



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

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

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Immediate Release

January 12, 1949

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT -- JANUARY 1, 1949

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: A record supply of principal feed grains, corn, oats, and barley, was in storage on Minnesota farms on January 1, 1949, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The supply of these grains totaled nearly 7.7 million tons, almost 3 million tons more than on January 1 a year ago and 2 million more than the January 1 average for the 10-year period, 1938-1947. The January 1 supply of feed grains included 177 million bushels of corn, 136 million bushels of oats and 21½ million bushels of barley. The supply of corn exceeded the supply on January 1 a year ago by more than 75 million bushels or 74 percent and was 46 percent larger than average. Oat stocks on farms January 1, 1949, were nearly one-third larger than on January 1, 1948, and of average. Barley stocks were 67 percent larger than a year ago, but were 12 percent less than average for January 1.

The January 1 supply of crops grown primarily for sale such as wheat, rye, and soybeans was 29 percent larger than a year ago, but 3 percent less than average. Wheat supplies on Minnesota farms totaled 10,550,000 bushels on January 1, 1949, compared with 9,285,000 on January 1, 1948, and 13,750,000, the 10-year, 1938-47 average. Rye stocks of 1,386,000 bushels, while 4 times larger than a year ago, were only two-thirds of average. Soybeans have been increasing in importance in Minnesota so the January 1, 1949, supply of 4,840,000 bushels is much larger than the 10-year, 1938-47 average of 1,731,000 bushels. On January 1, 1948, there were 3,312,000 bushels of soybeans in farm storage.

Hay stocks of 3,293,000 tons on January 1, 1949, were small in relation to a year ago and average. On January 1, 1948, hay stocks totaled 3,697,000 tons while they averaged 4,423,000 tons on January 1 for the 10-year, 1938-47, period. The number of hay consuming animal units on farms is at present also low in relation to former years so the supply per hay consuming animal unit is about normal although relatively low in some eastern areas of the State.

EGG PRODUCTION:

Favorable weather during December and heavy feeding of grain to layers in Minnesota farm flocks were factors contributing to a record rate of lay per hen being reported on January 1, 1949. This is the sixth consecutive month in which the rate on the first of the month has established a new seasonal record. The effect of the record rate of lay upon production was partly offset by a 7 percent decrease in number of layers in flocks compared with a year ago. Egg production during December 1948 is estimated at 307 million eggs compared with 301 million in December 1947 and the 10-year, 1937-46, December average of only 188 million eggs. In 1946 December production totaled 320 million eggs and is the only year in which December production was larger than it was this year.

MILK PRODUCTION:

December 1948 production of milk totaled 593 million pounds, 2 percent more than in December 1947 when 584 million pounds were produced. Production in December, however, was 6 percent less than the 10-year, 1937-46, December average. The rate of production per cow is the highest ever reported for this time of the year. Heavy feeding of grain, very close culling of herds, and moderate weather are factors which had a favorable effect upon the rate of production per cow. Comments from reporters indicate that an increasing proportion of farmers are expressing interest in maintaining or expanding the size of their dairy herds. This interest arises apparently from the prospect that larger feed supplies will be available at lower costs.

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

Immediate Release

January 18, 1949

CATTLE ON FEED

MINNESOTA:

The number of cattle on grain feed for market in Minnesota on January 1, 1949, was 30 percent larger than a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. The number on feed this year is estimated at 312,000 head compared with 240,000 on January 1, 1948, and the largest number on feed since records are available back to 1930. Much of the increase is on farms where feeding operations had been curtailed in recent years. A record corn crop, of which a large portion will need to be fed, has prompted the increase in cattle on feed this year.

UNITED STATES:

The number of cattle on feed for market in the United States on January 1, 1949, was 19 percent larger than a year ago and the largest on record. The estimated number on January 1 this year was 4,548,000 head, compared with 3,821,000 head a year earlier and 4,445,000 head on January 1, 1943, the previous high. The 1943-47 average was 4,278,000 head. Record numbers on feed in the Western States placed the U. S. total on feed January 1 above any other year in 19 years of record.

The number on feed in the North Central States, which includes the Corn Belt, was 22 percent larger than the relatively low number last year. The total on January 1, 1949 was estimated at 3,463,000 head. This number is the third highest on record for the area and compares with 2,844,000 head on January 1, 1948. However, it is only 1 percent above the 5-year average of 3,416,000 head. All of the Corn Belt States show substantial increases over last year, except Wisconsin where the number on feed was down 4 percent.

Reports from cattle feeders in the Corn Belt on the weight of cattle on feed on 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 34 percent, compared with 31 percent last year. The proportion of cattle in the 600-900 class was less than last year, being 43 percent compared with 46 percent. The proportion of cattle on feed January 1, 1949 weighing less than 600 pounds was about the same as last year. This 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 a substantial increase in the proportion of cattle that have been on feed from 3 to 5 months. The number in this category amounted to 23 percent of the total on January 1, compared with 18 percent last year. Fewer cattle on January 1 had been on feed over 5 months than was the case a year ago. The tendency toward short-time feeding is indicated to be somewhat less than was the case last year. Corn Belt feeders intend to market 42 percent of the January 1 number on feed before April 1. This was about the same as intended last year. However, actual marketings of fed cattle in the first 3 months of 1948 were much more rapid than reported intentions. Even so, indications are that the number of fed cattle at Corn Belt Markets during the next few months will be larger than last year and the proportion of these that are better grade cattle is expected to be slightly larger than the proportion last year.

The accompanying table shows the estimated number of cattle on feed by States on January 1 for the years 1942 to 1949.

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED ^{1/}
BY STATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1942-49

State	5-year Average : (1943-47)	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	% ^{3/}
				Thousand			Head			
Pa.	79	70	80	75	70	82	90	85	88	104
Ohio	117	127	135	119	102	107	120	110	120	109
Ind.	172	175	184	171	156	165	183	155	186	120
Ill.	478	500	505	455	478	454	500	425	475	112
Mich.	89	85	95	90	94	85	81	77	86	112
Wis.	75	74	74	70	77	77	77	83	80	96
E.N.C.	931	961	993	905	907	888	961	850	947	111
Minn.	270	307	295	251	261	261	282	240	312	130
Iowa	994	924	1,007	987	1,056	950	970	770	955	124
Mo.	300	290	310	279	325	289	300	240	300	125
N.Dak.	63	70	50	62	76	64	64	58	62	107
S.Dak.	166	137	160	120	200	178	170	136	177	130
Nebr.	402	300	400	340	422	435	413	350	450	129
Kans.	290	265	318	280	322	271	257	200	260	130
W.N.C.	2,485	2,293	2,540	2,319	2,662	2,448	2,456	1,994	2,516	126
N. Cent.	3,416	3,254	3,533	3,224	3,569	3,336	3,417	2,844	3,463	122
Okla.	55	66	70	42	60	51	50	50	70	140
Texas	142	185	194	130	150	115	121	115	144	125
Mont.	41	34	27	35	44	50	48	35	29	83
Idaho	52	57	37	45	55	55	70	80	95	119
Wyo.	17	18	16	14	16	21	20	20	18	90
Colo.	160	162	160	158	160	176	146	180	168	93
N.Mex.	11	30	17	12	9	6	11	22	33	150
Ariz.	48	64	60	38	42	50	50	65	62	95
Utah	35	43	30	35	33	38	37	44	45	102
Nev.	22	24	22	17	22	28	22	24	26	108
Wash.	26	24	21	28	28	25	27	24	26	108
Oreg.	28	26	24	28	28	29	32	24	32	133
Calif.	146	128	154	134	125	149	166	209	249	119
Western	783	861	832	716	772	793	800	892	997	112
Total										
U. S.	4,278	4,185	4,445	4,015	4,411	4,211	4,307	3,821	4,548	119

^{1/} Estimates include only cattle being fattened for market as a more or less distinct agricultural enterprise, and excludes small operations incidental to dairy and general farming. Cattle thus fed are presumed to produce carcasses that will grade commercial or better.

In addition there have been a number of cattle finished on distillery slop, mostly in Kentucky, and on by-product feeds in other States not shown as well as large numbers being winter fed in W. Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky and some other States to be marketed as grass fat in late summer.

^{2/} Revised estimates.

^{3/} 1949 as a percent of 1948.

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SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED

MINNESOTA: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1, 1949, is estimated at 150,000 head, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. The number is 29 percent below the 210,000 on feed a year earlier, and is the lowest number on feed since 1931. The number of sheep and lambs on feed has been curtailed sharply during the past 5 years along with the downward trend in sheep numbers. Feed supplies are abundant on most Minnesota farms, but fewer lambs from outside areas has limited feeding operations in this State.

UNITED STATES: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the United States on January 1 this year was 15 percent less than last year. The number was estimated to be 4,145,000 head or 706,000 head less than last year and the smallest number since 1925. Except in a few scattered States the decrease was general in the sheep feeding sections of the United States and was very substantial in the Western States.

In the 11 Corn Belt States the estimated number on feed January 1 is 2,590,000 head, a decrease of 253,000 head or 9 percent from a year ago. Missouri, Ohio, and Kansas show increases of 20 percent, 5 percent, and 3 percent respectively while all of the remaining Corn Belt States show decreases of 5 percent or more. Shipments of sheep and lambs into the 11 Corn Belt States for the months July - December were 7 percent below the same months in 1947. In shipments during December were 4 percent higher than in December the previous year, and thus somewhat compensated for the accumulated deficiency of the previous 5 months. The number on feed in New York is estimated to be 8 percent larger than last year's near record low number.

The number of lambs on feed in the wheat pasture area of Western Kansas is estimated to be only slightly larger than the low number fed last year, but in the Great Plains area as a whole, wheat pasture feeding is smaller than last year, with especially reduced numbers on Colorado and Nebraska wheat fields. In Kansas the number of lambs on wheat pastures on January 1 was estimated to be about 230,000 head, compared with 215,000 head last year and 900,000 head 2 years ago. Severe storms in late November caused the loss of about 45,000 sheep and lambs, and also caused a great deal of shifting of lambs into eastern feed lots, onto more southern wheat pastures and in some instances into feed lots of Colorado. Texas and Oklahoma show more lambs on feed on January 1 than last year's very low number. However, most of this increase is due to an increase of lambs being fed in dry lots and on other field feeds rather than any significant increase in wheat pasture feeding.

Weather to January 1 was generally favorable for lamb feeding except in the wheat pasture area of Kansas where the November storms caused rapid shifting of lambs and loss in weight. Forced marketings due to those storms have not been excessive. Severe blizzards hit lamb feeding sections of Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming in early January. Reports on losses so far are fragmentary and incomplete, but it is expected that losses and shrinkage have occurred, especially to lambs on wheat pastures in this general area. Wheat pastures did not develop in accordance with early season prospects. Lack of moisture prevented adequate root development and growth suitable for pasturing except in isolated areas. Feed supplies in the Corn Belt States and in most Western States, except in Local areas, are in abundant supply.

The accompanying table shows, by States, the estimated number of sheep and lambs on feed January 1 for the years 1941-1949.

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED ^{1/}
BY STATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1941-49

STATE	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 ^{2/}	1949	% ^{3/}
T H O U S A N D H E A D										
New York	<u>54</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>108</u>
Ohio	375	364	364	375	315	330	297	267	280	105
Indiana	166	161	169	170	136	197	129	170	119	70
Illinois	275	250	212	218	244	271	210	242	169	70
Michigan	270	225	220	175	160	135	95	95	90	95
Wisconsin	100	83	84	93	95	100	90	66	59	89
Minnesota	335	285	295	330	310	340	231	210	150	71
Iowa	617	580	580	696	703	647	600	450	405	90
Missouri	170	199	225	240	250	202	200	160	192	120
South Dakota	278	317	366	415	440	410	299	191	153	80
Nebraska	565	720	870	830	801	768	538	610	580	95
Kansas	530	660	924	370	900	815	1,004	382	393	103
Total										
Corn Belt	<u>3,681</u>	<u>3,844</u>	<u>4,209</u>	<u>3,962</u>	<u>4,354</u>	<u>4,215</u>	<u>3,693</u>	<u>2,843</u>	<u>2,590</u>	<u>91</u>
North Dakota	130	175	150	162	165	168	100	80	52	65
Oklahoma	65	75	65	40	60	60	70	25	30	120
Texas	175	220	290	140	200	175	215	100	120	120
Montana	375	340	370	400	428	405	280	245	216	88
Idaho	253	210	164	150	140	150	135	115	115	100
Wyoming	290	280	200	250	240	242	175	165	100	61
Colorado	865	1,115	860	825	840	805	520	675	520	77
New Mexico	160	145	147	137	58	52	26	44	30	68
Arizona	15	10	8	6	10	40	32	55	15	27
Utah	153	175	125	135	140	160	115	140	75	54
Nevada	30	23	21	20	16	18	18	22	15	68
Washington	44	54	50	42	44	50	46	41	24	59
Oregon	70	60	38	35	38	40	28	20	18	90
California	119	96	108	164	142	220	205	256	198	77
Total										
Western	<u>2,744</u>	<u>2,978</u>	<u>2,596</u>	<u>2,506</u>	<u>2,521</u>	<u>2,585</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>1,983</u>	<u>1,528</u>	<u>77</u>
Total U. S.	<u>6,479</u>	<u>6,867</u>	<u>6,954</u>	<u>6,512</u>	<u>6,911</u>	<u>6,837</u>	<u>5,693</u>	<u>4,851</u>	<u>4,145</u>	<u>85</u>

^{1/} Includes sheep and lambs on feed in commercial feed lots.

^{2/} Revised estimates

^{3/} 1949 as a percent of 1948

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Agricultural Estimates

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1949

1/21/49

MINNESOTA: Minnesota growers and local dealers held 7,470,000 bushels of potatoes in or near areas of production on January 1, 1949. Holdings were 11 percent less than the 8,370,000 bushels held a year earlier, January 1, 1948. Stocks were 15 percent greater on January 1, 1949 than the 10-year, 1936-45, average of 6,492,000 bushels for January 1st. The more rapid movement of the crop this year from local areas is attributed primarily to greatly increased Government purchases under the support program.

It is estimated that 12,971,000 bushels, 77 percent of the total 1948 Minnesota crop of 16,740,000 bushels, has been or will be sold, compared with 70 percent for the 1947 crop. Growers intend to save 683,000 bushels for seed potatoes on farms where grown for planting their 1949 crop, compared with 1,049,000 bushels saved a year ago to plant the 1948 crop. Part of this reduction represents a growing tendency for farmers to purchase a larger portion of their seed potatoes.

Quantities fed to livestock, shrinkage, and loss after harvest is estimated at 1,172,000 bushels for the 1948 crop, compared with 2,033,000 bushels for the 1947 crop. Earlier marketings this year have been a factor in reducing shrinkage and loss. It is estimated that 1,914,000 bushels have been or will be used for food on farms where grown compared with 2,072,000 bushels used from the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held on January 1, 1949, by United States growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced are the second highest of record, despite the disposal of large quantities by the Government under price support programs. Grower and dealer holdings of 137,520,000 bushels have been exceeded only by the 152,170,000 bushels held on January 1, 1947 from the record 1946 production. January 1, 1949 stocks were 14 percent larger than holdings of a year earlier, and 3 percent larger than the January 1, 1944 stocks, another year of unusually large holdings.

Marketings (including Government purchases) prior to January 1, 1949 from the 1948 production in the late and intermediate States were the largest of record, being estimated at 178,343,000 bushels. Rail and boat movement accounted for 111,608,000 bushels, or 63 percent, of the quantity marketed. Marketings of 1947 crop potatoes prior to January 1, 1948, amounted to only 144,143,000 bushels, with 85,873,000 bushels or 60 percent moving by rail and boat.

1949 Acreage Intentions: Based on the past relationship between the January 1 intentions to plant and the acreages actually planted, growers in the 37 late and intermediate States are expected to plant 1,610,000 acres, or 7 percent less than the 1,729,000 acres planted in 1948. Compared with 1948, reductions of 7, 5, and 8 percent, respectively, are indicated for the 18 surplus late, the 11 "other" late and the 8 intermediate States.

LARGE SUPPLY OF CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES AVAILABLE
FOR SPRING PLANTING

MINNESOTA: In 1948, Minnesota growers produced a record crop of 4,688,607 bushels of certified seed potatoes, 2 percent greater than the 1947 crop. Minnesota growers maintained their position as the third most important State producing certified seed potatoes, exceeded only by Maine and North Dakota.

The leading variety grown in Minnesota continued to be the Cobbler at 60 percent of the total certified seed produced. Other leading varieties were Triumph, 17 percent; Russets, 5 percent; Red Warba, 4 percent; with all other varieties accounting for the remaining 14 percent.

H. F. Prindle,
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Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician
in Charge.

UNITED STATES:

The Nation's supply of certified seed potatoes for spring planting this year is the largest on record. Reports from certifying officials in 30 States show that 48.6 million bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced in 1948. This exceeds the previous record of 44.3 million bushels in 1947 by 10 percent and is more than twice the 1937-46 average of 23.5 million bushels.

More seed potatoes were produced in 1948 than a year earlier in all except 3 of the 25 States showing certified seed production. Most of the increase was in the Katahdin variety. Production of this variety surpassed that of Cobbler for the second consecutive year, but sharply larger quantities were also produced for the other leading varieties—Russet Burbank, White Rose, Chippewa, and Triumph—and for 26 other new and old varieties. On a percentage basis the largest increases are indicated for many of the newer varieties notably Dakota Chief, Essex, Ontario, Pontiac, Pawnee, La Salle, and Teton. A reduction of 27 percent is shown for Cobbler, which for many years up to 1947 led all others. Reductions are likewise reported for Red Warba, Russet Rural, Early Ohio, Houma, Warba, Erie, Monominee, British Queen, Empire, and Dakota Red.

The Maine production of 21.6 million bushels is 5 percent larger than in 1947. The growing season in this State, where approximately 45 percent of the United States seed crop was produced in 1948, was very favorable. No late blight was reported, and the tubers are not too large. North Dakota with 6.2 million bushels, Minnesota with 4.7 million, California with 3.6 million, and Colorado with 1.8 million bushels were next in order of production.

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

GROUP	10-year average : Jan. 1, 1936-45 ^{2/}	January 1, 1946	January 1, 1947	January 1, 1948 ^{3/}	January 1, 1949 ^{4/}
AND	Crops of	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of
STATE:	1935-44	1945	1946	1947	1948
SURPLUS LATE STATES: Thousand Bushels					
Maine.	26,697	31,720	48,090	43,850	41,750
New York	8,193	5,870	11,070	7,920	9,200
Pennsylvania . .	6,290	4,800	7,570	6,450	6,430
Michigan	8,082	5,540	7,940	4,430	6,700
Wisconsin. . . .	4,171	2,700	2,680	2,000	1,990
Minnesota. . . .	6,492	8,300	8,450	8,370	7,470
North Dakota . .	5,573	10,330	10,050	9,620	9,910
South Dakota . .	390	850	910	690	890
Nebraska	3,521	5,200	5,140	3,150	5,000
Montana.	552	810	1,010	770	1,310
Idaho.	12,809	20,620	23,250	12,000	21,310
Wyoming.	885	1,260	1,420	1,100	1,140
Colorado	5,863	6,430	6,250	6,500	6,950
Utah	763	1,220	1,110	770	1,110
Nevada	206	450	360	240	130
Washington . . .	2,653	1,480	1,930	920	2,470
Oregon	3,150	4,200	4,600	3,000	4,250
California (Late)	2,660	2,400	2,700	1,890	2,860
18 SURPLUS LATE	98,949	114,180	144,530	113,670	130,870
11 OTHER LATE	5,980	5,480	6,680	6,080	5,850
29 LATE STATES	104,929	119,660	151,210	119,750	136,720
8 INTERMEDIATE	1,226	830	960	920	800
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	106,155	120,490	152,170	120,670	137,520

- ^{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
Agricultural Estimates
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
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Minn. Cooperative
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PROSPECTIVE TURKEY PRODUCTION FOR 1949

MINNESOTA:

Turkey growers in Minnesota are planning to raise about one million or 38 percent more turkeys in 1949 than in 1948 based on reports from growers to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. If the early season intentions are carried out, Minnesota growers will raise 3,807,000 turkeys in 1949 compared with only 2,759,000 in 1948 and the five-year, 1941-45 average of 3,233,000. A crop of 3,807,000 birds in 1949 would make it the third largest of record, exceeded only by the record crop of 4,019,000 in 1946 and the large crop of 3,979,000 birds in 1947.

Grower's reasons for the increase related largely to the favorable turkey prices during the past marketing season and particularly the tendency for prices to advance during the period. Feed costs are currently much lower than a year ago, and prospects are that turkey eggs will be more plentiful from local sources because of a substantial increase in the number of turkey hens being retained for breeders. A year ago, growers in Minnesota were reluctant to order turkey poults in the early part of the season because of high feed costs. Interest, however, expanded late in the 1948 season, but many growers could not obtain poults because of the scarcity of hatching eggs in this area. The result of the late season's interest was that the number raised in 1948 exceeded early season intentions, but even so, last year's number raised in Minnesota was the lowest since 1938.

UNITED STATES:

Turkey growers plan to increase turkey production in 1949 by 25 percent. If growers carry out their intentions, the number of turkeys raised this year will be 39,460,000, compared with 31,653,000 in 1948. Growers' returns indicated that the 1949 crop will be 11 percent larger than the 1941-45 average production, and 13 percent larger than the 1947 crop. The record crop was 44,221,000 birds in 1945.

Turkey growers in the Western States, the largest producing area in the United States in 1948, plan an increase of 23 percent this year. Last year this area produced 30 percent of the Nation's turkeys. An increase of 36 percent is expected in the West North Central States where a large part of the early turkeys are produced. In the East North Central States, growers plan an increase of 22 percent. Growers in the South Atlantic States expect a 26 percent increase. The smallest increases planned are 13 and 19 percent in the North 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.

On the Pacific Coast the demand for early hatching eggs and poults this season has exceeded the supply. This indicates an early hatching season and a better utilization of eggs. Reports from growers in Oregon and California, two of the leading commercial egg producing States, would indicate large increases in breeders this year although holdings will not approach those of January 1, 1947.

H. F. Prindle
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Agricultural Statisticians

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INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1949

State	Average	1946	1947	Preliminary:	Intended in 1949	
Division:	1941-45			1948	Number	% 1948
			Thousands			Percent
Me.	50	51	50	37	40	108
N.H.	72	75	73	61	61	100
Vt.	149	174	137	100	125	125
Mass.	294	333	316	307	322	105
R.I.	28	33	33	31	33	108
Conn.	156	212	178	178	196	110
N.Y.	541	756	741	763	855	112
N.J.	214	405	364	328	394	120
Pa.	1,064	1,431	1,317	1,264	1,441	114
N.Atl.	2,567	3,470	3,209	3,069	3,467	113
Ohio	939	1,155	1,213	1,031	1,239	125
Ind.	565	1,081	919	919	1,149	125
Ill.	713	1,152	1,129	982	1,129	115
Mich.	622	932	867	737	848	115
Wis.	534	614	491	442	588	133
E.N.Cent.	3,374	4,934	4,619	4,111	5,003	122
Minn.	3,283	4,019	3,537	2,759	3,807	138
Iowa	2,113	3,208	2,566	1,899	2,659	140
Mo.	1,521	1,746	1,310	1,310	1,703	130
N.Dak.	970	926	833	500	700	140
S.Dak.	720	421	295	162	185	114
Nebr.	930	970	873	716	967	135
Kans.	947	896	663	550	715	130
W.N.Cent.	10,434	12,186	10,077	7,896	10,736	136
Del.	95	91	68	61	76	125
Md.	418	466	396	321	482	150
Va.	956	1,331	1,131	1,176	1,411	120
W.Va.	309	437	398	498	498	100
N.C.	283	421	379	341	426	125
S.C.	254	420	357	418	606	145
Ga.	142	182	182	187	262	140
Fla.	105	115	109	98	137	140
S. Atl.	2,563	3,463	3,020	3,100	3,898	126
Ky.	255	220	165	173	225	130
Tenn.	165	175	140	140	175	125
Ala.	158	151	128	122	152	125
Miss.	119	85	72	76	84	110
Ark.	136	129	85	70	122	175
La.	52	48	51	41	49	120
Okla.	895	652	522	365	474	130
Tex.	3,912	4,231	3,681	3,018	3,471	115
S. Cent.	5,693	5,691	4,844	4,005	4,752	119
Mont.	184	170	119	101	116	115
Idaho	313	239	191	134	168	125
Wyo.	167	156	131	118	130	110
Colo.	881	900	702	562	731	130
N.Mex.	68	88	94	94	99	105
Ariz.	84	87	71	50	54	108
Utah	1,470	1,332	1,079	1,079	1,403	130
Nev.	40	46	37	30	30	100
Wash.	1,167	1,303	1,121	1,121	1,289	115
Oreg.	2,250	2,049	1,639	1,639	2,131	130
Calif.	4,267	4,610	4,057	4,544	5,453	120
West.	10,820	10,980	9,241	9,472	11,604	123
U.S.	35,571	40,724	35,010	31,653	39,460	125

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Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

February 1, 1949

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION - 1948

This report is based on information received from beekeepers who cooperated with the Department by reporting their 1948 apiary operations.

MINNESOTA: Production of honey in Minnesota during the 1948 season is estimated at 21,750,000 pounds or 7 percent more than the 1947 crop of 20,332,000 pounds. The total number of colonies in 1948 is estimated at 290,000 compared with 299,000 in both 1946 and 1947. Yield per colony averaged 75 pounds in 1948, 68 pounds in 1947, and 93 pounds in 1945 when the record crop was produced.

Honey stocks on hand December 15, 1948, at 6,525,000 pounds were 19 percent greater than a year earlier. Beekeepers estimated that bees went into the winter with about 47 pounds per colony of honey left for the bees, which is about the usual amount in this State. The 1948 production of beeswax was 435,000 pounds, compared with 427,000 pounds in 1947.

Prices of honey were generally lower during 1948 than in 1947, but the average price received for beeswax was unchanged at 43 cents a pound. Value of production for the 1948 Minnesota honey crop is placed at \$3,589,000 with an additional value of \$187,000 for the beeswax produced in 1948.

UNITED STATES: Honey production in 1948 totaled 206,485,000 pounds--10 percent less than in 1947, but 3 percent above the 1942-46 average. Stocks of honey on hand for sale in mid-December totaled 70,862,000 pounds, compared with 62,408,000 pounds a year earlier. Beeswax production during the year was 4,044,000 pounds--10 percent below that of 1947. Honey left on the hives for winter stores averaged 40.8 pounds per hive, compared with 41.4 pounds in 1947 and 37.1 pounds in 1946. The 1948 honey crop was produced by 5,726,000 colonies of bees, 3 percent less than in 1947. These estimates are based upon reports from about 5,000 beekeepers and include both farm and non-farm apiaries.

Honey production compared to a year ago was down 29 percent in the South Central region, 27 percent in the West North Central, 14 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central, but was up 17 percent in the West. Production was about the same as last year in the North Atlantic. The ten leading commercial honey States produced 114 million pounds of honey or 55 percent of the total production. These States ranking in order of production are: California, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Florida, Montana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Iowa dropped from the number one ranking it held last year to tenth this year.

The average honey production per colony was 36.1 pounds in 1948, compared with 38.6 pounds in 1947. This average production per colony was the smallest of record for this series of estimates which began in 1939. Mid-December stocks of honey of 70,862,000 pounds were the largest in 7 years of record, about 14 percent above last year. They were over six times as large as the record low 1946 stocks of only 11 million pounds. Stocks represent all honey held in mid-December including some 1947 crop honey. A larger than usual amount of honey was left on the hives for wintering. Winter stores left on the hives averaged 40.8 pounds compared with 41.4 pounds last year and with 38.7 pounds the 1944-46 average.

Prices received by beekeepers for all honey sold in 1948 averaged 18.1 cents a pound compared with 24.9 cents a year earlier. These estimated prices include the combined wholesale & retail sales of comb, chunk, and extracted honey in all size containers from both large and small apiaries.

Roy Potas
H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

NUMBER OF COLONIES AND HONEY PRODUCTION--1946-1948

State:	Colonies of Bees			Honey Production per Colony:			Honey Production		
and :	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Div.:	Thousands			Pounds			Thousands		
Me.	8	8	7	14	22	17	112	176	119
N.H.	4	4	4	26	31	39	104	124	156
Vt.	9	9	9	22	48	33	198	432	297
Mass.	21	24	24	22	25	23	462	600	552
R.I.	1	1	1	20	23	21	20	23	21
Conn.	18	19	18	35	36	33	630	684	594
N.Y.	209	219	219	33	60	55	6,897	13,140	12,045
N.J.	28	33	31	24	19	45	672	627	1,395
Pa.	181	195	174	28	35	43	5,068	6,825	7,482
N.A.	479	512	487	29.6	44.2	46.5	14,163	22,631	22,661
Ohio	352	373	321	32	24	35	11,264	8,952	11,235
Ind.	180	198	172	50	22	39	9,000	4,356	6,708
Ill.	221	232	216	37	29	17	8,177	6,728	3,672
Mich.	222	204	173	25	35	50	5,550	7,140	8,650
Wis.	212	212	195	27	55	38	7,844	11,660	7,410
E.N.C.	1,187	1,219	1,077	35.2	31.9	35.0	41,835	38,336	37,675
Minn.	299	299	290	62	68	75	18,538	20,332	21,750
Iowa	256	251	246	67	96	30	17,152	24,096	7,380
Mo.	190	209	203	35	21	22	6,650	4,389	4,466
N.Dak.	23	23	21	90	56	95	2,070	1,288	1,995
S.Dak.	18	18	17	66	76	115	1,188	1,368	1,955
Nebr.	58	55	55	103	100	50	5,974	5,500	2,750
Kans.	60	64	64	56	40	48	3,360	2,560	3,072
W.N.C.	904	919	896	60.8	64.8	48.4	54,922	59,523	43,368
Del.	3	3	3	35	30	35	105	90	105
Md.	27	30	31	32	26	25	864	780	775
Va.	148	145	154	20	32	20	2,960	4,640	3,080
W.Va.	129	107	116	16	21	18	2,064	2,247	2,088
N.C.	177	173	187	20	36	22	3,540	6,228	4,114
S.C.	66	66	66	13	20	13	858	1,320	858
Ga.	230	225	232	17	19	20	3,910	4,275	4,640
Fla.	191	195	199	80	12	41	15,280	8,190	8,159
S.A.	971	944	938	30.5	29.4	24.1	29,581	27,770	23,819
Ky.	214	208	193	13	17	10	2,782	3,536	1,930
Tenn.	187	189	185	11	22	16	2,057	4,158	2,960
Ala.	196	192	202	14	17	20	2,744	3,264	4,040
Miss.	78	80	82	17	20	18	1,326	1,600	1,476
Ark.	85	94	101	25	21	20	2,125	1,974	2,020
La.	81	87	96	15	22	20	1,215	1,914	1,920
Okla.	60	64	58	32	35	27	1,920	2,240	1,566
Tex.	273	292	283	40	42	21	10,920	12,264	5,943
S.C.	1,174	1,206	1,200	21.4	25.7	18.2	25,089	30,950	21,855
Mont.	52	64	64	66	70	122	3,432	4,480	7,808
Idaho	159	169	172	43	40	35	6,837	6,760	6,020
Wyo.	41	42	34	35	34	69	1,435	1,428	2,346
Colo.	75	75	76	50	65	90	3,750	4,875	6,840
N.Mex.	18	19	20	50	45	45	900	855	900
Ariz.	65	63	63	41	64	53	2,665	4,032	3,339
Utah	53	55	52	16	45	49	843	2,475	2,548
Nev.	13	13	14	100	70	40	1,300	910	560
Wash.	67	77	77	45	50	28	3,015	3,850	2,156
Oreg.	68	69	64	28	33	32	1,904	2,277	2,048
Calif.	461	470	442	48	26	51	22,128	16,920	22,542
WEST.	1,072	1,116	1,078	45.0	43.8	53.0	48,214	48,862	57,107
U. S.	5,787	5,916	5,726	36.9	38.6	36.1	213,814	228,582	206,485

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Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

~~STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK~~ REPORTING SERVICE

531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Feb. 3, 1949

To Operators of Elevators, Mills and Warehouses in Minnesota:

The basis for this report is the information reported on January 1 by operators of Elevators, Warehouses and Processing Plants, and by farmers on December 1 and January 1. The next general grain stocks survey will be made on April 1. Your cooperation will be appreciated at that time as it has been in the past.

GRAIN STOCKS, JANUARY 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

MINNESOTA: The supply of each of the important grains--corn, oats, and wheat--stored in all storage positions in Minnesota on January 1, 1949, was substantially larger than a year ago. The total supply of corn is larger by 81 million bushels or 77 percent, oat stocks are up 32 million bushels or 29 percent while the wheat supply is up 10 million bushels or 44 percent over a year ago.

The total of 185,662,000 bushels of corn in all storage positions on January 1, 1949, is separated 177,350,000 bushels in farm storage and 8,312,000 in off-farm storage. The total oat supply of 142,526,000 is divided 136,183,000 bushels in farm storage and 6,343,000 in off-farm storage. The total wheat supply of 32,715,000 bushels consists of 10,550,000 bushels in farm storage and 22,165,000 bushels in off-farm storage.

For barley and rye, data is not available to show stocks in all storage positions on January 1, but a comparison can be made for off-farm storage on January 1 and farm storage as of December 1. Barley stored in off-farm positions on January 1, 1949, totalled 15,639,000 bushels compared with 21,324,000 in January 1948. The farm stored supply of 21,503,000 bushels of barley on December 1, 1948, was, however, much larger than the supply of only 12,919,000 bushels on December 1, 1947. Rye stocks of 2,977,000 bushels on January 1, 1949, in off-farm positions compares with 3,502,000 bushels on January 1, 1948. Rye stocks on farms December 1, 1948, were substantially larger than a year earlier with 1,386,000 in farm storage on December 1, 1948, compared with only 320,000 bushels on December 1, 1947.

Flaxseed stocks on Minnesota farms January 1, 1949 were estimated at 2,865,000 bushels, nearly a fourth less than farm stocks a year earlier. The record 1948 flaxseed crop was marketed at a much more rapid rate than the 1947 crop.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, JANUARY 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

G R A I N	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	Jan. 1, 1949	Jan. 1, 1948	Jan. 1, 1949	Jan. 1, 1948	Jan. 1, 1949	Jan. 1, 1948
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
	Thousand Bushels					
Corn	2,916	8,312	101,828	177,350	104,744	185,662
Oats	7,800	6,343	102,899	136,183	110,699	142,526
Wheat	13,504	22,165	9,285	10,550	22,789	32,715
Barley	21,324	15,639	1/12,919	1/21,503	2/	2/
Rye	3,502	2,977	1/320	1/1,386	2/	2/
Soybeans	6,553	6,253	3,312	4,840	9,865	11,093
Flaxseed	2/	2/	2/	2,865	2/	2/
	1/Previous Dec. 1 estimate			2/ Not Available		

UNITED STATES: Wheat stocks of 857 million bushels were in all storage positions on January 1, 1949. While considerably smaller than on January 1, 1942 and 1943, these stocks are larger than on any other January 1 of record. They are 7 percent more than a year earlier. Rye stocks of over 17 million bushels in all positions on January 1, 1949 are larger than on January 1 of the previous 3 years, but are much smaller than in 1944 and 1945, the only other years of comparable record.

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Agricultural Statisticians

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Over 2,612 million bushels of Corn were stored in all positions on January 1, 1949. These stocks are the largest for January 1 in the 6 years of comparable record and 68 percent larger than on January 1, 1948. The off-farm total of nearly 93 million bushels is the largest of record for those positions. Stocks of over 973 million bushels of Oats in all positions on January 1 are second largest of the 6-year record for the date, having been exceeded only in 1946. Barley stocks of 230 million bushels are the largest for January 1 in the 6 years of record. Nearly 180 million bushels of Soybeans were stored in all positions on January 1, 1949. These stocks are the largest of record, exceeding the previous high mark on January 1, 1943 by about 10 million bushels, and are a fourth larger than on January 1, 1948.

Stocks of 39,309,000 bushels of flaxseed were in all storage positions on January 1, 1949, compared with 27,836,000 bushels a year earlier. From the supply of 59,683,000 bushels (carryover of 7,131,000 plus new crop of 52,552,000 bushels) disappearance is computed at 20,374,000 bushels. Processors consumed 20,307,000 bushels in the July-December period, according to reports to the Bureau of the Census.

Included in the current stocks are 8,292,000 bushels of flaxseed still on farms, 3,277,000 bushels were on farms in North Dakota, 2,865,000 bushels in Minnesota and 1,558,000 bushels in South Dakota, with only 592,000 bushels in all other flax-producing States. Of the off-farm stocks, 21,261,000 bushels were at terminals as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, and 9,756,000 bushels were at processing plants and interior mills, elevators and warehouses, mostly in Minnesota, North Dakota and California. Flaxseed stocks estimates are prepared as a project under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, JANUARY 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	January 1: 1947	January 1: 1948	October 1: 1948	January 1: 1949
		Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Bushels
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	365,794	428,666	546,151	381,667
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 2/	4,404	3,100	3,960	3,701
	(Terminals 3/	56,256	141,889	219,111	166,348
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 4/	96,779	111,130	129,233	103,248
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	112,044	116,827	249,817	202,082
TOTAL		642,277	801,612	1,148,272	857,046
Corn	(On Farms 1/	2,136,640	1,506,283	1,148,035	2,519,569
	(Terminals 3/	27,870	13,218	1,522	50,330
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	43,781	36,003	2,829	42,413
TOTAL		2,208,291	1,555,504	1,152,386	2,612,312
Oats	(On Farms 1/	892,282	733,303	1,187,541	927,488
	(Terminals 3/	9,158	14,037	18,902	11,434
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	32,992	32,651	44,076	34,577
TOTAL		934,432	779,991	1,250,519	973,499
Barley	(On Farms 1/	110,000	117,300	208,979	156,600
	(Terminals 3/	20,985	26,581	19,254	16,457
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	44,706	43,962	67,910	57,077
TOTAL		175,691	187,843	296,143	230,134
Rye	(On Farms 1/	4,000	7,200	14,189	8,700
	(Terminals 3/	2,476	4,072	4,469	4,740
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	2,028	3,162	5,280	3,764
TOTAL		8,504	14,434	23,938	17,204
Soybeans	(On Farms 1/	37,374	51,679	1,838	74,590
	(Terminals 3/	21,704	13,294	130	14,804
	(Processing Plants 4/	59,610	48,900	2/ 468	53,414
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/ 5/	36,145	28,030	128	36,755
TOTAL		154,833	141,953	2,564	179,563

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. 2/ Owned by C.C.C., in transit. 3/ Commercial stocks reported by the Grain Branch, P.M.A., 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 CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE, JANUARY 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS								
	Shelled and Ear Corn:		Oats		Barley		Rye	
State :	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
THOUSAND BUSHELS								
N.Eng.	386	*	412	550	80	71	*	*
N.Y.	1,733	8,186	3,031	5,016	2,816	1,551	*	*
N.J.	111	124	118	143	75	*	*	1
Pa.	588	1,626	1,179	1,467	242	211	*	78
Ohio	2,943	4,613	1,809	2,470	*	121	31	90
Ind.	3,289	4,418	784	886	61	16	135	172
Ill.	14,904	21,567	4,006	4,517	3,367	3,327	362	1,145
Mich.	483	*	638	567	*	377	43	37
Wis.	498	4,851	1,340	1,462	16,573	10,953	187	131
Minn.	2,916	8,312	7,800	6,343	21,324	15,639	3,502	2,977
Iowa	3,749	7,909	7,971	6,510	543	*	84	54
Mo.	2,913	7,563	1,875	1,306	*	*	179	299
N.Dak.	341	196	2,276	2,761	2,561	6,065	417	716
S.Dak.	560	1,079	1,564	2,831	840	1,770	453	540
Nebr.	2,586	4,349	1,231	1,017	288	436	433	128
Kans.	1,536	2,265	688	731	203	274	42	100
Del.	130	135	30	4	2	15	3	1
Md.	1,109	4,086	560	143	66	489	121	689
Va.	518	314	148	115	28	22	31	3
W.Va.	71	51	11	16	1	1	0	0
N.C.	691	438	119	150	14	16	7	2
S.C.	150	41	210	44	1	1	1	0
Ga.	365	180	123	60	5	4	0	0
Ky.	1,581	1,695	101	79	20	22	238	208
Tenn.	958	1,085	351	323	75	73	30	13
Ala.	362	260	22	77	5	0	*	*
Miss.	66	45	215	117	10	24	3	5
Ark.	71	74	59	66	5	9	*	*
La.	29	1,449	17	4	0	0	0	0
Okla.	488	451	490	359	27	62	2	5
Tex.	1,282	1,690	1,272	787	78	161	6	16
Mont.	10	8	433	215	882	703	19	14
Idaho	25	66	984	770	1,475	2,670	4	4
Wyo.	31	39	67	75	44	74	3	5
Colo.	499	691	365	256	934	834	33	29
N.Mex.	38	60	25	75	19	46	1	2
Ariz.	16	15	31	28	325	1,393	*	*
Utah	14	90	80	47	639	693	*	*
Nev.	3	2	27	15	35	25	*	*
Wash.	244	307	1,997	1,077	3,764	3,941	20	101
Oreg.	114	130	1,296	910	2,271	3,405	95	43
Calif.	820	766	933	1,622	9,103	16,308	16	23
Unallocated*	--	1,517	--	--	1,742	1,732	733	873
United States	49,221	92,743	46,688	46,011	70,543	73,534	7,234	8,504

¹/ For positions covered, see preceding paragraph.

* Unallocated -- to avoid disclosing individual operations.

STOCKS OF WHEAT, JANUARY 1, 1949

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	:In Interior Mills, Ele- :vators and Warehouses :			Merchant Mills		:Off-farm total 1/		:Total 2/ All Posi- :tions, January 1	
State	:Average:			January 1		January 1		January 1	
	:1938-47:	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Thousand Bushels								
N. Eng.	254	144	*	18	*	1,173	*	1,173	1,382
N.Y.	1,355	1,170	*	10,607	9,402	27,449	23,164	30,601	27,273
N.J.	115	80	89	*	*	3,812	1,836	4,450	2,277
Pa.	834	590	380	735	615	4,023	2,931	11,604	9,171
Ohio	2,239	2,634	*	*	*	13,139	10,742	26,427	24,001
Ind.	1,977	1,476	1,572	2,746	2,381	4,791	4,261	10,211	8,882
Ill.	1,985	1,586	1,840	3,527	3,011	10,989	8,741	13,307	11,746
Mich.	1,876	2,597	2,131	2,095	1,981	4,692	4,112	16,612	16,806
Wis.	378	82	80	*	*	3,684	8,281	5,360	10,199
Minn.	4,652	1,393	3,245	7,885	6,941	13,504	22,165	22,789	32,715
Iowa	1,049	311	1,002	1,453	1,760	3,973	9,168	4,620	10,336
Mo.	1,764	710	718	9,646	9,639	41,734	35,814	46,133	40,919
N.Dak.	24,318	12,643	25,300	1,383	1,772	14,026	27,072	94,537	104,923
S.Dak.	6,060	2,660	4,970	179	215	2,839	5,185	31,262	33,908
Nebr.	5,268	4,837	6,959	2,108	3,160	10,413	19,974	42,018	49,850
Kans.	20,150	27,711	36,361	19,100	16,643	71,979	89,777	169,458	147,619
Del.	62	43	41	36	46	79	87	248	205
Md.	344	174	92	517	*	4,851	2,149	5,783	2,933
Va.	370	161	140	741	1,103	1,161	1,302	3,547	3,876
W.Va.	64	19	32	62	51	81	83	908	941
N.C.	188	134	145	725	483	859	628	3,399	2,442
S.C.	55	6	27	374	269	380	296	946	709
Ga.	48	48	58	72	91	120	149	758	656
Ky.	862	269	315	2,820	2,645	3,685	3,553	4,100	3,864
Tenn.	604	256	176	1,267	1,040	2,182	1,580	2,909	2,170
Ala.	15	19	*	*	*	107	*	129	217
Miss.	3/ 33	14	10	*	*	29	17	121	72
Ark.	31	11	8	---	---	11	8	85	160
La.	---	---	---	---	---	1,619	1,220	1,619	1,220
Okla.	6,278	7,726	13,749	5,276	5,519	26,852	38,045	43,609	48,931
Tex.	7,066	10,139	13,626	9,737	8,773	33,878	38,580	57,489	47,024
Mont.	9,899	6,441	15,848	3,034	2,462	9,475	18,310	39,534	64,489
Idaho	9,854	6,596	9,400	1,423	1,601	8,019	11,001	15,985	17,918
Wyo.	143	276	187	*	258	567	445	3,857	3,497
Colo.	2,744	3,599	5,388	2,400	2,795	6,599	9,194	27,858	29,534
N.Mex.	97	550	185	*	40	650	225	3,099	922
Ariz.	87	68	97	114	171	182	268	223	397
Utah	808	1,200	1,355	2,181	3,392	4,438	6,810	8,721	10,024
Nev.	80	75	15	---	---	75	15	381	341
Wash.	27,124	14,015	34,641	4,104	3,845	21,397	43,236	29,167	53,541
Oreg.	9,800	3,300	11,600	2,310	2,074	8,046	16,504	10,650	20,399
Calif.	3,279	1,064	1,672	1,157	1,454	2,224	3,178	2,825	4,856
Unal-located*	---	---	8,628	11,298	7,616	3,100	5,273	3,100	3,701
UNITED STATES	154,200	116,827	202,082	111,130	103,248	372,946	475,379	801,612	857,046

*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.

FEB 21 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Minn. Co-operative
~~STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE~~
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Immediate Release

February 14, 1949

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION--MINNESOTA

Egg Production:

Egg production in January 1949 totalled 366 million eggs in Minnesota, the second largest January total since records were started in 1925, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production in January this year exceeded the production of 356 million eggs in January 1948 by 3 percent, but was 4 percent below the record January total of 382 million in 1947. The current level of production is 73 percent larger than the 1937-46 average for January with most of the increase resulting from an improvement in the rate of lay per hen. The present number of layers in flocks is about one-fifth larger than average while the rate of lay is 50 percent larger than the 1937-46 average rate for January. Farm flocks contained 25,098,000 layers in January 1949 compared with 26,074,000 in January 1948 and the 10-year, 1937-46, average of 20,640,000 layers. The number of layers on Minnesota farms in January was the smallest for January since 1942. The rate of lay, however, at 1,457 eggs per 100 layers was the highest of record for January, and exceeded by 2 percent the previous record rate of 1,426 eggs in January 1947. The high rate of production has been encouraged by close culling of flocks, use of improved feeding and housing practices, and use of high production strain as foundation stock for layer flocks.

Milk Production:

Milk production in Minnesota continues at a level below the 10-year, 1937-46, average, although 3 percent above January a year ago. Production in January 1949 was 666 million pounds compared with 648 million in January 1948, and the 10-year, 1937-46, January average of 681 million pounds. The highest January total within the period of record was 737 million pounds in 1943. Close culling of herds and heavy feeding of grain are practices which maintain the rate of production per milk cow in herd at a record level.

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
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MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS

MINNESOTA: On February 1, 1949, Minnesota growers and local dealers held 5,810,000 bushels of merchantable potato stocks in or near areas where produced. These stocks were 17 percent less than the 7,030,000 bushels held a year earlier and were also below stocks of 7,600,000 bushels held February 1, 1947.

Potatoes held for use as food, seed, or livestock feed on farms where grown, and those purchased by the Government, but released for livestock feed, are excluded from the estimates of merchantable stocks. Deductions were also made for expected shrinkage and waste after February 1, 1949. Movement to date from Minnesota and North Dakota has been rather active, and potato stocks in these States combined were smaller on February 1 than in either of the past two years.

UNITED STATES: Combined grower and dealers merchantable potato stocks of 108,860,000 bushels exceeded February 1, 1948, holdings of 92,180,000 bushels by 18 percent, but were 10 percent below the record holdings of February 1, 1947. In a number of producing areas, especially in the West, movement of potatoes was retarded by severe January weather and merchantable potato stocks remained unusually large on February 1 compared with a year earlier, most of the increased February 1 stocks are in the West, where grower and dealer holdings are 77 percent larger than the unusually small stocks of February 1, 1948. Western supplies are, however, slightly lower than those of February 1, 1947.

For the surplus States in the central part of the United States, stocks are 7 percent larger than holdings of a year earlier, but 18 percent below those of February 1, 1947. In the East, stocks are slightly larger than holdings of a year earlier but 12 percent below February 1, 1947 stocks. Stocks in Maine are almost equal to those of a year earlier despite unusually large purchases by the Government under the price support program.

For the 37 late and intermediate States, disappearance during January is estimated at 28,660,000 bushels, including nearly 9 million bushels purchased by the Government under the price support program. The January disappearance this year is slightly greater than the 28,490,000 bushels marketed in January 1948, when Government purchases approximated 2.5 million bushels, but 8 percent smaller than January 1947 marketing. Total shipments in carlot quantities by rail and boat during January 1949, including Government purchases so moved, are estimated at 15,275,000 bushels, compared with 17,845,000 bushels in the corresponding month of 1948 and 16,547,000 bushels in January 1947. Compared with the movement of January 1948, the quantity of potatoes moving by rail and boat during the past month was 14 percent smaller, even though the number of cars shipped declined only 7 percent. With an easing in the car situation, shippers have been authorized to load lighter than in recent years.

These estimates are based primarily on the published January 1 stocks and estimates of disappearance during January. In appraising disappearance during January, consideration was given carlot movement, truck shipments, local sales, and shrinkage and waste during January. In some of the Western States, especially California, an allowance was necessary to account for additional shrinkage and waste expected to result from the severe January freezes. In California, potato supplies were reduced by freezing weather that caught about 4,000 acres of late potatoes remaining to be dug largely in the San Joaquin and Perris Valleys. Estimated merchantable potatoes on this acreage were included in the January 1 stocks estimate.

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POTATOES (IRISH): SEASON SALES AND MERCHANTABLE STOCKS IN HANDS OF GROWERS AND
LOCAL DEALERS JANUARY 1 AND FEBRUARY 1 IN THE 37 LATE AND
INTERMEDIATE STATES - CROPS OF 1946, 1947 AND 1948

GROUP AND STATE	Quantity of		Quantity of	Merchantable stocks held by					
	potatoes sold		potatoes sold	growers and local dealers					
	From	From	and for sale	January 1		February 1			
	Crop of	Crop of	from crop	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
	1946	1947	of 1948						
<u>SURPLUS LATE STATES:</u>				<u>Thousand Bushels</u>					
Maine.....	72,453	59,339	67,427	48,090	43,850	41,750	39,500	36,610	35,950
N.Y.	37,719	28,830	33,704	11,070	7,920	9,200	8,000	5,680	6,800
Pa.	15,355	13,985	15,577	7,570	6,450	6,430	5,730	4,350	4,200
Mich.....	12,045	6,618	11,215	7,940	4,430	6,700	7,000	3,840	6,000
Wis.	6,417	5,497	6,816	2,680	2,000	1,990	2,100	1,510	1,380
Minn.....	11,872	11,786	12,971	8,450	8,370	7,470	7,600	7,030	5,810
N.Dak.....	15,005	16,420	16,919	10,050	9,620	9,910	9,150	7,630	8,140
S.Dak.....	1,729	1,153	1,706	910	690	890	810	590	650
Nebr.....	9,337	6,268	9,016	5,140	3,150	5,000	3,430	1,940	4,070
Mont.....	1,477	1,285	1,751	1,010	770	1,310	830	610	1,160
Idaho.....	39,596	24,879	37,993	23,250	12,000	21,310	18,450	8,000	16,500
Wyo.....	2,141	1,748	2,012	1,420	1,100	1,140	920	790	990
Colo.....	15,366	15,706	17,734	6,250	6,500	6,950	4,680	4,600	5,000
Utah.....	2,679	2,087	2,501	1,110	770	1,110	840	610	990
Nev.....	510	404	229	360	240	130	280	160	110
Wash.....	8,973	8,886	10,192	1,930	920	2,470	1,400	520	2,070
Oreg.....	10,677	7,912	10,005	4,600	3,000	4,250	3,250	1,810	2,900
Calif.(Late).	12,013	11,106	13,128	2,700	1,890	2,860	1,800	1,000	1,650
TOTAL 18									
SURPLUS LATE	275,364	223,909	270,896	144,530	113,670	130,870	115,770	87,280	104,370
TOTAL 11									
OTHER LATE	19,623	15,711	17,688	6,680	6,080	5,850	4,550	4,300	4,000
TOTAL 8									
INTERMEDIATE	28,018	25,193	27,279	960	920	800	550	600	490
TOTAL 37 LATE AND INTER- MEDIATE STATES	323,005	264,813	315,863	152,170	120,670	137,520	120,870	92,180	108,860

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

FEB 21 1949

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LIVESTOCK ON MINNESOTA FARMS--JANUARY 1, 1949

The downward trend in livestock numbers which has been so evident in Minnesota in recent years has now slackened and there is strong evidence that farmers are again expanding livestock production, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The record production of feed grains in 1948 with correspondingly lower feed prices has been an important incentive for farmers to emphasize the production of livestock.

All cattle on Minnesota farms January 1, 1949, shows no change in number from a year ago, hogs increased 7 percent and turkeys, mostly breeder hens for layers, were up 50 percent in number compared with January 1, 1948. In contrast, sheep numbers declined 15 percent and the number of chickens showed a decrease of 5 percent. The number of milk cows and heifers, 2 years old and over, included with all cattle, declined 4 percent, even though the number of all cattle remained unchanged from a year ago. The number of horses continued to decline, and on January 1, 1949, were 12 percent lower than a year ago.

When livestock numbers as of January 1, 1949, are compared with the 10-year, 1938-47, January 1 average, it is noted that all species are lower except chickens. The decreases compared with average are as follows: Horses, down 46 percent; All cattle, 10 percent; Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk, 14 percent; Sheep, 45 percent; Hogs, 12 percent, and Turkeys, 33 percent less than average. Chicken numbers on January 1, 1949, exceeded average by 6 percent.

The January 1, 1949, number of all cattle on farms of 3,244,000 head, while equal to a year ago, is the smallest since 1937 and compares with the record number of 3,866,000 on January 1, 1944. The 1,516,000 head of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk, is the smallest number in 21 years or since 1928, and is 20 percent lower than the near record number of 1,882,000 head on January 1, 1944. Except for January 1, 1948, the number of hogs is the smallest since January 1, 1939. The peak in hog numbers was reached on January 1, 1944, when the number on farms was 5,352,000 head. Minnesota farmers are planning a 16 percent increase in spring pig production compared with 1948, based upon intentions reported on December 1, 1948. Horse numbers at 304,000 head have now reached the lowest level in 68 years, and are only 30 percent of the peak number reached in the First World War period. Farmers have been rapidly cutting inventory numbers of sheep since 1943. The present January 1 number of 727,000 compares with the January 1, 1943 record number of 1,496,000 head. Chicken numbers have declined for four consecutive years to 26,886,000 birds on January 1, 1949, compared with the record number of 31,742,000 on January 1, 1944.

Total inventory value of livestock including poultry on Minnesota farms was \$742,914,000 on January 1, 1949. This value may be compared with 681,499,000 on January 1, 1948, and the 10-year, 1938-47, average for January 1 of \$401,265,000. The inventory value of cattle, chickens and turkeys was larger on January 1, 1949, while the value of horses, mules, sheep, and hogs was lower. In terms of value, cattle, with a total of \$509,308,000, far exceeded all other species and accounted for 68 percent of the total value of all livestock. Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over, kept for milk, represented nearly two-thirds of the value of all cattle. Hogs were the second most important species with a January 1 value of \$158,889,000 followed by chickens with a value of \$43,555,000. The value per head was higher on January 1, 1949, than a year ago for all species except hogs.

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

February 25, 1949

HATCHERY PRODUCTION
January 1949

Hatchery output of chicks continues on a very high level the State Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service reports. The 80,899,000 chicks produced during January was the highest of record, an increase of 54 percent over the number produced during January last year and 48 percent above the 1943-47 January average. With more favorable egg-feed and chicken-feed ratios than a year ago, the demand for chicks for commercial broiler production and for general farm flock replacement is good. A relatively large hatch during February is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on February 1 was 32 percent larger than on February 1 a year ago. The number of chicks booked on February 1 for March delivery was 59 percent larger than the number booked on February 1 last year.

Compared with January a year ago, all sections of the country reported increase in the number of chicks hatched. The increases reported was 96 percent in the West North Central, 78 percent in the Mountain, 71 percent in the East North Central, 62 percent in the Mid-Atlantic, 60 percent in the South Central, 49 percent in the South Atlantic, 36 percent in the Pacific and 34 percent in the New England States.

The number of chicks sexed during January was 36 percent larger than the number sexed during January last year, due primarily to the larger January hatch this year. The number sexed during January this year was 20 percent of the total January hatch, compared with 21 percent last year. Information obtained from the farmers' reports on intentions to purchase baby chicks indicated that farmers expected to increase the proportion of pullet chicks this year and decrease the proportion of straight run chicks in all areas except the Middle Atlantic, West North Central and Mountain States.

This year farmers plan to buy 7 percent more baby chicks than they bought in 1948. Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases is to be expected, depending largely on egg and feed prices during the hatching season. Farmers' February intentions reflect the present favorable egg-feed price relationship, the result of lower feed prices since the record harvest of feed grains last fall. Egg prices in mid-January were only 3 percent below those of a year ago, while the cost of a farm poultry ration was down 29 percent.

Growers plan increases in all parts of the country except the East North Central States where a decrease of 1 percent is planned. Increases planned this year are 17 percent in the West South Central and Pacific States, 14 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 11 percent in New England, 10 percent in the Mountain States, 7 percent in the East South Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West North Central States.

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in Charge.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, BY STATES 1943-48

State	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	Thousands					
Maine	8,208	7,142	9,285	6,385	7,420	7,301
N. H.	19,626	18,241	27,756	25,294	24,755	26,892
Vt.	1,606	1,140	1,477	1,449	1,742	1,453
Mass.	29,060	23,540	32,956	20,801	23,090	23,502
R. I.	3,709	3,152	3,880	2,420	2,560	2,341
Conn.	32,859	26,275	34,092	24,418	28,480	31,809
N. Eng.	95,068	79,490	109,446	80,767	88,047	92,298
N. Y.	28,158	22,630	32,852	22,546	23,350	22,043
N. J.	34,787	27,725	37,235	30,475	28,253	26,233
Pa.	77,271	61,250	78,290	61,970	60,620	55,800
M. Atl.	140,216	111,605	148,477	114,991	112,223	104,076
Ohio	97,277	64,203	81,500	59,500	54,500	53,000
Ind.	114,993	90,269	122,485	92,690	89,000	84,760
Ill.	116,857	99,328	131,113	96,031	102,500	92,250
Mich.	39,172	28,000	33,700	27,000	25,500	20,500
Wis.	31,256	29,100	32,240	24,100	23,326	19,100
E. N. Cent.	399,555	310,900	401,038	299,321	294,826	269,610
Minn.	74,282	66,111	71,559	62,256	63,501	44,500
Iowa	119,828	102,922	105,125	87,075	91,440	74,985
Mo.	135,473	102,000	130,000	92,000	84,000	82,000
N. Dak.	5,646	5,800	5,442	5,858	6,300	4,740
S. Dak.	18,666	17,700	18,400	16,500	17,850	13,500
Nebr.	40,103	30,879	34,276	30,156	31,078	27,500
Kans.	51,754	40,368	46,238	37,600	36,800	30,250
W. N. Cent.	445,752	365,780	411,040	321,445	330,969	277,475
Del.	42,182	35,520	45,582	29,350	34,131	42,076
Md.	49,609	46,228	73,759	51,905	48,974	66,342
Va.	38,291	35,228	42,626	35,079	36,913	43,242
W. Va.	5,862	4,488	5,792	5,146	5,713	6,427
N. C.	39,180	30,639	38,114	35,160	35,640	38,984
S. C.	8,384	5,953	8,215	7,430	6,740	7,390
Ga.	27,950	26,000	36,700	36,875	45,250	54,700
Fla.	11,025	9,131	11,346	12,800	13,000	13,800
S. Atl.	222,483	193,187	262,134	213,745	226,361	272,961
Ky.	14,531	9,731	12,860	10,979	11,483	10,100
Tenn.	15,883	12,228	13,519	11,660	11,898	11,085
Ala.	11,048	10,070	10,876	10,290	9,220	9,110
Miss.	7,143	6,015	6,840	6,200	7,900	8,800
Ark.	15,510	9,500	14,000	10,000	8,177	16,068
La.	7,546	5,358	5,451	4,983	5,100	5,076
Okla.	36,021	24,175	34,500	26,000	24,600	20,000
Tex.	77,745	53,200	59,200	52,000	54,700	51,300
So. Cent.	185,427	130,277	157,246	132,112	133,078	131,539
Mont.	1,610	1,385	1,610	1,679	2,013	1,985
Idaho	4,698	3,050	3,431	3,135	3,096	2,855
Wyo.	393	450	387	453	471	425
Colo.	10,943	6,668	7,838	4,280	6,300	5,700
N. Mex.	1,948	1,280	1,350	1,101	945	837
Ariz.	3,121	1,529	1,687	1,187	1,328	1,070
Utah	2,778	2,395	3,320	2,400	1,875	2,170
Nev.	137	77	163	89	92	95
Mount.	25,628	16,834	19,786	14,324	16,120	15,137
Wash.	16,756	13,250	18,985	12,660	15,775	19,100
Oreg.	12,098	6,500	8,400	6,200	7,800	9,200
Calif.	66,138	60,668	84,221	59,973	64,294	69,949
Pacific	94,992	80,418	111,606	78,833	87,969	98,249
U. S.	1,609,121	1,288,491	1,620,772	1,265,538	1,289,593	1,262,345

1947 Revised.

1948 Revised.

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February 25, 1949

MINNESOTA DAIRY PRODUCTION IN 1948

Milk production on Minnesota farms in 1948, estimated at 7,987 million pounds, declined to the lowest level in 11 years or since 1937, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The 1948 production was 5 percent less than the 1947 production of 8,415 million pounds, 6 percent less than the 1937-46 average and 1 billion pounds or 11 percent lower than the peak production of 8,995 million pounds in 1942. The lower level of milk production is the result of a sharp decline in the number of milk cows which has been occurring since 1944, the effect of which has only been partially offset by an increase in the rate of production per cow.

The number of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk, were estimated at 1,516,000 head on January 1, 1949, the lowest number since 1928. The average number of milk cows on farms during 1948 was 1,434,000 compared with 1,530,000 in 1947. Minnesota farmers on January 1, 1949 were raising 369,000 heifers 1 to 2 years for milk cows, compared with 380,000 on January 1, 1948, and the 1938-47 average of 387,000 head. In contrast to the decrease from a year ago shown in the 1 to 2 year old group, there is an increase in heifers under 1 year old kept for milk cows. The January 1, 1949, number of 382,000 compares with 359,000 on January 1, 1948 and the average of 410,000 head.

The rate of production of 5,570 pounds per milk cow in herd for 1948 compares with 5,500 in 1947 and 5,117 pounds, the 1937-46 average. Farmers have been culling their herds very closely during recent years with the result that the general trend of the rate of production per cow has been consistently upward and for 1948 was the highest for any year since 1925 when records were first started.

Milk production in Minnesota shows a very wide seasonal variation with production ranging from a high of 901 million pounds in May to a low of only 470 million pounds in October. Peak production usually occurs in either May or June of each year, while the lowest level of production occurs in either October or November. Usually 22 percent of the annual production develops in the two-month high production period, May and June, while only 12 percent occurs in the low production period, October and November.

The production of creamery butter in Minnesota in 1948 is estimated at 223,540,000 pounds, the second smallest volume since records were started in 1925. Production was lowest in 1946 when it totalled only 175,891,000 pounds. Peak butter production of 326,478,000 pounds occurred in 1941. Minnesota remained the leading butter production State in 1948 even with the sharp decrease in volume compared with earlier years.

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Division of Agricultural Estimates

Minn Cooperative

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

FOR IMMEDIATE
RELEASE

March 14, 1949

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION - MARCH 1, 1949EGG PRODUCTION:

Egg production in Minnesota during February 1949 totaled 354 million eggs, slightly more than the production in February 1948 but 3 percent less than in January 1949, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The production in February this year was the fourth highest for the month since records were started in 1925. The number of layers in flocks during February 1949 was, however, the lowest in six years at 25,172,000 birds. This number compares with 25,826,000 in February 1948 and the peak February number of 27,977,000 in 1946. The effect on production of a decrease in the number of layers has been offset by an increase in the rate of lay. The record rate of lay in February 1949 of 1,406 eggs per 100 layers compares with 572 in February 1925; 702 in 1930; 577 in 1935; 922 in 1940; 1305 in 1945 and 1366 in February last year. Favorable weather and liberal feeding of grain were important factors in the establishment last month of a new record rate of lay for February.

MILK PRODUCTION:

Milk production in Minnesota during February 1949 increased 4 percent over February 1948, but was 3 percent less than the 10-year (1938-47) February average. The number of milk cows on farms is at the lowest level in 21 years. Total milk production, however, has not declined as rapidly as milk cow numbers because part of the decrease has been compensated by an increase in the rate of production per cow. This is especially true for recent years when farmers have culled their herds very closely to eliminate low producing cows as a means of cutting feed costs.

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MAR 28 1949

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

March 22, 1949

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1949 IN MINNESOTA

The first glimpse of the 1949 crop production pattern for Minnesota is now available on the basis of statements of intentions to plant which were made on March 1 by farmers to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. These early season intentions reveal that Minnesota producers are planning increases in acreage in only three crops, namely, corn 1 percent; spring wheat, including durum, 5 percent; oats 4 percent. Barley acreage will be reduced 10 percent according to March 1 plans, while the acreage devoted to the important oil producing crops, soybeans, and flaxseed, will also be reduced by 9 and 10 percent, respectively. The acreage of potatoes will show a reduction of 7 percent this year, the sixth year in succession to show a decrease. The hay acreage to be harvested in 1949 is expected to be the same as harvested in 1948 and will be 15 percent less than average. The acreages actually cropped in 1949 may turn out to be larger or smaller than indicated March 1 by reason of weather condition, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural program, and the effect of the report itself upon farmers' actions.

Weather during the winter months has been relatively moderate for Minnesota and since March 1 practically all of the ice and snow has disappeared in the southern third of the State. A short period of mild, dry weather would condition fields for an early start of field work in southern counties, but colder weather and a heavier snow cover in west central and northern counties indicates little likelihood of general field work in that area within the next three weeks. The heavy ice covering which fell over a large area during December and early January, but which is now gone, appears to have done little damage to the hay and winter grain acreage. The moisture supply is at present considered satisfactory for the start of the new crop season although the reserve is low in eastern and east central counties which suffered severe drought conditions in much of the 1948 season.

Corn will again be the No. 1 crop in Minnesota, based on the planned acreage of 5,250,000 acres for the 1949 season. This acreage is 1 percent larger than in 1948 and 3 percent larger than average. Oats will, as usual, be the second most important crop, with intentions indicating 5,104,000 acres; 4 percent over last year and 12 percent above average. Barley, which is also an important feed crop, will be planted on 1,127,000 acres; 10 percent less than in 1948 and 19 percent below average. Should farmers carry out their intentions, this will be the first decrease in barley acreage in 4 years or since acreage was reduced to only 461,000 in 1945.

Spring wheat will be planted on 1,039,000 acres in 1949, according to March 1 intentions, compared with 987,000 acres planted in 1948 and 1,307,000 acres, the 10-year (1938-47) average. The 1949 acreage is expected to include 970,000 acres of other spring wheat varieties and 69,000 acres of durum - increases of 5 and 10 percent respectively.

Intended Crop Acreages for 1949 in Minnesota -2-

The acreage of oil seed crops, flaxseed and soybeans, will be reduced nearly a quarter of a million acres or about 10 percent in 1949 compared with last year. The flaxseed acreage is indicated at 1,530,000 acres, compared with 1,700,000 acres in 1948 and 1,258,000, the 10-year average. The acreage of flaxseed was expanded to a high level last year under impetus of the Government price guarantee of \$6.00 per bushel. Soybean acreage is expected to show its second successive decline after reaching a record level peak for Minnesota in 1947 of 992,000 acres. The indicated 1949 acreage is 785,000 acres, compared with 863,000 in 1948 and the 1938-47 average of 407,000 acres.

Potato acreage will show a further reduction this year with intentions indicating only 105,000 acres to be planted in 1949. This compares with 113,000 in 1948 and the much higher 10-year average of 207,000. There has been a strong tendency in recent years to concentrate the production of this crop on farms which are highly mechanized and are capable of using the most advanced production techniques. The use of commercial fertilizer, power-spray weed and insect control devices, certified seed and volume grading and marketing procedures are important factors in the shift in the production pattern. A very large proportion of the Minnesota potato acreage is in Clay, Polk, and other Red River Valley counties in the northwestern part of the State.

Farmers stated they plan to harvest the same acreage of hay as last year, 3,751,000 acres. During recent years in which grain prices have been high in relation to the price of livestock and livestock products, Minnesota farmers diverted much of their usual hay acreage to the production of cash grain crops. Evidence of this fact is that the hay acreage for harvest in 1949 is about 650,000 acres lower than the 10-year (1938-47) average of 4,409,000 acres. The rate of decrease in hay acreage, however, has been about the same as the decline in hay-consuming livestock numbers on farms during the same period.

The indicated crop acreages for 1949 in Minnesota, based on March 1 intentions, are as follows:

	A C R E S P L A N T E D			
	Average		Indicated	: 1949 as %
	1938-47	1948	1949	: of 1948
	- Thousand Acres -			
Corn	5,095	5,198	5,250	101
Other Spring Wheat	1,247	924	970	105
Durum Wheat	60	63	69	110
Oats	4,557	4,908	5,104	104
Barley	1,391	1,252	1,127	90
Flaxseed	1,258	1,700	1,530	90
Soybeans, All purposes	407	863	785	91
Potatoes	207	113	105	93
Hay, All (For Harv.)	4,409	3,751	3,751	100

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531 State Office Building, St. Paul, 1, Minn.

MAR 28 1949
March 25, 1949

HATCHERY PRODUCTION
February 1949

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries operating in Minnesota report a much stronger early season demand in 1949 for chicks and turkey poults than existed last year. Hatcheries have met the increased demand for chicks with an output of 2,160,000 chicks in January and February 1949, compared with only 660,000 in the same 2 month period of 1948. A year ago farmers reduced or held back their orders for chicks because of the high feed costs and uncertainties in regard to poultry prices in the fall. This year feed prices are much lower and feed supplies are more evenly distributed over the State. The result is that many farmers who failed to buy chicks last year are again in the market. Some shortages in hatching eggs has been noted in local areas and for certain breeds. Hatcheries, in general, have been in a position to supply chicks to farmers in accordance with advance orders. Surplus cockerel chicks are being shipped in considerable volume to broiler producers in areas outside of the State. Many of these are white leghorns which are being purchased at a nominal price by broiler producers in Southeastern States.

Information supplied by hatcheries on March 1 indicates that the chick output during March will also exceed production in March a year ago by a wide margin. Hatcheries reported an increase of 63 percent over a year ago in the number of eggs set in incubators on March 1, but settings on that date a year ago were comparatively low. Bookings for future delivery on March 1 indicated an increase of a little more than 50 percent over March 1, 1948. Local hatcheries are anticipating a large volume for the full 1949 hatching season and state that they are in a favorable position to meet the total demand. Recent favorable weather, absence of snow, and good road conditions in the southern third of the State are some of the local factors which are prompting farmers to place orders early. The increase in chick production in Minnesota follows closely the tendency in nearly all areas of the country to increase production sharply this year.

Minnesota hatcheries producing turkey poults also report a much earlier and stronger demand for poults in comparison with a year ago. February production this year totaled about 300,000 poults compared with only 36,000 in February a year ago. Eggs set in incubators on March 1 exceeds by more than twice the number a year ago. Bookings for the balance of the season on March 1 showed more than a third increase over March 1 a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in the United States during February was the largest of record for that month. Total output of chicks during February was estimated at 144,244,000 chicks; 47 percent above the output during February last year, and 17 percent above the February 1943-47 average. The demand for chicks for commercial broiler production and for general farm flock replacements is good. Placement of chicks during February in the 7 commercial broiler areas for which records are available were at record levels. Approximately 25,900,000 chicks were started in these 7 areas during February as compared with 17,500,000 in February 1948, an increase of 48 percent. A relatively large hatch during March can be expected because the number of eggs in incubators on March 1 was 27 percent larger than on March 1 a year ago. The number of chicks booked on March 1 for April delivery was 33 percent larger than the number booked on March 1 last year. Approximately 75,000,000 or 50 percent more chicks were hatched during the first 2 months of this year than were hatched during the period last year.

The number of chicks sexed was 54 percent above the number sexed during February last year. Chicks sexed during February this year were approximately 31 percent of the total February hatch, compared with 30 percent last year.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 367,069,000 layers in February — 3 percent less than in February last year and 2 percent below average. Layers were fewer than last year by 2 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 10 percent in the South Central States. They showed practically no change in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States, but increased 1 percent in the West. Culling from farm flocks was lighter in February this year than last. Number of layers on March 1 were 8.3 million less than on February 1, compared with a disappearance of about 12.7 million last year, and an average disappearance of about 7 million layers.

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CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES						
State	During February		January through February			
and	Average					
Division	1943-47	1948 1/	1949 2/	1948 1/	1949 2/	
T h o u s a n d s						
Maine	742	730	1,204	1,240	2,104	
N.H.	2,112	2,246	2,695	4,266	5,018	
Vt.	154	135	223	232	373	
Mass.	3,389	3,176	4,288	4,906	6,883	
R.I.	308	202	283	355	541	
Conn.	2,745	2,644	3,728	5,006	6,738	
N. E.	9,449	9,133	12,421	16,005	21,657	
N.Y.	2,804	2,752	3,700	4,283	5,853	
N.J.	3,241	2,859	5,460	4,354	8,686	
Pa.	7,230	5,971	8,150	9,542	13,460	
M.A.	13,275	11,582	17,310	18,179	27,992	
Ohio	5,222	3,763	6,000	4,929	8,100	
Ind.	8,908	6,360	10,300	8,565	13,700	
Ill.	7,902	5,535	9,410	7,288	12,510	
Mich.	1,942	1,000	2,650	1,250	3,300	
Wis.	956	390	1,200	500	1,330	
E.N.C.	24,929	17,048	29,560	22,532	38,940	
Minn.	2,540	615	2,100	660	2,160	
Iowa	5,358	3,350	5,500	3,990	6,650	
Mo.	7,699	4,920	8,000	6,560	11,400	
N.Dak.	129	24	15	24	15	
S.Dak.	727	200	220	200	245	
Nebr.	3,146	2,200	2,400	2,613	3,050	
Kans.	4,081	2,662	3,300	3,176	4,400	
W.N.C.	23,679	13,971	21,535	17,223	27,920	
Del.	2,772	2,603	4,411	5,728	9,099	
Md.	4,000	4,471	6,470	9,665	12,823	
Va.	3,247	3,110	4,601	5,289	8,086	
W. Va.	345	351	622	600	996	
N.C.	4,342	3,523	5,653	5,394	9,598	
S.C.	958	640	1,130	840	1,455	
Ga.	3,543	4,267	6,270	7,713	11,105	
Fla.	1,197	1,200	2,300	2,170	3,950	
S.A.	20,405	20,165	31,457	37,399	57,112	
Ky.	1,323	929	1,500	1,181	1,950	
Tenn.	1,531	925	1,700	1,205	2,275	
Ala.	1,309	785	1,320	1,195	2,050	
Miss.	912	840	1,200	1,290	1,950	
Ark.	1,433	1,581	2,251	3,053	4,580	
La.	851	599	933	797	1,285	
Okla.	3,772	2,240	2,400	2,880	3,450	
Tex.	7,672	5,970	6,000	8,810	10,200	
S.C.	18,803	13,869	17,304	20,411	27,740	
Mont.	127	107	137	116	159	
Idaho	399	296	330	316	370	
Wyo.	38	44	40	55	46	
Colo.	836	587	740	729	990	
N.Mex.	199	143	141	192	181	
Ariz.	262	147	134	215	217	
Utah.	273	204	250	234	395	
Nev.	6	25	25	25	25	
Mount.	2,141	1,553	1,797	1,882	2,383	
Wash.	1,857	2,390	2,965	3,250	4,215	
Oreg.	940	1,058	1,375	1,444	1,857	
Calif.	7,352	7,100	8,520	12,145	15,320	
Pac.	10,149	10,548	12,860	16,839	21,392	
U. S.	122,830	97,869	144,244	150,470	225,143	
	1/ Revised.	2/ Preliminary.				

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS -SEXINGS

Geographic Division	Chicks booked Mar. 1:			
	Eggs in incubators		for April delivery	
	% change from		% change from	
	March 1, 1948		February 1948	
New England	/ 15	/ 19	/ 47	
Middle Atlantic	/ 44	/ 40	/ 32	
East North Central	/ 27	/ 12	/ 84	
West North Central	/ 49	/ 49	/ 116	
South Atlantic	/ 11	/ 30	/ 41	
South Central	/ 13	/ 40	/ 60	
Mountain	/ 11	/ 72	/ 86	
Pacific	/ 9	/ 10	/ 20	
United States	/ 27	/ 33	/ 54	

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-March, 1949 Prices

April 4, 1949

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-March were generally higher than averages of a month earlier. Average prices received for wheat, corn, barley and soybeans were from two cents to five cents above mid-February levels. Oats and rye averaged lower while flax and potato prices were unchanged. Prices for these farm products were, however, from ten cents to \$1.10 below the averages reported a year earlier.

Mid-March averages of prices received by Minnesota farmers for livestock items were also above mid-February levels. Hogs at \$19.60 were up 20 cents, beef cattle were \$1.40 higher at an average of \$19.00 per hundredweight; sheep were averaging \$9.90, up \$1.10; and the average price received for lambs was \$2.00 higher than a year earlier but hog prices were \$1.80 lower and beef cattle prices averaged \$2.10 below prices reported for March 15, 1948.

Prices received for chickens and for eggs were one cent and one and one-half cents, respectively, above mid-February averages. Chicken prices were above a year earlier but egg prices were fractionally lower.

Dairy product prices continued to decline during the period. Wholesale milk prices at \$2.90 per hundredweight were down 15 cents from February 15 and \$1.05 below the \$3.95 average for March 15, 1948. The average for butterfat at 68 cents was a cent below mid-February and 19 cents below a year earlier.

For the seed crops, alfalfa prices were averaging above mid-February levels by \$1.00 a bushel but red clover, sweet clover and timothy seed were lower.

Prices paid by Minnesota farmers for feed items in mid-March were below a year earlier except for hay which was \$1.00 to \$4.00 a ton higher. Bran and middlings were each 20 cents a hundred above February 15, 1949 averages while laying mash and scratch grains increased five cents a hundred. Linseed, cottonseed and soybean meals, as well as the mixed dairy feed prices were below mid-February averages, while the price of meat scraps was unchanged.

MINNESOTA PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS MARCH 15, 1949 WITH COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	March 15, 1949	Feb. 15, 1949	March 15, 1948
		dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.03	2.00	2.34
Corn	"	1.03	.99	2.00
Oats	"	.61	.62	1.15
Barley	"	1.11	1.09	2.16
Rye	"	1.12	1.18	2.22
Flax	"	5.74	5.74	5.89
Potatoes	"	1.50	1.50	1.60
Soybeans	"	2.03	1.98	3.15
Hogs	100 lbs.	19.60	19.40	21.40
Beef Cattle	"	19.00	17.60	*21.10
Veal Calves	"	25.60	25.50	23.70
Sheep	"	9.90	8.80	8.40
Lambs	"	24.00	22.00	20.50
Milk Cows	Head	197.00	196.00	178.00
Chickens	lb.	.260	.250	.184
Eggs	doz.	.370	.355	.373
Butterfat	lb.	.68	.69	.87
Milk, wholesale per 100	lbs.	**2.90	3.05	*3.95
Wool	lb.	.44	.44	*.43
All Hay, loose	ton	15.90	16.60	15.80
Alfalfa Seed	bu.	28.50	27.50	21.50
Red Clover Seed	"	24.00	24.50	31.00
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.00	8.10	7.40
Timothy Seed	"	5.70	6.00	2.50

*Revised **Preliminary

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APR 18 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

April 12, 1949

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
APRIL 1, 1949

The heavy snowfall on March 31 delayed the start of field work in much of the southern half of the State by a week or more according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Before the storm it appeared that field work would be general in the first week of April. A small start had been made in the last few days of March in a few west central localities, particularly in LacquiParle county where some wheat seeding was reported. The weather in March, which was especially dry and moderate, was favorable for removal of the heavy accumulation of ice and snow in much of the southern half of the State. Northern areas had much cooler weather and, consequently, still had much of the winter snow cover on the ground as of April 1. Weather since April 1 has continued favorable and field work is fast becoming general.

Winter grain had made practically no growth by April 1. It seemed apparent, however, that both winter wheat and rye had escaped serious damage from the heavy ice covering which developed in December and early January. The top soil moisture supply is good, and it is expected that crops will show good stands and rapid development upon the arrival of warmer weather. Pastures, likewise, were dormant as of April 1, but they should make rapid growth as temperatures advance. Legume hay crops, such as alfalfa and clover, seem also to have survived the winter season in reasonably good condition as there seems to have been little damage from alternate freezing or thawing of top soil this spring.

The farm supply of principal feed grains--corn, oats, and barley--in storage on Minnesota farms was unusually large on April 1, 1949. The disappearance of supplies from farms is slow because of the relatively small number of livestock on farms. The supply of corn (127,692,000 bushels) is the largest of record for this time of year and exceeds by over 25 million bushels the previous April 1 record supply of 102,077,000 bushels in 1940. The present supply is substantially more than twice last year's small April 1 supply of 57,278,000 bushels. Only a comparatively small proportion of the large present supply is sealed under loan in the Government's program to support the farm price of corn. Important reasons for the small amount placed under loan is excessive moisture content and failure of farmers to place corn in suitable storage. Oat stocks on farms April 1, 1949, of 92,852,000 bushels were the second largest of record for April 1, having been exceeded only in 1946 when stocks were 99,482,000 bushels. Stocks a year ago were only 58,800,000 bushels, a below-average quantity for this time of year. Barley stocks of 12,288,000 bushels on April 1, 1949 are nearly twice those of a year ago and are the largest April 1 stocks for any of the six years for which records are available or since 1943. The wheat supply of 6,478,000 bushels on Minnesota farms on April 1, 1949, is less than average but exceeds the April 1, 1948 supply by nearly one-half million bushels. Rye stocks of 728,000 bushels are the largest for the six years for which April 1 information is available or since 1943. The farm stocks of rye on April 1, 1948, were only 172,000 bushels and on April 1, 1947 they were even less at only 84,000 bushels. The 1948 rye crop in Minnesota of 3,466,000 bushels was the largest

produced since 1940 when production was 5,445,000 bushels. Farm stocks of soybeans in Minnesota were 3,904,000 bushels, the largest in records for April 1 dated back to 1943. The farm supply of soybeans on April 1, 1948 was 2,484,000 bushels, compared with 1,601,000 on April 1, 1947 and only 983,000 bushels on April 1, 1946.

Milk production during March 1949 is estimated at 788 million pounds, 3 percent more than in March a year ago but 1 percent below the 10-year (1938-47) March average. Milk cow numbers are at the lowest level in over twenty years but the effect of the decrease in numbers is partially offset by the higher rate of production per cow. Farmers, on April 1, were feeding grain to milk cows at a record rate of 7.1 pounds per day per cow in herd. There is evidence to indicate that the strong tendency to liquidate milk cows has passed.

Egg production is estimated at 413 million eggs for March 1949, an increase of 1 percent over the production of 408 million in March 1948. The seasonal increase from February to March of 17 percent this year was about the same as it was last year. The rate of production per 100 layers continues to show an increase and in March 1949 reached 1,699 eggs--the highest for any March in records starting in 1925. Ten years ago, or in March 1939, the rate was only 1,259 eggs and twenty years ago, (1929) it was only 1,132 eggs per 100 layers. The number of layers in flocks for March was estimated at 24,330,000, 2 percent lower than a year ago and the lowest March number in 7 years or since March 1942. The peak March number is 26,830,000 layers in March 1946.

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

April 1949

HATCHERY PRODUCTION
March 1949

MINNESOTA: The March 1949 output of commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 14,040,000 chicks, up 59 percent from a year ago but still 18 percent less than the March five-year, 1943-47, average of 17,060,000 chicks hatched. The number of chicks hatched during January, February and March is estimated at 16,200,000, up 71 percent from the 9,490,000 hatched during the same three-month period last year. April and May are generally the peak months for Minnesota hatcheries.

Demand continued strong and weather was generally favorable throughout the State during March for moving chicks to farms. Local shortages of hatching eggs were reported, but in general, Minnesota hatcheries have been able to meet their requirements on orders booked for March delivery. Demand was good for both pullets and cockerels with surplus cockerels continuing to move south into the broiler producing areas.

April 1949 output of chicks is also expected to continue above the same month a year earlier. April 1st. reports from Minnesota hatcheries show 15 percent more eggs in incubators and 35 percent more chicks booked than were reported on April 1, 1948. The number of chicks sexed in March 1949 was above a year ago due to increased hatchings, but were a smaller proportion of the total volume.

Minnesota hatcheries produced an estimated 1,050,000 turkey poults during March 1949, or more than twice the 493,000 hatched in March last year. The March 1949 hatch was only slightly below the March 1947 hatch of 1,055,000 poults. In some areas hatcheries are finding it difficult to obtain turkey eggs in sufficient volume at the time necessary to meet the delivery dates desired by farmers wanting to buy turkey poults. There is a strong demand for poults, especially in the northern half of the State where demand last year was light because of high feed costs. Eggs set in incubators and poults booked on April 1, 1949, indicate poults hatched during April will exceed the number hatched in April a year ago.

In January this year, reports from Minnesota growers indicated 3,807,000 turkeys would be raised in Minnesota in 1949, compared with 2,759,000 in 1948 and the five-year, 1941-45, average of 3,283,000. Nationally, January reports from turkey growers throughout the United States indicated a 25 percent increase for 1949 in production.

UNITED STATES: The demand for chicks continued strong during March both for commercial broiler production and laying flock replacement. The number of chicks produced by hatcheries during March totaled 276,548,000 — 29 percent more than the relatively light hatch during March last year and about 2 percent above the 1943-47 March average hatch. The total hatch during March was the third largest of record for that month, being exceeded only in 1943 and 1944. The number of chicks hatched during March in the New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and Pacific Coast States was at record levels. A relatively large hatch during April is in prospect, as the number of eggs in incubators on April 1 was 10 percent larger than a year earlier. The number of chicks booked on April 1 for May delivery was 44 percent larger than the number booked on April 1 last year. The number of chicks hatched during the first three months of 1949 totaled 501,691,000 compared with 364,952,000 during the same period last year, an increase of 37 percent and a record output for these three months.

Compared with March last year, all sections of the country reported substantial increases in the number of chicks hatched. The increases reported were 41 percent in the South Atlantic States, 29 percent in the West North Central, 28 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 26 percent in the New England, South Central, East North Central, and Pacific Coast States, and 18 percent in the Mountain States.

Hatcheries reporting turkey operations during March reported that they hatched 69 percent more poults during the month than a year ago and that they had 47 percent more eggs in incubators on April 1 than a year earlier. Reports from turkey hatcheries during February and March indicate that the output of poults during these months has been more than double the number hatched during February and March last year — 113 percent above the February and March 1948 hatch. The demand for poults continues very strong.

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Agricultural Statistician
in Charge.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES					
State and Division	Average	During March	January through March		
	1943-47	1948 1/	1949 2/	1948 1/	1949 2/
T h o u s a n d s					
Maine	1,447	1,321	1,982	2,561	4,086
N.H.	3,129	3,383	4,499	7,649	9,517
Vt.	265	324	361	556	734
Mass.	4,538	4,843	5,908	9,749	12,791
R.I.	465	332	550	687	1,091
Conn.	4,262	3,659	4,208	8,665	10,946
N.E.	14,105	13,862	17,508	29,867	39,165
N.Y.	5,053	4,310	5,670	8,593	11,523
N.J.	6,406	4,722	7,313	9,076	15,999
Pa.	13,019	10,993	12,570	20,535	26,030
M.A.	24,478	20,025	25,553	38,204	53,552
Ohio	13,010	11,130	13,000	16,059	21,100
Ind.	19,013	15,340	18,500	23,905	32,200
Ill.	21,173	18,819	24,000	26,107	36,510
Mich.	6,817	4,500	6,500	5,730	9,800
Wis.	5,803	3,400	5,000	3,900	6,330
E.N.C.	65,815	53,189	67,000	75,721	105,940
Minn.	17,060	8,830	14,040	9,490	16,200
Iowa	23,083	15,625	19,500	19,615	26,150
Mo.	19,878	12,300	16,000	18,860	27,400
N.Dak.	1,150	568	780	592	795
S.Dak.	4,688	2,600	4,000	2,800	4,245
Nebr.	8,953	7,012	7,200	9,625	10,250
Kans.	11,826	7,653	8,950	10,829	13,350
W.N.C.	86,639	54,588	70,470	71,811	98,390
Del.	3,338	3,160	4,790	8,888	13,889
Md.	4,650	5,150	8,008	14,315	20,831
Va.	5,412	5,459	6,851	10,748	14,937
W.Va.	789	859	1,273	1,459	2,269
N.C.	6,389	5,867	8,671	11,261	18,269
S.C.	1,445	1,340	1,900	2,180	3,355
Ga.	5,290	5,798	7,410	13,511	18,515
Fla.	1,520	1,740	2,600	3,910	6,550
S.A.	28,844	29,373	41,503	66,772	98,615
Ky.	2,786	2,485	3,200	3,666	5,150
Tenn.	2,898	2,150	2,900	3,355	5,175
Ala.	2,268	1,395	2,200	2,590	4,250
Miss.	1,414	1,220	1,620	2,510	3,570
Ark.	1,771	1,927	3,105	4,980	7,685
La.	1,142	1,056	1,184	1,853	2,469
Okla.	7,105	4,960	4,970	7,840	8,420
Tex.	12,957	9,500	12,000	18,310	22,200
S.C.	32,341	24,693	31,179	45,104	58,919
Mont.	369	438	464	554	623
Idaho	868	782	750	1,098	1,120
Wyo.	103	102	81	157	127
Colo.	1,515	1,294	1,825	2,023	2,815
N.Mex.	331	178	255	370	436
Ariz.	368	218	227	433	444
Utah	554	484	534	718	929
Nev.	25	35	40	60	65
Mount.	4,134	3,531	4,176	5,413	6,559
Wash.	3,395	3,760	4,519	7,010	8,734
Oreg.	1,820	1,711	2,140	3,155	3,997
Calif.	10,823	9,750	12,500	21,895	27,820
Pac.	16,038	15,221	19,159	32,060	40,551
U. S.	272,394	214,482	276,548	364,952	501,691

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100CHICKS ON APRIL 1, 1949

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR COCKERS ON A LBS. 1942									
State	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			cross breeds		
and	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed
Div.	run	pullet	cockerel	run	pullet	cockerel	run	pullet	cockerel
D o l l a r s									
Ill.	15.50	21.00	13.00	15.50	30.00	3.90	16.00	21.00	12.50
Mich.	16.00	24.00	13.00	16.00	32.00	3.20	16.50	25.00	12.50
Wis.	16.00	21.00	15.50	16.00	33.00	2.40	16.00	26.00	14.00
E.N.C.	15.70	22.40	13.20	15.70	31.70	3.12	16.00	23.40	13.40
Minn.	16.00	27.00	12.00	15.50	32.00	2.40	16.00	32.00	5.10
Iowa	16.00	27.00	10.00	15.50	31.00	3.20	15.50	29.00	7.90
Mo.	13.50	18.50	11.00	13.00	23.00	4.00	14.00	23.00	10.00
N.Dak.	17.00	26.00	14.00	17.00	33.50	2.85	17.00	33.00	5.40
S.Dak.	17.00	28.00	12.00	17.00	33.00	3.20	16.50	31.00	6.50
Nebr.	15.50	26.50	10.00	15.50	30.50	3.00	15.50	30.00	6.70
Kans.	15.00	22.00	11.50	15.00	28.00	4.10	15.00	26.00	9.10
W.N.C.	15.20	24.60	10.80	15.00	30.20	2.94	15.20	28.90	7.13

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

April 18, 1949

CATTLE ON FEED -- APRIL 1, 1949

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on grain feed for market on April 1, 1949, was 28 percent larger than a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. With this increase, the total number on feed April 1 would be equivalent to about 200,000 head. The increased supply of corn on most cattle feeder farms is about double the supply last year which has been the main incentive to place cattle on feed this year. Much of this corn has been selling from 80 - 90 cents per bushel compared with prices of near the \$2.00 mark a year earlier. On the other hand, prices received by farmers for beef cattle was \$19.00 per hundred on March 15 this year compared with \$21.10 on the same date a year earlier. The large supply of feed grains at lower prices has also been an incentive to feed cattle longer than expected. Cattle on feed January 1, 1949, were marketed at a slower rate than intended.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market on April 1 in the 11 Corn Belt States showed a substantial increase from the low number last year. The increase, estimated to be 23 percent, was probably equivalent to about 480,000 head. However, the number on feed on April 1 is estimated to be 8 percent less than the number on feed April 1, 1947.

The increase in numbers on feed was general in all of the Corn Belt States, with the Western Corn Belt States showing somewhat larger increases than the Eastern Corn Belt States. Iowa and Nebraska, the two leading western Corn Belt cattle feeding States, show increases of 25 percent and 31 percent respectively, Illinois, the leading eastern Corn Belt cattle feeding State, shows an increase of 12 percent over last year.

The increase of 23 percent on April 1 for the 11 Corn Belt States compares with an increase of 22 percent on January 1. During the period January-March, the number of replacement cattle shipped into the Corn Belt States showed a marked increase of 35 percent over last year. Reports from cattle feeders show that for the entire Corn Belt, cattle were marketed during the January-March period at about the rate that was planned in January. However, the marketing pattern by States was quite variable with cattle feeders in Iowa, Illinois and Kansas marketing cattle more rapidly during January-March than they intended last January, while in the remaining States feeders marketed their cattle at a slower rate than intended.

The proportion of steers on feed this year was smaller than last, being reported at 71 percent compared with 74 percent last year. Heifers comprised 16 percent of the total in both years while calves constituted 12 percent this year compared with 9 percent on April 1, 1948.

The increased supply of corn on cattle feeders' farms on April 1 supported the increase in the number of cattle on feed. In 8 of the States where corn stocks were reported the supply of corn on feeders' farms on April 1 was up about double the supply last year.

Roy Potas
H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

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MAY 6 - 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-April, 1949 Prices

May 3, 1949

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers on April 15th were generally above the averages prevailing in mid-March but were below the price levels of a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Average prices received for beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs, chickens and eggs were showing price increases in mid-April over average prices of a month earlier. However, average prices for three very important items, hogs, whole milk and butterfat were lower than a month earlier and were also below levels of prices prevailing a year ago. Beef cattle at an average of \$19.50 per hundred-weight were 50 cents higher than the March 15th average but \$2.10 less than a year earlier. The mid-April average price of \$18.50 per hundredweight for hogs was \$1.10 less than a month earlier and \$1.50 below a year earlier. Short supplies of lambs brought \$25.00 a hundredweight in mid-April the highest average price of record for April 15th and the second highest of record for any month, being exceeded only by the average of \$25.50 reported for July, 1948. Prices received for chickens advanced one cent to average 27 cents a pound to the farmer on April 15th. Egg prices also advanced 1.5 cents from March 15th averages to reach 38.5 cents a dozen on April 15.

Prices received by Minnesota farmers for whole milk and butterfat continued to decline. Minnesota averages for wholesale milk are among the lowest reported in the United States. The preliminary State average price per hundred pounds is \$2.80 for milk wholesale, 15 cents below a month earlier and \$1.20 less than the April 15, 1948 average. Butterfat at 66 cents a pound in mid-April was down 2 cents from mid-March and 25 cents below a year earlier.

(continued on opposite side)

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS April 15, 1949 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	Av. base	Parity	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices
		April 15	March 15	April 15	Aug. 1909- July 1914	April 15	April 15
		1948	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.39	2.03	2.08	.884	2.17	2.00
Corn	"	2.09	1.03	1.10	.642	1.58	1.22
Oats	"	1.16	.61	.62	.399	.982	.698
Barley	"	2.19	1.11	1.02	.619	1.52	1.00
Rye	"	2.26	1.12	1.13	.720	1.77	1.18
Flax	"	5.85	5.74	5.74	1.69	4.16	5.46
Potatoes	"	1.60	1.50	1.50	3/1.12	1.80	1.81
Soybeans	"	3.54	2.03	2.02	4/.96	2.36	2.08
Hogs	Cwt.	20.00	19.60	18.50	7.27	17.90	18.60
Beef Cattle	"	1/21.60	19.00	19.50	5.42	13.30	20.80
Veal Calves	"	1/22.60	25.60	26.50	6.75	16.60	24.90
Sheep	"	7.90	9.90	10.30	—	—	10.80
Lambs	"	1/21.00	24.00	25.00	5.88	14.50	25.80
Milk Cows	Head	190.00	197.00	205.00	—	—	188.00
Chickens	lb.	.185	.260	.270	.114	.280	.310
Eggs	doz.	.396	.370	.385	.215	.529	.423
Butterfat	lb.	.91	.68	.66	.263	.647	.614
Milk, wholesale	Cwt.	1/4.00	1/2.95	2/2.80	1.60	3.94	3.76
Wool	lb.	1/.45	.44	.44	.183	.450	.515
All Hay, loose	ton	15.50	15.90	15.70	11.87	29.20	19.00
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	22.00	28.50	29.00	—	—	—
Red Clover Seed	"	30.00	24.00	24.50	—	—	—
Sweet Clover Seed	"	7.00	8.00	8.50	—	—	—
Timothy Seed	"	2.30	5.70	6.50	—	—	—

1/Revised. 2/Preliminary. 3/10-season average, 1919-28. 4/Derived base price for computing comparable price under the Steagall amendment.

(continued from opposite side) Average prices received by Minnesota farmers for corn at \$1.10 a bushel on April 15 was up 7 cents from March 15th, while the all wheat average price was 5 cents higher at \$2.08 a bushel. Oats and rye were each one cent higher but barley prices declined an average of 9 cents a bushel and soybeans one cent during the month ending April 15th.

Commercial feeds were costing Minnesota farmers more on April 15th than on March 15th but most feed items were still substantially below the price levels prevailing a year earlier. Both bran and middlings advanced 45 cents per hundred pounds to average \$3.40 on April 15th. Other feed items making 5 to 10 cents price advances per 100 pounds were corn meal, mixed dairy feeds, laying mash, scratch grains and meat scraps. Cottonseed meal was 15 cents a hundred lower at \$4.40 and linseed meal was down a dime at \$4.00 while average prices for soybean meal were unchanged from a month earlier at \$4.05 per hundred pounds.

UNITED STATES: Nationally, there were sharp declines in prices received by U. S. farmers for dairy products and truck crops but substantial increases in prices for fruit and cotton. The national index of prices received by farmers was lowered one point between mid-March and mid-April from 261 to 260 percent of its August 1909-July 1914 average. Meanwhile, the national parity index (index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes) was unchanged at 246 percent of the 1910-14 base period. The parity ratio remains at 106 for the second straight month.

Among individual commodities, the sharpest declines in prices received were for hogs, butterfat, milk, and cabbage. Noteworthy increases were recorded for prices of lambs, cotton, onions, grapefruit, and oranges. Egg prices advanced contraseasonally. Farm living costs, which showed no change from March 15 to April 15, were mainly responsible for holding the parity index at the level of the previous month. The cost of some production items — feed and fertilizer — increased, but not enough to change the general level of retail prices paid by farmers. The parity index as of April 15 was 3 points or 1 percent lower than a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes	April 15,	March 15,	April 15,	Record High	
	1948	1949	1949	Index	Date
Prices received 1/	291	261	260	307	Jan. 1948
Prices paid, including interest and taxes 2/	249	246	246	251	3/Aug. 1948
Parity ratio	117	106	106	133	Oct. 1946
1/ Aug. 1909-July 1914=100. 2/ 1910-14=100. 3/ Also January, June, and July 1948.					

Prices received by U. S. farmers for dairy products continued to decline at a greater than seasonal rate. The mid-April index of dairy product prices at 240 was down 6 percent from a month earlier and 19 percent below April, 1948. It was, however, the third highest average for the month of April since the series started in 1910, being exceeded only in April, 1947 and April, 1948. The price decline for the month is 1½ times as much as the usual seasonal percentage change. Prices of butterfat in cream dropped 2 cents per pound during the month to average 61.4 cents in mid-April — 23.3 cents less than the all-time April high of 84.7 cents a year ago.

Average prices received by U. S. farmers for meat animals for the month ended April 15 increased for all classes except hogs, which dropped to the lowest average price since September, 1946. The price of sheep rose to \$10.80 per hundredweight, the highest since April, 1920. Prices received for lambs rose \$2.20 during the month to \$25.80 — a record except for July 1948 when the price was \$26.20. The average price of hogs at \$18.60 is \$1.40 below last month and the lowest for any month since the early fall of 1946.

H. F. Prindle, Roy Potas
Agricultural Statisticians

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UNITED STATES: Wheat stocks of more than 576 million bushels were in all storage positions on April 1, 1949. These stocks were exceeded by wide margins on April 1 of 1942 and 1943, but are larger than April 1 stocks in any other year. Disappearance during the January-March quarter was about 283 million bushels, well below the 321 million in 1948, the 334 million in 1947 and 350 million in 1946, but more than in that quarter of any other year.

Rye stocks of nearly 10 million bushels in all positions on April 1, 1949, show a gradual building up since the low point for April 1 of 5 million bushels of rye in 1947. They were, however, only about half of the April 1, 1945 stocks and less than one-fifth of those on April 1, 1943, when comparable records began. Farm stocks make up slightly more than half of the total.

Corn stocks of 1,833 million bushels in all positions were more than double those of April 1, 1948 and much larger than on any other April 1. Only 57 million bushels were in off-farm positions, much below the usual proportion. Oats stocks of 606 million bushels were exceeded on April 1, 1946, but were larger than on any other April 1, despite heavy disappearance since January 1. Off-farm stocks of 28 million bushels were smaller than usual. Barley stocks of 162 million bushels exceed those on April 1 of any year of record, except 1943.

Flaxseed and Soybean stocks in all positions are not available as of this date. This data will be available after May 9 upon request.

GRAIN STOCKS APRIL 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	April 1 : 1947	April 1 : 1948	January 1 : 1949	April 1 : 1949
			Thousand	Bushels	
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	139,851	256,986	381,667	239,315
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 2/	2,903	3,845	3,701	3,376
	(Terminals 3/	32,838	70,174	166,348	124,656
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 4/	71,957	73,714	103,377	63,229
	(Int.Mills, Elev.,&Whses. 1/ 5/	61,000	75,434	203,984	145,811
TOTAL		308,549	480,153	859,077	576,387
Corn	(On Farms 1/	1,276,329	842,608	2,519,569	1,776,220
	(Terminals 3/	37,387	9,293	50,330	25,895
	(Int.Mills, Elev.,&Whses. 1/ 5/	44,382	30,674	42,536	31,210
TOTAL		1,358,098	882,575	2,612,435	1,833,325
Oats	(On Farms 1/	532,895	405,082	927,488	577,945
	(Terminals 3/	6,321	3,288	11,434	4,215
	(Int.Mills, Elev.,&Whses. 1/ 5/	28,354	23,030	34,696	23,901
TOTAL		567,570	431,400	973,618	606,061
Barley	(On Farms 1/	66,531	69,346	156,600	111,511
	(Terminals 3/	14,108	15,756	16,457	11,197
	(Int.Mills, Elev.,&Whses. 1/ 5/	30,495	30,512	58,015	38,794
TOTAL		111,134	115,614	231,072	161,502
Rye	(On Farms 1/	1,700	4,436	8,700	5,454
	(Terminals 3/	2,139	1,521	4,740	2,075
	(Int.Mills, Elev.,&Whses. 1/ 5/	1,244	2,179	3,794	2,360
TOTAL		5,083	8,136	17,234	9,889

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board

2/ Owned by CCC, in transit.

3/ Commercial stocks reported by the Grain Branch, P.M.A., 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.

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

May 2, 1949

TO OPERATORS OF MILLS, ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES IN MINNESOTA:

Stocks of important grain crops in all positions in Minnesota on April 1, 1949, are made possible by the wholehearted cooperation of farmers, warehousemen, and mill operators in reporting their stocks to the United States Department of Agriculture. The next quarterly report of grain stocks will be as of July 1.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS - APRIL 1, 1949

The volume of all important grains--corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye--stored in all positions in Minnesota on April 1, 1949, was the largest on record, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The supply of corn was considerably larger than any year of record going back to 1926 while barley and rye stocks are the largest for the past six years of comparable record, and oat stocks are the second largest of record being exceeded only by the supply on April 1, 1946. Wheat stocks, although not a record, are the highest for the past several years.

Corn stocks on April 1, 1949, of 135,336,000 bushels can be compared with 59,404,000 bushels on hand a year earlier. Of the total stocks on hand this year, 127,692,000 bushels still remain on farms with only 7,644,000 bushels in off-farm positions. The total oats supply of 96,593,000 bushels on hand April 1, 1949, can be compared with 61,731,000 bushels on hand a year earlier. Of the total stocks only 3,741,000 bushels were in off-farm storage. Disappearance of corn and oats from farms during the January-March period was less than usual due mainly to the decreased number of grain consuming animal units on farms.

Barley stocks of 22,364,000 bushels exceeds the large volume of 19,970,000 bushels on hand a year ago, and is the largest amount on hand for the past six years of comparable record. Disappearance for the January-March period this year was about the same as for the same period a year ago. However, the larger production in 1948 was the main factor in the increased supply this year. Of the total stocks in all positions, 12,288,000 remained on farms while 10,076,000 bushels were in off-farm positions. Rye stocks in off-farm positions were 1,357,000 bushels April 1, 1949, compared with 1,566,000 bushels a year earlier. Stocks of rye on farms April 1 this year at 728,000 bushels are small in relation to total, but are considerably larger than the 172,000 bushels on farms a year ago.

MINNESOTA: GRAIN STOCKS APRIL 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Thousand Bushels					
Corn	2,126	7,644	57,278	127,692	59,404	135,336
Oats	2,931	3,741	53,800	92,852	61,731	96,593
Wheat	11,626	17,605	5,934	6,478	17,610	24,083
Barley	14,286	10,076	5,684	12,288	19,970	22,364
Rye	1,566	1,357	172	728	1,738	2,085
Soybeans	3,245	1/	2,484	3,904	5,729	1/

1/ Not available

STOCKS OF WHEAT, APRIL 1, 1949

State	Merchant Mills		Off farm total 1/		Total 2/ All Posi-	
	April 1		April 1		tions April 1	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
T H O U S A N D B U S H E L S						
N. Eng.	*	16	151	314	151	314
N.Y.	4,792	*	7,909	7,212	9,856	9,204
N.J.	*	*	545	2,058	939	2,305
Pa.	585	395	2,231	1,980	6,913	5,467
Ohio	4,443	*	7,275	5,009	14,139	10,774
Ind.	1,642	1,805	2,487	2,591	5,558	4,324
Ill.	2,465	1,761	4,760	5,414	6,499	7,017
Mich.	1,315	1,451	3,008	2,623	9,266	8,063
Wis.	*	*	4,956	7,751	6,129	8,942
Minn.	5,002	4,420	11,626	17,605	17,610	24,083
Iowa	1,346	810	2,169	7,223	2,636	8,080
Mo.	7,539	5,966	19,746	27,337	21,945	30,086
N. Dak.	1,095	1,432	9,471	21,832	65,097	87,390
S. Dak.	168	185	2,683	5,025	22,525	27,197
Nebr.	1,337	2,557	6,421	16,971	22,675	31,909
Kans.	14,650	12,700	55,572	68,531	118,646	98,609
Del.	25	12	35	34	133	103
Md.	403	338	1,859	2,812	2,519	3,114
Va.	530	484	695	582	1,888	1,685
W. Va.	44	49	53	64	535	527
N.C.	355	295	460	396	2,099	1,121
S.C.	303	185	309	195	657	367
Ga.	30	71	68	99	404	308
Ky.	1,900	1,376	2,341	1,819	2,600	2,026
Tenn.	842	713	1,126	1,016	1,619	1,338
Ala.	*	*	102	96	111	104
Miss.	*	*	25	12	66	40
Ark.	-	-	8	9	71	103
La.	-	-	1,025	470	1,025	470
Okla.	3,635	3,339	15,861	27,880	25,287	31,838
Tex.	6,265	4,917	20,238	22,244	32,665	24,496
Mont.	1,780	2,340	4,796	12,640	21,786	46,142
Idaho	1,051	1,218	3,991	7,485	7,785	12,672
Wyo.	*	153	327	426	1,817	3,033
Colo.	1,559	1,995	4,947	7,593	13,214	20,439
N. Mex.	50	58	375	398	1,223	816
Ariz.	89	88	111	138	146	196
Utah	1,110	1,132	3,000	3,457	4,536	5,101
Nev.	-	-	29	14	121	92
Wash.	3,162	2,881	11,286	29,112	16,142	33,868
Oreg.	1,685	1,509	3,917	13,251	5,646	16,311
Calif.	628	741	1,328	1,978	1,629	2,937
Unallocated	1,889	5,837	3,845	3,376	3,845	3,376
UNITED STATES	73,714	63,229	223,167	337,072	480,153	576,387

*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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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, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Shelled & Ear Corn:		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Thousand Bushels							
N. Eng.	264	*	434	541	72	66	*	*
N.Y.	892	3,711	1,268	1,593	929	816	*	*
N.J.	130	378	178	175	102	*	*	*
Pa.	720	1,498	445	752	75	820	*	*
Ohio	2,271	3,073	1,989	1,687	148	55	18	20
Ind.	3,017	3,184	657	730	54	29	37	82
Ill.	9,894	12,476	1,840	2,661	2,039	2,033	158	456
Mich.	1,184	*	542	584	*	234	25	30
Wis.	623	4,141	754	831	12,812	9,274	94	63
Minn.	2,126	7,644	2,931	3,741	14,286	10,076	1,566	1,357
Iowa	3,930	4,000	3,572	3,696	512	*	20	21
Mo.	2,543	2,899	1,343	837	*	*	68	211
N. Dak.	238	167	1,488	2,070	1,712	4,451	339	624
S. Dak.	502	346	1,231	1,404	655	1,328	268	275
Nebr.	3,043	1,759	799	743	272	326	135	90
Kans.	974	1,132	567	523	208	207	41	66
Del.	132	196	26	13	1	1	2	2
Md.	712	1,572	170	810	40	255	62	258
Va.	490	765	90	126	27	28	7	4
W. Va.	66	60	35	41	0	3	0	0
N.C.	961	445	103	72	10	12	2	1
S.C.	175	84	164	38	1	0	1	0
Ga.	420	156	120	46	5	3	0	0
Ky.	970	992	102	118	20	18	185	115
Tenn.	552	844	309	271	60	74	22	6
Ala.	499	353	21	24	0	0	0	1
Miss.	80	80	109	88	27	15	2	2
Ark.	63	77	41	55	8	6	0	1
La.	86	582	47	3	--	--	0	0
Okla.	291	307	344	245	29	42	3	5
Tex.	820	1,212	569	541	88	116	1	12
Mont.	37	21	331	272	524	913	11	9
Idaho	22	36	591	479	627	1,757	3	4
Wyo.	12	35	63	50	43	75	1	2
Colo.	542	265	233	175	675	554	20	16
N. Mex.	15	9	13	15	12	10	1	1
Ariz.	15	13	10	15	83	719	0	0
Utah	21	56	54	32	479	500	0	0
Nev.	2	10	9	5	16	8	0	0
Wash.	146	246	1,389	706	2,311	2,546	18	60
Oreg.	86	162	854	569	935	2,256	52	30
Calif.	401	490	483	739	5,187	8,908	9	18
Unallocated*	--	1,629	--	--	1,184	1,457	529	593
UNITED STATES	39,967	57,105	26,318	28,116	46,268	49,991	3,700	4,435

1/ For positions covered, see preceding paragraph.

* Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual operations.

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

MAY 10 1949

May 5, 1949

FARM WORK PROGRESS REPORT - MAY 1, 1949

Spring grain seeding was nearing completion on May 1 in Minnesota except in extreme northern counties where seeding operations are just under way, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Dry soil condition permitted general seeding operations by April 10 in central and west central counties. The heavy snowfall on March 31 and April 14 delayed operations in southern counties, but the additional moisture has been beneficial to crop prospects in that area, particularly for pastures, winter grains and hays. Work progress in northern counties, while less advanced than in southern counties, is well ahead of a year ago at which time excessive moisture caused serious delay in many areas. This spring, weather has been extremely dry up to May 1 in the northern half of the State, particularly the west central area and especially in Bigstone, Traverse, and Wilkin counties. Complaints have been received from the driest areas in regard to poor and uneven germination and the need for moisture is very apparent. Some of the driest areas have had some relief since May 1, but the total supply of moisture remains relatively low in many areas of central and west central Minnesota.

The comments which follow are typical of many received on May 1 from Minnesota Voluntary Crop and Livestock Reporters living in the county and near the location shown. These comments reflect the agricultural situation in the different sections of the State:

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTERS' COMMENTS

NORTHERN SECTION:

Becker Co., Ulen: Seeding is practically completed except flax. We have had no rain and top soil is dry.
Kittson Co., Humboldt: Seeding will be in full swing the first of May.
Mahnomen Co., Lengby: We have not had any rain so far this spring. Very high winds for the last four days.
Marshall Co., Warren: About 50 percent of wheat seeded at this time. Very little oats or barley sown as yet.
Norman Co., Halstad: The weather is very dry and very windy. Rain is needed very soon. Pastures have made no headway.
Polk Co., Euclid: Spring work is becoming general this week. 40 percent of the spring seeding is completed on the high sandy soil. Seeding on the heavy land about 10 percent completed.
Red Lake Co., Plummer: Too dry, need rain. Grass doing very little, about 80 percent of seeding done.
Roseau Co., Greenbush: Weather and soil conditions good. Grass and pasture slow in starting.
Hubbard Co., Park Rapids: We have had a very dry spring here, the least moisture in March and April in many years. Seeding about 90 percent completed by May 1.
Itasca Co., Grand Rapids: About 50 percent of seeding done and need rain badly.
Koochiching Co., Mizpah: Weather is good. Spring work just starting. New seeding looks good, ground very dry need rain.
Lake of the Woods, Baudette: Early spring up here, but very dry. Only two very light showers in April. Much seeding of spring wheat and flax, some oats sown.

CENTRAL SECTION:

Big Stone Co., Barry: Rain is badly needed. Some flax seeded April 10 which is still lying in dry dirt.
Chippewa Co., Montevideo: Spring seeding seems to be 95 percent completed in the area rainfall has been moderate to normal.
Grant Co., Elbow Lake: Most of all the seeding is done, except flax. Have not had any rain to amount to much and the ground is getting pretty dry.
LacQuiParle Co., Marietta: The small grain is all seeded and coming up, but compared with normal it is from one to two weeks behind.
OtterTail Co., Clitherall: April has been very dry, but the field work is way ahead of last year. 95 percent of seeding will be done by May 1.
Pope Co., Farwell: Dry and windy conditions prevail. We have had but one light shower in April and most of the grain will lay dormant until we get moisture. Most of the small grain is in the ground.
Stevens Co., Hancock: Spring planting well along due to favorable weather since April 10. Moisture reserve is low.
Swift Co., Appleton: All seeding has been finished with some of the fields showing green and a good stand. Everybody busy getting ready for corn. We could stand rain, fields very dry, and some blowing.
Traverse Co., Wheaton: We are having a dry spring, need rain. Land worked up fine and grain has a good chance providing we get rain. Corn will not be planted before May 15 or so. Lots of flax being seeded and less wheat and barley in this county.

Wilkin Co., Barnesville: Some grain will not germinate due to lack of moisture, pastures very slow.

Yellow Medicine, Clarkfield: 90 percent of all seeding completed. Rains would be welcome.

Kandiyohi Co., Spicer: After the showers and warmer weather came along, things look more promising. Outlook is not bad at all.

Renville Co., Olivia: Small grain seeding finished. Ample moisture.

Sherburne Co., St. Cloud: Weather and crop conditions are normal or better. Most small grain is already in ground. Sloughs and ponds are very low--water table must be very low due to last seasons prolonged drought.

Sibley Co., LeSueur: The April rains and warm weather have gotten alfalfa to a good start, also wheat and rye.

Stearns Co., Richmond: Small grain is all seeded. Corn planting will start soon.

Wright Co., Hasty: Condition of all soil is excellent, not wet, but plenty moisture for this time, not much growth as of now, had very little growing weather, small grain all seeded, some are short of hay, no pasture. Most farmers have plenty feed.

Aitkin Co., Aitkin: Condition of pastures is below normal due largely to lack of moisture.

Anoka Co., Anoka: Hay and fall grains in good condition. Pastures look good, but are somewhat behind normal. There will probably be one-half of rye pastured and turned under for fertilizer.

Washington Co., Lake Elmo: Hay and pasture has not made much growth yet to say how it will be. Seeding grains are making good progress. Soil in good condition.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Cottonwood Co., Jeffers: The grain is nearly all in. A shower would be fine.

Jackson Co., Lakefield: New seedings of alfalfa and pasture clovers suffered considerable from the ice covering this winter, some a total loss.

Lyon Co., Marshall: Seeding completed and small grains and flax are showing green. Farmers are getting corn ground ready. Plenty surface moisture for germination, but there is a lack of subsoil moisture.

Murray Co., Slayton: Small grain nearly all planted. Moisture just right.

Redwood Co., Wabasso: Small grain seeding is almost completed, land was in fine shape, and no wet land that could not be seeded.

Blue Earth Co., Vernon Center: Alfalfa seems to show severe winter kill on old fields and some new fields. Pastures are starting good.

Faribault Co., Elmore: Red clover winter killed, most likely corn or beans will be planted on these fields.

LeSueur Co., Bell Plaine: Seeding about 80 percent finished. It should be all finished by May 1.

Martin Co., Granada: Most seeding was completed by April 25, the ground was very wet and a poor job was done. Most of last years clover froze out. Pastures are about two weeks late.

Steele Co., New Richland: All oats will be seeded by May 1. Fields are dry and oats are slow to germinate. Earliest seeding just coming through. Corn planting will start about May 6.

Waseca Co., Waseca: We have had a wonderful spring to work in fields here. Corn planting is going to get under way early if this weather continues.

Watsonwan Co., Butterfield: Spring work about 2 weeks late.

Watsonwan Co., St. James: Seeding of small grain completed, early seeding showing up. Farmers got a late start, but rushed in the fields after it was fit. Plenty moisture yet, but could stand a sprinkle.

Dodge Co., Hayfield: Hay and pasture look good, but slow. Small grain about all sown. Oats slow in developing. Oats sown 18 days ago sprouted but not up.

Fillmore Co., Lanesboro: We are having good weather to get the spring's work out of the way and the ground never worked up better.

Goodhue Co., Kenyon: Spring work just about finished. Pastures look good. Grass and hay coming very slowly as it is cold and dry.

Wabasha Co., Lake City: Seeding of small grain under way. Cool weather caused delayed seeding. Several nice showers of rain helped needed moisture condition. Crop prospect fair to good.

Winona Co., Winona: About 90 percent of the seeding will be finished by the first of May. Weather was good, ground in good shape but grass is slow in getting green, been rather hard on clover and grass this winter not much snow on fields and some ice on ground.

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MAY 18 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

May 11, 1949

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
- May 1, 1949 -

Nearly all spring grain crops had been sown in Minnesota by May 1, but development of early sown spring grain, winter grain, hay and pasture up to that date was slow and somewhat behind a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Late, heavy spring snows in southern counties delayed planting of small grains, while in central and northern counties, cooler weather and dry topsoil condition resulted in slow germination and growth. General prospects for most areas are, however, that stands will be good and development rapid as temperatures rise as the season advances. Serious concern existed on May 1 in extreme west central counties in regard to crop prospects because of the very dry soil condition. In that area, winter wheat suffered heavily during April, and it is expected that over a fourth of the acreage of that crop will be reseeded to other crops. The acreage involved is, however, comparatively small. Hays and pastures also made very slow growth in April because of the dry soil condition throughout the west central and northern area. In contrast, the late season snows provided added moisture in southern counties and this was helpful to winter grains, hay and pasture prospects.

Since May 1, farmers have been busily engaged preparing seed-beds for corn, soybeans, potatoes, and other late maturing crops. Light to generous rainfall has been reported by the Weather Bureau at most of its stations in the State. This additional moisture is reasonable assurance that these late maturing crops will be planted under favorable circumstances and that grain crops, hay and pastures will show rapid development with normal temperatures during the next several weeks.

Winter wheat production prospects on May 1 were for a crop of 1,254,000 bushels compared with 1,539,000 in 1948 and the 10-year (1938-47) average of 2,568,000 bushels. The decrease in production for 1949 is entirely due to the reduction in the number of acres for harvest as farmers have been reducing the acreage sown to this crop in recent years. The acreage remaining for harvest on May 1, 1949, was only 66,000 acres compared with 81,000 acres harvested in 1948 and the 10-year average of 143,000 acres. The crop is in good condition in southern counties, but in only fair condition in west central counties where weather was too dry prior to May 1 and a considerable proportion of the acreage was or will be reseeded to other crops.

Rye production in 1949 is also expected to be less than in 1948 because of a reduction in acreage for harvest. May 1 prospects indicate a crop of 2,550,000 bushels in 1949 compared with 3,466,000 bushels in 1948 and the average production of 3,512,000 bushels. The acreage for harvest as of May 1 is estimated at 170,000 acres compared with 239,000 acres harvested in 1948 and the 10-year (1938-47) average of 251,000 acres.

Tame hay condition was reported at 82 percent of normal on May 1, 1949, compared with 86 percent on May 1, 1948, and the 10-year average of 81 percent. Some loss of acreage and thinning of stands as a result of ice cover during winter months

was reported from south central and southwestern counties. Northern areas reported slow development because of dry soil conditions. Stocks of all hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 617,000 tons, the lowest May 1 volume on hand since 1937 when stocks were unusually low following the severe drought of 1936. Hay stocks on May 1, 1948 totaled 682,000 tons while the 10-year (1938-47) May 1 average is 882,000 tons. May 1 pasture condition of 80 percent indicates that development was just slightly better than average on that date, but well below a year ago. The 10-year average May 1 condition is 78 percent, while condition on May 1, 1948 was reported at 89 percent.

Milk production during April is estimated at 791 million pounds, 4 percent more than the 761 million pounds produced in April 1948 and equal to the 10-year (1938-47) average. The effect of the low level of milk cow numbers on milk production is being offset by the record rate of production per milk cow in herd. Pastures this year were yielding less feed on May 1 than a year ago, but farmers were feeding grain at a record rate. The rate of production per milk cow in herds of voluntary crop and livestock reporters was a record May 1 level of 23.1 pounds. This compares with 21.4 on May 1, 1948, 20.8 on May 1, 1947, and 19.4 pounds, the 10-year (1938-47) average.

Egg production is estimated at 408 million eggs for April 1949, compared with 420 million in April 1947 and 347 million, the 10-year (1938-47) average. The level of production in April this year was 3 percent below a year ago and 10 percent less than the April record production of 454 million eggs in 1946. The number of layers on farms during April, estimated at 22,836,000, is the lowest April number since 1942 when layers totaled 19,069,000. The peak number for April was 25,066,000 in 1946. Production is being maintained at its present comparatively high level by a near record rate of lay per hen acting as offset to the effect on production of a decreasing number of layers. Farmers have purchased a larger volume of chicks from hatcheries this year so it is expected that flocks will increase in size more than seasonally as pullets become of laying age.

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

May 19, 1949
MAY 19, 1949

Immediate Release

May 16, 1949

STOCKS OF SOYBEANS AND FLAXSEED, APRIL 1, 1949

About 114 million bushels of soybeans remained in all storage positions in the United States on April 1, 1949. These April 1 stocks were 29 percent larger than a year earlier and the largest for the date since 1943.

Included in these current stocks are 36.3 million bushels at processing plants, as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census, and commercial stocks of 7.2 million bushels at terminals, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. The Crop Reporting Board estimated that 19.2 million bushels were stored in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and 51.6 million bushels remained on farms. These farm stocks are the largest April 1 stocks since 1943. Stocks at terminals are relatively small, but those in other off-farm positions are not far from the usual April 1 level.

Disappearance of soybeans from the October 1, 1948 supply of 222.3 million bushels is indicated at 108.4 million bushels, largest for the period in the 7 years of record. During the 6-months period, since October 1, over 96 million bushels were processed for oil, according to the Bureau of the Census. In the same portion of the 1947-48 season, disappearance was 100.5 million bushels, of which processors used 87.7 million bushels. Allowing for about 15 million bushels needed for planting of the 1949 crop and additional quantities for feed, food and export, current supplies appear adequate to permit processing to continue at the current accelerated rate until the 1949 crop becomes available.

STOCKS OF SOYBEANS, APRIL 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

Position	Reported by	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1949	Apr. 1 1949
		Thousand Bushels			
On Farms	Crop Reporting Board	25,475	33,110	74,590	51,644
Terminals	Grain Branch, P.M.A.	13,689	7,613	14,804	7,206
Processing Plants	Bureau of the Census	41,744	36,857	55,564	36,305
Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/	Crop Reporting Board	19,633	10,845	36,740	19,228
TOTAL		100,541	88,425	181,698	114,383

1/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated.

FLAXSEED STOCKS

Flaxseed stocks of 29,038,000 bushels were in all storage positions on April 1, 1949, compared with 18,588,000 bushels a year earlier. As stocks on January 1, 1949 were 39,254,000 bushels, disappearance during the January-March quarter is computed at 10,216,000 bushels. In this period processors consumed 8,842,000 bushels, according to reports to the Bureau of the Census. Disappearance, from the supply of 59,750,000 bushels on July 1, 1948 is computed at 30,712,000 bushels, while in the July-March period processors have reported consumption of 29,148,000 bushels to the Bureau of the Census.

Current stocks include 5,682,000 bushels on farms as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Aside from 2,292,000 bushels on Minnesota farms, 2,035,000 bushels in North Dakota and 1,012,000 bushels in South Dakota, farm stocks in other States total only 293,000 bushels. In off-farm positions were 18,095,000 bushels of commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, and 5,261,000 bushels at processing plants and interior mills, elevators and warehouses. Of the off-farm total, about 14 1/2 million bushels were in Minnesota, nearly 6 million bushels were in New York, with Wisconsin the only State exceeding a half-million bushels. Flaxseed stocks estimates are prepared as a project under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

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

Min. Hist. Sec.

JUN 3 - 1949

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
 Mid-May, 1949 Prices

June 1, 1949

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers on May 15 again reflect the downward trend in agricultural commodity prices which has been in strong evidence since the early fall of 1948 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The drop in prices between April 15 and May 15, 1949 is in contrast to the general strengthening in the level of prices which occurred between mid-March and mid-April of this year.

Only a few major items advanced in price between mid-April and mid-May this year as follows: rye and soybeans up 5 and 13 cents per bushel respectively, beef cattle increased 30 cents per hundredweight while eggs moved up 1.3 cents per dozen. Potatoes and wool were the only commodities showing no price change for the month ending May 15 compared with a month earlier. In contrast, grain prices in general showed modest declines except for flaxseed which dropped \$2.06 per bushel following expiration of the 1948 government price support program for that commodity. At this season of the year there is, however, very little flaxseed moving to market as farmers generally sell most of this crop immediately following harvest each year.

Livestock prices, except beef cattle, moved downward between mid-April and mid-May with lambs showing a small decline of 20 cents per hundredweight and veal calves the largest drop of \$2.50. Livestock product prices except eggs, also declined as chickens showed a decline of 5 cents per pound and dairy products, butterfat and milk, wholesale, decreased 1 cent per pound and 10 cents per hundredweight respectively.

Hay prices took a delayed seasonal drop on May 15th as pastures slowly developed and were able to more generally meet the feed needs of livestock. Hay and grass seed prices showed practically no change in the past month.

(continued on opposite side)

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS May 15, 1949 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	Av. base	Parity	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	period	Prices	Prices
		May 15	April 15	May 15	Aug. 1909- July 1914	May 15	May 15,
		1948	1949	1949		1949	1949
PRICES RECEIVED:		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.33	2.08	2.05	.884	2.17	2.00
Corn	"	2.06	1.10	1.09	.642	1.57	1.22
Oats	"	1.05	.62	.59	.399	.978	.660
Barley	"	2.06	1.02	1.00	.619	1.52	.970
Rye	"	2.19	1.13	1.18	.720	1.76	1.19
Flax	"	5.85	5.74	3.68	1.69	4.14	3.68
Potatoes	"	1.60	1.50	1.50	3/1.12	1.80	1.81
Soybeans	"	3.65	2.02	2.15	4/.96	2.35	2.18
Hogs	Cwt.	1/19.50	18.50	17.70	7.27	17.80	17.90
Beef Cattle	"	1/23.60	19.50	19.80	5.42	13.30	20.90
Veal Calves	"	24.70	26.50	24.00	6.75	16.50	23.80
Sheep	"	8.10	10.30	9.80	—	—	10.60
Lambs	"	22.70	25.00	24.80	5.88	14.40	25.30
Milk Cows	Head	190.00	205.00	195.00	—	—	186.00
Chickens	lb.	.200	.270	.220	.114	.279	.282
Eggs	doz.	.375	.385	.398	.215	.527	.434
Butterfat	lb.	.92	.66	.65	.263	.644	.606
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	3.95	2.80	2/2.70	1.60	3.92	2/3.60
Wool	lb.	.44	.44	.44	.183	.448	.506
All Hay, loose	ton	13.50	15.70	14.50	11.87	29.10	17.70
PRICES PAID:							
Mixed Dairy							
feed, all	cwt.	3.80	2.90	2.85			3.72
Laying mash	"	5.30	4.25	4.25			4.53
Linseed meal	"	4.55	4.00	3.90			4.22
Meat Scraps	"	—	6.30	6.40			6.35
Bran	"	4.05	3.40	3.20			3.42
Middlings	"	4.15	3.40	3.30			3.57

1/Revised. 2/Preliminary. 3/10-season average, 1919-28. 4/Derived base price for computing comparable price under the Steagall amendment.

(continued from opposite side) Compared with a year ago; prices received by Minnesota farmers for commodities sold on May 15, 1949 were substantially lower. Corn, oats and barley, the three principal feed grains, have declined 47, 44 and 51 percent respectively. So called cash grain crops show somewhat smaller decreases in general but the decline in price is very noticeable. Wheat prices on May 15 were 12% lower, rye 46%, flaxseed 37% and soybeans 41% below May 15, 1948 prices to farmers.

Livestock and livestock product price changes from a year ago are mixed. Hogs have decreased 9 percent, beef cattle 16% and veal calves 3% while sheep are up 21%, lambs 9%, chickens 10% and eggs 6% over a year ago. The price received by farmers for butterfat on May 15, 1949 was 29% less than a year earlier while milk, wholesale, is down 32%.

UNITED STATES: Lower prices received by farmers for most meat animals, dairy products, and truck crops were largely responsible for a 4 point (1½%) drop as of May 15 in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to 256 percent of the August 1909-July 1914 average. A renewed decline in rural living costs resulted in a 1 point (.4%) drop in the Parity Index.

In consequence the parity ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, and Taxes) dropped 2 points to 104, the lowest since June 1942.

Among farm products the sharpest price drop, \$1.78 per bushel, occurred in the case of flax. Of the meat animals, only beef cattle were bringing prices above a month ago, and they only slightly, while veal calf prices averaged \$1.10 per hundred pounds below a month earlier, hogs \$.70, lambs \$.50, and sheep \$.20. Butterfat prices received by farmers averaged .8 cents per pound below a month earlier, and wholesale milk prices were down 14 cents per hundredweight. Chicken and turkey prices were down, as were dry field peas, hay, oats, barley, and sweet potatoes.

Farm living costs, which had remained unchanged from March to April, averaged lower than a month ago, owing largely to lower clothing and building material prices, but supplies and furniture were down also. Items bought for production, however, averaged about the same as a month ago, lower prices for feeds and building materials having been offset by increases in other items.

Summary Table					
Indexes	May 15 : 1948	Apr. 15 : 1949	May 15 : 1949	Record High : Index	Date
Prices received 1/	289	260	256	307	Jan. 1948
Prices paid, including interest and taxes 2/	250	246	245	251	3/Aug. 1948
Parity ratio	116	106	104	133	Oct. 1946
1/ Aug. 1909-July 1914=100. 2/ 1910-14=100. 3/ Also Jan., June, and July 1948.					

With a decline of 1 point during the month ended May 15, the index of prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes was 245 percent of the 1910-14 average and 5 points lower than a year ago. Prices paid by farmers also declined 1 point during the month, and this index stood at 257 compared with 265 in May of last year. During the month important declines occurred in the prices of such production items as feed and building material, but costs rose for seed, farm equipment, and supplies. The net result of the changes in production items was to leave that index at 250, unchanged from a month earlier. The family living cost index on the other hand dropped 2 points during the month so that the parity index moved downward 1 point even though the production group remained unchanged.

Clothing items generally declined or remained steady during the month ended May 15, with the reduction in the prices of men's suits, shoes, shirts, and overalls leading the downward movement. Since last November, building material prices have decreased 6 percent and now average about 4 percent lower than a year ago.

H. F. Prindle, Roy Potas
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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

May 27, 1949

HATCHERY PRODUCTION
April 1949

MINNESOTA: Chick production by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota during April 1949 totaled 20,628,000 chicks, 8 percent more than in April 1948, but 12 percent less than the 1943-47 April average. The 8 percent rate of increase for April in comparison with the same month a year earlier was much lower than in earlier months of 1949. The number of eggs in incubators on May 1 was, however, more than a third more than on the same date last year which indicates that a substantial increase is to be expected in the May hatch this year compared with May a year ago. A considerable number of hatcheries have indicated that their hatching season will be shorter this year and that they will cease operations in the fourth week of May. Chick production for the 4-month period, January through April 1949, totaled 36,828,000 chicks, 8 million more than in the same period of 1948 but 6 million less than in 1947 and 7 million below the 4-month total in 1946.

Hatcheries have reported a very active demand for cockerel chicks, particularly the heavy breeds suitable for broiler production. An especially strong demand has developed from southern States for cockerels and an unusually large proportion of the cockerels produced by Minnesota hatcheries this year have been sold to growers in those States. Consequently, very few cockerel chicks have been destroyed this year.

Turkey poult production by Minnesota hatcheries so far in 1949 has been far in excess of the small volume in 1948. Preliminary information indicates that the output in April 1949 was 60 percent above April a year ago and that for the season up to May 1, production exceeds 1948 by about 1½ million birds. A considerable number of poults produced by Minnesota hatcheries are shipped to growers outside of the State. Reports of turkey eggs in incubators on May 1 show that production of poults in May 1949 will be at least 50 percent over May a year ago when production totaled 870,000 birds.

UNITED STATES: The demand for chicks in April, although not as strong as during the past few months, continues to be above that of a year ago. The number of chicks produced by hatcheries during April totaled 309,356,000 — 8 percent more than in April last year, but 6 percent below the 1943-47 average April hatch. The number of chicks hatched during April in the South Atlantic and Pacific Coast States was at record levels. Production for the first 4 months of this year reached a record high of 811,047,000 chicks — an increase of 25 percent above the 650,719,000 produced during the same period last year, and slightly above the previous high output of 806,692,000 chicks produced during these 4 months in 1943.

The number of eggs in incubators on May 1 was 20 percent larger than on May 1 last year indicating that the May hatch will be somewhat larger than the May hatch of last year. The number of chicks booked on May 1 for June delivery was 54 percent larger than the number booked on May 1 last year.

All sections of the country reported increases in the number of chicks hatched during April compared with April last year. The increases reported were 34 percent in the Pacific Coast, 24 percent in the Mountain, 16 percent in the New England, 15 percent in the South Central, 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the Middle Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central States.

The demand for poults continues strong. Hatcheries reporting turkey operations during April reported 43 percent more poults hatched during the month than a year ago. These same hatcheries reported that they had 63 percent more eggs in incubators on May 1 than on May 1 last year. Reports from turkey hatcheries for the three months — February, March and April — indicate that the output of poults has been about 70 percent larger than during these same months last year.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES					
State and Division	During April		January through April		
	Average				
	1943-47	1948 1/	1949 2/	1948 1/	1949 2/
	T h o u s a n d s				
Maine	1,542	1,387	1,872	3,948	5,958
N.H.	3,492	3,269	4,100	10,918	13,617
Vt.	310	311	355	867	1,089
Mass.	4,626	4,460	4,980	14,209	17,771
R.I.	519	341	475	1,028	1,566
Conn.	4,080	3,572	3,722	12,237	14,668
N.E.	14,569	13,340	15,504	43,207	54,669
N.Y.	5,723	4,755	5,300	13,348	16,823
N.J.	6,990	5,483	6,900	14,559	22,899
Pa.	13,875	11,718	10,575	32,253	36,605
M.A.	26,589	21,956	22,775	60,160	76,327
Ohio	17,448	13,568	14,800	29,627	35,900
Ind.	23,838	19,240	21,000	43,145	53,200
Ill.	27,195	25,922	23,589	52,029	60,099
Mich.	8,991	7,000	7,100	12,750	16,900
Wis.	9,254	8,000	8,200	11,900	14,530
E.N.C.	86,727	73,730	74,689	142,451	180,629
Minn.	23,519	19,100	20,628	28,590	36,828
Iowa	31,601	26,000	26,500	45,615	52,650
Mo.	26,576	20,500	21,000	39,360	48,400
N.Dak.	1,860	1,825	1,850	2,417	2,645
S. Dak.	5,640	5,400	6,000	8,200	10,245
Nebr.	10,828	9,350	9,350	18,975	19,600
Kans.	13,774	10,285	12,300	21,114	25,650
W.N.C.	113,798	92,460	97,628	164,271	196,018
Del.	3,912	4,121	4,490	13,009	18,379
Md.	5,977	6,958	7,863	21,773	28,694
Va.	6,128	6,232	6,994	16,980	21,931
W.Va.	1,118	1,295	1,491	2,754	3,760
N.C.	6,622	7,042	7,555	18,303	25,824
S.C.	1,524	1,690	1,740	3,870	5,095
Ga.	5,214	6,673	7,180	20,184	25,695
Fla.	1,581	1,590	2,100	5,500	8,650
S.A.	32,076	35,601	39,413	102,373	138,028
Ky.	3,743	3,242	3,600	6,908	8,750
Tenn.	3,226	2,900	2,900	6,255	8,075
Ala.	2,315	1,820	2,200	4,410	6,450
Miss.	1,442	1,470	1,770	3,980	5,340
Ark.	1,792	2,200	3,262	7,180	10,947
La.	1,135	1,132	994	2,985	3,463
Okla.	7,425	5,680	6,650	13,520	15,070
Tex.	13,092	10,950	12,500	29,260	34,700
S.C.	34,170	29,394	33,876	74,498	92,795
Mont.	479	608	460	1,162	1,083
Idaho	975	823	1,150	1,921	2,270
Wyo.	134	143	200	300	327
Colo.	1,893	1,653	2,066	3,676	4,881
N.Mex.	315	217	316	587	752
Ariz.	335	203	248	636	692
Utah	585	577	769	1,295	1,698
Nev.	28	25	40	85	105
Mount.	4,743	4,249	5,249	9,662	11,808
Wash.	3,306	3,800	5,092	10,810	13,826
Oreg.	1,864	1,702	2,300	4,857	6,297
Calif.	10,288	9,535	12,830	31,430	40,650
Pac.	15,459	15,037	20,222	47,097	60,773
U.S.	328,131	285,767	309,356	650,719	811,047

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING

Geographic Division	Eggs in incubators: for June delivery	Chicks booked May 1:	Sexing
	% change from May 1, 1948		% change from April 1948
New England	7 42	7 80	- 28
Middle Atlantic	7 15	7 62	7 2
East North Central	7 19	7 48	7 3
West North Central	7 23	7 92	7 6
South Atlantic	- 1	- 9	7 37
South Central	7 25	7 166	7 38
Mountain	7 42	7 76	7 31
Pacific	7 27	7 49	7 25
United States	7 20	7 54	7 6

—This Week's Producers' List—

Listing every agent from whom one or more applications was received
and entered at the Home Office during the period

May 20th to May 26th, inclusive

No. Weeks Scoring Since January 1
No. Apps Since January 1
No. Apps This Week

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS STATE AGENCY

Morris, Charles 1 34½ 15
Raiford, B. T. 1 4 4

CALIFORNIA

HAROLD D. LESLIE

Stockton, K. L. 1 10 8
VELTHOUSE, E. G. 1 33 21
Williams, B. E. 1 4 4
WULFSBERG, H. J., Jr. 4 59 21

COLORADO

JIM GODARD AGENCY

Anderson, H. A. 1 6 5
Ree, J. S. 1 15 11
Waymire, E. G. 2 26 13

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON D. C. AGENCY

Abrams, G. I. 1 16 11

ILLINOIS

CHARLES N. BROWN

McCord, F. P. 1 14 10

GRAMSIE LAADT & CO.

Gramsie, F. A. 1½ 18 11
Laadt, W. J. 1½ 29 13
Kratovil, W. E. 3 10 8
Rach, J. L. 1 6 3

INDEPENDENT AGENTS-CHICAGO

McGovern, H. P. 1 20 10
NAVIN, P. F. 1 40 21

MORRIS OFFICE

Cusick, T. M. 1 10 11
Hodney, C. R. 1 12½ 8
Petersen, E. L. 2 32½ 18

WAUKEGAN AGENCY-CHICAGO

Swank, L. E. 1 15 13

W. B. WETZELL AGENCY

Allai, F. G. 1 4 4
Finnicum, E. L. 2 26 14
Heeren, H. H. 1 18 12
Wentsel, K. J. 1 6 5

ZERN AGENCY-CHICAGO

Kiedrowski, F. F. 2 8 6
Ortner, J. L. 2 4 3
Smith, L. G. 2 7 5
St. Pierre, S. R. 1 15 11
Whiston, J. C. 1 7 7

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE AGENCY

Folz, C. J., Jr. ½ 13½ 9

No. Weeks Scoring Since January 1
No. Apps Since January 1
No. Apps This Week

EVANSVILLE AGENCY (CONT.)

Hill, R. L. 2 18 10
Wharf, E. C. 1½ 39½ 8

SOUTH BEND AGENCY

ALLMON, F. E. 4 59 21
Hutchins, Russell 1 11 7
Makielski, Stephen 1 12 9

JOEL T. TRAYLOR

Traylor, J. T. 1 23 10

IOWA

A. G. CARPER

Carper, A. G. 1 3 3

THE CONNOLLY AGENCY

Connolly, D. J. 1 15 9

DAVENPORT AGENCY

OLIPHANT, H. G. 3 37 21

E. W. DE NIO

Barron, I. J. ½ 14 10
Galiher, C. S. ½ 19 11
Levsen, E. H. 1 11 7

NORTHWEST IOWA AGENCY

Aasland, G. A. 3 10 8
Dougherty, L. J. ½ 30½ 19
Kjeer, H. P. ½ 23½ 14
LaFleur, S. A. 1 27 20
Laird, Jerry 1 11 7
Siddens, C. R. 1 15 8
Taiber, Anton, Jr. 1 28 20

THE PERRY AGENCY

Stevenson, G. G. 2 6½ 5

SOUTHEASTERN IOWA AGENCY

Cooley, L. W. 1 27 18
Markley, F. H. 4 25½ 14
Markley, F. W. 1 23½ 20
Murphy, L. R. 1 25 12
Rose, H. F. 1 35 20

WATERLOO AGENCY

Baderschneider, Ted 2 37 17
Brant, F. L. 4 34 20
Francis, Donald 3 31 19
Humpal, A. E. 5 27 17
Sorg, M. M. 2 30 15

KANSAS

THE BACHMAN AGENCY

Bachman, W. A. ½ 9 6
Kennedy, D. C. 1½ 17½ 14
Gardner, J. F. 1 13½ 9
Janzen, Jonathan 1 33 16
Kendall, C. L. 3 10 5
Kennedy, A. C. 4 35½ 17
Newberry, G. F. 3 21½ 13
PERRYMAN, LLOYD 2 37½ 21

App-A-Week Club

Weeks	Name	State
1333	Ben Goldish	Minn.
1116	L. J. Dougherty	Iowa
1102	E. E. Moore	Minn.
1053	P. F. Navin	Ill.
980	D. E. McCutchan	Minn.
877	H. J. Wulfsberg, Jr.	Calif.
859	H. F. Coonrod	Mo.
842	W. L. Coonrod	Mo.
732	C. W. Albers	N. Dak.
712	W. F. Sandifer	Kans.
645	D. E. Ashley	Texas
642	R. E. Foglesong	Minn.
634	G. E. Peterson	Minn.
629	G. T. Gilbertson	S. Dak.
596	F. W. Markley	Iowa
591	V. A. Helfenstein	Nebr.
590	L. S. Martinson	Minn.
523	J. W. Rames	S. Dak.
504	Emery Smith	Mich.
485	Tom Termohlen	Iowa
444	F. W. Kotts	N. Dak.
386	A. L. Sharp	Mont.
385	G. W. Jacobson	Minn.
384	W. D. Linn	S. Dak.
375	E. G. Velthouse	Calif.
331	O. A. Nelson	S. Dak.
303	B. L. Root	S. Dak.
300	O. A. Oftedahl	Minn.
299	Lloyd Perryman	Kans.
281	J. H. Ostlund	S. Dak.
279	L. A. Young	S. Dak.
274	F. E. Allmon	Ind.
262	K. F. Anderson	S. Dak.
257	C. E. Allum	Minn.
244	F. L. Brant	Iowa
224	G. F. Rapp	Minn.
217	L. W. Cooley	Iowa
186	Anton Taiber, Jr.	Iowa
170	H. F. Rose	Iowa
169	H. W. Veth	Minn.
156	J. M. HARMON	N. Dak.
155	W. H. Zick	S. Dak.
154	Gene Woods	Mont.
142	H. G. Oliphant	Iowa
141	O. K. Sather	Mont.
129	F. R. Jones	N. Dak.
117	W. M. Chapman	Ohio
105	E. E. Hammond	Ohio
93	G. O. Gregerson	Minn.
72	C. T. Gauck	Minn.
65	A. L. Sandvig	S. Dak.
58	S. A. LaFleur	Iowa
27	G. W. Schmidt	Ohio
25	E. L. Wheeler	Minn.
21	H. B. Jennings	Minn.

ROBERT B. DANIEL

Harold, E. D. 1 15 10
Kempe, W. F. 1 22 11
Rickard, J. K. 1 23 13
SANDIFER, W. F. 1 22 21

GEORGE A. WITHERS

Chitty, J. O. 1 13½ 11

MICHIGAN

DETROIT AGENCY

Bayes, J. P. 1 11 9
Brodie, John 3 15 9

DETROIT AGENCY (CONT.)			
Camden, Joseph	1	3	3
Collins, J. A.	1	10	5
Doyle, A. J.	1	16	9
Mure, J. J.	1	14	9
Perry, Leon	4	26	14
Renton, R. D.	1	16	12

MISSOURI

THE ALBACHTEN AGENCY			
Bischof, C. W., Jr.	2	37½	19
Lund, E. H.	5	11	4

H. F. COONROD			
Coonrod, H. F.	1	32	20

W. L. COONROD			
COONROD, W. L.	1	63	21

KANSAS CITY AGENCY			
Banner, V. P.	3	16	12
Doughty, M. W.	1	16	15
Enyart, J. W.	1	20	9

MONTANA

THE BILLINGS AGENCY			
Grieve, F. P.	1	12	9
Scheidecker, J. W.	1	11	8
Staiger, Charles	1	12	9
Woods, Gene	2	21½	17

THE PRESTON AGENCY			
Bryant, M. J.	½	19½	12
Gordon, L. H.	1	40	18
Marmont, F. L.	1½	21½	13
Sather, O. K.	3	41	19
Sebens, L. E.	2	23½	11
Sharp, A. L.	2	32½	20
Sollid, Kjell	2	36½	16
Zahn, H. L.	1	26½	12

NEBRASKA

OMAHA OFFICE			
Hagan, Frank	1	27	13
Hansen, Raymond	1	11	6
HELFENSTEIN, V. A.	1	38	21
Kirn, G. W.	1	29	16
Swick, L. C.	1	8	6

NORTH DAKOTA

A. W. CRARY AGENCY			
Albers, C. W.	1	28½	19
Beck, P. N.	3	17½	12
Crory, C. J.	3½	22½	8
Crory, T. U.	1	26	14
Grimes, John	1	30	16
Harmon, J. M.	5½	48½	19
Johnson, W. A.	1	2	2
KOTTS, F. W.	1	27½	21
Stannard, J. W.	3	19	9
Trzynka, Emil	1	17½	11
Weatherly, J. L.	1	20	10
Weaver, W. R.	3	14	5
Woolledge, J. W.	1	27	14

OHIO

CENTRAL OHIO AGENCY			
Hogg, J. F.	1	20	15
Montgomery, J. A.	2	6	5

CENTRAL OHIO AGENCY (CONT.)			
Salisbury, J. W.	1	10	8

CINCINNATI AGENCY			
Bohrer, C. A., Sr.	½	10½	7
Hoelscher, W. B.	1	1	1
Rice, S. L.	½	14	10

THE CLEVELAND AGENCY			
Whitelock, J. E.	1	18	12

DAYTON AGENCY			
Chapman, W. M.	1	33½	18
Woodbury, C. L.	3	16	10

NORTHWEST OHIO AGENCY			
Bright, D. W.	1	22	14
HAMMOND, E. E.	2	37	21
Luckey, L. B.	1	7	5
Schmidt, G. W.	1	21	20

TOLEDO AGENCY			
Sandler, Sam	2	19	12

OREGON

W. BIDDLE COMBS			
Tuller, Ernest	2	31	16

PENNSYLVANIA

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCY			
Michael, I. D.	2	12	9

SOUTH DAKOTA

EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA AGENCY			
Anderson, K. F.	1	18	19
Barkley, O. K.	5	24	15
Friis, J. G.	2	43	18
GILBERTSON, G. T.	1	41½	21
LINN, W. D.	2	27½	21
Nelson, N. F.	2	17	9
Nelson, O. A.	2	22½	17
Ostergren, C. G.	1	20	11
OSTLUND, J. H.	1½	35	21
RAMES, J. W.	1	48½	21
Root, B. L.	3½	38½	18
SANDVIG, A. L.	1	29	21
Young, L. A.	1	37	18
ZICK, W. H.	1	36	21
Zieman, R. C.	2	8	3

J. A. NORRIS			
Norris, J. A.	1	24	14

TENNESSEE

J. W. BISHOP AGENCY			
Carden, W. A. W.	2	11	10

TEXAS

TEXAS STATE AGENCY			
Burt, J. B.	1	35½	15
Grosse, H. W.	1	16	12
Hewitt, W. S.	4	37½	16
Miller, R. A.	2	15	11
Nance, E. W.	2	12	10
Neuhaus, H. W.	1	4	4
Richardson, I. D.	1	11	10
Stewart, B. M.	2	4	3
Tirrell, L. K.	1	3	3
Wilson, W. G.	2	21	10

TEXAS STATE AGENCY (CONT.)			
Zivley, C. N.	2	8	5
Zschappel, H. L.	2	8	7

WASHINGTON

SPOKANE AGENCY			
Lewis, J. H.	2	13½	9

*CAPITAL LETTERS DENOTE AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD CONTINUOUS WEEKLY PRODUCTION SINCE THE FIRST OF THE YEAR.

JUN 8 - 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

June 3, 1949

FARM WORK AND CROP PROGRESS REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
JUNE 1, 1949

Crop development on June 1 shows considerable variation between areas of the State depending upon the adequacy of moisture during May, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. In west central counties crops have been retarded and the advantage of an earlier seeding of spring grains in comparison with other areas has been largely lost. Counties which were most seriously in need of moisture prior to the very recent rains were Bigstone, Chippewa, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and parts of surrounding counties. There were also other smaller areas where conditions were very dry, but nearly all have received substantial precipitation the past week. This rainfall is expected to be very beneficial to crop prospects. Hay and pasture prospects on June 1 were poor in the dry area in west central Minnesota. Alfalfa top growth is short in this area and in some instances shows the effect of severe frosts in late May. The frost damage was, in general, limited, although gardens, alfalfa, and a few fields of corn, flax, and other tender crops were effected. Cutworms have done damage in local areas of the State but mostly to parts of single fields. There has been a small acreage of cropland reseeded or planted to other crops because of poor germination, development, or cutworm damage, but again, the acreage effected is comparatively small. Winter grains are mostly headed in southern counties with rye especially showing good development. Most advanced spring grains are noted in south central counties where early sown spring wheat, oats, and barley fields are beginning to head. By June 1 about 1 of 5 fields of corn had received their first cultivation in the main corn areas of the State, with development ranging from just emerging to 4 inches in height. Corn and soybean fields are comparatively free of weeds even before cultivation. In southwestern counties, where moisture has been adequate during May, there are small areas where weed control may be a temporary problem. Only a few fields of alfalfa had been cut for hay prior to June 1.

The comments which follow are typical of many received on June 1 from Minnesota voluntary crop and livestock reporters living in the county and near the location shown. These comments reflect the agricultural situation on June 1 in the different sections of the State. Rainfall has been rather general since that date.

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTERS' COMMENTS

NORTHERN SECTION:

Becker Co., Ulen: Have had some heavy local rain. Showers of almost cloudburst proportions. Potholes full of water. Crop and pasture conditions good.

Clay Co., Barnesville: Our crops are doing well but we need rain soon as our sub-soil moisture is very low. Hay and pastures very slow.

Clearwater Co., Bagley: We have had the coldest and driest spring in years, but Sunday and yesterday we have had about four inches of rain so now crop prospects are very good.

Kittson Co., Kennedy: During the week-end of May 29 we received about one inch of rain which greatly improved the crop condition so the moisture condition is excellent at the present time.

Kittson Co., Kennedy: Plenty rain fell the last 48 hours. Much late seeded grain will respond to this timely moisture. Wheat and barley still being seeded also flax.

Pennington Co., Th. River Falls: May 29th we had 7½ inches of rain in five hours and it has rained considerably on the 30th and 31st.

Polk Co., Angus: Cool weather, excessive moisture, wild oats in early wheat.

Polk Co., Crookston: Crops are coming along fine. We had a nice spring to work the ground and get it seeded. There is an exceptionally large demand for good heifer calves.

Roseau Co., Warroad: We had a very nice rain. It has been very dry and cold.

Roseau Co., Strathcona: Weather during May was very favorable for all grain crops including all grasses with ample rainfall. Prospects are for a normal yield this season. At this time insect pests may cut down the prospects for a crop.

Beltrami Co., Tenstrike: At time of this report we have just received about 4 inches of rain. I am sure this excessive moisture will harm crops. Water standing in all potholes.

Beltrami Co., Hines: Between 4 and 5 inches of rain the night of May 29. Many fields under water. Some washed bad. All wild or marsh hayfields flooded.

Itasca Co., Hill City: Has been very dry until May 30 when we got two inches of rain. Has been cool and frosts a good deal of the time.

CENTRAL SECTION:

Bigstone Co., Clinton: We have had only one rain during April and May so things are pretty dry and a frost last week did some damage. If we get rain pretty soon things can change fast.

Chippewa Co., Watson: It is getting very dry around here. Cutworms have done quite a lot of damage to flax and corn. Frost also did damage to flax.

Douglas Co., Brandon: Rain was badly needed. Had a good rain last night - May 31 - 2 inches.

Grant Co., Barrett: We are in need of rain at this time. Had a touch of frost the 25th of this month. Barley and flax affected.

Grant Co., Herman: It is very dry with pastures and hay suffering the worst. Some corn has not germinated as yet because of the lack of moisture. Oats is beginning to head out.

Grant Co., Norcross: May was too cold and too dry, all crops may be hurt. We had about one inch of rain May 30. Three miles northeast it was a cloudburst.

LacQuiParle Co., Dawson: We have reached a critical stage with respect to moisture. Subsoil moisture is fairly good but crops have started to deteriorate for lack of surface moisture. Have had no rain for weeks.

Ottertail Co., Vergas: Continued dry weather has slowed hay and grain growth to a standstill.

Ottertail Co., Clitherall: Plenty of rain so all crops look very good.

Stevens Co., Hancock: Very dry here, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch rain last night (May 31), less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in May. No pasture to speak of. Corn not too good a stand due to drought and cutworms.

Swift Co., Benson: It is very dry. The frost of a week ago set the grain back. Some flax and barley were hurt quite badly. The frost was very spotted. 90 percent of the corn is up and some has been cultivated.

Traverse Co., Johnson: We need rain so badly. Estimate less than three inches fell since January 1, 1949. Considering length of drought, our crops look surprisingly good yet, but it's tight by now.

Wilkin Co., Wolverton: Beginning the first day of May have had a fair amount of rain by local showers. Has improved crops considerably since the dry and windy month of April. Frost last week did not hurt grain but some damage to alfalfa.

Yellow Medicine Co., Clarkfield: The crops are in fair condition now and with ample rainfall within next few days, can produce normal crop. Conditions now very dry. Much flax damaged by cutworms.

Kandiyohi Co., Lake Lillian: Our alfalfa is really good. We had more rain but some around us is short and getting yellow (alfalfa). It looks like rain tonight.

Scott Co., Jordan: Too dry, Too many insects.

Sibley Co., Gaylord: The flax crop is very uneven because it is in need of rain and some spots are black on account of cutworms. Wild meadow hay is in need of rain - it is slow in growing.

Stearns Co., Brooten: Frost first of week. Small grain and corn will be set back.

Wright Co., Maple Lake: Rain needed badly for all crops. Hay crop will be small. Corn turning yellow. Ground too cold and lack of moisture.

Aitkin Co., Aitkin: Heavy rain and warm weather during first part of May was favorable to all hay crops and grains.

Mille Lacs Co., Oak Park: Everything is just fine here now. Had a big rain Sunday night, May 30th.

SOUTHERN SECTION:

Cottonwood Co., Bingham Lake: Not too dry - not too wet. Crops look just wonderful.

Jackson Co., Lakefield: The crop conditions are good. Corn all planted, cultivating corn now. Plenty of moisture. The weather has been cool. Need warm weather to make crops grow.

Lyon Co., Minneota: There has been considerable cutworm damage in flax. A few farmers are plowing their fields as losses are heavy in some areas. Grain has started well but rain is needed badly.

Brown Co., Springfield: Small grain looks good. Corn coming good. Cutworms are quite bad and some fields of flax are being plowed over. Gardens are getting it too.

Steele Co., Owatonna: Corn and grain growing well but hay and pastures need rain.

Goodhue Co., Kenyon: We will have one of the shortest hay crops since 1934. Lots of it will be plowed after the first cutting and seeded to beans for hay. Soybean acreage for seed is down 50 percent from 1948.

Houston Co., Spring Grove: Grain, hay and pastures are o.k. at the present time but will need rain soon. Corn seemed to have poor vitality at first but at this time looks good.

Wabasha Co., Mazeppa: This part of the State is very dry. Alfalfa will make a lot of hay but clover and timothy is very short now and will not make much hay unless it rains soon.

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

JUN 15 1949

June 13, 1949

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
JUNE 1, 1949

Grain crop prospects on June 1 in most localities of Minnesota ranged mostly from good to excellent, although prospects were only fair in six west central counties and the eastern border counties of Dakota and Goodhue, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Cool and continued dry weather retarded crop development in the areas mentioned, but in general, weather, during May, was considered favorable to crop prospects in other areas. Nearly all dry areas received substantial moisture about June 1 and the more recent rains will benefit prospects again, particularly in southeastern counties where grain crops, hay, and pastures have been in definite need of moisture. Several western and northern communities have received an excess of moisture since June 1. Crop development on June 1 was about two weeks later than on the same date a year ago.

Winter grains are showing good development, but in west central counties stands are thin and uneven as a result of winter kill and dry weather. Rye was mostly headed in southern counties on June 1. It is estimated that production of both winter wheat and rye will be lower this year than in 1948 as the acreage to be harvested is substantially less. For winter wheat, prospects on June 1 were that the crop would total 1,254,000 bushels, compared with 1,539,000 bushels in 1948 and the 10-year (1938-47) average of 2,568,000 bushels. The acreage remaining for harvest (66,000 acres) is the smallest since 1916. Rye production is estimated at 2,550,000 bushels compared with 3,466,000 in 1948 when the crop was slightly below average size.

For the State as a whole, spring sown small grain prospects on June 1 were favorable. Early season production prospects, based upon intentions to plant and condition up to June 1, are as follows: Spring wheat production is estimated at 18,702,000 bushels in 1949, compared with 16,970,000 bushels in 1948 and 21,498,000 bushels, the 10-year (1938-47) average; oats, 199,056,000 bushels this year, 206,338,000 last year and the average of 163,830,000 bushels; and barley, 29,302,000 this year, 34,132,000 last year and 35,477,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Earlier this season, farmers reported their intentions to plant in comparison with last year as follows: Spring wheat, an increase of 5 percent; oats, up 4 percent; while barley was being decreased 10 percent.

Prior to June 1, cool, dry weather slowed development of hay and pastures, especially in west central and extreme southeastern counties. Hard frosts in late May were also detrimental to alfalfa top growth in many western areas. For the State on June 1, alfalfa had a reported condition of 81 percent of normal, one point less than on June 1 a year ago and the same as average for the ten years, 1938-47. The condition of clover-timothy at 76 percent of normal was also 1 point lower than a year ago, but 4 points below average for June 1. Pastures, at 80 percent of normal, were the same as a year ago and were 1 point below average. Cool weather retarded growth even in areas with sufficient moisture prior to June.

Egg production for May 1949 is estimated at 414 million eggs, 2 percent less than the 422 million produced in May 1948 and 8 percent less than the record May production of 448 million eggs in May 1946. The rate of lay during May 1949 of 1,903 eggs per 100 layers equals the record for the month established last year. Layers in flocks during May 1949 numbered 21,762,000 compared with 22,188,000 in May 1948 and the record May number of 24,010,000 in 1946. Liberal feeding of grain is an important factor in the comparatively high current production of eggs.

Milk production of 942 million pounds in May 1949 exceeded production in May 1948 by 5 percent and average by 2 percent. The number of milk cows on farms is the lowest in many years, but a record rate of production per cow is maintaining production at a comparatively high level. Farmers are feeding grain to milk cows at an increased rate, the average on June 1, 1949 being 4.4 pounds per cow compared with only 2.8 on June 1, 1948 and 4.1 on June 1, 1947. Feed grains are in large supply at much lower prices than a year ago at this time.

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JUN 28 1949

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Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

Minn. Cooperative Rep. Ser.

June 23, 1949

MINNESOTA PIG CROP REPORT -- JUNE 1949

The 1949 spring pig crop in Minnesota totaled 4,583,000 head, an increase of 18 percent from 1948, according to information received from farmers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in cooperation with the Post Office Department. The increase in the size of the spring pig crop is 2 percent greater than was indicated by intentions reported last December 1 as litters exceeded average size this spring by a slight margin. The 1949 spring crop compares with 3,880,000 in 1948 and the average spring crop of 4,507,000 head.

Sows farrowing spring pigs numbered 715,000, the same as indicated by intentions reported last fall. This number is, however, 17 percent larger than farrowed in the spring of 1948, but is 1 percent less than the 10-year (1938-47) average. The total of spring sows is the largest since 1943 when a record 985,000 sows farrowed. Farrowings were, in general, earlier than usual this year as nearly one-third of the sows were reported as farrowed prior to April 1. The proportion of spring sows which farrowed during March at nearly 27 percent was the largest within the period of record or since 1930. The percentage distribution of spring farrow by months for 1949 (Dec. 1 to June 1) is as follows: December, .5 percent; January, .6 percent; February, 4.5 percent; March, 26.7; April, 41.1; and May, 26.6 percent.

Litters averaged 6.41 pigs this spring, compared with 6.35 in 1948 and 6.27, the 10-year (1938-47) average. Weather this year was unusually favorable during the farrowing period even though that period occurred at an earlier date than usual.

Fall farrow will be expanded this fall, based on farmers intentions to keep sows for fall as reported June 1. Plans are to keep 265,000 sows for fall farrow, an increase of 22 percent. If these intentions are realized and litters are of average size, 6.34, the fall pig crop will total 1,680,000 head. That number would be an increase of 18 percent over the fall of 1948 when litters were above average size.

A total 1949 crop of 6,263,000 head is indicated by combining the spring and fall crops. A crop of that size would be the 5th largest in records started in 1924 and compares with 5,308,000 in 1948 and the record spring crop of 8,373,000 in 1943. The average crop for the 10-year (1938-47) period is 6,086,000 head.

Minnesota farmers reported about 10 percent fewer hogs over 6 months old on June 1 this year than a year ago.

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Jul 15 1949

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 13, 1949

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
JULY 1, 1949

The record-breaking corn production prospect for Minnesota as of July 1 is an important factor which places the outlook for aggregate crop production for 1949 at an all-time peak, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A record acreage of crops was sown for harvest this year under very favorable planting conditions and exceptional growing weather during June brought production prospects for 1949 to over 19½ million tons, 3 percent above the previous record of 19 million in 1948 and nearly 12 percent over the 1938-47 average of 17½ million tons. Contributing most towards the outlook for a new high in total crop production is the excellent prospect that a record per acre yield of corn will be obtained on the greatly expanded acreage now being grown compared with last year. The acreage of spring wheat is also much larger and July 1 indications are that the yield per acre will be above a year ago. Compared with last year, hay production is expected to be larger, but the production outlook of all other major crops is down largely due to sharp cutbacks in acreage. The yield per acre expectations are higher than last year for corn, spring wheat, rye, potatoes, and hay; the same for winter wheat and barley, but less for oats and flax.

Grain prospects improved during June in most central and west central counties following rather generous rains in early June, but they declined in some localities in eastern counties. Too much rain dimmed prospects in some communities in the north central area, but for the State as a whole prospects are for a large harvest of grain. Row crops, such as corn and soybeans, had made remarkable progress up to July 1. Hay and pastures showed very uneven development on that date depending upon soil moisture. Grains were near maturity in the southeast, but were barely heading in the far north.

Production of nearly 300 million bushels of corn is indicated by conditions prevailing on July 1. A crop of this size would exceed last year's record production of 272 million by about 28 million bushels, and would be 97 million larger than the average of 203 million for the 10-year (1938-47) period. Acreage of corn for harvest is estimated at 5,649,000 acres, 9 percent over last year, while the prospective yield of 53.0 bushels per acre is a half bushel larger than last year's record of 52.5. The crop is advanced 2 to 3 weeks compared with normal and was near the tasseling stage in southern counties on July 1. This advanced development should greatly minimize the danger of frost damage in the fall.

The production outlook for the other important feed grains--oats and barley--is for a reduction in volume compared with last year. The yield per acre prospect for oats is only 39.0 bushels, 3½ bushels less than in 1948 and this decrease more than offsets the effect of a 2 percent increase in acreage. Production of oats is estimated at 191 million bushels for this year compared with 206 million in 1948 and 164 million, the 10-year average. The yield of barley per acre is expected to average the same as last year, but production will total only 29 million compared with 34 million last year because of a sharp reduction in acreage.

Farmers in northwestern Minnesota very sharply expanded the acreage sown to spring wheat this year in contrast to a general decrease in other areas of the State. Total spring wheat acreage for harvest in 1949 is estimated at 1,171,000 acres compared with 975,000 in 1948 and 1,282,000 acres, the 10-year average. Yield prospects are a little above last year and average, so the production outlook for spring wheat is for 21,078,000 bushels, compared with 16,970,000 in 1948 and 21,498,000 bushels, the 10-year average. The 1949 estimate of production consists of 1,530,000 bushels of durum and 19,548,000 bushels of other spring wheat. The State will also produce 1,501,000 bushels of winter wheat in 1949, about the same as in 1948, but only three-fifths of average.

Production of flaxseed, the principal oil crop of the State, is estimated at 17,721,000 bushels, 7 percent less than last year's record volume of 19,102,000 bushels, but 47 percent more than the average of 12,053,000 bushels. Soybean production will be affected by a 14 percent decrease this year in the acreage for harvest as bean acreage is estimated at 729,000 acres for harvest on July 1 this year, compared with 844,000 acres harvested in 1948.

Potato production is expected to total 15,200,000 bushels compared with 16,740,000 in 1948 and 18,648,000 bushels, the 10-year average production. The tendency to commercialize this industry is again in strong evidence this year. The acreage planted was further reduced, but the effect on production of the decrease in acreage is being partly offset by prospects of higher yields per acre arising from the favorable weather and continued improvement of the techniques in production.

The level of total hay production is slightly higher than last year, but much below average. Production for the year is expected to total 5,378,000 tons, compared with 5,145,000 in 1948 and 6,522,000, the 10-year average. The tonnage of alfalfa will approach average due to a substantial increase in acreage, but clover-timothy production will show a very sharp decrease compared with last year and average. The hay crop is, in general, short in the central counties.

The production of other crops will decline sharply from last year largely because less acreage is being devoted to their production. Rye production is expected to drop 31 percent from last year; tobacco, 20 percent; dry field peas, 37 percent; while the outlook for dry edible beans is about the same as last year. A large crop of 286,000 bushels of apples is anticipated for the 8 commercial counties included in the estimate compared with only 53,000 in 1948 and the average crop of 186,000 bushels.

Milk production during June 1949 is estimated at 913 million pounds compared with 891 million in June 1948 and 946 million, the 10-year (1938-47) June average. The rate of milk production per cow in June this year was the highest for any year within the period of record or since 1932. In contrast, the number of milk cows is the smallest for any month within this same period of record. Egg production totaled 349 million in June compared with 358 million in June 1948 and the record June production of 381 million eggs in both 1945 and 1946. Layers in flocks numbered 20,016,000 in June this year, about 3 percent lower than a year ago and 11 percent under the record number for June of 22,604,000 in 1946. The rate of egg production this year, 1,746 eggs laid during June per 100 layers, is the highest for June since records were started in 1925. The seasonal decline of 8 percent in the rate of lay from May to June this year was slightly less than usual.

Production prospects for 1949 in comparison with the 10-year (1938-47) average are as follows:

MINNESOTA	ACREAGE		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION	
	Harvested	For	Aver.	Indi-	Average	Indicated
	Average:	Harvest:	1938-47	cated:	1938-47	1949
	1938-47:	1949	1938-47	1949	1938-47	1949
	(000 Acres)		(Bushels)		(000 bushels)	
Corn	5,017	5,649	40.6	53.0	203,090	299,397
Winter Wheat	143	79	18.4	19.0	2,568	1,501
Durum Wheat	59	85	17.1	18.0	983	1,530
Other Spring Wheat	1,223	1,086	17.0	18.0	20,515	19,548
Oats	4,452	4,904	36.6	39.0	163,830	191,256
Barley	1,334	1,048	26.2	28.0	35,477	29,344
Rye	251	155	13.6	15.5	3,512	2,402
Flaxseed	1,199	1,611	10.0	11.0	12,053	17,721
Soybeans ^{1/}	407	759	-	-	-	-
Potatoes	196	95	98	160	18,648	15,200
Hay, All (Tons)	4,409	3,709	1.48	1.45	6,522	5,378

^{1/} Soybeans planted for all purposes.

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Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-June, 1949 Prices

July 8, 1949

MINNESOTA: Average prices received by Minnesota farmers on June 15 were generally lower than on the same date a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop & Livestock Reporting Service. Three important exceptions were average prices received for hogs, beef cattle, and veal calves, for which higher prices were reported.

Average price declines for grain items during the month ending June 15 were: wheat, 4 cents; oats, 5 cents; rye, 6 cents; flax, 25 cents; and soybeans, 9 cents. Prices received for corn and barley were unchanged from a month earlier. Compared with a year earlier, wheat prices for Minnesota were showing the smallest decline, being only 11 percent below the June 15, 1948 average. However, among the other grain crop items declines in prices ranged from 41 percent on flax to 51 percent on barley. Corn prices had declined 47 percent during the year ending June 15, 1949, oats were down 49 percent, and rye 42 percent.

Average prices received by Minnesota farmers for livestock items on June 15, 1949 were showing some increases from a month earlier. Hogs at \$22.00 were up 30 cents per hundredweight, beef cattle averaged 80 cents higher at \$20.60, and veal calves at \$24.50 were up 50 cents. Sheep and lamb prices were, however, below May 15 averages. Average prices received for hogs, beef cattle and veal calves were less than a year earlier but sheep and lamb prices were higher. Price changes from a year ago for livestock items were less than for grain items, ranging from an 18 percent decline on hogs to a 7 percent increase on sheep prices.

(continued on opposite side)

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS June 15, 1949 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	Av. base	Parity	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	period	Prices	Prices
		June 15	May 15,	June 15,	Aug.1909- July 1914	June 15	June 15
		1948	1949	1949	July 1914	1949	1949
PRICES RECEIVED		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.26	2.05	2.01	.884	2.17	1.86
Corn	"	2.05	1.09	1.09	.642	1.57	1.21
Oats	"	1.05	.59	.54	.399	.973	.601
Barley	"	2.05	1.00	1.00	.619	1.52	.923
Rye	"	1.94	1.18	1.12	.720	1.76	1.13
Flax	"	5.84	3.68	3.43	1.69	4.14	3.42
Potatoes	"	1.60	1.50	1.50	3/1.12	1.80	1.75
Soybeans	"	3.86	2.15	2.06	4/.96	2.35	2.10
Hogs	Cwt.	22.00	17.70	18.00	7.27	17.80	18.80
Beef Cattle	"	24.50	19.80	20.60	5.42	13.30	20.90
Veal Calves	"	26.50	24.00	24.50	6.75	16.50	23.40
Sheep	"	8.50	9.80	9.10	—	—	9.95
Lambs	"	23.60	24.80	24.50	5.88	14.40	24.40
Milk Cows	Head	200.00	195.00	195.00	—	—	183.00
Chickens	lb.	.223	.220	.200	.114	.279	.261
Eggs	doz.	.383	.398	.399	.215	.527	.441
Butterfat	lb.	.90	.65	.65	.263	.644	.593
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	1/4.00	1/2.85	2/2.80	1.60	3.92	2/3.55
Wool	lb.	.45	.44	.44	.183	.448	.494
All Hay, loose	ton	14.00	14.50	14.20	—	—	16.40
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	3.80	2.85	2.75			3.58
Laying mash	"	5.20	4.25	4.15			4.47
Linseed meal	"	4.50	3.90	3.65			3.99
Meat Scraps	"	—	6.40	6.80			6.81
Bran	"	3.85	3.20	2.90			3.13
Middlings	"	4.30	3.30	2.95			3.32

1/Revised. 2/Preliminary 3/10-season average, 1919-28. 4/Derived base price for computing comparable price under the Steagall amendment.

(continued from opposite side) Average Minnesota farm prices on June 15 for livestock products were also showing declines from a month earlier. Chicken prices were down 2 cents a pound and whole milk at \$2.80 was 5 cents per hundredweight lower. Eggs were fractionally higher at 39.9 cents a dozen while butterfat at 65 cents a pound and wool at 44 cents a pound were unchanged from a month earlier. Although egg prices were higher, the prices received for other livestock products were below the averages of a year earlier. Milk prices were down \$1.20 per hundredweight and butterfat was 25 cents a pound less than the 90 cents received a year earlier.

Prices paid by Minnesota farmers for feeds also made general declines from May 15 to June 15 and were well below the levels prevailing a year earlier. Mixed dairy feeds declined 10 cents per hundredweight during the month and were \$1.05 below a year earlier. Laying mash also made similar price declines. Linseed meal, bran and middlings declined from 25 to 35 cents a hundredweight during the month and were from 85 cents to \$1.35 below a year earlier. Meat scrap prices were the exception in this group, as average prices advanced from \$6.40 to \$6.80 between May 15 and June 15.

UNITED STATES: Led by falling prices for truck crops and food grains, the Index of Prices Received by Farmers declined 4 points (nearly 2 percent) to 252 percent of the August 1909-July 1914 average. Meanwhile, the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers including interest and taxes, at 245, was unchanged from a month ago. The Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, and Taxes) dropped to 103, the lowest in 7 years, as a result of the lower prices received by farmers. The decline in the prices received index was the result of lower prices generally. While the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers including interest and taxes remained the same as a month ago, the family living component was up one point, mainly as a result of higher food prices which are only partially offset by lower prices for furniture, furnishings, and building materials for houses.

Summary Table					
Indexes	: June 15, : : 1948	May 15, : : 1949	June 15, : : 1949	: Record High : Index	: Date
Prices received 1/	295	256	252	307	Jan. 1948
Prices paid, including interest & taxes 2/	251	245	245	251	3/Aug. 1948
Parity ratio	118	104	103	133	Oct. 1946
1/August 1909-July 1914=100. 2/ 1910-14=100. 3/ Also Jan. June, and July 1948.					

With all items in this index lower than a month earlier, the mid-June index of prices received by farmers for feed grains and hay continued its downward movement. Barley, corn and oat prices were sharply lower than a year ago with corn averaging 95 cents per bushel below mid-June 1948.

U. S. prices received for hogs rose 90 cents a hundred from mid-May to mid-June, more than offsetting declines in prices of sheep, lambs, and veal calves. Average prices received for hogs rose less than central market quotations for top-priced hogs because of a sharp increase in the proportion of sows currently marketed. Prices received for meat animals were all lower than a year ago.

Butterfat prices averaged 59.3 cents per pound in mid-June compared with 60.6 a month earlier and 82.8 cents a year earlier.

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Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
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JUL 29 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

July 25, 1949

HONEY PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1949

MINNESOTA: The number of colonies of bees in Minnesota on July 1 was 284,000, a 2 percent reduction from the 290,000 colonies on hand a year earlier, according to preliminary estimates of the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

This was the second year of decreased numbers following eight successive years of increases. Beekeepers attribute decreased numbers to low prices, reduced demand for honey, and the present high cost of labor and supplies. Winter losses were 19 percent compared with 29 percent during the winter of 1947-48.

Both nectar plants and colonies were in generally good condition on July 1. The early honey flow in Minnesota was good, but hot weather during July reduced production.

UNITED STATES: A total of 5,591,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1, in the United States, based on reports from about 4,000 beekeepers covering farm owned and non-farm owned bees. The number of colonies is 2 percent below the number on hand a year ago, and marks the second year of decrease following 4 successive years of increase.

The light death loss, due to the very mild winter and favorable spring enjoyed by States east of the Mississippi River, was one of the main factors in maintaining colony numbers. Winter losses in these States were about 12 percent compared with 20 percent last year. West of the Mississippi the winter was more severe and bee losses were about 20 percent. The causes of losses as reported were: Winter Kill-
ing, 30 percent; starvation, 23 percent; queenless, 19 percent; spray poisoning, 3 percent; dysentery, 3 percent; foul brood, 3 percent; insects, 2 percent; rodents, 1 percent; wet weather, 1 percent; other and unknown causes 15 percent. These losses are for winter and spring and do not cover losses during the honey producing season. Beekeepers in general report a lack of interest in replacing losses because of the weak demand and low price of honey plus high production costs of labor, transportation and bee supplies.

New spring colonies totaled 1,002,000--about 18 percent of the number of colonies on hand July 1. Last year new colonies made up 20 percent, in 1947 about 19 percent, and in 1946 about 23 percent of the July total. About 30 percent of the new colonies this year were obtained from package bees compared with 29 percent last year.

The condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 88 percent, compared with 86 percent of a year ago. July 1 condition of nectar plants was about 79 percent, about the same as last year. In general favorable conditions prevailed in the leading honey producing States. California's Orange flow was disappointing, but was later offset to a considerable extent by a good Eucalyptus and Menzanita flow. In New York considerable honey was obtained in May. However, the long period of dry weather during May and June dried up the clover and nectar plants. Prospects for a honey crop in Ohio are spotted but some apiaries already have a good surplus. In Michigan an excellent yield of white honey is being gathered. Wisconsin had dry weather in April, May and the first part of June, but a good crop is expected during coming months, from clovers, alfalfa, and other nectar sources.

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

State and Div.	Colonies of Bees 1948	Colonies of Bees 1949	Colonies Lost 1949 as a % of 1948	Colonies Winter and Spring of 1948-1949	New Spring Colonies 1949	Condition of Colonies July 1 1948	Condition of Colonies July 1 1949	Condition of Nectar Plants July 1 1948	Condition of Nectar Plants July 1 1949
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Number	Number	Percent of Normal	Percent of Normal	Percent of Normal	Percent of Normal
N.A.	487	519	107	7	16	84	90	85	67
Ohio	321	305	95	7	10	88	88	86	80
Ind.	172	172	100	12	18	86	94	89	92
Ill.	216	192	89	17	15	89	89	78	82
Mich.	173	183	106	10	17	87	93	89	85
Wis.	195	195	100	13	17	85	92	71	79
E.N.C.	1,077	1,047	97	11	15	87	91	83	83
Minn.	290	284	98	19	33	86	91	77	83
Iowa	246	209	85	24	27	89	90	71	89
Mo.	203	183	90	14	18	83	89	80	90
N. Dak.	21	16	76	38	47	87	85	90	88
S. Dak.	17	16	94	58	61	89	91	83	83
Nebr.	55	44	80	52	39	88	79	82	81
Kans.	64	63	98	15	17	87	92	88	85
W.N.C.	896	815	91	22	28	86	89	78	86
S.A.	988	959	97	12	12	88	85	79	77
S.C.	1,200	1,205	100	14	14	85	87	74	81
WEST.	1,076	1,046	97	22	23	84	84	77	76
U. S.	5,724	5,591	98	15	18	86	88	79	79

1/ Revised

2/ Preliminary

Roy Potas
H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

July 27, 1949

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS REPORT -- JULY 1, 1949

The total volume of food and feed grains stored in all positions on July 1, 1949 was the largest for any year of record, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. This record volume is due to the fact the supply of corn is considerably larger than any previous year. Barley and rye stocks are the highest for the past six years, while oat stocks are the second largest being exceeded only by the supply on July 1, 1946. Wheat stocks, although not a record, are the highest for the past several years.

Corn stocks on July 1, 1949, of 94,372,000 bushels can be compared with only 30,753,000 bushels on hand a year earlier. Of the total stocks on hand this year, 92,222,000 bushels remained on farms while 2,150,000 bushels were stored off the farm. Oat stocks on July 1, 1949 of 46,496,000 bushels were about one and three-fourths times as large as the previous year. Of this volume, 41,268,000 bushels remained on farms. Barley stocks of 15,324,000 bushels can be compared with only 9,018,000 on hand July 1, 1948. Of this volume, 5,120,000 bushels remain on farms. Disappearance of feed grains during the April-June quarter was less than average for corn and oats, but about average for barley.

Stocks of wheat in all positions was 17,526,000 bushels on July 1, 1949, almost double the amount for the corresponding month a year earlier. Of this volume 16,323,000 is in off-farm positions. Only 1,203,000 bushels of wheat remains on farms as of July 1. Rye stocks of 1,564,000 bushels on July 1 in all positions are relatively small in relation to total, but are almost four times as large as the small stocks for the corresponding quarter a year earlier.

MINNESOTA GRAINS STOCKS - JULY 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

GRAIN	Off-Farm 1/		On Farms		Total	
	July 1, 1948	July 1, 1949	July 1, 1948	July 1, 1949	July 1, 1948	July 1, 1949
	Thousand		Bushels			
Corn	2,114	2,150	28,639	92,222	30,753	94,372
Oats	1,726	5,228	24,500	41,268	26,226	46,496
Wheat	6,775	16,323	2,476	1,203	9,251	17,526
Barley	7,726	10,204	1,292	5,120	9,018	15,324
Rye	405	1,287	74	277	479	1,564
Soybeans	1,633	2/	276	781	1,909	2/

1/ Includes, in addition to stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators and 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/ Not available before August 1, 1949.

Roy Potas
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Agricultural Statisticians

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JUL 29 1949

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

HATCHERY PRODUCTION
June 1949

July 27, 1949

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 2,350,000 chicks during June, which was nearly double production for June 1948, but only one-half of the June 1943-47 average.

The main 1949 hatching season for producing farm flock replacements has been completed in Minnesota. A few hatcheries will continue to produce during the balance of this year, but primarily for broiler production.

During the first six months of 1949, commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 56,862,000 chicks, an increase of nearly 29 percent over the same period in 1948.

Commercial hatching of turkey poults during the first half of 1949 exceeded that of a year earlier by nearly 80 percent.

UNITED STATES: Nationally commercial hatcheries produced 111,670,000 chicks during June, 20 percent more than was produced during June last year, but 9 percent below the June 1943-47 average. Chick production for the remainder of the year will be mainly for commercial broiler production. The over-all demand for broiler chicks continues to be above that of a year ago, although it slackened somewhat in June because of the sharp drop in prices for commercial broilers during the month. The price for commercial broilers has strengthened considerably since July 1. The number of eggs in incubators on July 1 was 11 percent larger than on July 1 last year. The number of chicks booked on July 1 for August delivery was 58 percent larger than on July 1 a year ago.

Production of chicks for the first 6 months of this year totaled 1,197,925,000 — an increase of 25 percent above the 955,182,000 produced during the same period last year and the third largest output of record for these 6 months.

Chick production in June was larger than a year ago in all regions of the country. The increases were 38 percent in the East and South Central States, 36 percent in the Mid-Atlantic, 23 percent in the Mountain and Pacific, 22 percent in the East North Central, 19 percent in the West North Central, 12 percent in the South Atlantic and 11 percent in the New England States.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatchings on Farms July 1 are estimated at 550,597,000 — 12 percent more than a year ago, but 5 percent below average. Holdings were larger than the low holdings of a year ago in all parts of the country. The number of chicks produced for commercial broiler production as indicated by placements in 7 commercial broiler areas has been at record levels. Approximately 40 percent more chicks were started in the 7 areas during the first 6 months of this year compared with the same period last year.

The demand for poults during June was good. Hatcheries reporting turkey operations showed 45 percent more poults hatched than in June 1948. Turkey hatcheries reporting for the 5 months period, February, March, April, May and June have hatched 60 percent more poults than during these months last year. The hatching season for poults is completed except for a few late hatches during July. The percentage increase in poult hatchings this year indicates a large turkey production, but not necessarily the relative change for the 1949 turkey crop. The actual size of the turkey crop will depend partly on death losses of poults and young turkeys. It will be recalled that the percentage death loss for the 1948 turkey crop was unusually small, being by far the smallest on record. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will issue a preliminary report on Turkeys raised in 1949 on August 22.

H. F. Prindle,
Roy Potas,
Agricultural Statisticians.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician
in Charge.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	Average 1943-47	During June 1948 1/	During June 1949 2/	January through June 1948 1/	January through June 1949 2/
T h o u s a n d s					
Maine	762	467	630	5,451	8,090
N.H.	2,105	2,319	2,620	15,814	19,767
Vt.	168	144	158	1,256	1,531
Mass.	2,149	1,441	1,643	18,015	23,434
R.I.	263	199	239	1,556	2,226
Conn.	2,192	2,492	2,522	17,774	20,890
N.E.	7,647	7,069	7,812	59,866	75,938
N.Y.	2,485	1,442	1,850	18,127	22,773
N.J.	2,436	1,784	2,467	19,465	29,194
Pa.	6,629	3,850	5,320	43,524	50,115
M.A.	11,549	7,076	9,647	81,116	102,082
Ohio	8,100	4,558	4,800	44,679	53,200
Ind.	9,168	7,375	7,800	65,695	81,500
Ill.	12,132	6,457	8,450	77,305	92,799
Mich.	3,416	1,500	2,450	19,450	25,750
Wis.	3,051	1,600	2,700	18,462	24,882
E.N.C.	35,867	21,490	26,200	225,598	278,131
Minn.	4,838	1,178	2,350	44,263	56,862
Iowa	7,685	3,800	4,500	70,465	83,150
Mo.	11,131	7,380	7,000	63,960	79,400
N.Dak.	643	401	740	4,738	5,335
S. Dak.	1,551	800	1,200	13,500	17,045
Nebr.	1,567	1,320	1,900	26,345	31,000
Kans.	2,202	908	1,150	27,255	35,500
W.N.C.	29,619	15,787	18,840	250,526	308,292
Del.	3,337	3,850	4,357	20,669	27,336
Md.	5,248	6,164	6,900	34,556	43,194
Va.	3,274	3,890	4,565	26,102	32,525
W.Va.	596	598	955	4,533	6,156
N.C.	2,968	3,539	3,621	27,082	35,995
S.C.	578	750	725	5,770	7,195
Ga.	2,742	5,087	5,450	31,616	38,075
Fla.	907	990	1,200	7,610	11,452
S.A.	19,649	24,868	27,773	157,938	201,928
Ky.	796	576	600	9,383	12,650
Tenn.	922	720	900	8,875	11,275
Ala.	768	745	1,300	6,540	9,680
Miss.	421	710	1,000	5,890	7,800
E.S.C.	2,906	2,751	3,800	30,688	41,405
Ark.	638	979	1,596	9,661	15,356
La.	325	274	293	3,898	4,490
Okla.	1,684	820	1,300	17,820	22,120
Tex.	3,878	3,290	4,200	39,470	48,400
W.S.C.	6,524	5,363	7,389	70,849	90,366
Mont.	184	170	230	1,867	1,903
Idaho	310	217	275	2,771	3,455
Wyo.	34	20	23	421	500
Colo.	688	467	584	5,363	7,415
N.Mex.	119	45	40	782	972
Ariz.	125	58	48	821	907
Utah	271	169	200	1,898	2,398
Nev.	12	2	9	95	139
Mount.	1,743	1,148	1,409	14,018	17,689
Wash.	1,328	1,360	1,510	14,980	18,427
Oreg.	756	764	800	6,946	8,657
Calif.	5,138	5,031	6,420	42,657	55,010
Pac.	7,222	7,155	8,800	64,583	82,094
U.S.	122,726	92,707	111,670	955,182	1,197,925

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON JULY 1, 1949

State and Division	Heavy breeds			Light breeds			Cross breeds		
	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed
Div.	run	pullets	cockerel	run	pullets	cockerel	run	pullets	cockerel
Ill.	14.00	21.00	13.00	14.00	28.00	3.80	15.00	21.00	12.50
Mich.	15.50	22.00	13.50	15.50	30.00	3.50	15.50	21.00	13.50
Wis.	16.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	31.00	2.30	16.00	25.00	13.00
E.N.C.	14.60	21.10	13.20	15.00	30.00	3.10	15.50	21.50	13.70
Minn.	15.50	28.00	14.50	15.50	31.50	2.60	16.00	31.50	5.80
Iowa	15.50	24.40	11.00	15.50	30.00	3.20	16.00	27.00	8.50
Mo.	13.00	18.00	11.00	12.50	23.00	4.00	13.00	20.00	7.00
N.Dak.	16.50	23.00	14.50	16.00	32.00	3.00	16.50	32.00	6.00
S.Dak.	17.00	27.00	9.00	16.00	31.00	2.30	16.00	31.00	4.60
Nebr.	14.50	24.00	10.50	14.50	28.00	2.90	14.50	28.00	5.70
Kans.	14.50	21.00	12.00	15.00	25.50	4.20	14.00	26.00	7.00
W.N.C.	14.50	21.30	11.50	14.30	28.30	3.20	14.60	26.20	7.10

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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IMMEDIATE RELEASE STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul, 1, Minn.

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-July, 1949 Prices

August 3, 1949

MINNESOTA: Mid-July average prices received by Minnesota farmers for most grain crops were above June 15th levels, but State average prices received for meat animals were generally showing declines from a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

The average prices received for wheat, corn, barley, rye, flaxseeds, and soybeans all increased. Advances ranged from an average of 4 cents a bushel for barley to 17 cents a bushel for flaxseed and soybeans. The average price received for oats declined 2 cents during the month. Grain prices were below the levels of a year earlier.

Average prices received by Minnesota farmers for most meat animals were lower, with the exception of hogs which increased 20 cents a hundredweight to average \$18.20 in mid-July. Beef cattle at \$20.30 were down 30 cents, veal calves averaged 50 cents lower at \$24.00. Sheep were down an average of 50 cents and lambs were off 90 cents on the average. The mid-July price received by farmers for whole milk was five cents higher than a month earlier at \$2.90 per hundredweight. Chickens were down 1.5 cents at 18.5 cents per pound. Egg prices were unchanged from a month earlier and were slightly above the July 15, 1948 level.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS July 15, 1949 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	Av. Base:	Parity	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	period	Prices	Prices
		July 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 1909:	July 15:	July 15
		1948	1949	1949	July 1914:	1949	1949
PRICES RECEIVED		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.14	2.01	2.08	.884	2.16	1.82
Corn	"	1.86	1.09	1.15	.642	1.57	1.25
Oats	"	.83	.54	.52	.399	.974	.583
Barley	"	1.69	1.00	1.04	.619	1.51	.957
Rye	"	1.72	1.12	1.21	.720	1.76	1.20
Flaxseed	"	5.83	3.43	3.60	1.69	4.12	3.59
Potatoes	"	1.80	1.50	1.40	3/ 1.12	1.79	1.55
Soybeans	"	3.66	2.06	2.23	4/ .96	2.34	2.27
Hogs	Cwt.	23.60	18.00	18.20	7.27	17.70	19.30
Beef Cattle	"	24.10	20.60	20.30	5.42	13.20	20.00
Veal Calves	"	27.00	24.50	24.00	6.75	16.50	22.40
Sheep	"	8.80	9.10	8.60	—	—	9.33
Lambs	"	25.50	24.50	23.60	5.88	14.30	22.80
Milk Cows	Head	210.00	195.00	190.00	—	—	178.00
Chickens	lb.	.270	.200	.185	.114	.278	.243
Eggs	doz.	.395	.399	.399	.215	.525	.453
Butterfat 5/	lb.	.91	.65	.64	.263	.642	.589
Milk, wholesale	cwt.: 1/	4.10	2.85	2/ 2.90	1.60	3.90	2/ 3.72
Wool	lb.	.46	.44	.44	.183	.447	.473
All Hay, Baled 6/ton		20.30	17.80	16.90	—	—	20.40
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	3.75	2.75	2.80			3.60
Laying mash	"	5.20	4.15	4.20			4.51
Linseed meal	"	4.55	3.65	3.65			3.99
Meat Scraps	"	—	6.80	7.80			7.54
Bran	"	3.60	2.90	2.90			3.08
Middlings	"	4.05	2.95	3.05			3.30

1/Revised. 2/Preliminary. 3/10-season average, 1919-28. 4/Derived base price for computing comparable price under the Steagall amendment. 5/Estimated averages for the month. 6/Publication of prices received by farmers for hay sold loose has been discontinued since progressively smaller amounts of hay have been sold loose in recent years.

UNITED STATES: The Parity Index (index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes) declined 1 point during the month ended July 15 to 244 percent of its 1910-14 base. The index is now 7 points below the record high level prevailing a year ago.

The drop in the Parity Index was largely the result of lower building costs both for home construction and for production purposes, which offset slightly higher prices for some feeds. Food prices also were down.

Summary Table						
Indexes	: July 15, 1948	: June 15, 1949	: July 15, 1949	: Record Index	High Date	
Prices received <u>1/</u>	301	252	249	307	Jan.	1948
Prices paid, including interest and taxes <u>2/</u>	251	245	244	251	3/ Aug.	1948
Parity ratio	120	103	102	133	Oct.	1946
<u>1/</u> August 1909-July 1914=100. <u>2/</u> 1910-14=100. <u>3/</u> Also Jan., June, and July 1948.						

Falling prices during the month for cattle, wheat, potatoes, and apples were largely responsible for pulling the Index of Prices Received by Farmers down 3 points (1 percent) to 249 percent of its August 1909-July 1914 base. These lower prices more than offset slightly higher prices for feed grains and hay, truck crops, dairy products, hogs, eggs, and turkeys. Divergent changes occurred in many commodity groups. For example, hogs increased while all other meat animals showed decreases, corn was up and oats were down, and milk increased while butterfat declined.

As a result of changes in both the Index of Prices Received and the Parity Index, the Parity Ratio (ratio of the two indexes) dropped to 102, the lowest since March 1942.

Prices received by farmers for meat animals as of mid-July averaged about 7 points lower than in mid-June. Lambs and veal calves, with declines of \$1.60 and \$1.00 respectively per hundredweight, were off the most. Beef Cattle were down \$.90 per cwt. to average \$20.000, and sheep were down \$.62 to \$9.33 per cwt. Hog prices provided a sharp contrast by rising \$.50 per cwt. to \$19.30. The increase in average price for all hogs sold was somewhat less than the increase in prices for specified grades, by reason of the seasonal increase in the proportion of sows in total marketings.

After declining each month since last August, the index of dairy product prices rose, although less than seasonally, from mid-June to mid-July. Adjusted for seasonal variation, the index was 2 points lower on July 15 than on June 15. The seasonal decline in milk production was accelerated by hot weather over much of the country. Wholesale milk prices paid to farmers by plants and dealers will average about \$3.72 per 100 pounds in July.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Prices Received by Farmers for Hay

Beginning with this issue the publication of prices received by farmers for hay sold loose is being discontinued and prices received for hay sold baled is being substituted. This change was necessitated by the steadily increasing proportion that baled hay is of all hay sales made by farmers.

H. F. Prindle, Roy Potas,
Agricultural Statisticians.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

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Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

AUGUST 1949

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

Immediate Release

August 5, 1949

STOCKS OF SOYBEANS AND FLAXSEED, JULY 1, 1949

In the positions for which information is now available, about 22 million bushels of soybeans were in storage on July 1, 1949. This total does not include stocks at processing plants, a segment of the storage facilities covered by reports of the Bureau of the Census in a monthly report on Fats and Oils.

Included in this partial total now available are commercial stocks of 3.3 million bushels of soybeans at terminals, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. The Crop Reporting Board estimated July 1 farm stocks at 9.4 million bushels and stocks at interior mills and elevators at 9.1 million bushels. The latter are the largest for July 1 in the 8 years of record, while farm stocks were exceeded only in 1943 and 1944. Processors' stocks were about 36.3 million bushels on April 1, 1949. In the past 6 years the decline in processors' stocks from April 1 to July 1 has averaged about 12 million bushels. The decline was only 6.2 million bushels in 1945, but has ranged from nearly 11.5 million bushels in 1943 and 1944 to nearly 14 million bushels in 1946, 1947, and 1948. The decline in farm stocks from April 1 to July 1 this year was over 42 million bushels, the largest of record. Processors consumed 31.4 million bushels in April and May, which was a larger quantity than usual for those two months.

STOCKS OF SOYBEANS, JULY 1, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

Position	Reported by	July 1, 1947	July 1, 1948	April 1, 1949	July 1, 1949
Thousand Bushels					
On Farms	Crop Reptg. Board	6,389	4,311	51,644	9,416
Terminals	Grain Branch, P.M.A.	2,258	1,244	7,206	3,294
Processing Plants	Bureau of the Census	28,004	23,042	36,305	2/
Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/	Crop Reptg. Board	3,389	3,238	19,232	9,124
TOTAL		40,040	31,835	114,387	2/

1/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated. 2/ Not yet available.

FLAXSEED STOCKS

Old flaxseed stocks on July 1, 1949 totaled 18,975,000 bushels in all positions except at processing plants. Processors' stocks of old flaxseed are believed to be relatively small, but the actual quantity will not be known until the Bureau of the Census issues the report showing stocks at processing plants as of June 30, 1949. The 16,135,000 bushels of commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, make up the major portion of the relatively large carryover at the end of the 1948-49 marketing season. Stocks on farms and at interior mills and elevators amounted to 2,840,000 bushels. Most of the farm stocks were in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, but combined farm and interior elevator stocks in these four States made up only slightly over half of the total, with most of the remainder in New York and Iowa elevators. Stocks of flaxseed in all positions (including processors) on April 1, 1949 were 29,066,000 bushels and on July 1, 1948, only 7,217,000 bushels. Funds for preparing these estimates of flaxseed stocks are provided under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Roy Potas

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Boe

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

Minn. Hist. 800

AUG 15 1949

Immediate Release

August 11, 1949

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA - AUGUST 1, 1949

prospects

Aggregate crop production in Minnesota declined moderately during July and on August 1 were about equal to the record production in 1948, whereas a month ago it appeared last year's volume would be exceeded by about 3 percent, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The decrease in prospects applied to nearly all crops as winter wheat and all hay were the only principal crops for which yield per acre did not decline. Barley was most seriously affected by hot, humid weather which occurred in early July as the crop was nearing maturity in the south and by excessive moisture in the north. The yield of late planted oats in southern counties was also sharply reduced by the hot weather. Late maturing crop prospects were nearly maintained during July and remain excellent although the August 1 outlook for corn was slightly below the record per acre yield indicated a month ago. Dry weather which persisted for the first three weeks of July in a major part of the corn producing area, was the important factor in the decline. Had it not been for timely rainfall in late July, which resulted in material recovery in southeastern counties, the decline would have been greater than indicated on August 1.

Grain harvest operations were nearing completion on August 1 in the south, but were just starting in most northern areas where a delay occurred as a result of excessive rainfall and wet soil conditions. The wet weather was detrimental to yield prospects before grain reached maturity in some areas, while in others there has been some loss of ripe grain because soil was too wet for operation of harvesting machinery. As farmers complete grain harvest, they are concerning themselves with operations, such as the harvesting of the second crop of hay, repair work, straw baling, weed control and fall plowing. The grain harvest season is advanced over recent years which will provide farmers with an opportunity to do the so-called "odd jobs" before the time for harvesting late maturing crops.

Corn production prospects of 293,748,000 bushels were at a record level on August 1, nearly 22 million above the previous record crop last year, even though nearly 6 million bushels below a month ago. The yield per acre is estimated at 52.0 bushels, 1 bushel below a month ago and a half bushel less than the record yield of 52.5 in 1948. The prospective yield for 1949 is, however, more than 11 bushels higher than the 10-year, 1938-47, average. The crop is advanced 1 to 2 weeks over last year and prospects remain excellent that frost will not be a serious threat to the quality of the 1949 production. Soil condition was moderately dry in the southwestern quarter of the State on August 1 and, unless corrected by adequate rainfall in August, may be an important factor in determining the quality and final yield of this year's crop.

Winter grain production is expected to turn out about as indicated a month ago although yield prospects for rye declined slightly in northern areas during July. The expected yield of durum and other spring wheat each declined one bushel to 17.0 bushels per acre. The production of durum wheat is estimated at 1,445,000 bushels compared with only 992,000 bushels produced in 1948. Due to a sharp increase in acreage, other spring production, estimated at 18,462,000 bushels, is also up materially from last year when this State produced 15,978,000 bushels.

Barley and oat production prospects suffered heavily in early July from extremely high temperatures and from wet weather in the north. Yield per acre prospects for barley August 1 declined 4 bushels to only 24 bushels compared with 28 bushels in 1948. Barley production is estimated at 25,152,000 bushels, compared with the 1948 crop of 34,132,000 bushels which was nearly average size. The decline in oat prospects during July equalled $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre to place yield at 36.5 bushels, compared with last year's large yield of 42.5 bushels. Production of oats is expected to total 178,996,000 bushels compared with 206,338,000 in 1948 and the average crop of 163,830,000 bushels.

Flaxseed yields are below expectations, based on incomplete threshing returns. The crop is estimated at 16,110,000 bushels, compared with the record 1948 crop of 19,102,000 bushels and 12,053,000 bushels, the average crop for the 1938-47 period. The soybean crop, according to the first estimate of the season on August 1 will total 13,122,000 bushels, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels less than last year's record crop, but three times larger than average. The crop shows excellent top growth and a yield of 18 bushels per acre is expected compared with 18.5 last year and the average of 15.0 bushels.

Potato prospects, particularly of the non-commercial acreage in southern counties, was adversely affected by hot, dry weather in early July. Wet weather also affected the outlook for yield on poorly drained fields in the north. Production is estimated at 14,250,000 bushels compared with 16,740,000 in 1948 and the average crop of 18,648,000 bushels.

Hay production prospects for the State remain unchanged from a month ago, although there was improvement in some areas and decreases in others. In the north, wet weather delayed harvest and, in general, lowered quality. In the south, some areas benefitted from timely rains, but in other areas rains came too late. Production of all hay in 1949 is estimated at 5,378,000 tons compared with only 5,145,000 tons last year and 6,522,000 tons, the average for the 1938-47 period when a much larger acreage was devoted to hay production. About two-fifths of the 1949 production is alfalfa, a higher proportion than in 1948.

Apple growers living in the 8 commercial producing counties of the State have a near-record production of apples this year. The production in the 8 commercial counties is estimated at 306,000 bushels, compared with last year's very short crop of only 53,000 bushels, and the large 1947 crop of 272,000 bushels. A large production of apples is also noted in other producing areas of the State not included in the estimates.

Egg production during July totaled 292 million eggs, 7 percent less than in July 1948, but was more than 14 percent above the 10-year (1938-47) average for July. The seasonal decline in production this year from June to July of 16 percent is slightly greater than average. Layers on farms during July were estimated at 17,774,000, the smallest number at this time of year since 1942 when farm flocks totalled 16,064,000 layers. In July last year, the number on farms was 19,039,000. The rate of lay of 1,643 eggs per 100 layers was equal to the record for July established last year.

Milk production is estimated at 751 million pounds for July 1949, compared with 739 million in July 1948 and 826 million, the 10-year (1938-47) average. The July rate of production per cow was at a high level, but the number of milk cows on farms is nearly 3 percent below a year ago and the smallest for any July since monthly records were started in 1932. In some of the driest areas of the State, farmers found it necessary to offset the effect of poor pasturage by heavy supplemental feeding of both grain and roughage. Liberal supplies of homegrown feeds on most Minnesota farms and lower feed costs were other factors which resulted in a record rate of grain feeding for this time of year. On August 1, 1949, grain was being fed at the rate of 3.5 pounds per milk cow in herd, compared with 2.2 on August 1, 1948, and only 1.9 pounds on August 1, 1947. Pastures were, in general, short in the south, particularly eastern counties, while in the north, ample to excessive moisture has resulted in a good supply of feed.

PRODUCTION PROSPECTS AS OF AUGUST 1, 1949

C R O P	Yield per Acre - Bus.			Production -- Thousand Bushels		
	Average:			Indicated		
	1938-47:	1948:	Ind. 1949:	1938-47:	1948:	Indicated 1949:
Corn	40.6	52.5	52.0	203,090	272,055	293,748
Winter Wheat	18.4	19.0	19.0	2,568	1,539	1,501
Durum Wheat	17.1	16.0	17.0	983	992	1,445
Other Spring Wheat	17.0	17.5	17.0	20,515	15,978	18,462
Oats	36.6	42.5	36.5	163,830	206,338	178,996
Barley	26.2	28.0	24.0	35,477	34,132	25,152
Rye	13.6	14.5	15.0	3,512	3,466	2,325
Flax	10.0	11.5	10.0	12,053	19,102	16,110
Soybeans for Beans	15.0	18.5	18.0	4,452	15,614	13,122
Potatoes	98.0	155.0	150.0	18,648	16,740	14,250
Hay, All (Tons)	1.48	1.37	1.45	6,552	5,145	5,378

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SEP 2 - 1949

August 26, 1949

TURKEY PRODUCTION IN 1949

MINNESOTA: Growers in Minnesota will have about 1 million more turkeys to market this fall and next winter than in the 1948 season, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Information provided by growers on August 1 indicated that they had 3,752,000 turkeys in their flocks on that date compared with only 2,759,000 birds raised in 1948 when the number raised was only slightly below the 1936-45 average. A record number of 4,019,000 turkeys were raised in 1946, a year when red meats such as beef were extremely scarce.

The increase of 36 percent in production is about the same as indicated by information supplied by growers last February in regard to their intentions to purchase or home hatch poults for raising in 1949. Many growers are actually raising more birds than intended, but others report smaller numbers for reasons such as large death losses and failure to obtain poults. The increase in turkeys raised at the State level has resulted from an increase in both the number of growers raising turkeys this year and in the average size of flocks maintained by producers who raised turkeys last year. Many growers who did not raise turkeys last year are back in production again this year.

Turkeys now being raised, were purchased largely from hatcheries operating in Minnesota. Some growers continue to home hatch poults for their own raising, but the practice is declining. A comparatively few growers obtain their poults from hatcheries operating in other States. At the State level, however, many more poults are exported out of the State to turkey growers in other States than are imported by Minnesota growers.

Turkeys will go to market earlier this year than in 1948 based on growers August 1 plans to sell 45 percent of their birds before November 1 and an additional 36 percent in November. In 1948, 36 percent of the turkeys were marketed before November 1 and 39 percent in November.

UNITED STATES: Farmers in the Nation are raising 41,107,000 turkeys this year, 29 percent more than last year. This is the second largest crop of record, being exceeded only by the 1945 crop of 44 million birds. This year's large crop follows three years of sharp decreases--8 percent in 1946, 14 percent in 1947 and 9 percent in 1948. Growers in 1948 enjoyed a seller's market. Turkeys were in short supply and prices obtained were the highest of record.

Feed prices began to decline in May 1948 and by the spring of 1949 feed prices were cheaper than a year earlier, by more than a dollar per 100 pounds. These conditions brought about renewed interest in turkey production, attracting newcomers to the industry as well as the "in-and-out" producers who were out of the turkey business in 1948. The newcomers are generally beginning on a small scale. They are, nevertheless, one of the factors responsible for the heavy death losses of poults this year. Most of the States report a loss much heavier than last year's light losses and heavier than average. The larger producers tended to hold their operations to a relatively small increase. Demand for poults continued strong through the entire hatching season ending in June.

All States are producing a larger turkey crop than a year ago, ranging from an increase of 3 percent in New York to 121 percent in Arkansas. California, the leading turkey State, has the largest crop of record. Increases by regions were 38 percent in the South Central States, 36 percent in the West North Central, 35 percent in the South Atlantic, 26 percent in the Western, 25 percent in the East North Central and 10 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Growers, if they carry out their August intentions, will market about 25.7 percent of their crop in October or earlier. Last year growers indicated in early August that they expected to market 23 percent of their birds during the period, but actually sold 19.5 percent. Last year, however, turkey prices were on an upward trend giving growers an incentive to hold back on marketings. This year prices have been on a downward trend, so that early marketings may possible exceed intentions. Aside from price considerations, there has been a steady trend toward earlier marketings, because flocks of early birds are less liable to storm losses, are easier to raise and have smaller death losses. Turkey growers expect to market 38.1 percent of their crop in November, compared with the 40.1 percent marketed in November last year. Marketings to the end of November are expected to be about 63.8 percent of the crop, compared with 59.6 percent last year. This year's intended marketings in December and January or later, of 28.5 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively, are well below last year's marketings of 31.2 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively, for these months.

PROPORTION OF TURKEY CROP MARKETING IN DIFFERENT MONTHS

(Reporters' averages)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS	1948 Crop				1949 Crop (Intended)			
	Oct. or Earlier	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. or later	Oct. or earlier	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. or later
	Percent							
N. Atlantic	11.0	45.1	37.0	6.9	16.7	41.0	33.7	8.6
E.N. Central	13.9	45.1	35.9	5.1	16.1	44.7	33.3	5.9
W.N. Central	32.2	40.6	21.8	5.4	37.4	37.8	21.6	3.2
S. Atlantic	21.3	38.3	31.7	8.7	29.6	34.3	29.9	6.2
S. Central	6.5	39.3	39.6	14.6	13.8	39.0	35.0	12.2
Western	19.0	36.5	31.5	13.0	27.0	35.4	27.0	10.6
United States	19.5	40.1	31.2	9.2	25.7	38.1	28.5	7.7

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Average 1936-45	1946	1947	1948 1/	Indicated 1949 2/	1949 as % of 1948
				Thousands		Percent
Me.	48	51	50	37	48	130
N.H.	61	75	73	61	69	113
Vt.	131	174	137	100	121	121
Mass.	254	333	316	307	335	109
R.I.	25	33	33	31	34	110
Conn.	124	212	178	178	206	116
N.Y.	446	756	741	763	786	103
N.J.	171	405	364	328	410	125
Pa.	868	1,431	1,317	1,264	1,378	109
N. ATL.	2,129	2,470	2,209	2,069	2,387	110
Ohio	844	1,155	1,213	1,031	1,237	120
Ind.	474	1,081	919	919	1,241	135
Ill.	588	1,152	1,129	1,016	1,118	110
Mich.	544	932	867	780	1,014	130
Wis.	450	614	491	442	606	137
E. N. CENT.	2,901	4,234	4,619	4,188	5,216	125
Minn.	2,872	4,019	3,537	2,759	3,752	136
Iowa	1,809	3,208	2,566	1,899	2,659	140
Mo.	1,386	1,746	1,310	1,310	1,572	120
N. Dak.	1,225	926	833	500	825	165
S. Dak.	870	421	295	206	288	140
Nebr.	846	970	873	716	931	130
Kans.	967	896	663	530	742	140
W. N. CENT.	2,975	12,186	10,077	7,920	10,769	136
Del.	104	91	68	61	70	115
Md.	411	466	396	321	417	130
Va.	861	1,331	1,131	1,221	1,526	125
W. Va.	268	437	398	498	682	137
N. C.	256	421	379	360	486	135
S. C.	201	420	357	446	714	160
Ga.	130	182	182	187	299	160
Fla.	111	115	109	109	125	115
S. ATL.	2,342	3,463	3,020	2,203	4,319	135
Ky.	302	220	165	173	216	125
Tenn.	185	175	140	140	182	130
Ala.	143	151	128	122	146	120
Miss.	120	85	72	76	95	125
Ark.	124	129	85	70	155	221
La.	58	48	51	46	58	127
Okla.	1,204	652	522	365	456	125
Tex.	4,023	4,231	3,681	3,018	4,225	140
S. CENT.	6,158	2,691	4,844	4,010	5,533	138
Mont.	232	170	119	113	130	115
Idaho	274	239	191	141	268	190
Wyo.	209	156	131	118	124	105
Colo.	854	900	702	562	759	135
N. Mex.	71	88	94	94	103	110
Ariz.	82	87	71	50	60	120
Utah	1,092	1,332	1,039	1,049	1,343	128
Nev.	51	46	37	30	32	105
Wash.	861	1,303	1,121	1,065	1,118	105
Oreg.	1,859	2,049	1,639	1,475	1,593	108
Calif.	3,521	4,610	4,057	4,706	6,353	135
WEST.	2,106	10,980	9,201	9,403	11,883	126
UNITED STATES	32,611	40,724	34,970	31,793	41,107	129

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary estimates as of August 1, 1949

SEP 9 - 1949

September 2, 1949

MINNESOTA BARLEY VARIETY SURVEY -- 1949 CROP

Nearly three-fourths of the barley acreage sown on Minnesota farms in 1949 was of the Kindred (L) variety, according to a recent State-wide survey made by the Minnesota State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This information is based upon statements from a large number of barley growers who reported the acreage of each variety sown on their farms this year.

Of the total acreage of barley sown, 86 percent was of the varieties generally considered suitable for malting purposes. The remainder is acreage sown to varieties which are grown primarily for feed or new varieties which are acceptable to some maltsters, but not to others. A few growers were unable to identify the variety being grown. Since the preceding survey in 1947, there have been significant shifts in the importance of the varieties planted. Kindred (L) of the malting varieties has gained in favor and totals 74 percent of the total acreage of all barley in 1949 compared with 60.5 percent in 1947. Wisconsin 38 (Barbless) had decreased to 6½ percent this year from 16 percent in 1947, while Moore, a new variety introduced since 1947, was grown on about 1 percent of the 1949 barley acreage. Manchuria, O.A. C. 21, and Oderbrucker are malting type varieties which were grown on 6½ percent of the acreage in 1947 but which are now unimportant. Mars, a feed variety is now grown on only 2½ percent of the acreage compared with 13½ in 1947. Montcalm, a variety with blue aleurone (blue pearl) that is accepted by some maltsters, was practically unknown in 1947, but in 1949 was grown on 10 percent of the total acreage.

Minnesota farmers planted 1,089,000 acres to barley in 1949. From information available as a result of the variety survey, it is estimated that this total barley acreage consists of the following: Kindred (L), 806,000 acres; Montcalm, 109,000; Wisconsin 38 (Barbless), 71,000; Mars, 27,000; Moore, 11,000; and miscellaneous varieties, 65,000 acres.

In Minnesota there has been an increase during recent years in the acreage planted to barley in the south and a decrease in northern counties. The northern half of Minnesota, however, still grows most of the barley as the Northwest district alone has about two-fifths of the State's total acreage. Nearly all western border counties are important producers of barley. About four-fifths of the barley acreage is grown in the western third of the State.

Pre-harvest information collected prior to August 1 indicated that 1,048,000 acres of barley would be harvested in 1949. Production is estimated at 25,152,000 bushels based upon a yield of 24.0 bushels per harvested acre. This production is 9 million bushels less than 1948 and 10 million less than average production in the 1933-47 period.

MINNESOTA BARLEY VARIETY SURVEY - 1949

(Total acres sown 1949 and percentage distribution by Districts)

Crop Reporting Districts	Acreage Sown 1949 (000)	Percent of Total Acres Sown									
		Kindred	Wisc. 38	Mont-	Mars	calm	Moore	Other			
		(L)	Barbless						1947	1949	1949
		1947	1949	1947	1949	1947	1949	1949	1949	1949	1949
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 (Northwest)	428	62	85	13	4	11	2	4	--	5	
2 (NorthCentral)	9	17	55	30	25	--	5	3	2	9	
3 (Northeast)	1	--	15	100	40	--	20	16	1	8	
4 (West Central)	269	65	69	19	10	10	2	11	1	7	
5 (Central)	122	50	55	24	9	17	4	22	2	8	
6 (East Central)	7	23	26	47	19	25	5	38	1	11	
7 (Southwest)	138	62	77	17	4	18	1	11	1	6	
8 (South Central)	52	52	63	8	3	35	7	21	3	3	
9 (Southeast)	63	63	65	6	10	27	2	15	2	6	
State Total	1,089	60.5	74.0	16.0	6.5	13.5	2.5	10.0	1.0	6.0	

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Minn. Hist. Soc.

SEP 9 - 1949

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-August, 1949 Prices

September 6, 1949

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-August were generally lower than the average of a month ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

The only grains which showed an increase in price from the previous month were barley and soybeans, increasing 1 and 57 cents per bushel, respectively. Wheat led the decline, dropping 18 cents per bushel, followed by corn, 10 cents; rye, 6 cents; and flax, 2 cents. There was no price change for oats. Grains were considerably below a year ago.

Average prices for meat animals were down from July 15 except hogs and veal calves. Hogs brought \$18.30 per hundredweight, up 10 cents; veal calves, \$24.40, up 40 cents. Beef cattle were down 40 cents to average \$19.90 per hundredweight. Sheep were down 90 cents and lambs \$2.20 to average \$7.70 and \$21.40 per hundredweight respectively.

Milk prices were up 15 cents per hundredweight and butterfat was up 2 cents a pound from the previous month. Chickens showed an unusual increase in price, up 2 cents a pound from the previous month while eggs averaged 5.1 cents a dozen higher.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS August 15, 1949 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	Av. base	Parity	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	period	Prices	Prices
		Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 1909- July 1914	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
		1948	1949	1949	July 1914	1949	1949
PRICES RECEIVED		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.00	2.08	1.90	.884	2.15	1.79
Corn	"	1.79	1.15	1.05	.642	1.56	1.18
Oats	"	.61	.52	.52	.399	.970	.582
Barley	"	1.21	1.04	1.05	.619	1.50	.968
Rye	"	1.41	1.21	1.15	.720	1.75	1.20
Flax	"	5.75	3.60	3.58	1.69	4.11	3.56
Potatoes	"	1.70	1.40	1.50	3/1.12	1.78	1.54
Soybeans	"	2.82	2.23	2.80	4/.96	2.33	2.60
Hogs	Cwt.	1/25.60	18.20	18.30	7.27	17.70	19.40
Beef Cattle	"	1/22.60	20.30	19.90	5.42	13.20	19.40
Veal Calves	"	27.50	24.00	24.40	6.75	16.40	22.10
Sheep	"	8.70	8.60	7.70	—	—	8.89
Lambs	"	1/24.50	23.60	21.40	5.88	14.30	21.20
Milk Cows	Head	210.00	190.00	185.00	—	—	176.00
Chickens	lb.	.306	.185	.205	.114	.277	.251
Eggs	doz.	.420	.399	.450	.215	.522	.488
Butterfat	lb.	.88	.64	.66	.263	.639	.605
Milk, wholesale 5/	cwt.	1/4.10	1/2.95	2/3.10	1.60	3.89	2/3.87
Wool	lb.	.46	.44	.44	.183	.445	.464
All Hay, baled	ton	20.00	16.90	18.60	—	—	20.80
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	3.45	2.80	2.85			3.63
Laying mash	"	4.75	4.20	4.25			4.58
Linseed meal	"	4.25	3.65	3.85			4.13
Meat scraps	"	—	7.80	8.70			8.44
Bran	"	2.80	2.90	2.70			2.93
Middlings	"	2.95	3.05	2.85			3.17

1/Revised. 2/Preliminary. 3/10-season aver., 1919-28. 4/Derived base price for computing comparable price under the Steagall amendment. 5/Estimated averages for the month.

UNITED STATES: Farm product prices on August 15, 1949 were averaging closer to the parity level than at any time since our entry into World War II. The parity ratio (ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid, Interest, and Taxes) at 101 percent was the same as for December 1941.

The index of prices received by farmers declined 4 points to 245 percent of the August 1909-July 1914 average. Most commodities were lower than a month earlier, but important exceptions were dairy products, oil-bearing crops, and chickens and eggs. The most important declines were in fruits, meat animals, and cotton. Apples, oranges, and peaches contributed most to the decline in fruits, while lambs, sheep, and beef cattle showed greatest declines among the meat animals. On the other hand, cottonseed, soybeans, and eggs were the leaders for the commodities increasing in price during the month.

The general level of meat animal prices declined 2 percent during the month, and on August 15 was nearly 23 percent lower than at this time last year. Beef cattle were down \$.60 per cwt. from July, mainly as a result of a break in cow prices. Sheep and lamb prices were off \$.44 and \$1.60, respectively, and calves were selling slightly lower than at mid-July. On the other hand, the average price received for hogs was up 10 cents. Hogs, while up slightly from last month, show the greatest drop of any of the meat animals from a year ago, about 28 percent compared to less than 20 percent for other animals. A rather sharp drop that occurred in the hog market after August 15 is not reflected in this report.

A sharp seasonal increase in prices received by farmers for eggs together with an unusual increase in chicken prices raised the poultry and egg index 12 points to 226 percent of its 1909-14 average. At this level it is 21 points below a year ago.

Prices received by farmers for dairy products continued to rise during the month ended August 15. The 16 cents increase in the wholesale milk price to \$3.87 per 100 pounds from July to August was only 4.3 percent, whereas this price usually increases about 5.4 percent for this month. Compared to August 1948, wholesale milk prices average 22 percent lower. At 60.5 cents per pound on August 15, 1949, butterfat prices received by farmers averaged 1.6 cents more than a month earlier, but about a fourth less than a year earlier. The greater-than seasonal increase in butterfat prices reflected the 3-cent increase in the Department's purchase price for butter made effective July 27.

Summary Table						
Indexes	Aug. 15, 1948	July 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1949	Record Index	High Date	
Prices received 1/	293	249	245	307	Jan. 1948	
Prices paid, including interest and taxes 2/	251	244	243	251	3/Aug. 1948	
Parity ratio	117	102	101	133	Oct. 1946	
1/August 1909-July 1914=100. 2/1910-14=100. 3/Also Jan., June, and July 1948.						

Lower living costs reduced the parity index (prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes) 1 point during the month. The index was 243 percent of its 1910-14 base, or only about 3 percent under the record high of a year ago.

Retail prices paid by farmers for clothing, food, furniture, and building materials were down from July, while prices of farm production goods averaged the same on August 15 as a month earlier.

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Agricultural Statistician in Charge

After Five Days return to
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics
Minn. Hist. 800.

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

SEP 14 1949

September 12, 1949

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
September 1, 1949

A record corn crop of 277 million bushels for Minnesota in 1949 was in prospect on September 1 despite serious drought damage which developed in late August, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Prospects declined 17 million bushels during the month, principally in western counties where rainfall since July 1 has been very limited and mostly in the form of only light and scattered showers. Deterioration became very rapid after mid-August as soil moisture became exhausted over a wide area. Soybeans, potatoes, and late hay crops also suffered from the drought. Pastures made very little growth in August and on September 1 were in extremely poor condition except in the north where rainfall has been adequate to excessive most of the season.

Small grain harvest was complete on September 1 except in extreme northern counties where some delay resulted from wet weather. In that area, considerable flax and a small acreage of other grains remained to be threshed or combined. Per acre yields at the State level are about the same as expected a month ago except for a reduction of 1 bushel per acre for wheat and a half bushel in yield prospects for oats. Most of the loss to yield occurred in the north where the delay in harvest from wet weather caused yields to be below earlier expectations. For 1949 the aggregate production of all grains, including corn and soybeans, is now expected to be 5 percent less than in 1948 but 21 percent more than average. Hay production will be slightly higher than last year but 20 percent below average.

The prospective corn crop for 1949 of 276,801,000 bushels exceeds by nearly 5 million bushels last year's record crop of 272,055,000 bushels and is 74 million bushels larger than the 1938-47 average of 203,090,000 bushels. The per acre yield prospects of 49.0 bushels is 3 bushels less than a month ago and 3.5 less than last year's record yield of 52.5 bushels. The decline in prospects from drought during August this year was most severe in west central counties, particularly Bigstone, Chippewa, LacQuiParle, and Yellow Medicine. On September 1, the crop was ahead of normal development in all parts of the State and is expected to reach maturity in advance of the average date for killing frost. Light to heavy frost occurred in local areas of east and south central counties but only slight damage resulted to aggregate yield and quality prospects.

Soybeans suffered seriously from lack of soil moisture during August. Yield prospects declined $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre at the State level with most of the drop occurring in west central and some southeastern counties. The September 1 outlook for a crop of 12,028,000 bushels in 1949 compares with last year's record crop of 15,614,000 and the average crop of only 4,452,000 bushels for the 10-year (1938-47) period. The increase over average this year is due largely to a sharp increase in acreage.

Spring wheat production for 1949 is estimated at 18,736,000 bushels compared with 19,907,000 bushels in 1948 and 21,498,000, the 10-year average. The per acre yield prospects for both durum and other spring wheat declined 1 bushel per acre last month as harvest operations revealed lower yield than expected in northwestern counties which have had wet weather conditions most of the season. Oat production

prospects of 176,544,000 bushels for 1949 compares with the 1948 crop of 206,338,000 bushels and the average crop of 163,830,000 bushels. Barley prospects of 25,152,000 bushels are the same as a month ago, but are sharply lower than last year's crop of 34,132,000 bushels which was about average. Flaxseed is largely threshed and prospects are that the crop will total 16,110,000 bushels this year, about 3 million less than in 1948 but 4 million larger than average. Buckwheat, tobacco, dry beans, and field pea prospects are the same as last month, although all are below a year ago because of sharp reductions in acreage, except dry beans.

Potatoes were affected during August by dry weather, particularly the non-commercial acreage in southern counties. The set is light and tubers are smaller in comparison with last year. Yield is expected to average 145 bushels per acre at the State level, 10 bushels less than last year's record. On September 1, however, only a very small proportion of the large commercial acreage in northern counties had been dug and growers there are still uncertain as to final results for the 1949 season. Pre-harvest information indicates that the State's 1949 potato crop will total 13,775,000 bushels, about 3 million bushels less than 1948 and 5 million less than average.

Total hay prospects declined during August as drought affected development of annual hays such as millet and soybeans. The 1949 crop of all hay, including wild, is estimated at 5,193,000 tons, compared with 5,145,000 in 1948 and 6,522,000 tons, the 10-year (1938-47) average. In recent years there has been a sharp decline in acreage devoted to hay production. Pastures, at 67 percent of normal on September 1, were in poor condition. A year ago condition was 76 percent which was about average for this time of year. Pastures were especially short in southeastern and central counties.

Egg production during August this year totaled 253 million eggs compared with 272 million in August 1948, a decrease of 7 percent, but 17 percent more than the 1938-47 average of 216 million. The seasonal decline of 13 percent during August this year was slightly less than normal, but the same as last year. Pullets from this year's large and early hatch are moving into the laying flock at a rapid rate. This will have a tendency to increase the laying flock, but will also tend to lower the average rate of lay until pullets reach full production.

The production of 611 million pounds of milk during August 1949 compares with 598 million in August 1948 and 666 million, the 10-year average for August. The seasonal August decline of 19 percent from July this year was about average and the same as last year. The level of total production is, however, 2 percent above a year ago and August was the tenth consecutive month in which production is larger than in the corresponding month a year earlier. It can be expected that milk production will continue to show a further seasonal decline until either October or November depending upon weather conditions which have an effect upon the rate of pasture development. Pastures are greening up following recent rains, but are very short in most areas.

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

September 20, 1949

SWEET CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION -- 1949

MINNESOTA: Farmers in Minnesota will produce about 29 percent of the sweet-clover seed harvested in the Nation this year. Preliminary reports from growers and shippers indicate a production of 152,000 bushels of thresher-run seed compared with 164,000 bushels in 1948, and a 286,000 bushel average for the years 1938-47. The indicated acreage to be harvested is placed at 39,000 acres, which is a decrease from last years 41,000 acres, and far below the 1938-47 average of 98,000 acres. The average date for harvesting in the State was August 17 compared with August 19 last year.

UNITED STATES: With this year's production of sweetclover seed in 11 out of 14 producing States indicated below average, the 1949 crop is expected to be the next smallest on record. It is forecast at 517,800 bushels (31,068,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 560,200 bushels (33,612,000 pounds) in 1948 and the 1938-47 average of 809,380 bushels (48,562,800 pounds). The indicated 8 percent decrease in production from last year is due to small reductions in the 1949 acreage and yield per acre. The prospective declines in production are most marked in Montana, Nebraska, and Colorado; largest increases are indicated for Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Acreage for harvest this year, forecast at 184,400 acres, is only 6,400 acres larger than the record small acreage (178,000) in 1943. It is 4 percent smaller than the 191,200 acres in 1948 and 42 percent below the 10-year average of 315,790 acres. For the last 8 years relatively more of the sweetclover acreage than formerly has been turned under for green manure or cut for hay. Probably there would have been a greater reduction in the acreage cut for seed this year had it not been for the record-high prices received by growers for the 1948 crop.

Although rains in some States shattered much seed before it was harvested and grasshoppers did considerable damage in a few States, prospective yields per acre average 2.81 bushels of thresher-run seed, which is 8 percent above the average of 2.59 bushels and only 4 percent below last year's good yield of 2.93 bushels.

Loss in cleaning the sweetclover-seed crop this year is estimated at 22.5 percent, compared with 21.9 percent in 1948 and the 1943-47 average of 21.4 percent. If the forecast of 24,066,000 pounds of clean seed is realized, dealers may be expected to handle about 17.4 million pounds compared with 19.5 million pounds of clean seed from each of the 1947 and 1948 crops.

Imports of sweetclover seed during the year ended June 30, 1949, were 27,332,200 pounds--an all-time high--compared with 12,999,000 pounds during the preceding fiscal year and the 1943-47 average of 7,411,400 pounds.

Current supplies of sweetclover seed, including production this year and carry-over, total 28,066,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 6 percent less than in 1948 and 18 percent below the 1943-47 average.

Production of Sweetclover Seed, by States, Average 1937-47,

State	Annual 1948 and Indicated 1949		
	Average		Indicated
	1938-47	1948	1949
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Ohio	31,680	9,200	10,500
Illinois	59,900	16,800	36,000
Minnesota	286,000	164,000	152,000
North Dakota	45,790	34,000	35,000
South Dakota	38,780	14,800	14,000
Nebraska	55,500	70,000	36,000
Kansas	108,800	95,000	113,000
Montana	17,630	19,500	8,800
Colorado	35,420	75,000	42,000
Other States: (Ind., Mich., Wis., Ia., Mo., and Wyo.)	129,880	61,900	70,500
UNITED STATES	809,380	560,200	517,800

H. F. Prindle, Roy Potas,
Agricultural Statisticians.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural
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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-September, 1949 Prices

October 6, 1949

MINNESOTA: Mid-September average prices received by Minnesota farmers were generally higher than a month earlier but prices for most farm commodities continued to be below the average prices received in mid-September, 1948, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Compared with average prices of a year earlier, percentage declines in prices included: corn, 37 percent; hogs, 28 percent; chickens, 33 percent; butterfat, 20 percent; whole milk, 18 percent; flaxseed, 36 percent; potatoes, 11 percent. Exceptions to the downward price trend were barley, eggs, alfalfa seed and timothy seed.

Both grain and livestock prices averaged higher in mid-September than in mid-August. Grains averaged from one cent higher for corn to 17 cents higher on barley. Hogs were up \$1.10 and beef cattle averaged \$1.00 higher per hundredweight. Eggs, butterfat, and whole milk prices were showing seasonal increases from a month earlier but prices for chickens were a cent lower.

Timothy seed at \$9.20 a bushel was at the highest average State price of record, while alfalfa and sweet clover prices were at near record levels.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS September 15, 1949 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	Av. base	Parity	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	period	Prices	Prices
		Sept. 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Aug. 1909-4	Sept. 15	Sept. 15
		1948	1949	1949	July 1914	1949	1949
PRICES RECEIVED		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.03	1.90	1.98	.884	2.14	1.87
Corn	"	1.67	1.05	1.06	.642	1.55	1.16
Oats	"	.60	.52	.56	.399	.966	.613
Barley	"	1.13	1.05	1.22	.619	1.50	1.05
Rye	"	1.30	1.15	1.26	.720	1.74	1.27
Flax	"	5.75	3.58	3.67	1.69	4.09	3.63
Potatoes	"	1.35	1.50	1.20	3/1.12	1.77	1.38
Soybeans	"	2.63	2.80	2.20	4/.96	2.32	2.14
Hogs	Cwt.	27.00	18.30	19.40	7.27	17.60	19.90
Beef Cattle	"	1/21.80	19.90	20.90	5.42	13.10	20.00
Veal Calves	"	1/26.40	24.40	25.10	6.75	16.30	22.40
Sheep	"	1/8.50	7.70	8.20	—	—	8.69
Lambs	"	1/23.50	21.40	22.60	5.88	14.20	21.60
Milk Cows	Head	210.00	185.00	185.00	—	—	177.00
Chickens	lb.	.290	.205	.195	.114	.276	.244
Eggs	doz.	.422	.450	.460	.215	.520	.525
Butterfat	lb.	.84	.66	.67	.263	.636	.617
Milk, whole sale	5/ cwt.	1/3.90	3.10	2/3.20	1.60	3.87	2/3.99
Wool	lb.	.45	.44	.44	.183	.443	.469
All Hay, baled	ton	19.60	18.60	18.00	—	—	21.00
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	24.50	25.00	24.80			23.80
Red Clover Seed	"	25.00	21.60	20.50			22.20
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.90	6.80	8.50			8.32
Timothy Seed	"	4.20	6.90	9.20			9.21
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	3.25	2.85	2.80			3.59
Laying mash	"	4.60	4.25	4.20			4.53
Linseed meal	"	4.10	3.85	3.80			4.08
Meat scraps	"	—	8.70	7.00			7.14
Bran	"	2.75	2.70	2.60			2.84
Middlings	"	2.95	2.85	2.75			3.06

1/Revised. 2/Preliminary. 3/10-season average, 1919-28. 4/Derived base price for computing comparable price under the Steagall amendment. 5/Estimated averages for the month.

UNITED STATES: The index of prices received by farmers in the month ended September 15 rose for the first time since March 15. The index is now 249, up less than 2 percent from August 15, but 14 percent under a year ago. Higher prices for beef cattle and hogs contributed most to the upturn in the index of prices received. Truck crops, poultry and eggs, and dairy products were also higher than a month earlier. Soybeans, potatoes, rice, dry beans, and fruit were the commodities showing the sharpest decreases this month.

The Parity Index (prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes) continued its decline and as of September 15 was 242 percent of its 1910-14 average, -- down 1 point from the previous month. Lower feed prices were primarily responsible for the downturn in the Parity Index. Prices of building materials used on farms also were lower than a month ago, and retail prices of seed, fertilizer, and new automobiles were off moderately since last spring.

The parity ratio rose 2 points from August 15 to September 15 as a result of the higher index of prices received and the lower parity index. The ratio is 103, off 13 points from a year ago.

INDEXES	Summary Table				
	Sept. 15,	Aug. 15,	Sept. 15,	Record high	
	1948	1949	1949	Index	Date
Prices received 1/	290	245	249	307	Jan. 1948
Prices paid, including interest and taxes 2/	250	243	242	251	3/Aug. 1948
Parity ratio	116	101	103	133	Oct. 1946
1/ August 1909-July 1914=100. 2/ 1910-14=100. 3/ Also Jan., June, and July 1948.					

Average prices received by farmers for all classes of meat animals except sheep increased during the month ending September 15, but the increases were moderate. These advances, however, raised the meat animal index to the highest level since June 1949. Beef cattle were up 60 cents per cwt. from August, reflecting advances in prices of both slaughter cattle and stocker and feeders. Hogs were up 50 cents during the month. The proportion of sows marketed decreased and farmers were selling barrows and gilts at the lowest average weights in 11 years.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 52.5 cents per dozen, up 3.7 cents from August 15, an increase slightly greater than usual for this period. Prices were up sharply in most areas, with the south central area showing the largest increases and the New England States the smallest. During the same period chicken prices averaged down more than seasonally for the United States, but higher prices were reported for the Pacific Coast.

Continued increases in prices received by farmers for all important dairy products raised the index for this group. The price increase for each dairy product sold by farmers was less than seasonal. At \$3.99 per 100 pounds in September wholesale milk was less than September 1948. Not all of the 3 cent increase in the Department's purchase price for butter (effective July 27) was reflected in last month's local market prices for butterfat and a further rise of 1.2 cents per pound resulted in farmers receiving an average of 61.7 cents on September 15, compared with 75.6 cents a year earlier. The rise since mid-July has amounted to 2.8 cents a pound.

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

October 11, 1949

RED CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION -- 1949

MINNESOTA: Production of red-clover seed this year in Minnesota is about a fifth less than in 1948, according to preliminary information supplied by growers and dealers to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The crop is expected to total 107,000 bushels in 1949 compared with 136,000 bushels in 1948 and 75,100 bushels, the 10-year (1938-47) average. Dry weather during July and August checked development in the south while it was too wet in northern counties. The reduction in production is due to a smaller acreage cut for seed. Yield per acre is expected to average about the same as in 1948.

UNITED STATES: The Nation's crop of red-clover seed is indicated to be 25 percent smaller than last year and 18 percent below the 1938-47 average. The 1949 crop is forecast at 1,363,600 bushels (81,816,000 pounds) of thresh-er-run seed, compared with 1,826,900 bushels (109,614,000 pounds) in 1948 and the 10-year average of 1,654,210 bushels (99,252,600 pounds). Prospective production in each of the 18 important producing States, except Kansas and Maryland, is expected to be smaller this year than last. However, production in half the States--New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon--is indicated to be above average.

The decreased production of red-clover seed this year is due entirely to a reduction in acreage. The second crop, as well as the first, on thousands of acres was cut for hay instead of for seed because of local shortages of hay resulting from the dry, hot summer in a number of important producing sections. Other factors contributing to the sharp reduction in acreage were thin stands, failure to set seed, grasshopper damage, and excessive rainfall during and following pollination in several States.

An estimated 1,376,100 acres were to be harvested for seed this year, compared with 1,848,500 acres in 1948 and the 10-year average of 1,754,440 acres. Fewer acres than last year were indicated for all States, except Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Idaho, and Oregon. Decreases were most marked for Nebraska, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Although yields per acre in 10 of the 18 States are expected to be smaller this year than last, and yields in 14 are expected to be below average, the indicated yield of 0.99 bushel (59 pounds) for the United States is equal to that of last year and slightly larger than the average of 0.96 bushel. The most marked decreases in yields from last year are reported for Washington, Virginia, and Idaho.

Loss in cleaning the 1949 crop of red-clover seed is estimated at 19.4 percent, the same as the 1943-47 average, but one percentage point less than the loss in 1948. Data obtained in the disposition survey made last spring and applied to the revised 1948 production estimates indicate that about 50 percent of the 1948 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 nearly 33 million pounds of clean seed of the 1949 crop, compared with about 44.4 million pounds of the 1948 crop.

Exports of red-clover seed during the year ended June 30, 1949 were 387,956 pounds compared with 426,160 pounds for the preceding year and the 1943-47 average of 2,335,489 pounds.

Imports of this seed for the year ended June 30, 1949, were 4,325,900 pounds--largest in 11 years. These imports compare with 2,571,900 pounds during the preceding year and the 5-year average of 28,380 pounds. Of the 4,325,900 pounds imported during the last fiscal year, 4,268,800 pounds were from Canada and included 40,600 pounds of seed produced in the United States; 56,600 pounds of British origin; and 500 pounds of New Zealand origin.

Current supplies of red-clover seed, including production this year and carry-over, totaling 84,765,000 pounds of clean seed, are 13 percent smaller than in 1948 and 12 percent below the 1943-47 average.

Production of Red-Clover Seed, by States, Average 1938-47, Annual 1948 and Indicated 1949

State	Average 1938-47 Bushels	1948 Bushels	Indicated 1949 Bushels
New York	11,100	21,000	17,600
Pennsylvania	25,050	30,000	28,000
Ohio	178,200	188,000	97,000
Indiana	201,500	189,000	128,000
Illinois	244,100	200,000	105,000
Michigan	141,000	242,000	174,000
Wisconsin	144,700	118,000	96,000
Minnesota	75,100	136,000	107,000
Iowa	178,800	106,000	93,000
Missouri	142,700	170,000	153,000
Nebraska	16,460	56,000	16,000
Kansas	26,990	42,000	68,000
Maryland	18,460	7,900	8,700
Virginia	14,930	15,000	8,200
Kentucky	25,580	33,000	16,500
Idaho	153,600	174,000	159,000
Washington	9,340	19,000	12,600
Oregon	46,600	80,000	76,000
UNITED STATES	1,654,210	1,826,900	1,363,600

Red-Clover Seed Supplies: Average 1943-47, Annual 1948 and 1949

	Average 1943-47	1948	Indicated 1949
Production of thresher-run: Pounds.	100,636,800	109,614,000	81,816,000
Loss in cleaning in percentages (approximate)	18.0	19.5	19.4
Production of clean seed in pounds	82,632,000	88,218,000	65,898,000
Farm carry-over in pounds.	9,198,000	5,130,000	11,232,000
Dealer & Government carry-over in pounds:	4,478,600	4,479,000	7,635,000
Supplies (production clean seed plus carry-over) in pounds	96,308,600	97,827,000	84,765,000

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OCT 17 1949

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

October 13, 1949

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
- October 1, 1949 -

Corn prospects for this year totaled 265,503,000 bushels on October 1, a decline of over 11 million bushels compared with a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The reduction is largely due to the effects of extremely dry soil condition, although other factors such as earlier corn borer damage and the dry, brittle condition of stalks caused considerable dropping of ears even before the fields were picked. Picking operations were general on October 1 in the southeast and were just starting in other areas. The final yield is, to a considerable degree, dependent upon the thoroughness with which farmers harvest the crop, especially that portion which is on the ground. The October 1 estimate does not take into account the effects of the extremely strong wind occurring on October 10 which greatly complicated the harvesting problem. The usual survey will be made in November to determine actual yield and production, and will be based upon reports from farmers after harvest has been completed.

The long growing period favored soybeans this year and soybean production prospects were estimated at 12,758,000 bushels on October 1, an increase of about 3/4 of a million bushels compared with September 1, but still nearly 3 million below last year's crop. The smaller crop this year is due largely to the reduction in acreage grown as yield per acre is expected to average 17.5 bushels, only 1 bushel less than in 1948. Weather in September was favorable for this crop as the long frost-free growing period permitted late beans to reach full maturity. Yield prospects were, however, lowered in some areas by extremely dry soil condition in early September. Combining operations started early and soybeans were 60 percent harvested by October 1 in some of the important counties.

Small grain harvest was completed by October 1. Aggregate production prospects are about as estimated a month ago. Spring wheat production in 1949, estimated at 18,278,000 bushels, compares with 16,970,000 in 1948 and the 1938-47 (10-year) average crop of 21,498,000 bushels. The oat crop totals 176,544,000 bushels this year compared with 191,256,000 in 1948 and the average crop of 163,830,000 bushels. Barley production of 25,152,000 bushels in 1949 is about 9 million bushels less than in 1948 and over 10 million less than average. Flaxseed production totals 16,110,000 bushels in 1949, nearly 3 million less than last year's record crop, but 4 million greater than average. Buckwheat yielded exceptionally well this year but a sharp reduction in acreage grown has limited production to 345,000 bushels compared with 435,000 in 1948 and 462,000, the 10-year average production.

Potato production for 1949 is estimated at 13,775,000 bushels on October 1, the same as a month earlier, but about 3 million bushels less than 1948 and nearly 5 million below average. Dry weather affected the yields from non-commercial acreages in the south, while in the north, especially in north central counties, wet weather during the growing season lowered prospects. In the Red River Valley harvest was nearly completed during a period of ideal weather in late September. Preliminary information indicates that yields are below last year in the southern counties of the Valley, but substantially higher in the north, particularly in Kittson county.

Total hay tonnage harvested during the 1949 season of 5,304,000 tons is slightly above expectations of a month ago and compares with 5,145,000 tons in 1948 and

6,522,000 tons for the average of the 10-year (1938-47) period. Ideal weather during September this year enabled farmers to harvest a third crop of alfalfa in many areas which normally develop only two crops each year. Quality of the late harvested hays is exceptionally good. Pastures were very short in most southern counties on October 1 this year and were yielding less feed than a year ago, and considerably less than average.

Egg production during September this year was 207 million eggs, 10 percent less than September 1948 and the smallest volume for September since 1942 when production was 173 million eggs. In September 1948, production totaled 229 million eggs while the September average for the 10-year (1938-47) period is only 178 million eggs. A sharp reduction in the number of layers in farm flocks is the principal factor in the decrease in production compared with last year, although the rate of lay during September was slightly less than a year ago.

Milk production totaled 513 million pounds in September 1949 compared with 486 million in September 1948 and the 10-year average for September of 544 million pounds. The increased production in September this year compared with last year is due to a higher rate of production per cow which more than offsets the effects of a decrease in the number of cows on farms. Milk cow numbers have been declining since peak numbers were reached in 1943 and are the lowest of record.

The October 1 farm supply of old corn on farms, 1948 or earlier crops, was the second largest of record and totaled 56,752,000 bushels, about nine times more than farm stocks of old corn on October 1 a year ago and more than twice the 10-year (1938-47) October 1 average. Only on October 1, 1940 when 67,503,000 bushels of old corn remained on farms was the October 1 supply larger than this year. The average October 1 supply for the 10-year (1938-47) period was 28,043,000 bushels. Farm stocks of wheat estimated at 12,263,000 bushels on October 1, 1949, were about the same as a year earlier but more than 4 million bushels less than average for October 1. Farm stocks of oats on October 1, 1949 of 151,828,000 bushels compare with 175,387,000 on October 1, 1948 and the average of 139,128,000 bushels. Barley stocks on farms of 13,079,000 are much smaller than a year ago when stocks totaled 23,551,000 on October 1. Farm rye stocks were about half of a year ago, while farm stocks of old crop soybeans were above a year ago but were only a small percent of production.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1, 1949 WITH COMPARISONS:

	average 1938-47	1948	1949
- Thousand Bushels -			
Corn for Grain (old crop)	28,043	6,364	56,752
Wheat	16,574	12,586	12,263
Oats	139,128	175,387	151,828
Barley	1/	23,551	13,079
Rye	1/	1,560	814
Soybeans for beans (old crop)	2/ 119	207	234

1/ Not available

2/ 1943-47 average.

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

October 13, 1949

INCREASED HONEY PRODUCTION INDICATED FOR 1949

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1949 honey crop is estimated at 26,980,000 pounds, 24 percent greater than last year, according to preliminary reports from beekeepers throughout the State. A two percent decrease this year in the number of colonies was more than offset by the high average yield for 1949. The 1949 yield is now estimated at 95 pounds per colony compared with a 75 pound average for 1948.

Conditions were generally favorable for honey production during the early part of the 1949 season. Hot weather during the last part of July and early August retarded the honey flow, but production during the latter part of the season is reported to be better than average in most parts of the State.

The large crop this year makes Minnesota the leading honey producing State, replacing California in the number one position. The leading honey producing States this year are Minnesota, California, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, Florida, New York, Idaho, Ohio, and Michigan. These States produced 62 percent of the crop.

UNITED STATES: The 1949 honey crop for the United States is now estimated at 229,751,000 pounds--11 percent more 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 41.1 pounds compares with 36.0 pounds last year and the 1943-47 average of 38.7 pounds. The 1948 crop is being produced by 5,591,000 colonies--2 percent fewer than last year. In mid-September, producers had 115,342,000 pounds of honey on hand for sale compared with 97,641,000 pounds a year earlier.

Production in the North Central States is 24 percent higher than last year. This area had a very good year for honey production. The South Central States have a production 36 percent larger than last year mainly because of the large Texas crop. A crop 5 percent larger than last year is being produced in the South Atlantic area. The North Atlantic States had a poor season due mainly to dry weather during the summer months. Compared with a year ago, production in this area is down 19 percent. Production in the Western States is down about 2 percent, mainly because of the relatively low yield in Montana.

Honey yields per colony in the leading producing States were sharply up from last year except in California, where the yield was the same, and in New York and Ohio where a lower yield was obtained. Minnesota showed an increase from 75 to 95 pounds, Iowa from 30 to 80, Texas from 21 to 45, Wisconsin from 38 to 65, Florida from 41 to 56, Idaho from 35 to 59 and Michigan from 50 to 53 pounds. New York and Ohio had yields of 46 and 32 pounds respectively compared with 55 and 35 last year. Montana had a poor season, dropping from a yield of 122 pounds per colony last year to 55 pounds this year. Oregon and Washington had excellent yields increasing from 32 and 28 pounds per colony to 46 and 50 pounds respectively this year.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale in mid-September were 115,342,000 pounds compared with 97,641,000 pounds last year and a 5-year average stocks of 51,212,000 pounds. Honey stocks on hand are the heaviest since records began in 1942 and amount to slightly over half of the 1949 production.

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1949 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State and Division	Colonies of Bees : 1/ 1948	Yield per Colony : 2/ 1949	1948	1949	Honey Production : 1948	Honey for sale in Producer's Hand : 1949	on Sept. 15, 1949
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand Pounds		
Maine	7	8	17	13	119	104	30
N. H.	4	5	39	26	156	130	84
Vt.	9	10	33	36	297	360	227
Mass.	24	28	23	15	552	420	168
R. I.	1	1	21	19	21	19	8
Conn.	18	20	33	20	594	400	188
N. Y.	219	219	55	46	12,045	10,074	6,044
N. J.	31	38	45	19	1,395	722	152
Pa.	174	190	43	32	7,482	6,080	2,006
N. A.	487	519	46.5	32.3	22,661	18,309	8,507
Ohio	321	305	35	32	11,235	9,760	4,002
Ind.	172	172	39	38	6,708	6,536	2,941
Ill.	216	192	17	30	3,672	5,760	4,378
Mich.	173	183	50	53	8,650	9,699	6,739
Wis.	195	195	38	65	7,410	12,675	8,265
E. N. C.	1,077	1,047	35.0	42.4	37,675	44,430	26,475
Minn.	290	284	75	95	21,750	26,980	9,713
Iowa	246	209	30	80	7,380	16,720	5,852
Mo.	203	183	22	26	4,466	4,758	1,713
N. Dak.	21	16	95	85	1,995	1,360	517
S. Dak.	17	16	115	95	1,955	1,520	365
Nebr.	55	44	50	55	2,750	2,420	944
Kans.	64	63	48	38	3,072	2,394	1,436
W. N. C.	896	815	48.4	68.9	43,368	56,152	20,540
Del.	3	3	35	30	105	90	34
Md.	31	31	25	27	775	837	410
Va.	154	151	20	29	3,080	4,379	1,839
W. Va.	116	121	18	21	2,083	2,541	813
N. C.	187	189	22	16	4,114	3,024	484
S. C.	66	59	13	11	858	649	123
Ga.	232	216	20	14	4,640	3,024	434
Fla.	199	189	41	56	8,159	10,584	7,515
S. A.	988	959	24.1	26.2	23,819	25,123	11,702
Ky.	193	164	10	16	1,930	2,524	656
Tenn.	185	179	16	17	2,960	3,043	761
Ala.	202	204	20	16	4,040	3,264	490
Miss.	82	82	18	17	1,476	1,394	321
Ark.	101	106	20	15	2,020	1,590	429
La.	96	101	20	20	1,920	2,020	828
Okla.	58	58	27	30	1,566	1,740	522
Tex.	283	311	21	45	5,943	13,995	6,018
S. C.	1,200	1,205	18.2	24.6	21,855	22,670	10,025
Mont.	64	62	122	55	7,808	3,410	2,251
Idaho	172	167	35	59	6,020	9,853	7,382
Wyo.	34	29	69	80	2,346	2,320	1,392
Colo.	74	73	90	64	6,660	4,672	3,551
N. Mex.	20	20	45	40	900	800	472
Ariz.	63	65	53	54	3,339	3,510	2,352
Utah	52	49	49	51	2,548	2,499	1,999
Nev.	14	14	40	31	560	434	412
Wash.	77	73	28	50	2,156	3,650	2,555
Oreg.	64	56	32	46	2,048	2,576	2,318
Calif.	442	438	51	51	22,542	22,338	12,509
West.	1,076	1,046	52.9	53.6	56,927	56,062	37,693
U. S.	5,724	5,591	36.0	41.1	206,305	229,751	115,342
1/ Revised				2/ Preliminary			

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

OCT 25 1949

October 18, 1949

UNITED STATES ALFALFA-SEED PRODUCTION THIS YEAR
EXPECTED TO SET NEW HIGH RECORD

MINNESOTA: Alfalfa seed production in Minnesota for 1949 will be nearly 9 percent larger than the small 1948 crop, but 50 percent less than the 10-year, 1938-47, average, according to preliminary information received from growers and dealers by the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service.

The Minnesota acreage for harvest this year is larger than a year ago, but yield per acre is less. Wet weather in northern areas reduced yields, and some damage from grasshoppers was reported from west central counties.

UNITED STATES: With prospective yields of alfalfa seed the largest in 14 years and acreage at a high level, U. S. production this year is estimated to be the largest on record. Production is forecast at 1,851,400 bushels of thresher run seed--29,000 bushels more than the previous record crop in 1946, 78 percent larger than last year's production of 1,042,000 bushels and 41 percent above the 1938-47 average of 1,315,520 bushels.

The 1949 crop in each of the 22 producing States except Ohio and Indiana is expected to be larger than last year. Increases in production over last year and over the average were largest in the Southern States and smallest in the Northern States.

The large acreage harvested this year resulted chiefly from the record prices received by growers for the 1948 crop. Grasshoppers were probably more numerous than usual in some States, but control methods were more effective. Generally speaking, dry weather during the fall was favorable for the setting and harvesting of seed. An estimated 960,900 acres will have been harvested by mid-November, when harvesting is expected to end. This acreage compares with 635,400 acres in 1948, the average of 892,760 acres, and the record of 1,174,200 acres in 1946 when, however, the yield per acre averaged nearly 2/5 of a bushel less than this year.

Yield per acre this year, estimated at 1.93 bushels of thresher-run seed is the largest since 1935 and compares with 1.64 bushels in 1948 and the 10-year average of 1.47 bushels. Prospective yields are above average for all States except Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas. They are also larger than the 1948 yields in a majority of States.

Exports of alfalfa seed for the year ended June 30, 1949 were 1,182,210 pounds, compared with 968,292 pounds in the preceding year and the 1943-47 average of 604,602 pounds. Imports for the year ended June 30, 1949 were 20,268,100 pounds,--the largest on record. This total compares with 7,552,500 pounds for the preceding year and the 5-year average of 6,172,200 pounds.

Production of alfalfa seed was forecast on September 15 by the Canadian Department of Agriculture at 10,993,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with the record crop of 21,385,000 pounds in 1948 and the 1937-48 average of 8,009,000 pounds.

Current supplies of alfalfa seed in the United States, including production this year and carry-over, total 94,585,000 pounds of clean seed. This total is 41 percent larger than in 1948 and 24 percent above the 1943-47 average.

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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

NOV 7 - 1949

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-October, 1949 Prices

November 2, 1949

MINNESOTA: Average prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-October were showing general declines from a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Hog prices broke sharply as supplies from the large spring pig crop started coming to markets. The mid-October average of \$17.70 per hundredweight was down \$1.70 from mid-September and \$6.80 below mid-October 1948 levels. Prices received for beef cattle, veal calves, and lambs also declined during the month, but sheep were above mid-September levels.

Chicken prices declined 1.7 cents to average 17.8 cents a pound, the lowest monthly average price since December, 1948. Egg prices declined 2 cents a dozen between mid-September and mid-October and were below a year earlier by about the same amount. Whole milk and butterfat prices increased seasonally but continued to be well below averages for a year earlier.

The mid-October average of 99 cents a bushel for corn was down 7 cents from a month earlier and 26 cents below the \$1.25 average for mid-October, 1948. This was the second time in the past three and one-half years that the mid-month averages for corn had been below a dollar. Flax prices were 20 cents lower at \$3.47 a bushel and \$2.28 below a year earlier. Price declines were also reported for oats, rye and soybeans but average farm prices for wheat and barley had increased between mid-September and mid-October.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS October 15, 1949 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	Av. base:	Parity	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	period	Prices	Prices
		Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Aug. 1909- July 1914	Oct. 15	Oct. 15
		1948	1949	1949	July 1914	1949	1949
PRICES RECEIVED		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.05	1.98	2.01	.884	2.12	1.89
Corn	"	1.25	1.06	.99	.642	1.54	1.09
Oats	"	.62	.56	.55	.399	.958	.623
Barley	"	1.21	1.22	1.25	.619	1.49	1.07
Rye	"	1.36	1.26	1.25	.720	1.73	1.28
Flax	"	5.75	3.67	3.47	1.69	4.06	3.44
Potatoes	"	1.15	1.20	1.10	3/ 1.12	1.76	1.30
Soybeans	"	2.19	2.20	2.05	4/ .96	2.30	2.09
Hogs	Cwt.	1/24.50	19.40	17.70	7.27	17.40	17.60
Beef Cattle	"	1/19.40	20.90	20.40	5.42	13.00	19.50
Veal Calves	"	26.00	25.10	24.20	6.75	16.20	21.90
Sheep	"	8.10	8.20	8.50	—	—	9.12
Lambs	"	1/22.50	22.60	21.30	5.88	14.10	21.50
Milk Cows	Head	202.00	185.00	195.00	—	—	179.00
Chickens	lb.	.248	.195	.178	.114	.274	.232
Eggs	doz.	.462	.460	.440	.215	.516	.514
Butterfat	lb.	.76	.67	.68	.263	.631	.621
Milk, wholesale	5/cwt.	1/3.55	3.20	2/3.25	1.60	3.84	2/4.16
Wool	lb.	.45	.44	.43	.183	.439	.463
All Hay, baled	ton	20.20	18.00	18.20	—	—	21.50
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	28.40	24.80	22.60	—	—	20.90
Red Clover Seed	"	25.30	20.50	21.80	—	—	23.30
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.10	8.50	8.80	—	—	8.59
Timothy Seed	"	4.90	9.20	9.30	—	—	9.56
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	3.00	2.80	2.65	—	—	3.54
Laying mash	"	4.30	4.20	4.15	—	—	4.48
Linseed meal	"	3.90	3.80	3.85	—	—	4.10
Meat scraps	"	—	7.00	6.90	—	—	6.83
Bran	"	2.65	2.60	2.60	—	—	2.83
Middlings	"	2.90	2.75	2.75	—	—	3.12

1/Revised. 2/Preliminary. 3/10-season average, 1919-28. 4/Derived base price for computing comparable price under the Steagall amendment. 5/Estimated averages for the month.

UNITED STATES: Sharply lower United States average prices for hogs, truck crops, cotton and corn more than off-set higher prices for dairy products, food grains, and citrus fruit, to drop the Index of Prices Received by Farmers 2.4 percent (6 points) during the month ended October 15 to 243 percent of the August 1909-July 1914 base. The past month's decline in the Prices Received Index, now 12 percent less than a year ago, was the largest since February of this year. Cotton was bringing the lowest price since June 1946, and hogs were selling at the lowest level since September 1946. The all-crop index at 206 is the lowest since December 1945.

The Parity Index (Index of Prices Paid, Interest, and Taxes) continued its decline for the 4th consecutive month and on October 15 stood at 240, down 2 points from last month. Lower food, feed, and building material prices were responsible for most of the downturn in the Parity Index, which is now at the lowest level in 2 years. The Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, and Taxes) at 101, is 2 points below a month ago, and 10 points below a year ago.

INDEXES	Summary Table				Record High	Date
	Oct. 15, 1948	Sept. 15, 1949	Oct. 15, 1949	Index		
Prices received 1/	277	249	243	307	Jan. 1948	
Prices paid, including interest and taxes 2/	249	242	240	251	3/Aug. 1948	
Parity ratio	111	103	101	133	Oct. 1946	
1/August 1909-July 1914=100. 2/1910-14=100. 3/Also Jan., June, and July 1948.						

Prices received for hogs declined \$2.30 per hundred pounds from mid-September to mid-October to the lowest level since removal of price controls in 1946 and \$7.10 per hundred pounds below a year ago. This decline was more than seasonal, but at \$17.60 prices received for hogs were still above the government support level of \$16.40 announced for October. Although prices of other meat animals except sheep were slightly lower than a month earlier, the substantially lower prices received for hogs accounted for most of the drop in the meat animal index. The supply of hogs as represented by salable numbers at 12 public markets plus direct purchases in Iowa and southern Minnesota for the week including October 15, totaled about 584,000, compared with 515,000 for the same week a month earlier, and 486,000 a year earlier.

The index of prices received by farmers for poultry and eggs on October 15 was down 6 points from mid-September. This drop resulted from contra-seasonal declines in both egg and turkey prices combined with a greater than seasonal drop in chicken prices. Fairly sharp declines in egg prices occurred in the heavy-producing North Central, Middle Atlantic, and New England States, while sizeable increases were occurring in the South Central group of States. Chicken prices were down in all areas with the largest decreases taking place in the South Atlantic and Pacific Coast States. Turkey prices averaged one-half cent less than a month earlier, and at 33.8 cents per pound were 8.8 cents below a year earlier.

Continued declines in corn prices during the month ended October 15 dropped the index of prices received by farmers for feed grains and hay. Oats, barley, and hay were slightly higher. The 7 cent per bushel drop in corn prices represents only about half the seasonal decline. The mid-October national average of \$1.09 per bushel was the lowest in almost 4 years and 31 cents below the national average loan rate.

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

November 8, 1949

GRAIN STOCKS REPORT

CORN: For Minnesota, the supply of old corn in all storage positions, carried over into the new crop marketing season, was nearly 9 times larger on October 1, 1949 than a year earlier. Stocks of old corn in all positions totaled 61,270,000 bushels on October 1 this year, compared with only 6,941,000 bushels on October 1 a year ago. Farm stocks of old corn of 56,752,000 bushels on October 1, 1949 were the second largest October 1 stocks of record, being exceeded only in 1940 when 67,503,000 bushels were in farm storage. A year ago the farm supply of old corn was only 6,364,000 bushels, the smallest since 1932 except for 1935 and 1937 following general crop failures in 1934 and 1936.

For the United States, carryover stocks of 815 million bushels of old corn in all positions on October 1, 1949 are the largest in the 7 years of comparable data. They are undoubtedly the largest carryover in history as well. The farm stocks of 699 million bushels exceed by a wide margin farm stocks on any other October 1 since those reports began in 1926. Because of this wide margin, the current total exceeds probable total stocks even in the 1939-41 period when government holdings in commercial storages and C.C.C.-owned bins were at their peak.

WHEAT: In Minnesota the supply of wheat on farms October 1, 1949 was about the same as a year earlier, but the amount in off-farm storage was about 8 million bushels larger. Wheat stored in all positions in Minnesota totaled 50,416,000 bushels, 8 million above a year ago and the largest supply since comparable records were started in 1945.

Wheat stocks in the United States of 1,128 million bushels were stored in all positions October 1, 1949. This quantity is equivalent to average October 1 stocks of the preceding 8 years, having been exceeded in 4 of those years, but topping the other 4 years. It is virtually equivalent, also, to the 1949 production.

OATS & BARLEY: Minnesota stocks of oats and barley on October 1, 1949 were substantially lower than a year ago due to decreases in the supply on Minnesota farms. The total supply of oats in all storage positions was 165,521,000 bushels compared with 183,958,000 on October 1, 1948. Barley stocks of 36,461,000 bushels on October 1, 1949 compare with 42,561,000 a year earlier.

United States stocks of 1,124 million bushels of oats are larger than average, but were exceeded on October 1 of 1945, 1946, and 1948 in the 7 years of comparable data. Of the total only 75 million bushels were in off-farm positions. Barley stocks of 248 million bushels are second-smallest in the 7-year series for October 1, exceeding only those of 1946. About 99 million bushels were in off-farm positions.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, OCTOBER 1, WITH COMPARISONS

	OFF-FARMS 1/		ON FARMS		TOTAL	
STOCKS	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1949
	Thousand Bushels					
Corn, Old	577	4,518	28,043	6,364	56,752	61,270
Wheat	29,831	38,153	16,574	12,586	12,263	42,417
Oats	8,571	13,693	139,128	175,387	151,828	183,958
Barley	19,010	23,382	2/ 11,852	23,551	13,079	42,561
Rye	4,355	3,630	2/ 624	1,560	814	5,915
Soybeans	12	37	2/ 104	207	234	219

1/ Includes in addition to stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and merchant mills, commercial stocks at terminals as reported by the Grain Branch of the P.M.A., and holdings of C.C.C. in their own bins and other storage under their control.
2/ Short-time average.

Roy Potas Harold F. Prindle Roy A Bodin, Agr'l Statisticians

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 holdings of C.C.C. in their own bins and other storages under their control, and 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, 1949, WITH COMPARISONS

STATE	Shell and Ear Corn:		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	T h o u s a n d		B u s h e l s					
N.Eng.	232	319	430	511	57	1,490	*	*
N.Y.	264	693	3,963	7,050	1,756	3,685	*	*
N.J.	99	933	140	298	*	*	5	5
Pa.	260	606	1,015	512	189	631	369	528
Ohio	688	2,795	2,476	3,571	49	*	15	26
Ind.	752	3,187	2,063	2,162	25	8	164	63
Ill.	3,239	25,796	10,878	9,008	3,233	3,109	703	1,488
Mich.	401	*	710	774	*	*	86	59
Wis.	343	1,061	3,115	3,837	11,131	18,923	309	164
Minn.	577	4,518	8,571	13,693	19,010	23,382	4,355	3,630
Iowa	1,256	60,052	9,263	10,644	362	223	*	*
Mo.	344	744	1,014	2,120	374	*	225	104
N.Dak.	59	288	3,398	3,119	6,741	4,496	920	796
S.Dak.	129	1,946	3,582	2,325	2,035	1,220	575	490
Nebr.	657	4,889	2,386	2,396	558	519	320	327
Kans.	134	817	603	566	306	429	61	153
Del.	67	68	28	21	3	6	6	14
Md.	199	2,120	530	209	556	199	29	297
Va.	185	364	175	119	75	1,586	16	15
W. Va.	30	27	18	11	2	1	1	0
N.C.	122	119	175	412	22	91	4	2
S.C.	19	37	95	208	8	37	2	*
Ga.	42	77	175	412	3	9	0	3
Ky.	390	475	199	68	42	36	366	184
Tenn.	105	391	679	1,262	53	32	13	7
Ala.	7	*	133	87	0	0	*	*
Miss.	13	7	130	204	14	9	*	*
Ark.	10	6	123	75	8	3	*	*
La.	0	339	5	6	0	0	--	--
Okla.	3	15	428	447	56	27	10	2
Tex.	18	503	635	755	140	182	17	24
Mont.	7	52	303	345	1,388	1,366	58	8
Idaho	30	31	724	1,320	2,617	2,522	7	2
Wyo.	5	7	46	96	64	65	3	3
Colo.	149	201	160	345	1,119	1,685	30	20
N.Mex.	7	11	25	11	22	23	*	1
Ariz.	4	7	67	121	2,539	2,747	*	*
Utah	29	25	71	149	1,058	1,094	*	*
Nev.	1	1	20	18	25	40	*	*
Wash.	53	162	803	1,587	3,586	1,824	105	63
Oreg.	72	155	1,482	2,369	4,909	3,891	59	16
Calif.	300	531	2,102	1,597	22,632	22,214	38	19
Unallocated*	--	1,778	--	--	397	3,974	878	926
U. S.	11,351	116,158	62,988	74,840	87,164	101,778	9,749	9,439

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

STOCKS OF WHEAT, OCTOBER 1, 1949									
State	In Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses :		Merchant Mills:		Off-farm Total 1/:		Total 2/		All Posi-
	October 1		October 1		October 1		October 1		
	Average:								
	1938-47:	1948 :	1949 :	1948 :	1949 :	1948 :	1949 :	1948 :	1949
T h o u s a n d B u s h e l s									
N.Eng.	248	113	*	16	25	539	1,307	539	1,307
N.Y.	1,341	7,328	*	8,852	10,312	24,506	47,524	31,106	53,661
N.J.	134	125	133	*	*	694	1,697	1,487	2,653
Pa.	1,055	680	685	1,000	1,690	4,515	6,229	14,243	16,350
Ohio	3,300	3,892	5,612	*	8,488	16,387	21,033	37,140	43,975
Ind.	2,870	3,145	3,342	2,894	2,990	7,071	8,655	16,312	19,317
Ill.	2,811	2,942	3,393	5,075	6,013	18,763	27,995	25,975	36,451
Mich.	2,205	3,396	3,947	2,564	3,731	5,960	7,678	24,458	26,786
Wis.	423	94	285	*	*	14,046	12,853	16,603	15,074
Minn.	5,257	3,369	3,719	7,762	9,083	29,831	38,153	42,417	50,416
Iowa	1,230	1,218	*	2,610	*	11,748	11,913	13,850	13,810
Mo.	2,154	1,389	1,368	12,499	11,213	48,504	42,904	59,500	51,936
N.Dak.	30,135	29,702	26,671	616	2,746	30,318	29,417	127,290	107,655
S.Dak.	7,308	5,450	5,802	211	208	5,661	6,010	40,431	28,598
Nebr.	7,046	10,563	9,698	4,525	3,099	27,664	23,107	69,158	50,257
Kans.	27,218	44,812	51,217	20,125	19,950	107,906	115,892	198,140	184,462
Del.	77	69	96	65	80	134	176	272	368
Md.	511	199	288	595	679	3,892	7,616	5,279	9,381
Va.	427	331	912	1,486	1,162	2,131	2,336	6,360	5,866
W.Va.	63	73	31	79	113	152	144	1,130	1,218
N.C.	278	230	213	753	1,063	983	1,276	3,220	3,532
S.C.	88	10	21	438	292	448	313	1,309	919
Ga.	55	57	54	160	186	217	240	1,172	891
Ky.	1,159	315	787	3,460	4,000	44,683	6,215	5,616	6,993
Tenn.	777	239	727	1,216	1,757	3,122	3,802	4,517	4,947
Ala.	26	11	*	*	*	115	141	159	167
Miss.	3/ 29	70	*	*	*	90	24	198	103
Ark.	31	34	9	0	0	34	9	281	153
La.	--	--	--	--	--	2,292	1,216	2,292	1,216
Okla.	9,030	15,702	21,158	8,388	8,347	44,327	55,657	63,130	81,644
Tex.	10,135	14,565	22,435	14,127	12,571	46,644	53,860	61,279	78,032
Mont.	12,699	19,565	11,450	3,000	3,000	22,565	14,450	84,137	46,601
Idaho	12,768	12,350	15,095	2,204	2,009	14,554	17,104	27,004	28,434
Wyo.	192	347	*	*	*	696	548	4,320	3,993
Colo.	3,723	4,531	8,397	2,885	2,694	8,647	12,170	33,269	34,856
N.Mex.	194	585	1,713	115	292	700	2,005	1,746	3,447
Ariz.	183	135	115	300	226	435	341	641	481
Utah	1,110	1,450	1,750	3,167	3,441	7,317	7,691	12,175	12,648
Nev.	135	75	125	--	--	75	125	597	676
Wash.	35,491	44,580	38,791	4,627	4,120	55,062	47,331	70,123	57,558
Oreg.	12,491	15,200	12,300	2,450	2,300	22,100	18,396	30,167	24,887
Calif.	3,770	2,213	2,696	1,675	1,271	3,970	4,109	6,607	7,499
Unallo-									
cated*	--	--	10,151	9,294	3,701	3,960	8,757	3,960	8,757
U. S.	200,169	251,154	265,186	129,233	132,852	603,458	668,419	1,149,609	1,127,975

*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 in bins and other storages under C.C.C. control. 2/ Off farm total plus farm stocks 3/ Short-time average.

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

NOV 15 1949

November 14, 1949

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
NOVEMBER 1, 1949

Corn production for Minnesota in the 1949 season is estimated at 254,205,000 bushels, based upon yield information collected November 1 by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This year's crop compares with the record last year of 272,055,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 203,090,000 bushels. Harvest of corn was nearing completion on November 1 except for salvage operations related to picking corn which had fallen to the ground. The severe wind storm on October 10, which centered in south central counties, badly tangled the standing corn and caused a serious harvesting problem. Corn borer damage and the brittle condition of stalks, as a result of dry fall weather, caused a considerable number of ears to drop to the ground even before the October 10 storm. The high wind, however, and mechanical pickers used in the harvest process greatly increased the amount of corn on the ground. Farmers have been aided in the salvaging of this fallen corn by unusually favorable weather. Much of the fallen corn has been picked by hand or utilized by livestock turned into the fields for grazing. The decline of 11,298,000 bushels in production prospects from October 1 to November 1 reflects storm loss and a more complete appraisal of yields based on preliminary results of harvest operations. Additional yield information is now being collected to measure thoroughness of final salvage operations. Results will be published December 20, the final report of the season.

Soybean production for 1949 is estimated at 12,393,000 bushels, compared with 15,614,000 bushels in 1948 and only 4,452,000 bushels, the 10-year (1938-47) average. The increase in production this year compared with average is due to a much larger acreage grown for harvest, although the yield per acre is also above average. The 1949 yield per acre is estimated at 17.0 bushels compared with 18.5 in 1948 and 15.0, the 1938-47 average. Weather was ideal for harvesting the crop this year which was completed early in October.

Buckwheat production in 1949 totals 322,000 bushels, a slight decline from pre-harvest prospects. The windstorm on October 10 did considerable damage to a small acreage which was not yet harvested. The 1949 crop is small in comparison with 1948 when the crop totaled 435,000 bushels and 1947 when 648,000 bushels were harvested on a much larger acreage.

The potato crop is estimated at 14,250,000 bushels, nearly a half million bushels more than estimated October 1 but still about 2½ million less than the 1948 production. The crop suffered from drought in the south and excess moisture in some northern areas during part of the growing season, but all areas had a very favorable harvest period.

Production of apples in the 8 commercial counties in Minnesota is estimated at 357,000 bushels. This compares with only 53,000 in 1948 and the 1947 crop of 272,000 bushels. Apples were extremely plentiful in nearly all areas this year with the result that producers faced a marketing situation wherein a market could be found for only the very best quality apples.

Egg production totaled 204 million eggs during October 1949 compared with 214 million in October 1948. The decrease compared with a year ago is largely due to a decline in the number of layers, although the rate of lay per 100 layers is also lower.

Milk production of 477 million pounds during October 1949 compares with 470 million in October 1948 and 519 million, the 10-year (1938-47) average. The increase over a year ago is the result of a higher rate of production per cow, resulting largely from a higher rate of grain feeding and better pasturage. On November 1, 1949 pastures were 70 percent of normal compared with only 58 percent on November 1 a year ago and 72 percent, the 10-year average for November 1.