, and Lake of the Woods counties, reports indicate some rot due to blight and wet weather. Total production is expected to be 13,300,000 bushels, compared with 16,610,000 bushels in 1946 and the 10-year (1936-45) average of 18,339,000 bushels.

Minnesota Crop Report - November 1, 1947 -

Other late maturing crops, such as buckwheat, dry beans, flaxseed and legume seed crops, have been harvested without serious loss, although threshing of flaxseed and legume seed was delayed in extreme northern counties by wet weather. A much larger-than-average crop of apples has been harvested this fall in the eight commercial producing counties of Minnesota. Production in the commercial area is estimated at 272,000 bushels, compared with only 65,000 in 1946 and 189,000 bushels, the 10-year (1936-45) average.

Milk production in Minnesota during October 1947, estimated at 505 million pounds, was 1 percent lower than in October 1946, and 4 percent lower than the 10-year (1936-45) October average. The reported production per cow on November 1 was the highest for that time of year in the period of record or since 1925. The number of milk cows on farms are, however, 4 percent lower than a year ago. The warm weather during October was favorable for grazing but regular pastures yielded only moderate quantities of feed as dry soil conditions retarded their growth. The November 1, 1947 condition of pastures was reported at 74 percent of normal compared with 77 percent in 1946 and 68 percent, the 10-year (1936-45) average for November. Dairy farmers reported they were feeding about 20 percent less grain and grain concentrates per cow on November 1 this year than they were a year ago.

Egg production of 213 million eggs in Minnesota during October was the second highest for that month since records were started in 1925. Only in 1946, when 215 million eggs were produced in October, was production larger. The number of layers on farms during October decreased 4 percent compared with a year ago, but the rate of production per layer reached a new high for October and largely offset the effect of the decrease in layers upon production. Warm, dry weather and a favorable egg market were important factors tending to encourage production.