



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

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JAN 22 1948

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

January 20, 1948

CATTLE ON FEED DOWN 15 PERCENT

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on grain feed for market on January 1 this year is 15 percent below a year ago. The estimated number on January 1 this year was 240,000 head compared with 282,000 a year earlier, and is the smallest number on feed since January 1, 1937. Unfavorable feed price relationships that developed early in the fall of 1947 was the main reason for the decreased number on feed. The corn crop was of excellent merchantable quality and too high in price in relation to the price of finished cattle, especially in areas where the supply of feed was short.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market on January 1, 1948, was 12 percent smaller than a year ago and the smallest number since 1940. The estimated number on January 1 this year was 3,774,000 head compared with 4,307,000 a year earlier, 4,211,000 on January 1, 1946, and the record high of 4,445,000 on January 1, 1943. The 1942-46 average was 4,253,000 head.

The number on feed in the 12 North Central States, which include the Corn Belt, was 19 percent smaller than last year. The total on January 1, 1948, was estimated at 2,779,000 head compared with 3,417,000 on January 1, 1947, and the 5-year average of 3,383,000 head. For the North Central States, the 1948 number was the smallest since 1939. All of the States in this area showed decreases except Wisconsin where the number was up 8 percent compared with a year earlier. In Iowa the number was down 25 percent and in Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska the decrease was 20 percent. Iowa has the smallest number on feed since 1939 and Illinois the smallest since 1937.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 11 Corn Belt States during December were the smallest since 1940. The total movement during the last half of 1947 was 2,139,000 head. This was 503,000 head or 19 percent below the record movement for the period occurring last year and the smallest in shipments since 1944.

Reports from cattle feeders in the Corn Belt on the weight of cattle on feed January 1 this year show a larger proportion of cattle weighing over 900 pounds than last year. The proportion of cattle in this class was 31 percent compared with 28 percent last year. The percentage of cattle from 600-900 pounds was about the same in both years--46 percent--but for cattle under 600 pounds, including calves, the percentage was 23 percent compared with 26 percent last year. The change in weight distribution is about in line with the records from the 4 markets showing shipments of stocker and feeder cattle by kinds and steers by weight groups.

Corn Belt feeders report that all of the decrease in the number on feed was in the number that have been on feed less than 5 months. The proportion as well as the number of cattle on feed over 5 months is larger than last year. The reported percentage of fed cattle to be marketed before May 1 is 55 percent against 56 percent reported a year ago. The tendency is toward short-term feeding as was the case last year. Although the number of fed cattle at Corn Belt markets during the next few months is expected to be down materially from a year ago, the proportion of these that are top grade cattle is expected to be larger than the very small proportion last year.

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MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
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Immediate Release

January 20, 1948

SHEEP ON FEED DOWN 29 PERCENT

MINNESOTA: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1, 1948, was 29 percent less than a year ago, and the smallest number since 1930. The number was estimated at 165,000 head compared with 231,000 a year earlier. The decreased number is a direct result of a smaller supply of feeder lambs combined with the unfavorable feed price relationship that began early in the fall of 1947.

UNITED STATES: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1 this year was 16 percent less than last year and the smallest number since 1928. The number was estimated to be 1,788,000 head or 905,000 less than January 1, 1947. Nearly all of the decrease occurred in the Corn Belt States and in the important wheat pasture area of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The Western States as a group, show an increase of 3 percent in the number on feed this year compared with last.

In the Corn Belt States the estimated number on feed January 1 is 2,740,000 head, a 26-percent or 953,000 head decrease from a year ago. This substantial reduction is due largely to the sharp decrease in Kansas. Increases are shown for 3 States. Nebraska is estimated to have 18 percent more lambs on feed than last year. Illinois and Indiana also have increased numbers on feed by 10 and 5 percent respectively. All other Corn Belt States have less on feed January 1 than last year. Iowa is down by 30 percent to the lowest number for this State since 1937. Minnesota is down 29 percent, Missouri 25 percent, South Dakota 30 percent, Wisconsin 33 percent, Ohio 10 percent, and Michigan 7 percent. North Dakota is down 20 percent, and the number on feed in New York is down 34 percent.

In the important wheat pasture lamb-feeding area of the Great Plains the number on feed is very sharply reduced from last year. Kansas is down 62 percent, Oklahoma 64 percent, and Texas 65 percent. It is estimated that the wheat pasture area of Kansas had only about 215,000 lambs on feed January 1 compared with about 900,000 a year ago. In addition, last year substantial numbers were on Oklahoma and Texas wheat pastures. These States have very few lambs on wheat pastures this year. Late planting and germination of wheat because of drought conditions greatly altered feeding operations in the wheat pasture area. Many lambs originally destined for these pastures were routed into Nebraska and northern Colorado, thus resulting in increases in these two States.

Weather has been generally favorable for lamb feeding except in local areas. Lambs on wheat pastures have generally made good gains. There have not been any severe or extensive storms that have forced the marketing of large numbers of lambs. The situation with regard to feed supplies is not uniformly satisfactory, with limited supplies reported for many Corn Belt areas. Feed supplies in the Western States have been adequate to abundant. With the increased number of sheep and lambs on feed in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska-Wyoming and in Colorado, a larger proportion of the market supply of fed lambs is expected to show up in the spring months.

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

Immediate Release

January 13, 1948

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT -- JANUARY 1, 1948

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: The supply of grain on Minnesota farms on January 1 was about one-fifth smaller than a year ago, and one-tenth smaller than average for recent years, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This situation has developed largely as the result of smaller crop production in 1947 followed by rapid disappearance of grain on farms to meet livestock feed requirements, and because of the rapid movement of grain to market, particularly wheat, from northwestern counties. The disappearance of feed grains has followed the usual pattern rather closely, although it is evident that farmers are now feeding grain to livestock at a much more conservative rate because of the comparatively high price of grains. This is especially noticeable in the surplus grain producing area of the State made up mostly of west central and northwestern counties.

Corn stocks on January 1 were 101,828,000 bushels; 26 percent below a year ago and 8 percent lower than average for the 1937-46 period. Oat supplies on Minnesota farms at 102,899,000 bushels were 19 percent smaller than a year ago, but were about average. Wheat stocks at 9,285,000 bushels are down about one-third from a year ago when supplies were slightly larger than average. Soybean stocks of 3,312,000 bushels were more than one-third larger than a year ago, and more than two times the 4-year (1943-46) average. The production of this crop has expanded very rapidly since its introduction into this State about 15 years ago. Information in regard to farm supplies of barley and rye is not collected on January 1. Barley stocks on December 1 were, however, 12,919,000 bushels; about the same amount as available a year ago, but only one-half of average. Rye stocks on December 1 were small at 320,000 bushels; 87 percent of a year ago and only 15 percent of average. The production of both barley and rye has been much below average in recent years in Minnesota due to sharp decreases in acreage.

Hay stocks at 3,697,000 tons on January 1 were the smallest for this time of year since records were started on January 1, 1938. A year ago, stocks were 3,892,000 tons while the average for January 1 is 4,482,000 tons.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on Minnesota farms during December is estimated at 307 million eggs; 4 percent less than in December 1946, but seasonally higher than November 1947 by 36 percent. Egg production usually increases rapidly at this time of year, and continues to increase until the peak is reached in either April or May. The rate of lay reported on January 1 was the highest for that date since records were started in 1925. Indications are that many farmers have decreased the size of their flocks or have completely disposed of them in recent months due to high feed costs. Preliminary information indicates that for the complete year of 1947, egg production has totalled 3,940 million eggs in Minnesota, 3 percent below the record production of 4,069 million eggs in 1946.

MILK PRODUCTION: The production of milk during December in Minnesota was equal to 601 million pounds; 3 percent less than in December 1946 when production was about average. The daily rate of production per cow in herd on January 1 was 16.6 pounds; the second highest on that date in a series of records dating back to 1925--only on January 1, 1947, was the current January rate exceeded. Indications are that milk cow numbers on farms are substantially lower than they were a year ago. There is some concern expressed by farmers in some areas of the State that the supply of roughage will become very short before pastures are again productive.

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MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
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Immediate Release

January 22, 1948

INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1948 DOWN 35 PERCENT

Minnesota turkey growers plan to reduce turkey production in 1948 35 percent below a year ago. If growers carry out their intentions, the number raised this year will be about 2,168,000 birds compared with 3,336,000 in 1947 and the 1940-1944 average of 3,093,000 birds. The number raised this year will be the smallest since 1938. The decreased production is a result of low turkey prices in relation to feed prices and prospects for even higher feed prices before the 1948 feed crops are harvested.

For the United States, turkey production in 1948 is expected to be down 18 percent if growers carry out their intentions. The number raised this year will be 28,470,000 compared with 34,667,000 in 1947. Grower's returns indicated that the 1948 crop will be the smallest since 1938--36 percent below the record of 44,221,000 birds in 1945 and 15 percent below the 1940-44 average.

Turkey growers in the West North Central States, the largest producing area in the United States in 1947, plan a decrease of 31 percent this year. A large share of the Nation's early turkeys are raised in this region. A decrease of 19 percent is expected in the West North Central States. In the North Atlantic States, growers plan a decrease of 17 percent. Growers in the West, where over a fourth of the total 1947 turkey crop was raised, expect a 11 percent decrease this year. The smallest decreases planned are 7 and 10 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States respectively.

The numbers actually raised usually vary from January 1 intentions, the difference depending on prices of feed, hatching eggs and poults, on the sale of turkeys remaining in growers' hands and on the supply of hatching eggs. Last year the decrease in number of turkeys raised was about the same as intended on January 1, because higher feed prices and lower turkey prices than a year earlier continued throughout the hatching season. In 1946 producers raised 4 percent less than they intended in January because of an uncertain feed situation during the hatching season. In 1945 the number of turkeys raised was 14 percent more than January 1 intentions, because of the increase in turkey prices and the shortage of red meats. In 1944 producers raised 3 percent more turkeys than they planned on January 1. In earlier years of record, the intention indications exceeded actual numbers raised--in 1943 by 11 percent, in 1942 by 8 percent, in 1941 by less than 1 percent, in 1939 and 1940 by 2 percent, and in 1938 by 3 percent.

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INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1948

State : and : Division:	Turkeys Raised					
	Average :	1945 :	1946 :	Indicated :	Intended in 1948 :	
	1940-44 :	1945 :	1946 :	1947 1/2 :	Number :	% 1947
	T h o u s a n d s					
						Percent
Me.	49	59	51	50	35	70
N.H.	65	92	75	73	55	75
Vt.	141	185	174	137	96	70
Mass.	272	354	333	316	300	95
R.I.	25	35	33	33	31	95
Conn.	132	226	212	178	160	90
N.Y.	470	756	756	741	719	97
N.J.	164	375	405	364	273	75
Pa.	931	1,460	1,431	1,317	1,001	76
N.ATL.	2,248	3,542	3,470	3,209	2,670	83
Chio	898	1,155	1,155	1,097	823	75
Ind.	453	1,010	1,081	919	818	89
Ill.	631	1,002	1,152	1,071	771	72
Mich.	515	1,002	932	792	752	95
Wis.	489	640	614	491	393	80
E.N.CENT.	2,985	4,809	4,934	4,370	3,557	81
Minn.	3,093	3,979	4,019	3,336	2,168	65
Iowa	1,877	2,890	3,208	2,566	1,694	66
Mo.	1,468	1,838	1,746	1,310	1,114	85
N.Dak.	1,136	842	968	871	523	60
S.Dak.	914	434	421	295	148	50
Nebr.	935	1,054	1,159	927	649	70
Kans.	1,005	914	896	663	570	86
W.N.CENT.	10,429	11,951	12,417	9,968	6,866	69
Del.	98	101	91	68	62	91
Md.	403	490	466	350	350	100
Va.	871	1,232	1,331	1,065	1,012	95
W.Va.	272	416	437	398	366	92
N.C.	255	376	421	379	330	87
S.C.	202	420	420	357	303	85
Ga.	131	173	182	182	191	105
Fla.	106	115	115	109	104	95
S.ATL.	2,337	3,323	3,463	2,908	2,718	93
Ky.	264	259	220	165	132	80
Tenn.	171	159	175	140	119	85
Ala.	154	151	151	121	85	70
Miss.	123	100	85	72	72	100
Ark.	131	152	129	72	58	80
La.	55	46	48	46	46	100
Okla.	1,058	686	652	561	477	85
Tex.	3,852	4,701	4,231	3,681	3,387	92
S.CENT.	5,807	6,254	5,691	4,858	4,376	90
Mont.	203	155	170	119	101	85
Idaho	281	398	239	191	172	90
Wyo.	173	173	156	131	94	72
Colo.	875	947	900	765	574	75
N.Mex.	65	80	88	94	94	100
Ariz.	77	102	87	76	46	60
Utah	1,233	2,036	1,486	1,263	1,099	87
Nev.	40	51	46	37	35	95
Wash.	1,028	1,533	1,303	1,121	953	85
Oreg.	1,971	3,105	2,049	1,639	1,393	85
Calif.	3,786	5,762	4,610	3,918	3,722	95
WEST.	9,731	14,342	11,134	9,354	8,283	89
U. S.	33,536	44,221	41,109	34,667	28,470	82

1/ Preliminary estimates as of August 1, 1947.

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE

531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 23, 1948

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS, JANUARY 1, 1948

MINNESOTA: Minnesota growers and local dealers held 6,300,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes in storage in or near areas of production on January 1, 1948. These stocks represent slightly more than 43 percent of Minnesota's 1947 production. On January 1, 1947, comparable stocks totaled 8,450,000 bushels or approximately 49 percent of the 1946 crop.

It is estimated that 9,977,000 bushels or 69 percent of Minnesota's 1947 potato production have been or will be sold. This represents a decrease of about 16 percent in the amount sold or to be sold compared with the 1946 crop from which growers sold 11,872,000 bushels. From 1946 production growers fed to livestock or lost through shrinkage and other causes a total of 1,476,000 bushels of potatoes compared with 1,161,000 bushels from 1947 production. As potato production becomes increasingly concentrated on fewer farms the quantity of potatoes consumed on farms where grown becomes correspondingly less. It is estimated that 2,240,000 bushels of the 1947 crop have been or will be used for food on farms where grown compared with 2,883,000 bushels from the 1946 crop. For planting the 1948 crop, farmers expect to save 1,142,000 bushels of seed potatoes on farms where grown compared with 1,134,000 bushels saved for planting the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and local dealers in or near areas of production on January 1, 1948, are estimated at 118,420,000 bushels by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Potatoes held in storage by the Government are not included. Even though the January 1, 1948, stocks are 12 percent above the 1936-45 average of 106,155,000 bushels, they are the smallest January 1 holdings since 1945. Merchantable stocks held January 1, 1947, were the largest of record, 152,170,000 bushels. On January 1, 1946 growers and local dealers held 120,490,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes.

For the 37 late and intermediate States, production in 1947 was slightly below average. Several things explain why this year's stocks are above average despite below average production. Marketing of the 1947 Maine crop prior to January 1 has been relatively light. Quality of the 1947 crop was generally good; therefore, the quantity of potatoes lost through shrinkage and waste and fed to livestock is expected to be low. In recent years there has been a downward trend in the percent of home-grown seed and with the potato acreage at a very low level the quantity of potatoes used for seed on farms where grown is relatively low despite an increase in the rate of seeding. There has been a sharp decline in the number of potato-producing farms thus reducing the quantity of potatoes consumed for food on farms where grown. The growing of potatoes has become more and more concentrated in commercial producing areas. As a result sales from the 1947 crop are expected to be a record high percent of production.

It is estimated that 17,414,000 bushels, or 5.4 percent of the 1947 production will be lost through shrinkage and waste or fed to livestock. An estimated 29,539,000 bushels will be consumed as food on farms where grown, while 16,109,000 bushels will be used for seed on farms where grown. The remaining 261,551,000 bushels or 80.6 percent are estimated to have been sold or held for sale. This compares with sales of 323,005,000 bushels or 80.1 percent of the revised 1946 crop of 403,448,000 bushels harvested in the 37 late and intermediate States.

1948 Acreage Intentions: Planting intentions for 1948 were reported by growers in the 37 late and intermediate States at the time they reported stocks. Of course, these intentions are only preliminary, especially in the late

States. However, on the basis of the relationship in past years between growers' planting intentions reported on the January 1 stocks inquiry and acreages actually planted, plantings of 1,775,300 acres are indicated for these 37 States in 1948. This acreage would be 2 percent larger than the unusually low acreage planted in 1947. Compared with 1947, an increase of 3 percent is indicated for the 18 surplus late States but decreases of 1 and 2 percent respectively, are indicated for the "other late" and intermediate States.

POTATOES (IRISH): MERCHANTABLE STOCKS IN HANDS OF GROWERS AND LOCAL DEALERS
ON JANUARY 1 IN 37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	:10-year average :Jan. 1, 1936-45 2/	:January 1, : 1946	:January 1, :1947 3/	: January 1, : 1948 4/
	: Crops of : 1935-44	:Crop of : 1945	:Crop of : 1946	: Crop of : 1947
SURPLUS LATE STATES		Thousand bushels		
Maine	26,697	31,720	48,090	42,370
New York	8,193	5,870	11,070	7,810
Pennsylvania	6,290	4,800	7,570	6,550
Michigan	8,082	5,540	7,940	4,800
Wisconsin	4,171	2,700	2,680	2,390
Minnesota	6,492	8,300	8,450	6,300
North Dakota	5,573	10,330	10,050	9,400
South Dakota	390	850	910	550
Nebraska	3,521	5,200	5,140	3,210
Montana	552	3/ 810	1,010	720
Idaho	12,809	20,620	23,250	12,200
Wyoming	885	1,260	1,420	1,200
Colorado	5,863	6,430	6,250	7,880
Utah	763	1,220	1,110	800
Nevada	206	450	350	230
Washington	2,653	1,480	1,930	920
Oregon	3,150	4,200	4,600	3,200
California (late)	2,660	2,400	2,700	1,400
18 SURPLUS LATE	98,949	114,180	144,530	111,930
11 OTHER LATE	5,980	5,480	6,680	5,550
29 LATE STATES	104,929	119,660	151,210	117,480
8 INTERMEDIATE	1,226	830	960	940
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	106,155	120,490	152,170	118,420

1/ Merchantable stocks consist of potatoes held by growers, local dealers and buyers on farms or near areas of production for sale or delivery after December 31. They include potatoes held for sale or delivery to starch factories and other processors.

2/ Note that the 10-year average figures("group" and "all States") are the averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of group or State averages.

3/ Revised. 4/ Preliminary.

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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.

January 27, 1948

To Operators of Elevators, Mills and Warehouses in Minnesota:

The report which follows summarizes the grain supply situation for Minnesota as of January 1, 1948, together with certain data for the United States and other States. The basis for the summary is the information reported on January 1 by operators of warehouses and by farmers on December 1 and January 1. The next general summary will be as of April 1. Your assistance at that time will prove very helpful.

GRAIN STOCKS JANUARY 1, 1948 WITH COMPARISONS

MINNESOTA: The supply of corn stored in Minnesota on January 1, 1948, was less than three-fourths of the quantity on hand a year ago, and was 10 percent less than the comparatively small quantity on hand January 1, 1946. As is usual for January 1, well over 95 percent of the amount in storage was held on the farms of the State.

Wheat stocks in Minnesota on January 1, 1948, at 22,789,000 bushels were 9 percent lower than a year ago and 10 percent below two years ago. The distribution was materially different than a year ago as the movement from the farms has been very rapid since the 1947 harvest. Farm stocks of wheat of only 9,285,000 bushels on January 1, 1948, were only two-thirds as large as on January 1, 1947, and were the smallest since January 1, 1936. Off-farm storage stocks were 13,504,000 bushels on January 1, 1948, and were 19 percent larger than a year ago.

Oat stocks within Minnesota on January 1, 1948, were also down sharply at 110,699,000 bushels compared with a year ago, the decrease being about 21 million bushels or 16 percent. A decline in farm stocks accounted for all of the decrease as off-farm stocks of 7,800,000 bushels were up about 2½ million bushels.

Farm stocks of 12,919,000 bushels of barley on December 1, 1947, were down slightly from a year ago while off-farm stocks January 1 were 5½ million bushels higher than a year ago at 21,302,000 bushels. Farm stocks of rye were only 320,000 bushels on December 1, 1947, compared with 368,000 a year earlier. Off-farm supplies of rye were in contrast, up sharply, at 3,502,000 bushels on January 1, 1948, compared with 1,297,000 bushels on January 1, 1947.

Farm stocks of soybeans in Minnesota on January 1, 1948, were 3,312,000 bushels compared with 2,455,000 on January 1, 1947, and only 1,311,000 bushels on January 1, 1946. Some additional information in regard to the supply of oil crops, flax and soybeans will be available January 30, 1948.

The Minnesota grain supply situation is summarized in the table which follows:

MINNESOTA--GRAIN STOCKS JANUARY 1 WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Off-Farm		On Farm		Total	
	Jan. 1,	Jan. 1,	Jan. 1,	Jan. 1,	Jan. 1,	Jan. 1,
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
--Thousand Bushels--						
Corn	4,012	2,916	137,687	101,828	141,699	104,744
Wheat	11,317	13,504	13,811	9,285	25,128	22,789
Oats	5,308	7,800	126,400	102,899	131,708	110,699
Barley	16,563	21,302	1/12,967	1/12,919	--	--
Rye	1,297	3,502	1/368	1/320	--	--
Soybeans	2/	2/	2,455	3,312	--	--
1/ December 1 preceding year. 2/ Not Available						

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UNITED STATES: Relatively large stocks of 795 million bushels of wheat were stored in all positions January 1, 1948, despite near-record disappearance since July 1, 1947. Rye stocks of 14.4 million bushels, though relatively small, were larger than on January 1 in the two preceding years. Stocks of feed grains in all positions on January 1, 1948, were relatively small. Disappearance in the October-December quarter was also smaller than usual, indicating a careful husbanding of these feed resources to date.

Current stocks of wheat are nearly one-fourth larger than a year ago and one-sixth larger than on January 1, 1946. Although exceeded by January 1 stocks in each of the four years, 1942 to 1945, they are larger than on January 1 of any other year of record. Included in current reserves are 428 million bushels on farms, 112 million bushels at merchant mills and 111 million bushels in interior mills, elevators and warehouses--as well as 142 million bushels of commercial stocks at terminals and 3.1 million bushels in transit owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. Corn stocks of 1,567 million bushels were 29 percent less than on January 1, 1947, and 24 percent less than the average of the preceding four years, the only years for which comparable data are available. Oat stocks of 790 million bushels, though less than on January 1 of the previous two years were larger than in the other two of the four years for which comparable records are available. Barley stocks of 188 million bushels were slightly larger than a year ago, but smaller than in the other three years of record.

GRAIN STOCKS JANUARY 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	January 1 : 1946	January 1 : 1947	October 1 : 1947	January 1 : 1948	
Thousand Bushels						
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	361,031	365,794	610,300	427,620	
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 2/	14,778	4,404	3,990	3,100	
	(Terminals 3/	102,131	56,256	175,069	141,889	
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 4/	95,276	96,779	136,216	111,730	
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses 1/ 5/	108,776	119,044	196,631	110,796	
TOTAL		681,992	642,277	1,122,206	795,135	
Corn	(On Farms 1/	1,858,960	2,136,640	254,210	1,517,901	
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 2/	17	0	0	0	
	(Terminals 3/	11,127	27,870	7,910	13,218	
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses 1/ 5/	33,992	43,781	23,308	35,977	
	TOTAL		1,904,096	2,208,291	285,428	1,567,096
Oats	(On Farms 1/	976,631	892,282	964,340	743,783	
	(Terminals 3/	46,695	9,158	26,644	14,037	
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses 1/ 5/	41,749	32,992	48,063	32,423	
	TOTAL		1,065,075	934,432	1,039,047	790,243
	Barley	(On Farms 1/	126,000	110,000	160,403	117,300
(Terminals 3/		21,287	20,985	27,444	26,581	
(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses 1/ 5/		44,719	44,706	58,894	43,762	
TOTAL			192,006	175,691	246,741	187,643
Rye		(On Farms 1/	6,550	4,000	13,482	7,200
	(Terminals 3/	4,544	2,476	3,824	4,072	
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses 1/ 5/	2,221	2,028	4,325	3,155	
	TOTAL		13,315	8,504	21,631	14,427

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.

2/ Owned by C.C.C. stored in their own steel or wooden bins and in transit.

3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A. at 40 terminal cities.

4/ Mills reporting to Bureau of the Census on milling and stocks of flour.

5/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated for each grain.

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 CORN, OATS, BARLEY AND RYE, JANUARY 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Shelled & Ear Corn		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
-- Thousand Bushels --								
N. Eng.	490	386	655	412	63	80	*	*
N.Y.	3,829	1,733	3,654	3,031	2,447	2,816	*	*
N.J.	138	111	137	118	*	75	2	*
Pa.	1,377	588	724	1,179	231	242	38	*
Ohio	3,436	2,943	2,576	1,809	174	*	8	31
Ind.	3,265	3,289	1,205	784	35	61	163	135
Ill.	16,000	14,904	4,058	4,006	3,245	3,367	404	362
Mich.	699	483	854	638	*	*	11	43
Wis.	987	498	936	1,340	15,508	16,573	83	187
Minn.	4,012	2,916	5,308	7,800	16,563	21,302	1,297	3,502
Iowa	8,000	3,789	3,635	7,971	639	543	60	84
Mo.	5,077	2,913	1,759	1,875	1,425	*	58	179
N.Dak.	370	398	3,000	2,123	3,135	2,406	165	418
S.Dak.	984	560	3,181	1,564	1,598	840	116	453
Nebr.	6,652	2,586	1,309	1,231	564	238	89	433
Kans.	3,639	1,461	571	633	296	176	14	38
Del.	90	130	28	30	1	2	1	3
Md.	2,585	1,109	512	560	49	66	115	121
Va.	249	468	168	148	39	28	1	31
W.Va.	110	71	27	11	1	1	0	0
N.C.	353	691	266	119	14	14	1	7
S.C.	33	150	93	210	0	1	0	1
Ga.	214	365	127	123	3	5	0	0
Ky.	1,357	1,581	123	101	16	20	616	238
Tenn.	813	958	457	351	36	75	5	30
Ala.	100	362	22	22	0	5	0	0
Miss.	58	66	124	215	25	10	4	3
Ark.	55	71	71	59	3	5	1	0
La.	1,949	29	44	17	0	0	0	0
Okla.	673	488	471	490	48	27	1	2
Tex.	1,094	1,282	862	1,272	151	78	1	6
Mont.	25	12	471	413	945	886	10	15
Idaho	55	25	720	984	900	1,475	1	4
Wyo.	68	31	68	67	55	44	3	3
Colo.	513	499	206	365	655	934	20	33
N.Mex.	14	38	22	25	12	19	1	1
Ariz.	32	16	36	31	519	325	0	0
Utah	84	14	49	80	260	639	0	0
Nev.	19	3	8	27	40	35	0	0
Wash.	1,145	244	1,228	1,997	2,482	3,764	15	20
Oreg.	348	114	1,134	1,296	1,628	2,271	133	95
Calif.	660	820	1,251	933	11,589	9,103	6	16
Unallocated*	---	---	---	---	297	1,742	1,061	733
U. S.	71,651	49,195	42,150	46,460	65,691	70,343	4,504	7,227

1/ Includes, in addition to stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators & Warehouses and Merchant Mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A. at terminals.

*Unallocated--to avoid disclosing individual operations.

STOCKS OF WHEAT, JANUARY 1, 1948

State	Merchant Mills		Off-farm total 1/		Total 2/ all	
	January 1		January 1		Positions, January 1	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
-- T h o u s a n d B u s h e l s --						
New Eng.	*	18	221	1,173	234	1,173
N.Y.	9,522	10,607	24,988	27,449	26,852	30,601
N.J.	*	*	427	3,812	969	4,450
Pa.	895	735	1,894	4,023	9,261	11,604
Ohio	5,600	*	8,459	13,189	20,589	26,427
Ind.	2,286	2,746	3,607	4,791	7,719	10,163
Ill.	4,376	3,527	6,248	10,989	8,571	13,271
Mich.	1,162	2,095	3,849	4,692	12,549	16,612
Wis.	*	*	2,536	3,684	4,075	5,360
Minn.	7,913	7,885	11,317	13,504	25,128	22,789
Iowa	1,256	1,453	4,243	3,973	5,327	4,331
Mo.	7,005	9,646	14,162	41,734	17,983	46,133
N.Dak.	1,518	1,383	17,601	13,583	90,309	93,904
S.Dak.	146	179	4,216	2,839	33,474	31,262
Nebr.	2,583	2,108	9,430	10,413	44,794	42,018
Kans.	15,426	19,700	45,332	68,031	104,966	165,510
Del.	36	36	76	79	271	177
Md.	400	517	1,294	4,851	2,846	5,783
Va.	730	741	1,297	1,161	3,550	3,547
W.Va.	81	62	124	81	738	927
N.C.	550	725	652	859	2,733	3,478
S.C.	163	374	170	380	576	946
Ga.	120	72	170	120	568	758
Ky.	1,866	2,820	2,209	3,685	2,458	4,100
Tenn.	1,169	1,267	1,560	2,182	2,142	2,909
Ala.	*	*	101	107	127	129
Miss.	*	*	20	29	44	121
Ark.	--	--	14	11	111	85
La.	--	--	870	1,619	870	1,619
Okla.	4,362	5,276	11,535	26,852	26,540	43,609
Tex.	6,873	9,737	17,374	33,878	25,553	57,489
Mont.	3,000	3,034	9,305	8,435	39,362	38,025
Idaho	1,354	1,423	8,414	8,019	17,474	15,985
Wyo.	235	*	452	567	3,132	3,816
Colo.	2,450	2,400	4,622	6,599	17,600	27,858
N.Mex.	86	*	106	650	627	3,099
Ariz.	83	114	160	182	256	223
Utah	2,023	2,181	3,410	4,438	6,900	8,721
Nev.	--	--	130	75	348	381
Wash.	2,797	4,104	33,748	21,397	48,561	29,167
Oreg.	1,431	2,310	12,029	3,056	17,063	10,650
Calif.	906	1,157	2,615	2,224	4,631	2,825
Unallocated*	6,376	11,298	4,396	3,100	4,396	3,100
UNITED STATES	96,779	111,730	276,483	367,515	642,277	795,135

*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, P.M.A., at terminals, and an estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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

Immediate Release

February 13, 1948

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION--MINNESOTA

Egg Production:

Egg production in Minnesota during January 1948 was 7 percent lower than in January 1947, but was 69 percent larger than the 10-year (1937-46) average production for January, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Egg production during January 1948 is estimated at 356 million eggs compared with 382 million in 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average for January of 211 million.

January was the fifth month in succession in which production has been lower than in the corresponding month of a year earlier. Only in 1946 and 1947, however, was production in January higher than it was this year. The numbers of layers and all chickens on farms are lower than at this time last year. Comparatively high feed prices in relation to the price of eggs and poultry has resulted in close culling and some liquidation of flocks. Farmers reported on February 1 a sharp reduction in intentions to buy chicks for raising in 1948. Important reasons frequently mentioned in connection with the planned decrease in chicks to be raised were high feed costs and the prospect of insufficient fuel oil for brooder house operations. The effects of the recent drastic price adjustments are not reflected by this report, but it can be assumed that lowering of feed costs in relation to poultry and egg prices will tend to check the decline in production which has been recently gaining momentum.

Milk Production:

Milk production in Minnesota during January 1948 of 648 million pounds was the lowest for the month in 10 years or since January 1938 when 639 million pounds were produced. Average production in January during the 10-year (1937-46) period was 681 million pounds. Preliminary information indicates that production so far in 1948 has been about 10 percent below a year ago. Cold weather, higher feed costs, and a sharp reduction in the number of cows on farms are factors which contributed to the decrease compared with a year ago. Sharp changes in marketing and utilization practices are again occurring within the dairy industry. Minnesota dairy plants increased the output of butter very sharply during 1947 in comparison to the unusually low production of butter in 1946. Farmers have also increased cream deliveries to dairy plants while decreasing the volume of fluid milk delivered to plants. This change in the method of marketing milk became very noticeable during the last half of 1947 and especially in November and December.

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

Immediate Release

February 19, 1948

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1--MINNESOTA

Livestock numbers on Minnesota farms were reduced very sharply during the latter half of 1947, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The result is that cattle numbers as of January 1, 1948, are the lowest in 11 years; hogs, lowest in 10 years; sheep, lowest in over 20 years, while horse numbers are lower than on any January 1 in 66 years--since 1883. The number of chickens on farms is also lower than a year ago, but is larger than the January 1 number for any year prior to 1943 for which records are available starting in 1925. Turkey numbers in contrast are only 50 percent of a year ago, and are by far the smallest since records were started in 1929.

The total January 1, 1948, value of livestock and poultry on Minnesota farms showed an increase of nearly 64 million dollars or 10 percent compared with a year ago and is 323 million dollars or nearly 90 percent over the 10-year (1937-46) average. The recent downward adjustment in livestock market prices which has occurred since January 1 has reduced the inventory value, but even at present lower prices, the aggregate value is still at a record level. The total aggregate value on January 1, 1948--before the recent price decline--was \$686,360,000. This total may be compared with \$622,440,000 on January 1, 1947, and only \$363,824,000, the 10-year, (1937-46) average January value.

By species the change in numbers in Minnesota is as follows:

CATTLE AND CALVES: During the year 1947 numbers declined 247,000 head or 7 percent. The January 1, 1948, number of 3,280,000 head compares with 3,527,000 a year earlier and 3,559,000 head, the 10-year (1937-46) average. Peak numbers were reached January 1, 1944, with 3,866,000 head.

COWS AND HEIFERS, 2 Years Old and Over Kept for Milk: Milk cow numbers have been declining since 1944 when a wartime peak of 1,882,000 head were on farms. By January 1, 1948, this number had declined 16 percent to only 1,579,000 head, 7 percent below the number on hand January 1, 1947, and 11 percent less than the 10-year, (1937-46) average. Little change compared with a year ago and average is noted in the number of heifers, 1-2 years old being kept for milk cows. Heifer calves under 1 year kept for milk cows are, however, 12 percent fewer than a year ago and 9 percent less than the average number kept on January 1.

HOGS, Including Pigs: The number on Minnesota farms, 3,113,000 as of January 1, 1948 was the smallest since January 1, 1939. Compared with a year ago, numbers decreased 7 percent and are 16 percent below average for January 1. The January 1, 1948, number is 42 percent smaller than the record January 1, 1944, number of 5,352,000 head.

ALL SHEEP AND LAMBS: Sheep numbers have been declining for a number of years. The present January 1 number of 857,000 head may be compared with 959,000 on January 1, 1947, and the record number of 1,496,000 head on January 1, 1943. These estimates include sheep and lambs in feed-lots and stock sheep. The number of stock sheep (breeders) declined 5 percent during 1947 to 692,000 compared with 728,000 a year ago. Present numbers are the lowest since January 1, 1928.

HORSES: Continued substitution of motor power for horses caused another sharp decrease during 1947 in the inventory number of horses being kept on farms. On January 1, 1948, there were 345,000 horses on Minnesota farms compared with 392,000 on January 1, 1947, and 597,000 the 10-year (1937-46) average. The current number is 12 percent less than a year ago and 42 percent under average.

CHICKENS: Chicken numbers on January 1, 1948, were 2 percent below a year ago, but 17 percent larger than average. The number on Minnesota farms on January 1, 1948, was 28,353,000 compared with 28,925,000 on January 1, 1947, and the 10-year, (1937-46) average of 24,265,000 birds.

TURKEYS: Only 181,000 turkeys were on Minnesota farms on January 1, 1948, the smallest number for any January since records were started in 1929. The number a year ago was 362,000 while the 10-year, 1937-46 average, January 1 number is 409,000.

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Immediate Release

March 11, 1948

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION REPORT - MARCH 1, 1948

EGG PRODUCTION:

Egg production on Minnesota farms during February 1948 was 353 million eggs, a decrease of 2 percent compared with the production of 361 million eggs during February 1947, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The decrease would have been nearly 6 percent had it not been for the effect of the extra day in February this year (which is leap year). The present level of production, while smaller than a year ago, is still more than 50 percent above average for this time of year. The average production during February for the 10-year (1937-46) period is only 226 million eggs. Most of the increase in production compared with average, is due to improvement in the rate of lay which has more than doubled in the ten years since 1937 although part of the increase can be attributed to larger sized flocks. Layers on farms have, however, been slowly declining since February 1946, except for seasonal increases in the fall months. Numbers have been smaller than in the corresponding month of a year ago in each of the past six months. In February 1948, the number of layers at 25,826,000 was about 2 percent below the number on Minnesota farms in February 1947.

MILK PRODUCTION:

Production of 671 million pounds of milk on Minnesota farms during February 1948, compares with 716 million pounds during February 1947, a decline of 45 million pounds or 6 percent. The decline in the level of production is actually more because the volume for the month this year is affected by the extra day which occurs each leap year. The rate of production per day in February this year is down $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds per day compared with February 1947; a decrease of 10 percent. Cow numbers continue to decline while production per milk cow in herds is at a record level. For herds kept by crop correspondents, the average production per cow was the highest on record for March 1 dated back to 1925.

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

3/22/48

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INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1948 IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers are planning some adjustment in crop acreage for 1948 compared with 1947, but the shifts are much less drastic than occurred last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Information supplied by farmers ahead of actual planting operations indicates a decrease of only 1 percent in corn acreage and a 6 percent decrease for spring wheat other than durum in this State. Increases of 28 percent for durum wheat, 6 percent for oats, 7 percent for barley, 4 percent for soybeans, and 3 percent for flaxseed were reported, while decreases were reported for potatoes, 3 percent; all hay, 2 percent; tobacco, 17 percent, and dry peas, 37 percent. The last two mentioned crops are comparatively unimportant except in very local areas. Weather, soil conditions, price changes and other factors may cause farmers to alter their reported plans but, in past years, there has been a close relationship between intended acreage and the actual acreage planted.

Weather conditions recently have been favorable for an early spring opening of fieldwork in the southern third of the State. Snow cover is still heavy in most of the northern two-thirds of the State and even with favorable weather it will take considerable time for fieldwork to develop. Road conditions are expected to be extremely unsatisfactory during the next 3 or 4 weeks and will be a factor in slowing down the market movement of livestock and grain. A considerable acreage of corn and soybeans remains to be harvested in some local areas in south and west central counties.

Corn acreage, if the decrease of 1 percent materializes, will equal 5,296,000 acres for all purposes, compared with 5,349,000 in 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 5,043,000 acres. Some farmers have expressed concern over the prospect of corn borer damage to this crop but, apparently, they do not consider the threat serious enough to warrant a reduction in acreage. Oats, the second most important feed crop, will be expanded to cover 4,908,000 acres, an increase of 6 percent, compared with the 4,630,000 acres planted last year. The proposed increase will place this year's acreage 8 percent above average. Barley, another important feed crop in many areas, will be increased to 1,089,000 acres, 7 percent more than the 1,018,000 acres planted in 1947. An increase this year will be the third in a row since the recent low of 461,000 acres was reached in 1945 following a rather steady decline from a peak of 2,380,000 acres in 1935.

The spring wheat acreage, including durum, will total only 1,042,000 acres, even though the small durum acreage is being increased 28 percent, according to present plans. This represents a decrease of 4 percent in all spring wheat compared with the 1947 acreage of 1,089,000 acres. The acreage of spring wheat other than durum is the lowest since 1942, although just slightly under 1943 and 1945.

The acreage of oilseed crops is again being expanded. Soybeans are expected to reach a new high acreage of 1,032,000 acres, while the intended flaxseed acreage of 1,460,000 acres will be the fourth highest of record in Minnesota. Good yields, high prices and low labor requirements for producing these crops have caused farmers to look with favor upon their production. The Government's

commitment this year to support the price of flaxseed above parity is, undoubtedly, a strong factor in increasing the flax acreage above its present high level.

Potato acreage is again destined for a further reduction if farmers carry out early season plans. Much of the acreage is now concentrated in the north-western counties where planting is usually late. It is possible, therefore, for farmers to change plans materially in regard to this crop should conditions warrant such a change before planting time. The 1948 acreage is indicated at 122,000 acres, 3 percent lower than last year and the lowest in over 50 years.

Hay acreage for harvest is also expected to be lower than a year ago and the lowest for any recent year.

The 1948 intended crop acreages for Minnesota with comparisons are as follows:

	ACRES PLANTED			1948 as % of 1947
	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948	
	- Thousand Acres -			
Corn	5,043	5,349	5,296	99
Other Spring Wheat	1,319	1,034	972	94
Durum Wheat	64	55	70	128
Oats	4,526	4,630	4,908	106
Barley	1,495	1,018	1,089	107
Flaxseed	1,164	1,417	1,460	103
Soybeans, All purposes	315	992	1,032	104
Potatoes	219	126	122	97
Hay, All (For Harv.)	4,442	4,009	3,929	98

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RELEASE

April 12, 1948

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
APRIL 1, 1948

Below-freezing temperatures in late March throughout Minnesota delayed conditioning of soil for spring work so that by April 1 very little field work had developed in any part of the State, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A gradual improvement in weather and soil conditions since then, however, has permitted field work to develop and by April 10, activity was quite general in the southern half of the State. Northern areas still have snow cover, ice, and wet soil conditions which are likely to cause a considerable delay in spring seeding operations unless temperatures show a quick upward movement. The 1948 spring season is, however, considerably advanced over 1947, but is much later than in 1946 when a substantial acreage of spring grains was planted prior to April 1.

Winter grains made very little growth before April 1. It seems apparent now, however, that both winter wheat and rye survived the winter season in good condition in practically all areas of the State. Alternate freezing and thawing during the spring warm-up period may still cause damage in local areas, but as of April 1, both crops were considered to be in excellent condition. Pastures, likewise, made no growth up to April 1. The currently warmer weather should, however, cause rapid development as the soil moisture situation is favorable.

The supply of major feed grains, (corn, oats, and barley) stored on Minnesota farms on April 1 was nearly one-fourth below a year ago. The farm stocks of corn and oats on April 1 were 15 percent below the 10-year (1937-46) average for April 1. The April 1 supply of farm-stored wheat in Minnesota is only three-fifths of average and is the smallest April 1 supply since 1937, the supply being about one-half million bushels less than the low stocks held April 1 a year ago. Rye stocks on farms April 1, while double a year ago, are relatively small. Soybean stocks, in contrast, are relatively large as the April 1 supply on farms is the largest since records were started in 1943. The production of this crop has shown a very rapid expansion since it gained popularity about ten years ago.

Egg production for March 1948 is estimated at 408 million eggs compared with 413 million in March 1947, and the record March production of 457 million eggs in 1946. The current March level of production is equal to that of March 1944 and exceeds production for March of any prior year. A slight decrease in both the number of layers and in the rate of lay was reported this year in comparison with a year ago.

Milk production of 776 million pounds during March 1948 may be compared with 830 million in March 1947, a decrease of more than 6 percent. March production of milk was, however, just slightly less than the 10-year (1937-46) average for March of 780 million pounds. The reduction in the level of production since a year ago is due entirely to the sharp decline in number of milk cows on farms. Numbers have been declining since early 1944 with a sharp decline noted in 1947. Production per milk cow kept in herds of Crop Reporters on April 1 was 21.2 pounds, compared with 20.8 on April 1, 1947, and the 10-year (1937-46) April 1 average of 18.7 pounds. Farmers are now feeding much

less grain than at this time last year. The average rate of feeding grain per milk cow was 5.8 pounds on April 1, 1948, compared with 6.4 on April 1, 1947, and 5.9 on April 1, 1946.

The amount of grain stored on Minnesota farms on April 1 with comparisons is as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1, 1948

<u>MINNESOTA</u>	Average 1937-1946	1947	1948
	- Thousand Bushels -		
Corn (grain)	70,550	76,711	57,278
Oats	63,443	77,027	58,800
Barley	1/ 5,874	5,527	5,684
Rye	1/ 246	84	172
Wheat	9,670	6,499	5,984
Soybeans	2/ 943	1,601	2,484
1/ 3-year (1944-46) average.	2/ 4-year (1943-46) average.		

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April 27, 1948

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS ON APRIL 1, 1948

The total supply of major food and feed grains stored in all positions in Minnesota on April 1, 1948, was about a fifth lower than on April 1, 1947, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Crops with a decrease in stocks were corn, 28 percent; wheat, 15 percent, and oats, 24 percent, while barley stocks were 9 percent larger and rye stocks, though still small, increased 37 percent compared with a year ago. Information of this type for the important oil crops, flaxseed and soybeans, is not available at this time.

Only 59.4 million bushels of corn were in storage in Minnesota on April 1 this year compared with 82.1 million on April 1, 1947. Practically all of the current supply of 59 million bushels was stored on farms as only 2 million bushels were in off-farm positions. The farm supply of corn was down about one-fourth from a year ago, while off-farm supplies were even lower in comparison as stocks in that position were only two-fifths as large as the April 1 supply of a year ago.

The supply of wheat in all positions was 17.6 million bushels on April 1, 1948 compared with 20.6 million on April 1, 1947--a decrease of 3 million bushels or 15 percent. About one-third of the April 1 supply of wheat was stored on farms in both years.

Oat stocks of 61.7 million bushels on April 1, 1948, may be compared with 81.4 million a year ago. Only 3 million bushels of the April 1 supply this year was in off-farm storage.

Barley stocks of 20.0 million bushels on April 1, 1948, in all positions compare with 18.3 million bushels in storage on April 1, 1947. Less than 30 percent of the stocks were held on farms on April 1, this year.

Rye stocks, while less than average size, were larger than a year ago. Total rye stocks were 1.7 million bushels on April 1 this year compared with 1.3 million a year ago. About 10 percent of the April 1 stocks or 172,000 bushels were stored on farms.

Comparative data are shown in the table which follows:

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS ON APRIL 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

	OFF-FARMS		:	ON FARMS		:	TOTAL	
	1947	1948	:	Average	1947	1948	1947	1948
			:	1937-1946				
	- T H O U S A N D B U S H E L S -							
Corn	5,407	2,126	:	70,550	76,711	57,278	82,118	59,404
Wheat	14,110	11,626	:	9,670	6,499	5,984	20,609	17,610
Oats	4,345	2,931	:	63,443	77,027	58,800	81,372	61,731
Barley	12,776	14,286	:	2/ 5,874	5,527	5,684	18,303	19,970
Rye	1,179	1,566	:	2/ 246	84	172	1,263	1,738
Soybeans	1/	1/	:	3/ 943	1,601	2,484	1/	1/

1/	Not available before April 30.				2/ 3-year (1944-46) average			
3/ 4-year (1943-46) 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.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 28, 1948

CHICK AND POULT PRODUCTION REPORT

Minnesota farmers are making a very sharp reduction in the number of chicks and poults which will be raised on their farms in 1948, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This fact has been revealed by a series of semi-monthly surveys among hatchery operators. The latest survey, mid-April, revealed that hatchery operators placed 20 percent fewer chicken eggs in incubators during the first two weeks of April this year than in the same period last year. A further indication of the retrenchment in chick production is that advance orders for May and June delivery of chicks are only 40 percent of a year ago. This points to a short season.

Earlier information indicated that chicks hatched during the first three months of the hatching season, January, February, and March, totaled only 10,720,000 chicks this year compared with 18,877,000 in the same period of 1947, a reduction of 43 percent. About a third of the yearly hatch is usually made during this three month period. It appears therefore, considering also the information collected in mid-April, that the number of chicks hatched in the full 1948 season will be about a third less than during 1947. The number of chicks actually moving to farms is likely to be even less as hatchery operators report larger sexing operations and a very slow demand for cockerels. A larger proportion of cockerel chicks has been destroyed than last season. Factors mainly responsible for this situation are the comparatively high market prices for grain which farmers can receive when selling grain and the high cost of feed in relation to prices received for eggs and poultry.

Nationally, the demand for chicks for general farm flock replacements has shown some expansion during the past few weeks but remains considerably below that of last year. Reports from hatcheries in States that produce about 80 percent of all the chicks for farm flock replacements showed that they set 14 percent less eggs during the first two weeks in April than they did during the same two weeks last year. The number of chicks booked on April 1 for May and June delivery was 36 percent less than the number booked for delivery during these months on April 1 a year ago. For the first three months of this year, chick production totaled 358,699,000 compared with 435,486,000 chicks during the same period last year, a decrease of 18 percent.

The production of turkey poults in Minnesota has declined even more than chick production. Hatcheries reported nearly a 60 percent reduction in poults hatched during March. Eggs set for April hatching numbered 45 percent less than on April 1 a year ago. From these facts, it is apparent that turkey production will be only about half of production in 1947 when Minnesota farmers raised 3,537,000 birds. The reduction is associated with a slow demand from farmers because of high feed costs in relation to turkey prices and the inability of hatchery operators to obtain sufficient eggs for hatching. In the Nation, the reduction in poult production was only 20 percent in March compared with 60 percent in Minnesota.

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

May 3, 1948

FARM WORK PROGRESS REPORT FOR MINNESOTA-APRIL 30, 1948

Spring grain seeding operations developed rapidly in mid-April and by the end of the month were nearing completion in the southern half of Minnesota according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Good progress has been reported as far north as Crookston in Polk County but in extreme northwestern counties and the northeastern quarter of the State there has been very little field work because of flood conditions or cold weather. Spring grain seeding is advanced about two weeks over last year but is later than in 1946. Except for the flooded area soil conditions are very favorable but plant growth has been slow in all but the southern third of the State. Winter grains suffered severe damage after April 1 in many areas of the southern half of the State. Hay crops, particularly alfalfa and clover, also show considerable damage in some areas. Dry, freezing and windy weather after the snow melted is apparently the reason for this condition.

The comments which follow were submitted on the date shown by voluntary crop and livestock reporters living in the county and near the location mentioned. These comments tend to reflect the agricultural situation in different parts of the State.

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTERS' COMMENTS

NORTHERN SECTION:

Becker Co., Detroit Lakes, 4-27: Rye and hay came through in good condition on account of heavy snow fall. More old hay than usual left in this territory.
Clay Co., Hawley, 4-26: About 75 percent of small grain seeded in Clay County.
Clay Co., Ulen, 4-30: Most of the grain seeding is done around here but we have frost most nights.
Kittson Co., Hallock, 4-27: Spring work will be late. None done yet. We are having the worst flood since 1897. Red River is from 6 to 10 miles wide. Lots of damage will be done. Some land won't be seeded this year.
Kittson Co., Hallock, 4-30: Too early to tell about hay and pasture as snow is still in groves and bushes.
Pennington Co., Thief River Falls, 4-27: Pastures and meadows have just started to grow and appear to be coming on faster than usual. Very little seeding done so far. Weather real warm the last ten days.
Polk Co., Erskine, 4-29: Drying up fast. Seeding begins in general next week.
Red Lake Co., Red Lake Falls, 4-26: Very little work done on fields. Fields very wet. Grass coming fast. Indications for early pasture. Plenty hay for feed. Few chickens on farms and nobody interested in raising chickens this year.
Roseau Co., Warrroad, 4-30: Weather conditions during April was favorable except for first two weeks which were cold and snowy. Seeding operations are now under way but not much seeding done so far.
Hubbard Co., Laporte, 4-28: Indications and weather so far very favorable to hay and pasture. Alfalfa crop starting fine. Field work hasn't started yet.
Itasca Co., Deer River, 4-28: No field work has been done in this area as yet, too wet. Prospects still seem that we shall seed earlier than last year when I started on May 7.
Lake of the Woods Co., Williams, 4-26: There is no pasture here yet as the snow just left last week and it is wet and cool. Don't think there will be any field work until the first week in May.

CENTRAL SECTION:

Big Stone Co., Clinton, 4-26: Winter wheat is spotted but rye is good. There has been too much rain for spring seeding.
Chippewa Co., Montevideo, 4-26: A very good spring. Most of the grain is up and looks very good. Chickens and pigs are not paying out very good and very few pigs are being raised.
Douglas Co., Nelson, 4-28: In this vicinity farmers are seeding. Some seeded wheat two weeks ago. Oats and barley are being sown now. Ample moisture and ground is in fine condition. Pastures and hayfields wintered well.
Pope Co., Cyrus, 4-27: Some seeding left to be done especially oats. Rain the last few days has delayed work. Corn fields mostly plowed before planting. Grass and new seedings of legumes in fine condition. Snow covering all winter.
Stevens Co., Morris, 4-27: About half of small grain seeded. Soil in very good condition.
Swift Co., Danvers, 4-27: Grain starting good. Rye in this part of the country poor. Many fields being disced up.
Traverse Co., Graceville, 4-27: There is about half of seeding of small grain done. Rain every other day.
Yellow Medicine Co., Canby, 4-26: All the small grain is planted and the weather has been fine for getting in the small grain and we had several nice rains the past week. Grass is coming good.

Carver Co., Cologne, 4-26: Late frosts did a lot of damage to winter wheat.

Kandiyohi Co., Pennock, 4-28: Early sown fields are up and greening nicely. Seeding all done except in isolated instances.

Meeker Co., Litchfield, 4-30: Grain seeding about completed. Hay looks very good. Soil in fine condition to work.

Morrison Co., Bowlus, 4-26: On April 24 over 95 percent of all small grains have been planted. Growing conditions now are ideal.

Renville Co., Hector, 4-27: Lot of winter wheat killed out. Also alfalfa. Rye looks fair.

Scott Co., New Prague, 4-27: Most of winter wheat is in very poor shape. About 80 percent was seeded over already. Some alfalfa and clover is dead too.

Sherburne Co., Clear Lake, 4-26: The rye and winter wheat show very bad winter kill at this time due to cold April. Some farmers are replanting some fields. Total production will not be 50 percent of normal in my community.

Sibley Co., Le Sueur, 4-26: Large percentage of winter wheat killed out over winter. Also some rye. Some wheat being left is very spotted as to stand.

Wright Co., Maple Lake, 4-29: April weather favorable to field work. Many clover and alfalfa fields have winter killed.

Anoka Co., Elk River, 4-26: Winter wheat and also some rye winter killed. I do believe half of wheat is gone. Tame hay was also hit hard. The loss is heavy in this part.

Washington Co., Hugo, 4-28: Seeding is well under way and in some cases completed. Condition of fields is 100 percent. Some oats already up. Alfalfa wintered well.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Cottonwood Co., Jeffers, 4-27: Spring seeding completed. The soil was in excellent condition and the crops are off to a good start. April was dry until the 23rd and it has been raining every day since.

Lincoln Co., Arco, 4-26: From April 18 to 25 several good rains received. First seeded oats fields are nice and green. Some barley to be seeded yet. About 85% of all flax seeded. Ground is in wonderful condition. Pastures are better than last year at this time.

Lyon Co., Marshall, 4-28: Seeding complete except a small acreage of flax. Farmers are getting corn ground ready where land is dry. Had several heavy rains over the week. Small grain has a wonderful start.

Murray Co., Tracy, 5-1: Small grain crops including oats, barley and flax never looked any better in this locality. Some winter rye is winter killed but mine is 100 percent good. Farmers in this locality are getting their corn ground ready for planting.

Nobles Co., Bigelow, 4-27: Rye did not stand the winter in this territory. It either froze out or died out last winter. Small grain, oats, flax and barley have a good start this spring.

Redwood Co., Lamberton: The rye crop froze out very bad. Probably won't be more than 20 percent of crop. Most farmers are going to plow under and put in corn.

Faribault Co., Delavan, 4-28: Winter wheat badly winter killed. Many plowing up entirely. Others sowing oats in spots. Entire acreage of winter wheat small.

Freeborn Co., Hartland, 4-26: A lot of new seeding clover winter killed. Winter wheat and rye were badly damaged by the cold winter.

Martin Co., Northrop, 4-24: Nice rain. Looks good.

Steele Co., Owatonna, 4-26: Winter wheat killed out badly. The farmers sowed oats on their wheat fields. Spring grain looks good. Plenty moisture and warm weather.

Waseca Co., Waseca, 4-26: Most winter wheat fields show a 50 percent winter kill or better. All fields except one around here have been re-seeded to oats. Last year seeding of alfalfa looks 100 percent - three and four year old fields almost a complete winter kill.

Dakota Co., Northfield, 4-28: Winter wheat froze out badly. Tame hay froze out in places - probably 20 percent average. Other crops starting fine.

Dodge Co., Dodge Center, 4-26: Winter wheat suffered considerable damage from winter killing. Small grain seeding finished. Much is up and looking good.

Fillmore Co., Harmony, 4-26: Seeding is finished in our section and corn ground is being prepared. Most grain fields are already green and grass is coming on fine. Small pig crop is about average. Weather through April was favorable to them.

Goodhue Co., Goodhue, 4-27: The winter wheat seeded last fall is substantially all destroyed by winter kill on the prairie of Goodhue County. In the valley it is all right.

Mower Co., LeRoy, 4-27: The new seeding of clover winter killed - about 30 percent but the timothy in it is coming good.

Wabasha Co., Theilman, 4-28: The winter wheat looks awfully poor this year. All the high spots are bare - the same with clover. Some of the farmers are talking of plowing up the wheat and putting in some other crop.

Winona Co., St. Charles, 4-26: Recent rain and warm weather has given the grain an excellent start.

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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.

May 4, 1948

TO OPERATORS OF ELEVATORS, MILLS AND WAREHOUSES IN MINNESOTA:

The summary which follows reflects the grain supply situation for Minnesota as of April 1, 1948, together with certain data for the United States and other States. This report has been made possible by the wholehearted cooperation of farmers, warehouse and mill operators in reporting their stocks to the Department. Your cooperation is appreciated. The next quarterly report of grain stocks will be on July 1.

GRAIN STOCKS APRIL 1, 1948 WITH COMPARISONS

MINNESOTA: The total supply of major food and feed grains stored in all positions in Minnesota on April 1, 1948, was about a fifth lower than on April 1, 1947. Crops with a decrease in stocks were corn, 28 percent; wheat, 15 percent, and oats, 24 percent, while barley stocks were 9 percent larger and rye stocks, though still small, increased 37 percent compared with a year ago. Flaxseed stocks on Minnesota farms April 1 were roughly one-fifth of the 1947 production.

Only 59.4 million bushels of corn were in storage in Minnesota on April 1 this year compared with 82.1 million on April 1, 1947. Practically all of the current supply of 59 million bushels was stored on farms as only 2 million bushels were in off-farm positions. The farm supply of corn was down about one-fourth from a year ago, while off-farm supplies were even lower in comparison as stocks in that position were only two-fifths as large as the April 1 supply of a year ago.

The supply of wheat in all positions was 17.6 million bushels on April 1, 1948, compared with 20.6 million on April 1, 1947—a decrease of 3 million bushels or 15 percent. About one-third of the April 1 supply of wheat was stored on farms in both years.

Oats stocks of 61.7 million bushels on April 1, 1948, may be compared with 81.4 million a year ago. Only 3 million bushels of the April 1 supply this year was in off-farm storage.

Barley stocks of 20.0 million bushels on April 1, 1948, in all positions compare with 18.3 million bushels in storage on April 1, 1947. Less than 30 percent of the stocks were held on farms on April 1, this year.

Rye stocks while less than average size, were larger than a year ago. Total rye stocks were 1.7 million bushels on April 1 this year compared with 1.3 million a year ago. About 10 percent of the April 1 stocks or 172,000 bushels were stored on farms.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS ON APRIL 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	OFF-FARMS		ON FARMS		TOTAL	
	1947	1948	Average 1937-1946	1947	1948	1947
						1948
	- T h o u s a n d B u s h e l s -					
Corn	5,407	2,126	70,550	76,711	57,278	82,118
Wheat	14,110	11,626	9,670	6,499	5,984	20,609
Oats	4,345	2,931	63,443	77,027	58,800	81,372
Barley	12,776	14,286	2/ 5,874	5,527	5,684	18,303
Rye	1,179	1,566	2/ 246	84	172	1,263
Soybeans	1/	3,245	3/ 943	1,601	2,484	1/
1/ Not available			2/ 3-year (1944-46) average.		3/ 4-year (1943-46) aver.	

UNITED STATES: Nearly 478 million bushels of wheat remained in all storage positions on April 1, 1948 despite near-record disappearance since last harvest. Current wheat stocks are 55 percent larger than a year ago and .44 percent larger than on April 1, 1946. They were exceeded by April 1 stocks in the 5 years, 1941 to 1945, but are larger than on any other April 1 since 1933. Rye stocks of 8.2 million bushels in all positions on April 1, 1948 exceeded stocks on April 1 of either of the two preceding years. They were, however, less than one-half, one-fourth and one-sixth, respectively, of April 1 stocks in 1945, 1944, and 1943. Stocks of corn and oats in all positions on April 1, 1948 were the smallest in the 6 years of comparable record. Stocks of barley also were relatively small. Disappearance of corn in the January-March quarter was far below that in any of the 4 previous years, but for oats and barley was near the average of those 4 years. Soybeans stored in all positions on April 1, 1948, amounted to about 88 million bushels. These April 1 stocks are only about seven-eighths as large as a year earlier and the smallest in the 6 years for which comparable data are available. Flaxseed stored in all positions on April 1, 1948, was estimated at 18,478,000 bushels, compared with the revised estimate of 27,450,000 bushels on January 1. Of the current total, 8,200,000 bushels were estimated as being on farms. Of the off-farm stocks, 4 million bushels were commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, and the remainder at processing plants, interior mills, elevators and warehouses. About 94 percent of the farm stocks were in 3 States, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Of the off-farm stocks, about 69 percent were in Minnesota, 12½ percent in North Dakota, with other holdings scattered across the country from New York to California.

GRAIN STOCKS APRIL 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	: April 1, : 1946	: April 1, : 1947	: January 1, : 1948	: April 1, : 1948
		T h o u s a n d		B u s h e l s	
Wheat	(On farms <u>1/</u>	198,481	139,851	427,620	256,533
	(Commodity Credit Corp. <u>2/</u>	6,961	2,903	3,100	3,845
	(Terminals <u>3/</u>	34,317	32,838	141,889	70,174
	(Merchant Mills <u>1/ 4/</u>	55,899	71,957	111,730	73,565
	(Int.Mills, Elev.&Whses. <u>1/ 5/</u>	36,477	61,000	112,279	73,476
TOTAL		332,135	308,549	796,618	477,593
Corn	(On farms <u>1/</u>	1,032,856	1,276,329	1,517,901	849,198
	(Terminals <u>3/</u>	23,608	37,387	13,218	9,293
	(Int.Mills, Elev.&Whses <u>1/ 5/</u>	34,658	44,382	35,968	30,442
TOTAL		1,091,126	1,358,098	1,567,087	888,933
Oats	(On farms <u>1/</u>	571,372	532,895	743,783	410,644
	(Terminals <u>3/</u>	23,890	6,321	14,037	3,288
	(Int.Mills, Elev.&Whses <u>1/ 5/</u>	30,313	28,354	32,596	23,074
TOTAL		625,575	567,570	790,416	437,006
Barley	(On Farms <u>1/</u>	70,691	66,531	117,300	68,696
	(Terminals <u>3/</u>	11,300	14,108	26,581	15,756
	(Int.Mills, Elev.&Whses <u>1/ 5/</u>	29,310	30,495	43,935	30,663
TOTAL		111,301	111,134	187,816	115,115
Rye	(On farms <u>1/</u>	2,989	1,700	7,200	4,434
	(Terminals <u>3/</u>	3,113	2,139	4,072	1,521
	(Int.Mills, Elev.&Whses <u>1/ 5/</u>	1,379	1,244	3,158	2,196
TOTAL		7,481	5,083	14,430	8,151
Soybeans	(On farms <u>1/</u>	29,872	25,475	50,749	32,647
	(Terminals <u>3/</u>	12,666	13,689	13,294	7,613
	(Processing Plants <u>4/</u>	37,249	41,970	48,855	36,656
	(Int.Mills, Elev.&Whses. <u>1/ 5/</u>	18,087	19,633	28,446	11,050
TOTAL		97,899	100,767	141,344	87,966

1/Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. 2/Owned by C.C.C., stored in their own steel & wooden bins & in transit. 3/Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at 40 terminal cities. 4/Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census. 5/All off-farm storages not otherwise designated for each grain. 6/Includes 4,000 bu. corn held by C.C.C. 7/Includes 25,000 bu. soybeans held by C.C.C.

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, APRIL 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

State	: Shelled & Ear Corn :		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	: 1947	: 1948	: 1947	: 1948	: 1947	: 1948	: 1947	: 1948
	Thousand Bushels							
N. Eng.	641	264	679	434	59	72	*	*
N. Y.	2,402	892	2,306	1,268	1,153	929	*	*
N. J.	575	130	173	178	*	102	2	*
Pa.	2,960	720	583	445	86	75	74	*
Ohio	2,873	2,271	2,048	1,989	160	148	4	18
Ind.	4,135	3,017	879	657	13	54	129	37
Ill.	20,733	9,894	4,117	1,840	2,487	2,039	341	158
Mich.	632	1,184	675	542	256	*	9	25
Wis.	2,293	623	753	754	11,699	12,812	63	94
Minn.	5,407	2,126	4,345	2,931	12,776	14,286	1,179	1,566
Iowa	8,291	3,930	3,213	3,572	445	512	5	20
Mo.	6,348	2,543	1,110	1,343	*	*	35	68
N. Dak.	306	266	2,916	1,605	2,649	1,900	70	362
S. Dak.	946	502	3,706	1,231	1,597	655	72	268
Nebr.	6,749	3,041	933	799	327	272	49	135
Kans.	1,966	874	455	492	117	172	8	38
Del.	118	132	15	26	1	1	1	2
Md.	4,628	712	199	170	29	40	145	62
Va.	431	490	123	90	24	27	2	7
W. Va.	69	66	48	35	1	0	0	0
N. C.	283	856	158	89	11	10	0	2
S. C.	54	175	40	164	0	1	0	1
Ga.	156	420	66	120	2	5	0	0
Ky.	1,069	970	89	102	20	20	441	185
Tenn.	839	552	534	309	52	60	3	22
Ala.	141	443	48	21	0	0	0	0
Miss.	98	80	83	109	27	27	1	2
Ark.	66	63	40	41	1	8	0	0
La.	1,178	86	81	47	0	0	0	0
Okla.	823	291	260	344	25	29	0	3
Tex.	2,694	820	705	569	98	88	1	1
Mont.	20	40	404	356	839	530	2	8
Idaho	26	22	540	591	564	627	0	3
Wyo.	20	11	51	54	38	36	0	1
Colo.	498	542	144	233	533	675	6	20
N. Mex.	6	15	7	13	11	12	1	1
Ariz.	17	15	12	10	206	83	0	0
Utah	91	22	36	54	132	479	0	0
Nev.	3	2	4	9	20	16	0	0
Wash.	306	146	715	1,389	1,648	2,311	2	18
Oreg.	266	86	822	854	880	935	13	52
Calif.	612	401	560	483	4,285	5,187	2	9
Unallocated*	—	—	—	—	1,332	1,184	723	529
U. S.	81,769	39,735	34,675	26,362	44,603	46,419	3,383	3,717

^{1/} For positions covered, see preceding paragraph.

* Unallocated to avoid disclosing individual operations.

STOCKS OF WHEAT, APRIL 1, 1948

State	Merchant Mills		Off farm total 1/		Total 2/ all positions	
	April 1		April 1		April 1	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	T h o u s a n d		B u s h e l s			
N. Eng.	*	*	156	151	162	151
N. Y.	4,918	4,792	9,802	7,909	10,706	9,856
N. J.	*	*	156	545	435	939
Pa.	660	585	986	2,231	4,570	6,913
Ohio	4,334	4,443	5,771	7,275	9,653	14,139
Ind.	1,728	1,642	2,200	2,487	3,815	5,531
Ill.	3,606	2,465	4,827	4,760	5,698	6,471
Mich.	1,009	1,315	2,056	3,008	5,261	9,266
Wis.	*	*	3,665	4,953	4,570	6,129
Minn.	7,906	5,002	14,110	11,626	20,609	17,610
Iowa	1,324	1,346	1,901	2,169	2,335	2,592
Mo.	6,070	7,539	12,540	19,746	13,996	21,945
No. Dak.	923	1,095	16,023	10,945	53,775	66,439
S. Dak.	213	168	4,748	2,683	20,175	22,525
Nebr.	2,188	1,334	5,746	6,418	13,907	22,672
Kans.	11,690	14,650	23,395	52,022	36,174	115,096
Del.	23	25	34	35	83	133
Md.	447	403	595	1,859	1,181	2,519
Va.	640	530	751	695	1,919	1,888
W. Va.	51	44	68	53	404	547
N. C.	409	355	486	444	1,432	2,134
S. C.	119	303	124	309	313	657
Ga.	50	30	89	68	256	404
Ky.	1,024	1,900	1,169	2,341	1,335	2,600
Tenn.	910	842	1,100	1,126	1,352	1,619
Ala.	*	*	81	102	97	111
Miss.	*	*	12	25	22	66
Ark.	—	—	15	8	44	71
La.	—	—	1,018	1,025	1,018	1,025
Okla.	3,300	3,635	5,197	15,861	8,286	25,287
Tex.	4,872	6,265	9,119	20,238	10,692	32,665
Mont.	1,576	1,634	7,313	4,820	21,777	21,544
Idaho	931	1,051	3,711	3,991	7,544	7,785
Wyo.	*	*	185	291	933	1,762
Colo.	1,465	1,559	2,268	4,947	6,347	13,214
N. Mex.	40	50	50	375	195	1,223
Ariz.	61	89	95	111	123	146
Utah	975	1,110	1,912	3,000	3,169	4,536
Nev.	—	—	45	29	127	121
Wash.	2,517	3,162	14,022	11,286	20,259	16,142
Oreg.	1,303	1,685	6,775	3,917	8,783	5,646
Calif.	620	628	1,479	1,328	2,109	1,629
Unallocated*	4,055	1,889	2,903	3,845	2,903	3,845
U. S.	71,957	73,565	168,698	221,060	308,549	477,593

*Unallocated to avoid disclosing individual operations.

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

2/ Off-Farm total plus farm stocks.

—Roy Potas
Agricultural Statistician

—Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MAY 14 1948

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

5/11/48

FOR IMMEDIATE
RELEASE

MINNESOTA CROP REPORT - MAY 1, 1948

Farm work in Minnesota was advanced two to three weeks on May 1 this year compared with a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Progress has been slow however, in extreme northern counties due to wet soil conditions and cold weather. Considerable progress has been made since May 1 in planting late maturing crops such as corn, soybeans, and potatoes in the southern half of the State. Soil moisture conditions in general are considered to be favorable although to date, growth of grains, hay and pasture has been slow because of the recent comparatively cool weather.

Winter grains suffered severe winter and spring weather damage. Most of the damage has been noted in the southeast quarter of the State where much of the winter wheat crop is grown. Dry, cold, windy, weather during the first half of April following a severe winter resulted in many thin stands. Many fields developed so slowly and showed such poor stands that farmers have plowed them up to be reseeded to other crops. Prospects for winter wheat are now for only 1,404,000 bushels - a decrease of about one-third from the excellent early season outlook on April 1. This may be compared with 1,970,000 bushels produced in 1947 and 2,992,000 bushels, the 10-year (1937-46) average. It is now estimated that 28 percent of the acreage planted last fall has been winter killed, an unusually high percentage. Only 78,000 acres now remain for harvest in 1948 compared with 101,000 harvested in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 163,000 acres.

The rye crop also suffered damage during early April, especially in light soil areas and where snow was largely melted by April 1. This crop is less subject to winter weather damage than is winter wheat and it is grown largely in the northern half of the State where damage was least severe this year. Production in 1948 is expected to exceed 1947 because of a sharp increase in acreage. The crop is estimated at 3,108,000 bushels based on May 1 condition, compared with 2,460,000 bushels produced in 1947 and the average crop of 4,180,000 bushels. Actual loss of rye acreage has been small but many fields lack vitality and it is expected that the yield per acre will be less than last year.

Egg production during April was slightly above April a year ago and is the first time in eight months that production is larger than in the corresponding month a year ago. This is undoubtedly a temporary situation brought about by favorable weather conditions and a tendency of farmers to hold old hens over as producers for next year rather than to buy young pullets for replacement. Reports from hatchery operators and farmers show a drastic reduction of nearly one-third in the movement of chicks to farms compared with last season. Egg production during April 1948 totaled 420 million eggs, compared with 418 million in April 1947 and the record April production of 454 million in 1946. The reported rate of lay on May 1 was the highest for that date since records were started in 1925.

Milk production of 782 million pounds during April was 5 percent lower than in April 1947 when 819 million pounds were produced. Production is, however, about 1 percent higher than the 10-year (1937-46) average for April. The reduction compared with a year ago, is due entirely to the reduction in the number of milk cows being kept on farms as the rate of production per cow is higher than a year ago.

Pastures were yielding only a comparatively small amount of feed on May 1 as growth was slow prior to that date even though well advanced over a year ago. Prospects are that pastures will yield abundant feed as soon as weather warms to permit growth. Another factor is that the supply of pasture feed per animal unit is likely to be above normal because of the sharp decline in the total number of grass-consuming animals on farms.

Winter and spring weather damage has been reported to alfalfa and clover in south central counties, but even so, tame hay prospects are above average for this time of year. On May 1 condition of tame hay was reported at 86 percent of normal compared with 74 percent on May 1, 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 81 percent.

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

Immediate Release

June 2, 1948

FARM WORK AND CROP PROGRESS REPORT FOR MINNESOTA--JUNE 1, 1948

Unusually dry weather during practically all of May in most areas of Minnesota has resulted in a dry top soil condition which has slowed development of small grain, hay, pastures and is causing uneven germination of portions of the late planted crops such as corn, soybeans, and flax. This information has just been received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service from its corp of Voluntary Crop Reporters who report crop conditions for their own farms and for the locality in which they live. The 1948 crop season is, however, advanced two to three weeks in comparison with the 1947 season when field work was very much retarded as a result of wet soil conditions. This year small grain seeding in general was completed at an early date in all but extreme northern counties while planting of corn and soybeans was nearing completion on June 1 in all important areas. The first crop of hay is expected to be of short growth and pastures, while still yielding abundant feed in most areas as of June 1, can be expected, with continued dry weather, to show a serious decline in condition very soon as a result of the dry top soil condition. Some areas, especially those having light soil, are in immediate need of rain to prevent serious impairment of grain, hay and pasture prospects, and as an aid in germinating the late seeded crops. Substantial rains at this time would be considered beneficial to production prospects in nearly all areas of the State. The lack of top soil moisture is mostly noticeable in the central third of the State.

The comments which follow were submitted on the date shown by Voluntary Crop and Livestock Reporters living in the county and near the locality mentioned. These comments tend to reflect the agricultural situation in different parts of the State.

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTERS' COMMENTSNORTHERN SECTION:

Becker Co., Detroit Lakes, 5-28: Hay crop looks light for lack of rainfall. Early grain still looks fair but getting spotted on the light soil, some late seeding has not germinated at present time.

Becker Co., Osage, 5-30: Alfalfa and clovers are beginning to show the effects of dry weather. We need rain very much for our pastures and hay.

Clay Co., Moorhead, 5-30: No rain for about two weeks. Crops aren't suffering much as yet.

Clay Co., Dale, 5-28: All crops are up to seasonal average although rain is needed now for continued good progress. 75 percent of corn is planted and some is up. Hay crop good, but in need of moisture.

Kittson Co., Hallock, 5-27: Growing condition very good at present. Plenty of moisture.

Norman Co., Shelly, 5-31: It is getting too dry now. Some of late seeded stuff is very spotted as some has not sprouted yet, and will not.

Norman Co., Halstad, 5-28: Very dry weather is retarding crop growth. The heavy shower of two weeks ago made a hard crust making it hard for late seeded grain to get through, hence a thin stand.

Polk Co., Fosston, 5-28: The crops as of May 29 are in normal condition except late seedings and tame hay such as clover and alfalfa. We need moisture.

Polk Co., Erskine, 5-27: Seeding of oats and flax almost finished this week. Other planting done next week. Could use a lot more moisture on spring plowing--too dry.

Roseau Co., Greenbush, 5-28: The condition and crops are good as can be expected and it has plenty of moisture.

Cass Co., Pine River, 5-27: The weather is mostly cool and dry. It has been a nice spring for planting. Crops are starting out fine.

CENTRAL SECTION:

Chippewa Co., Watson, 5-28: Ground is getting very dry, rain is needed soon.

Chippewa Co., Maynard, 5-30: Very dry no rain for over a month.

Douglas Co., Alexandria, 5-29: The weather is very dry and some corn will not sprout without rain.

Douglas Co., Osakis, 5-28: Crops are suffering from drought and the corn fields are spotted.

Lac Qui Parle Co., Dawson, 5-29: Corn is mostly planted, soybean planting is in full swing. Lack of surface moisture causing much concern. Hay, pasture and small grains beginning to show drought effects. Some corn and soybeans will not sprout until rain comes.

Lac Qui Parle Co., Marietta, 5-31: Crops are good at the present time, but soil is very dry, and the soil being wet this spring leaves it very solid.

Pope Co., Cyrus, 5-27: Getting dry. Some late planted corn will sprout unevenly. Grass not growing very fast nor grain because of dryness.

Traverse Co., Wheaton, 5-29: Crops are in good condition, but rain will be needed soon. Crops seeded on late worked ground may not germinate without rain.

Wilkin Co., Doran, 5-29: The top soil is very dry, we need rain but the crops look good except rye. It looks very thin now. Corn is coming up good, some are still planting.

Carver Co., Chaska, 5-29: Winter was hard on tame hay, and now it is very dry, very few apples, poor for garden, quite a number of grasshoppers full grown.

Kandiyohi Co., Pennock, 5-29: It is getting dry. All corn may not come up until it rains. Grass is suffering. Grain is not hurt much yet, but is beginning to feel the effects of the dry weather too.

Meeker Co., Litchfield, 5-29: It is very dry. Grain crop is not as promising. Pastures at a standstill, but corn coming up well. Haying looks earlier than usual.

Meeker Co., Dassel, 5-29: Need rain. I have corn 5 inches high and in the next hill the corn hasn't done a thing. Same as the day planted.

Scott Co., Elko, 5-29: Weather is very dry, pastures are very poor, old alfalfa is about a half-crop. New seeding of last year is good.

Sherburne, Zimmerman, 5-31: It is very dry now. It has hurt winter wheat and rye, also pasture and tame hay. Corn is o.k. yet.

Sherburne, Princeton, 5-29: Lack of moisture is damaging all crops. Situation becoming serious.

Stearns, Melrose, 5-28: If we don't get rain within a week our small grain crop will be damaged quite a bit. Some corn is out and most of the corn needs rain before it will come up. Meadows already will only be a half crop. Pastures are poor, cows will have to be fed before long.

Wadena, Verndale, 5-28: It is very dry in this county.

Wright, Howard Lake, 5-27: Drought is getting serious, no rains since middle of April.

Chisago, North Branch, 5-31: Cold and very dry. Cut worms bad on sandy soil. Peat lands on fire. Crop outlook very poor.

Crow Wing, Pequot Lakes, 5-30: Small rains and tame hay need rain.

Washington, Marine on St. Croix, 5-29: Soil getting dry not much damage done yet. We need rain soon. All planting nearly done. A little corn left, small grains looking good. Cool weather helps.

Washington Co., Lake Elmo, 5-29: Rather dry just now. Pasture and hay need rain. Corn doing fine, planting 90 percent completed.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Cottonwood Co., Jeffers, 5-29: Small grain off to a good start. Considerable spraying for weed control in the grain. Corn mostly planted, but some of it is waiting on moisture to germinate.

Lyon Co., Marshall, 5-29: Corn good stand and quite a little already cultivated. It is quite dry. Very little rain in May.

Lyon Co., Lynd, 5-28: Drought conditions are developing.

Lyon Co., Cottonwood, 5-29: Very dry, crops not suffering yet, but will soon if drought continues. Garden and strawberries are suffering now.

Murray Co., 5-29: Lack of moisture needed for hay, pasture grain. Some corn in dry dirt not sprouting. Some sprouts dried up.

Redwood Co., Wabasso, 5-30: Owing to the cool nights and dry weather, meadows and pastures are slow in growing and need rain and warm weather badly. Small grains, corn and soybeans are very good.

Blue Earth Co., Good Thunder, 5-30: Pastures badly in need of rain as well as other crops. Crops are better than average for this time of the year.

Faribault Co., Amboy, 5-29: Some corn fields have 30 to 40 percent corn and soybeans are laying in dry soil. It looks like a very uneven crop. We are very dry especially on spring plowing.

Freeborn Co., Wells, 5-26: All hay will be short unless we get rain. Small grain will be short also if we do not get rain before long.

LeSueur Co., LeCenter, 5-28: Corn mostly planted. Very poor stand due to insufficient moisture. Small grain suffering from lack of rain also. Rye and winter wheat poor due to a hard winter.

Steele Co., Owatonna, 6-1: Could use some rain but lots of moisture a few inches below the surface.

Steele Co., Owatonna, 5-29: No rain since May 9, ground is cracking, lawns drying, some hills of corn are in dry soil and not growing. Some spring planted fields are so dry the corn is not sprouted. Some alfalfa and clover winter-killed.

Dodge Co., Dodge Center, 5-29: Corn is in and most of the beans. Never saw crop look better, getting dry now, however, about 10 percent of corn is too dry to sprout but fields are in fine shape.

Goodhue Co., Dennison, 5-30: All crops need rain. Late corn is sprouting unevenly.

Goodhue Co., Goodhue, 5-29: We need rain very badly, especially for grass and new seeding of grass and late planted corn.

Goodhue Co., Zumbrota, 5-30: Need rain. Hay and pastures on standstill. Small grains not suffering yet, planted corn needs rain for all to sprout as some is always in dry ground.

Wabasha Co., Mazeppa, 5-28: The crops in general are looking good. Dry weather the last two weeks has turned some oats fields yellow. Hay fields are spotty, corn is coming up.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

6/11/48

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
JUNE 1, 1948

Small grain prospects in Minnesota were good on June 1 even though many areas of the State were in need of moisture and, to a serious degree, in east central counties of the State, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Since June 1 substantial rains have given at least temporary relief to all dry areas except local areas in a narrow belt of east central counties. Most in need of rain at this date are some localities in the triangular area bounded by St. Paul, Minneapolis, Pine City and Willmar.

Grain crops in most areas developed a sturdy root structure and moderate top growth during May when the top soil moisture supply was less than normal. The recent rains together with higher temperatures have resulted in rapid development in all areas where the dry top soil condition has been corrected. The rains have also been helpful in aiding germination of some of the late planted crops such as corn and soybeans. They have also revived pastures which were suffering from lack of moisture and improved the prospects for the second cutting of hay.

The already poor winter grain prospects suffered further damage during May with the result that yield per acre prospects declined 3 bushels for winter wheat and 2 bushels for rye since May 1. Average weather conditions after June 1 are expected to result in the production of only 1,170,000 bushels of winter wheat in 1948 compared with 1,970,000 in 1947 and 2,992,000 bushels, the 10-year (1937-46) average production. It is estimated that 28 percent of the winter wheat acreage seeded last fall has been abandoned because of weather damage to stands during the winter and spring. The acreage remaining for harvest of 78,000 acres is estimated to be the smallest since 1919. The 1948 rye crop is expected to be larger than in 1947 even though yield per acre prospects are 2 bushels lower. Farmers increased the acreage planted to rye materially last fall, most of which is intended for harvest as grain. June 1 conditions pointed to a rye crop of 2,664,000 bushels, compared with the 1947 crop of 2,460,000 bushels and 4,180,000, the 10-year (1937-46) average.

Spring wheat prospects on June 1 indicated a crop for 1948 of about the same size as last year or 18,636,000 bushels, compared with 18,663,000 in 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 22,517,000 bushels. Oat production is expected to be substantially more than in 1947 with June 1 prospects indicating a crop of 191,412,000 bushels, compared with 163,332,000 in 1947 when the crop was only slightly below average size. Both the acreage harvested and the yield per acre are expected to be larger than in 1947. Barley prospects were also good on June 1 as most of the acreage is grown in the areas where growing conditions have been, in general, favorable so far this season. Based on farmers' declared intentions to plant early in the season and the June 1 condition of the crop, it is expected that barley production will total 30,492,000 bushels in 1948 compared with 25,833,000 in 1947 and the average of 37,922,000 bushels. Even though the barley acreage has been increased during the past few seasons it still remains well below the 1937-46 average. Information to reveal actual acreage of crops planted for harvest in 1948 is now being collected and will be published as part of the July 1 report to be issued on July 9.

Hay crops developed slowly during May in most areas, but particularly in the central section of the State where soil conditions became extremely dry after mid-May. Alfalfa and clover stands in the southeast quarter of the State had suffered damage during the winter and the dry, cold weather slowed recovery with the result that the tonnage is expected to be low. Even so, the condition of the hay crop - 79 percent of normal at the State level - was only 2 points below the 10-year (1937-46) average of 81 percent for June 1. First cutting of hay in the 1948 season was reported in south central counties in the last week of May. Pasture condition dropped sharply near the end of May to 80 percent of normal. This, however, is about average for June 1 as the 10-year (1937-46) average is 82 percent for that date.

The seasonal increase in milk production which occurs every year between April and May was only 12 percent this year compared with the average of 19 percent for the 10-year (1937-46) average. Poor pasture development in the dry areas of the State and a general decrease in the number of milk cows on farms are important factors in this comparison. The production of 874 million pounds of milk in May 1948 compares with 896 million in May 1947 and the peak May production in May 1941 of 1,008 million pounds. The 10-year (1937-46) average production for May is 920 million pounds. Milk cow numbers are showing only a moderate decline in the important dairy counties although for the State the decline averages 7 percent.

Egg production of 422 million eggs during May on Minnesota farms is nearly equal to the 424 million eggs produced during May 1947 and compares with the 10-year (1937-46) average of 334 million eggs. While the number of hens is on the decline, their number is still substantially higher than average. The rate of lay per hen reported for May was the highest for any year since records were started in 1925.

Roy Potas

Byron Peterson

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statisticians.

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JUL 1 1948

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MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. June 18, 1948

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS AND TURKEY POULTS - MAY, 1948

In Minnesota May production of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries was a fifth lower than in the same month a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Although demand for late hatched chicks improved somewhat, total production for the season to June 1 is only 72 percent of the same period in 1947. High feed prices relative to prices received for poultry and eggs is the most important reason for the decrease in chick production in 1948. This is illustrated by the fact that one dozen eggs on May 15 had a value equal to only 8.8 pounds of poultry feed. At this same time in 1947 the equivalent value stood at 10.7 pounds while the 5 yr. 1942-1946 May 15 average is 12.4.

In Minnesota production of turkey poults is sharply lower than in 1947. For the first five months of the season 1948 poult production is indicated to be only 58 percent of the same period a year ago.

For the United States the number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during May was 12 percent less than the number produced during May last year. The demand for chicks for broiler production was very strong, but the demand for the chicks for flock replacement continued to be under that of last year, particularly in the Middle Western States.

Output of chicks for the first 5 months of this year decreased compared with the same period a year ago. Orders for chicks for broiler production are above those of last year and prospects are that hatchery output may remain about the same as that of last year during the next few months. The number of eggs in incubators on June 1 was about the same as the number in incubators on June 1 a year ago. The main season for producing chicks for general farm flock replacement is about over for most hatcheries and chick production for the rest of the year will be confined mostly to broiler chicks.

The demand for turkey poults was very strong during May. Most of the hatcheries producing poults will produce as many poults during June as the hatching egg supply will permit. Hatcheries reporting on turkey operations showed that they had 82 percent more turkey eggs in incubators on June 1 than they had in incubators on the same date last year. These same hatcheries reported 14 percent fewer turkey poults produced during May than were produced during May last year. Reports from turkey hatcheries during March, April and May this year indicate that the output of poults during these months has been about 18 percent less than the number produced during March, April and May last year.

Byron Peterson, Roy Potas
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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

6/25/48

FOR IMMEDIATE
RELEASE

PIG CROP REPORT FOR MINNESOTA - JUNE 1, 1948

The 1948 spring crop of pigs in Minnesota is 8 percent smaller than the 1947 spring crop and is 12 percent less than the 10-year (1937-46) average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. It had been anticipated from breeding intentions reported on December 1, 1947 that the crop would be smaller but the reduction exceeds expectations by 3 percent. Minnesota farmers saved 3,880,000 pigs during the spring farrowing period for 1948 compared with 4,213,000 in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 4,390,000. Pigs born between December 1 and June 1 are classified as spring pigs, while those born between June 1 and December 1 are called fall pigs. These periods are used for they are best suited to divide the crop between spring and fall at the National level.

The number of sows farrowing spring pigs in 1948 is estimated at 611,000 head. This number compares with 694,000 in 1947 and the average of 698,000 for the 10-year (1937-46) period. The reduction in sows farrowed compared with last year is 12 percent and contrasts with the intended reduction of only 9 percent reported last fall. Favorable weather at farrowing time resulted in larger-than-average sized litters this year. The comparison is 6.35 pigs per spring litter in 1948, only 6.07 in 1947 and 6.30, the 10-year (1937-46) average.

The pig crop for 1948, spring and fall combined, will total 5,150,000 head if farmers carry out present breeding intentions for fall farrow and are able to save an average number of pigs per litter. A crop of this size would be 6 percent smaller than the 1947 crop of 5,507,000 pigs and is the smallest crop produced since 1938. A record crop of 8,373,000 pigs was produced in 1943.

Producers are planning to carry the tendency to reduce hog production into the fall season. A planned reduction of 4 percent is reported in the number of sows to be kept for fall farrow in 1948. If plans are carried out, this will place the number of sows for fall farrow at 201,000 compared with 209,000 in 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 246,000. Uncertain feed production prospects, high cash prices for grain offered for sale and low hog prices, especially for heavy hogs, in relation to the value of feeds, purchased or home grown, used in hog production are important factors which caused farmers to plan further cuts in production. Recent rains which have increased, materially, changes for the production of a large volume of feed grains came too late to effect plans for fall farrow, but may be a factor which will influence plans for farrow in the spring of 1949.

Spring farrow in 1948 followed the same pattern as in 1947 with only 1 percent of the sows farrowing in December and January, 3 percent in February, 22 percent in March, 44 percent in April and 30 percent in May. Farmers reported 7 percent fewer hogs over 6 months old on their farms on June 1 this year than they had on the same date a year ago.

The information contained in this report is largely the result of a survey made on June 1 in cooperation with the Post Office Department whereby 16,000 Minnesota farmers were invited to cooperate by supplying information in regard to livestock production on their own farms.

Roy Potas, Agr'l. Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician.

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

July 2, 1948

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FARM WORK AND CROP PROGRESS REPORT FOR MINNESOTA - JULY 1, 1948

The general rains received throughout Minnesota during the last two weeks of June have been very beneficial to crop prospects even though they came too late in some areas to offset earlier drouth damage and in others resulted in hail and flood damage to growing crops and serious loss of quality in hay being harvested during that period. This is the information conveyed to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service by its voluntary crop and livestock reporters as of July 1. The 1948 crop season is advanced two to three weeks in comparison with last year with greatest advancement noted in the southern third of the State where much of the corn has passed the goal of knee high by the Fourth of July. Corn and soybean stands are uneven because of poor germination in areas where dry top soil condition existed prior to mid-June. Farmers have found it difficult to cure the first crop of hay because of rainy weather, the result being much poor quality hay and in some instances, complete loss of the portion cut. Very wet conditions are reported from southwestern counties and in some northern areas where wet fields have hindered the use of weed spraying equipment. Pastures and second crop hay prospects have improved greatly in the last ten days while conditions are now favorable for continued rapid development of corn, soybeans and other late maturing crops. Quantitative estimates relating to acres for harvest and prospective production in 1948 for each crop will be published on July 9th.

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTERS' COMMENTS

NORTHERN SECTION:

Becker Co., Ulen, 6-28: The good rains and cool weather have changed outlook for grain and hay for the better. Pastures have shown great improvement. Corn has been standing still and getting weedy.

Clay Co., Hawley, 6-28: Have had rain the last two weeks but most of small grain is short and thin. First cutting of alfalfa is very poor. Corn is looking good. Pastures are improving since the rain.

Kittson Co., Kennedy, 6-30: During the first part of June, rain was needed very badly and the middle of June rains came which released the drouth and greatly improved the crops so the outlook to date is fair if the weather doesn't get too hot from now on.

Norman Co., Halstad, 6-28: Due to drouth conditions that existed during most of May and June, fields are thinner than normal. This past week a good rain has fallen over most of the valley so potatoes, corn and late seeded grains should make good growth.

Red Lake Co., Oklee, 6-28: The weather conditions for June were very dry up to June 21 and crops are hard hit. Hay and pasture were very poor. Conditions are more favorable now. Crops will be late.

Beltrami Co., Solway, 6-28: Grain crops are seriously damaged by insufficient moisture. Oats are headed with small heads and about six inches high. Hay and pasture are also affected and the yield is about half a ton per acre.

Cass Co., Motley, 6-30: Crops of all kinds do not promise more than half a crop at this time on account of dry weather. The last few days we have had good showers.

Itasca Co., Deer River, 6-30: Dry weather in May and first half of June hurt all crops. Oats and barley headed out - about 8 inches tall. Plenty of moisture now to start second crop of hay but there will still be a shortage here.

Lake of the Woods Co., Baudette, 6-29: Very dry through May to June 20th. Hay crop very short, wheat and oats and barley fair. Flax and potatoes look very good. The alsike seed crop will be almost a total failure.

CENTRAL SECTION:

Chippewa Co., Appleton, 6-25: All crops are doing fine after the rain. The flax is very thin and some is too short to cut with the binder so it will be plowed down and fodder corn planted in its place. Cultivating is about done for the second and third times.

Douglas Co., Alexandria, 6-30: The weather has been very dry about the middle of June which hurt the crops some but now the moisture is ample.

Grant Co., Barrett, 6-30: The week of the 15th we had 1 3/4 inches of rain and the week of the 20th to 26th heavy rains. Small grain made good comeback but corn is short and spotted due to some corn sprouting before and other after the rains. Hay crop is short with a lot of alfalfa burned last week due to spoilage in rain.

Lac qui Parle Co., Madison 6-28: Corn very spotted due to dry weather. Considerable damage done by hail June 25th. Estimate 50 percent on 500 acres in this township. Apple crop very poor. Many trees with no apples at all.

Pope Co., Glenwood, 6-28: We are all wearing a smile after a week of nice rain. Crops have picked up a lot and second crop of alfalfa is about 8 inches high. Pastures are picking up.

Swift Co., Kerkhoven, 6-25: We suffered very much from the dry weather but we have had plenty of rain now. However, the small grain will never come back - the rain was too late.

Wilkin Co., Doran, 6-30: There has been plenty of rain the last two weeks with cool weather. Most crops look excellent.

Yellow Medicine Co., Hazel Run, 6-28: Sorry to report what promised to be a fair crop after receiving ample moisture was destroyed by hail June 25th. Unusual for this community. On many farms the destruction was entirely total. On this farm, wheat and oats is very close to a total loss. Again too much rain. Low places in fields are filled with water. Field work is at a standstill.

Yellow Medicine Co., Canby, 6-26: Weather conditions perfect. Grain coming fine. Corn knee high the Fourth. Plenty of moisture.

Carver Co., Watertown, 6-24: The rains will help the second crop of alfalfa and pasture. It was a little too late for the oats for it is very short. It may help the corn to fill out a little. Late plantings of corn are coming now after the rain.

Kandiyohi Co., Pennock, 6-29: Drouth broken June 17. All grains very uneven. Some oats 15 bushels per acre or less. Corn also very spotty. Some fields of early planted corn are way ahead of average years. Some late planted fields apparently worthless. Upwards of 20 percent of corn planted did not come up until after the rain.

Renville Co., Granite Falls, 6-28: Our recent rains have performed miracles in turning an almost total loss in small grains to a prospect of a very good crop. I would never have believed that straw would grow that much after heading if I had not seen it.

Sherburne Co., Zimmerman, 6-29: We have plenty of moisture now. All late oats should turn out good. Oats that headed out in the drouth will not be very good. Pastures and second crop of hay are doing good.

Stearns Co., Paynesville, 6-28: It is very hard to report on corn. We have some planted May 5th and 6th that is very good and some planted the 20th of May that is just coming up.

Wright Co., Albertville, 6-27: Ten days ago we received the first rain since planting time. Corn is good in this locality. Pastures, tame hay were dried up. Everything is greening up.

Isanti Co., Stanchfield, 6-30: Crops suffered pretty much during the dry spell but the rains have pushed them ahead very fast in the last two weeks. The apple trees did not bloom at all this year.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Cottonwood Co., Mt. Lake, 7-1: Had a bad hail storm last week 5 miles south of us. It was two to three miles wide in places and around 100 miles long. Crops look very good at this time and plenty of moisture but much hay has been laying wet for too long. Not much value.

Jackson Co., Windom, 7-1: We have had two many showers in the last two weeks for haying and other field work but not too much moisture. Oats are mostly knee high to waist high. Most corn is knee high and bigger.

Lyon Co., Lynd, 6-28: Here crops are looking good. Haying is slow on account of two weeks steady rain. Corn is getting weedy in some spring plowed fields.

Murray Co., Slayton, 7-1: Large amounts of tame hay and alfalfa spoiled by last two weeks of wet weather.

Pipestone Co., Pipestone, 6-29: Corn needs plowing. Rain all the time. Lots of alfalfa hay has been cut two weeks ago and is still there.

Redwood Co., Walnut Grove, 6-29: No excessive rains, no storms or hail. Very favorable rains the past two weeks. Great improvement in crops. Grain all headed. Corn prospects exceptionally good.

Rock Co., Luverne, 6-28: Too much rain for crops. Not enough sunshine. Retards growing of corn and grain is lodging. Also delays cultivating and lots of hay being spoiled.

Brown Co., Hanska, 6-28: Corn in this locality is probably three weeks ahead of last year and the drouth did not seem to hurt it except for some of it that failed to germinate but it has started to grow now.

Faribault Co., Amboy, 6-29: Early dry spell caused much uneven corn and soybeans for those who planted shallow but with ideal growing weather it is evening up. Bumper crops are certainly looming up.

Freeborn Co., Emmons, 6-25: Oats look like a bumper crop with rain and favorable weather so far. Corn is also very good and is more than knee high now.

LeSueur Co., LeCenter, 6-30: Small grain spotty due to dry weather after seeding. The same is true for corn and flax. Sufficient moisture in ground at present.

Steele Co., Blooming Prairie, 6-30: The crops as of today look very good in this section. Received rain every day for last three weeks. Very little hay made and it is too wet to cultivate corn. Most of small grain is 100 percent of normal and is all headed out now.

Dodge Co., Hayfield, 6-28: Crops are looking very good. Rain came late but did a lot of good. Haying delayed because of many wet days.

Goodhue Co., Kenyon, 6-30: Rainfall the middle of June was highly beneficial to crops. There are chances now of normal yield of all grains. Corn is more than normal.

Winona Co., St. Charles, 6-25: Recent showers have brought corn and pasture conditions back to normal. All grain crops look excellent at this time.

Winona Co., Lewiston, 6-28: All crops are real good. Corn and grain are the best I ever saw it this time of the year.

JUL 15 1948

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 11, 1948

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
JULY 1, 1948

Crop production in Minnesota during the 1948 crop season is expected to be 7 percent larger than in 1947 and to be almost equal the average production for the 10-years, 1937-46, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This forecast of production is based upon information collected from farmers in regard to actual acres planted to various crops this year, crop progress up to July 1 and an assumption of average weather conditions for the balance of the season. A record crop of flaxseed and above-average crops of corn, oats, and soybeans are in prospect. Per acre yield expectations are equal to or better than in 1947 except for winter grains and hay.

The grain crops were nearing maturity in the southern half of the State on July 1, but were just heading in the northern third. A considerable acreage of winter grains, oats and barley will be cut during the first two weeks of July. Corn, oats, and barley production, combined, is expected to be nearly a fourth larger than in 1947 and a sixth more than average. July 1 prospects indicate a total tonnage of these feed grains of well over 10½ million tons compared with slightly over 8½ million in 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 9-1/5 million tons. Corn is expected to represent 63 percent of the feed tonnage, oats about 29 percent and barley 8 percent. Oil seed crop production--flax and soybeans--may exceed last year's large production because of good progress by both crops to July 1. A sharp increase in flax acreage offsets the effect of a decrease in acreage planted to soybeans. Potato production in 1948 is expected to be less than in 1947 even though July prospects indicated a record yield per acre. A smaller acreage of hay and below-average yield per acre prospects are expected to result in the smallest tonnage of hay since the severe drought year of 1936.

Crops suffered severely from drought in a large area of central Minnesota during May and the first two weeks of June. Generous rains and favorable weather, however, in the last half of June resulted in remarkable recovery except on light soils. The drought lowered hay prospects on a large acreage and pastures were yielding only a moderate quantity of feed on July 1. Thin stands, which resulted from dry top soil condition at planting time, are noticeable in late planted grain fields, corn and soybeans. This applies particularly to central counties. Total crop prospects are especially promising in the southern third of the State, poor to good in the central third, while the northern third has good prospects although showing considerable variation as soil conditions have ranged from very wet to very dry. Weather this season has included an unusual number of hail storms, but in most instances damage has been localized.

Important changes in acres for harvest in 1948 compared with 1947 are as follows: corn, down 3 percent; other spring wheat, down 11 percent; durum wheat, up 15 percent; winter wheat, down 23 percent; oats, up 6 percent; barley, up 24 percent; soybeans planted for all purposes, down 15 percent; flaxseed for harvest, up 17 percent; potatoes, down 9 percent; rye, up 60 percent, and hay, down 7 percent.

An early planting season followed by favorable growing weather in most of the important growing areas has given the State prospects for a record per acre yield of corn as of July 1 and production of 238,619,000 bushels. A crop of this size would be about 48 million bushels or 25 percent more than the 1947 crop and the third largest of record. It would exceed the 1937-46 average by 38 million bushels or 19 percent. Development of the 1948 crop is advanced 2 to 3 weeks over a year ago and prospects are now excellent that the crop will escape the frost hazard which has plagued the crop in recent years. This prospect has been materially increased since July 1 by the hot weather during the first 10 days of the month. A considerable acreage was nearing the tasselling stage on the first and much will be in full tassel by July 15.

The oat crop is expected to total 192,360,000 bushels, 29 million or 18 percent more than the 1947 crop. Acreage for harvest is 6 percent larger and yield per acre prospects are considerably better than average. A strong increase in barley acreage together with somewhat better-than-average yield prospect is expected to result in a crop of 33,852,000 bushels, the largest since 1942 when 50,327,000 bushels were produced.

Farmers exceeded their intentions to plant flax and as a result the acreage for harvest is the largest of record at 1,606,000 acres. Yield per acre prospects are as good as last year when 11 bushels were obtained. The crop is estimated at a record 17,666,000 bushels compared with 15,103,000 in 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 10,950,000 bushels.

Winter grain prospects improved slightly after the rains in mid-June but the yield per acre of both winter wheat and rye is expected to be below average. Production of rye, estimated at 3,406,000 bushels, will show, however, a large increase over last year because of a 60 percent increase in acreage for harvest.

Hay prospects suffered heavily in early June from severe drought. Production is estimated at only 4,846,000 tons, 15 percent less than in 1947 and 26 percent below the 1937-46 average. Pastures were comparatively poor on July 1, particularly in east central counties as condition was only 75 percent of normal compared with 92 percent on July 1, 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) July 1 average of 89 percent.

The farm supply of corn, 28,639,000 bushels on July 1, 1948 compares with 39,339,000 on July 1, 1947, a decrease of 27 percent and, except for 1946, is the smallest July supply since 1937. Oat stocks on farms are also down sharply compared with a year ago as stocks were estimated at 21,500,000 bushels on July 1, 1948 compared with 35,551,000 on July 1, 1947, a decrease of 31 percent. Wheat stocks on farms, in contrast, were up 31 percent over last year at 2,476,000 bushels and were the largest July 1 stocks in four years.

Egg production during June 1948 is estimated at 358 million eggs, 4 percent lower than in June 1947 but 28 percent higher than the 10-year (1937-46) average for June of 280 million. The rate of lay in June was the second highest of record for June, being exceeded only in 1947. The number of layers on farms declined 4 percent compared with a year ago and is 9 percent lower than the peak of 22,604,000 hens reached in June 1946, but is still more than 20 percent higher than average, 1937-46.

Milk production declined to only 869 million pounds in June, a decrease of 7 percent from June 1947 when 937 million pounds were produced in June and 8 percent from the 10-year (1937-46) average of 944 million pounds. Poor pasturage, because of drouth up to mid-June in a large area of the State and a decrease of 7 percent in the number of milk cows on farms are the factors causing the decrease compared with a year ago. Milk cow numbers have been declining steadily since 1944 and are now the smallest since the late 20's.

Production prospects for 1948 in comparison with the 10-year (1937-46) average are as follows:

MINNESOTA	ACREAGE		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION	
	Harvested:	For	Aver.:	Indi-	Average:	Indicated
	Average:	Harvest:	1937-46:	cated:	1937-46:	1948
	1937-46:	1948:	1937-46:	1948:	1937-46:	1948:
	(000 Acres)		(Bushels)		(000 bushels)	
Corn	4,973	5,077	40.5	47.0	201,234	238,619
Winter Wheat	163	78	18.5	16.0	2,992	1,248
Durum Wheat	63	62	16.9	17.5	1,025	1,085
Other Spring Wheat	1,294	902	16.9	18.0	21,492	16,236
Oats	4,422	4,809	36.9	40.0	164,029	192,360
Barley	1,434	1,209	26.2	28.0	37,922	33,852
Rye	290	262	13.7	13.0	4,180	3,406
Flaxseed	1,107	1,606	9.8	11.0	10,950	17,666
Soybeans ^{1/}	315	843				
Potatoes	207	110	94	125	19,334	13,750
Hay, All (Tons)	4,442	3,728	1.48	1.30	6,576	4,846

^{1/}Soybeans planted for all purposes.

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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.

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July 26, 1948

HONEY REPORT -- JULY 1, 1948

MINNESOTA: The number of colonies of bees in Minnesota this year is estimated at 290,000 or 3 percent below the 299,000 in 1947. This marks the first year of decrease following a period of eight successive years of increases. The decrease was due mainly to heavy losses during the past winter and with the low prices and lack of demand for honey, there was not the usual incentive to make replacements. Winter loss of colonies was about 29 percent compared with 26 percent during the winter of 1946-1947.

Nectar plants appear to be in generally good condition. Dry weather, especially in central counties, delayed plant growth but rains late in June improved the condition of the plants in all areas.

UNITED STATES: A total of 5,718,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1 based on reports from about 4,500 beekeepers covering farm owned and non-farm owned bees. This number is 3 percent below the number on hand a year ago and marks the first year of decrease following a period of 4 successive years of increases.

The number of bee colonies decreased in all regions of the country except in the South Atlantic States where an increase of 5 percent occurred. Decreases were 12 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the West, and 3 percent in the West North Central States. Colony numbers in the South Central region were only slightly below last year.

New spring colonies totaled 1,144,000--20 percent of the number of colonies on hand July 1. Last year new spring colonies made up 19 percent and in 1946, 23 percent of the total. About 29 percent of the new colonies were obtained from package bees.

Winter loss of colonies was about 20 percent, which compares with 15 percent during the winter of 1946-47. Losses in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central areas were particularly heavy. The causes of losses as reported were: starvation, 29 percent; winter killing, 23 percent; queenless, 13 percent; spray poisoning, 4 percent; insects, 3 percent; foul brood, 3 percent; dysentery, 2 percent; wet weather, 2 percent; rodents, 1 percent and other or unknown causes, 15 percent. These losses are for winter and spring and do not cover losses during the honey-producing season.

The condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 86 percent, compared with 85 percent a year ago. July 1 condition of nectar plants was 79 percent, about the same as last year. Conditions vary considerably in the large commercial States. Nectar plants are in good condition in Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. In Iowa and Wisconsin nectar plant condition is improving after a late start. Clover is not yielding well in New York, and the condition of basswood is spotty. Clover bloom in Pennsylvania is very good. Nectar plant condition in Florida is better than a year ago. Condition of nectar plants in Missouri is below a year ago, but recent rains should bring improvement. In Nebraska, sweet clover and alfalfa are in poor condition because of drought. Plant conditions in California are improving after a slow start, but present prospects are for another low production year.

COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1

State:	Colonies of Bees			Colonies	Condition	Condition			
and Div.:	1947 1/	1948 2/	1948 as a % of 1947	Lost : Winter & Spring of 1947-1948	New : Spring Colonies	of Colonies : July 1	of Nectar Plants : July 1	1947	1948
	Thousands		Percent			Percent of Normal			
N. A.	512	487	95	24	21	89	84	82	85
Ohio	373	321	86	34	19	86	88	79	86
Ind.	198	172	87	33	24	85	86	86	89
Ill.	232	216	93	21	22	86	89	77	73
Mich.	204	173	85	36	25	82	87	72	89
Wis.	212	195	92	21	16	80	85	81	71
E.N.C.	1,212	1,077	88	29	21	84	87	72	83
Minn.	299	290	97	29	36	81	86	77	77
Iowa	251	246	98	30	34	82	89	85	71
Mo.	209	203	97	24	23	87	83	85	80
N.Dak.	23	21	91	49	40	81	87	77	90
S.Dak.	18	17	94	58	56	82	89	80	83
Nebr.	55	55	100	20	20	86	88	90	82
Kans.	64	64	100	20	22	89	87	88	88
W.N.C.	919	896	97	28	31	83	86	83	78
S. A.	944	988	105	13	17	84	88	75	79
S. C.	1,206	1,200	100	13	13	88	85	83	74
West.	1,116	1,070	96	16	18	83	84	73	77
UNITED STATES	5,916	5,718	97	20	20	85	86	79	79

1/ Revised

2/ Preliminary

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

July 28, 1948

AUG 2 1948
St. Paul, Minn. 554

TO OPERATORS OF ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN MINNESOTA:

The following summary has been prepared on the basis of results from recent surveys in which farmers and operators of grain storage warehouses cooperated by reporting grain in storage on July 1. The Department acknowledges the excellent cooperation received in the July 1 survey and takes the opportunity to solicit your assistance for the next quarterly grain survey on October 1.

GRAIN STOCKS JULY 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

MINNESOTA: The total supply of food and feed grains stored in all positions in Minnesota, exclusive of 1948 production, was nearly one-fifth less than on July 1, 1947, and was slightly smaller than the July 1 supply in 1946. The corn supply on July 1 was one-fourth less than on July 1, 1947, oat stocks were down nearly one-third while rye stocks in all positions were almost one-fifth lower than the small supply on hand a year earlier. In contrast to these decreases, stocks of old wheat in all positions on July 1 were one-fifth larger than a year ago, and barley stocks were substantially larger. Comparable information for the oilseed crops--flaxseed and soybeans--is not available at this date. Information in regard to soybeans stored on farms show that the supply on farms, July 1, 1948, was one-third less than on July 1, 1947, when a comparatively small supply was stored on farms.

As usual most of the supply of corn and oats was in farm storage on July 1. On that date, 93 percent of the total supply of corn and oats was stored on farms. This may be compared with only 27 percent of the wheat supply, 22 percent of barley stocks and 23 percent of the rye in farm storage on July 1. Of the total supply of corn on July 1, 1948 of 30,753,000 bushels, only 2,114,000 bushels were stored in off-farm positions while 28,639,000 bushels were stored on farms. Total wheat stocks of 9,251,000 bushels were divided into 6,775,000 bushels in off-farm storage positions and 2,476,000 bushels in farm storage, while total oat stocks of 26,226,000 bushels were composed of only 1,726,000 bushels in off-farm storage and 24,500,000 bushels in farm storage. Exact comparisons for barley and rye cannot be made as of July 1, but it is apparent that off-farm storage accounted for more than three-fourths of the total quantity of each crop in storage. For barley, the July 1 off-farm supply of 7,726,000 bushels may be contrasted with only 2,196,000 bushels stored on farms on June 1. For rye the July 1 quantity in off-farm storage was 405,000 bushels while the June 1 farm stored supply was only 123,000 bushels.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS ON JULY WITH COMPARISONS

GRAIN STOCKS	OFF-FARMS 1/		Average	ON FARMS		TOTAL	
	1947	1948		1947	1948	1947	1948
			1937-46				
	T H O U S A N D B U S H E L S						
Corn	1,757	2,114	42,429	39,339	28,639	41,096	30,753
Wheat	5,705	6,775	4,472	1,896	2,476	7,601	9,251
Oats	2,412	1,726	28,730	35,551	24,500	37,963	26,226
Barley 2/	6,691	7,726	9,013	2,551	2,196	9,242	9,922
Rye 2/	603	405	1,295	46	123	649	528
Soybeans	3/	3/	--	427	276	3/	3/

1/ Includes commercial stocks at terminals reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A. 2/ Farm stocks related to June 1. 3/ Not available before July 30, 1948.

Roy Potas, Byron Peterson
Agricultural Statisticians

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UNITED STATES: Current wheat stocks are about two and a third times as large as a year ago, nearly double the stocks on July 1, 1946, but smaller than the July 1 carryover of any other year since 1938. Disappearance of 285 million bushels during the quarter just ended was the highest on record for the April-June quarter. By positions, the current total of 195 million bushels of wheat includes stocks of 94 million bushels on farms, 30 million bushels in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, and 34 million bushels in merchant mills--all estimates of the Crop Reporting Board--as well as 34 million bushels in commercial stocks at terminals, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, and 2.5 million bushels in transit owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Other CCC-owned wheat is included in the estimates by positions. Total off-farm stocks are estimated at 101 million bushels, compared with 43 million a year ago, 58 million on July 1, 1946, and 191 million on July 1, 1945.

Rye stocks of 3.3 million bushels in all positions on July 1, 1948 although exceeding the carryover of the past two years, are low in comparison with the carryover stocks of 12 million bushels on July 1, 1945, the 31 million in 1944, and the 47 million bushels on July 1, 1943. Stocks of oats and barley and July 1 stocks of corn are the smallest, for each grain, in the 6 years of comparable record. Corn stocks of 453 million bushels in all positions are less than two-thirds as large as on July 1, 1947, following the record 1946 corn crop, but are only 14 percent less than 2 years ago. All but 31 million bushels of this total was still on farms. The carryover of 185 million bushels of oats is only about two-thirds as large as on July 1 of the two preceding years. Barley carryover stocks of 51 million bushels are nearly as large as in the past two years, but much smaller than in 1943, 1944 or 1945. Barley stocks were nearly evenly divided between farm and off-farm storage.

GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	July 1, 1946	July 1, 1947	April 1, 1948	July 1, 1948
		Thousand Bushels			
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	41,606	40,477	256,533	94,312
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 2/	7,351	500	3,845	2,530
	(Terminals 3/	29,917	8,129	70,174	34,065
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 4/	12,838	24,591	73,714	34,300
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	8,376	10,116	75,382	29,683
TOTAL		100,088	83,813	479,648	194,890
Corn	(On Farms 1/	496,928	677,375	849,198	426,533
	(Terminals 3/	15,904	11,233	9,293	5,210
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	19,325	28,401	30,570	26,022
TOTAL		532,157	717,009	889,061	457,765
Oats	(On Farms 1/	274,862	257,099	410,644	171,479
	(Terminals 3/	3,153	5,038	3,288	1,841
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	13,697	14,175	23,007	12,034
TOTAL		291,712	276,312	436,939	185,354
Barley	(On Farms 1/	38,700	30,000	68,696	26,600
	(Terminals 3/	4,464	7,753	15,756	6,740
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	15,406	17,812	30,505	18,088
TOTAL		58,570	55,565	114,957	51,428
Rye	(On Farms 1/	1,050	600	4,434	1,700
	(Terminals 3/	322	1,024	1,521	531
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	905	722	2,211	1,111
TOTAL		2,277	2,346	8,166	3,342

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. 2/ Owned by C.C.C., stored in their own steel and wooden bins and in transit. 3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at 40 terminal cities. 4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on milling and stocks of flour. 5/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated for each grain.

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 CORN, OATS, BARLEY AND RYE, JULY 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Shelled & Ear Corn:		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	July 1, 1947	July 1, 1948	July 1, 1947	July 1, 1948	July 1, 1947	July 1, 1948	July 1, 1947	July 1, 1948
	T h o u s a n d B u s h e l s							
N. Eng.	363	257	479	343	99	61	*	*
N.Y.	822	1,163	1,929	1,304	1,876	717	*	*
N.J.	237	110	105	109	*	71	1	1
Pa.	1,629	489	1,152	353	449	215	8	23
Ohio	1,651	1,232	885	805	99	65	2	6
Ind.	2,127	1,759	523	432	17	40	102	18
Ill.	11,154	7,903	1,710	969	2,302	1,852	137	123
Mich.	239	879	341	324	*	*	3	10
Wis.	414	524	536	340	7,900	6,347	20	10
Minn.	1,757	2,114	2,412	1,726	6,691	7,726	603	405
Iowa	4,847	6,141	1,829	1,678	120	119	*	*
Mo.	2,399	1,765	667	423	510	*	25	45
N. Dak.	174	168	1,231	1,317	837	1,455	5	231
S. Dak.	692	504	1,302	934	640	505	3	137
Nebr.	2,811	1,540	538	444	60	143	6	35
Kans.	823	406	196	169	137	89	2	21
Del.	61	77	18	3	2	1	*	*
Md.	2,122	239	112	87	54	82	96	29
Va.	265	320	110	65	20	18	1	2
W. Va.	56	54	15	20	2	1	*	*
N. C.	241	337	53	25	4	5	*	*
S. C.	32	32	5	10	1	0	*	*
Ga.	75	238	2	7	1	0	*	*
Ky.	564	619	73	80	9	9	287	163
Tenn.	540	539	221	222	30	67	0	2
Ala.	87	266	16	8	0	0	*	*
Miss.	47	77	1	9	12	15	*	*
Ark.	39	42	17	3	3	1	*	*
La.	406	14	51	17	--	--	--	--
Okla.	208	160	91	48	26	2	0	*
Tex.	330	314	1,002	198	30	227	0	1
Mont.	16	30	188	179	320	364	2	10
Idaho	21	25	143	192	121	225	0	2
Wyo.	5	8	5	29	21	14	0	2
Colo.	272	270	98	80	257	234	1	17
N. Mex.	14	5	9	2	12	4	*	*
Ariz.	6	6	0	5	5	5	*	*
Utah	10	17	13	24	57	127	*	*
Nev.	1	1	1	1	6	4	*	*
Wash.	1,361	58	432	377	897	659	1	2
Oreg.	274	95	424	373	216	614	3	14
Calif.	442	435	278	141	1,477	2,294	6	8
Unallocated*	--	--	--	--	245	451	432	325
U. S.	39,634	31,232	19,213	13,675	25,565	24,828	1,746	1,642

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

STOCKS OF OLD WHEAT JULY 1, 1948

State	In Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses				Merchant Mills		Off-farm		Total 1/	Total 1/	All positions
	July 1				July 1		July 1		July 1		July 1
	Average:				Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:
	1937-46:	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Thousand Bushels											
N.Eng.	205	94	110	14	15	237	125	238	125		
N.Y.	632	402	1,579	2,695	2,579	4,995	5,132	5,447	5,781		
N.J.	71	45	67	*	*	164	215	257	327		
Pa.	281	120	165	180	180	1,062	743	2,555	2,638		
Ohio	672	143	370	1,570	1,270	1,727	1,743	3,425	3,949		
Ind.	769	66	216	480	464	557	636	1,291	1,760		
Ill.	595	130	525	968	1,043	1,243	1,872	1,533	2,300		
Mich.	606	432	618	358	628	790	1,246	2,278	3,183		
Wis.	263	56	70	*	*	2,138	3,025	2,704	3,556		
Minn.	2,834	376	607	3,813	3,367	5,705	6,775	7,601	9,251		
Iowa	539	97	83	519	831	621	1,311	838	1,409		
Mo.	537	76	159	1,668	4,572	2,157	9,507	2,794	10,729		
N.Dak.	11,035	2,350	6,780	928	859	3,278	7,639	13,765	26,624		
S.Dak.	2,980	1,005	1,510	94	187	1,099	1,697	5,089	9,741		
Nebr.	2,004	237	1,451	536	951	778	3,294	3,045	9,164		
Kans.	5,192	1,066	6,182	2,700	7,350	4,165	23,142	6,295	44,645		
Del.	18	7	3	3	1	10	4	16	18		
Md.	87	33	29	*	313	1,002	909	1,075	1,026		
Va.	123	33	54	130	207	163	285	538	839		
W. Va.	21	3	10	26	30	29	40	175	322		
N.C.	72	38	28	39	151	77	179	424	897		
S.C.	11	1	0	7	33	8	33	143	164		
Ga.	22	4	4	40	12	44	16	96	117		
Ky.	302	14	36	188	460	208	505	291	635		
Tenn.	92	18	20	205	272	229	345	307	527		
Ala.	27	*	3	*	*	8	24	15	26		
Miss.	2/ 20	*	2	*	*	4	2	5	16		
Ark.	25	3	4	--	--	3	4	5	8		
La.	--	--	--	--	--	300	500	300	500		
Okla.	1,106	13	357	248	794	261	3,651	1,144	7,840		
Tex.	1,493	4	623	131	1,384	185	8,733	500	12,461		
Mont.	3,773	995	1,987	1,148	900	2,143	2,887	7,174	11,893		
Idaho	2,738	217	830	277	569	494	1,399	1,714	2,916		
Wyo.	46	13	62	87	127	100	189	380	1,231		
Colo.	672	124	1,192	457	923	599	2,215	1,526	5,168		
N.Mex.	31	15	200	5	30	20	230	107	795		
Ariz.	35	*	3	*	*	12	3	18	9		
Utah	426	615	725	260	537	885	1,413	1,304	2,060		
Nev.	23	5	13	--	--	5	13	35	37		
Wash.	7,362	800	2,237	1,808	1,474	3,607	3,961	4,387	4,609		
Oreg.	2,933	210	530	799	956	1,332	1,763	1,961	2,411		
Calif.	934	244	239	148	354	392	593	518	653		
Unallocated*	--	12	--	2,062	477	500	2,530	500	2,530		
U. S.	21,599	10,116	29,683	24,591	34,300	43,336	100,578	83,813	194,890		

*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, P.M.A., at terminals, and an estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit.

2/ Short-time average.

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

Immediate Release

August 3, 1948

CROP AND FARM WORK PROGRESS REPORT

Work of cutting, threshing and combining of grain crops was well advanced by August 1 in the southern half of the State, according to information furnished to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service by its corp of Crop Reporters. Comments received the last week in July point to some delay in threshing operations because of wet weather in the southern half of the State, and of very wet soil conditions in northwestern counties where harvest is just starting. July was a dry month in southeastern counties, and this condition has resulted in short pastures and poor development of the second hay crop in that area. All other areas report an ample to excessive moisture supply. Crop production estimates as of August 1 will be available after August 10.

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTERS' COMMENTS

NORTHERN SECTION:

Becker Co., Frazee, 7-29: Beginning of July very hot and dry reducing grain yield, but speeding corn growth. Remainder of month very favorable weather. Hay yield good, corn well along with ears. Fodder excellent.

Kittson Co., Hallock, 7-26: Rains have damaged practically all growing crops in the county this past month.

Marshall Co., Thief River Falls, 7-28: A little too much rain for the grain and quite a lot of wild oats showing up. Harvesting just starting.

Norman Co., Ada, 7-29: All grains excepting flax are either cut and shocked or swathed and threshing has started.

Pennington Co., Goodridge, 7-28: Up to July 1 hay crop promised a light yield from then on rain and sun has done wonders. Just a few fields of oats and barley ready for harvesting.

Polk Co., Euclid, 7-27: We are just starting to cut grain here. Grain is all good except on low land where it is damaged by water. Fields here are plenty wet, we can just barely move equipment in them.

Beltrami Co., Grygla, 7-28: Crops on the whole here very fine, but getting too much rain so haying was delayed and we certainly need dry weather for a big harvest just ready to start.

Hubbard Co., Laporte, 7-26: The rain in July has greatly helped the red clover and alfalfa crops in some places. The second crop has already been cut, the cool nights are helping the oats to head out good.

Itasca Co., Deer River, 7-28: This area now has ample moisture to pull crops through the season. All my grain has been cut.

Koochiching, Birchdale, 7-27: 50 percent of hay very poor quality, 6 weeks of drizzle rain, great deal of grain and flax lodged.

Lake of Woods, Graceton, : Very poor haying weather because of continual rains. Pastures and flax crop looking very good.

St. Louis, Zim, 7-26: Prospects look good for grains as we had a rain when grains were in heading stage.

CENTRAL SECTION:

Bigstone Co., Clinton, 7-27: We had plenty rain in July. Crops are growing fine, harvesting is getting well along most of the low places have grain this year. Help is very scarce, most farmers are going into beef cattle instead of milking cows.

Douglas Co., Kensington, 7-26: Corn is farther advanced than usual, but the stand is poor in lots of places. Small grain is thin.

LacQuiParle Co., Madison, 7-26: Recent rains have delayed combining and harvesting, but have benefitted corn. Corn is in best condition for years.

Ottertail Co., Perham, 7-27: Harvest full blast, grains are fair, weather favorable for corn, moisture good, alfalfa short.

Stevens Co., Morris, 7-26: 50% of grain is cut. Quality is good; yield a little over average, corn has never looked better, but every field has 5 to 10 percent of hills that just germinated during the last week in June. Second cutting of alfalfa was very light--many fields not worth cutting.

Wilkin Co., Doran, 7-26: Has been raining last ten days, most barley and oats are swathed but very little combining done, if wet weather continues there will be a loss of grain in windrow.

Yellow Medicine Co., Clarkfield, 7-27: Harvesting, combining and threshing going along in fine shape under ideal weather. Corn is a sight to behold. Farmers are showing increased interest in C.C.C. loan and purchase agreement program.

Benton Co., Rice, 7-26: Hay crop very poor, oats short and thin, poor heads, but grain quality pretty good.

McLeod Co., Glencoe, 7-26: Corn has never looked better, should be a bumper crop, ample moisture to mature crop of corn around here.

Morrison Co., Pierz, 7-26: Grasses and clovers suffered much in May's dry spell.

Fall plowed oats will be about 10 bushels, spring plowed will be all the way up to 60 bushels. On sandy farms, oats is short and thin, so will not be cut.

Renville Co., Granite Falls, 7-27: Corn looks like our big crop, ears have developed well, they are already beginning to droop downwards. No corn borer noticed in this locality. Threshing is about 1/4 completed. Some plowing of stubble is in progress.

Sherburne Co., Elk River, 7-26: Due to drouth, first and second crop hay poor. All grain poor due to drouth. Corn that sprouted has done well up to now, but now suffering from drouth. Stands in late planted corn very uneven.

Sibley Co., Stewart, 7-26: Combining and threshing has started, weather has been on the wet order, but good for corn and beans. Some corn borer damage.

Stearns Co., Sauk Centre, 8-1: Plenty of rain, so far this month. Harvest is in full swing.

Todd Co., Bertha, 7-26: Corn is best I have ever seen at this time of year, if nothing happens it will be the biggest crop in years.

Wadena Co., Verndale, 7-27: July weather very favorable to all crops, especially late seedings of small grain. Plenty of rain and favorable temperature.

Wright Co., Buffalo, 7-28: We had two good rains last week. Corn looks good but stands are thin. Grain crop short and thin, but good quality. Second crop of alfalfa short.

Anoka Co., Cedar, 7-26: Pastures are not coming as rapidly as expected after the rains and heat. Rye yield will average small because of wind in spring. Grasshoppers are appearing in great numbers and are attacking alfalfa and truck crops.

Carlton Co., Moose Lake, 7-26: Crops in this locality look good except hay, have had plenty of rain during July, so grain is well filled out.

Chisago Co., North Branch, 7-26: Lack of rain early in season has cut hay crop and pastures.

Isanti Co., Stanchfield, 7-25: Pastures are very short, lack of rain. Corn is tasselled, and small ears are showing. If the season is favorable will have good corn crop. Oats is light due to excessive heat in milk stage and dry spring.

Kanabec Co., Brook Park, 7-29: Hay is very short, corn is normal. Oat harvest just beginning.

Pine Co., Sandstone, 7-27: Corn is very uneven, but looks good otherwise. Oats are short, much of it stood late and is partly ripe and partly green. Grasshoppers are getting very numerous. Plenty of moisture now.

Washington Co., Newport, 7/26: Late rains improved corn, potatoes and pasture. Second crop hay improved but will be short.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Cottonwood Co., Heron Lake, 7-28: Our crop is excellent, have had very good rains.

Lyon Co., Balaton, 7-26: Moisture is ample for all crops and pastures. Corn is well tasselled and is starting ears. Combining and threshing are in full swing and small grain yields are good.

Murray Co., Ruthton, 7-27: Plenty of rain. All growing crops coming along fine. Harvest is nearly finished, combining has begun.

Pipestone Co., Jasper, 7-26: Crops in general look good and are good. Good moisture for corn during tasselling. Cutting of grain completed.

Redwood Co., Walnut Grove, 7-27: Harvesting of rye, barley and oats is completed. Combining of barley and oats has begun. Very little flax is ripe enough to harvest.

Rock Co., Ellsworth, 7-29: Corn looks wonderful in this area. Some small strips of hail, but generally prospects excellent. Heavy rains lodged standing and windrowed grain, but probably improved corn prospects.

Brown Co., Sleepy Eye, 7-28: Corn is four weeks ahead of last year, but corn borers quite numerous.

Martin Co., Granada, 7-29: Threshing is just started. We are having too much rain for this time of year.

Steele Co., Ellendale, 7-24: The grain crop looks good, all harvesting is about done. Corn is doing fine, but there is some borer infestation. Second crop hay is short due to the shortage of rainfall.

Waseca Co., Waldorf, 7-28: Crop conditions are near perfect as I have ever known in this section of Minnesota. Perfect weather and no storms to speak of. Harvest is going on rapidly. Small grain is very good and quality and yield good. Mostly finished in five days.

Watsonwan Co., Madelia, 7-26: The hot dry weather of early July did some damage to small grains and tame hay crops. Recent rains make corn and soybean prospects excellent.

Dakota Co., Northfield, 7-29: Small grains matured quicker than normal during the intense heat of July, although the yields have apparently not been greatly impaired. Corn at first came along rapidly, but now is showing definite symptoms of lack of moisture.

Dodge Co., Kasson, 7-28: The weather is a little on the dry side now. Pasture and second crop hay are short.

Fillmore Co., Spring Valley, 7-27: Clover and timothy hay will make a poor second crop as not enough rain. We need rain bad for corn, beans, and pastures which are very dry.

Goodhue Co., Cannon Falls, 7-26: We need rain in this part of the county for corn, potatoes, beans, pasture.

Mower Co., Adams, 7-28: Corn looks above average, but the corn borer and continued dry weather can cut prospects fast.

Olmsted Co., Rochester, 7-28: There will be no apples in this territory this year. Corn looks very good. Corn borers came too late to spray and are establishing themselves. Winter wheat yield was poor due to freezing out.

Wabasha Co., Lake City, 7-27: Harvest, hastened by heat and drouth, under way. Not enough threshing done to estimate average yield. Corn looks promising--depending entirely on weather for a good or poor crop.

Winona Co., St. Charles, 7-29: The corn is in very poor condition due to drouth. If we do not get rain soon farmers are talking of putting it all in silos. Pastures are dry and am feeding hay. Grain is of very good quality.

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

August 3, 1948

For Immediate Release

STOCKS OF FLAXSEED AND SOYBEANS, JULY 1, 1948

FLAXSEED:

The Nation's supply of old flaxseed was largely concentrated in Minnesota storage positions on July 1, 1948, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. On that date, over 40 percent of the Nation's total supply was stored in Minnesota. Of the amount stored in Minnesota, nearly 90 percent was off the farms at terminals, processing plants, and interior mills, elevators and warehouses. The amount of flaxseed in farm storage July 1, 1948, was comparatively small in relation to last year's production of flaxseed in Minnesota, but even so, Minnesota farmers held about one-sixth of the old flax held in farm storage on all farms of the Nation. No new flaxseed, 1948 crop, was in storage in Minnesota on July 1 as harvest operations did not get under way until mid-July.

For the Nation, old flaxseed stored in all positions on July 1, 1948, totaled 7,290,000 bushels, compared with a revised estimate of 18,369,000 bushels on April 1. Of this current total, 2,264,000 bushels remained on farms, the Crop Reporting Board estimated. Of the off-farm stocks, 1,281,000 bushels were commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, while the remaining 3,745,000 bushels of old flaxseed were at processing plants and interior mills, elevators and warehouses. Some 1948 crop flaxseed had already been delivered to processors in California and Texas, but this new crop seed is not included in these July 1 stocks. Of the farm stocks, more than half were in North Dakota; with Minnesota and South Dakota, the three States accounted for 91 percent of the total. Of the off-farm stocks of old flaxseed, 55 percent were in Minnesota and 14 percent in North Dakota; of the remainder, only New York, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Montana held significant quantities. Funds for preparing these estimates of flaxseed stocks are provided under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

SOYBEANS:

The total supply of old soybeans in all storage positions in Minnesota totaled 1,909,000 bushels on July 1, 1948. This may be compared with 5,729,000 on April 1, 1948 and 9,865,000 bushels on January 1, 1948. Comparable information for the same quarters in previous years is not available. The July 1, 1948, stocks of 1,909,000 bushels were divided into 1,633,000 in off-farm storage positions and 276,000 stored on farms. The amount in farm storage may be compared with 427,000 bushels in the same position on July 1, 1947. The July 1 farm stocks, this year, were equal to 2 percent of the preceding year's crop, while a year ago stocks were 4 percent of the 1946 production. Supplies of new soybeans from the 1948 crop in Minnesota will not become available until late September or early October.

For the United States,

/ soybean stocks amounting to nearly 32 million bushels were stored in all positions on July 1, 1948. These stocks are smaller than on July 1 in any of the five preceding years, exceeding only those of July 1, 1942, in the short series beginning on that date.

Included in current stocks were about 23 million bushels at processing plants as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census, and commercial stocks of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels at terminals, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. The Crop Reporting Board estimated farm stocks at $4\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels and interior mill and elevator stocks at $3\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels, both relatively small for those positions. Processor's stocks were near the average level for July 1, but terminal stocks were the smallest for the date since 1942.

About 56.5 million bushels of soybeans disappeared during the April-June quarter, including about 40 million bushels processed for oil and most of the 15.5 million bushels needed for seed, as planting of the 1948 acreage was largely completed before July 1. Disappearance in the April-June quarter of 1947 was 60.7 million bushels of which over 44 million bushels were processed for oil. From the October 1, 1947, supply of nearly 187 million bushels, disappearance is indicated at 155 million bushels, of which nearly 128 million bushels were processed for oil. With the possibility that early harvested soybeans of the 1948 crop may be delivered before October 1, it appears that the usual rate of processing can be maintained during the July-September quarter.

Roy Potas
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Minn. Hist. Soc.
AUG 12 1948

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

8/11/48

For Immediate
Release

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
August 1, 1948

Aggregate crop production prospects in Minnesota on August 1 for the 1948 season were even better than the very good prospects indicated by preharvest conditions up to July 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production of all crops is now expected to exceed 1947 by 11 percent and average (1937-46) by 2 percent. Included in the production prospect are record crops of corn and flax, much larger than average oat and soybean crops, about average size crops of durum wheat and barley, while the crops of other spring wheat, winter wheat, potatoes, rye, and hay will be short of average largely because of a reduction in acreage devoted to growing each of these crops.

Favorable weather over most of the major corn producing area of the State increased yield prospects per acre for corn to a record 48.0 bushels on August 1. Threshing and combining operations are well advanced in the southern two-thirds of the State, and they reveal that oat yields are materially higher than expected while other small grain crop yields are as high or higher than expected a month ago. Some uncertainty remained on August 1 in regard to grain yields in the northern third of the State where harvest operations are just starting with soil conditions very wet in some areas. These wet conditions may cause delay in harvest and could result in some loss in quality and yield of grain. Except for the wet weather threat as noted in a limited area, the State has had an excellent harvest period which is two to three weeks advanced over last season. On August 1 however, late maturing crops were in need of rain in southeastern counties. Cool nights and ample to excessive moisture in southwestern counties and other areas were slowing down corn development on August 1, but the corn crop is, in general, so far advanced that it has an excellent chance for reaching full maturity before frost. Practically all of the grain corn acreage was in full tassel by August 1.

The 1948 production of several very important crops will exceed 1947 by a wide margin. Corn production, estimated at a record 243,696,000 bushels on August 1, compares with 191,041,000 in 1947, an increase of 28 percent. The oat crop of 206,787,000 bushels compares with 163,332,000 in 1947 when the crop was about average size. The 1948 oat crop therefore, will be more than one-fourth larger than in 1947. Barley production of 35,061,000 bushels is 36 percent more than the crop of 25,838,000 bushels produced in 1947, while flaxseed production is expected to reach a new record high of 17,666,000 bushels, 2½ million above the large 1947 crop.

Production in 1948 of other spring wheat, winter wheat, soybeans, potatoes, and hay will be considerably less than in 1947. Other spring wheat production of 16,236,000 bushels compares with 17,745,000 bushels in 1947, the decline resulting wholly from a reduction in acreage. Winter wheat production, while larger than estimated a month ago will total 1,404,000 bushels, a reduction of nearly one-third from last year. Soybean production at 12,672,000 bushels is expected to be smaller than last year's record crop of 13,800,000 bushels because of a 15 percent cut in acreage. The potato crop is also expected to be smaller even though a record yield per acre is in prospect. The potato crop is estimated at 13,750,000 bushels compared with 14,520,000 in 1947. Early season drouth in addition to a sharp reduction in acreage for harvest has caused a sharp drop in tonnage prospects for hay to only 5,033,000 tons for 1948 compared with 5,687,000 tons in 1947. Hay yield prospects improved somewhat during the past month following rather general rains received since mid-June in much of the drouth area, but even so the 1948 production will be the smallest since the drouth year of 1936.

Feed grain production - corn, oats, and barley - is expected to exceed the 1947 production of these same crops by 28 percent and average (1937-46) by 20 percent. This increase in the supply of feed grains is occurring at a time when the number of grain-consuming animal units on farms has been sharply reduced from peak levels reached in the war period. The production of hay, in contrast to the increase in grain supplies, has been much reduced as condition on August 1 indicates an 11 percent reduction from last year and a 23 percent reduction compared with average, 1937-46. The total need for hay at the State level is not as great now as in recent years for the number of hay-consuming animals kept on farms is down sharply from peak numbers. Cattle numbers are at least 15 percent below the peak reached in 1944. Sheep numbers are down 42 percent below the peak in 1942, while horse numbers are only half of 10 years ago. A definite hay shortage in relation to livestock numbers exists on many farms in east central counties as

a result of drouth. Southeastern border counties were still badly in need of rain on August 1. Lack of rain in that area has caused a serious decline in the production of hay especially from the second crop, it has lowered condition of pastures very sharply so that they are yielding little feed, and on August 1 was a definite threat to yield prospects of corn, soybeans, and other late maturing crops.

Egg production of 313 million eggs during July 1948 was 4 percent lower than in July 1947, but was 32 percent higher than the 10-year (1937-46) average for July. The current July production of 313 million may also be compared with the pre-war, 5-year (1935-39) July average of only 154 million eggs. Fewer hens are now being kept in farm flocks than a year ago, but a record rate of lay is an aid in holding total production to a high level. The reported rate of lay on August 1 of 50.6 eggs per 100 hens in flocks of crop correspondents was the highest for any August since records were started in 1925. Poultry numbers are expected to continue downward in future months, for the 1948 hatching season is at an end and it is evident from hatchery records that the number of chickens being raised on farms is 28 percent less than in the 1947 season.

Milk production continues below the level of a year ago, although the decline from June to July was about seasonal this year. Production in July was estimated at 761 million pounds, 8 percent less than the 826 million pounds produced in 1947 when production was slightly higher than average. Milk cow numbers are 7 percent lower than at this time last year, and are 19 percent below the peak July number reached in 1943. High market prices for milk animals and comparatively high grain values are important factors which have induced farmers to reduce the number of milk cows in their herds. The tendency is to retain only the best producers.

PRODUCTION PROSPECTS AS OF AUGUST 1, 1948						
Crop	Yield Per Acre - Bus:			Production - Thousand Bushels		
	Average:		Ind. :	Average :		Indicated :
	1937-46:	1947 :	1948 :	1937-46 :	1947 :	1948 :
Corn	40.5	36.5	48.0 :	201,234	191,041	243,696
Winter Wheat	18.5	19.5	18.0 :	2,992	1,970	1,404
Durum Wheat	16.9	17.0	17.5 :	1,025	918	1,085
Oth. Sprg. Wheat	16.9	17.5	18.0 :	21,492	17,745	16,236
Oats	36.9	36.0	43.0 :	164,029	163,332	206,787
Barley	26.2	26.5	29.0 :	37,922	25,838	35,061
Rye	13.7	15.0	13.0 :	4,130	2,460	3,406
Flax	9.8	11.0	11.0 :	10,950	15,103	17,666
Soybeans for Beans	14.9	15.0	16.0 :	3,086	13,800	12,672
Potatoes	94.0	120.0	125.0 :	19,334	14,520	13,750
Hay, All (Tons)	1.48	1.42	1.35 :	6,576	5,687	5,033

MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul, 1, Minn.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 30, 1948

TURKEY PRODUCTION IN 1948

MINNESOTA: Turkey growers in Minnesota have made a sharp reduction of 22% in the number of turkeys being raised this year compared with 1947. This information has been obtained by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service from reports from growers on August 1. The reduction is not quite as large as indicated earlier by reports from hatching operators who reported the number of poults hatched. The death loss has been much less this year and this has partly offset the smaller hatch. Preliminary information indicates that Minnesota growers are raising 2,759,000 turkeys this year compared with 3,537,000 in 1947 and the peak number of 4,019,000 in 1946. The number for 1948 is slightly larger than the 10-year 1935-44 average number of 2,655,000 birds. Growers state that the reduction this year is the result of unsatisfactory market condition in 1947 and the unfavorable price-feed outlook in early 1948. Minnesota growers indicated that they plan to market about 41% of their birds in October or earlier; 26% in November and 27% in December with the balance of 67% occurring after next January 1. Marketings are, therefore, expected to be later than in the 1947 season when 53% were marketed before November 1. The prospect for later marketings in Minnesota is in contrast to the National pattern for earlier marketings.

UNITED STATES: Farmers are raising 31,710,000 turkeys this year -- 10 percent fewer than last year. This is the smallest crop since 1938. In 1945 a record crop of 44,221,000 birds was produced. Since then there have been three years of sharp decreases--8 percent in 1946, 14 percent in 1947 and now a decrease of 10 percent in 1948. This year growers were reluctant to start poults because of the very unfavorable 1947 season, when they were forced to market birds at prices below those of 1946 after having paid the steady spiraling feed prices during the growing season. The decrease this year would have been even greater except that toward the end of the hatchery season it became apparent to growers that conditions were becoming much more favorable for turkey production. Storage stocks were no longer burdensome and were being sharply reduced. Turkey prices were improving, and prospective bumper crops indicated decreases in feed prices. This resulted in a June hatch 74 percent larger than a year earlier. Also, growers report a very favorable growing season and lower death losses.

Sharp decreases in some regions in the number of turkeys raised--22 percent in the West North Central States, 17 percent in the South Central and 11 percent in the East North Central--were partially offset by a moderate decrease of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and increases of 2 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. An increase of 12 percent in California offset decreases in some of the other Western States and resulted in a 2 percent increase for the area.

Sufficient hatching eggs to meet demands were available early in the season, but later under an improved grower demand for late poults, eggs were scarce. Hatchings by months as a percent of last year were 80 percent in March, 79 percent in April, 86 percent in May, 174 percent in June and 110 percent in July.

The trend toward earlier marketings of turkeys has continued and growers, if they carry out their intentions, will market about 23 percent of their crop in October or earlier. Last year, growers indicated in early August that they expected to market 25 percent of their birds during this period, but actually sold about 20 percent of their birds. Growers slowed up marketings because they were reluctant to accept turkey prices lower than in 1946, after having met much higher feed costs during the growing season. This year, with rising turkey prices and lowering feed prices, growers can be expected to market their turkeys as soon as they are well finished.

Turkey growers expect to market about 39 percent of the crop in November, compared with 40 percent marketed in November last year. This means that growers intend to market about 62 percent of the crop before the end of November this year, compared with 60 percent last year. December marketings are expected to account for about 29 percent of the crop, compared with 32 percent last year. January or later expected marketings of 9 percent compare with 8 percent last year and with 13 percent, the 1942-46 average.

The actual marketing of the crop will depend to a considerable extent upon later developments. Demand for turkey meat is strong, prices are rising and feed prices are declining. Storage stocks of turkeys on August 1 this year totaled 19,059,000 pounds, compared with 59,319,000 pounds a year earlier, or about 40,000,000 pounds less. In short, turkey growers are in a good position and can choose the time of marketing that is to their advantage.

Roy Potas,
Agricultural Statistician.

(over)

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

PROPORTION OF TURKEY CROP MARKETED IN DIFFERENT MONTHS

(Reporters' averages)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS	1947 Crop				1948 Crop (intended)			
	: Oct. or : : Earlier :	: Nov. :	: Dec. :	: Jan. or : : Later :	: Oct. or : : Earlier :	: Nov. :	: Dec. :	: Jan. or : : Later :
	P E R C E N T							
N. Atlantic	11.6	43.2	34.7	10.5	13.1	41.4	36.3	9.2
E. N. Central	9.2	44.2	41.5	5.1	15.8	44.2	37.2	2.8
W.N. Central 1/	34.2	38.9	23.1	3.8	36.6	37.8	21.8	3.8
S. Atlantic	22.6	34.3	32.7	10.4	29.1	35.1	26.0	9.8
S. Central	11.0	40.9	38.1	10.0	10.4	42.1	34.3	13.2
Western	15.5	41.3	33.1	10.1	20.9	36.0	28.9	14.2
United States	19.8	40.5	32.1	7.6	23.4	38.8	29.1	8.7

1/ includes Minnesota.

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Number Raised				1948 as %	
	: Average : : 1935-44 :	: 1945 :	: 1946 :	: 1947 1/ :	: 1948 2/ :	: of 1947
	Thousands				Percent	
Me.	46	59	51	50	37	74
N. H.	55	92	75	73	61	84
Vt.	118	185	174	137	100	73
Mass.	233	354	333	316	307	97
R. I.	24	35	33	33	31	94
Conn.	108	226	212	178	178	100
N. Y.	399	756	756	741	763	103
N. J.	143	375	405	364	328	90
Pa.	782	1,460	1,431	1,317	1,264	96
N. ATL.	1,907	3,542	3,470	3,209	3,069	96
Ohio	786	1,155	1,155	1,213	1,031	85
Ind.	405	1,010	1,081	919	919	100
Ill.	515	1,002	1,152	1,129	982	87
Mich.	481	1,002	932	867	737	85
Wis.	416	640	614	491	442	90
E. N. CENT.	2,604	4,809	4,934	4,619	4,111	89
Minn.	2,655	3,979	4,019	3,537	2,759	78
Iowa	1,604	2,890	3,208	2,566	1,899	74
Mo.	1,267	1,838	1,746	1,310	1,310	100
N. Dak.	1,252	842	926	833	500	60
S. Dak.	877	434	421	295	162	55
Nebr.	788	1,054	970	873	716	82
Kans.	917	914	896	663	550	83
W. N. CENT.	9,358	11,951	12,186	10,077	7,896	78
Del.	106	101	91	68	61	90
Md.	402	490	466	396	321	81
Va.	801	1,232	1,331	1,131	1,176	104
W. Va.	253	416	437	398	498	125
N. C.	244	376	421	379	341	90
S. C.	173	420	420	357	418	117
Ga.	127	173	182	182	187	103
Fla.	112	115	115	109	98	90
S. ATL.	2,218	3,323	3,463	3,020	3,100	103
Ky.	322	259	220	165	173	105
Tenn.	192	159	175	140	140	100
Ala.	146	151	151	128	122	95
Miss.	120	100	85	72	76	105
Ark.	116	152	129	72	58	80
La.	59	46	48	51	41	80
Okla.	1,235	686	652	522	365	70
Tex.	3,843	4,701	4,231	3,681	3,018	82
S. CENT.	6,033	6,254	5,691	4,831	3,993	83
Mont.	251	155	170	119	101	85
Idaho	264	398	239	191	134	70
Wyo.	212	173	156	131	118	90
Colo.	809	947	900	810	713	88
N. Mex.	72	80	88	94	94	100
Ariz.	82	102	87	71	50	70
Utah	910	2,036	1,332	1,079	1,079	100
Nev.	53	51	46	37	30	80
Wash.	734	1,533	1,303	1,121	1,121	100
Oreg.	1,638	3,105	2,049	1,639	1,557	95
Calif.	3,125	5,762	4,610	4,057	4,544	112
WEST.	8,151	14,342	10,980	9,349	9,541	102
U. S.	30,271	44,221	40,724	35,105	31,710	90

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary estimates as of August 1, 1948.

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

9/13/48

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
September 1, 1948

A record Minnesota corn crop of nearly 254 million bushels was virtually a reality on September 1 as the result of very favorable weather during August, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Improvement in corn prospects during the month was equal to nearly 10 million bushels and the expected yield per acre of 50 bushels exceeds by 5 bushels the previous record established in 1939. The outlook for durum wheat, flax, and buckwheat production also improved, while moderate declines occurred in barley and oat prospects.

On September 1, with harvest of small grains well advanced and late crops nearing full growth and maturity, it was apparent that aggregate production of all crops in 1948 will exceed 1947 by 12 percent and the 10-year (1937-46) average by 4 percent. Production of major feed grains, corn, oats, and barley, is nearly a third larger than in 1947 and more than a fifth above average. The production of oil crops, flaxseed and soybeans, is at a new high level exceeding 1947 by 7 percent and the 1937-46 average by 124 percent. Aggregate hay production prospects however, remain comparatively low for the crop is expected to yield a tonnage which is 11 percent smaller than in 1947 and 23 percent below average, 1937-46.

Farmers made good progress during August in regard to completing grain harvest, although there was delay in local areas, particularly northwestern counties, due to wet weather. Serious losses have been confined largely to local areas in Kittson and Marshall counties in the extreme northwestern part of the State. As usual, there have been losses from hail and flooding in scattered areas but the amount of damage in 1948 from these causes is not abnormally large. Such losses, even though small in the aggregate, are very disconcerting to the individuals and localities involved. By September 1 a considerable amount of fall plowing had been accomplished, some winter grain had been seeded and silo filling was becoming general. The month of August was therefore, favorable for doing seasonal farm work.

The corn crop advanced rapidly during August as most areas received sufficient rainfall to maintain or even improve the excellent prospects existing on August 1. Much of the improvement is attributed to the development in late planted corn and that which was slow to germinate because of dry topsoil at planting time. Production of corn for all purposes is estimated at 253,850,000 bushels, 10 million more than the previous record crop in 1944 and 14 million greater than the next largest crop which was harvested in 1946. The record 1948 corn crop is a third larger than the 1947 crop of 191,041,000 bushels and is over a fourth larger than the 10-year (1937-46) average. Prospects on September 1 pointed to a good quality crop as the crop was well advanced on that date with a comparatively high percentage of the crop denting or nearing that stage of development. Favorable weather since September 1 has further improved the prospects for good quality corn.

Yield information collected near the end of the small grain harvest revealed only minor changes from expectations. Total wheat production is estimated at 18,756,000 bushels, nearly 2 million bushels less than the 20,633,000 harvested in 1947 and nearly 4 million bushels less than the 10-year (1937-46) average. The 1948 crop consists of 16,236,000 bushels of other spring wheat, 1,116,000 bushels of durum and 1,404,000 bushels of winter wheat. Oat production is the second largest of record at 201,978,000 bushels and compares with 163,332,000 in 1947 when the crop was of average size. Oat yields did not equal expectations in west central counties, so estimated prospects at the State level are down 5 million bushels from a month ago. The barley crop of 34,456,000 bushels is nearly up to expectations of a month ago, even though there has been damage from too much wet weather in some northwestern counties. The 1948 crop of barley is a third larger than in 1947 but is nearly a tenth smaller than average.

A new record flaxseed production of 18,469,000 bushels exceeds by over 2½ million bushels the previous record production in 1942. Reported yields of 20 or more bushels per acre are common this year. Even very late planted flax, some of which remains to be harvested, has good yield prospects in most areas. Soybean prospects remain unchanged from last month at 12,672,000, about 1 million bushels less than last year's record crop. Buckwheat made unusually good progress during August to place September 1 prospects at 510,000 bushels compared with the large 1947 crop of 648,000 and the 10-year (1937-46) average production of 414,000 bushels. The production of dry field peas at 22,000 bags of 100 pounds each, is expected to be a little more than half of the 1947 production. Most of the field peas are grown in Kittson, Marshall and Roseau counties.

Potato production prospects on September 1 remain at 13,750,000 bushels, the same as a month ago. Marketable tonnage prospects however, were in doubt in some northern counties because of blight infestation. The crop had reached maximum desirable development by September 1 in most areas so growers were hurrying harvest operations as a means to check deterioration from further spread of blight. Digging operations were not sufficiently advanced in infected areas to permit close determination of final yield. The 1948 crop prospects at the State level are about 5 percent below last year's production of 14,520,000 bushels and 29 percent less than average.

Apple production in the 8 commercial producing counties in Minnesota to which the estimate applies, is only 40,000 bushels, compared with the large 1947 crop of 272,000 and the very small 1946 production of only 65,000 bushels. Practically all of the 1948 production is to be found in the LaCrescent area, Houston county.

Hay prospects continue to be short in relation to other years. The 1948 tonnage is estimated at 5,033,000 tons, 11 percent less than in 1947 and 23 percent less than average. A sharp reduction in acreage and extremely dry weather conditions, particularly in eastern counties are the two principal factors causing the decline in production. The total need for hay is however, also down as a result of a sharp reduction in recent years in the number of hay-consuming animal units being kept on Minnesota farms.

Milk production during August is estimated at 603 million pounds, a moderate decline of nearly 2½ percent from a year ago despite a much sharper decline in the number of milk cows on farms. The rate of production per cow on September 1 was the highest of record for that date. Pastures were good to excellent on September 1 in the western half of the State but were very poor to only fair in most eastern counties.

Egg production totaled 272 million eggs during August, the same as a year ago, despite a sharp drop in the number of layers on farms. Prospects of lower feed prices and a definite shortage of replacement stock to maintain size of flocks are resulting in close culling and better care. The rate of production in August this year was the highest of record for the month and exceeds by 4 percent the previous record for August set in 1945.

September 1 production prospects for major commodities with comparisons:

MINNESOTA					:	UNITED STATES		
Crops	Unit	Average	1947	1948	:	Average	1947	1948
		1937-46			1937-46			
		(000 Bushels)			(000 Bushels)			
Corn (All)	Bu.	201,234	191,041	253,850	:	2,813,529	2,400,952	3,528,815
Winter Wheat	Bu.	2,992	1,970	1,404	:	688,606	1,067,970	981,415
Durum Wheat	Bu.	1,025	918	1,116	:	34,619	43,983	45,938
Oth. Sprg. Wht.	Bu.	21,492	17,745	16,236	:	219,398	252,966	257,642
Oats	Bu.	164,029	162,332	201,978	:	1,231,814	1,215,970	1,493,407
Barley	Bu.	37,922	25,033	34,456	:	298,811	279,182	317,229
Flaxseed	Bu.	10,450	15,103	18,469	:	26,756	39,763	47,309
Soybeans	Bu.	3,086	13,800	12,672	:	134,642	181,362	205,655
Potatoes	Bu.	19,334	14,520	13,750	:	392,143	384,407	408,366
Hay, All	Tons	6,576	5,687	5,033	:	97,563	102,500	98,494
(millions)					:	(millions)		
Milk (for August)	Lbs.	665	618	603	:	10,156	10,595	10,557
Eggs (for August)	No.	202	272	272	:	3,379	3,818	3,922

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

Immediate Release

September 20, 1948

SWEET CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION--1948

MINNESOTA: Preliminary reports from growers and handlers indicate that Minnesota's 1948 sweetclover seed production will be the smallest since records were started in 1924. Production in 1948 is indicated at 80,000 bushels of thresher-run seed compared with 94,000 bushels a year earlier and the 1937-46 average of 340,500 bushels. Acreage for harvest is placed at 20,000 which is also the smallest on record. However, growing conditions have been favorable and above average yields are forecast. In the extreme northern area of the State some of the crop may not be harvested because of wet soil conditions.

UNITED STATES: For the United States, the 1948 production of sweetclover seed is forecast at 480,300 bushels (28,818,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed. A sharply smaller acreage harvested, and lower yields per acre this year in the eastern corn-belt States more than offset the increased production in the Plains States. The chief reasons for the drastic reductions in acreage are: loss of popularity as a soil building crop in some sections, low prices received for sweetclover seed as compared with other alternate cash crops, and rains which shattered out much seed in advance of harvest. If the 1948 crop turns out as forecast, it will be the second smallest crop on record, and will compare with the 1947 production of 570,300 bushels (34,218,000 pounds), and the 1937-46 average of 853,180 bushels (51,190,800 pounds).

The acreage of sweetclover for seed this year is forecast at 173,600 acres. This, the smallest acreage on record, represents a reduction of 19 percent from last year's total of 213,700 acres and is only a little more than one-half the average of 325,080 acres. Reductions in acreage ranging from 44 to 78 percent are shown for Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. Reductions of 10 percent or more were shown for Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas. Only in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, and Colorado was the 1948 acreage larger than that of 1947.

A good set of seed was reported for South Dakota, Nebraska, and northern Minnesota, and larger yields than those of 1947 are expected this year in these States. In a number of other States, sweetclover made a good growth and blossomed heavily, but rains shattered out the early-set seed and made harvesting with combines more difficult because of heavy weed growth. The United States yield of 2.77 bushels per acre this year compares with 2.67 bushels in 1947 and the average of 2.65 bushels.

Imports of sweetclover seed during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1948 totaled 12,999,000 pounds, all of which was from Canada. This total compares with 10,369,800 pounds imported a year earlier and with the 1942-46 average of 5,516,900 pounds.

Current domestic supplies of sweetclover seed, including production and carryover, totaling 26,205,000 pounds of clean seed, are 17 percent smaller than in 1947 and 28 percent below the 1942-46 average.

Production of Sweetclover Seed, by States, Average 1937-46

State	Annual 1947 and Indicated 1948		
	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46 Bushels	1947 Bushels	1948 Bushels
Ohio	29,780	50,000	9,200
Illinois	59,600	43,000	18,000
Minnesota	340,500	94,000	80,000
North Dakota	50,790	22,000	28,000
South Dakota	41,430	10,500	17,600
Nebraska	52,480	43,000	78,000
Kansas	95,700	161,000	113,000
Montana	17,280	13,500	19,500
Colorado	34,120	45,000	56,000
Other States: (Ind., Mich., Wis., Ia., Mo., and Wyo.)	131,500	88,300	61,000
UNITED STATES	853,180	570,300	480,300

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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

OCT 15 1948
October 11, 1948

RED-CLOVER SEED -- 1948

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1948 production of red-clover seed is now estimated at 79,000 bushels, (4,740,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Preliminary reports from growers and shippers of the crop indicate that the 1948 production will be about eight percent greater than the 1947 crop of 73,000 bushels (4,380,000 pounds), and 12 percent above the 10-year, 1937-46, average of 70,400 bushels of thresher-run seed. Increased production in 1948 is attributed to better yields this year than last. The total acreage cut for seed is expected to be smaller this year than for 1947.

UNITED STATES: Production of red-clover seed this year is forecast at 1,662,700 bushels (99,762,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,253,800 bushels (75,228,000 pounds) in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 1,578,300 bushels (94,698,000 pounds). The indicated 33-percent increase in production over last year is due to a 27 percent increase in acreage and a little larger yield per acre. Production this year varied considerably, some States showing large increases and others marked decreases. The decreases are attributed chiefly to more winterkilling and damage from grasshoppers than usual. Larger crops this year than last year are indicated for New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. But smaller crops are reported for Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Idaho and Oregon.

High prices and excellent demand for red-clover seed in recent years are mainly responsible for the large acreage this year. The 1948 acreage is forecast at 1,759,600 acres, compared with 1,380,600 in 1947 and the 10-year average of 1,645,920 acres. The largest increases in acreage over last year are indicated for Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, while decreases are most marked for Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland.

A yield of .94 bushel per acre is indicated this year for the United States, compared with .91 bushel in 1947 and the average of 1.04 bushels. Yields this year are expected to be equal to or larger than those of last year in all 18 producing States except Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Oregon. The largest increases over last year are indicated for New York, Michigan, and Iowa (on a greatly reduced acreage). Because of high prices for red-clover seed in recent years, many low-yielding fields were harvested this year that normally would not be harvested.

Loss in cleaning the 1948 crop of red-clover seed is estimated at 19.6 percent. This is one percentage point more than the loss in 1947 and 1.4 points more than the 1942-46 average. Data obtained in the disposition survey made last spring and applied to the revised 1947 production figures indicate that about 59 percent of the 1947 red-clover seed crop was sold to dealers. If this percentage prevails this year and production of clean seed turns out as forecast, dealers may be expected to handle about 47.3 million pounds of clean seed of the 1948 crop, compared with about 36.2 million pounds of the 1947 crop.

In the Corn-Belt States, harvesting of red-clover seed began about 4 days earlier this year than last. Dates on which harvesting began and was expected to begin in that area and in other States were as follows: August 22 in Kentucky, August 25 in Kansas, August 27 in Missouri, August 30 in Nebraska, September 1 in Virginia, September 4 in Illinois, September 5 in Maryland, September 6 in Indiana, September 8 in Ohio, September 10 in Michigan, September 11, in Iowa, September 13 in Minnesota,
(over)

September 14 in Wisconsin, September 20 in Oregon, September 26 in Pennsylvania, September 27 in Idaho, and September 29 in New York.

Current supplies of red-clover seed, including production this year and carry-over, totaling 89,735,000 pounds of clean seed, are 18 percent larger than in 1947, but 10 percent below the 1942-46 average.

Production of Red-Clover seed, by States, Average 1937-46, Annual 1947 and Indicated 1948

State	Average 1937-46 Bushels	1947 Bushels	Indicated 1948 Bushels
New York	10,890	9,000	16,500
Pennsylvania	24,530	17,200	30,000
Ohio	176,000	58,000	195,000
Indiana	195,900	82,000	242,000
Illinois	229,200	181,000	153,000
Michigan	140,100	60,000	254,000
Wisconsin	136,500	108,000	126,000
Minnesota	70,400	73,000	79,000
Iowa	169,720	97,000	70,000
Missouri	128,640	155,000	116,000
Nebraska	12,010	45,000	44,000
Kansas	20,680	64,000	56,000
Maryland	19,680	9,800	7,000
Virginia	14,690	14,100	8,200
Kentucky	22,580	45,000	25,000
Idaho	150,600	146,000	143,000
Washington	9,880	10,400	21,000
Oregon	46,300	79,000	77,000
UNITED STATES	1,578,300	1,253,800	1,662,700

Red-Clover Seed Supplies: Average 1942-46, Annual 1947 and 1948

	Average 1942-46	1947	Indicated 1948
Production of thresher-run: Pounds.	98,352,000	75,228,000	99,762,000
Lost in cleaning in percentages (approximate)	18.2	18.6	19.6
Production of clean seed in pounds	80,652,000	61,218,000	80,238,000
Farm carry-over in pounds.	11,094,000	10,560,000	5,130,000
Dealer & Government carry-over in pounds	7,717,600	3,997,000	4,367,000
Supplies (production clean seed plus carry-over) in pounds.	99,463,600	75,775,000	89,735,000

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STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

10/13/48

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
October 1, 1948

Total crop production for the 1948 season in Minnesota was further increased in September by very favorable weather which permitted late maturing crops to reach full maturity without frost damage, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Corn and flaxseed production prospects are both at record levels. Corn maintained the excellent prospects of a month ago, while flaxseed improved a half bushel per acre as late seedings benefitted from the fine late summer weather. Soybean prospects increased 1 bushel per acre during September and, as a result, total production this year will nearly equal last year's record crop. Late potatoes, grown mostly in northern counties, reached full growth in early September ahead of frost and early harvest operations indicate that yields are exceeding expectations of a month ago when there was danger that blight would cause considerable damage. Other spring wheat yield turned out better than expected, but for other grain crops the yield remains the same as estimated on September 1. Principal feed grain production - corn, oats, and barley - in 1948 is the largest this year in Minnesota for any year dating back to 1920. The production of over 11 million tons of these important feed grains compares with about 8½ million in 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of slightly over 9 million tons.

Corn production is expected to total a record 253,850,000 bushels which exceeds by over 10 million the previous record crop of 243,480,000 bushels in 1944. The record 1948 crop of unexcelled quality is based upon a pre-harvest estimated record yield of 50 bushels per acre. The crop escaped frost damage while the dry weather during September was very favorable for curing the crop which farmers are just now starting to harvest. The 1948 crop excels both the yield and quality of the 1947 crop by a wide margin. This year's production is a third larger than in 1947 and is more than a fourth larger than average, 1937-46.

The 1948 oat crop of 201,978,000 bushels is the second largest of record and compares with 163,332,000 bushels in 1947 when the crop was only a million bushels smaller than average. Barley production in 1948 is estimated at 34,456,000 bushels, a third larger than the 1947 crop but about a tenth less than the average crop for the 1937-46 period.

The production of other spring wheat is now estimated at 16,687,000 which reflects an increase of nearly a half million bushels from a month ago when harvest was not complete in northern counties. Durum wheat production at 1,116,000 bushels is unchanged from a month ago. Total wheat production, including winter wheat, is estimated as of October 1 at 19,207,000 bushels, nearly 1½ million bushels less than in 1947 and 6-1/3 million bushels below average for 1937-46. The smaller production this year is due to a reduction in acreage grown compared with 1947 and average.

Unusual development of late planted flaxseed caused yield prospects to increase during September to a record 12.0 bushels per acre for the State. This record yield per acre obtained from an unusually large acreage has given the State a record flaxseed crop of 19,272,000 bushels, which is nearly 4½ million more than last year's large crop, 8-1/3 million more than average for the 1937-46 period and 2½ million bushels larger than the previous record crop of 1940. The large crop has moved to market very rapidly under the impetus of the Government's support price for this crop. Information now available indicates that only slightly more than a fifth of this year's production remained on farms October 1. This compares with about 2/5 of the smaller 1947 crop remaining on farms October 1, a year ago. The harvest season this year was unusually early and it is estimated that less than 5 percent of the 1948 crop was unharvested on October 1. Most of the unharvested acreage is in the extreme northern counties.

For soybeans, pre-harvest yield information indicates an average of 17.0 bushels per acre - the second highest of record since the crop became commercially important in 1934. This good yield prospect will result in a crop of 13,464,000 bushels, just under last year's record crop of 13,800,000 bushels, but nearly 4½ times larger than average for the 1937-46 period when production was low because the crop was still new to the State and grown on a small acreage on comparatively few farms. A small proportion of the 1948 crop had been harvested by October 1 but harvest was not expected to become general until the second week in October. Quality of the early harvested beans has been reported to be excellent and of very low moisture content.

Buckwheat reached maturity with much less-than-usual loss to yield from frost and other hazards. Buckwheat production is expected to total 510,000 bushels, about 21 percent less than in 1947 because of a sharp reduction in acreage this year, but 23 percent more than the 1937-46 average of 414,000 bushels. Production of buckwheat is concentrated to a considerable extent in Crow Wing and Morrison counties. Dry field pea and dry edible bean production prospects remain the same as a month ago, while the tobacco yield is above earlier expectations. Apple production in the 8 commercial Minnesota counties to which the estimate applies, is estimated at 53,000 bushels, an increase of 13,000 bushels over a month ago, based on more complete yield information. The 1948 crop of apples for the area mentioned is, however, only a fifth of last year's crop of 272,000 bushels and is less than a third as large as average for the 10 years, 1937-46. Nearly all of the production in 1948 is in the LaCrescent area of Houston county. September weather was ideal for the harvest of vegetable crops such as onions, tomatoes, and melons. Large, good-quality crops of late cabbage and carrots are now being harvested.

Hay production at the State level remains unchanged from a month ago as improvement in some western counties was offset by poor development of annual hays in the eastern counties where it has been unusually dry all season. Alfalfa production is now estimated at 1,769,000 tons out of a total of all kinds equal to 5,033,000 tons. This volume of all hay is 11 percent short of 1947 and 23 percent less than average. Eastern counties are especially short of hay and roughage, particularly those outside of the corn growing area. Farmers appear to be making special effort to supplement the hay supply by greater use of corn as silage, forage and fodder in areas where hay is short and corn is grown. The supply of hay is the lowest since the drought year 1936, but with a sharp reduction in livestock on farms the amount of hay per hay-consuming unit is about equal to other recent years.

The supply of old corn and soybeans (from 1947 and previous crops) stored on farms October 1 represented only a small percentage of the 1947 production. Stocks of old corn totaled 6,364,000 bushels or 4 percent of last year's corn crop, compared with 10,818,000 bushels on October 1, 1947. Soybean stocks of 207,000 bushels (old crop) were larger than on October 1 a year ago because of the much larger production in 1947. Farm stocks of soybeans on October 1, this year, were equal to only $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the preceding year's production compared with 2 percent a year ago. All wheat stored on Minnesota farms on October 1, 1948 totaled 13,061,000 bushels, compared with 15,062,000 bushels on October 1, 1947 and the 1937-46 October 1 average of 16,926,000. Farmers have marketed the 1948 crop at about the same rate as in recent years. Oat stocks of 171,681,000 bushels on farms October 1, 1948, were the second largest October 1 stocks in records dating back to 1926. The current farm supply of oats is 38 million larger than on October 1 a year ago, when the supply was nearly $5\text{-}3\frac{3}{4}$ million less than average. Barley stocks on farms at 23,775,000 bushels on October 1 are nearly twice those of a year ago and are substantially larger than for any year within the short period of record which starts in 1945. Rye stocks of 1,294,000 bushels are also nearly twice those of a year ago and are likewise much above October 1 stocks for years included in the record or since 1945.

Milk production declined seasonally during September but at 495 million pounds is the lowest September production in records which start in 1932. The decrease in volume of milk production compared with other years is the result of the sharp decline which has occurred in recent years in the number of milk cows on farms. The rate of production per milk cow in herd of crop correspondents of 13.6 pounds, equals the record rate reached on October 1, 1936 and is otherwise the highest rate for any October 1 in records dating back to 1925. The September production of 495 million pounds compares with 508 million in September 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 547 million pounds. Pastures were in below-average condition on October 1 as a result of drought, particularly in the eastern counties. At the State level, pastures were 68 percent of normal on October 1, 1948 compared with 75 percent on October 1, 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) October 1 average of 77 percent. Crop reporters were feeding 3.3 pounds of grain per cow on October 1, 1948, compared with only 2.2 pounds on October 1, 1947 and 2.6 pounds October 1, 1946. Some farmers, on October 1, in the driest areas where pastures were poorest, were also feeding hay and roughage to cattle as a supplement to the small amount of feed which was being derived from pastures.

Egg production during September was the highest for that month for the period of record or since 1925. The September production of 229 million eggs exceeded the 1947 volume by 3 million and the previous September record of 227 million in 1946 by 2 million eggs. The September rate of lay, encouraged by favorable weather and better care resulting from high prices for eggs and lower feed costs, at 1,248 eggs per 100 layers is 7 percent higher than the previous September record set last year. The number of layers on farms averaged 5 percent lower in September 1948 than in September, 1947 and numbers are now the lowest since September, 1942.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINN. Hist. Soc.
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

Immediate Release

October 13, 1948

DECREASED HONEY PRODUCTION REPORTED FOR 1948

MINNESOTA: Based on preliminary reports from Minnesota beekeepers, the 1948 honey crop is estimated at 20,300,000 pounds--only slightly less than the estimated 1947 crop of 20,332,000 pounds. Increased average production per colony for 1948 largely offset decreases in the total number of colonies in the State, consequently total production this year is nearly equal to the total production for 1947. The estimated number of colonies of bees decreased from 299,000 colonies in 1947 to 290,000 colonies for 1948. However, the average honey production per colony increased from 68 pounds in 1947 to 70 pounds for 1948.

Beekeepers reported a favorable start for the honey season this year, but dry weather during the early summer months retarded the growth of nectar plants. However, timely rains apparently brought about a better than expected honey flow from late crops.

Minnesota continues to be the second-largest honey producing State in the country. The leading honey producing States this year are California, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa and Montana, ranking in the order named. Iowa dropped from first place last year to ninth this year and California regained first place.

UNITED STATES: For the United States, the 1948 honey crop is estimated at 206,935,000 pounds--9 percent less than last year's crop. This estimate is based on mid-September reports from about 5,000 beekeepers including farm and non-farm apiaries. Average production of honey per colony of 36.1 pounds compares with 38.6 pounds last year and the 1942-46 average of 38.2 pounds. The 1948 crop is being produced by about 5,726,000 colonies or 3 percent fewer than last year. In mid-September, producers had 97,641,000 pounds of honey on hand for sale, compared with 80,550,000 pounds a year earlier.

Production in the North Central States is much below that of last year mainly because of the very poor yields per colony obtained in the area comprising Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. A late March freeze caused a heavy loss of clover and other honey plants in most of this area. All other States in the North Central group have colony yields above a year ago. The South Central region is producing a crop 24 percent smaller than last year. California, Montana, and Colorado all have good crops. The Western group of States as a whole have a crop about 17 percent above that of last year. The South Atlantic region is moderately down from last year mainly due to North Carolina's small crop. The crop in the North Atlantic region is about the same as last year.

Honey yields per colony in the ten leading honey States are quite variable and in sharp contrast to yields last year. Iowa shows a drop in per colony yield from 96 to 30 pounds, Wisconsin from 55 to 38 pounds, Nebraska from 100 to 50 pounds, Texas from 42 to 24 pounds. States showing largest increases over last year are California from 36 to 51 pounds, Colorado from 65 to 90 pounds, Michigan from 35 to 45 pounds, Indiana from 22 to 39 pounds, Ohio from 24 to 32 pounds, and Pennsylvania from 35 to 43 pounds. Both New York and Minnesota have yields not much different from last year.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale in mid-September were 97,641,000 pounds, compared with 80,550,000 pounds last year. Honey stocks are above those of last year in all regions of the country except the South Central.

H. F. Prindle and Roy Potas
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

1948 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State	Colonies of Bees		Yield per colony		Honey Production		Honey for sale in
and	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	producer's hand
Division	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand Pounds		on Sept. 15, 1948
Maine	8	7	22	19	176	133	60
N.H.	4	4	31	37	124	148	92
Vt.	9	9	48	33	432	297	193
Mass.	24	24	25	20	600	480	168
R.I.	1	1	23	22	23	22	10
Conn.	19	18	36	33	684	594	267
N.Y.	219	219	60	57	13,140	12,483	5,617
N.J.	33	31	19	35	627	1,085	282
Pa.	195	174	35	43	6,825	7,482	2,469
N.A.	512	487	44.2	46.7	22,631	22,724	9,158
Ohio	373	321	24	32	8,952	10,272	3,390
Ind.	198	172	22	39	4,356	6,708	3,354
Ill.	232	216	29	20	6,728	4,320	3,067
Mich.	204	173	35	45	7,140	7,785	4,282
Wis.	212	195	55	38	11,660	7,410	4,594
E.N.C.	1,219	1,077	31.9	33.9	38,835	36,495	18,687
Minn.	299	290	68	70	20,332	20,300	8,323
Iowa	251	246	96	30	24,096	7,380	4,502
Mo.	209	203	21	22	4,389	4,466	983
N.Dak.	23	21	56	90	1,288	1,890	1,153
S.Dak.	18	17	76	85	1,368	1,445	1,012
Nebr.	55	55	100	50	5,500	2,750	688
Kans.	64	64	40	56	2,560	3,584	1,434
W.N.C.	919	896	64.8	46.7	59,533	41,815	18,095
Del.	3	3	30	28	90	84	17
Md.	30	31	26	36	780	1,116	502
Va.	145	154	32	24	4,640	3,696	1,441
W.Va.	107	116	21	18	2,247	2,088	397
N.C.	173	187	36	22	6,228	4,114	453
S.C.	66	66	20	13	1,320	858	223
Ga.	225	232	19	23	4,275	5,336	1,441
Fla.	195	199	42	41	8,190	8,159	4,895
S.A.	944	988	29.4	25.8	27,770	25,151	9,369
Ky.	208	193	17	13	3,536	2,509	251
Tenn.	189	185	22	18	4,158	3,330	866
Ala.	192	202	17	16	3,264	3,232	646
Miss.	80	82	20	18	1,600	1,476	531
Ark.	94	101	21	22	1,974	2,222	889
La.	87	96	22	20	1,914	1,920	430
Okla.	64	58	35	33	2,240	1,914	957
Tex.	292	283	42	24	12,264	6,792	2,038
S.C.	1,206	1,200	25.7	19.5	30,950	23,395	6,658
Mont.	64	64	70	113	4,480	7,232	3,761
Idaho	169	172	40	35	6,760	6,020	5,418
Wyo.	42	34	34	74	1,428	2,516	1,736
Colo.	75	76	65	90	4,875	6,340	4,993
N.Mex.	19	20	45	45	855	900	846
Ariz.	63	63	64	49	4,032	3,087	2,254
Utah	55	52	45	55	2,475	2,860	2,488
Nev.	13	14	70	61	910	854	811
Wash.	77	77	50	28	3,850	2,156	949
Oreg.	69	64	33	32	2,277	2,048	1,147
Calif.	470	442	36	51	16,920	22,542	11,271
West.	1,116	1,078	43.6	52.9	43,862	57,055	35,674
U. S.	5,916	5,726	38.6	36.1	228,582	206,935	97,641

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Minn. Cooperative
STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

October 29, 1948

TO OPERATORS OF ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN MINNESOTA:

The report which follows has been prepared from information supplied to the Department by farmers and operators of mills, elevators and warehouses. An expression of appreciation is directed to all who rendered valuable service by cooperating in the October 1 survey of grain stocks. The next quarterly grain stocks survey will be made as of January 1, 1949, at which time your assistance will again be needed.

GRAIN STOCKS OCTOBER 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

MINNESOTA: The supply of old corn in all positions on October 1, 1948, is estimated at 6,941,000 bushels which is only 50 percent of the amount in storage a year ago, and is about a million bushels under the small supply on October 1, 1946. The 1948 record crop of corn is being harvested very rapidly so a liberal supply of corn is now available for feeding and commercial use even though the carry-over of old corn in all positions is the smallest since 1937.

Wheat supplies in off-farm positions were larger on October 1 than in any of the past four seasons while the supply on farms was the smallest in four years. About 29 million bushels of wheat were stored off the farms, October 1, 1948, compared with 21½ million on October 1, 1947, and 17 million on October 1, 1946. The farm stored supply of wheat, 13 million bushels, compares with 15 million, October 1, 1947, about 18½ million, October 1, 1946, and 14 million on October 1, 1945.

Oat stocks on October 1 totaled 180 million bushels in all positions compared with 145 million October 1, 1947, and 163 million, October 1, 1946. All but 8½ million bushels of the large October 1 supply this year was stored on farms. Farm stocks of barley on October 1, 1948, were nearly twice October 1 stocks a year ago while off-farm stocks were 2½ million bushels lower. Total barley stocks of 43 million bushels compare with 35 million on October 1, 1947, and 31 million on October 1, 1946.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS ON OCTOBER 1 WITH COMPARISONS

STOCKS	OFF-FARMS 1/			ON FARMS			TOTAL	
	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1, Avg:	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,
	1947	1948	1937-46	1947	1948	1947	1947	1948
T h o u s a n d B u s h e l s								
Corn, Old	1,690	577	27,048	10,818	6,364	12,508		6,941
Wheat	21,519	29,831	16,926	15,062	13,061	36,581		42,892
Oats	11,232	8,571	139,622	133,932	171,681	145,164		180,252
Barley	21,511	19,010	2/ 11,237	13,694	23,775	35,205		42,785
Rye	3,466	4,355	2/ 578	763	1,294	4,229		5,649
Soybeans	3/	3/	2/ 103	107	207	3/		3/

1/ Includes commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at terminals

2/ Short-time average, 1944-46.

3/ Not available.

Roy Potas and H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

UNITED STATES: Wheat: Relatively large stocks of 1,142 million bushels of wheat were in storage in all positions October 1, 1948. This total is the third largest of record, nearly equaling that of October 1, 1941, but falling far short of the 1,372 million bushels in storage October 1, 1942. It is only one percent larger than a year ago. From the supply of 1,479 million bushels on July 1, (carryover of 195,726,000 plus new production of 1,283,770,000 bushels) disappearance to October 1 is computed at 337 million bushels. This compares with 321 million bushels in the same quarter of 1947, nearly 304 million in 1946, and over 367 million bushels for the same period in 1945.

Rye: Rye stocks of nearly 24 million bushels in all positions on October 1, 1948, are larger than on October 1 of the past 3 years, but are much smaller than in 1943 and 1944, the only other years of comparable record. Over 14 million bushels of the total were still on farms. Both farm and off-farm stocks are the largest in 4 years.

Old Corn: Only 126 million bushels of old corn remained in all positions on October 1, 1948. This is the smallest carryover of corn in the 6 years of comparable record, although it is probable that total October 1 stocks in 1935 and 1937 were much smaller. Nearly 115 million bushels of this total were on farms and nearly 10 million bushels were in interior mills, elevators and warehouses.

Oats and Barley: Stocks of oats in all positions on October 1 totaled 1,252 million bushels of which less than 64 million bushels were in off-farm storages. The current total has been exceeded only on October 1, 1945. Barley stocks of nearly 297 million bushels are the largest since October 1, 1943, and about one-fifth larger than in the past three years.

STOCKS OF GRAIN, OCTOBER 1, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	Oct. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1947	July 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1948
		Thousand Bushels			
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	551,669	610,300	94,312	542,891
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 2/	2,184	3,990	2,530	3,960
	(Terminals 3/	103,595	175,069	34,065	219,111
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 4/	114,463	135,346	34,240	129,233
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	177,351	203,338	30,579	246,938
TOTAL		949,262	1,128,043	195,726	1,142,133
Rye	(On Farms 1/	9,829	13,482	1,700	14,028
	(Terminals 3/	1,126	3,824	531	4,469
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	2,213	4,328	1,116	5,340
TOTAL		13,168	21,634	3,347	23,837
Old Corn	(On Farms 1/	153,003	254,210	426,533	114,550
	(Terminals 3/	4,944	7,910	5,210	1,522
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	14,979	23,474	26,065	9,853
TOTAL		172,926	285,594	457,808	125,925
Oats	(On Farms 1/	1,147,713	964,340	171,479	1,188,320
	(Terminals 3/	20,319	26,644	1,841	18,902
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	45,484	48,168	12,132	44,616
TOTAL		1,213,516	1,039,152	185,452	1,251,838
Barley	(On Farms 1/	159,635	160,403	26,600	210,178
	(Terminals 3/	18,248	27,444	6,740	19,254
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	57,506	58,936	18,251	67,222
TOTAL		235,389	246,783	51,591	296,654

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. 2/ Owned by CCC, stored in their own steel and wooden bins and in transit. 3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, PMA at 40 terminal cities. 4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour. 5/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated for each grain.

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, 1948, WITH COMPARISONS

State	2/ Shelled & Ear Corn:	Oats	Barley	Rye				
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Thousand Bushels								
N.Eng.	265	232	449	430	73	57	14	*
N.Y.	1,189	264	5,502	3,963	1,621	1,756	*	*
N.J.	118	99	215	140	91	*	19	5
Pa.	512	260	433	1,015	156	189	41	369
Ohio	1,554	688	2,469	2,476	176	49	109	15
Ind.	1,668	752	1,726	2,063	40	25	150	164
Ill.	10,657	3,289	8,980	10,878	3,000	3,233	213	703
Mich.	301	401	738	710	476	*	70	86
Wis.	564	343	3,911	3,115	16,394	11,131	267	309
Minn.	1,690	577	11,232	8,571	21,511	19,010	3,466	4,355
Iowa	3,864	1,256	9,100	9,263	575	362	*	*
Mo.	1,800	344	3,179	1,014	1,014	374	119	225
N.Dak.	59	80	4,623	3,911	6,852	6,635	793	837
S.Dak.	663	129	4,906	3,582	2,096	2,035	736	575
Nebr.	2,408	657	3,044	2,386	613	558	683	320
Kans.	617	134	1,735	603	509	306	31	61
Del.	23	67	23	28	2	3	9	6
Md.	340	199	95	530	147	556	71	29
Va.	292	185	197	175	91	75	50	16
W.Va.	51	30	12	18	1	2	0	1
N.C.	157	122	261	175	42	22	22	4
S.C.	38	19	315	95	2	8	2	2
Ga.	140	42	178	175	6	3	2	0
Ky.	532	390	143	199	55	42	355	533
Tenn.	461	105	616	679	96	53	5	13
Ala.	40	7	28	123	0	0	*	*
Miss.	26	13	229	130	18	14	*	*
Ark.	26	10	122	123	7	8	*	*
La.	27	0	91	5	0	0	*	*
Okla.	60	3	703	428	43	56	---	---
Tex.	149	18	1,793	685	115	140	3	10
Mont.	10	10	300	330	2,025	1,125	26	17
Idaho	26	30	1,294	724	2,336	2,617	47	34
Wyo.	2	5	146	46	74	64	6	7
Colo.	224	149	306	160	1,381	1,119	9	3
N.Mex.	3	7	16	25	17	22	42	30
Ariz.	2	4	75	67	844	2,220	*	*
Utah	20	29	97	71	809	1,058	*	*
Nev.	2	1	44	20	26	25	*	*
Wash.	103	53	1,945	803	3,937	3,586	9	105
Oreg.	90	72	1,754	1,482	3,809	4,909	108	59
Calif.	611	300	1,787	2,102	15,300	22,632	22	38
Unallocated*	---	---	---	---	---	297	653	878
U. S.	31,384	11,375	74,812	63,513	86,380	86,476	8,152	9,809

^{1/} For positions covered, see preceding paragraph. ^{2/} Old Corn.

*Unallocated -- to avoid disclosing individual operations.

STOCKS OF WHEAT, OCTOBER 1, 1948

State	In Interior Mills, Ele- vators and Warehouses:				Merchant Mills: Off-farm total				Total 2/ All Posi- tions, October 1	
	Average:		October 1		October 1		October 1		October 1	
	1937-46:	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1948
Th o u s a n d B u s h e l s										
N. Eng.	252	197	113	*	16	528	539	528	539	
N. Y.	1,294	1,270	7,328	7,032	8,852	21,441	24,506	26,541	30,975	
N. J.	142	112	125	*	*	658	694	1,727	1,506	
Pa.	1,153	780	680	1,210	1,000	4,208	4,515	15,579	13,967	
Ohio	3,192	4,532	3,892	8,580	*	18,947	16,387	40,029	37,564	
Ind.	2,934	2,166	3,145	3,764	2,894	7,283	7,071	18,384	16,153	
Ill.	2,913	2,904	2,942	5,074	5,075	16,187	18,763	23,033	26,071	
Mich.	2,030	3,551	3,396	2,410	2,564	5,961	5,960	23,245	25,169	
Wis.	424	112	94	*	*	7,160	14,046	9,590	16,556	
Minn.	5,332	2,243	3,369	8,957	7,762	21,519	29,331	36,581	42,892	
Iowa	1,256	639	1,218	1,821	2,610	7,252	11,748	8,163	13,360	
Mo.	2,368	1,655	1,389	12,479	12,499	48,709	48,504	56,529	59,500	
N. Dak.	28,592	26,681	30,100	1,255	616	27,936	30,716	130,163	128,724	
S. Dak.	6,941	5,871	5,450	229	211	6,100	5,661	43,640	39,655	
Nebr.	6,662	9,333	10,563	3,727	4,525	19,804	27,664	62,245	66,946	
Kans.	25,248	40,206	44,812	24,000	20,125	104,922	107,906	242,539	192,024	
Del.	86	72	69	73	65	145	134	455	276	
Md.	529	316	199	647	595	4,071	3,892	6,247	5,265	
Va.	459	277	331	1,300	1,436	1,769	2,131	6,030	6,562	
W. Va.	69	18	73	89	79	107	152	1,376	1,169	
N. C.	278	264	230	915	753	1,179	983	5,066	3,540	
S. C.	91	7	10	480	438	487	448	1,837	1,202	
Ga.	49	94	57	112	160	206	217	1,651	1,136	
Ky.	1,313	358	381	3,575	3,460	5,016	4,749	6,260	5,750	
Tenn.	858	452	239	1,842	1,216	3,962	3,122	5,415	4,608	
Ala.	24	31	11	*	*	210	115	249	164	
Miss.	3/ 30	24	70	*	*	49	90	233	198	
Ark.	33	10	34	--	--	10	34	189	253	
La.	--	--	--	--	--	200	2,292	200	2,292	
Okla.	8,310	13,200	14,952	7,502	8,388	37,708	43,577	64,939	62,931	
Tex.	9,099	15,562	14,565	12,467	14,127	42,489	46,644	72,314	60,728	
Mont.	11,891	10,704	16,660	4,000	3,000	14,704	19,660	52,656	83,891	
Idaho	13,015	13,525	11,325	2,210	2,204	15,735	13,529	29,012	26,498	
Wyo.	208	143	347	373	*	516	696	4,930	3,833	
Colo.	3,525	5,676	4,531	2,389	2,885	8,937	8,647	40,825	32,033	
N. Mex.	158	500	585	100	115	600	700	3,426	1,701	
Ariz.	201	113	135	219	300	332	435	450	632	
Utah	1,048	1,400	1,450	2,996	3,167	5,980	7,317	10,506	12,333	
Nev.	135	81	75	--	--	81	75	540	537	
Wash.	35,994	27,966	44,580	4,011	4,627	34,644	55,062	47,594	71,827	
Oreg.	12,721	8,400	15,200	2,144	2,450	13,056	22,100	18,027	30,395	
Calif.	4,285	1,893	2,213	1,049	1,675	2,945	3,970	5,110	6,758	
Unallo- cated*	--	--	--	6,315	2,294	3,290	3,960	3,990	3,960	
U. S.	195,133	203,338	246,938	135,346	129,233	517,743	599,242	1,128,043	1,142,133	

*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, P.M.A., at terminals, and an estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit.

2/ Off farm total plus farm stocks.

3/ Short-time average.

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Minn. Cooperative
STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

11/12/48

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
November 1, 1948

The total production of major crops in Minnesota during 1948, estimated on November 1 at over 18½ million tons, exceeds 1947 by 14 percent and the 10-year (1937-46) average by nearly 5½ percent. Late maturing crops, such as corn and soybeans, are yielding above preharvest expectations on the basis of reports of actual production received from farmers up to November 1 by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The feed grain supply on Minnesota farms is at a new record level; a third more than in 1947 and a fourth more than average. Oil crop production - flaxseed and soybeans - is now estimated at just under a million tons, following a sharp upturn in the yield return of soybeans. The 1948 production of these two crops is a sixth more than the large 1947 outturn and is more than double the 10-year (1937-46) average. A record yield of potatoes per acre was obtained in 1948 but total production is slightly lower than in 1947 because of a sharp reduction in acreage planted. The hay situation is unchanged from a month ago at which time it was estimated that the 1948 crop was a ninth smaller than in 1947 and nearly a fourth below average.

Minnesota's 1948 corn crop has exceeded all expectations. Harvest operations were nearing completion by November 1 and recent reports from farmers indicate that most of them have experienced the best corn year within their memories. In the main corn area, yields of 60 to 80 bushels are very common and reported yields of 80 bushels and over are noted rather frequently. A few farmers have reported yields in excess of 100 bushels. Usually however, the acreage in the cases of very high yields is small and for other reasons these yields are very much the exception to those prevailing in any community. Yields are averaging between 60 and 70 bushels per acre in most of the south central counties; 55 to 65 bushels in southwestern and southeastern counties, and 45 to 55 bushels in west central counties. At the State level, production is estimated at a record 264,004,000 bushels for all purposes, based upon an average yield of 52.0 bushels. This may be compared with 191,041,000 bushels and a yield per acre of 36.5 bushels in 1947 and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 201,234,000 bushels and yield of 40.5 bushels.

Soybean production is estimated at 14,652,000 bushels, an increase of over one million bushels from a month ago. Late planted beans reached full maturity without frost damage and, as a result, the percent of beans for harvest as grain is higher than anticipated. The yield per acre is also above expectations as combining operations have revealed production to be larger than most farmers anticipated. The record 1948 crop is nearly a million bushels larger than the 1947 crop and is nearly 5 times larger than the 10-year (1937-46) average.

The potato crop moved from fields under very favorable harvesting conditions. Preliminary reports based on actual digging operations reveal no change in the production prospect of a month ago. Production for 1948 is expected to total 14,300,000 bushels based upon a record yield of 130 bushels per acre. The 1947 crop was equal to 14,520,000 bushels, while the average production for the 10-year, 1937-46 period was 19,334,000 bushels. An unusual feature of the 1948 production situation is the very high proportion of production which has occurred on highly commercialized farms. Large acreages of potatoes on peat or other lands which respond to scientific handling are producing very high yields, some up to 600 and 700 bushels per acre. In contrast, a large number of farmers who raise only a small acreage such as an acre or even a fraction of an acre for their own use often obtain yields of only 25 to 50 bushels per acre as they did this year because of the dry weather.

Milk production during October this year is estimated at 495 million pounds, the same as a month ago, and about 2 percent higher than a year ago. The number of cows milked during October was about 5 percent below a year ago, but this decrease in number of cows milked was more than offset by a record high production per cow. A limited amount of feed was available from pastures on November 1, but an abundance of homegrown grain crops favored considerable supplemental feeding. The rate of production per cow in herds on November 1 at 14.0 pounds is the highest since records are available dating back to 1925. On the other hand, the number of cows milked during October this year, at 1,414 thousand head, is the lowest number for October on record, or going back to 1932.

Pasture condition was below average on November 1 as a result of below-normal precipitation during October. At the State level, pasture condition was 58 percent of normal compared with 74 percent a year ago and the 1937-46 average of 71 percent.

Minnesota farm flocks laid 214 million eggs during October this year. This can be compared with 213 million for the same month a year ago and 215 million for 1946. Except for 1946, this year's October production is the highest of record or since 1925. The rate of lay per 100 hens on November 1, at 33.5 eggs, is the highest on record. On the same date a year ago, the average was 31.1 and in 1946, 30.3 eggs per 100 layers. However, the average number of layers during the month of October was 20,449,000 compared with 21,346,000 for October 1947, a decrease of 4 percent.

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12/21/48

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION

EGG PRODUCTION:

Egg production on Minnesota farms during November

1948 was almost maintained at near record levels due to the highest production per layer on record. Production was estimated at 233 million eggs, 5 percent above November 1947 and 71 percent larger than the 10-year (1937-46) average of 136 million eggs. The number of layers on farms during November was about 7 percent lower than for the corresponding month a year earlier. Therefore, the high production is due entirely to a high rate of lay. Closer culling of flocks, improvement in feeding techniques, better housing and the high price of eggs have been factors reflecting the high rate of lay. On December 1 this year the rate of lay was 40.5 eggs per 100 hens, compared with only 9.6 in 1925. The rate has been gradually increasing each year since that time to equal the present record rate of lay. It was not until December 1, 1939 that the rate of lay was more than 20 eggs per 100 layers.

MILK PRODUCTION:

Milk production on Minnesota farms during November

1948 was estimated at 503 million pounds, about 7 percent more than the 468 million pounds produced during the same month in 1947. However, the November 1948 production is still below the 10-year (1937-46) average for this month. Milk production per cow, favored by mild weather and a record high level of grain feeding, was the highest on record dating back to 1932. Numbers of milk cows on farms, however, were the smallest for the month since 1930.

Roy Potas

Harold F. Prindle

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statisticians.

Minn. Cooperative
STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
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FOR IMMEDIATE
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(12/21/48)

MINNESOTA ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - DECEMBER, 1948

Total aggregate production of the major crops produced in Minnesota during 1948 was 17 percent higher than a year ago and 8 percent above the 1937-46 average, according to the Minnesota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. With total production of major crops equivalent to 19.0 million tons, the 1948 all-crop production is the highest of record. All-time record production of corn, soybeans, and flaxseed and high production of oats and barley contributed to make 1948 an outstanding crop year. Many favoring conditions helped to make this a banner year, namely, better seed varieties, extensive use of fertilizer, chemical weed control and, above all, generally ideal weather conditions over most of the State permitted planting and harvesting of crops at the right time. During the spring planting season farm activity was from two to three weeks earlier than a year ago except in extreme northwestern counties where crop progress was delayed due to flooded conditions. Although early in the season some east central and northeastern counties began to feel the effects of dry weather, other areas were benefitted by timely rains with grain crops showing good top growth. Weather conditions were also very favorable for harvesting of grain crops with only limited areas being damaged by excessive wet weather. Ideal weather conditions continued into late November, permitting the harvesting of late maturing crops ahead of schedule and the advancement of farm work, especially plowing. Total acreage harvested for the important crops was 19.0 million acres, about 2 percent above the 18.7 million harvested in 1947. Yields per acre of all major crops were high in 1948 with all-time record yields attained in corn, flax, soybeans, and potatoes. To offset higher crop production, lower farm prices have resulted in the value of production for 1948 of 853 million dollars or 10 percent below the record value of 944 million for the 1947 crop. This is the value of the crops produced on the farm and does not reflect the use of much of the production as livestock feed and seed purposes.

The 1948 production of the three feed grains - corn, oats, and barley - amount to 11.7 million tons, the highest of record and can be compared with about 8.6 million tons in 1947. The total supply of feed grain (including carryover) is equal to almost 12½ million tons or 1.52 tons for each grain-consuming animal unit, compared with 1.07 tons per unit during the 1947 season. On the other hand, the supply of hay and roughage at 11.4 million tons is the lowest since the drought year 1936, but is equal to 4.08 tons for each hay-consuming animal unit compared with 3.99 tons during the 1947 season.

The record 1948 corn crop of 272 million bushels is 42 percent larger than the 191 million produced in 1947 and is 35 percent above the 1937-46 average of 201 million bushels. This year's crop was harvested from 5,182,000 acres, 1 percent less than 1947. The record 1948 yield of 52.5 bushels per acre was 16 bushels higher than 1947 and 12 bushels above average. The estimates relate to corn for all purposes including corn for grain and an equivalent production of corn used for silage, fodder, hogged down and pasture. Of the total acreage harvested, about 84 percent was for grain, 11 percent for silage and 5 percent for fodder, hogged down and pasture. In most areas of the State, corn was planted early under generally ideal weather conditions. In late May and early June, soil conditions were dry and in some central counties on light, sandy soil the crop showed poor germination. Timely rains late in June revived crop prospects so that by July 15 the crop was two to three weeks ahead of a year ago with much of it in full tassel at that time. Favorable moisture and weather conditions continued during the growing season. The crop was so well advanced by September 15 that very little damage resulted from frost. Dry fall weather permitted the harvesting of the crop and it is generally of excellent quality. A large quantity is in temporary storage outside where wet weather conditions would effect the quality of the crop.

Total wheat production this year is estimated at 18,509,000 bushels compared with 20,633,000 produced in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 25,509,000 bushels. Lower production is a result of a decrease in acreage of other spring and winter wheat although durum showed a 15 percent increase in acreage. Final yields per acre were higher for winter wheat than were expected earlier in the season. On the other hand, spring wheat yields were lower than expected. Wet weather decreased prospects in some of the main spring wheat counties of the upper Red River Valley.

Oat production of 206,338,000 bushels is 26 percent higher than a year ago and also 26 percent above average. Production for 1948 is the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 243 million bushel crop harvested in 1945. This year's production was from 4,855,000 acres harvested, 7 percent above 1947. The yield of 42.5 bushels per acre was the second highest of record, being equal to the 1942 yield and exceeded only by the 1945 yield of 45.0 bushels per acre. Yields per acre were excellent in most areas of the State except that dry weather caused thin stands, short growth, and lowered yield prospects in central counties.

Barley production of 34 million bushels is up sharply from a year ago and the highest production since 1942. The increased production over a year ago is due to a 25 percent increase in acreage harvested, as the 1948 yield of 28.0 bushels per acre is only slightly above average.

The 1948 flaxseed crop exceeded all previous years of record in acreage harvested, yield, and production. The 1,661,000 acres harvested was 21 percent above 1947 and 50 percent above the 1937-46 average. Due to the demand for oil seed crops and favorable price incentive, the flaxseed acreage was expanded in most areas of the State. In the southern third of the State, flax was planted at the expense of soybeans, while in western and northwestern counties flaxseed was substituted for spring wheat and hay acreage. Yields per acre exceed all expectations in the southern and western counties of the State which accounted for the record yield this year. However, in extreme northwestern counties yields were effected by extremely wet weather.

Soybean production was again an all-time record at 15,614,000 bushels. Both the acreage harvested for beans and yield per acre exceeded earlier expectations. The entire acreage reached full maturity without frost damage and harvesting operations revealed production to be larger than most farmers had anticipated. The acreage of beans at 844,000 acres was also larger than expected. Ideal weather permitted the harvesting of a larger acreage for beans than is usual for this crop. About 98 percent of the total soybean acreage was harvested for beans in 1948 with only 2 percent for hay and other purposes. Usually about 93 percent of the total acreage is for beans and 7 percent for hay and other uses.

Potato production is considerably larger than anticipated earlier in the season. This is due entirely to larger yields per acre. The use of better seed, insecticides and control of diseases on a more concentrated commercial acreage and a favorable fall growing season increased yield prospects above early expectations. The acreage harvested at 108,000 is 11 percent below the 121,000 harvested in 1947 but a record yield of 155 bushels per acre about offset a decrease in acreage so that total production for 1948 was almost equal to that of 1947.

Total hay production of 5,145,000 tons is the lowest since the drought year 1936 when only 4,327,000 tons were produced. This year's production is also 10 percent below a year ago and 22 percent below average. Production was short in central and northeastern counties due to dry weather in May and early June. Large supplies of feed grains appear to compensate to some extent for the decrease in hay production. The decrease in hay-consuming animal units has also been a favorable factor in feeding operations as the total hay supply is equal to 2.08 tons per animal unit compared with 2.09 during 1947 and the 1937-46 average of about 2.09 tons per hay-consuming animal unit.

The 1948 production of minor crops produced in Minnesota as compared with 1947 is as follows: rye, 41 percent larger; buckwheat, 33 percent smaller, and tobacco, 20 percent smaller.

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FOR IMMEDIATE
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12/22/43

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE REPORT

WINTER WHEAT: Minnesota farmers seeded considerably less winter wheat in the fall of 1948 than they did in the fall of 1947, according to the Minnesota State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. The acreage seeded was only 76,000 acres or 30 percent below the 109,000 acres seeded the previous fall. The decreases were general throughout the State with the exception of some western border counties where winter wheat has been seeded with good results on land that has been too wet to work in the spring. South Central counties, which usually have a substantial acreage, showed the sharpest decrease this year. Abandonment of acreage has been heavy in this area due to severe winter weather and many farmers have substituted the acreage for more profitable cash crops such as corn, soybeans, and flax. The 1948 acreage was seeded under favorable conditions except that the lack of rainfall caused thin stands and short growth and may not have good protection for severe winter weather. Based on conditions as of December 1 and an appraisal of factors affecting yield, the 1949 production is indicated to be 1,292,000 bushels, compared with 1,539,000 produced in 1948.

RYE: The acreage of rye planted for all purposes in the fall of 1948 was 195,000 acres or 30 percent below a year earlier. Substantial decreases were noted in all areas of the State. There appears to be a lack of incentive to continue producing rye due to the heavy loss of acreage from winter-kill and small cash income per acre for the 1948 crop compared with corn, soybeans, and flaxseed. Prices received by farmers for rye on September 15, 1947 were \$2.69 per bushel compared with \$1.30 on the same date this year. Condition of the crop on December 1 was about average although dry weather during the fall season prevented the crop from making the usual growth and a severe winter would cause considerable acreage loss.

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12/22/48

PIG CROP REPORT - DECEMBER 1, 1948

In Minnesota, 17 percent more sows will be farrowed in the spring of 1949 than were farrowed a year earlier, based on information received from farmers on December 1st by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in co-operation with the Post Office Department. Such an increase would mean 715,000 sows farrowing in the State next spring compared with 611,000 farrowed in the spring of 1948. This would be about 2½ percent above the 10-year average and the largest spring farrowing since 1943.

If December 1st intentions are carried out and the number of pigs saved per litter is about equal to the 10-year average of 6.30 pigs, the 1949 spring pig crop will be 16 percent larger than the spring crop of 1948.

Nationally, farrowing for the spring of 1949 is expected to be 14 percent larger than in the spring of 1948 and, assuming average size litters, this would mean a spring pig crop in 1949 of 56.5 million, 10 percent over last spring. With a large corn supply and ample quantities of other feed grains, feed price relationships this fall have been favorable for increasing hog production.

The 1948 pig crop in Minnesota totaled 5,308,000 head, about 4 percent below last year. These estimates include the spring crop of 3,880,000 pigs from 611,000 sows and a fall crop of 1,428,000 pigs from 217,000 sows. The number of sows farrowed this fall was 4 percent larger than in 1947, while the pigs per litter at 6.58 were the largest on record.

The total U. S. pig crop for 1948 is estimated at 85,281,000 head. This is an increase of 1,134,000 head or about 1 percent over the 1947 crop, but is 2 percent less than the 10-year average.

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