



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

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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

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

Min. Hist. Soc.

JAN 24 1950
January 20, 1950

CATTLE ON FEED -- JANUARY 1, 1950

MINNESOTA: Cattle on feed for market in Minnesota on January 1 was 294,000 head or 2 percent below the 300,000 on feed a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. Shipments of feeder cattle into Minnesota during the July-December 1949 period were 184,000 head or 25 percent larger than the 147,000 head shipped into the State during the same months of 1948. With increased in-shipments, feeding operations were carried on very extensively during the early fall months of 1949. Many of these cattle were on short time feed to salvage fallen corn. However, a large number moved to market before January 1 this year. The increased marketings to stockyards and packing plants has more than offset the increase in in-shipments which accounts for a smaller number on feed this year compared with a year ago.

Cattle feeders report a substantial increase in the proportion of cattle that have been on feed less than three months. The number on feed less than three months amounted to 79 percent of the total compared with 69 percent last year. Feeders intend to market 23 percent of the January 1 number before April 1. A year ago they intended to market 38 percent before April 1.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market in the United States on January 1, 1950 was slightly larger than a year ago and the largest on record. The estimated number on January 1 this year was 4,552,000 head, 22,000 more than the 4,530,000 head on January 1, 1949. All of the increase in numbers on feed occurred in the Corn Belt States and Texas, since the number in the Western States was 16 percent below a year ago.

The number on feed in the North Central States, which include the Corn Belt was 5 percent larger than a year ago. The total on January 1, 1950 was estimated at 3,588,000 head, compared with 3,405,000 head last year. The 1950 inventory is a record high for the North Central States, exceeding slightly the previous high of 3,569,000 head in 1945. All of the east North Central States showed increases, while in the west North Central States, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas had reductions of 2 percent, 7 percent and 15 percent, respectively. Iowa, the leading feeding State, showed a 13 percent increase, resulting in the second highest number on record.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle during December into the 8 Corn Belt States for which records are available, both from public markets and direct, were only slightly higher than last year. However, for the period July-December inshipments reached 2,635,000 head, 31 percent larger than last year and the highest on record. Including shipments from markets for the other three States, total inshipments for July-December for the 11 Corn Belt States were 3,050,000 head, 25 percent larger than last year.

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 lightweight cattle on feed than last year. Cattle weighing 600 pounds or less accounted for 31 percent this year, compared with 23 percent last year. The number of cattle on feed weighing over 900 pounds comprised 27 percent of the total this year, compared with 34 percent last year. Corn Belt cattle feeders report a substantial increase in the proportion of cattle that have been on feed less than three months. The number on feed less than 3 months amounted to 79 percent of the total on Jan. 1, compared with 74 percent last year. Corn Belt feeders intend to market 33 percent of the Jan. 1 number before April 1. This is considerably less than reported last year when feeders intended to market 42 percent. However, actual marketings of fed cattle in the first 3 months of 1949 were more rapid than reported intentions.

The following table shows the estimated number of cattle on feed by States on January 1 for the years 1943 to 1950.

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED 1/ BY STATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1943-50										
State	5-Year: Average: (1944-48)	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	% 3/ 2/
Thousand Head										
Pa.	80	80	75	70	82	90	85	88	88	100
Ohio	112	135	119	102	107	120	110	120	130	108
Ind.	166	184	171	156	165	183	155	181	195	108
Ill.	462	505	455	478	454	500	425	475	532	112
Mich.	85	95	90	94	85	81	77	83	95	114
Wis.	77	74	70	77	77	77	83	80	93	116
E.N.C.	902	993	905	907	888	961	850	939	1,045	111
Minn.	259	295	251	261	261	282	240	300	294	98
Iowa	946	1,007	987	1,056	950	970	770	901	1,020	113
Mo.	287	310	279	325	289	300	240	300	315	105
N.Dak.	65	50	62	76	64	64	58	58	61	105
S.Dak.	161	160	120	200	178	170	136	177	195	110
Nebr.	392	400	340	422	435	413	350	450	420	93
Kans.	266	318	280	322	271	257	200	280	238	85
W.N.C.	2,376	2,540	2,319	2,662	2,448	2,456	1,994	2,466	2,543	103
N.Cent.	3,278	3,533	3,224	3,569	3,336	3,417	2,814	3,405	3,588	105
Okla.	51	70	42	60	51	50	50	70	55	78
Texas	126	194	130	150	115	121	115	144	161	112
Mont.	42	27	35	44	50	48	35	38	20	53
Idaho	61	37	45	55	55	70	80	95	78	82
Wyo.	18	16	14	16	21	20	20	18	15	83
Colo.	164	160	158	160	176	146	180	192	180	94
N.Mex.	12	17	12	9	6	11	22	33	17	52
Ariz.	49	60	38	42	50	50	65	62	59	95
Utah	37	30	35	33	38	37	44	45	34	76
Nev.	23	22	17	22	28	22	24	26	18	69
Wash.	27	21	28	28	25	27	24	24	16	67
Oreg.	28	24	28	28	29	32	24	32	27	84
Calif.	157	154	134	125	149	166	209	258	196	76
Western	795	832	716	772	793	800	892	1,037	876	84
Total										
U. S.	4,153	4,445	4,015	4,411	4,211	4,307	3,821	4,530	4,552	100

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/ 1950 as a percent of 1949.

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

Immediate Release

January 24, 1950

SMALL INCREASE IN TURKEY CROP EXPECTED THIS YEAR

MINNESOTA: Turkey growers in Minnesota plan to increase production in 1950 by 3 percent, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. This is equivalent to 3,865,000 birds compared with 3,752,000 produced during 1949. A record number of 4,019,000 were raised in 1946. This report is based on information received from turkey raisers and hatcherymen about January 1. The actual number usually raised tends to vary from January 1 intentions, the difference depending in prices of feed, availability of hatching eggs and poults, and death losses during the year. The 1949 season for most growers was sufficiently favorable to encourage many producers to maintain or increase the size of their flocks this year. Feed prices were also the lowest since 1945.

UNITED STATES: Turkey growers plan to increase turkey production in 1950 by one percent. If growers carry out their intentions, the number of turkeys raised this year will be 41,894,000. Growers' returns indicate that the 1950 crop will be 13 percent larger than the 1942-46 average production, but 5 percent smaller than the record crop of 1945. Intended decreases in the South Central and Western States almost offset intended increases in all other areas of the country.

Reasons given by turkey growers for the intended increase relate to rising turkey prices following the Thanksgiving market, larger feed supplies at the lowest prices since 1945 and a reasonable profit in 1949.

Turkey growers in the South Atlantic States plan an increase of 15 percent this year. An increase of 10 percent is expected in the East North Central States. In the North Atlantic States, growers plan an increase of 6 percent. Growers in the West North Central States, where a large part of the early turkeys are produced, expect to increase their production by 5 percent. An expected decrease of 8 percent in the Western States, the largest producing area in the country in 1949, and a decrease of 9 percent in the South Central States almost offset the increases in all other areas.

The numbers of turkeys 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. Although prices received by growers for turkeys during the last 6 months of 1949 averaged about 23 percent lower than in 1948, feed prices during 1949 averaged 20 percent lower, thus largely offsetting the lower turkey prices. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will not publish estimates of numbers of turkey breeder hens until late in March. However, reports from the leading turkey egg producing States, based on the number of breeders tested this season compared with last and on association surveys, would indicate that there will be sufficient hatching eggs at reasonable prices to meet the demand in 1950. Turkey egg producers and hatcherymen, in general, had a prosperous year in 1949 and are expected to provide an adequate supply of hatching eggs and poults to take care of the 1950 demand.

For the year 1949, the number of turkeys raised was 4 percent more than January 1 intentions. This happened because during the hatching season turkey prices held fairly steady and feed prices declined 4 percent below the January level when record farm stocks of feed grains and favorable feed grain prospects became evident. In 1948 the increase in number of turkeys raised was 11 percent larger than intended January 1, 1948, when increasing turkey prices and prospects of record feed grain production and lower feed prices resulted in a large late hatch. In 1947 the number of turkeys raised was 2 percent larger than intended January 1, 1947, when higher feed prices and lower turkey prices than a year earlier continued throughout the hatching season. In 1946 when an uncertain feed situation developed during the hatching season, producers raised 3 percent less than they intended on January 1. In 1945 the number of turkeys raised was 15 percent more than January 1 intentions reflecting the growing shortage of red meats and rising in turkey prices. In 1944 producers raised 8 percent more turkeys than they planned on January 1.

Roy Potas
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Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1950

State :	Average :		Turkeys Raised :		Preliminary:	Intended in 1950	
Division:	1942-46	:	1947	1948	1949	Number	% of 1949
	T h o u s a n d s						Percent
Me.	51		50	37	48	50	105
N.H.	74		73	61	69	76	110
Vt.	154		137	100	121	133	110
Mass.	308		316	307	335	362	108
R.I.	30		33	31	34	37	108
Conn.	177		178	178	206	222	108
N.Y.	604		741	763	736	865	110
N.J.	271		364	328	410	422	103
Pa.	1,181		1,317	1,264	1,378	1,419	103
NORTH ATLANTIC	2,850		3,209	3,069	3,387	3,586	106
Ohio	1,007		1,213	1,031	1,237	1,484	120
Ind.	710		919	919	1,241	1,303	105
Ill.	818		1,129	1,016	1,118	1,174	105
Mich.	714		867	780	975	1,072	110
Wis.	571		491	442	606	657	110
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3,821		4,619	4,188	5,177	5,700	110
Minnesota	3,451		3,537	2,759	3,752	3,865	103
Iowa	2,398		2,566	1,899	2,659	2,925	110
Mo.	1,561		1,310	1,310	1,572	1,651	105
N.Dak.	895		833	500	825	825	100
S.Dak.	554		295	206	288	288	100
Nebr.	920		873	716	931	931	100
Kans.	895		663	530	742	853	115
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	10,673		10,077	7,920	10,769	11,338	105
Del.	92		68	61	70	74	105
Md.	430		396	321	417	438	105
Va.	1,062		1,131	1,221	1,526	1,755	115
W.Va.	348		398	498	682	750	110
N.C.	319		379	360	486	533	120
S.C.	308		357	446	714	857	120
Ga.	156		182	187	299	359	120
Fla.	107		109	109	125	131	105
SOUTH ATLANTIC	2,822		3,020	3,203	4,319	4,947	115
Ky.	244		165	173	216	205	95
Tenn.	164		140	140	182	200	110
Ala.	157		128	122	146	153	105
Miss.	109		72	76	95	90	95
Ark.	136		85	70	190	218	115
La.	50		51	46	58	64	110
Okla.	771		522	365	456	479	105
Tex.	4,028		3,681	3,018	4,225	3,676	87
SOUTH CENTRAL	5,657		4,844	4,010	5,568	5,085	91
Mont.	174		119	113	130	110	85
Idaho	305		191	141	268	214	80
Wyo.	163		131	118	124	112	90
Colo.	891		702	562	759	683	90
N.Mex.	74		94	94	103	103	100
Ariz.	89		71	50	60	66	110
Utah	1,528		1,039	1,049	1,710	1,282	75
Nev.	42		37	30	32	29	90
Wash.	1,247		1,121	1,065	1,118	1,107	99
Oreg.	2,315		1,639	1,475	1,593	1,497	94
Calif.	4,483		4,057	4,706	6,353	6,035	95
WESTERN	11,312		9,201	9,403	12,250	11,238	92
UNITED STATES	37,135		34,970	31,793	41,470	41,894	101

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

IMMEDIATE
RELEASE

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1950

January 26, 1950

MINNESOTA: On January 1, 1950, Minnesota growers and local dealers held 8,440,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes in or near areas where produced, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. January 1st stocks this year were about 8 percent larger than the 7,790,000 bushels held a year earlier and were 30 percent above the 10-year, January 1, 1936-45 average of 6,492,000 bushels.

Minnesota growers produced 16,000,000 bushels of potatoes in 1949, of which 12,199,000 bushels, 76 percent has been or will be sold. Growers intend to save 845,000 bushels for seed potatoes on farms where grown for planting their 1950 crop, compared with 840,000 bushels saved a year ago.

Potatoes fed to livestock, shrinkage and loss after harvest are estimated at 1,360,000 bushels for the 1949 crop compared with 1,382,000 bushels for the 1948 crop. Potatoes used and saved for household consumption on farms where grown are estimated at 1,596,000 bushels from the 1949 crop compared with 1,856,000 bushels used from the 1948 crop.

UNITED STATES: U. S. stocks of merchantable potatoes held on January 1, 1950, by growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced are the second highest of record. Grower and dealer holdings of 145,440,000 bushels have been exceeded only by the 152,170,000 bushels held on January 1, 1947, from the record-large crop harvested in 1946. Stocks on hand January 1, 1950, were 7 percent larger than the 135,880,000 bushels in storage on January 1, 1949, 21 percent larger than the January 1, 1948 holdings, but 4 percent smaller than the record-large stocks of January 1, 1947. In the East, supplies are particularly heavy with the 50,170,000 bushels in Maine being the highest January 1 merchantable stocks of record. For the 5 central States of the surplus late group, stocks are somewhat higher than holdings on January 1 of each of the past two years but 5 percent below stocks of January 1, 1947. Except in Idaho, stocks held on January 1, 1950 in the western States were about in line with those of a year earlier.

1950 Acreage Intentions: Growers reported their planting intentions for 1950 at the time they reported January 1 stocks. 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 1,555,000 acres to potatoes in 1950. This acreage is 1 percent less than the 1,569,300 acres planted in these States in 1949.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO PRODUCTION IN 1949

MINNESOTA: The 1949 Minnesota crop of certified seed potatoes, with a production of 5,113,671 bushels, was the largest of record for the State. The record 1949 crop was 9 percent greater than the 1948 production and 78 percent more than the 10-year 1938-47 average production for certified seed potatoes. The four leading varieties, Cobbler, Triumph, Pontiac and Russet Burbank (Netted Gem) accounted for 87 percent of Minnesota's 1949 production of certified seed. The Cobbler variety maintained its leading position but dropped to 53 percent of total production compared with 60 percent in 1948. Triumph continued in second place with 19 percent of the total but Pontiac with 10 percent this year replaced the Russet Burbank as Minnesota's third largest variety of certified seed produced.

UNITED STATES: Certifying agencies in 31 States reported that 48,427,628 bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced in 1949. This total represents about 12 percent of the Nation's production of all potatoes and includes 51 named varieties. Although the 1949 crop of certified seed potatoes was the largest on record, it exceeded only slightly that of 1948 when 48,317,290 bushels were produced. It is, however, 84 percent larger than the 1938-47 average of 26,330,950 bushels. Largest increases (percentage basis) in the leading certified seed producing States were in Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Idaho, New York, Minnesota, and Maine. Sharply smaller crops than in 1948 were produced in South Dakota, Oregon, North Dakota, and California.

H. F. Prindle, Roy Potas
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

The 141,461 acres that passed final inspection in 1949 made up the smallest acreage in 6 years. This total is 12 percent smaller than in 1948, when 160,250 acres passed inspection, but it is 19 percent larger than the 10-year average of 119,069 acres. A majority of the important potato States reported declines in acreage in 1949, but those showing increases were New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Idaho.

Maine's production of 23.4 million bushels represents nearly half the United States crop of certified seed. The 8 percent increase over 1948 was achieved in spite of a 12 percent reduction in acreage harvested. Production in several other important producing States is as follows: North Dakota, 5,303,000 bushels; Minnesota, 5,113,671; California, 3,137,898; Wisconsin, 1,776,900; New York, 1,750,571; Colorado, 1,746,673; Idaho, 1,610,707; and Oregon, 804,485 bushels.

The production of Katahdin, a widely adapted late variety, was reported at 15,862,075 bushels. This represents about one-third of the United States total of certified seed potatoes, and is nearly as large as the combined production of the next three leading varieties - Triumph, 5,626,477 bushels; Cobbler, 5,471,185 bushels; and Chippewa, 5,187,165 bushels.

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

GROUP AND STATE	:10-year average :Jan. 1, 1936-45 2/	:January 1, : 1946	:January 1, : 1947	:January 1, : 1948	:January 1, : 1949 3/	:January 1, : 1950 4/
	:Crops of 1935-44	:Crop of : 1945	:Crop of : 1946	:Crop of : 1947	:Crop of : 1948	:Crop of : 1949
	SURPLUS LATE STATES:	Thousand bushels				
Maine	26,697	31,720	48,090	43,850	41,440	50,170
New York	8,193	5,870	11,070	7,920	9,000	10,800
Pennsylvania	6,290	4,800	7,570	6,450	7,060	8,080
Michigan	8,082	5,540	7,940	4,430	6,470	7,400
Wisconsin	4,171	2,700	2,680	2,000	2,700	2,880
Minnesota	6,492	8,300	8,450	8,370	7,790	8,440
North Dakota	5,573	10,330	10,050	9,620	8,900	9,290
South Dakota	390	850	910	690	980	460
Nebraska	3,521	5,200	5,140	3,150	4,240	4,200
Montana	552	810	1,010	770	1,340	1,100
Idaho	12,809	20,620	23,250	12,000	20,720	16,720
Wyoming	885	1,260	1,420	1,100	1,090	1,110
Colorado	5,863	6,430	6,250	6,500	6,660	6,830
Utah	763	1,220	1,110	770	1,190	1,280
Nevada	206	450	360	240	180	180
Washington	2,653	1,480	1,930	920	2,250	1,910
Oregon	3,150	4,200	4,600	3,000	3,940	4,200
California(late)	2,660	2,400	2,700	1,890	2,860	3,020
18 SURPLUS LATE	98,949	114,180	144,530	113,670	128,810	138,070
11 OTHER LATE	5,980	5,480	6,680	6,080	6,270	6,710
29 LATE STATES	104,929	119,660	151,210	119,750	135,080	144,780
8 INTERMEDIATE	1,226	830	960	920	800	660
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	106,155	120,490	152,170	120,670	135,880	145,440

1/ Merchantable stocks consists 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

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

Immediate Release

January 31, 1950

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION -- 1949

Winn. Stat. Soc.

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This report is based on information received from
beekeepers who cooperated with the Department by
reporting their 1949 apiary operations.
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FEB 8 - 1950

MINNESOTA: The 1949 Minnesota honey crop is estimated at 24,708,000 pounds, nearly 14 percent above the 1948 crop of 21,750,000 pounds, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Minnesota led all States in the production of honey during 1949.

The large 1949 production resulted from a relatively high average production of 87 pounds per colony, compared with a 75 pound average in 1948. The colonies of bees for 1949 are estimated at 284,000, down two percent from the 290,000 colonies for 1948. The 1949 honey crop was, however, exceeded by the 1945 production of 25,296,000 pounds of honey from 272,000 colonies, with a per colony average of 93 pounds.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale in Minnesota on December 15, 1949 are estimated at 9,389,000 pounds, 44 percent greater than the 6,525,000 pounds on hand, December 15, 1948. The average price received by Minnesota beekeepers in 1949 for all honey sold is estimated at 12.2 cents per pound, down 26 percent from the average of 16.5 cents per pound in 1948. Beeswax prices average 37 cents in 1949 compared with 43 cents for 1948. The total value of production of honey and beeswax was \$3,179,000 in 1949, down 16 percent from \$3,776,000 in 1948.

UNITED STATES: Honey production in 1949 totaled 226,978,000 pounds--10 percent more than the 206,305,000 pounds in 1948 and 8 percent more than the 1943-47 average. Stocks of honey on hand for sale in mid-December totaled 83,204,000 pounds, compared with 70,862,000 pounds a year earlier. Beeswax production during the year was 4,151,000 pounds--3 percent above that of 1948. The 1949 crop was produced by 5,591,000 colonies of bees, 2 percent less than in 1948. These estimates are based on reports from a large number of beekeepers and include both farm and non-farm apiaries.

Honey production compared with a year ago was up 34 percent in the South Central region, 26 percent in the West North Central, 16 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, but was down 17 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West. Texas accounted for practically all the increase in the South Central and Iowa accounted for most of the increase in the West North Central region. The North Atlantic States had a poor season due mainly to dry weather during the summer months. The ten leading commercial honey States produced 141 million pounds of honey, or 62 percent of the total production. These States ranking in order of production are: Minnesota, California, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, Florida, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Idaho.

The average honey production per colony was 40.6 pounds in 1949 compared with 36.0 pounds in 1948. This average production per colony is the second highest since 1941, being exceeded only by that of 1945. Colony yield in Iowa was back to normal this year with an average of 86 pounds compared with the record low of 30 pounds last year. Nebraska had a poor honey yield both this year and last, averaging only 50 pounds per colony in both years. Texas had a normal year with 43 pounds per colony, which was more than double last year's exceptionally low yield of 21 pounds. Bees in Montana came through the severe winter in very poor condition, which followed by a dry summer season resulted in a very poor honey crop.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-December totaled 83,204,000 pounds, compared with 70,862,000 pounds last year and the 5-year average stocks of 31,585,000 pounds. Honey stocks on hand were the heaviest since records began in 1942 and amounted to 37 percent of production, which compares with 34 percent in 1948 and 27 percent in 1947. In the Western States producers had about half of their 1949 production on hand for sale. Stocks as a percent of production were 40 percent in the North Atlantic States, 39 percent in the East North Central, 36 percent in the West North Central, 24 percent in the South Atlantic, and 18 percent in the South Central States. Stocks represent all honey held by producers in mid-December 1949, including some 1948 crop honey.

Beeswax production totaled 4,151,000 pounds--3 percent more than in 1948. The Western and North Central States produced 68 percent of the crop.

Roy Potas

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NUMBER OF COLONIES AND HONEY PRODUCTION--1947-1949									
State: and Div.:	Colonies of Bees			Honey Production per Colony:			Honey Production		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
	Thousands			Pounds			Thousands		
Me.	8	7	8	22	17	18	176	119	144
N.H.	4	4	5	31	39	30	124	156	150
Vt.	9	9	10	48	33	33	432	297	330
Mass.	24	24	28	25	23	15	600	552	420
R.I.	1	1	1	23	21	19	23	21	19
Conn.	19	18	20	36	33	19	684	594	380
N.Y.	219	219	219	60	55	46	13,140	12,045	10,074
N.J.	33	31	38	19	45	31	627	1,395	1,178
Pa.	195	174	190	35	43	32	6,825	7,432	6,030
N. A.	512	437	519	44.2	46.5	36.2	22,631	22,661	18,775
Ohio	373	321	305	24	35	32	8,952	11,235	9,766
Ind.	198	172	172	22	39	36	4,356	6,708	6,192
Ill.	232	216	192	29	17	28	6,728	3,672	5,376
Mich.	204	173	183	35	50	53	7,140	8,650	9,699
Wis.	212	195	195	55	38	65	11,660	7,410	12,675
E.N.C.	1,219	1,077	1,047	31.9	35.0	41.7	38,836	37,675	43,702
Minn.	299	290	284	68	75	87	20,332	21,750	24,708
Iowa	251	246	209	96	30	86	24,096	7,380	17,974
Mo.	209	203	183	21	22	26	4,389	4,466	4,758
N.Dak.	23	21	16	56	95	65	1,238	1,995	1,040
S.Dak.	18	17	16	76	115	100	1,368	1,955	1,600
Nebr.	55	55	44	100	50	50	5,500	2,750	2,200
Kans.	64	64	63	40	48	38	2,560	3,072	2,394
W.N.C.	919	896	815	64.8	48.4	67.1	59,533	43,368	54,674
Del.	3	3	3	30	35	30	90	105	90
Md.	30	31	31	26	25	35	780	775	1,035
Va.	145	154	151	32	20	21	4,640	3,030	3,171
W.Va.	107	116	121	21	13	21	2,247	2,033	2,541
N.C.	173	187	189	36	22	13	6,228	4,114	2,457
S.C.	66	66	59	20	13	12	1,320	853	708
Ga.	225	232	216	19	20	19	4,275	4,640	4,104
Fla.	195	199	189	42	41	60	8,190	8,159	11,240
S.A.	944	988	959	29.4	24.1	26.6	27,770	23,019	25,496
Ky.	208	193	164	17	10	14	3,536	1,930	2,296
Tenn.	189	135	179	22	16	16	4,158	2,960	2,864
Ala.	192	202	204	17	20	18	3,264	4,040	3,672
Miss.	80	82	82	20	18	19	1,600	1,476	1,552
Ark.	94	101	106	21	20	15	1,974	2,020	1,590
La.	87	96	101	22	20	20	1,914	1,920	2,020
Okla.	64	58	58	35	27	34	2,240	1,566	1,972
Tex.	292	283	311	42	21	43	12,264	5,943	13,372
S.C.	1,206	1,200	1,205	25.7	18.2	24.4	30,950	21,855	29,345
Mont.	64	64	62	70	122	53	4,480	7,303	3,596
Idaho	169	172	167	40	35	54	6,760	6,020	9,016
Wyo.	42	34	29	34	69	90	1,428	2,346	2,610
Colo.	75	74	73	65	90	60	4,875	6,660	4,380
N.Mex.	19	20	20	45	45	50	855	900	1,000
Ariz.	63	63	65	64	53	54	4,032	3,339	3,510
Utah	55	52	49	45	49	43	2,475	2,543	2,352
Nev.	13	14	14	70	40	49	910	560	680
Wash.	77	77	73	50	28	46	3,050	2,156	3,350
Oreg.	69	64	56	33	32	46	2,277	2,048	2,576
Calif.	470	442	438	36	51	50	16,920	22,542	21,900
West.	1,116	1,076	1,046	43.8	52.9	52.6	48,862	56,927	54,900
UNITED STATES	5,916	5,724	5,591	38.6	36.0	40.6	228,582	206,305	226,970

Prices received by beekeepers for all honey sold in 1949 averaged 15.2 cents per pound. This was 15 percent less than the 1948 average of 17.9 cents, and the lowest annual average since 1942. These estimated prices include the combined whole sale and retail sales of extracted, chunk and comb honey in all size containers from both large and small apiaries. Greatest decreases from 1948--about 18 percent--occurred in prices of extracted honey sold by beekeepers at wholesale, which averaged 11.3 cents per pound in 1949, compared with 13.7 cents a year earlier, and the 1940-49 average of 13.4 cents. The 1940-49 average will be used in computing parity prices for honey in 1950. Comb honey sold wholesale declined only about 8 percent--from 30.4 cents in 1948 to 28.1 cents in 1949. This 1949 average price was still about 20 percent higher than the 10-year average for wholesale comb honey--23.4 cent per pound. Declines during the year in prices for other types of sale varied from 12 percent for chunk honey sold wholesale to only 9 percent for chunk and comb honey sold at retail by beekeepers. Movement of honey was slow during 1949, and stocks continue to accumulate.

Beeswax prices received by beekeepers declined about 13 percent--from 43.2 cent per pound in 1948 to 37.6 cents in 1949. This was the lowest since 1941.

FEB 8 - 1950

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.

February 1, 1950

GRAIN STOCKS, JANUARY 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

million

MINNESOTA: Corn in storage on farms, Jan. 1, 1950, was a record 181 million bushels, about 4 million more than a year earlier, while off-farm stocks of nearly 40 million bushels were more than 4 times larger than a year ago.

Oat and barley stocks on farms on Jan. 1, 1950, were substantially less than a year ago, but off-farm supplies were larger. Stocks of oats in all storage positions totaled nearly 131 million bushels January 1 this year, about 12 million below a year ago while total barley stocks of 30½ million bushels were 4½ million less than a year ago.

Wheat in farm storage on Jan. 1, 1950 totaled 2.8 million bushels, 16% less than a year earlier, but wheat in off-farm storage positions totaled 28 million bushels, an increase of about 6 million or 27%. A large percentage of the wheat stored in off-farm positions in Minnesota comes from sources outside of the State such as the Dakota's and Montana.

Rye stocks in both farm and off-farm positions was less on Jan. 1, 1950 than a year earlier, especially farm stocks which totaled only 510,000 bushels compared with 1,183,000 on Jan. 1, 1949.

Farm stocks of soybeans of 4.6 million bushels on Jan. 1, 1950 was equal to the quantity in off-farm storage positions, but compared with a year ago, farm stocks are only 5% less while off-farm stocks are smaller by 26%.

Flaxseed stored on Minnesota farms totaled 4,396,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1950 compared with 2,865,000 on Jan. 1, 1949. Total flaxseed stored in all Minnesota storage positions totaled 22,890,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1950 of which 18,494,000 was in off-farm positions and 4,396,000 was stored on farms.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, JANUARY 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

G R A I N	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1950
	1942	1950	1942	1950	1949	1950
	Thousand Bushels					
Corn.	8,312	39,761	177,350	181,409	185,662	221,170
Oats.	6,343	11,449	136,183	119,442	142,526	130,891
Wheat	22,165	28,028	10,515	8,826	32,680	36,854
Barley.	15,639	20,972	19,455	9,676	35,094	30,648
Rye	2,977	2,823	1,183	510	4,160	3,333
Soybeans.	6,253	4,607	4,840	4,591	11,093	9,198
Flaxseed.	1/	18,494	2,865	4,396	1/	22,890
1/ Not Available						

UNITED STATES: Over 908 million bushels of wheat were stored in all positions on January 1, 1950. Though considerably smaller than on January 1, 1942 and 1943, current stocks are larger than on any other January 1 of record. The off-farm portion of the total, at 581 million bushels, is largest for the date except in 1942 and 1943, comparing with 477 million bushels on January 1, 1949. Rye stocks of 17.4 million bushels in all positions on January 1, 1950, are slightly larger than a year earlier, and much larger than in the 3 preceding years. Nearly 2,830 million bushels of corn were stored in all positions on January 1, 1950. These stocks are the largest in the 7 years of comparable record covering most of the period of huge corn crops, which virtually assures it being an all time record. Stocks of 876 million bushels of oats in all positions on January 1 are about average for the date. Barley stocks of nearly 195 million bushels are slightly below the average for January 1 of the past 6 years.

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H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

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bushels of soybeans were stored in all positions on January 1, 1950. These stocks are nearly as large as the record of 183 million bushels on January 1, 1949, and more than a fourth larger than on January 1, 1948. Stocks of 42,014,000 bushels of flaxseed in all positions on January 1, 1950 compared with 39,652,000 bushels a year earlier and 27,836,000 bushels on January 1, 1948. From the supply of 63,023,000 bushels--carryover stocks of 19,359,000 bushels plus the new crop of 43,664,000 bushels--disappearance since July 1 computes at 21,009,000 bushels. The quantity of flaxseed processed for oil is reported at 21,291,000 bushels by the Bureau of the Census.

Current stocks include 12,385,000 bushels on farms, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Off-farm stocks include 16,258,000 bushels of commercial stocks at terminals as reported by the Production and Marketing Administration, and 13,371,000 bushels at processing plants and interior mills, elevators and warehouses. Of the farm stocks 4,736,000 bushels were in North Dakota, 4,396,000 bushels in Minnesota and 2,428,000 bushels in South Dakota, with most of the remainder in Iowa and California. Of the 29,629,000 bushels in off-farm positions, 18,494,000 bushels were in Minnesota, 3,965,000 bushels in New York, 2,816,000 bushels in North Dakota, 1,025,000 bushels in South Dakota, with no other State exceeding a million bushels. Funds for preparing these estimates of flaxseed stocks are provided under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, JANUARY 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	January 1, 1948	January 1, 1949	October 1, 1949	January 1, 1950
		1948	1949	1949	1950
		Thousand Bushels			
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	428,666	391,379	472,209	327,230
	(Terminals 2/	141,889	166,348	261,109	219,038
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	3,100	3,701	9,272	7,805
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 4/	111,130	103,113	133,688	117,749
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	116,827	202,233	282,831	236,284
TOTAL		801,612	868,474	1,159,159	908,106
Rye	(On Farms 1/	7,200	8,749	8,692	4,807
	(Terminals 2/	4,072	4,740	5,435	9,338
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	3,162	3,801	3,970	3,269
TOTAL		14,434	17,290	18,097	17,414
Corn	(On Farms 1/	1,506,283	2,547,912	708,443	2,401,279
	(Terminals 2/	13,218	50,330	9,614	51,688
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	0	0	67,640	278,154
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	36,003	43,088	39,620	98,543
TOTAL		1,555,504	2,641,330	825,317	2,829,664
Oats	(On Farms 1/	733,303	928,377	1,053,296	819,701
	(Terminals 2/	14,037	11,434	26,706	19,029
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	32,651	34,733	42,323	37,296
TOTAL		779,991	974,544	1,122,325	876,026
Barley	(On Farms 1/	117,300	156,357	148,973	107,532
	(Terminals 2/	26,581	16,457	33,978	32,630
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 6/	0	0	2,441	2,441
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	43,962	58,031	65,868	52,069
TOTAL		187,843	230,845	251,260	194,672
Soybeans	(On Farms 1/	51,679	75,504	2,147	61,908
	(Terminals 2/	13,294	14,804	462	16,133
	(Processing Plants 4/	48,900	55,564	285	66,943
	(Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	28,080	36,805	213	35,117
TOTAL		141,953	182,677	3,107	180,106

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board. 2/ Commercial Stocks reported by Grain Branch, F.M.A., at 43 terminal cities. 3/ Owned by CCC and in transit or stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. 4/ Mills and processing plants reporting to the Bureau of the Census. 5/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated for each grain. 6/ In Canadian elevators.

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 CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE, JANUARY 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

: Shelled and Ear Corn: Oats : Barley : Rye :

State : 1949 : 1950 : 1949 : 1950 : 1949 : 1950 : 1949 : 1950 :

----- : T h o u s a n d B u s h e l s -----

N.Eng.	*	661	550	585	71	1,437	*	*
N.Y.	8,186	7,799	5,016	6,000	1,551	4,564	*	*
N.J.	124	1,064	143	140	*	*	1	2
Pa.	1,626	913	1,467	536	211	462	84	426
Ohio	4,613	10,704	2,470	2,916	121	*	90	6
Ind.	4,418	21,222	886	1,197	16	13	172	46
Ill.	22,114	88,743	4,517	5,432	3,327	2,670	1,145	6,299
Mich.	*	1,486	567	759	377	260	37	34
Wis.	4,851	3,063	1,462	2,609	10,953	19,647	131	93
Minn.	8,312	39,761	6,343	11,449	15,639	20,972	2,977	2,823
Iowa	7,909	133,680	6,510	7,231	*	*	54	*
Mo.	7,563	15,959	1,306	1,347	*	*	299	58
N.Dak.	264	1,676	2,788	2,321	6,197	3,761	744	632
S.Dak.	1,079	26,945	2,831	1,828	1,770	1,015	540	340
Nebr.	4,352	44,494	1,016	752	435	424	128	152
Kans.	2,265	8,394	731	560	274	393	100	166
Del.	135	219	4	32	15	3	1	3
Md.	4,086	3,997	143	253	489	283	689	559
Va.	319	351	120	99	25	12	3	1
W.Va.	51	119	16	30	1	5	0	0
N.C.	438	797	150	185	16	25	2	0
S.C.	41	235	44	216	1	26	0	0
Ga.	183	653	60	276	4	4	0	0
Ky.	1,695	1,668	79	107	22	24	208	124
Tenn.	1,085	1,034	323	715	73	38	13	0
Ala.	296	571	77	38	0	0	*	0
Miss.	45	80	117	131	24	15	5	3
Ark.	74	100	66	54	9	3	*	0
La.	1,449	1,249	4	62	0	0	0	0
Okla.	451	562	375	335	62	49	5	1
Tex.	1,690	2,431	787	1,308	161	188	16	19
Mont.	36	51	298	458	1,201	1,297	14	3
Idaho	66	106	770	993	2,670	1,625	4	6
Wyo.	50	54	101	72	94	72	8	2
Colo.	691	1,690	256	427	834	1,501	29	25
N.Mex.	35	17	75	25	47	13	2	0
Ariz.	15	16	28	55	1,694	1,487	*	0
Utah	90	54	47	267	693	715	*	0
Nev.	1	5	15	22	25	35	*	0
Wash.	307	517	1,077	1,461	3,941	2,751	101	5
Oreg.	130	355	910	2,114	3,405	1,480	43	11
Calif.	766	2,464	1,622	928	16,308	15,913	23	7
Unallocated*	1,517	2,426	--	--	1,732	3,958	873	761
U. S.	93,418	428,385	46,167	56,325	74,488	87,140	8,541	12,607

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

* Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual operations

STOCKS OF WHEAT, JANUARY 1, 1950

State	In Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses			Merchant Mills		Off-farm total		Total		All Positions	
	January 1			January 1		January 1		January 1		January 1	
	Average:			Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:	
	1932-48:	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Thousand Bushels											
New Eng.	248	*	*	*	18	*	1,478	1,382	1,478		
N.Y.	1,352	*	*	9,402	8,142	23,164	52,307	27,273	57,011		
N.J.	109	89	121	*	*	1,836	1,579	2,277	2,097		
Pa.	760	380	430	615	1,260	2,931	5,617	9,171	12,162		
Ohio	2,248	*	4,928	*	*	10,742	16,131	24,001	30,531		
Ind.	1,921	1,572	1,792	2,381	2,510	4,261	5,770	8,840	10,514		
Ill.	1,942	1,840	2,611	3,011	4,690	8,741	18,448	11,820	24,867		
Mich.	1,975	2,131	2,946	1,981	3,545	4,112	6,491	16,806	21,549		
Wis.	368	80	*	*	855	8,281	7,985	10,199	9,522		
Minn.	4,540	3,245	3,592	6,941	7,821	22,165	28,028	32,680	36,854		
Iowa	1,020	1,002	551	1,760	1,091	9,168	7,827	10,277	9,005		
Mo.	1,515	718	733	9,639	10,594	35,814	34,534	40,919	39,088		
N.Dak.	24,821	25,836	23,300	1,772	2,504	27,608	25,804	107,954	89,324		
S.Dak.	6,174	4,970	4,900	215	*	5,185	5,075	33,908	27,354		
Nebr.	5,301	6,959	8,042	3,185	2,960	19,999	17,924	49,875	38,055		
Kans.	21,231	36,361	47,515	16,643	21,606	89,777	111,284	147,619	158,904		
Del.	55	41	31	46	24	87	55	205	151		
Md.	334	92	125	*	536	2,149	5,218	2,933	6,181		
Va.	338	140	*	1,141	830	1,340	1,659	3,914	3,842		
W.Va.	54	32	18	51	84	83	102	912	793		
N.C.	187	145	134	483	647	628	781	2,442	2,112		
S.C.	53	27	10	269	289	296	299	696	463		
Ga.	50	58	18	91	105	149	123	656	338		
Ky.	759	315	604	2,645	3,000	3,553	4,474	3,864	4,764		
Tenn.	542	176	*	1,040	1,091	1,580	2,887	2,170	3,300		
Ala.	16	*	9	*	*	*	192	227	219		
Miss.	2/30	10	12	*	*	17	24	72	50		
Ark.	29	8	6	--	--	8	6	160	76		
La.	--	--	--	--	--	1,220	841	1,220	841		
Okla.	6,601	14,449	21,034	5,519	7,429	38,745	50,927	49,631	61,574		
Tex.	7,699	13,626	29,029	8,773	12,248	38,580	57,913	47,446	69,226		
Mont.	10,307	14,724	11,643	2,198	2,630	16,922	14,273	64,718	46,313		
Idaho	9,294	9,720	11,785	1,601	1,497	11,321	13,282	18,507	23,571		
Wyo.	156	250	635	258	*	508	929	3,704	3,659		
Colo.	2,784	5,388	8,393	2,795	2,381	9,194	11,430	33,744	25,304		
N.Mex.	147	640	1,438	107	*	747	1,695	1,444	2,140		
Ariz.	90	98	92	170	208	268	300	397	384		
Utah	868	1,355	1,650	3,392	2,427	6,810	5,677	10,549	9,925		
Nev.	81	15	46	--	--	15	46	369	430		
Wash.	26,086	34,641	27,943	3,845	3,768	43,236	35,264	53,541	42,165		
Oreg.	9,410	12,500	9,400	2,074	2,004	17,404	14,942	21,598	19,119		
Calif.	2,886	1,672	2,077	1,454	1,168	3,178	3,450	4,653	5,056		
Unal-located*	--	8,628	8,691	7,616	7,787	5,273	7,805	3,701	7,805		
U. S.	154,375	203,933	236,284	103,113	117,749	477,095	530,876	868,474	908,106		

*Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual operations.

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 in bins and other storages under C.C.C. control. 2/ Short-time average.

3/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

*521
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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

FEB 8 - 1950

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-January, 1950 Prices

February 2, 1950

MINNESOTA: Except for the sharp break in egg prices, only moderate declines were reported in the average prices received by Minnesota farmers between mid-January and mid-December. Egg prices broke sharply during the last half of December, declining from a mid-December average of 33 cents a dozen to 25.2 cents in mid-January, a 24 percent drop in the average price. Mid-January, 1950 prices were 34 percent below the 38 cents per dozen average of a year earlier.

Trends in average prices received for grain were mixed, with wheat and rye averaging 2 cents a bushel lower on January 15th than a month earlier. Average prices for corn and oats were unchanged but barley prices were up a cent from mid-December. Other products showing price increases during the month were: Flax, up 11 cents; potatoes, 5 cents; soybeans, up a cent.

Hog prices averaged 30 cents a hundredweight higher in mid-January at \$14.90 but were 25 percent below the \$19.80 per hundredweight reported for mid-January a year earlier. Beef cattle prices declined from \$19.70 in mid-December to a \$19.00 average per hundredweight for mid-January but were still slightly above averages of a year earlier. Prices for veal calves increased slightly during the month ending in mid-January while average prices received for sheep and lambs were unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In this issue of the Farm Price Report, parity prices under the new formula prescribed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949, are used for the first time. The Act as amended specifies that wages paid to hired farm labor shall be included among the items considered in the computation of parity prices. The addition of this component has made it necessary to revise the Parity Index from 1910 to date, together with a corresponding revision in the index of prices received by farmers.

UNITED STATES: The revised Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers rose 2 points from December 15, 1949, to January 15 of this year and now stands at 235 percent of its January 1910-December 1914 base. The increase results mainly from higher prices farmers received for truck crops and meat animals which more than offset lower prices for poultry, eggs, and dairy products.

At the same time, increases in interest, taxes, farm wage rates, and in prices of feeder cattle raised the revised Parity Index (Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) 3 points to 249. The commodity price component of the Parity Index was 238 -- up 1 point since December 15, but down 8 points from a year ago.

The Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers for things they sell to the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for things they buy, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates) was 94 -- down 1 point from last month, and 10 points below a year ago.

Summary Table 1/

1 Indexes	Jan. 15, 1949	Dec. 15, 1949	Jan. 15, 1950	Record High	
1910-14=100	: 1949	: 1949	: 1950	: Index	: Date
Prices Received	265	233	235	306	Jan. 1948
Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, & Wage Rates	256	246	249	262	2/July 1948
Parity Ratio	104	95	94	122	Oct. 1946
1/ January 1950 revision					
2/ Also June 1948					

The decline in prices received by U. S. farmers during the past month for eggs, chickens, and turkeys was the main factor holding the rise in the over-all U. S. index of prices received by farmers to 2 points. The index of prices received by farmers for poultry and eggs decreased 19 percent during the period since mid-December. Farmers were receiving 34 percent less on the average for their poultry and eggs than a year ago.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS January 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

		MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Period	Parity	Jan. 15
Commodity	Unit:	1949	1949	1950	Price	Price	1950
PRICES RECEIVED							
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.06	2.02	2.00	3/ .884	2.13	1.92
Corn	"	1.14	1.04	1.04	3/ .642	1.55	1.15
Oats	"	.70	.64	.64	3/ .399	5/ .914	.705
Barley	"	1.24	1.23	1.24	3/ .619	5/ 1.42	1.10
Rye	"	1.43	1.25	1.23	3/ .720	5/ 1.65	1.25
Flax	"	5.75	3.57	3.68	1.71	4.26	3.64
Potatoes	"	1.50	1.15	1.20	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.67	1.36
Soybeans	"	2.23	2.09	2.10	1.00	2.49	2.11
Hogs	Cwt.	19.80	14.60	14.90	7.52	18.70	15.10
Beef Cattle	"	18.70	19.70	19.00	6.78	16.90	19.40
Veal Calves	"	26.20	24.70	24.90	7.62	19.00	23.30
Sheep	"	8.70	8.80	8.80	—	—	9.64
Lambs	"	22.40	21.10	21.10	7.48	18.60	21.60
Milk Cows	Head	209.00	195.00	192.00	—	—	183.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.260	.166	.163	.114	.284	.203
Eggs	doz.	.380	.330	.252	3/ .215	5/ .492	.313
Butterfat	lb.	.70	.68	.67	.277	.690	.625
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	6/3.20	7/3.10	7/3.00	1.73	4.31	7/4.08
Wool	lb.	.44	.43	.42	.201	.500	.472
All Hay, baled	ton	20.50	18.30	17.70	—	—	21.90
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	29.40	24.00	24.00			22.30
Red Clover Seed	"	24.50	24.30	24.30			25.70
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.00	9.40	10.40			10.60
Timothy Seed	"	6.00	9.80	9.80			10.40
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	3.05	2.65	2.65			3.58
Laying mash	"	4.30	4.15	4.05			4.39
Linseed meal	"	4.70	4.15	4.15			4.41
Meat scraps	"	6.30	6.30	6.30			6.17
Bran	"	3.00	2.70	2.65			2.90
Middlings	"	3.05	2.75	2.70			3.02

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised 7/Preliminary

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

For Immediate Release

February 15, 1950

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION - FEBRUARY 1, 1950

EGG PRODUCTION: Production of eggs in Minnesota totaled 394 million eggs during January 1950, compared with 366 million eggs during January 1949, and 266 million eggs, the 10-year, 1939-48 January average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The rate of lay during January this year was the highest of record for the month at 1,463 eggs per 100 layers and compares with 1,457 eggs per 100 layers for January 1949. For 1949, production of eggs totaled 3,858 million eggs, about 1 percent less than production in 1948.

MILK PRODUCTION: For Minnesota, milk production during January 1950 was estimated at 696 million, slightly less than the 10-year (1939-48) average, but higher than production in either January 1948 or 1949. Peak January production of 737 million pounds occurred in 1943, according to records which were started on a monthly basis in 1932. Production at the current relatively high level is the direct result of the record rate of production per milk cow in herd as milk cow numbers continue to be reported at the lowest level within the period of monthly records or since 1932. An important factor in the high rate of production per cow is the liberal feeding of grain, millfeeds and concentrates. On February 1, 1950 the rate of grain feeding was 7.3 pounds per day per milk cow in herd, compared with 6.9 pounds February 1, 1949 and 5.6 pounds, the 10-year (1939-48) February 1 average.

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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

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

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Immediate Release

February 17, 1950

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS UNUSUALLY HIGH ON FEBRUARY 1 1/

MINNESOTA: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and local dealers near areas of production on February 1, 1950, are equal to 7,540,000 bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. This is the largest February 1 stocks for the past three years. Disappearance of potatoes during January 1950 was very low compared with the same month in previous years. Actual disappearance was only 900,000 bushels compared with 1,690,000 during January 1949 and 1,340,000 during January 1, 1948. The disappearance from merchantable stocks during January represents largely potatoes disposed of through commercial channels and shipments of potatoes purchased by the Government. Extremely unfavorable weather during January prevented the loading of potatoes, especially in the Red River Valley where about two-thirds of the crop is produced.

UNITED STATES: Combined grower and dealer holdings of 118,800,000 bushels were 13 percent larger than the 105,420,000 bushels held a year earlier, and only 2 percent below the record holdings of February 1, 1947. Potatoes held for use as food, seed or livestock feed on farms where grown and those purchased by the Government under the price support program but released to the grower for livestock feed are not included in these merchantable stocks estimates.

Estimates of February 1 stocks are based primarily on the published estimates of January 1 stocks and estimated marketings in January. In estimating January marketings, consideration was given quantities purchased by the Government under the price support program, carlot movement, truck shipments, local sales including deliveries to processing plants, and shrinkage and waste during January.

For the surplus late States in the East (Maine, N.Y., and Pa.), February 1 stocks were 26 percent larger than holdings of a year earlier and 9 percent above the record February 1 stocks held by growers and local dealers three years ago. In the 5 central surplus late States (Mich., Wis., Minn., N.Dak., S.Dak.), February 1, 1950 stocks were 17 percent larger than a year earlier, but 6 percent below February 1, 1947, holdings. In the West, February 1 stocks were 9 percent below those of a year earlier with most of this difference accounted for by reduced holdings in Idaho. Compared with February 1, 1947, holdings this year in the 10 surplus late States of the West were down 14 percent.

Below-zero weather delayed movement in January from some areas, especially the Red River Valley. For the 37 late and intermediate potato States, disappearance during the past month is estimated at 26,640,000 bushels, compared with marketings of 30,460,000 bushels in January 1949. Included in these quantities are Government purchases of slightly more than 5.8 million bushels in January 1950 and nearly 9 million bushels in the first month of 1949. Total shipments of old-crop potatoes in carlot quantities by rail and boat during the past month, including Government purchases moved in this manner, are estimated at 12,854,000 bushels, or 48 percent of total marketings. In January 1949, 15,993,000 bushels or 53 percent of the quantity marketed moved in this manner.

1/ This special report of merchantable potato stocks is made possible under funds provided by the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

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POTATOES (IRISH): SEASON SALES AND MERCHANTABLE STOCKS HELD BY GROWERS AND
LOCAL DEALERS JANUARY 1 AND FEBRUARY 1 IN THE 37 LATE AND
INTERMEDIATE STATES - CROPS OF 1947, 1948 AND 1949

GROUP AND STATE	Quantity of Potatoes Sold		Quantity of Potatoes Sold:		Merchantable Stocks held by Growers and Local Dealers				
	From	From	and for Sale:		January 1			February 1	
	Crop of 1947	Crop of 1948	from Crop of 1949	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
<u>Thousand Bushels</u>									
<u>SURPLUS LATE STATES:</u>									
Maine.	59,339	68,044	62,251	43,850	41,440	50,170	36,610	35,210	44,130
N. Y.	28,830	33,628	26,222	7,920	9,000	10,800	5,680	6,270	8,400
Pa.	13,985	15,688	14,974	6,450	7,060	8,080	4,350	4,390	5,480
Mich.	6,618	11,161	11,941	4,430	6,470	7,400	3,840	5,480	6,400
Wis.	5,497	8,448	9,186	2,000	2,700	2,880	1,510	1,890	2,280
Minn.	11,786	13,202	12,199	8,370	7,790	8,440	7,030	6,100	7,540
N. Dak.	16,420	16,447	15,766	9,620	8,900	9,290	7,630	7,080	8,400
S. Dak.	1,153	1,832	649	690	980	460	590	810	410
Nebr.	6,268	8,226	6,943	3,150	4,240	4,200	1,940	3,360	3,100
Mont.	1,285	1,745	1,508	770	1,340	1,100	610	1,180	950
Idaho.	24,879	39,852	30,409	12,000	20,720	16,720	8,000	15,600	13,150
Wyo.	1,748	1,752	1,519	1,100	1,090	1,110	790	920	930
Colo.	15,706	18,308	14,848	6,500	6,660	6,830	4,600	4,820	4,650
Utah	2,087	2,624	2,506	770	1,190	1,280	610	1,030	1,090
Nev.	404	275	263	240	180	180	160	150	150
Wash.	8,886	11,274	8,838	920	2,250	1,910	520	1,550	1,490
Oreg.	7,912	10,920	9,995	3,000	3,940	4,200	1,810	3,050	3,300
Calif. (Late).	11,106	13,918	14,263	1,890	2,860	3,020	1,000	1,960	1,950
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	223,909	277,344	244,285	113,670	128,810	138,070	87,280	100,850	113,800
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	15,711	17,543	15,753	6,080	6,270	6,710	4,300	4,170	4,600
TOTAL 8 INTERMEDIATE	25,193	27,408	19,586	920	800	660	600	400	400
TOTAL 37 LATE AND INTER- MEDIATE STATES	264,813	322,295	279,624	120,670	135,880	145,440	92,180	105,420	118,800

FEB 21 1950

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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.

For Immediate Release

February 17, 1950

ANNUAL LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA - 1949

The number of livestock and poultry on Minnesota farms January 1, 1950, was larger than a year ago with all classes showing an increase except horses and sheep, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The cattle inventory increased 1 percent during 1949, hogs 5 percent, chickens 6 percent, and turkeys 25 percent, while horse numbers declined 13 percent, and sheep 2 percent. The small number of mules in the State remained unchanged. Compared with average for the 10-year (1939-48) period, livestock numbers on January 1, 1950, were still comparatively low. The number of cattle on Minnesota farms January 1 this year was 9 percent less than average, hogs were also 9 percent lower, horses 50 percent, and sheep 43 percent less than average. Turkeys, mostly breeders, on farms January 1, 1950, numbered 13 percent less than average, while chicken numbers exceeded average by 8 percent, the only group showing an increase.

Cattle and calves numbered 3,276,000 head on January 1, 1950, compared with 3,244,000 on January 1, 1949 and 3,587,000, the 10-year average. The increase as of January 1, this year, is the first since numbers started to decline after reaching a peak of 3,866,000 head on January 1, 1944. Milk cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk, continued to decline throughout 1949 and by January 1, 1950 the number on farms was 2 percent less than a year earlier and at the lowest level since 1921. Milk cow numbers which totaled only 1,486,000 head on January 1, 1950, have declined more than a fifth since January 1, 1944, when 1,882,000 were on farms, the second largest total of record. The peak number for the State was 1,893,000 head on January 1, 1934. While milk cow numbers were declining during 1949 in Minnesota and several other mid-west States, numbers were increasing for the country as a whole and, particularly, in eastern and south Atlantic States.

The number of hogs on farms increased to 3,498,000 head on January 1, 1950 from 3,331,000 on January 1, 1949. These numbers compare with 3,860,000 head, the 10-year (1939-48) average. Farmers marketed hogs from the large 1949 spring pig crop at a very rapid rate prior to January 1, 1950, and this was an important factor in holding the inventory increase for all hogs to only 5 percent over a year ago. The 1949 fall crop of pigs, mostly still on farms on January 1, 1950, was 19 percent larger than the 1948 fall crop and this, together with an increase in sows being retained for 1950 spring farrow, accounts for most of the increase. Intentions for spring farrow in 1950 reported last December 1 indicated an increase of 9 percent for sows to farrow spring pigs and 6½ percent in pigs saved if litters are of average size.

For sheep, the downward trend in numbers which started in 1943 continued during 1949 and by January 1, 1950, the number of all sheep totaled only 732,000 head compared with 747,000 on January 1, 1949 and 1,274,000, the 10-year (1939-48) average. In the January 1, 1950, total of 732,000 all sheep, including lambs on feed for market, are 554,000 stock sheep of which 439,000 are ewes, 1 year old and over. A year ago there were 472,000 ewes on farms from which 503,000 lambs were saved during 1949.

Another sharp reduction of 13 percent occurred during 1949 in the number of horses on farms as mechanical power continues to displace workstock as a source of power. Horse numbers totaled only 264,000 on January 1, 1950 compared with 304,000 on January 1, 1949, and 531,000 the 10-year (1939-48) average. There are only about two-fifths as many horses on farms now as there were ten years ago and only a third as many as 20 years ago or in 1930. This sharp reduction in horse numbers has affected the need and use of certain feed on farms, particularly oats and timothy hay. It has also released for the production of grain for sale or use by other livestock many acres formerly used as pasture for horses.

Poultry numbers were increased during 1949 and on January 1, 1950 chickens number 28,471,000 birds compared with 26,886,000 on January 1, 1949 which number was only slightly higher than the 10-year average. Turkeys raised during 1949 were largely marketed before January 1, 1950, but on that date producers had 340,000 birds in their flocks compared with 272,000 on January 1, 1949, and 389,000, the 10-year (1939-48) average. A large proportion of the birds in flocks on January 1 were breeding hens retained for the production of eggs for hatching.

(over)

All classes of livestock, except sheep, declined in total inventory value on January 1, 1950 compared with the record value a year ago, but this year's values are above average except horses and mules where the current value is much less than average due to a sharp reduction in both number and value per head. The total farm inventory value of all livestock and poultry was \$636,843,000 on January 1, 1950, compared with the all-time record of \$743,314,000 on January 1, 1949 and \$681,499,000 on January 1, 1948. The 10-year (1939-48) average inventory value is \$443,431,000. The inventory value as of January 1, 1950 is, therefore, 14 percent less than the record a year ago and 7 percent below two years ago, but 44 percent above average. Details in regard to the change in inventory values by classes may be noted in the table which follows:

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1950 WITH COMPARISONS

CLASS	NUMBER, JANUARY 1			VALUE PER HEAD		TOTAL FARM VALUE		
	Average:	1949	1950	Avg.:	1950	Average:	1949	1950
	1939-48:			1939-48		1939-48		
MINNESOTA:	(000 Head)					(000 Dollars)		
Cattle, All	3,587	3,244	3,276	75.10	140.00	268,369	509,308	458,640
1/ Milk Cows	1,759	1,516	1,486	102.00	195.00	178,231	324,424	289,770
Hogs	3,860	3,331	3,498	26.10	32.40	99,121	158,889	113,335
Horses	531	304	264	65.40	46.00	35,920	16,416	12,144
Mules	6	1	1	72.50	52.00	506	60	52
Sheep, All	1,274	747	732	9.40	17.50	12,033	12,747	12,800
2/ Stock Sheep	992	577	554	9.70	17.00	9,239	9,347	9,418
Chickens	26,436	26,886	28,471	.93	1.33	25,877	43,555	37,866
Turkeys	389	272	340	4.21	5.90	1,605	2,339	2,006
3/ TOTAL	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	443,431	743,314	636,843
UNITED STATES:								
Cattle, All	77,600	78,298	80,277	67.10	123.00	5,305,578	10,552,421	9,873,710
1/ Milk Cows	26,175	24,416	24,625	97.40	177.00	2,557,511	4,715,844	4,350,936
Hogs	61,634	57,128	60,424	20.60	27.10	1,265,915	2,183,553	1,638,964
Horses	9,054	5,898	5,310	69.00	45.70	634,884	308,682	242,879
Mules	3,450	2,348	2,153	126.00	99.40	429,968	274,012	214,018
Sheep, All	48,112	31,654	30,797	--	--	426,714	543,862	548,248
2/ Stock Sheep	41,829	27,651	27,064	9.11	17.80	367,175	470,460	480,641
Chickens	486,359	448,676	481,190	1.04	1.36	512,665	745,929	655,210
Turkeys	7,056	5,540	6,120	4.47	6.24	30,738	48,172	38,193
3/ TOTAL	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	8,606,462	14,656,631	13,211,222

1/ Milk Cows included under All Cattle

2/ Sheep kept mainly for stock or breeding purposes

3/ Includes cattle, hogs, all sheep, horses, mules, chickens, and turkeys.

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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.

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-February, 1950 Prices

MAR 13 1950
March 3, 1950

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers on February 15, 1950 were generally higher than for the previous month. Sharpest increases were noted for meat animals, hay and hay seeds. Prices for grain and other commodities remained relatively unchanged from a month ago. Compared with a year ago, grain prices show relatively little change except flaxseed which has declined more than a third. Livestock product prices are all down while meat animal prices have increased with the exception of hogs which show a decline of 16 percent from a year ago.

There were no significant changes in grain prices compared with a month ago except for flaxseed which declined 5 cents per bushel. Wheat decreased 1 cent, rye decreased 7 cents, soybeans increased 1 cent while the price of corn, oats, barley and potatoes remained unchanged. Prices received for all seeds have shown significant increases from mid-January, 1950 to mid-February, 1950 - alfalfa seed up \$2.50, red clover seed up \$2.70, sweet clover seed up \$1.10 and timothy seed up \$2.20 per bushel.

Substantial increases in prices were shown for all livestock from a month ago except for milk cows which showed a price decline. Hog prices at \$16.20 per cwt. increased \$1.30 from the mid-January price of \$14.90. Beef cattle prices increased from \$19.00 per cwt. in mid-January to \$20.40 in mid-February. Veal calves averaged \$24.90 per cwt. in mid-January compared with \$26.00 in mid-February. Sheep prices increased from \$8.80 to \$9.10 per cwt. Lamb prices increased from \$21.10 to \$22.90 per cwt. Prices on milk cows declined from \$192 to \$190 per head. There have been no significant price changes from mid-January to mid-February for chickens, eggs or wool. Butterfat increased 1 cent per lb. and all hay, baled increased 80 cents per ton but wholesale milk decreased 5 cents per cwt. during this same period.

UNITED STATES: For the second consecutive month, the Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose 2 points and in mid-February reached 237 percent of the January 1910-December 1914 base. The index on February 15 was 7 percent below a year ago.

Higher prices for hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, lambs and cotton were mainly responsible for the rise in the Prices Received Index. Among commodities with lower prices in mid-February than a month earlier were truck crops, dairy products, and eggs.

Meanwhile, slightly lower prices for feed, clothing, and farm supplies lowered the Parity Index (Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) 1 point to 248—about 2 percent below a year ago. The Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) was 96, up 2 points from last month, and 5 points below a year ago.

Summary Table 1/

Indexes	: Feb. 15, 1949	: Jan. 15, 1950	: Feb. 15, 1950	: Record High	
1910-14=100	: 1949	: 1950	: 1950	: Index	: Date
Prices Received	: 255	235	237	306	Jan. 1948
Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates	: 252	249	248	262	2/July 1948
Parity Ratio	: 101	94	96	122	Oct. 1946
1/January 1950 revision					
2/Also June 1948					

Wholesale feed prices, which had been declining since mid-January, strengthened materially at terminal markets in early February, but these upturns in wholesale prices had not been reflected in retail prices paid by farmers by February 15. Wheat mill feeds, oilseed meals, corn by-product feeds, meat scraps, chicken feeds and baled hay were still lower than on January 15 and sharply below the February 15, 1949 level. Dairy feeds declined 6 cents per hundredweight.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS February 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		Feb. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Period	Parity	Feb. 15
PRICES RECEIVED		1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.00	2.00	1.99	3/ .884	2.13	1.93
Corn	"	.99	1.04	1.04	3/ .642	1.55	1.16
Oats	"	.62	.64	.64	3/ .399	5/ .914	.706
Barley	"	1.09	1.24	1.24	3/ .619	5/ 1.42	1.09
Rye	"	1.18	1.23	1.16	3/ .720	5/ 1.65	1.19
Flax	"	5.74	3.68	3.63	1.71	4.24	3.59
Potatoes	"	1.50	1.20	1.20	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.67	1.33
Soybeans	"	1.98	2.10	2.11	1.00	2.48	2.12
Hogs	Cwt.	19.40	14.90	16.20	7.52	18.60	16.60
Beef Cattle	"	17.60	19.00	20.40	6.78	16.80	20.40
Veal Calves	"	25.50	24.90	26.00	7.62	18.90	24.60
Sheep	"	8.80	8.80	9.10	--	--	10.20
Lambs	"	22.00	21.10	22.90	7.48	18.60	22.80
Milk Cows	Head	196.00	192.00	190.00	--	--	184.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.250	.163	.167	.114	.283	.218
Eggs	doz.	.355	.252	.250	3/ .215	5/ .492	.296
Butterfat	lb.	.69	.67	.68	.277	.687	.631
Milk, wholesale	Cwt.	3.05	6/ 3.05	7/ 3.00	1.73	4.29	7/ 3.95
Wool	lb.	.44	.42	.42	.201	.498	.487
All Hay, baled	ton	21.60	17.70	18.50	--	--	21.50
Alfalfa seed	Bu.	27.50	24.00	26.50			23.40
Red Clover Seed	"	24.50	24.30	27.00			26.30
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.10	10.40	11.50			11.50
Timothy Seed	"	6.00	9.80	12.00			11.00
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	2.90	2.65	2.60			3.52
Laying mash	"	4.15	4.05	4.00			4.31
Linseed meal	"	4.35	4.15	4.00			4.26
Meat scraps	"	6.20	6.30	6.00			5.88
Bran	"	2.75	2.65	2.55			2.80
Middlings	"	2.75	2.70	2.55			2.91

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the Provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised. 7/Preliminary.

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

March 14, 1950

MINNESOTA TURKEY HATCHERY SURVEY - 1949

Minnesota turkey hatcheries produced 5,150,000 poults in 1949 according to information received from 101 hatcheries who cooperated in a comprehensive survey of the industry recently completed by the State-Federal Crop & Livestock Reporting Service. As a result of this recent survey, information is available for the first time on many phases of the turkey industry in Minnesota. Included in the survey were important subjects such as capacity to set turkey eggs, eggs set during 1949, origin of eggs set, hatchability, and poults hatched by months and by breeds.

The important features relating to each subject will be covered in this report. This is the first in a contemplated series of reports designed to make available to growers of poults, turkey egg producers, hatchery operators and others, information considered useful in planning production and the development of an orderly marketing procedure for disposing of the products of the turkey industry. This project dealing with the turkey industry is made possible through the facilities of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Production and Marketing Administration with funds provided in part under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Incubator Capacity: The hatcheries producing poults in 1949 had an incubator capacity of 5,874,000 turkey eggs. This is capacity which was available primarily for hatching poults. Included in this total is 149,000 capacity of 17 hatcheries engaged principally in the production of poults for raising in their own flocks. This type of operation was included in the survey to provide more complete information on poult production, source of eggs, hatchability, and other subjects. Nearly all such hatcheries, however, hatched some poults for others on a custom hatch basis or for sale.

Eggs Set in Incubators: Minnesota hatcheries set 9,246,000 turkey eggs in 1949. Of the total eggs set, 43.6% were produced by breeder hen flocks kept in Minnesota; while 56.4% were eggs shipped into Minnesota, mainly from the far Western States, California, Oregon, and Washington.

Hatchability of Eggs Set: Hatcheries in general maintained adequate records or were able to make a reasonable determination of hatchability in relation to source of eggs. Such records were obtained for 89% of all eggs set in 1949. These records indicated that for all eggs set by Minnesota hatcheries the average hatchability was 55.7%. The average hatchability of turkey eggs from Minnesota sources was 57.6% and from other States 54.2%.

Poults Hatched and Monthly Distribution of Hatch: Poult production in 1949 totaled 5,150,000. April was the month of highest poult production followed closely by May. For Minnesota, the monthly percentage distribution of all poults hatched in 1949 was as follows: January, .6%; February, 6.7%; March, 20.8%; April, 31.4%; May, 29.3%; June, 11.1%; and .1% in the remaining months, July through December.

Total Supply and Disposition of Poults: Total poults available for distribution by hatcheries numbered 5,232,000 in 1949. Included in this total are the 5,150,000 hatched by Minnesota hatcheries and an additional 82,000 poults imported by Minnesota hatcheries from other States. Of these 5,232,000 poults distributed 11.0% were custom hatched for Minnesota growers, 63.6% were sold to Minnesota growers, 17.6% were exported to other States, and 7.8% were retained by the hatchery owners for their own raising.

Classification of Poults Hatched According to Breed: The bronze turkey is the most common breed in Minnesota on the basis of the 1949 hatch. Of the poults hatched, 95.3% were of the bronze breed, 3.1% Beltsville White, .8% Narragansett, .4% Jersey Buffs, .3% White Holland, and .1% other breeds.

H.F. Prindle,
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Agr'l. Statisticians.

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SUMMARY OF MINNESOTA TURKEY HATCHERY SURVEY - 1949

Total turkey hatcheries in operation in Minnesota, 1949 101

Turkey egg capacity used primarily for poult production, 1949 5,874,000

Turkey eggs set in Minnesota hatcheries and hatchability, 1949:

<u>Source of Eggs Set</u>	<u>Eggs Set</u> (000)	<u>Percent of Total</u> (%)	<u>Hatchability of Eggs Set</u> (%)
Minnesota Flocks	4,031	43.6	57.6
Other States	5,215	56.4	54.2
Total eggs set, all sources	9,246	100.0	55.7

Poults hatched in Minnesota hatcheries, 1949:

Monthly distribution of poults hatched:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number</u> (000)	<u>Percent of Annual Hatch</u> (%)
January	31	.6
February	343	6.7
March	1070	20.8
April	1617	31.4
May	1510	29.3
June	574	11.1
July-Dec.	5	.1
Total	5150	100.0

Supply and disposition of poults by Minnesota hatcheries, 1949:

<u>Supply of Poults:</u>	<u>Number</u> (000)
Hatched by Minnesota hatcheries	5150
Imported by Minnesota hatcheries from other States	82
Total poults available for distribution	5232

<u>Disposition of Poults:</u>	<u>Number of Poults</u> (000)	<u>Percent of Total</u> (%)
Custom hatched for Minnesota growers	576	11.0
Sold to Minnesota growers	3327	63.6
Exported to other States	921	17.6
Retained by hatchery for own raising	408	7.8
Total	5232	100.0

Distribution of poults hatched according to breed:

<u>Breed</u>	<u>Number of Poults</u> (000)	<u>Percent of Total Hatch</u> (%)
Bronze	4906	95.3
Beltsville Whites	159	3.1
Narragansett	41	.8
Jersey Buffs	22	.4
White Holland	17	.3
All Other Breeds	5	.1
Total	5150	100.0

Mar. 1950

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

MAR 17 1950

March 15, 1950

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION - MARCH 1, 1950

EGG PRODUCTION:

Egg production in Minnesota during February 1950 totaled 384 million eggs, the highest total for the month of February since records were started in 1925, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production in February 1950 was 8 percent larger than in February 1949 and 40 percent more than the 1939-48 average for February. In recent years, the level of egg production in Minnesota during the months of severe winter weather, November through February, has, in general, exceeded production in years prior to World War II by 3 to 5 times. A large part of the increase in production is the result of improvement in the rate of lay, although the number of layers on farms is also considerably higher. Layers in Minnesota flocks during February 1950 numbered 27,094,000 birds. Except for 1946, this is the highest total for the month within the period of record or since 1925. The monthly rate of lay for February 1950 was 1,417 eggs per 100 layers. This compares with 1,406 in February 1949 and 1,366 in February 1948. These rates compare with 10 years ago as follows: February 1940, 922 eggs; February 1939, 840 eggs; and February 1938, 844 eggs per 100 layers.

MILK PRODUCTION:

Production of milk in Minnesota for February 1950 is estimated at 702 million pounds, 4 percent above February a year ago and 2 percent above February average for the 1939-48 period. A further improvement in the rate of production per milk cow in herd was recorded in February this year, resulting in the highest rate in records started on a monthly basis in 1932. As of March 1 the rate per cow was the highest of record for that time of year and this is the sixth consecutive year in which the reported rate is above the rate on the same date in the preceding year.

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MAR 17 1950

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

Immediate Release

March 16, 1950

RECORD-LARGE MARCH 1 STOCKS OF MERCHANTABLE
POTATOES THIS YEAR 1/

United States stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced were the largest of record for March 1, the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service announced today. Combined grower and dealer stocks of 87,690,000 bushels on March 1, 1950, were 24 percent larger than holdings of a year earlier and 17 percent larger than the previous record of 75,230,000 bushels remaining on March 1, 1947 from the record-large crop harvested in 1946. Potatoes held for use as food, seed or livestock feed on farms where grown and those purchased by the Government under the price support program but released to the grower are not included in the estimates of merchantable stocks. Also deductions have been made for shrinkage and waste expected after March 1.

Purchases by the Government under the price support program were increased during the past month with livestock feed providing the principal disposal outlet for such potatoes. In Maine, there has been some export business and starch factories have handled a large volume of surplus potatoes during the past two months. However, stocks in that State were the largest of record for March 1 and accounted for 42 percent of the U. S. total.

In the East, March 1 stocks were about two-fifths larger than holdings on that date of the past two years. In the central part of the country, potato supplies are large in each of the surplus late States except South Dakota. In that State, it was dry during the growing season and the crop was short. In the West, grower and dealer holdings on March 1 were 6 percent smaller than the unusually large holdings of March 1, 1949. Reduced holdings in Idaho are largely responsible for the smaller stocks in the West this year.

For the 37 late and intermediate States, marketings during January and February 1950 amounted to 57,750,000 bushels, compared with marketings of 65,260,000 bushels during the comparable months of 1949. Included in these quantities are Government purchases of about 14 and a third million bushels in January and February of this year and slightly more than 19 million bushels during the first two months of 1949. During the last two months total movement of old-crop potatoes in carlot quantities by rail and boat, including Government purchases moved in this manner, amounted to 26,890,000 bushels or 47 percent of total marketings. In January and February 1949, 34,914,000 bushels, or 53 percent of the quantity marketed, moved in carlot amounts by rail or boat.

1/ This special report of merchantable potato stocks is made possible under funds provided in part by the Research and Marketing Act, 1946.

Roy Potas
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

POTATOES (IRISH): MERCHANTABLE STOCKS HELD BY GROWERS AND LOCAL DEALERS
JANUARY 1, FEBRUARY 1, AND MARCH 1 IN THE 37 LATE AND
INTERMEDIATE STATES, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

GROUP AND STATE	January 1			February 1			March 1		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of	Crop of
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Thousand Bushels									
Maine.	43,850	41,440	50,170	36,610	35,210	44,130	28,350	27,390	36,850
New York.	7,920	9,000	10,800	5,680	6,270	8,400	3,150	3,200	5,400
Pennsylvania.	6,450	7,060	8,080	4,350	4,390	5,480	2,300	1,880	3,570
Michigan.	4,430	6,470	7,400	3,840	5,480	6,400	3,100	3,800	5,000
Wisconsin.	2,000	2,700	2,880	1,510	1,890	2,280	1,100	1,180	1,650
Minnesota.	8,370	7,790	8,440	7,030	6,100	7,540	5,500	3,960	5,350
North Dakota.	9,620	8,900	9,290	7,630	7,080	8,400	6,300	4,600	6,200
South Dakota.	690	980	460	590	810	410	370	380	220
Nebraska.	3,150	4,240	4,200	1,940	3,360	3,100	1,100	2,050	2,140
Montana.	770	1,340	1,100	610	1,180	950	420	870	720
Idaho.	12,000	20,720	16,720	8,000	15,600	13,150	4,800	11,720	9,700
Wyoming.	1,100	1,090	1,110	790	920	930	480	520	500
Colorado.	6,500	6,660	6,830	4,600	4,820	4,650	3,100	2,800	3,100
Utah.	770	1,190	1,280	610	1,030	1,090	350	610	700
Nevada.	240	180	180	160	150	150	90	90	100
Washington.	920	2,250	1,910	520	1,550	1,490	250	800	760
Oregon.	3,000	3,940	4,200	1,810	3,050	3,300	1,050	1,720	2,200
California (Late)	1,890	2,860	3,020	1,000	1,960	1,950	500	940	950
TOTAL 18									
SURPLUS LATE.	113,670	128,810	138,070	87,280	100,850	113,800	62,310	68,510	85,110
TOTAL 11									
OTHER LATE.	6,080	6,270	6,710	4,300	4,170	4,600	2,390	1,950	2,400
TOTAL 8									
INTERMEDIATE.	920	800	660	600	400	400	290	160	180
TOTAL 37 LATE AND INTER- MEDIATE STATES	120,670	135,880	145,440	92,180	105,420	118,800	64,990	70,620	87,690

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MAR 29 1950

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

March 17, 1950

MINNESOTA HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/

January & February 1950

Production of turkey poults by Minnesota hatcheries during the first two months of 1950 fell below expectations and was also below production for the same period a year ago according to the State-Federal Crop & Livestock Reporting Service. Indications are, however, that production for March and April will be larger than last year. This information is based on monthly reports from hatcheries which show poults hatched, eggs in incubators and bookings for future delivery. Minnesota turkey growers in early January had reported intentions to purchase 3 percent more poults this year than in 1949.

The combined January-February turkey poult production in Minnesota was 289,000 which was 23 percent less than in the same period of 1949. This January-February total for 1950 consists of 15,000 poults hatched in January and 274,000 in February. January and February are months of low turkey poult production in Minnesota, the two months together accounting for only 7 percent of the total hatch in 1949.

The reported number of turkey eggs in incubators on March 1 was 21 percent larger than on March 1 last year indicating that the March hatch in Minnesota will be larger than last year. Minnesota hatcheries last year produced 1,070,000 poults in March or about a fifth of the total hatch for the year.

The reported number of turkey poults booked by Minnesota hatcheries on March 1 for delivery during April was 22 percent higher than the number booked on March 1 last year. This increase in bookings may reflect a tendency among growers to place their orders earlier than last year and probably also indicates that production of poults this April will exceed that of April 1949. April was the month of highest poult production in Minnesota during 1949 on the basis of the recent turkey hatchery survey and accounted for nearly a third of the poult production last year.

Not all poults hatched by Minnesota hatcheries remain in the State. Last year 18 percent of the poults distributed by hatcheries were exported to other States.

The average selling price of turkey poults as reported by Minnesota hatcheries on March 1 was \$.77 while a year ago it was \$.91.

1/ This report on turkey poult production is made possible under funds provided in part by the Research and Marketing Act, 1946.

Roy Potas,
Rudolph Wagner,
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Roy A. Bodin,
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in Charge.

MAR 29 1950

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

For Immediate Release

March 21, 1950

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1950 IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers are planning major shifts in land use this year on the basis of intentions to plant reports received about March 1 from a large number of farmers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. These early season intentions, if realized, will result in a reduction of 13 percent in corn acreage planted compared with last year. Such a reduction will release nearly 3/4 of a million acres for use in producing other crops in 1950. A decrease in plantings for both other spring wheat, exclusive of durum, and flax is also planned at this time. The intended decrease of 15 percent for other spring and of 22 percent for flax will provide an additional 1/2 million acres for other types of crop production. Early season intentions, therefore, show farmers planning to divert about 1-1/4 million acres used in 1949 for the production of corn, other spring wheat, and flax to use in increasing production of such major crops as oats, barley, and soybeans. A small increase in acreage used for hay production is also planned for 1950. Acreage changes in 1950 may turn out to be larger or smaller than indicated March 1 by reason of weather conditions at planting time, price changes, labor supply, the agricultural program involving acreage allotments and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

Soybeans will absorb most of the acreage expected to be released from corn production. This crop is grown principally in the important corn producing area in the southern half of the State. It is in this area that farmers are being requested to remove many acres from corn production under the acreage allotment plan associated with the Government price support program for corn. On March 1, farmers planned a 55 percent increase in acreage to be planted to soybeans compared with last year. This increase, if realized, will place the acreage planted to the crop at a record 1,138,000 acres, over 400,000 acres more than in 1949. The planted acreage for all purposes in 1949 was only 734,000 acres.

Another sharp increase in acreage is indicated for barley. Reported intentions to plant on March 1 show 28 percent more than was planted last year. On this basis, 1,404,000 acres will be planted in 1950, the largest acreage since 1943 when 1,348,000 acres were planted. The 1949 planted acreage of barley was 1,097,000 acres.

Oat acreage will be expanded 7 percent over last year according to March 1 plans. The intended planted acreage of 5,379,000 acres for 1950 compares with 5,027,000 acres planted in 1949. The acreage now intended for 1950 has been exceeded only by the acreage planted in 1945 and 1946.

The hay acreage for harvest in 1950 is expected to be 4 percent larger than harvested in 1949. Weather conditions during late March and early April may alter this prospect because of adverse affect on such crops as alfalfa and clovers which are sometimes winter-killed during this period. Should there be a heavy kill this spring there may be need for farmers to shift additional acreage to the production of lower yielding annuals such as millet to provide a total

(over)

supply of hay to meet feeding requirements.

Changes are also noted for other crops, but the amount of acreage involved in the shifts is comparatively small. Potato acreage is expected to decrease 9 percent from 105,000 acres planted in 1949 to only 96,000 for 1950. Durum wheat will be increased 5 percent according to the early season plans of farmers as reflected in an increase to 102,000 acres to be planted in 1950 from 97,000 in 1949. Winter wheat and rye are expected to be harvested from a substantially smaller acreage in 1950 than in 1949.

The indicated crop acreages for 1950 in Minnesota, based on March 1 intentions, are as follows:

A C R E S P L A N T E D								
Crops	:	Average	:	1949	:	Indicated	:	1950 as
	:	1939-48	:		:	1950	:	Percent
	:		:		:		:	of 1949
- Thousand Acres -								
Corn		5,161		5,682		4,943		87
Other Spring Wheat		1,116		1,118		950		85
Durum Wheat		57		97		102		105
Oats		4,650		5,027		5,379		107
Barley		1,319		1,097		1,404		128
Flaxseed		1,382		1,691		1,319		78
Soybeans, All Purposes		484		734		1,138		155
Potatoes		194		105		96		91
Hay, All (For Harvest)		4,351		3,625		3,770		104

Roy Potas
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APR 10 1950

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-March, 1950 Prices

April 3, 1950

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers on March 15, 1950, were generally higher than for the previous month according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Sharpest increases are noted in grain, livestock (except hogs), and seeds (except timothy seed).

There were price increases in all crops compared with a month ago except potatoes and flaxseed. Wheat increased 5 cents per bushel, corn and rye 3 cents, oats 2 cents, barley one cent and soybeans 14 cents. In contrast, potatoes remained the same while flaxseed declined 4 cents per bushel. Compared with a year ago, grain prices have increased substantially especially barley and soybeans which show increases of 14 cents and 22 cents per bushel, respectively. Potatoes and flaxseed are the only crops showing decreases from a year ago.

All livestock prices in mid-March were higher than a month ago except hogs which declined 20 cents per cwt. Beef cattle increased from \$20.40 to \$21.00 per cwt., veal calves increased from \$26.00 to \$26.30, sheep increased from \$9.10 to \$9.30, lambs increased from \$22.90 to \$23.20 and prices on milk cows increased from \$190 to \$200 per head. Compared with a year ago, hogs show a price decrease of \$3.60 per cwt., sheep are lower by 60 cents, lambs decreased \$1.80, while beef cattle prices increased \$2.00, veal calves increased 70 cents per cwt., and milk cows increased \$3.00 per head.

The price of chickens on March 15, 1950, compared with a month ago is practically unchanged but eggs increased 2 cents per dozen. Butterfat decreased 1 cent per pound and wholesale milk decreased 10 cents per cwt., while wool prices remained unchanged. In mid-March this year eggs were 10 cents per dozen and chickens nearly 10 cents per pound less than a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, prices on all seeds have increased except timothy seed which decreased 20 cents per bushel. Alfalfa seed increased \$2.00, red clover seed 90 cents and sweet clover \$1.30 per bushel. All hay, baled decreased 80 cents per ton. Compared with a year ago there has been substantial increases in seed prices except alfalfa seed which is unchanged.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates rose 2 points, (nearly 1 percent) during the month ended March 15. During the same period, the Index of Prices Received by Farmers remained unchanged at 237.

As a result, the Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates) declined one point to 95, the same as December 1949 and the lowest, except for January 1950, since July 1941.

The rise in the Parity Index resulted from widespread but mostly small price increases in several of the groups of commodities bought for both living and production. Feeder livestock were substantially higher; building materials, food, and feed advanced moderately. Prices of auto supplies, farm supplies, and seed were a little lower. The production component of the Parity Index was 2 points higher than last month. However, the net effect of changes in family living items was not enough to raise that index.

Although the Index of Prices Received by Farmers was unchanged this month, prices of fruit, cotton, grain, meat animals, and poultry and eggs were higher. These increases were offset by decreases in prices of truck crops and dairy products.

Summary Table 1/

Indexes (1910-14=100)	: Mar. 15, : 1949	: Feb. 15, : 1950	: Mar. 15, : 1950	: Record High Index :	: Date
Prices Received	: 258	237	237	306	Jan. 1948
Prices Paid, Interest Taxes, and Wage Rates	: 255	248	250	262	2/July 1948
Parity Ratio	: 101	96	95	122	Oct. 1946
1/January 1950 revision	2/Also June 1948.				

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS March 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		March 15	Feb. 15	March 15	Period	Parity	March 15
		1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
PRICES RECEIVED							
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.03	1.99	2.04	3/ .884	2.14	1.98
Corn	"	1.03	1.04	1.07	3/ .642	1.55	1.19
Oats	"	.61	.64	.66	3/ .399	5/ .918	.723
Barley	"	1.11	1.24	1.25	3/ .619	5/ 1.42	1.10
Rye	"	1.12	1.16	1.19	3/ .720	5/ 1.65	1.21
Flax	"	5.74	3.63	3.59	1.71	4.28	3.56
Potatoes	"	1.50	1.20	1.20	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.68	1.32
Soybeans	"	2.03	2.11	2.25	1.00	2.50	2.25
Hogs	Cwt.	19.60	16.20	16.00	7.52	18.80	16.10
Beef Cattle	"	19.00	20.40	21.00	6.78	17.00	21.00
Veal Calves	"	25.60	26.00	26.30	7.62	19.00	24.40
Sheep	"	9.90	9.10	9.30	—	—	11.00
Lambs	"	6/ 25.00	22.90	23.20	7.48	18.70	23.70
Milk Cows	Head	197.00	190.00	200.00	—	—	186.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.260	.167	.168	.114	.285	.238
Eggs	doz.	.370	.250	.270	3/ .215	5/ .494	.316
Butterfat	lb.	.68	.68	.67	.277	.692	.624
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	6/ 2.95	3.00	7/ 2.90	1.73	4.32	7/ 3.79
Wool	lb.	6/ .43	.42	.42	.201	.502	.496
All Hay, baled	ton	20.90	18.50	17.70	—	—	21.20
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	28.50	26.50	28.50	—	—	23.70
Red Clover Seed	"	24.00	27.00	27.90	—	—	26.70
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.00	11.50	12.80	—	—	12.20
Timothy Seed	"	5.70	12.00	11.80	—	—	11.60
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	2.85	2.60	2.65	—	—	3.56
Laying mash	"	4.20	4.00	4.00	—	—	4.34
Linseed meal	"	4.10	4.00	4.05	—	—	4.25
Meat scraps	"	6.20	6.00	6.40	—	—	6.15
Bran	"	2.95	2.55	2.65	—	—	2.86
Middlings	"	2.95	2.55	2.70	—	—	3.00

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised. 7/Preliminary.

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APR 13 1950

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

For Immediate Release

April 11, 1950

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT, APRIL 1, 1950

The recent cold, cloudy weather, including considerable precipitation, has delayed the start of field work in Minnesota, but it has improved the moisture supply situation, particularly in west central counties, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Winter grains and pasture have made no growth because of the cold weather, but the general appearance of the fields indicated less than usual acreage loss from winter killing up to April 1. The general conditions are such that the winter grains, pasture, and hay acreages are expected to develop rapid growth with the advent of warmer weather.

The supply of corn stored on Minnesota farms on April 1, 1950 totaled a record 133,325,000 bushels, compared with 127,692,000 bushels on April 1, 1949. These quantities include corn under seal as collateral for Government loan under the price support program. For other recent years, the April 1 supply of corn on farms was as follows: 1945, nearly 94 million bushels; 1946, 60 million; 1947, 77 million, and 1948, only 57 million bushels.

Soybean stocks of 3,226,000 bushels on April 1, 1950 compares with the record April 1 supply in 1949 of 3,904,000 bushels and 2,484,000 on April 1, 1948. The April 1, 1950 farm supply of wheat totaled 6,820,000 bushels, about 8 percent more than the April 1 average for the past 3 years. Rye stocks on farms, estimated at 382,000 bushels April 1, 1950, compares with 753,000 on April 1, 1949 and only 172,000 on April 1, 1948. The April 1, 1950 farm supply of oats, 74,874,000 bushels, is less than the near-record supply of 92,852,000 bushels on farms April 1, 1949, but, otherwise, exceeds the April 1 supply in all but three other years, 1936, 1946 and 1947. Farm barley stocks which totaled 5,857,000 bushels on April 1, 1950 were less than half of the amount on farms a year earlier.

Milk production, estimated at 825 million pounds in March 1950, was the third highest of record for the month, and exceeded March, a year ago, by 3 percent. Production in March was higher than this year only in 1947 when production was 830 million pounds and in 1943 when a record 848 million pounds were produced. This year the rate of production per milk cow in herd was the highest of record for March, reflecting, for one thing, the effects of very liberal feeding of grain and grain concentrates.

Egg production for March 1950 is estimated at 452 million eggs. This is about 10 percent more than the production in March in each of the past three years. The production last month was the second largest for the month of March in records which were started in 1925. Production was only 1 percent less than the record March production of 457 million eggs in 1946 and was more than twice the quantity produced in March 1940.

Roy Potas
H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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

APR 28 1950

April 17, 1950

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/
March 1950

MINNESOTA: Hatcheries in Minnesota produced 1,250,000 turkey poult during March according to the monthly reports received from hatcheries by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is an increase of 17 percent compared with March 1949 when 1,070,000 poult were hatched. The output of poult in April is likely to be substantially higher than last year on the basis of a reported increase of more than a fifth in the number of eggs in incubators on April 1. Bookings of poult for May delivery are also substantially higher than they were a year ago on April 1.

The production of poult during the first three months of 1950 - January through March - totals 1,539,000, an increase of 7 percent compared with the same period in 1949 when 1,444,000 poult were hatched. The increase in March this year more than offset the decrease which occurred in January and February. In 1949, the hatch during the first quarter accounted for 28 percent of the total production for the year.

The demand for poult varies considerably between areas of the State, partly as a result of difficulties experienced by some growers in disposing of last years production and unfavorable weather conditions. Hatching eggs have been in good supply and hatchability is reported to be better than a year ago. The recent lifting of Government price supports on turkeys may alter hatching plans for the latter part of the season. Many hatchery operators are anticipating a shorter hatching season than last year.

The average price of turkey poult as reported by Minnesota hatcheries on April 1st this year was \$.76 compared with \$.77 on March 1. A year ago on April 1 the average was \$.92. There is, of course, a wide range of prices depending upon the breed, quality, and local supply and demand.

Turkey Poult Production by Minnesota Hatcheries

Month	1950			Accumulative Total January through March		
	1949	Prel.	Percent	1949	1950	1950
	No. (000)	No. (000)	of 1949 %	No. (000)	No. (000)	As Percent of 1949.
January	31	15	48	31	15	48
February	343	274	80	374	289	77
March	1070	1250	117	1444	1539	107
April	1617					
May	1510					
June	574					
July-Dec.	5					
Total for Year						

UNITED STATES: For the Nation, information indicates that the number of poult hatched during March is the same as a year ago. The combined hatch for February and March 1950 is 6 percent below the comparable period last year. Eggs in incubators on April 1 were 20 percent higher than last year and bookings on April 1 for May delivery were up 13 percent from last year.

1/ This report on turkey poult production is made possible with funds provided in part by the Research and Marketing Act, 1946.

Rudolph Wagner,
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agr'l. Statistician
in Charge.

STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

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

APR 28 1950
April 20, 1950

HATCHERY PRODUCTION
March 1950

MINNESOTA: Hatcheries in Minnesota produced 13,640,000 chicks during March according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 5 percent below the 14,360,000 hatched during March last year and 14 percent below the 1944-48 average. The combined production of January through March was 16,572,000 which is nearly identical with the 16,574,000 hatched in the comparable period last year.

A small increase in production of chicks can be expected during April as compared with last year because the number of eggs in incubators on April 1 was up 4 percent from a year ago. Booking of chicks on April 1 for May delivery were down 46 percent from last year.

The average price of hatching eggs was \$.44 a dozen on March 15 compared with \$.41 a month earlier and \$.51 a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in the United States during March was about the same as in March last year. Output during March was estimated at 265,092,000 chicks compared with 263,667,000 last year and 259,440,000 the 1944-48 average. The demand for chicks continues to vary considerably over the country, being fairly strong for broiler chicks and on the weak side for flock replacements. The output of chicks was the highest of record for the month in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas where commercial broiler production is important. Demand for chicks for all purposes was strong in the Mountain States where the hatch was the second highest of record. The demand for chicks for flock replacements has slackened considerably since the first of the year and is below that of last year, particularly in the New England and North Central States.

Present indications are that the April hatch will be smaller than that of last year. The number of eggs in incubators on April 1 was 10 percent less than on the same date last year. The number of chicks booked on April 1 for May delivery was 37 percent less than the number booked a year ago. Production of chicks for the first 3 months of this year totaled 488,507,000 compared with 483,594,000 during the same period last year - an increase of 1 percent.

Compared with March last year output of chicks was as follows: Increases reported were 21 percent in the Mountain, 13 percent in the West South Central, 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the East South Central and 5 percent in the Mid-Atlantic States. Decreases reported were 12 percent in the New England, 6 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the Pacific Coast States.

Only one section of the country reported more eggs in incubators than a year ago, the South Atlantic States with an increase of 8 percent. Decreases reported in other sections of the country ranged from 1 percent in the East South Central States to 23 percent in the New England States.

Approximately 33 percent of the chicks hatched during March was sexed compared with 38 percent in March last year.

Rudolph Wagner,
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CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	Average	During March 1949 1/	1950 2/	January through March 1949 1/	1950 2/
T h o u s a n d s					
Me.	1,452	2,048	1,495	4,404	3,373
N.H.	3,299	4,364	3,753	9,856	9,372
Vt.	284	389	350	758	700
Mass.	4,652	6,199	6,013	13,566	14,027
R.I.	425	315	299	702	702
Conn.	4,182	4,208	3,577	10,946	9,981
N.E.	14,294	17,523	15,487	40,232	38,155
N.Y.	4,951	5,428	4,850	11,469	10,691
N.J.	5,911	7,628	9,114	16,059	19,666
Pa.	12,674	11,839	12,070	24,434	26,500
M.A.	23,536	24,895	26,034	51,962	56,857
Ohio	12,132	13,700	12,500	22,900	20,500
Ind.	18,083	19,028	19,500	31,647	33,000
Ill.	20,580	18,145	15,800	28,500	25,560
Mich.	6,252	6,700	5,800	10,000	9,660
Wis.	5,390	5,299	5,200	6,629	7,100
E.N.C.	62,437	62,872	58,800	99,676	95,820
Minn.	15,786	14,360	13,640	16,574	16,572
Iowa	21,420	17,000	15,600	23,315	21,600
Mo.	18,237	16,000	14,000	27,200	23,000
N.Dak.	1,129	798	870	814	888
S.Dak.	4,450	3,440	3,300	3,665	3,440
Nebr.	8,560	6,925	7,900	9,900	11,170
Kans.	10,904	9,125	10,100	13,115	14,520
W.N.C.	80,486	67,648	65,410	94,583	91,190
Del.	3,194	4,790	5,089	13,889	11,398
Md.	4,743	7,942	7,951	20,788	18,399
Va.	5,589	6,951	6,893	15,187	14,416
W.Va.	792	1,306	1,380	2,371	2,525
N.C.	6,320	6,731	7,316	14,758	16,013
S.C.	1,414	1,698	2,185	3,255	4,285
Ga.	5,612	7,680	10,060	19,210	24,340
Fla.	1,620	2,000	2,100	4,976	5,450
S.A.	29,285	39,098	42,974	94,434	97,826
Ky.	2,680	3,300	3,200	5,150	4,895
Tenn.	2,685	2,800	3,000	5,075	5,360
Ala.	2,108	2,213	2,550	4,472	5,350
Miss.	1,378	1,550	1,850	3,400	3,775
E.S.C.	8,851	9,863	10,600	18,097	19,380
Ark.	1,733	3,071	4,386	7,659	9,885
La.	1,098	1,186	1,316	2,305	2,475
Okla.	6,534	4,630	4,700	7,870	7,650
Tex.	11,660	10,350	12,200	20,920	23,450
W.S.C.	21,026	19,237	22,604	38,754	43,460
Mont.	404	485	650	691	839
Idaho	836	814	1,050	1,193	1,510
Wyo.	111	74	140	131	191
Colo.	1,337	1,638	1,835	2,526	3,091
N.Mex.	282	297	329	500	531
Ariz.	312	227	300	444	535
Utah	542	500	600	844	1,071
Nev.	28	40	40	70	40
MOUNT.	3,852	4,075	4,944	6,399	7,358
Wash.	3,462	4,151	3,528	8,162	7,162
Oreg.	1,677	2,392	2,560	4,441	4,515
Calif.	10,534	11,913	12,151	26,854	26,234
P.A.C.	15,673	18,456	18,239	39,457	37,961
U.S.	259,440	263,667	265,092	483,594	480,507

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING

Geographic Division	Eggs in incubators	Chicks booked Apr. 1: for May delivery	Sexing
	% change from April 1, 1949	% change from March 1949	
New England	- 23	- 43	- 32
Middle Atlantic	- 16	- 44	- 17
East North Central	- 10	- 33	- 1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	- 12	- 35	- 6
South Atlantic	- 8	- 39	0
East South Central	- 1	- 51	- 34
West South Central	- 18	- 55	- 32
Mountain	- 8	- 24	- 26
Pacific	- 10	- 11	- 29
United States	- 10	- 27	- 12

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Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

April 24, 1950

CATTLE ON FEED - APRIL 1, 1950

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on grain feed for market in Minnesota feed lots on April 1, 1950, was 3 percent below a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. Considerable interest has occurred in cattle feeding business the past several months due to the large supplies of feed on farms. However, since January 1, 1950, the price of choice steers has declined about \$4.00 per hundred on the Saint Paul market which caused cattle feeders to market their cattle earlier than intended. Some operators have been reluctant to fill their feed lots with replacement feeders on declining market. On January 1 many operators intended to market their fed cattle later than April 1. Had they carried out their intentions, more cattle would have been on feed April 1 this year than now estimated.

The number of Minnesota cattle marketed at stockyards and packing plants from January 1 to April 1 this year is about 9 percent larger than for the same period a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on April 1 showed an increase of 8 percent from a year earlier. The increase was probably equivalent to about 220,000 head.

The increase in feeding was not uniform over the Corn Belt. Of the 5 eastern Corn Belt States there were increases in Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, while feeding in Illinois and Michigan was unchanged from a year earlier. In the 6 western Corn Belt States, Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska showed increases in cattle on feed, while South Dakota showed no change and decreases were reported in Minnesota and Kansas.

In California, the number of cattle on feed on April 1 is estimated to be 42 percent larger than a year ago. Of the total on feed on April 1, about 85 percent were steers. Most of the cattle now on feed in California will probably be marketed during the next 60 days. Imports of stocker and feeder cattle during January and February were about double last year for the same months. The number of cattle on feed on April 1 in Idaho was 29 percent less than the number on feed on January 1 and farmers report they intend to market about 79 percent of the number before July 1. Reports from Colorado indicate there are about the same number of cattle on feed April 1 as a year earlier. The movement of replacement cattle into the Colorado feeding areas since January 1 has been much larger than last year. However, marketings of fed cattle since January 1 have been fairly heavy.

The increase of 8 percent on April 1 for the 11 Corn Belt States compares with an increase of 5 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 33 percent over last year. Reports from cattle feeders show that cattle in all of the Corn Belt States were marketed more rapidly during the January-March period than was planned in January. The number of cattle still on feed on April 1 that were on feed January 1 was about 12 percent smaller than feeders in January expected to have on feed April 1.

(over)

Cattle feeders who reported the month in which they expect to market fed cattle said that a considerably larger percentage will be marketed after July 1 this year than was reported in April last year. The reported percentage to be marketed after July 1 this year is 58 percent compared with 51 percent last year, 50 percent two years ago, and the 1940-49 average of 50 percent. About 67 percent of the total cattle on feed April 1 were reported to have been on feed over 3 months, compared with 71 percent last April and 67 percent two years ago.

The proportion of steers on feed this year was smaller than last, being reported at 67 percent compared with 71 percent last year. Heifers comprised 11 percent of the total compared with 16 percent a year ago, while calves constituted 21 percent this year compared with 12 percent on April 1, 1949.

In 8 of the States where corn stocks were reported, the supply of corn on feeders' farms on April 1 was smaller than last year, but ample supplies are reported, except for a few local areas. For the most part, weather since January 1 has been favorable for feeding operations.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States during the first 3 months of this year are sharply higher than last year's inshipments. For the 8 Corn Belt States for which complete records are available both for markets and for direct inshipments, the number of inshipments during the period January-March was 33 percent higher than last year and the second highest on record starting with 1940. Except for Ohio, all Corn Belt States show increased inshipments during the three-month period, as follows: Nebraska, up 88 percent; Illinois, up 53 percent; Minnesota, up 43 percent; Indiana, up 38 percent; Michigan, up 19 percent; Iowa, up 9 percent; and Wisconsin, up 1 percent. Inshipments into Ohio during January-March were 10 percent below the corresponding months a year ago.

January-March average cost of feeder and stocker cattle shipped from the 5 markets for which records are available was \$23.48 per hundred pounds, compared with \$22.46 last year.

The following table shows, by States, the estimated percentage of cattle on feed April 1 this year compared with April 1, 1949.

Ohio	106	Minnesota	97
Indiana	115	Iowa	114
Illinois	100	Missouri	108
Michigan	100	South Dakota	100
Wisconsin	120	Nebraska	113
		Kansas	98
Eastern Corn Belt	105	Western Corn Belt	109
Corn Belt 108			

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MAY 8 - 1950

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

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, APRIL 1, 1950

May 2, 1950

Corn in all storage positions in Minnesota April 1, 1950, totaled 167 million bushels, 24 percent more than the 135 million bushels in storage April 1, 1949, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Of this total a record 133 million bushels of corn was stored on farms (including corn under loan and purchase agreement) compared with 128 million a year ago and the 1939-48 average of 76 million. Off-farm storage was 34 million bushels compared with 8 million last year.

Farm stocks of oats and barley on April 1, 1950 were substantially lower than last year but off-farm stocks were larger. Stocks of oats in all storage positions was 84 million bushels, down 13 percent from the 97 million last year, while total barley stocks were 21.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from a year ago.

Wheat in all storage positions April 1, 1950 was 34 million bushels, 40 percent above the 24 million last year. Off-farm storage accounted for 27 million bushels, 53 percent higher than the 18 million a year ago. On-farm storage was 6.8 million bushels, an increase of 6 percent over the 6.5 million last year.

Total rye stocks on April 1, 1950 were 2.0 million bushels which is 4 percent less than in 1949. Farm storage was far below last year while off-farm storage was substantially higher.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, APRIL 1, 1950 WITH COMPARISONS

GRAIN	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	April 1		April 1		April 1	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
- Thousand bushels -						
Corn.	7,644	34,001	127,692	133,325	135,336	167,326
Oats.	3,741	9,131	92,852	74,874	96,593	84,005
Wheat.	17,605	26,879	6,456	6,820	24,061	33,699
Barley.	10,076	15,716	12,288	5,857	22,364	21,573
Rye.	1,357	1,641	753	382	2,110	2,023

Roy Potas, Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

MAY 8 - 1950

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-April, 1950 Prices

May 2, 1950

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers on April 15, 1950 were generally higher than for the previous month on all crops, livestock, chickens and hay; while livestock products and seeds have decreased in price according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. Compared with a month ago, price increases were noted in all crops except rye. Wheat and oats increased 2 cents per bushel, barley, 3 cents; flax, 7 cents; corn, 10 cents, soybeans, 23 cents; while rye decreased 1 cent per bushel and potatoes remained unchanged. With the exception of wheat, prices on small grain compared with a year ago have increased substantially especially barley and soybeans which show increases of 26 cents and 46 cents respectively. Wheat, flax and potatoes are crops which show decreases from a year ago.

All livestock prices in mid-April were higher than a month ago except hogs which declined 40 cents per cwt. and sheep which remained at \$9.30 per cwt. Beef cattle increased from \$21.00 to \$21.60 per cwt., veal calves increased from \$26.30 to \$26.40, lambs increased from \$23.20 to \$23.60, and milk cows increased from \$200 to \$202 per head. Compared with a year ago, hogs show a price decrease of \$2.50 per cwt., sheep are lower by \$1.00, lambs decreased \$2.40 and milk cows decreased \$3.00 per head; while beef cattle have increased \$2.10 and veal calves 90 cents per cwt.

The price of chickens and eggs and wool on April 15, 1950 compared with a month ago is unchanged. The butterfat price decreased 1 cent per pound and wholesale milk decreased 10 cents per cwt. In mid-April this year, chickens were 10 cents per pound, eggs 11.5 cents per dozen and wool 2 cents per pound less than a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, prices on all seeds have decreased except timothy seed which increased 60 cents per bushel. Alfalfa seed decreased 20 cents, red clover seed 80 cents and sweet clover seed 30 cents per bushel. All hay increased \$1.30 per ton. Compared with a year ago, all seeds show increases in price with the exception of alfalfa which shows a decrease in price.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose 4 points during the month and in mid-April reached 241 percent of the January 1910-December 1914 average. The Index on April 15 was almost back to its October 1949 level, but 6 percent below April a year ago. During the same period the Parity Index rose one point from the March level to 251, the highest since the 252 of June 1949. The rise in the Parity Index resulted chiefly from higher prices for production items, notably feed and feeder livestock. Prices for items bought for family living averaged about the same as a month ago, and the seasonally adjusted index of wage rates was down 2 points to 427. As a consequence of the greater increase in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers, the Parity Ratio advanced from 95 to 96 during the month.

Higher average prices were the rule for most commodity groups sold by farmers this month, important exceptions being the Dairy Products and the Poultry and Eggs groups both of which were down about seasonally. Most noteworthy changes for individual commodities were: soybeans up 23 cents a bushel, corn 7 cents, and wheat 3 cents. Among the meat animals, beef cattle were up 80 cents and calves 20 cents per hundredweight. On the down side, hogs were off 50 cents.

Summary Table 1/

Indexes (1910-14=100)	: April 15, : 1949	: March 15, : 1950	: April 15, : 1950	: Record high : Index	: Date
Prices Received	256	237	241	306	Jan. 1948
Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, & Wage Rates	254	250	251	262	2/July, 1948
Parity Ratio	101	95	96	122	Oct. 1946

1/January 1950 revision.

2/Also June 1948.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS April 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		April 15	Mar. 15	April 15	Period	Parity	April 15
PRICES RECEIVED		1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.08	2.04	2.06	3/ .884	2.16	2.01
Corn	"	1.10	1.07	1.17	3/ .642	1.57	1.26
Oats	"	.62	.66	.68	3/ .399	5/ .925	.749
Barley	"	1.02	1.25	1.28	3/ .619	5/ 1.43	1.11
Rye	"	1.13	1.19	1.18	3/ .720	5/ 1.67	1.20
Flax	"	5.74	3.59	3.66	1.71	4.29	3.53
Potatoes	"	1.50	1.20	1.20	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.70	1.34
Soybeans	"	2.02	2.25	2.48	1.00	2.51	2.48
Hogs	Cwt.	6/ 18.10	16.00	15.60	7.52	18.90	15.60
Beef cattle	"	19.50	21.00	21.60	6.78	17.00	21.80
Veal calves	"	5/ 25.50	26.30	26.40	7.62	19.10	24.60
Sheep	"	10.30	9.30	9.30	--	--	11.10
Lambs	"	6/ 26.00	23.20	23.60	7.48	18.80	23.80
Milk Cows	Head	205.00	200.00	202.00	--	--	187.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.270	.168	.170	.114	.286	.233
Eggs	doz.	.385	.270	.270	3/ .215	5/ .499	.308
Butterfat	lb.	.66	.67	.66	.277	.695	.610
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	2.80	7/ 2.90	7/ 2.80	1.73	4.34	7/ 3.60
Wool	lb.	.44	.42	.42	.201	.505	.504
All Hay, baled	ton	20.40	17.70	19.00	--	--	21.40
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	29.00	28.50	28.30			24.00
Red Clover Seed	"	24.50	27.90	27.10			27.50
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.50	12.80	12.50			12.50
Timothy Seed	"	6.50	11.80	12.40			11.70
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	2.90	2.65	2.75			3.61
Laying mash	"	4.25	4.00	4.10			4.41
Linseed meal	"	4.00	4.05	4.15			4.32
Meat scraps	"	6.30	6.40	6.50			6.18
Bran	"	3.40	2.65	2.85			3.00
Middlings	"	3.40	2.70	2.90			3.16

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-23. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised. 7/Preliminary.

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

MAY 12 1950
May 8, 1950

GRAIN STOCKS, APRIL 1, 1950 WITH COMPARISONS

MINNESOTA: Corn in all storage positions in Minnesota April 1, 1950, totaled 167 million bushels, 24 percent more than the 135 million bushels in storage April 1, 1949, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Of this total a record 133 million bushels of corn was stored on farms (including corn under loan and purchase agreement) compared with 128 million a year ago and the 1939-48 average of 76 million. Off-farm storage was 34 million bushels compared with 8 million last year.

Farm stocks of oats and barley on April 1, 1950 were substantially lower than last year but off-farm stocks were larger. Stocks of oats in all storage positions was 84 million bushels, down 13 percent from the 97 million last year, while total barley stocks were 21.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from a year ago.

Wheat in all storage positions April 1, 1950 was 34 million bushels, 40 percent above the 24 million last year. Off-farm storage accounted for 27 million bushels, 53 percent higher than the 18 million a year ago. On-farm storage was 6.8 million bushels, an increase of 6 percent over the 6.5 million last year.

Total rye stocks on April 1, 1950 were 2.0 million bushels which is 4 percent less than in 1949. Farm storage was far below last year while off-farm storage was substantially higher.

Stocks of soybeans in all storage positions April 1, 1950, was 6.1 million bushels, down 23 percent from the 8.0 in 1949. Both farm and off-farm storage are well below last year.

Flaxseed stored on farms April 1, 1950 was 3.4 million bushels, 49 percent above the 2.3 million last year. Total flaxseed in all storage positions was 18.3 million.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, APRIL 1, 1950 WITH COMPARISONS

GRAIN	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	April 1	April 1	April 1	April 1	April 1	April 1
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	- Thousand bushels -					
Corn.	7,644	34,001	127,692	133,325	135,336	167,326
Oats.	3,741	9,131	92,852	74,874	96,593	84,005
Wheat.	17,605	26,879	6,456	6,820	24,061	33,699
Barley.	10,076	15,716	12,288	5,857	22,364	21,573
Rye.	1,357	1,641	753	382	2,110	2,023
Soybeans.	4,093	2,914	3,904	3,226	7,997	6,140
Flax.	1/	14,873	2,292	3,419	1/	18,292
1/Not available						

UNITED STATES: Relatively large stocks of about 663 million bushels of wheat were in all storage positions on April 1, 1950. This total was exceeded by the 810 million bushels on April 1, 1942 and by the record for the date of 896 million bushels on April 1, 1943, but is larger than April 1 stocks in any other year. Stocks on farms are below average for April 1; stocks in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses are the largest of record for the date; stocks at terminals and merchant mills are largest for April 1 in recent years. Rye stocks of 13 million bushels in all positions on April 1 are largest for the date since 1945. From the low point of (over)

Roy Potas, Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

5 million bushels on April 1, 1947, rye stocks have been gradually building up, particularly at terminals. The current total, however, is only slightly more than one-fourth that of April 1, 1943 when the first comparable estimate was made. Corn stocks of nearly 2,014 million bushels were stored in all positions on April 1, 1950. These stocks are the largest for April 1 in the 8 years of comparable record. As these 8 years cover the period of huge corn crops, it is virtually certain that current stocks are largest in history for the date. Stocks of 523 million bushels of oats on April 1, 1950 are about average for the date, though smaller than a year ago. The off-farm portion of over 41 million bushels has been exceeded on April 1 only in 1946, when total stocks were 626 million bushels, highest of record. Barley stocks of 135 million bushels also are about average, although considerably smaller than a year ago. The off-farm portion of 64 million bushels is the largest in the 8 years of comparable record. Nearly 120 million bushels of soybeans remained in all storage positions on April 1, 1950. These stocks are the largest in the 8 years for which comparable data are available, about 4.6 million bushels more than on April 1, 1949 and 3.3 million more than the previous April 1 record in 1943. About 31,652,000 bushels of flaxseed was stored in all positions on April 1, 1950. A year earlier the total was 29,328,000 bushels, and stocks on April 1, 1948 were 18,588,000 bushels. Funds for preparing these estimates of flaxseed stocks are provided under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, APRIL 1, 1950 WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	April 1 1948	April 1 1949	Jan. 1 1950	April 1 1950
		T H O U S A N D	B U S H E L S		
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	256,986	246,024	327,230	199,169
	(Terminals 2/	70,174	124,656	219,038	180,659
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	3,845	3,376	7,805	5,548
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 4/	73,714	63,229	117,849	88,583
	(Int.Mills,Elev.&Whses 1/5/	75,434	148,271	237,304	188,979
TOTAL		480,153	585,556	909,226	662,938
Rye	(On Farms 1/	4,436	5,495	4,807	3,294
	(Terminals 2/	1,521	2,075	9,338	7,321
	(Int.Mills,Elev.&Whses.1/5/	2,179	2,335	3,300	2,495
TOTAL		8,136	9,905	17,445	13,110
Corn	(On Farms 1/	842,608	1,797,522	2,401,279	1,634,182
	(Terminals 2/	9,293	25,895	51,688	47,440
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	0	0	248,154	238,967
	(Int.Mills,Elev.&Whses.1/5/	30,674	31,300	100,760	93,150
TOTAL		882,575	1,854,717	2,801,881	2,013,739
Oats	(On Farms 1/	405,082	578,832	819,701	481,216
	(Terminals 2/	3,288	4,215	19,029	12,099
	(Int.Mills,Elev.&Whses.1/5/	23,030	24,207	37,351	29,383
TOTAL		431,400	607,254	876,081	522,698
Barley	(On Farms 1/	69,346	111,403	107,532	70,692
	(Terminals 2/	15,756	11,197	33,778	28,072
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 6/	0	0	2,441	2,441
	(Int.Mills,Elev.&Whses.1/5/	30,512	39,359	50,163	33,925
TOTAL		115,614	161,964	193,914	135,130
Soybeans	(On Farms 1/	33,110	52,279	61,908	44,014
	(Terminals 2/	7,613	7,206	16,133	10,241
	(Processing Plants 4/	36,894	36,305	66,508	47,991
	(Int.Mills,Elev.&Whses.1/5/	10,845	19,262	34,906	17,417
TOTAL		88,462	115,052	179,455	119,663

1/Estimates of Crop Reporting Board. 2/Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at 43 terminal cities. 3/Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. 4/Mills and processing plants reporting to the Bureau of the Census. 5/All off-farm storages not otherwise designated for each grain. 6/In Canadian elevators.

Stocks of corn, oats, and barley, 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 CORN, OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE, APRIL 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Shelled and Ear Corn		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	T h o u s a n d				B u s h e l s			
N.Eng.	*	423	541	588	66	1,047	*	*
N.Y.	3,711	3,163	1,593	3,690	816	3,434	*	*
N.J.	378	360	175	388	*	*	*	1
Pa.	1,498	1,200	752	551	820	478	*	*
Ohio	3,073	9,960	1,687	2,275	55	69	20	117
Ind.	3,184	16,090	730	873	29	24	82	61
Ill.	12,476	98,960	2,661	2,779	2,033	1,849	456	5,442
Mich.	*	1,313	584	659	234	160	30	31
Wis.	4,141	5,142	831	2,226	9,274	15,483	63	169
Minn.	7,644	34,001	3,741	9,131	10,076	15,716	1,357	1,641
Iowa	4,000	101,057	3,696	5,127	*	150	21	9
Mo.	2,899	14,344	837	1,392	*	*	211	68
N.Dak.	238	1,856	2,194	1,888	4,780	2,142	586	490
S.Dak.	356	23,903	1,529	1,560	1,378	556	275	300
Nebr.	1,759	39,931	743	670	326	294	90	121
Kans.	1,132	8,616	523	330	207	278	66	122
Del.	196	244	13	23	1	2	2	1
Md.	1,572	3,916	810	233	255	169	258	224
Va.	765	671	126	110	28	14	4	5
W.Va.	60	81	41	25	3	3	0	0
N.C.	458	774	72	141	12	15	1	1
S.C.	84	182	38	100	0	12	0	0
Ga.	156	525	46	252	3	4	0	0
Ky.	992	1,243	118	104	18	11	115	114
Tenn.	844	577	271	234	74	33	6	6
Ala.	353	290	24	57	0	0	1	1
Miss.	80	86	88	103	15	20	2	3
Ark.	77	92	55	49	6	5	1	1
La.	582	1,718	3	47	—	—	0	0
Okla.	307	384	245	211	42	32	5	0
Tex.	1,212	1,476	541	1,120	116	157	12	8
Mont.	17	34	329	354	1,099	890	15	2
Idaho	36	51	479	619	1,757	837	4	2
Wyo.	35	40	50	58	75	43	2	1
Colo.	265	1,510	175	356	554	1,458	16	7
N.Mex.	9	39	15	12	10	14	1	1
Ariz.	13	18	15	21	719	1,436	0	1
Utah	56	66	32	128	500	503	0	0
Nev.	10	5	5	3	8	7	0	0
Wash.	246	409	706	1,053	2,546	2,026	60	4
Oreg.	162	165	569	1,430	2,256	726	30	9
Calif.	490	2,122	739	512	8,908	10,776	18	7
Unallocated*	1,629	2,520	—	—	1,457	3,565	600	846
U.S.	57,195	379,557	28,422	41,482	50,556	64,438	4,410	9,816

1/For positions covered, see preceding paragraph.

* Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual operations.

*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/ Short-time average.
3/Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

MAY 17 1950

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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.

For Immediate Release

May 11, 1950

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - MAY 1, 1950

Winter grains, pastures, and hayland in Minnesota were still largely dormant as of May 1 as a result of unseasonably cold weather during April, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The start of field work is also delayed and on May 1 was two weeks late in the south and three to four weeks in the north. Seeding operations prior to May 1 were confined to the extreme south. Weather and soil conditions continued unfavorable during the first week in May, but are now improving. Most of the small grain is expected to be seeded in the southern half of the State by May 15.

While it is early for an accurate appraisal of winter grain prospects, conditions on May 1 indicated a winter wheat production of 1,296,000 bushels in 1950, compared with 1,458,000 in 1949 and 2,374,000 bushels, the 10-year (1939-48) average. The decrease in production prospects this year is the result of a sharp decrease in acreage for harvest. Some of the winter wheat acreage is in the northern area where floods are serious this year. Part of this acreage may suffer further damage if flooding persists over an extended period of time. In other areas of the State the crop appears to be in good condition, although growth is retarded.

Rye production this year is expected to be less than last year and average because of a smaller acreage for harvest. On May 1, prospects were for a production of 2,295,000 bushels in 1950 compared with 2,550,000 in 1949 and the average of 3,002,000 bushels.

The cool weather is responsible for the extremely slow development of pastures and hayland. The ample soil moisture supply in all areas is favorable for rapid development but warm weather is needed to stimulate growth. Pastures were showing green in the southern third of the State but were not providing any grazing on May 1. In the north it has been just too cold and wet for growth.

The lateness of the season is causing a serious shortage of hay and roughage in many areas, but especially in the northern third of the State. Supplies of hay are commanding very high prices and are being moved with difficulty because of the very poor condition of roads. As of May 1, 1950 the supply of hay on farms was estimated at 552,000 tons. This compares with 617,000 tons on May 1, 1949 and 839,000 tons, the 10-year (1939-48) May 1 average.

Milk production for April 1950 is estimated at 844 million pounds, 3 percent more than April last year and the highest total for April since records

(over)

were started on a monthly basis in 1932. In 1949, production in April totaled 821 million pounds. Other years of over 800 million pounds of production in April were: 1941, 833 million pounds; 1942, 816; 1943, 829; 1946, 837; and 1947, 819. The reported rate of production per milk cow on May 1 was the highest of record for this season of the year.

Egg production of 439 million eggs during April this year compares with 408 million in April 1949 and the record production of 454 million eggs in April 1946. The rate of lay per 100 hens of 1,746 eggs during April 1950, was the lowest since the peak rate of lay for April was reached in 1946. In that year the April rate of lay was 1,812 eggs per 100 layers in flock. The current high level of total production compared with most other years is related largely to the increase in layers which number about 10 percent more than a year ago.

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MAY 17 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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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.

May 16, 1950

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS ^{1/}
April 1950

MINNESOTA: Production of turkey poult by Minnesota hatcheries during April numbered 2,207,000 according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 36 percent above the 1,617,000 poult hatched during April 1949. Indications point to a larger hatch in May than a year ago as eggs in incubators May 1 were about a tenth higher than last year. Bookings of poult on May 1 for June delivery are about the same this year as in 1949 for those hatcheries reporting bookings in both years.

The combined January through April production of poult totals 3,746,000 which is 22 percent above the comparable period of 1949 when 3,061,000 poult were hatched. This increase is due mainly to the large April hatch which this year was 43 percent greater than the combined production of January, February, and March.

The average selling price for turkey poult on May 1 as reported by hatcheries was \$.76, the same as a month ago, while a year ago it was \$.92.

Turkey Poult Production by Minnesota Hatcheries

Month	1950			Accumulative Total January through April		
	1949	Prel.	Percent	1949	1950	1950
	No. (000)	No. (000)	of 1949 %	No. (000)	No. (000)	As Percent of 1949.
January	31	15	48	31	15	48
February	343	274	80	374	289	77
March	1070	1250	117	1444	1539	107
April	1617	2207	136	3061	3746	122
May	1510					
June	574					
July-Dec.	5					
Total for year	5150					

UNITED STATES: The number of poult hatched in the United States during April was 12 percent above last year according to reports of hatcheries supplying information on turkey operations. These same hatcheries reported 9 percent more eggs in incubators on May 1 than a year ago and showed a 1 percent increase in booking on May 1 for June delivery. Reports from hatcheries for February, March and April show about 4 percent more poult were hatched during these months than during the same period last year.

^{1/} This report on turkey poult production is made possible under funds provided, in part, by the Production and Marketing Administration under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

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MAY 29 1950

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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.

TRUCK CROP NEWS
(As of May 15, 1950)

May 26, 1950

Reports of this type relating to the Minnesota and United States truck crop situation are made possible only through the cooperation of growers such as you. In order that reports may be accurate, your continued cooperation is necessary.

MINNESOTA: General: Minnesota truck crop areas have had very unfavorable spring weather. The late spring, floods, frost, and rain has delayed the season 2 to 4 weeks according to growers reports. In southern areas of the State planting of early truck crops is about completed, but in northern areas growers have been able to do very little field work as of mid-May. The labor supply appears ample although some shortages may develop due to crowding together of planting dates because of the late season.

Onions: In Freeborn County, limited plantings were started in the Hayward Area in late April but, in general, plantings were delayed from two to three weeks at both Hayward and Hollandale. About 80 percent of the Hollandale crop was in by mid-May. In the Easton Area of Faribault County, some April plantings are a half-inch above ground and making good progress. Field work in the Moorhead (Clay County) and East Grand Forks (Polk County) areas have been delayed by floods and cold spring weather. Growers were not able to get into fields until after mid-May.

Cabbage: The wet, cold spring weather is delaying most plantings of cabbage in southern Minnesota. Some growers who planted cabbage in April said it rotted in the ground. In the northern areas, no cabbage has been planted.

UNITED STATES: Although conditions during the first half of May were favorable for crop growth in many spring vegetable producing areas, the retarding effects of earlier cold weather have not been overcome. Field work has been progressing rapidly in many north central and north eastern areas but warm, clear weather is needed. Recent rains proved beneficial in the southeastern states and temperatures were favorable but more rain is needed in many of these areas. Moisture supplies are adequate to excessive in most of the South Central States and prospects improved generally during the past two weeks. In the Pacific Northwest cold weather continued through the first week of May but recent warmer weather has started rapid growth. In California, crops were retarded by below-normal temperatures and the expected increased volume of shipments did not develop.

In the North Central and North Eastern States, development of most vegetable crops is from 1 to 2 weeks later than usual. Heavy winds early in May injured some crops in New England, and damaged crops in New York and in the muckland areas of Michigan. A relatively large acreage of onions needed to be replanted in Michigan and New York.

PLANTING INTENTIONS 1950

ONIONS: Minnesota: Growers intentions on March 1 were to plant about 4 percent more onions than last year. However, growers in the northwestern areas may decrease planting because of weather conditions while growers in southern areas reported no changes from earlier intentions.

United States: Growers in the late summer onion States expect to plant 65,980 acres for harvest this year, compared with 61,650 acres harvested in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 62,390 acres. Practically all of the increase over last year is in the western group of States, with each State in that group showing some increase except Nevada. Plantings in the eastern States are expected to be about equal to last year and average. Growers in the central States report about the same acreage as last year, but 6 percent above the 10-year average.

CABBAGE: Minnesota: Cabbage growers on March 1 intended to plant 550 acres of Late Summer (Domestic) Cabbage - the same as last year - and 1650 acres of Early Fall (Danish) Cabbage compared with 1600 acres a year ago.

United States: In the late summer States, a 6 percent increase in cabbage acreage is indicated but the intended acreage is 8 percent less than the 10-year average. A larger acreage than last year is expected in North Carolina, Ohio, and Colorado, while small acreage decreases are expected in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Utah.

 The prospective 30,900 acres of early fall Danish cabbage is 4 percent above that harvested last year and about 2 percent below the ten-year average. Moderate increases are expected in New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Colorado. Other States show no change.

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JUN 5 - 1950

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-May, 1950 Prices

June 2, 1950

MINNESOTA: Average prices received by Minnesota farmers on May 15, 1950 were generally higher than a month ago according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Price increases were noted in all crops and livestock, hay and seeds, while prices on poultry and livestock products were relatively unchanged. Compared with a month ago, all crops increased in price. Flaxseed increased 2 cents per bushel, rye 4 cents, barley and potatoes 5 cents, all wheat 6 cents, corn and oats 7 cents and soybeans 18 cents per bushel. Compared with a year ago, the potato crop is the only crop showing a decrease in price in contrast with a general increase for most small grains, especially barley and soybeans which show increases of 33 cents and 51 cents respectively.

All livestock prices in mid-May were higher than a month ago. Hogs increased from \$15.60 to \$18.40 per cwt., beef cattle increased from \$21.60 to \$23.60, veal calves increased from \$26.40 to \$27.60, sheep increased from \$9.30 to \$10.20, lambs increased from \$23.60 to \$24.60, milk cows increased from \$202.00 to \$211.00 per head. Compared with a year ago, hogs show an increase of 70 cents per cwt.; beef cattle, \$3.20; veal calves \$3.10; sheep, 40 cents; and milk cows increased \$16.00 per head. Lambs are lower by \$1.20 per cwt. The prices of chickens, eggs and butterfat compared with a month ago are relatively unchanged. The wool price has increased 2 cents per pound, while wholesale milk has declined 10 cents per pound. In mid-May, 1950, chickens were 6 cents per pound, eggs 13 cents per dozen, wholesale milk 5 cents per pound and wool 1 cent per pound less than in mid-May, 1949.

Compared with a month ago, prices on seeds have increased. Alfalfa seed increased \$3.10, red clover seed \$2.20, sweetclover \$1.10 and timothy seed 60 cents per bushel. Compared with a year ago all seeds show increases. All hay shows an increase of \$4.40 per ton compared with the previous month, while from a year ago the price has increased \$4.70 per ton. The lateness of the growing season this spring has resulted in an active demand for hay in many localities.

UNITED STATES: Sharply higher prices for hogs together with increases in prices of most other meat animals, cotton, wool, soybeans, and corn raised the index of prices received by farmers for May 15, 1950 to 247 percent of its January 1910-December 1914 average. At this level, the index is the highest since September of 1949. Although the index is 6 percent above December 1949, it is 2 percent below a year ago and 19 percent below the January 1948 peak.

As of mid-May, higher prices for both living and production goods raised the Parity Index (Prices Paid by Farmers including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates) 3 points to 254. This is the highest since April 1949 but 8 points below the record level of 262 of June and July of 1948.

As a result of these increases, the Parity Ratio (Ratio of Index of Prices Received to the Index of Prices Paid, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates) rose from the 96 of a month earlier to 97, the highest since November, 1949.

Summary Table

Indexes	May 15, 1949	Apr. 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	Record high	
1910-14=100	: 1949	: 1950	: 1950	: Index	: Date
Prices Received	253	241	247	306	Jan. 1948
Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, & Wage Rates	253	251	254	262	1/July, 1948
Parity Ratio	100	96	97	122	Oct. 1946

1/Also June 1948

Prices Paid for Feed: Late pastures, increased feed requirements, and the temporary restriction of rail transportation in some areas combined to raise the demand for available supplies of livestock feed in mid-May compared to a month earlier. In consequence, retail prices paid by farmers for feedstuffs jumped 5 percent during the month, and at 214 percent of their 1910-14 average on May 15, feed prices were 8 percent higher than on February 15, the low point in 1950, and 3 percent up from a year ago.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS May 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		May 15,	April 15,	May 15	Period	Parity	May 15,
		1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
PRICES RECEIVED		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.05	2.06	2.12	3/ .884	2.19	2.04
Corn	"	1.09	1.17	1.24	3/ .642	1.59	1.34
Oats	"	.59	.68	.75	3/ .399	5/ .940	.788
Barley	"	1.00	1.28	1.33	3/ .619	5/ 1.46	1.12
Rye	"	1.18	1.18	1.22	3/ .720	5/ 1.70	1.24
Flax	"	3.68	3.66	3.68	1.71	4.34	3.60
Potatoes	"	1.50	1.20	1.25	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.72	1.28
Soybeans	"	2.15	2.48	2.66	1.00	2.54	2.71
Hogs	Cwt.	17.70	15.60	18.40	7.52	19.10	18.50
Beef Cattle	"	6/ 20.30	21.60	23.50	6.78	17.20	23.20
Veal Calves	"	6/ 24.50	26.40	27.60	7.62	19.40	25.70
Sheep	"	9.80	9.30	10.20	-	-	11.00
Lambs	"	6/ 25.80	23.60	24.60	7.48	19.00	24.60
Milk Cows	head	195.00	202.00	211.00	-	-	191.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.220	.170	.162	.114	.290	.225
Eggs	doz.	.398	.270	.266	3/ .215	5/ .506	.296
Butterfat	lb.	.65	.66	.66	.277	.704	.606
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	6/ 2.85	6/ 2.90	7/ 2.80	1.73	4.39	7/ 3.48
Wool	lb.	6/ .45	.42	.44	.201	.511	.538
All Hay, baled	ton	18.70	19.00	23.40	-	-	22.00
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	29.00	28.30	31.40			24.30
Red Clover Seed	"	24.50	27.10	29.30			26.70
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.50	12.50	13.60			12.60
Timothy Seed	"	6.30	12.40	13.00			11.50
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	2.85	2.75	2.90			3.73
Laying mash	"	4.25	4.10	4.35			4.58
Linseed meal	"	3.90	4.15	4.25			4.42
Meat scraps	"	6.40	6.50	6.50			6.27
Bran	"	3.20	2.85	3.40			3.48
Middlings	"	3.30	2.90	3.50			3.67

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised. 7/Preliminary.

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Minn. Hist. Soc.

JUN 14 1950

June 13, 1950

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT, JUNE 1, 1950

Crop development showed an unusually wide variation between areas in Minnesota on June 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The southern third of the State has very good prospects. Seeding of grain was not seriously delayed and planting of corn and soybeans was only slightly later than usual. In the central area, conditions prior to June 1 were less favorable and considerable grain seeding remained to be finished on that date. The season is still later in the north where field operations were just becoming general on June 1. The delay in seeding has apparently caused farmers to change land use plans for this year, but the extent of the change will not be known before the July report is issued. Hay and pasture prospects improved rapidly in late May but development is fully two weeks later than usual.

Winter grains, of which there is a comparatively small acreage, show uneven prospects between areas. In west central counties and in the north, some fields suffered considerably from standing water and poorest stands have been abandoned. Winter wheat production prospects as of June 1 are for a crop of 1,224,000 bushels compared with 1,458,000 bushels in 1949 and 2,374,000 bushels, the 10-year (1939-48) average. Most of the reduction is due to the smaller acreage for harvest compared with last year and average. The rye crop prospects are somewhat better than average, although total production is expected to be less than last year or average because of the small acreage grown for harvest. June 1 condition indicated a crop of 2,448,000 bushels for 1950 compared with 2,550,000 in 1949 and 3,002,000 bushels, the 1939-48 average.

The late planting season and slow development of crops has made it difficult to appraise spring grain prospects as of June 1. In the south, crops are off to a good start, while in the north, seeding was just starting. Early season production prospects for 1950, based on reported intentions to plant and conditions on June 1, are as follows: spring wheat production, 14,524,000 bushels, compared with 18,600,000 in 1949 and 19,735,000 bushels, the 10-year average; oats, 182,886,000 this year, 178,272,000 last year and the average of 171,594,000 bushels; and barley, 32,292,000 this year, 25,464,000 last year and 34,108,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

Hay and pasture condition was about average at the State level on June 1, but a wide variation in prospects was noted within the State. Pastures were mostly good to excellent in the south but poor to fair in the north where development has been delayed by cold, wet weather. Pastures yielded less than the normal amount of feed during the month of May. Alfalfa fields show good stands and prospects are for a better-than-average yield from the first cutting which will occur later than usual.

Egg production for May 1950 totaled 439 million eggs, 6 percent more than in May 1949 and the second largest production of record for May. The May 1950 production is only 2 percent below the record of 448 million eggs produced in May 1946. The comparatively high level of production at this time is resulting from a substantial increase of 8 percent in layers on farms compared with a year ago and a near-record rate of lay.

Milk production of 932 million pounds during May 1950 was 2 percent less than in May 1949, but was slightly above the May average for the 1939-48 period. The late growing season has limited the feed available from pastures, particularly in the northern area. The rate of production per milk cow in herd was nevertheless the highest of record for May but it could easily have been much higher had pastures shown normal development in the northern half of the State.

Roy Potas
H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

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 & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul, 1, Minn.

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/
May 1950

June 16, 1950
Minn. Hist. Soc.

JUN 21 1950

MINNESOTA: Hatcheries in Minnesota produced 1,950,000 turkey poults during May according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This represents an increase of 29 percent compared with the 1,510,000 hatched during May last year. On the basis of eggs in incubators on June 1, indications are that the June hatch will be about three-fifths of last year's production of 576,000. The month of June accounted for 11 percent of the total hatch in 1949 and is the last important month in the hatching season.

The combined production of poults for January through May totals 5,696,000 which is 25 percent above the 4,571,000 hatched during the comparable period of 1949. Assuming that production in June will be substantially less than a year ago, it appears that production for the entire 1950 season will be around 6 million poults or 17 percent more than in 1949.

The average selling price for turkey poults on June 1 was \$.76, the same as a month earlier, while a year ago it was \$.93.

Turkey Poult Production by Minnesota Hatcheries

Month	1950			Accumulative Total		
	January through May					
	1949	Prel.	Percent	1949	1950	1950
	No.	No.	of 1949	No.	No.	As percent
	(000)	(000)	%	(000)	(000)	of 1949.
January	31	15	48	31	15	48
February	343	274	80	374	289	77
March	1070	1250	117	1444	1539	107
April	1617	2207	136	3061	3746	122
May	1510	1950	129	4571	5696	125
June	574					
July-Dec.	5					
Total						
for year	5150					

UNITED STATES: The number of poults hatched during May, as reported by hatcheries supplying information on turkey operations, was 14 percent more than in May last year. These same hatcheries reported 4 percent less eggs in incubators on June 1 than a year ago. Reports from hatcheries covering February through May showed about 7 percent more poults hatched than during the same period last year.

1/ This report on turkey poult production is made possible under funds provided, in part, by the Production and Marketing Administration under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Rudolph Wagner,
Agr'l. Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agr'l. Statistician
in Charge.

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Min. Hist. Soc.
JUN 28 1950

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.

June 21, 1950

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

HATCHERY PRODUCTION
May 1950

MINNESOTA:

The May 1950 output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 16,200,000 according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 12 percent below the 18,376,000 chicks hatched during May last year and 9 percent below the 1944-48 May average.

The combined January through May production of chicks is 53,295,000 a decrease of 4 percent from the 55,473,000 hatched during that same period last year.

On the basis of eggs in incubators on June 1, indications are that the June hatch will be about half of last year's production of 3,530,000 chicks. The month of June accounted for 6 percent of the total hatch in 1949. Nearly 99 percent of all chicks produced last year were hatched during the 1st six months of the year. Production of the last six months is mainly for the commercial broiler trade.

The average, straight-run, chick price for the various breeds on June 1 ranged from \$14.00 - \$14.50 compared with \$14.50 - \$15.00 a month ago, and \$15.50 - \$16.00 a year ago.

UNITED STATES:

The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during May was 18 percent less than the number produced during May last year and 12 percent below the 1944-48 May average production. The demand for chicks for broiler production was on the whole about the same as a year ago but demand for the chicks for flock replacement was considerably under that of last year. The number of chicks produced during May totaled 211,639,000 compared with 257,894,000 during May last year. Output of chicks for the first 5 months of this year totaled 984,932,000 compared with 1,043,818,000 a decrease of 6 percent. The main hatching season for producing chicks for general farm flock replacements is about over for most hatcheries. A considerably smaller hatch during June than a year ago is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators was 25 percent less than on June 1 last year.

The South Atlantic region, which contains the largest commercial broiler producing areas, was the only region in the country to report an increase in chick production from a year ago. The increase was 3 percent. Decreases reported were 27 percent in the West North Central, 24 percent in the Mountain States, 23 percent in the East South Central, 21 percent in the West South Central, 20 percent in the East North central, 13 percent in the New England and 11 percent in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific Coast States.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on June 1 were estimated at 503,139,000 -- 10 percent below last year and 11 percent less than the 1939-48 average. Holdings on June 1 were less than a year ago in all sections of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 20 percent in the North Atlantic, 15 percent in the South Atlantic, 12 percent in the South Central, 11 percent in the Western, 5 percent in the East North Central and 4 percent in the West North Central States.

Rudolph Wagner,
Roy Potas,
Agr'l. Statisticians.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Stat.
in Charge,

Division and Certain States		CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES				
		During May		January through May		
		Average		1949 1/	1950 2/	1949 1/ 1950 2/
		1944-48				
T h o u s a n d s						
New England	10,323	12,921	11,277	69,407	64,283	
Middle Atlantic	17,669	16,212	14,370	90,755	92,545	
Illinois	23,101	20,900	16,500	72,010	61,060	
Michigan	6,420	6,500	4,900	24,000	22,060	
Wisconsin	6,884	6,652	5,700	21,481	20,000	
East North Central	66,914	64,979	52,300	238,496	215,320	
Minnesota	17,811	18,376	16,200	55,473	53,295	
Iowa	26,239	23,570	20,000	71,345	66,300	
Missouri	20,779	21,300	11,500	71,300	49,500	
North Dakota	1,953	2,008	1,904	4,747	4,942	
South Dakota	4,960	5,000	4,300	14,185	12,940	
Nebraska	7,364	7,690	5,200	25,885	25,070	
Kansas	6,216	8,285	3,980	33,320	29,550	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	85,321	86,229	63,084	276,265	241,597	
South Atlantic	26,741	35,083	36,029	167,343	174,794	
East South Central	6,823	8,805	6,770	37,220	36,950	
West South Central	12,890	16,474	13,088	77,149	77,470	
Mountain	3,353	4,282	3,261	15,867	16,068	
Pacific	10,376	12,909	11,460	71,316	65,905	
United States	240,411	257,894	211,639	1,043,813	984,932	
		1/ Revised.	2/ Preliminary.			

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON JUNE 1, 1950									
Heavy breeds			Light breeds			Cross breeds			
State:	Straight:	Sexed:	Sexed:	Straight:	Sexed:	Sexed:	Straight:	Sexed:	Sexed:
	run	pullets:	cockerel:	run	pullet:	cockerel:	run	pullets:	cockerel:
D o l l a r s									
Ill.	13.00	19.00	10.50	13.50	26.00	2.75	13.50	21.00	9.70
Mich.	14.00	21.50	11.50	14.00	28.00	2.50	14.00	22.50	11.00
Wis.	15.00	19.00	14.50	14.50	29.50	2.10	15.00	25.00	9.10
MINN.	14.50	25.50	11.00	14.00	29.00	2.00	14.50	23.50	4.30
Iowa	14.50	24.50	8.70	14.50	28.50	2.75	14.50	26.50	6.00
Mo.	12.00	17.00	9.50	11.50	21.00	2.95	12.00	19.00	6.00
N.Dak.	15.50	22.50	13.50	15.50	32.00	2.90	15.50	31.00	6.00
S.Dak.	14.50	25.50	7.80	14.50	30.00	2.30	14.50	28.00	5.00
Nebr.	14.00	23.50	9.50	14.00	29.00	2.60	13.50	27.50	5.30

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES									
Month		Month		To date		Change from 1949			
		1949 1/	1950 2/	1949	1949 1/ 1950 2/	No.	Percent		
		Percent							
		Thousands		Thousands					
January	80,238	83,664	4	80,238	83,664	3,426	4		
February	139,689	139,751	0	219,927	223,415	3,488	2		
March	263,667	265,982	3/ 1	438,594	439,397	5,303	1		
April	302,330	283,896	-6	785,924	773,293	-12,631	-2		
May	257,894	211,639	-18	1,043,813	984,932	-58,886	-6		
June	116,700			1,160,513					
July-Dec.	344,422			8,162,930					
1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ North Carolina revised from 7,316,000 to 3,206,000.									

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING				
Geographic Division		Eggs in incubators		Sexing
		% change from June 1, 1949		% change from May 1949
New England		11	21	19
Middle Atlantic		2	20	4
East North Central		45	14	31
West North Central		56	30	23
South Atlantic		3	13	3
East South Central		12	30	35
West South Central		10	23	47
Mountain		25	4	34
Pacific		4	4	28
United States		25	12	25

STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

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

Winn. Hist. Soc.

JUN 28 1950

TRUCK CROP NEWS
As of June 15, 1950

June 27, 1950

MINNESOTA: General: Minnesota truck crops progressed rapidly in the first half of June due to generally favorable weather and are only about two weeks later than normal. The soil-moisture supply as of June 15 was ample in Clay County and surrounding areas and also in Carlton County. The supply was somewhat short, however, in the Freeborn County area and around Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Cabbage: This has been a poor season to date for cabbage in all areas of Minnesota. Plantings were delayed by unfavorable weather, germination of seed was poor, and now insects are doing considerable damage. Moisture supplies and weather were favorable in general however during the first half of June. Some cabbage in Clay County is about an inch in height. Little transplanting is expected in Carlton County before July 4th. Cabbage in the Freeborn County area is now ready for transplanting.

Onions: Minnesota onions progressed rapidly during the first half of June but are still about two weeks later than normal. Considerable damage has been caused by cutworms and some by wind. Rows are just beginning to show in Clay County and surrounding areas. In the Freeborn County area, onions look promising and are 3 to 10 inches in height with stands about average.

UNITED STATES: General: Commercial vegetable crops developed rapidly during the first half of June and the retarding effects of the late spring are gradually being overcome. Soil moisture supplies are satisfactory in most producing areas, and warm weather during early June resulted in rapid growth. Conditions were generally favorable for harvest of mature crops, for cultivation of growing crops, and for seedbed preparation and planting of late crops.

Vegetable crops progressed rapidly during early June, in the North Central States and some of the delay from the late start is being overcome. Recent rains were beneficial in Wisconsin and Illinois, but early June wind resulted in some damage in the muck areas of Michigan. Asparagus harvest continues in this group of States but supplies are decreasing. Strawberry harvest is about over in southern areas but supplies are increasing in northern areas.

Cabbage, Late Summer: Most of the Colorado early deal originates in northern Colorado in the Denver-Brighton area, and the outlook is promising. The later acreage around Greeley is also looking good. Water for irrigating these crops is expected to be generally adequate. In the San Luis Valley, transplanting of the late acreage has now been completed, after some delay because of dry conditions prevailing in that area. The outcome of this deal is somewhat uncertain because of the water shortage. In Utah favorable growth has been made during the last two weeks. Heads are beginning to form on early acreage. Very little insect damage has been reported. The Ohio domestic type crop made good progress during the past two weeks, and with favorable weather cutting should start by July 1. Early domestic cabbage in Pennsylvania has made excellent progress, but it was planted late and will be from 7 to 10 days late in all areas. Light supplies are expected from the southeastern area toward the end of June, but peak marketings are not expected for these crops until late in August.

Cabbage, Early Fall, domestic: In New York first marketings of early cabbage are showing up from the local market sections at about the usual time. Heads in some sections are hard but small in size due to light rainfall during May. Transplanting of the main crop of domestic type cabbage in the important Ontario County section started during the week of June 12. This is about the normal time - transplanting has been delayed until late June for the past 3 or 4 years. Field preparation is further along than usual for this time of the year and transplanting should progress as rapidly as plants develop in the seed beds. Transplanting of domestic cabbage in Wisconsin is about completed. Late rains will give the plants a good start.

Cabbage, Early Fall, Danish: Transplanting of the danish crop was well under way by mid-June in Cortland County and other early sections of central New York. Seed beds for danish cabbage in the late counties bordering Lake Ontario were greatly benefitted by rains during the first half of June. Transplanting will get under way during the week of June 19 in this area. Very few growers in Pennsylvania have set out Danish cabbage, but fields are ready for transplanting, which will be active during the next week or ten days if weather conditions are favorable.

UNITED STATES:

(Continued): Onions, Early Summer: The early summer crop in the Walla Walla area of Washington looks very promising. Bulbs are sizing well and tops are beginning to go down in some fields. Maturity has been slowed by recent rains, but sizes will be increased. Quality is expected to be excellent. Warm dry weather will be needed to get carlot movement under way much before the end of June. A few Virginia growers pulled onions during the week beginning June 12, but onion harvest will not become general until the week beginning June 19. Virginia commercial onion acreage this year is small, but yield per acre prospects are generally good. In New Jersey the crop continues to show good color and the warmer weather during early June was beneficial for rapid growth. Movement is expected to get under way in the important Cedarville area about July 1.

Onions, Late Summer: The set onion crop in the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts has made excellent growth to date. Harvest is expected to get under way about mid-July. The set onion crop in Orange County New York continues to make good growth. Seed onions also continue in good condition although development to date is slightly behind the normal schedule. Set onions in this county are expected to be ready to harvest about July 15 and the seed crop about August 1. These expectations are not far from normal dates for the start of harvest but are a week or more later than the early start in 1949. With the first warm weather of the season June 6-10, weeds grew very rapidly in all muckland sections of the State. Thrips are beginning to show up but are not numerous enough in most fields to justify spraying or dusting yet. Although 1 to 2 weeks later than usual, the Ohio crop made average progress during the first half of June. Harvest of onions from sets is expected to begin near the end of July. The crop in Illinois does not show any serious ill effects from the dry weather in May. Onions are making excellent growth after the heavy rains on the 2nd, 3rd, 12th and 13th and are sizing well. All Michigan areas looked good the first week in June. Some onions were blown out in the Au Gres-Omer and the Eaton Rapids areas on the week-end of the 9th. Other areas have progressed rapidly from the first of the month. Weeds and maggots are becoming a problem in all areas and thrips have been reported in the Gun Swamp and Hudsonville areas. In Wisconsin the late season together with strong winds has delayed the start of the onion crop. Recent rains should help. First hoeing of Colorado onions is about completed in all areas. The bulk of the acreage is now making favorable growth, but many growers in the important Arkansas Valley are still much concerned over the shortage of water for irrigation. Early June weather was hot and dry in the valley. After a very poor start this year with numerous setbacks from frost, cold weather, and wind, the Utah crop has made a fine comeback and most fields look fairly good now. In Idaho stands are generally good with most fields free from weeds and growing well. There have been no reports of insect damage to date. In Washington the late summer crop in Grant County is making good growth after a slow start. Stands are irregular in some fields but are mostly satisfactory. Thrip damage has been light to date. In the Yakima Valley late onions are making fair progress. Onion maggots have caused heavy losses in some fields where seed was not treated. Rainy weather in the Wapato area is making weeding a difficult problem.

Commercial Early Irish Potatoes, Summer: Digging of the Virginia crop started the second week of June on the Eastern Shore and about June 15 in the Norfolk Section. The crop is later than usual in all areas and shipments will not be heavy from the Norfolk Section before June 26. On the Eastern Shore, digging is general as far north as Eastville and movement in volume is expected around Exmore beginning the week of June 26 and in the Parksley Area shortly after July 1. The Maryland crop is developing satisfactorily and potatoes are setting good. Harvest is expected to start about the 29th of June. In Kentucky a good crop is in prospect. Top growth is rather heavy. Plants have just finished blooming with tubers the size of a hens egg reported. Progress of the Texas Panhandle crop has been very satisfactory. Plantings are all under irrigation and growing conditions have been favorable in all areas. Harvest is expected to start June 25 with most of the crop to be harvested by the end of July. In all areas of New Jersey the crop is in excellent condition. Early Cobblers are in full bloom in South Jersey and are approaching full bloom in the major Central Jersey areas where sizes up to 1 inch can be found. Good settings of tubers are reported.

Roy Potas,
Rudolph Wagner,
Agr'l. Statisticians.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agr'l. Statistician
in Charge.

JUL 11 1950

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

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-June, 1950 Prices

July 6, 1950

MINNESOTA: Although average mid-month prices received by Minnesota farmers for the majority of farm products were higher than a month earlier, declines were noted in wheat, corn, hogs, sheep and hay, while prices for rye, potatoes, chickens, eggs, butterfat, and wholesale milk remained the same. Compared with a month ago, trends in average prices received for crops were mixed. Barley increased 2 cents per bushel, oats 3 cents, flaxseed 6 cents and soybeans 9 cents. Wheat and corn decreased 5 cents and 1 cent per bushel respectively, while the prices on rye and potatoes remained the same. Compared with a year ago the only crop showing a decrease in price is potatoes, in contrast with a general increase for most grain crops especially soybeans which shows an increase of 69 cents per bushel.

Average prices for most livestock items are showing increases from a month ago. Beef cattle at \$24.50 were up \$1.00 per cwt., veal calves at \$27.90 increased 30 cents, lambs at \$25.40 increased 80 cents and milk cows at \$217.00 increased \$6.00 per head. Prices on hogs decreased from \$18.40 to \$17.00 per cwt., while sheep prices decreased from \$10.20 to \$9.80 per cwt. Compared with a year ago, beef cattle increased \$3.90 per cwt., veal calves were up \$3.40 per cwt. while hogs decreased 50 cents per cwt. Compared with a month ago the prices on livestock products remained relatively unchanged, except for wool which increased 6 cents per pound. Compared with a year ago, eggs were down 14 cents per dozen while prices on butterfat increased 1 cent per pound, milk wholesale 5 cents and wool 4 cents.

Seed prices have advanced since a month ago. Alfalfa seed increased 60 cents, sweet clover seed increased 40 cents and timothy seed increased 50 cents per bushel, while red clover seed remained the same. All seed prices have advanced from a year ago especially timothy and sweet clover seed. All baled hay shows a decrease in price from a month ago but is \$2.80 per ton over the average of a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The U. S. parity index continued to rise for the fourth consecutive month. As of June 15, the index was 255 percent of the 1910-14 average, up 1 point from a month ago. Higher rural living costs, mainly as a result of upturns in food prices, were responsible for the increase. Building material prices also rose as did prices for petroleum products. Prices of production goods averaged the same as in mid-May.

There was "no change" in the over-all Index of Prices Received by Farmers during the past month as lower prices for food grains (wheat) and dairy products were offset by higher prices for most other groups, mainly fruit, truck crops, cotton, and poultry and eggs. The index remains at 247 percent of its January 1910-December 1914 average, about 1 percent below June a year ago. Among the meat animals lower prices for hogs and sheep were offset by strengthened beef cattle, veal calf, and lamb prices. Wool prices continued to increase to reach the highest point since December 1918. Changes in the fruit, dairy, and poultry groups were about seasonal.

The change in the Parity Index - less than one-half of one percent was not sufficient to change the Parity Ratio which remained at 97 percent.

Summary Table

Indexes	: June 15, 1949	: May 15, 1950	: June 15, 1950	: Record high	
1910-14=100	: 1949	: 1950	: 1950	: Index	: Date
Prices Received	249	247	247	306	Jan. 1948
Parity Index $\frac{1}{2}$	252	254	255	262	2/July 1948
Parity Ratio	99	97	97	122	Oct. 1946
$\frac{1}{2}$ Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates.			2/Also June 1948		

Improvement of pastures during the past month eased somewhat the heavy demands for grain feeding of livestock. This was reflected by a decrease in wholesale prices of feed, but due to the usual lag in retail prices, there was only a slight decline in the latter. Mixed feeds declined a little but hay and bran were down sharply from a month earlier. Higher prices were reported for corn and oats. Cottonseed and soybean meals also were higher.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS June 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		June 15	May 15	June 15	Period	Parity	June 15
PRICES RECEIVED		1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.01	2.12	2.07	3/ .884	2.21	1.93
Corn	"	1.09	1.24	1.23	3/ .642	1.60	1.36
Oats	"	.54	.75	.78	3/ .399	5/ .948	.804
Barley	"	1.00	1.33	1.35	3/ .619	5/ 1.47	1.12
Rye	"	1.12	1.22	1.22	3/ .720	5/ 1.71	1.21
Flax	"	3.43	3.68	3.74	1.71	4.36	3.68
Potatoes	"	1.50	1.25	1.25	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.75	1.27
Soybeans	"	2.06	2.66	2.75	1.00	2.55	2.80
Hogs	Cwt.	6/ 17.50	18.40	17.00	7.52	19.20	17.80
Beef Cattle	"	20.60	23.50	24.50	6.78	17.30	23.70
Veal Calves	"	24.50	27.60	27.90	7.62	19.40	25.90
Sheep	"	9.10	10.20	9.80	-	-	10.30
Lambs	"	6/ 24.00	24.60	25.40	7.48	19.10	24.80
Milk Cows	Head	195.00	211.00	217.00	-	-	197.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.200	.162	.167	.114	.291	.221
Eggs	doz.	.399	.266	.264	3/ .215	5/ .511	.301
Butterfat	lb.	.65	.66	.66	.277	.706	.597
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	6/ 2.85	6/ 2.90	7/ 2.90	1.73	4.41	7/ 3.43
Wool	lb.	6/ .46	.44	.50	.201	.513	.562
All Hay, baled	ton	17.80	23.40	20.60	-	-	20.80
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	29.00	31.40	32.00			23.50
Red Clover Seed	"	24.50	29.30	29.30			26.10
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.50	13.60	14.00			12.30
Timothy Seed	"	6.30	13.00	13.50			11.70
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	2.75	2.90	2.95			3.71
Laying mash	"	4.15	4.35	4.35			4.56
Linseed meal	"	3.65	4.25	4.20			4.40
Meat scraps	"	6.80	6.50	6.50			6.23
Bran	"	2.90	3.40	3.10			3.18
Middlings	"	2.95	3.50	3.15			3.45

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised 7/Preliminary

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Dairy and Food
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

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

TRUCK CROP NEWS

July 11, 1950

As of July 1, 1950

MINNESOTA: General: Minnesota truck crops generally made poor progress during the last half of June. The weather was too hot during the third full week of June and too cool during the fourth week. Severe winds damaged cabbage, carrots and onions in both weeks. Carlton and Clay counties have a plentiful supply of moisture. However, almost all other truck crop areas of the State as of July 1 are suffering from a lack of moisture. This includes the Minneapolis-St. Paul area and the Freeborn County area.

Cabbage, Domestic: Early Domestic type cabbage of fair quality is now being marketed locally from the Minneapolis-St. Paul area of Minnesota and should be reaching market in volume the latter part of July. Domestic cabbage in other areas of the State may not be marketed for another month due to later seeding, lateness of the spring and cool weather.

Cabbage, Danish: Most Danish cabbage in Minnesota progressed rather poorly during the last half of July. Growers in Carlton County have begun transplanting Danish cabbage and expect to have two-thirds of it planted by July 4th. Moisture is plentiful in this area as well as in Clay County where cabbage is in poor condition due to the late cool spring and heavy rains at planting time. Freeborn County cabbage has been damaged by lack of rain, winds and some insects.

Carrots: Severe winds as well as a shortage of moisture has caused considerable damage to the carrot crop in Minnesota.

Onions: Minnesota onions suffered from strong winds and some insect damage during the last half of June and hot weather during the third full week of June. Onions in the Clay County area came up poor and have progressed very slowly due to cool weather and too much moisture. The average height on July 1 was about 5 inches. Onions in this area are in need of warm weather. Freeborn County onions as of July 1 are suffering from a shortage of moisture. The wind, heat, and insects have also caused some damage.

UNITED STATES: General: Conditions during the last half of June were favorable for development of vegetable crops in most northern producing areas of the United States. Hot, dry weather during the period adversely affected growing crops in the South Atlantic States, while excessive rains injured crops in many producing areas in the South Central States. Conditions were favorable in Texas and most western States but hot weather late in the month lowered production prospects in the interior areas of California. In New England and other North Atlantic States, vegetable crops developed rapidly during the last half of June and in most cases have overcome the early season setbacks. Rains were needed at the end of the month in some New England areas, and in central New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. In the South Atlantic States, hot, dry weather during late June shortened the harvest season for mature crops and injured growing crops but rains near the end of the month provided relief in North Carolina. In Illinois and Wisconsin, conditions during the last half of June were favorable. In Michigan, a few cool days retarded crops and strong winds resulted in some crop injury. Crops made slow progress in Minnesota and wet, cool weather retarded crops in Ohio. Most crops in Colorado made substantial recovery during late June from early season setbacks, and vegetable shipments are expected to increase sharply after mid-July.

Cabbage, Late Summer: The Colorado early cabbage crop has made the best progress of all early vegetables and good quality cabbage is now moving from the Denver-Brighton area. The first straight car was loaded July 1 and moderate but steady movement should continue through the next two weeks. Marketings will not become heavy until August. The San Luis Valley crop got off to a late start. Harvest has started in some of the earlier areas of Ohio, and most areas should be providing cabbage by the middle of July. Prospects are generally good. Domestic type cabbage in the east central and south western sections of Pennsylvania made excellent progress during the latter part of June. Light harvesting got under way during the last week of June in these areas. Supplies during July are expected to be ample for local markets. Mid-season cabbage is growing nicely but in the south east some localities are getting too dry for best growth.

U.S. (cont'd.) Cabbage, Early Fall, Domestic: Ample supplies of early cabbage are now available in all the local market sections of upstate New York. Transplanting of the main crop of domestic type cabbage in Ontario County and other kraut sections of western New York was mostly completed under favorable conditions by the end of June. Much of the acreage was set by June 23 and is getting off to a good start following the rain on that date. With more than the usual acreage of plowed land available, and with favorable conditions for transplanting, most of the available plants were put out. Harvest has started in the Bay City area of Michigan. Quality is very good. Limited amounts are also being harvested in the Detroit area. There is still some scattered transplanting to be done in Wisconsin. Weather has been generally favorable for growth, although there was some frost damage in the Winnebago area during the last week of June.

Cabbage, Early Fall, Danish: In New York transplanting of Danish type cabbage got under way in the late counties along Lake Ontario during the week of June 19 and was farther along than usual by July 1. Heavy, soaking rains in most of the late cabbage area on June 23 furnished excellent soil moisture for transplanting. Late Danish types of cabbage have made a good start in Pennsylvania but in some of the northern areas planting had not been completed by July 1. Transplanting appears to be well under way in Wisconsin. In some areas the late crop needs rain.

Onions, Early Summer: In New Jersey a light movement is under way in the Cedarville and Vineland areas, but these harvestings have been immature. Peak movement is expected in the important Cedarville area about July 9. Lighter volumes are also becoming available in Cape May County and the fairly large Gloucester County acreage will start to move next week. The Great Meadows deal should start about July 15. The crop is in very good condition in most areas.

Onions, Late Summer: Colorado onions generally made very good progress during the last half of June, and the present outlook is promising in all areas. Approximately 100 acres were severely damaged around Greeley on June 19 but are making a fair recovery. The important Arkansas Valley had sufficient water to push the crop along rapidly through most of June. Thrips are troublesome but have been kept pretty well under control. In Utah onion fields north of Salt Lake look very good and are fairly good in Utah County, south of Salt Lake, but some fields look ragged as a result of cold weather earlier this spring. Morning glory weed has been reported troublesome in some fields. Growth of the Malheur crop in Oregon continues very good, but mid-June rainy weather further slowed development of the western Oregon crop and there is evidence of maggot and fungus injury. Set onions in Orange County New York are making rank top growth with ample soil moisture. Seed onions are late and show some yellowing in the thicker fields but are generally in good condition. Weeds are well under control now. A good soaking rain in the Canastota section on June 24 furnished badly needed soil moisture to size the set crop which is now bulbing. Most of the seed onion fields at Canastota have ragged stands and resown fields have very poor prospects. Most fields of seed onions in Oswego County have thin stands with only a few protected fields of the original plantings in good condition. The crop in the Elba area shows wide variation from field to field. Stands are generally irregular and the crop has made poor recovery from wind damage. All muckland sections of western New York received badly needed rainfall on June 23 and 24. Weed control has been more difficult than usual due to the slow growth of the onions. In Ohio onion prospects are generally good. Harvest from sets will begin toward the end of July and harvest of seed onions will begin about the middle of August. The crop in Illinois is generally in good condition. Excess moisture in some areas of Cook County has lowered prospects somewhat. The onions are well sized and the tops are falling over with some beginning to go to seed in certain areas. In Wisconsin some onion fields have been disked up because of weed conditions and poor stands. There is some wire worm, cut worm, and maggot damage. Although the crop is late, it looks generally promising at this time.

Commercial Early Irish Potatoes: In the principal producing sections of Kern and Tulare Counties, California, harvest has been practically completed by July 1; however limited volume will be shipped from this district during the next two weeks. Quality and yield of potatoes dug to date in the Franklin-Coffee County area of Tennessee have been good, but demand and price have been poor. Some buyers have suspended operations temporarily. Digging will not begin for another month on the Cumberland Plateau. Harvest of a good crop is under way in the Hereford section of the Texas Panhandle. All sections in the Panhandle expect to be in production starting the early part of July with volume production expected around July 10. Harvest in this area will continue fairly active until the early part of August. Quality and yield prospects are very good in all areas. The Idaho crop is late but making fair growth. Harvest will begin about mid-July.

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

JUL 17 1950

For Immediate Release

July 13, 1950

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
JULY 1, 1950

The aggregate production of major grain crops, except soybeans, in Minnesota this year is expected to total 10 percent less than last year and 2 percent less than average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This prospect is based on consideration of shifts in land use between crops and the growth of various crops up to July 1 in comparison to normal years. The soybean crop is expected to be large as a result of the planting of a record acreage but production prospects will not be known until the next report as of August 1. Barley and soybeans are the only grain crops expected to be larger than last year while for other crops, July 1 prospects indicate reductions as follows: Corn, 9%; oats, 6%; wheat, 32%; rye, 8%; and flaxseed, 39%. The outlook is that potato production will also fall below last year due to a reduction in both acreage and yield. Total production of hay is expected to exceed last year because of a substantial increase in alfalfa acreage together with better per acre yield prospects for that crop. This has the effect of offsetting decreased prospects for other classes of hay.

Weather and soil conditions were very abnormal during the spring season, especially in the northern area, and this caused a rather serious delay in seeding. As a result, farmers made late changes in cropping plans and, in some instances, cropland will remain idle this year largely because of flooding of farm lands. The area devoted to production of major crops this year totals about 19 million acres, about 2 percent less than in 1949 but equal to the 10-year (1939-48) average. For major crops, the changes in acres for harvest compared with last year are as follows: Corn decreased 9 percent; all wheat decreased 23 percent; oats increased 5 percent; barley increased 20 percent; flaxseed decreased 30 percent; all hay increased 1 percent. The acreage planted to soybeans for all purposes is the largest of record and is 50 percent more than last year.

Production of 226 million bushels of corn in 1950 is indicated by conditions existing on July 1. This compares with 249 million bushels in 1949 and the average of 214 million bushels. Development is somewhat delayed due to late planting and cool weather during June. However, growth in the main producing area was about normal on July 1 and much had reached the usual goal of "knee high by the 4th". The oats crop is expected to total 168 million bushels, about 10 million below last year and 3½ million bushels less than average. Production of barley, an important livestock feed crop in some areas, is estimated at 27.1 million bushels, 1.6 million above last year but 7.0 million less than average.

Flaxseed production is expected to total only 9,963,000 bushels this year compared with 16,280,000 bushels in 1949 and the average of 13,487,000 bushels. The sharp reduction in the price outlook for this crop compared with recent years and for other crops has resulted in a substantial reduction in acreage and this largely accounts for the smaller crop.

The potato crop was planted late under unfavorable conditions and development is below normal for this time of year. Favorable late summer growing conditions could easily result in substantial improvement over current yield prospects, especially on late plantings recently completed. On July 1, indications were that the crop would total 13,920,000 bushels compared with 16,000,000 in 1949 and the average of 18,349,000 bushels. In recent years about two-thirds of the State's production has been grown in the northwestern counties of the State, particularly Clay and Polk which are the leading potato producing counties in the State.

Rye production is estimated at 2,349,000 bushels for 1950 compared with 2,550,000 in 1949 and the average of 3,002,000 bushels. Extremely wet weather and soil conditions last spring were damaging to the crop and it has headed out short and uneven in west central and some northern counties.

The 1950 wheat crop will be smaller than last year because of a much smaller acreage grown and somewhat lower per acre yield prospects. The production of all classes of wheat is expected to total only 13,720,000 bushels compared with 20,058,000 in 1949 and the 10-year (1939-48) average of 22,109,000 bushels. The 1950 production includes 1,300,000 bushels of durum wheat; 11,298,000 bushels of other spring wheat and 1,122,000 bushels of winter wheat.

The season so far has been favorable for the growth and harvesting of hay crops in most areas of the State. The total production of all kinds of hay is estimated at 5,688,000 tons, about 13 percent more than last year's crop of 5,021,000 tons but 11 percent less than average. Nearly half of this year's production of hay

is expected to be alfalfa. The quality of the first cuttings of hay has been very good.

The production of apples in the eight commercial producing counties is estimated at only 119,000 bushels, only about a third of last year's crop of 357,000 bushels and two-thirds of average.

Egg production in June 1950 totaled 378 million eggs, 8 percent more than June last year when production was 351 million eggs. Total production for the first six months of this year exceeds production in the same period last year by 8 percent. This has resulted largely from the substantial increase in the number of hens being kept on farms. Milk production totaled 880 million pounds during June 1950 compared with 900 million pounds in June last year and the average for June of 946 million pounds. Indications relating to number of milk cows on farms which recently became available indicate that the number of milk cows on farms is still declining and 2 to 3 percent below a year ago.

Production prospects for 1950 in comparison with the 10-year (1939-48) average are as follows:

MINNESOTA	ACREAGE		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION	
	Harvested:	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indicated
	Average	Harvest	1939-48	cated	1939-48	1950
	1939-48	1950	1939-48	1950	1939-48	1950
	(000 Acres)		(Bushels)		(000 Bushels)	
Corn.	5,087	5,140	42.2	44.0	214,392	226,160
Winter Wheat.	125	66	18.9	17.0	2,374	1,122
Durum Wheat.	56	100	17.0	13.0	926	1,300
Other Spring Wheat.	1,094	807	17.3	14.0	18,809	11,298
Oats.	4,548	5,093	37.6	33.0	171,594	168,069
Barley.	1,261	1,231	26.6	22.0	34,108	27,082
Rye.	220	162	13.5	14.5	3,002	2,349
Flaxseed.	1,320	1,107	10.1	9.0	13,487	9,963
Soybeans ^{1/}	484	1,101	-	-	---	---
Potatoes.	183	96	105.0	145.0	18,349	13,920
Hay, All (Tons)	4,351	3,670	1.47	1.55	6,402	5,688

^{1/} Soybeans planted for all purposes.

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JUL 26 1950

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

July 20, 1950

NINETY-SEVEN PERCENT OF CORN ACREAGE PLANTED
WITH HYBRID SEED

A total of 5,016,000 acres of corn or 97 percent of the total 1950 corn acreage was planted with hybrid seed this year in Minnesota. This is 439,000 acres less than the 5,455,000 acres planted in 1949, reflecting the reduction of corn acreage in commercial areas where hybrids are used most exclusively and where acreage allotments are in effect this year. Hybrid corn had its meager beginning in Minnesota in 1933 when one-tenth of one percent or only four thousand acres were planted with hybrid seed. The acreage expanded rapidly each year from this beginning and by 1938 over 900,000 acres were planted with hybrid seed, or 20 percent of the total corn acreage. By 1940, hybrids were used on over half the acreage.

In the United States a total of 65 million acres of corn, or 77.1 percent of the total 1950 corn acreage, was planted with hybrid seed this year. This is 3.4 million acres less than last year, reflecting the reduction of total corn acreages this year. In the important producing North Central States, hybrids are now being grown on over 94 percent of the corn acreages. In the heart of the Corn Belt -- Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa -- they are used to plant practically all of the corn acreage. States bordering the Corn Belt continue to expand the use of hybrids but the largest relative increases are taking place in the Southeastern States.

MINNESOTA: Hybrid Corn Acreage -- 1933 - 1949

Percentage: Indicated				Percentage: Indicated			
: All	: Planted	: Hybrid	:	: All	: Planted	: Hybrid	:
Year : Corn	: with	: Corn	: Year : Corn	: Corn	: with	: Corn	:
: Acreage	: Hybrid	: Acreage	: : Acreage	: Acreage	: Hybrid	: Acreage	:
: (000)	: Seed	: (000)	:	: (000)	: Seed	: (000)	:
1933	4,846	.1	4	1942	4,825	83.0	4,005
1934	4,846	.4	19	1943	5,356	87.4	4,681
1935	4,507	1.4	63	1944	5,969	89.1	5,318
1936	4,642	3.7	172	1945	6,059	91.2	5,526
1937	4,828	9.1	439	1946	5,514	94.0	5,183
1938	4,533	20.4	926	1947	5,349	94.0	5,028
1939	4,493	37.0	1,662	1948	5,198	94.5	4,912
1940	4,380	57.3	2,510	1949	5,682	96.0	5,455
1941	4,468	72.4	3,236	1950	5,171	97.0	5,016

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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

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

JUL 26 1950

July 24, 1950

CATTLE ON FEED UP 15 PERCENT ON JULY 1

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on grain feed for market in Minnesota on July 1 was 15 percent larger than a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. This increase can be attributed to the fact that fewer cattle were marketed for the three-month period, April-June, this year than a year ago. Most of the cattle on feed April 1 this year were still on feed July 1. Supplies of corn on farms were the largest on record during the present feeding season which was an incentive to place cattle on feed.

UNITED STATES: There were 34 percent more cattle on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt States on July 1 this year than a year ago. While estimates of the number of cattle on feed have not been made for all States, indications point to an increase of nearly one-half million head. The 1950 summer inventory is substantially above the low level of the last few years and is the largest since 1943.

The increases for both the east and west Corn Belt States were practically the same. In every State except Missouri, more cattle were on feed than last July. Feeding operations in Nebraska were up 65 percent from last July. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas were 25 percent or more above the July 1949 number, while South Dakota, Michigan and Minnesota were up from 13 to 15 percent. Missouri had approximately the same number of cattle on feed as a year earlier. Cattle feeding operations in Colorado on July 1 were above a year ago, with most of the increase in northern Colorado. The receipt of replacement cattle since January 1 has been unusually heavy. Also, the number of fed cattle marketed in Colorado during the past six months has been larger than for the same period last year.

Reports from cattle feeders show 24 percent of the cattle had been on feed less than three months, 42 percent three to six months, and 34 percent over six months. Direct comparisons with July 1, 1949 are not available for all States. However, July 1 surveys in the three leading States, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, showed a somewhat larger percentage of the total this year on feed from three to six months and on feed over six months than was the case a year earlier.

About 74 percent of the July 1 inventory is expected to be marketed before October 1 if July intentions are carried out. The number intended for market in July is relatively light, being reported at 18 percent of the total, while August is 27 percent and September 28 percent. While the percent to be marketed before October 1 is less than last year, the number marketed should be larger because of the larger inventories.

Strictly short term feeding is at the lowest level in several seasons. Only 6 percent of the fed cattle marketed between April 1 and July 1 had been placed on feed after April 1. Total marketings of fed cattle during this 3-month period have been substantially less than last year, although producers marketed fed cattle at a slightly faster rate than they intended last April.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt during the first six months of 1950 were larger than in the corresponding months of 1949. Total shipments for the period from public markets and direct into the 8 States for which such

records are available, were 29 percent above last year and were the largest on record. Each month showed a substantial increase over the same month in the previous year.

Records of shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from 5 markets since January 1 show that about the same proportion as last year were heavier weight steers (over 800 pounds). However, the number of steers in all weight classes was larger than in the same period last year. The number of calves going to the country was 19 percent higher than in 1949. During June, the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from the 5 markets was \$4.51 per hundred pounds higher than in June 1949.

Cattle on feed July 1, 1950^{1/}, as a percentage of a year earlier are as follows:

Ohio	125	Minnesota	115
Indiana	130	Iowa	137
Illinois	136	Missouri	100
Michigan	115	South Dakota	113
Wisconsin	139	Nebraska	165
		Kansas	125
Eastern Corn Belt	134	Western Corn Belt	135

Corn Belt 134

^{1/} This is the first report on summer feeding as of July 1 for all eleven Corn Belt States. Because of continuous changes in inventories of cattle on feed, due to marketings and placements, data obtained for July 1 are not strictly comparable with the August 1 series. This is most marked in the case of classification as to length of time on feed and expected marketings. The estimated yearly percentage change as of July 1 for most previous years should not be much different than the yearly changes estimated for August 1. The main exception would be in 1946 and 1945 when August 1 estimates of percentage change were affected greatly by the removal of price controls. July 1 numbers for those years would have differed materially from those of August 1. For direct comparisons of classification and other items for 1950 and 1949 on a July 1 basis, see the Special Report of Cattle on Feed--Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska--July 1, 1950. These three States held about 56 percent of the January 1, 1950 inventory of cattle on feed in the 11 States.

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

JUL 26 1950

July 25, 1950

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/
June 1950

This is the last release of this
type covering monthly production
of turkey poult until Feb. 1, 1951.

MINNESOTA: Production of turkey poult by Minnesota hatcheries numbered 350,000 during June, bringing the total to 6,046,000 for the first 6 months of 1950, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The June production of poult this year is 39 percent less than the 574,000 hatched last year. However, the total output for the first 6 months of the year is 18 percent above the 5,145,000 hatched during the comparable period in 1949.

Poult production during the last half of the year is relatively small. Last year it accounted for about 5,000 poult, a small fraction of one percent of the years production. This year the output will be much larger as indications point to a July hatch of 50-75,000 alone but even this will have very little effect on the yearly total.

<u>Turkey Poult Production by Minnesota Hatcheries</u>							
					Accumulative Total		
		1950			January through June		
Month	1949	Prel.	Percent	1949	1950	1950	
	No.	No.	of 1949	No.	No.	As percent	
	(000)	(000)	(%)	(000)	(000)	of 1949	
January	31	15	48	31	15	48	
February	343	274	80	374	289	77	
March	1,070	1,250	117	1,444	1,539	107	
April	1,617	2,207	136	3,061	3,746	122	
May	1,510	1,950	129	4,571	5,696	125	
June	574	350	61	5,145	6,046	118	
July-Dec.	5						
Total for							
Year	5,150						

UNITED STATES: Hatcheries in the United States reporting turkey operations during June showed 16 percent less poult hatched than in June 1949.

Turkey hatcheries reporting for the 5 months period February, March, April, May and June have hatched 3 percent more poult than during these months last year. The hatching season for poult is about over except for scattered late hatchings which may continue throughout the year if a good demand for turkey broilers develops.

1/ This report on turkey poult production is made possible under funds provided, in part, by the Production and Marketing Administration under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

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JUL 26 1950

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, 1950

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
June 1950

This is the last release of this
type covering monthly production
of chicks until February 1951.

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 1,600,000 chicks during June and brings the total production for the first six months of 1950 to 54,895,000, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This year's production of chicks during June was 45 percent of last year's 3,530,000 and 52 percent of the 1944-48 average of 3,069,000. Total production for the first 6 months is 93 percent of the 59,103,000 hatched during the same period last year and 89 percent of the 1944-48 average of 61,452,000 chicks.

June ends the regular hatching season in this State. The comparatively few chicks hatched during the remainder of the year are primarily for the commercial broiler trade. Over 98 percent of last years entire chick production were produced during the first six months and output during the remainder of the year has little effect on the yearly total.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries produced 99,240,000 chicks during June, 15 percent less than was produced during June last year and 2 percent below the June 1944-48 average. The main season for producing chicks for farm flock replacements is about over. Chick production for the remainder of the year will be mainly for commercial broiler chicks, for which the present demand is very strong and above that of a year ago. The number of chicks placed in the 7 broiler areas during the period June 3 to July 1 was 13 percent larger than during the same period last year. The number of eggs in incubators on July 1 was 15 percent larger than on July 1 last year indicating that the July hatch will be larger than a year ago. Hatchery output of chicks from January through June totaled 1,084,172,000 compared with 1,160,518,000 or 7 percent less than during the same period last year.

Compared with June last year chick production varied considerably across the country. There was practically no change in production compared with June last year in the Pacific Coast States. Increases reported were 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the New England and 2 percent in the West South Central States. Decreases reported were 50 percent in the West North Central, 27 percent in the East North Central, 23 percent in the Mountain, 12 percent in the East South Central and 10 percent in the Mid-Atlantic States.

The decrease in the demand this year for chicks for farm flock replacements is reflected in the number of young chickens on farms July 1. Chicks and young chickens on farms July 1 are estimated at 490,260,000, the smallest number on this date since 1937--11 percent less than a year ago and 16 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on July 1 were smaller than 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 6 percent more chicks were started in the 7 areas during the first 6 months of this year compared with the same period last year.

TURKEYS

UNITED STATES: Hatcheries in the United States reporting turkey operations during June showed 16 percent less poults hatched than in June 1949. Turkey hatcheries reporting for the five months period February, March, April, May and June have hatched 3 percent more poults than during these months last year. The hatching season for poults is about over except for scattered late hatchings which may continue throughout the year if a good demand for turkey broilers develops.

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Division and Certain States	:CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES				
	: During June		: January through June		
	: Average :	1949 1/ :	1950 2/ :	1949 1/ :	1950 2/ :
	: 1944-48 :	1949 1/ :	1950 2/ :	1949 1/ :	1950 2/ :
	T h o u s a n d s				
New England	6,822	8,322	8,861	77,729	73,144
Middle Atlantic	9,566	9,072	8,210	99,827	100,755
Ohio	6,245	5,600	4,750	55,700	49,450
Indiana	7,906	9,014	6,900	79,919	74,400
Illinois	9,974	8,075	5,000	80,085	66,060
Michigan	2,260	2,500	1,900	26,500	23,960
Wisconsin	2,281	2,700	1,700	24,181	21,700
East North Central	28,666	27,889	20,250	266,385	235,570
MINNESOTA	3,069	3,530	1,600	59,003	54,895
Iowa	4,772	5,830	2,500	77,175	68,800
Missouri	8,605	7,600	4,100	78,900	53,600
North Dakota	462	742	400	5,489	5,342
South Dakota	1,018	1,360	1,000	15,545	13,940
Nebraska	1,038	1,405	600	27,290	25,670
Kansas	1,437	1,570	720	34,900	30,270
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	20,400	22,037	10,920	298,302	252,517
South Atlantic	20,502	28,478	30,838	195,821	205,632
East South Central	2,443	4,023	3,550	41,243	40,500
West South Central	5,211	7,368	7,494	84,517	84,964
Mountain	1,261	1,524	1,167	17,391	17,235
Pacific	6,896	7,987	7,950	79,303	73,855
United States	101,767	116,700	99,240	1,160,518	1,084,172
		1/ Revised.		2/ Preliminary.	

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON JULY 1, 1950									
: Heavy breeds			: Light breeds			: Cross breeds			
State:	Straight:	Sexed :	Sexed :	Straight:	Sexed :	Sexed :	Straight:	Sexed :	Sexed
:	run	:Pullets:	Cockerel:	run	:Pullets:	Cockerel:	run	:Pullets:	Cockerel
	D o l l a r s								
Ill.	13.00	19.50	11.50	13.00	26.00	3.00	14.00	20.00	11.00
Mich.	14.50	23.50	12.00	14.50	29.50	2.75	14.50	23.00	12.00
Wis.	14.50	18.00	14.00	14.50	28.50	2.65	15.00	25.00	9.10
MINN.	14.00	25.50	11.00	13.00	28.00	2.00	13.50	28.00	4.60
Iowa	13.50	24.00	9.50	13.50	28.00	2.75	13.50	27.00	6.90
Mo.	12.50	18.00	10.00	12.00	22.50	3.20	12.50	---	---
N.Dak.	15.00	22.00	13.50	15.00	30.00	3.10	15.50	30.00	5.50
S.Dak.	14.50	25.50	8.50	14.50	30.00	2.30	14.50	28.00	5.00
Nebr.	14.50	21.50	10.00	14.00	29.00	2.80	14.00	27.00	5.40
U. S.	13.80	23.40	11.60	13.80	29.40	3.31	14.10	24.00	12.20

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES									
: Month		: To Date		: Change from 1949					
Month	:	:	:	1950	:	:	:	Change from 1949	
:	1949 1/	1950 2/	1949	1949 1/	1950 2/	No.	Percent		
:	:	:	Percent:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Thousands			Thousands					
January	80,238	83,664	✓ 4	80,238	83,664	✓ 3,426	✓ 4		
February	139,689	139,751	0	219,927	223,415	✓ 3,488	✓ 2		
March	263,667	265,982	✓ 1	438,594	489,397	✓ 5,803	✓ 1		
April	302,330	283,896	- 6	735,924	773,293	-12,631	- 2		
May	257,894	211,639	- 18	1,043,818	984,932	-58,886	- 6		
June	116,700	99,240	- 15	1,160,518	1,084,172	-76,344	- 7		
July-Dec.	344,422			8,162,930					
		1/ Revised.		2/ Preliminary.					

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING				
: Eggs in		: Chicks booked July:		
Geographic	: incubators	: 1 for Aug. delivery:		Sexing
Division	:	% change from		: % change from
:	:	July 1, 1949		: June 1949
New England	✓ 69	✓ 13		- 26
Middle Atlantic	✓ 1	- 6		- 43
East North Central	✓ 38	✓ 16		- 16
West North Central	✓ 11	✓ 8		- 52
South Atlantic	✓ 6	✓ 102		- 11
East South Central	✓ 8	✓ 83		- 53
West South Central	✓ 13	✓ 10		- 19
Mountain	- 7	✓ 61		- 49
Pacific	✓ 15	✓ 15		- 2
United States	✓ 15	✓ 17		- 23

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

JUL 27 1950

July 26, 1950

TRUCK CROP NEWS
(As of July 15, 1950)

MINNESOTA: General: Truck crops generally made poor to fair progress during the first half of July, and are 2 to 3 weeks later than usual, excepting Carlton County where excellent progress has been reported. Most of the Southern half of the State suffered from a lack of moisture, and especially Freeborn County, which missed some earlier rains. The moisture supply has been favorable in Clay and Polk Counties but progress has been poor due to unfavorable growing weather. Good progress is expected in most truck crop areas during the last half of July because of generous rains received between the 14th and 20th of July.

Cabbage, Domestic: The Domestic cabbage is generally poor to fair as of July 15. The early plantings in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area are coming to market in good volume now, while the later plantings are expected to be ready for marketing about August 15. Very little will be marketed in the Freeborn area before the first of August. It is in poor condition.

Cabbage, Danish: Most of the Danish cabbage is 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. The crop in Carlton County, however, has made excellent progress and growth is considered normal for mid-July. Most of the transplanting was done by the 4th of July and condition is considered very good. Cabbage in Clay County and also the Minneapolis-St. Paul area is fair to good but late. It is poor in Freeborn County because of a shortage of rain, and some insect and wind damage. Harvesting is expected to begin the middle of August.

Carrots: Progress made by carrots was fair to good in most areas except in Freeborn and Clay Counties.

Onions: Most onions made poor progress during the first half of July. This was caused by poor growing weather in Northern areas (Clay and Polk counties) and a shortage of moisture in Southern areas, which has been relieved by recent rains. Average height in Northern areas was about 8 inches although some are only 4 inches. The stand is poor, no bulbing has taken place, and little insect damage has been reported. Onions in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area made fairly good progress on limited acreage. In Freeborn County, insects have caused some damage but most of it has been due to a lack of moisture. Some bulbing has taken place and harvesting is expected to begin the last part of August. Certain localized areas surrounding Freeborn County have good onions, however, and some 1-1/4 inch bulbs were reported.

UNITED STATES: General: Conditions during the first half of July were favorable for the development of vegetable crops in most producing areas of the United States. Moisture supplies are now generally favorable and most areas that were adversely affected by dry weather in June have received good rains. In most North Central States crops are progressing satisfactorily. Cool nights have retarded growth in some areas but clear days have favored cultivation and harvest operations.

Cabbage, Early Fall: In New York, local cabbage continues in liberal supply in all up-State markets. Cutting will begin on larger acreages of domestic types in the commercial sections of central New York about August 1. The main-crop acreage in the kraut sections of western New York is in excellent condition. There has been very little trouble with thrips or aphids to date this year. Most of the Ontario County acreage was set earlier than usual and some fields should be ready to cut for market by August 15. In New York, transplanting of Danish cabbage in the late counties along Lake Ontario was started earlier than usual but dragged out to July 15. With unusually favorable soil moisture for transplanting, some growers set more acreage than they planned earlier. In Pennsylvania, late Danish types have started well in northern areas. In the southern counties crops have started nicely, but there are still some fields to be set. In Michigan, some maggot trouble is evident but otherwise the crop is in good condition. Cool weather has been beneficial. In Wisconsin, growth of the domestic crop has been good and early cabbage was reportedly ready for market in the Southeastern District. The Danish crop has gotten off to a good start with transplanting completed. In Colorado, cabbage is slightly later than last year and harvest has been delayed by market conditions. Quality is good and a steady volume is expected during the rest of the month.

Onions, Late Summer: Seed onions in all sections of western and central New York made good growth during the first half of July. The Illinois crop looks promising. The tops are down in most fields in the Cook County area and harvest is expected to get under way during the last week in July. Many stands are spotty in southwestern Michigan, particularly in the north end of the Gull Swamp area, where drainage is inadequate. Other areas report fair to excellent growth.

Maggots, thrips and weeds have been bothersome in all areas. Growth has been excellent in Wisconsin. However, weeds are causing trouble especially in low wet fields. In Utah onions benefitted from above average temperatures during the first half of July. Except for thin stands in some fields, caused by high winds earlier in the year, prospects are very good. Onions in Colorado continue to make very good progress. The moisture supply in the important Arkansas Valley has been augmented by general showers since July 1 and it now appears that there will be sufficient water to make the crop in most fields although more rain will be needed. The crucial period for Colorado onions, however, comes in August. Late summer onions in all sections of California have made good progress so far this season. Growing conditions have been very favorable to date in Idaho. Thrips are numerous but farmers are dusting regularly. In Oregon conditions were favorable during the first half of July in both the western and Malheur County areas. Injury from insects and plant diseases are at a minimum. A few late-summer onions in the Yakima Valley of Washington will be ready for harvest by August 1, but the bulk of the crop will be later.

Acreage and Indicated Production
(As of July 1, 1950)

MINNESOTA: Cabbage, Domestic: Production of Domestic cabbage in Minnesota was indicated at 3,200 tons on July 1. This excludes cabbage grown for local markets. Last year's production was 4,900 tons and the 1939-48 average is 7,000 tons. Indicated acreage for harvest this year is 450 acres compared with 500 last year, and 870 for the 10-year period, 1939-48.

Onions: Indicated acreage of onions to be harvested in Minnesota this year is 4,700 acres which is the same as last year and 25 percent above the 1939-48 average of 3,770 acres.

UNITED STATES: Cabbage: Total acreage for the 1950 season, including that from which kraut packers will obtain their supplies, is estimated at 195,290 acres, approximately 3 percent more than the 188,820 acres for harvest last year, and about 2 percent more than average. Kraut processors have under contract and on their own land 10,830 acres this year, compared with 10,250 acres last year, and the ten-year average of 9,740 acres.

Carrots: A summer crop of 2,039,000 bushels is indicated in New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Colorado. This prospective production is 6 percent above last summer's crop of 1,927,000 bushels but 10 percent below the 1939-48 average of 2,272,000 bushels. Both acreage and indicated yield per acre are above those estimated for 1949.

Onions: Production of early summer onions is now estimated at 1,635,000 sacks (50 lb.) slightly more than indicated a month ago but 3 percent less than last year and nearly one-fifth below the ten-year average.

Acreage for late summer harvest is estimated at 66,250 acres, 5 percent above last year and 6 percent above the ten-year average. Acreage in the eastern and western areas is above that of last year by 2 percent and 14 percent respectively, while the central section shows a 2 percent decrease. Most of the increase occurred in California with 6,000 acres this year compared with 3,800 in 1949. The only late summer States showing a decrease from the 1949 acreage are Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Washington.

Commercial Early Irish Potatoes: Harvest of a late spring crop of 43,149,000 bushels from an estimated 153,500 acres neared completion as June ended. This year's production is 6 percent larger than the 1949 crop and is 29 percent above average. Acreage harvested exceeds the 1949 acreage by 11 percent but is 13 percent below average. The group yield per acre of 281 bushels has been exceeded only by the record yield of 294 bushels harvested in 1949.

Production of the commercial early crop for summer harvest in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Georgia and New Jersey is estimated at 21,146,000 bushels, compared with 19,278,000 bushels harvested in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 22,046,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest is placed at 92,000 acres or 4 percent below the 1949 acreage and 27 percent below average. The group yield of 230 bushels is 2 bushels below the record-high yield harvested in 1948.

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

JUL 31 1950

July 27, 1950

Immediate Release

SUPPLIES OF CORN LARGEST OF RECORD, JULY 1, 1950

Stocks of 130,413,000 bushels of corn in all storage positions in Minnesota on July 1, 1950 were the largest of record for that date, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. Total stocks include a record volume of 100,540,000 bushels on farms (including corn under loan and purchase agreement) and 29,873,000 bushels in all off-farm positions. A year earlier, which was the previous record, corn stocks reached a total of 94,372,000 bushels. Off-farm storage a year earlier was only 2,150,000 bushels.

Farm stocks of oats, barley and rye were substantially lower than a year ago, but off-farm stocks were slightly larger for oats and barley. Stocks of oats in all storage positions were 38 million bushels, down 18 percent from the 46½ million on hand a year earlier. Barley stocks at 11.9 million bushels were down 22 percent from the 15.3 million bushels on hand a year earlier.

Wheat in all storage positions on July 1, 1950, was 26,852,000 bushels, 53 percent larger than the 17,522,000 on hand a year earlier. Off-farm stocks accounted for 24,445,000 bushels, considerably larger than the 16,323,000 bushels a year earlier.

MINNESOTA: GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1949-1950

GRAIN	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	July 1		July 1		July 1	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Thousand Bushels						
Corn.	2,150	29,873	92,222	100,540	94,372	130,413
Oats.	5,228	7,765	41,268	30,306	46,496	38,071
Wheat	16,323	24,445	1,199	2,407	17,522	26,852
Barley.	10,204	10,385	5,120	1,528	15,324	11,913
Rye	1,287	632	287	230	1,574	862

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

JUL 31 1950

July 27, 1950

HONEY PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1950

MINNESOTA: The number of colonies of bees in Minnesota on July 1 was 275,000, according to preliminary estimates of the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is a decrease of 3 percent from the 284,000 colonies on hand a year earlier, but is 10 percent above the 1939-48 average of 249,000 colonies. This is the third year of decreasing numbers following 8 successive years of increases which reached a peak of 299,000 in 1947.

Of the colonies on hand last fall, 28 percent were lost during the winter and early spring months compared with 19 percent a year earlier and 29 percent two years earlier. The heavy losses during the past winter and early spring have been partially offset by swarming and division of old colonies, and the purchase of package bees.

The causes of winter and spring losses as reported were: Winter killing, 29 percent; starvation, 26 percent; queenless, 12 percent; foul brood, 5 percent; dysentery, 3 percent; rodents, 2 percent; and other causes 23 percent.

The average condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 82 percent of normal compared with 91 percent last year and 87 percent two years ago. Condition of nectar plants and honey crop prospects was 77 percent while it was 83 percent in 1949 and 77 percent in 1948. The honey flow was late this year due to the delayed spring.

UNITED STATES: A total of 5,612,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1 in the United States, according to a preliminary estimate based on reports from about 4,000 beekeepers covering farm owned and non-farm owned bees. This number of colonies is the same as the number on hand a year ago. Increases of 3 percent in the West, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the North Atlantic were offset by decreases of 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Colony numbers were about the same as last year in the West North Central States.

Winter loss of colonies was light. The loss of 15 percent last winter was about the same as in the winter of 1946-49, but well below the loss of 20 percent in the winter of 1947-48. Winter and spring losses were 20 percent in the West North Central, 15 percent in the West and in the South Atlantic, 14 percent in the South Central, 13 percent in the East North Central and 11 percent in the North Atlantic States. Causes of losses as a percent of total were reported as follows: Starvation, 28 percent; queenless, 24 percent; winter killing, 19 percent; insects, 4 percent; foul brood, 3 percent; spray poison, 3 percent; other causes, 19 percent. These losses are for winter and spring and do not cover losses during the honey producing season.

New spring colonies totaled 1,030,000--about 18 percent of the number of colonies on hand July 1. This is about the same percentage as in July last year and compares with 20 percent in 1948, 19 percent in 1947 and 23 percent in 1946.

The condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 86 percent compared with 88 a year ago. July 1 condition of nectar plants was about 80 percent compared with 79 last year. Honey flows are in progress in practically all areas of the country. Conditions and honey crop prospects are variable for the leading honey producing States. Iowa crop prospects are excellent. Clovers of all kinds are abundant and weather has been favorable. The California orange honey crop was short. Dry weather is reducing the flow from non-irrigated plants. In Minnesota the late spring was followed by dry weather which has been unfavorable for nectar plants. The citrus honey crop was light in Texas. However, in the southern part of the State, the huajillo and mesquite flow was heavy and in the central and northern parts mesquite, horsemint and clovers yielded well. Cotton poisoning in the Lower Rio Grande Valley has had devastating effects on colonies remaining in the area. The late spring in Wisconsin retarded nectar plants and the spring colony build-up and honey crop prospects are uncertain. Florida citrus bloomed much longer than usual and a fairly good crop of honey was obtained. Conditions in New York are variable but prospects are good over most of the State. In Ohio the condition and abundance of nectar plants are favorable for a bumper crop of honey. Indiana has plenty of nectar plants but continuous rainy weather has hampered bees in gathering the crop. Pennsylvania crop prospects look promising. The sumac, tulip poplar, basswood, and clover bloom are good and a larger than usual acreage of buckwheat is expected. Prospects are favorable for a good crop of honey in Illinois. Sweet clover looks better than it has in years and a good honey flow is being obtained from White Dutch and Alsike clover.

COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1									
State:	Colonies of Bees			Colonies	New	Condition	Condition		
and Div.:	1949	1950	1950	lost	spring	of	of nectar		
	1/	2/	1949	winter and	colonies:	Colonies	plants		
				spring of	1950	July 1	July 1		
				1949-1950	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Thousands		Percent	Percent ^{4/}	Percent ^{3/}	Percent of Normal			
Maine	8	8	100	20	25	87	89	91	97
N.H.	5	5	100	24	17	98	100	89	78
Vt.	10	10	100	12	11	98	86	90	78
Mass.	28	31	111	18	20	97	94	85	88
R.I.	1	2	200	8	20	90	92	70	90
Conn.	20	20	100	15	23	91	91	74	95
N.Y.	219	215	98	10	9	89	89	59	82
N.J.	38	39	103	6	14	87	89	59	88
Pa.	190	194	102	10	17	89	86	73	77
N.A.	519	524	101	11	14	90	88	67	82
Ohio	305	311	102	8	10	88	90	80	86
Ind.	172	175	102	9	12	94	90	92	90
Ill.	192	184	96	17	16	89	91	82	86
Mich.	183	192	105	17	25	93	89	85	89
Wis.	195	185	95	15	12	92	80	79	81
E.N.C.	1,047	1,047	100	13	14	91	88	83	86
Minn.	284	275	97	28	39	91	82	83	77
Iowa	209	211	101	17	41	90	89	89	93
Mo.	183	188	103	10	15	89	90	90	84
N.Dak.	16	13	81	36	48	85	76	88	77
S.Dak.	16	15	94	15	24	91	79	83	70
Nebr.	44	44	100	20	23	79	90	81	86
Kans.	63	61	97	17	15	92	87	85	87
W.N.C.	815	807	99	20	31	89	86	86	84
Del.	3	3	100	12	12	90	85	59	90
Md.	31	32	103	9	17	92	93	81	80
Va.	151	159	105	10	16	86	86	79	81
W.Va.	121	127	105	12	18	90	89	84	86
N.C.	189	185	98	22	22	78	83	72	79
S.C.	59	55	93	22	19	78	83	69	71
Ga.	216	205	95	16	14	86	83	82	74
Fla.	189	208	110	11	12	90	89	75	76
S.A.	959	974	102	15	16	85	86	77	78
Ky.	164	169	103	15	20	83	81	73	77
Tenn.	179	181	101	17	20	87	84	82	78
Ala.	204	194	95	14	11	89	74	80	71
Miss.	82	73	89	18	4	82	77	66	68
Ark.	106	92	87	26	27	86	82	81	77
La.	101	96	95	12	11	89	89	84	82
Okla.	58	58	100	13	20	87	89	87	79
Tex.	311	317	102	9	14	89	91	89	88
S.C.	1,205	1,180	98	14	16	87	84	81	79
Mont.	62	62	100	27	47	83	81	73	75
Idaho	167	177	106	17	23	86	85	82	81
Wyo.	29	31	107	18	26	90	81	87	73
Colo.	73	73	100	15	15	83	79	76	69
N.Mex.	20	19	95	19	4	88	66	75	65
Ariz.	65	68	105	14	11	83	87	67	69
Utah	49	49	100	16	11	89	74	86	59
Nev.	14	13	93	11	7	83	63	74	54
Wash.	73	76	104	23	29	78	85	80	82
Oreg.	56	61	109	13	27	87	93	80	88
Calif.	438	451	103	12	15	84	85	71	70
WEST.	1,046	1,080	103	15	19	84	84	76	73
UNITED STATES	5,591	5,612	100	15	18	88	86	79	80

1/ Revised

2/ Preliminary

3/ Percent new spring colonies is of number on hand July 1, 1950.

4/ Percent of colonies entering winter.

Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statistician

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

Immediate Release

August 2, 1950

AUG 8 1950

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-July 1950 Prices

MINNESOTA: Mid-July average prices received by Minnesota farmers for most agricultural commodities were generally higher than a month ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Among the crops, rye increased 4 cents a bushel, potatoes 5 cents, barley 6 cents, corn 8 cents, wheat 9 cents, and soybeans 20 cents. In contrast prices for oats and flaxseed decreased 4 cents and 28 cents per bushel respectively. Compared with a year ago there is general increase in prices for all crops especially barley and soybeans which show increases of 37 cents and 72 cents per bushel, respectively. In contrast, potatoes and flaxseed show slight price declines from a year ago.

Prices for most livestock items in mid-July were higher than a month ago. Hogs increased from \$17.00 to \$20.70 per cwt., beef cattle increased from \$24.50 to \$25.50, veal calves increased from \$27.90 to \$28.30 per cwt. Prices on sheep, however, decreased from \$9.80 to \$9.50 per cwt. and lamb prices declined from \$25.40 to \$24.40 per cwt. Compared with a year ago, prices for lambs increased 80 cents per cwt., sheep increased 90 cents, hogs increased \$3.50, veal calves increased \$4.90, and beef cattle increased \$5.80 per cwt. Compared with a month ago price changes for livestock products were mixed. Prices for eggs increased 2 cents per dozen, wool increased 4 cents per pound, and the wholesale milk price increased 10 cents per cwt. Prices for chickens was relatively unchanged while butterfat decreased 1 cent per pound. Compared with a year ago, chicken prices are down 2 cents a pound, and eggs are down 11 cents a dozen. Butterfat is up 1 cent per pound and wool increased 9 cents per pound; while wholesale milk prices remained unchanged.

Seed prices have declined since a month ago. Red clover seed decreased 20 cents per cwt., sweet clover seed decreased \$2.60, timothy seed decreased \$3.50, while alfalfa seed remained unchanged. All seed prices have advanced since a year ago. All baled hay shows a decrease in price compared with a month ago, but is 60 cents per ton over the average of a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Generally higher prices for most agricultural commodities resulted in the sharpest monthly increase in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers since March 1947. At 263 percent of its 1910-14 average this index is at the highest level in 18 months, 6½ percent above a month ago and 6.9 percent above a year ago.

Sharpest price upturns were registered for hogs, cotton, and eggs, but sizable increases were also noted for wheat, rice, corn, soybeans, cattle, calves, and chickens. Principal commodities showing downturns in prices during the month were oats, grain sorghums, hay, flaxseed, oranges, lemons, and butterfat. Some of the sharp increases in average prices received by farmers this month are the result of the bolstering of an already high demand by the reaction to the Korean situation. However, supply factors such as the smallest wheat crop since 1943, a 31 percent decrease in cotton acreage, and a much larger than average oat crop also had their effect on price changes for individual commodities. The price increases for wheat, rice, rye, cottonseed, cattle, and eggs were contra-seasonal while those for cotton, hogs, and calves were greater than seasonal.

The Parity Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates) rose 1 point and is now 256 percent of the 1910-14 average. Prices for feed, food, and building materials were higher, reflecting a slight reduction in prospective feed production, a strong demand for food, and a record rate of home building. The Index of Farm Wage Rates on July 1 was 2 points higher than three months earlier.

As a result of the sharp increase in prices received by farmers and a small rise in prices paid, the Parity Ratio increased 6 points in the past month and is now 103, -- 5 points above a year ago.

Summary Table					
Indexes	: July 15,	: June 15,	: July 15,	: Record	High
1910-14 = 100	: 1949	: 1950	: 1950	: Index	: Date
Prices Received	246	247	263	306	Jan. 1948
Parity Index 1/	250	255	256	262	2/ July 1948
Parity Ratio	98	97	103	122	Oct. 1946

1/ Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates.

2/ Also June 1948

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JULY 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS								
			MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
			Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
Commodity	Unit	Prices	Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		July 15,	June 15,	July 15,	July 15,	Period	Parity	July 15,
		1949	1950	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
PRICES RECEIVED		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.08	2.07	2.16	3/ .884	2.21	2.15	
Corn	"	1.15	1.23	1.31	3/ .642	1.60	1.44	
Oats	"	.52	.78	.74	3/ .399	5/ .948	.763	
Barley	"	1.04	1.35	1.41	3/ .619	5/ 1.47	1.15	
Rye	"	1.21	1.22	1.26	3/ .720	5/ 1.71	1.26	
Flax	"	3.60	3.74	3.46	1.71	4.38	3.39	
Potatoes	"	1.40	1.25	1.30	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.75	1.27	
Soybeans	"	2.23	2.75	2.95	1.00	2.56	2.93	
Hogs	Cwt.	6/ 17.20	17.00	20.70	7.52	19.30	21.50	
Beef Cattle	"	6/ 19.70	24.50	25.50	6.78	17.40	24.50	
Veal Calves	"	6/ 23.40	27.90	28.30	7.62	19.50	26.70	
Sheep	"	8.60	9.80	9.50	-	-	10.40	
Lambs	"	23.60	25.40	24.40	7.48	19.10	24.60	
Milk Cows	Head	190.00	217.00	219.00	-	-	199.00	
Chickens, live	Lb.	.185	.167	.169	.114	.292	.234	
Eggs	Doz.	.399	.264	.286	3/ .215	5/ .511	.342	
Butterfat	Lb.	.64	.66	.65	.277	.709	.594	
Milk, wholesale	Cwt.	6/ 2.95	6/ 2.85	7/ 2.95	1.73	4.43	7/ 3.57	
Wool	Lb.	6/ .45	.50	.54	.201	.515	.571	
All Hay, baled	Ton	16.90	20.60	17.50	-	-	19.90	
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	27.00	32.00	32.00	-	-	22.40	
Red Clover Seed	"	24.50	29.30	29.10	-	-	25.30	
Sweet Clover Seed	"	6.00	14.00	11.40	-	-	10.70	
Timothy Seed	"	5.60	13.50	10.00	-	-	9.04	
PRICES PAID								
Mixed Dairy								
Feed, All	Cwt.	2.80	2.95	3.10	-	-	3.77	
Laying Mash	"	4.20	4.35	4.40	-	-	4.67	
Linseed Meal	"	3.65	4.20	4.15	-	-	4.42	
Meat Scraps	"	7.80	6.50	6.60	-	-	6.33	
Bran	"	2.90	3.10	3.10	-	-	3.32	
Middlings	"	3.05	3.15	3.45	-	-	3.66	

1/ Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/ Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/ 60-month average, August 1909-July 1914. 4/ 10-season average 1919-28. 5/ Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/ Revised 7/ Preliminary

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

August 2, 1950

GRAIN STOCKS - JULY 1, 1950

Grain stocks in all positions on July 1 are made possible by the cooperation of farmers, operators of mills, elevators and warehouses and processing plants in supplying information on stocks of grain. The next report will be released as of October 1, 1950.

Min. Hist. Sec.

AUG 8 1950

MINNESOTA:

Stocks of 130,413,000 bushels of corn in all storage positions in Minnesota on July 1, 1950 were the largest of record for that date. Total stocks include a record volume of 100,540,000 bushels on farms (including corn under loan and purchase agreement) and 29,873,000 bushels in all off-farm positions. A year earlier, which was the previous record, corn stocks reached a total of 94,372,000 bushels. Off-farm storage a year earlier was only 2,150,000 bushels.

Farm stocks of oats, barley and rye were substantially lower than a year ago, but off-farm stocks were slightly larger for oats and barley. Stocks of oats in all storage positions were 38 million bushels, down 18 percent from the 46½ million on hand a year earlier. Barley stocks at 11.9 million bushels were down 22 percent from the 15.3 million bushels on hand a year earlier.

Wheat in all storage positions on July 1, 1950 was 26,852,000 bushels, 53 percent larger than the 17,522,000 on hand a year earlier. Off-farm stocks accounted for 24,445,000 bushels, considerably larger than the 16,323,000 bushels a year earlier.

Stocks of soybeans in all positions at 1,751,000 bushels was only 60 percent of the volume on hand a year earlier. Both farm and off-farm stocks are below a year ago.

Flaxseed stored on farms amounted to only 326,000 bushels. On the other hand 10,870,000 bushels were stored in off-farm positions

MINNESOTA: GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1949-1950

GRAIN	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Thousand Bushels						
Corn.	2,150	29,873	92,222	100,540	94,372	130,413
Oats.	5,228	7,765	41,268	30,306	46,496	38,071
Wheat.	16,323	24,445	1,199	2,407	17,522	26,852
Barley.	10,204	10,385	5,120	1,528	15,324	11,913
Rye.	1,287	632	287	230	1,574	862
Soybeans. . . .	2,156	1,441	781	310	2,937	1,751
Flaxseed. . . .	1/	10,870	1/	326	1/	11,196
1/ Not Available						

UNITED STATES:

Current wheat stocks are more than a third larger than on July 1, 1949 and nearly 5 times as large as the very small carryover in 1947. However, they are still only two-thirds as large as the record carryover of 631 million bushels in 1942. From the supply of 1,454 million bushels on July 1, 1949, the computed disappearance is over 1,037 million bushels.

Rye stocks of 9½ million bushels in all positions on July 1 are nearly 15 percent larger than a year earlier and 3 to 4 times as large as July 1

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stocks in 1946, 1947 and 1948. In the other 3 years of the series, 1943-1945, July 1 stocks were much larger than currently.

Stocks of corn in all positions on July 1, 1950 were the largest in the 8 years of comparable record for the date. About 1,421 million bushels of corn remained in storage on July 1, 10 percent more than the previous record quantity of a year earlier. July 1 reserves have been as small as 454 million bushels in 1948, and the 1943-48 average was about 646 million bushels.

Oats stocks of 218 million bushels were about three-fourths as large as a year ago, with the off-farm portion of 27.4 million bushels largest of record. Barley stocks of 81 million bushels were four-fifths those of a year earlier, but larger than in most years. The 49½ million bushels in off-farm storage exceeds this portion in any other year of record.

Relatively large stocks of nearly 45.9 million bushels of soybeans were in all storage positions on July 1, 1950. These stocks compare with 40.3 million bushels a year earlier and are the largest since July 1, 1945. Stocks of 47.8 million bushels on July 1, 1944 were largest for the date in the 9 years of record.

Stocks of old flaxseed on July 1, 1950 totaled 16,785,000 bushels in all positions. This compares with 19,359,000 bushels a year earlier and 7,217,000 bushels on July 1, 1948. From total stocks of 31,384,000 bushels in all positions on April 1, 1950, disappearance is computed at 14,599,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, JULY 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	July 1, 1949	July 1, 1950	April 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
		1949	1950	1950	1950
		Thousand Bushels			
Wheat	On Farms 1/	94,511	67,172	199,169	64,660
	Terminals 2/	34,065	128,158	180,659	168,497
	Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	2,530	3,797	5,548	4,900
	Merchant Mills 1/, 4/	34,240	32,401	88,731	55,992
	Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	30,645	76,424	190,923	122,754
TOTAL		195,991	307,952	665,030	416,803
Rye	On Farms 1/	1,700	3,313	3,330	1,973
	Terminals 2/	531	2,993	7,321	5,900
	Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	1,122	1,999	2,533	1,657
TOTAL		3,353	8,305	13,184	9,530
Corn	On Farms 1/	423,006	1,255,166	1,634,182	1,058,468
	Terminals 2/	5,210	10,888	47,440	42,874
	Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	0	0	238,967	234,153
	Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	26,065	26,701	92,907	85,476
TOTAL		454,281	1,292,755	2,013,496	1,420,971
Oats	On Farms 1/	169,707	270,501	481,216	190,855
	Terminals 2/	1,841	6,167	12,099	11,268
	Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	12,132	18,530	29,270	16,163
TOTAL		183,680	295,198	522,585	218,286
Barley	On Farms 1/	26,938	59,308	70,692	31,305
	Terminals 2/	6,740	14,922	28,072	25,884
	Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	0	0	2,441	2,557
	Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	18,251	26,749	34,045	21,092
TOTAL		51,929	100,979	135,250	80,838
Soybeans	On Farms 1/	4,311	9,505	44,014	6,832
	Terminals 2/	1,244	3,294	10,241	6,190
	Processing Plants 4/	22,986	18,333	47,991	28,478
	Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. 1/5/	3,238	9,134	17,412	4,354
TOTAL		31,779	40,266	119,658	45,854

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board

2/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at 43 terminal cities.

3/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned grain in transit and in Canadian elevators.

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 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 CORN, OATS, BARLEY AND RYE, JULY 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS									
Shelled & Ear Corn		Oats		Barley		Rye			
State	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	
Thousand Bushels									
New Eng.	*	392	448	458	478	917	*	*	
N.Y.	1,760	5,130	2,518	2,524	1,028	3,156	*	*	
N.J.	541	615	301	74	3	*	1	*	
Pa.	1,520	1,228	682	392	459	452	41	185	
Ohio	2,021	9,874	803	1,055	99	71	4	5	
Ind.	2,173	16,251	465	510	33	*	65	12	
Ill.	8,833	98,167	1,802	2,105	*	1,174	1,536	5,078	
Mich.	*	1,051	442	471	*	29	22	8	
Wis.	452	3,808	652	2,765	7,320	12,732	46	*	
Minn.	2,150	29,873	5,228	7,765	10,204	10,385	1,287	632	
Iowa	3,856	98,172	2,666	2,233	147	162	*	15	
Mo.	1,326	13,356	1,134	424	*	*	50	33	
N.Dak.	191	1,502	2,821	1,713	6,415	1,790	492	433	
S.Dak.	441	23,097	1,295	1,161	1,359	378	231	172	
Nebr.	1,848	39,421	668	431	292	352	88	134	
Kans.	555	7,861	181	317	103	246	49	56	
Del.	139	154	*	1	0	1	*	1	
Md.	3,393	1,132	*	172	195	148	*	101	
Va.	442	456	89	91	26	14	5	4	
W.Va.	50	33	15	12	*	2	*	*	
N.C.	236	369	21	30	2	6	*	*	
S.C.	47	61	11	1	0	0	*	*	
Ga.	187	421	4	*	0	3	*	*	
Ky.	1,282	1,271	59	67	18	12	72	86	
Tenn.	693	730	148	177	41	36	*	2	
Ala.	394	449	5	*	0	0	*	*	
Miss.	71	39	21	52	16	12	*	1	
Ark.	31	77	8	16	2	3	*	*	
La.	150	666	3	--	--	--	--	--	
Okla.	184	317	94	52	6	17	1	*	
Tex.	375	580	184	767	61	81	7	16	
Mont.	11	23	158	65	1,710	997	15	7	
Idaho	42	32	170	230	720	293	2	1	
Wyo.	12	21	20	17	12	27	1	1	
Colo.	341	1,164	134	153	396	1,167	17	3	
N.Mex.	10	15	15	5	4	5	*	*	
Ariz.	7	8	4	2	18	759	*	*	
Utah	26	99	23	40	261	183	*	*	
Nev.	3	2	1	2	5	3	*	*	
Wash.	99	169	348	282	1,998	458	78	4	
Oreg.	68	128	222	332	1,432	463	55	3	
Calif.	449	1,765	308	303	4,989	10,049	10	3	
Unallocated*	1,180	2,524	526	164	1,819	2,950	817	561	
U. S.	37,539	362,503	24,697	27,431	41,671	49,533	4,992	7,557	

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

* Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual operations.

STOCKS OF OLD WHEAT JULY 1, 1950

State	In Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses:		Merchant Mills:		Off-farm:		Total 1/	Total 2/	All Posi-
	July 1		July 1		July 1				tions July 1
	Average:		Average:		Average:				
	1939-43:	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Thousand Bushels									
N.Eng.	196	*	*	*	*	714	1,273	714	1,273
N.Y.	798	*	*	2,245	5,350	7,595	25,890	8,591	26,654
N.J.	71	*	81	*	*	340	846	446	966
Pa.	266	130	120	150	245	920	1,973	2,297	3,557
Ohio	611	*	1,369	*	*	1,377	5,831	3,106	7,381
Ind.	718	691	701	393	567	1,235	1,976	1,998	2,569
Ill.	607	718	1,013	650	1,292	7,803	7,497	8,829	7,991
Mich.	633	422	1,361	355	1,008	777	2,449	2,591	4,025
Wis.	260	*	*	*	*	9,870	8,501	10,430	9,106
Minn.	2,767	1,995	2,809	2,268	4,830	16,323	24,445	17,522	26,852
Iowa	523	600	391	427	847	6,123	6,621	6,382	6,935
Mo.	483	208	1,481	4,185	5,466	22,321	25,469	23,499	27,045
N.Dak.	11,646	19,136	14,078	1,429	1,412	20,615	15,490	37,530	34,435
S.Dak.	3,152	4,100	4,900	120	230	4,220	5,133	12,283	13,016
Nebr.	1,968	4,156	6,079	2,012	1,346	14,640	14,470	16,715	16,918
Kans.	5,462	6,949	24,651	7,600	12,835	43,241	75,765	47,868	30,691
Del.	19	*	2	*	2	11	4	21	10
Md.	86	29	11	188	*	2,277	3,325	2,398	3,463
Va.	110	45	93	120	148	165	241	671	547
W.Va.	18	8	10	15	13	23	23	321	233
N.C.	65	14	17	112	138	126	155	423	415
S.C.	10	9	4	41	22	50	26	117	65
Ga.	21	*	*	*	*	11	23	71	69
Ky.	253	25	401	382	590	422	1,332	474	1,385
Tenn.	84	*	152	277	330	744	636	905	701
Ala.	28	*	*	*	*	12	43	17	45
Miss.	3/ 16	14	*	*	*	14	11	23	14
Ark.	24	6	*	*	*	6	4	22	8
La.	--	--	--	--	--	1,825	521	1,825	521
Okla.	1,043	1,884	7,306	759	3,865	13,916	30,566	14,906	32,784
Tex.	1,512	351	18,405	1,298	5,274	12,440	37,419	13,031	39,476
Mont.	3,975	11,714	6,561	1,894	1,699	13,608	8,260	27,666	14,668
Idaho	2,399	3,266	5,528	562	569	3,828	6,097	5,984	6,859
Wyo.	51	*	*	*	*	250	265	616	1,201
Colo.	707	1,861	4,348	835	772	3,035	6,124	5,023	8,602
N.Mex.	49	23	451	20	127	43	578	217	874
Ariz.	28	*	*	*	*	10	30	16	44
Utah	527	700	900	642	923	2,242	3,073	2,764	3,734
Nev.	22	17	2	--	--	17	2	45	39
Wash.	6,486	9,400	10,838	1,544	1,794	14,812	16,792	15,605	17,942
Oreg.	2,737	4,200	3,800	536	746	7,431	7,250	8,479	7,946
Calif.	895	422	1,131	326	274	1,316	1,719	1,474	1,799
Unal-located*	--	3,261	3,260	1,016	2,648	3,797	3,945	3,797	3,945
UNITED STATES	51,371	76,424	122,754	32,401	55,992	240,595	352,143	307,767	416,803

*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.

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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

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

Winn. Hist. Soc.

AUG 8 1950

Immediate Release

August 4, 1950

CHICKENS RAISED ON FARMS IN 1950 DOWN 12 PERCENT

MINNESOTA: Young chickens raised on farms in 1950 are estimated at 33,684,000 or a decrease of 12 percent from the 38,277,000 raised the previous year, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service. The decrease in number of chickens raised follows the trend in the number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries, which showed a 7 percent decrease in the number hatched so far this year. Lack of demand for cockerels during the 1950 season caused chickens raised on farms to show a sharper decrease than that indicated by chicks hatched. A much higher percentage of cockerels were destroyed by hatcheries this year than in 1949.

The number of laying hens on farms June 1 and the number of chicks raised this year indicate a smaller number of layers on farms by the end of the year. The number of hens on farms June 1 is about 5 percent larger than a year earlier, however, a 12 percent decrease in chickens raised will not provide enough young pullets to offset the normal culling this fall, with the result that layers will be several percent below a year ago.

Of the chickens raised on farms this year, only a fraction of one percent were home hatched chicks. Practically all chicks were purchased by farmers from commercial hatcheries. In 1940 about 10 percent of the chickens raised were still hatched on farms.

UNITED STATES: Young chickens raised on farms in 1950 are estimated at 670,275,000--10 percent less than were raised in 1949 and 14 percent less than the 1939-48 average. Numbers of chickens raised are below those of last year in all States except five. Decreases from a year ago were 14 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States, 8 percent in the East North Central and Western States and 7 percent in the North Atlantic States.

On February 1 farmers reported their intentions to buy 12 percent fewer baby chicks this year than last. This reflected the egg-feed price relationship in January which was the lowest in 27 years of record. This price relationship continued poor throughout the hatching season so there was little incentive to depart materially from the February intentions.

Hatchery chick production during the first three months of this year was at a record high level to meet the increasing demand for commercial broiler chicks. However, April chick production dropped 6 percent below April 1949, followed by sharper drops of 18 percent in May and 15 percent in June below the 1949 level, although the demand for broiler chicks continued at a record high level. This progressive, rapid decline in the hatch, as the season advanced, was due entirely to the decrease in chicks hatched for farm flock replacements, since the hatch for commercial broilers increased about 6 percent during the period. Total hatchings during the first half of this year were 7 percent smaller than during the first half of 1949. Commercial broiler chicks have been included in hatchery production, but not in the estimates of chickens raised on farms.

Farmers reported on June 1 that 91 percent of their young chickens came from hatcheries, compared with 90 percent last year and the 1939-48 average of 81 percent. There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of chickens raised on farms that come from hatcheries--from 66 percent in 1938 to 91 percent in 1950.

Roy Potas
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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

AUG 30 1950

Immediate Release: RECORD TURKEY CROP IN PROSPECT

August 25, 1950

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1950 turkey crop is estimated at 4,366,000 birds, 19 percent more than last year and 43 percent above average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. August 1 reports from growers indicate that on that date they had the largest number of turkeys of record on hand, exceeding the previous record of 1946 by nearly 9 percent.

The information as of August 1 indicates that growers are raising a much larger number of turkeys than planned last January when only a 3 percent increase was reported. With an abundance of cheaper poults, slightly lower feed prices during the hatching season and a firmness in the market, growers decided to increase their turkey production in 1950. Monthly reports from Minnesota hatchery operators for the period January through July indicated a 19 percent increase over last year in the number of poults hatched this year.

Minnesota turkey growers obtain nearly all their poults locally. While a few poults are shipped in from out-of-State hatcheries, exports of locally hatched poults more than exceed the imports. Only a few growers continue the practice of home-hatching poults for their own raising.

Local growers plan to market about four-fifths of their production before December 1, about the same proportion as last year. If present plans are carried out, a larger percentage of the remaining birds will move to market during December 1950 than in 1949. This will tend to reduce the percentage left for market after January 1, 1951.

UNITED STATES: Farmers throughout the United States are raising a record crop of 44,550,000 turkeys this year — 6 percent more than last year and 1 percent above the previous peak production of 1945. This is the second year that turkey production has increased since the profitable small crop of 32 million in 1948, which brought the highest prices of record.

Turkey production is above that of last year in all regions of the country except the West, where production is down 7 percent. Increases from last year are 18 percent in the South Atlantic, 12 percent in the West North Central, 11 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the South Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic States. All but three of the Western States show decreases ranging from 5 to 13 percent. All but two of the North Central States show increases of from 5 to 19 percent, with North Dakota and Nebraska showing no change from last year. California, with a decrease of 5 percent, is the only one of the 5 most important turkey States to show a decrease. Increases in these important States are 25 percent in Virginia, 19 percent in Minnesota, 15 percent in Iowa and 6 percent in Texas. The combined production of these 5 leading States is about 7 percent larger than in 1949. They are producing about 46 percent of this year's turkey crop.

The trend toward earlier marketings continues and growers, if they carry out their intentions, will market about 26 percent of their crop in October or earlier, the heaviest early marketings of record. However, changing economic conditions and high meat prices may induce some growers to hold on for later marketings. A year ago, growers expected to market 26 percent of their birds during this period, but actually sold about 23 percent. Growers slowed up their marketings because the price was relatively low and did not make the usual seasonal rise. Turkey growers expect to market 39 percent of their crop in November, compared with 38 percent marketed in November last year. This indicates that growers intend to market about 65 percent of their turkeys before the end of November, compared with 62 percent last year. December markets are expected to account for 28 percent of the crop, compared with about 29 percent last year. January and later marketings will be 7 percent of the crop compared with 10 percent last year. This would be by far the lightest late marketings of record. Demand for turkey meat has been good this year. The net out-of-storage movement of turkeys from February 1 to August 1 amounted to a record total of 91 million pounds. Storage stocks of turkeys on August 1 totaled 46 million pounds compared with 21 million a year ago, 59 million in 1947 and the record of 63 million on August 1, 1946. The 46 million pounds in storage August 1 amounted to about 6 percent of the 1949 turkey sales compared with 4 percent of sales a year ago.

H. F. Prindle,
Roy Potas,
Agr'l. Statisticians.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agr'l. Statistician
in Charge.

PROPORTION OF TURKEY CROP MARKETING IN DIFFERENT MONTHS

(Reporters' averages)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS	1949 Crop				1950 Crop (Intended)			
	: Oct. or:	: Nov. :	: Dec. :	: Jan. or	: Oct. or:	: Nov. :	: Dec. :	: Jan. or
	: Earlier:			: later	: Earlier:			: later
	P e r c e n t							
N. Atlantic	12.4	44.7	33.4	9.5	12.7	43.4	34.1	9.8
E.N. Central	15.3	46.3	30.7	7.7	17.4	45.9	31.2	5.5
W.N. Central	36.0	37.4	20.4	6.2	38.6	37.2	20.1	4.1
S. Atlantic	27.0	34.9	30.7	7.4	31.2	35.3	29.1	4.4
S. Central	12.7	42.8	37.2	7.3	15.1	38.8	38.5	7.6
Western	22.0	33.6	28.7	15.7	26.1	37.5	26.6	9.8
United States	23.3	38.3	28.5	9.9	26.2	38.9	27.9	7.0

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Number Raised				: Indicated : 1950 2/	: 1950 as % : of 1949
	: Average	: 1947	: 1948	: 1949 1/		
	: 1937-46					
	T h o u s a n d s					P e r c e n t
Me.	49	50	37	45	46	102
N.H.	64	73	61	69	74	107
Vt.	140	137	100	121	120	99
Mass.	269	316	307	335	318	95
R.I.	26	33	31	34	34	100
Conn.	137	178	178	206	227	110
N.Y.	490	741	763	809	890	110
N.J.	199	364	328	400	400	100
Pa.	949	1,317	1,264	1,378	1,474	107
N. Atl.	2,322	3,209	3,069	3,397	3,583	105
Ohio	884	1,213	1,031	1,186	1,305	110
Ind.	545	919	919	1,241	1,427	115
Ill.	664	1,129	1,016	1,118	1,219	109
Mich.	589	867	780	975	1,024	105
Wis.	479	491	442	606	721	119
E.N. Cent.	3,160	4,619	4,188	5,126	5,696	111
Minn.	3,044	3,537	2,759	3,669	4,366	119
Iowa	1,990	2,566	1,899	2,848	3,275	115
Mo.	1,457	1,310	1,310	1,572	1,651	105
N.Dak.	1,159	833	500	775	775	100
S.Dak.	830	295	201	281	315	112
Nebr.	878	873	716	931	931	100
Kans.	989	663	530	742	838	113
W.N. Cent.	10,347	10,077	7,915	10,818	12,151	112
Del.	101	68	61	70	77	110
Md.	416	396	321	417	438	105
Va.	923	1,131	1,221	1,526	1,908	125
W. Va.	285	398	498	682	887	130
N.C.	275	379	360	486	583	120
S.C.	227	357	446	714	757	106
Ga.	134	182	187	280	280	100
Fla.	109	109	109	125	131	105
S. Atl.	2,469	3,020	3,203	4,300	5,061	118
Ky.	274	165	173	216	259	120
Tenn.	178	140	140	182	200	110
Ala.	144	128	122	146	146	100
Miss.	116	72	76	95	105	111
Ark.	127	85	70	165	285	173
La.	56	51	46	58	64	110
Okla.	1,139	522	365	474	521	110
Tex.	4,031	3,681	3,013	4,225	4,478	106
S. Cent.	6,065	4,844	4,010	5,561	6,058	109
Mont.	212	119	113	130	133	102
Idaho	272	191	141	254	241	95
Wyo.	190	131	118	124	124	100
Colo.	874	702	562	702	632	90
N.Mex.	70	94	94	103	108	105
Ariz.	80	71	50	60	57	95
Utah	1,155	1,039	1,049	1,731	1,593	92
Nev.	46	37	30	32	29	90
Wash.	949	1,121	1,065	1,118	973	87
Oreg.	1,947	1,639	1,475	1,770	1,628	92
Calif.	3,727	4,057	4,706	6,824	6,483	95
West.	9,522	9,201	9,403	12,848	12,001	93
U. S.	33,885	34,970	31,788	42,050	44,550	106

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary estimates as of August 1, 1950.

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Agricultural Estimates
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics
Stat. Hist. Sec.

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

AUG 30 1950

Immediate Release:

August 28, 1950

ALSIKE CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION

Alsike Clover Seed: Minnesota's prospective 1950 crop of Alsike Clover Seed is now estimated at 44,000 bushels of thresher-run seed, about double the small 1949 crop, but still nearly one-third less than the average of 67,000 bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Both a larger acreage and better yields this year contributed to the increased production over last year. Harvesting of the crop had just started by mid-August. Hence, unfavorable weather conditions could still alter the present outlook especially in northern counties where the crop is much later than usual.

The 1950 United States crop of alsike-clover seed is forecast at 303,100 bushels (18,186,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed. While this is 13 percent larger than last year's small crop of 267,600 bushels (16,056,000 pounds), it is the next to the smallest crop in 6 years and compares with the 1939-48 average of 340,370 bushels - 20,422,200 pounds. The bulk of this year's increase is in the North Central States, notably in Ohio and Minnesota, where small crops were harvested in 1949. Larger crops than last year are also in prospect in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, and for the North Central alsike area the production of 174,100 bushels is 42 percent larger than the 122,600 bushels produced in 1949. Indicated production in the West, however, is smaller than last year. The Idaho crop may be 26 percent smaller and that of Oregon 7 percent smaller. California prospects are for a crop 4 percent above last year. The total production for the 3 western States, forecast at 129,000 bushels, is 11 percent below the 145,000 bushels produced in 1949.

Current United States supplies of alsike-clover seed (current production and carry-over on farms and by dealers) totaling 16,259,000 pounds of clean seed, are 5 percent smaller than in 1949 and 17 percent smaller than the 1939-48 average.

Timothy Seed: A 23 percent increase in the Minnesota production of timothy seed is expected this year, according to early reports received from growers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The 1950 crop is estimated at 43,000 bushels of thresher-run seed compared with a 1949 production of 35,000 bushels. Production during recent years has been well below the 10-year, 1939-48 annual average of 108,200 bushels. The increased 1950 production is attributed to both a larger acreage and better yields than last year. As the season is later than usual, fall weather conditions in northern counties will be an important factor in determining actual quantities finally harvested this year.

With a prospective larger crop than last year in each of the 8 timothy-seed producing States, the 1950 United States production of seed is indicated to be 60 percent larger than last year's small crop. A production of 1,305,700 bushels (58,756,500 pounds) of thresher-run seed is forecast, compared with 814,800 bushels (36,666,000 pounds) in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 1,328,520 bushels (59,783,400 pounds). The increase over last year is due chiefly to the larger acreage harvested for seed in each State. However, the prospective yield per acre in each of 7 States is indicated to be larger this year than last. Current supplies of timothy seed, including production this year and carry-over, are estimated at 55,131,500 pounds - 56 percent more than the supplies last year, but about one-third less than the 10-year average.

H. F. Prindle,
Roy Potas,
Agr'l. Statisticians.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agr'l. Statistician
in Charge.

**Alsike Clover Seed Production, by States, Average 1939-48,
Annual 1949 and Indicated 1950**

State	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
<u>Bushels of Thresher-run seed</u>			
New York	1,260	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Ohio	36,070	20,000	42,000
Indiana	5,550	1,600	3,200
Illinois	18,780	11,700	14,400
Michigan	19,430	15,300	13,700
Wisconsin	41,500	45,000	50,000
Minnesota	67,000	23,000	44,000
Iowa	6,350	6,000	6,800
Idaho	46,300	46,000	34,000
Oregon	83,300	73,000	68,000
California	13,560	26,000	27,000
United States	340,370	267,600	303,100

1/ Estimates discontinued.

**Timothy Seed: Production, by States, Average 1939-48 Annual
1949 and Indicated 1950**

State	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
<u>Bushels of thresher-run seed</u>			
Pennsylvania	16,070	13,800	18,700
Ohio	168,300	173,000	241,000
Indiana	38,200	33,000	64,000
Illinois	88,300	58,000	122,000
Wisconsin	48,950	13,000	21,000
Minnesota	108,200	35,000	43,000
Iowa	684,300	341,000	525,000
Missouri	176,200	148,000	271,000
United States	1,328,520	814,800	1,305,700

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Sept. 1, 1950

Summary Table					
Indexes	Aug. 15, 1949	July 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	Record high	
1910-14=100	Index	Index	Index	Index	Date
Prices Received	244	263	267	306	Jan. 1948
Parity Index ¹ / _l	249	256	258	262	² / _l July 1948
Parity Ratio	98	103	103	122	Oct. 1946
¹ /Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates.					
² /Also June 1948.					

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS August 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS									
			MINNESOTA		UNITED		STATES		
			Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average	
			Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices	
			Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Period	Parity	Aug. 15,	
Commodity	Unit:		1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950	
PRICES RECEIVED			dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	

All Wheat	Bu.	:	1.90	2.15	2.10	: 3/ .884	2.23	1.97
Corn	"	:	1.05	1.31	1.31	: 3/ .642	1.62	1.44
Oats	"	:	.52	.74	.65	: 3/ .399	5/ .960	.706
Barley	"	:	1.05	1.41	1.24	: 3/ .619	5/ 1.48	1.12
Rye	"	:	1.15	1.26	1.19	: 3/ .720	5/ 1.72	1.25
Flax	"	:	3.58	3.46	3.38	: 1.71	4.41	3.35
Potatoes	"	:	1.50	1.30	1.30	: 4/ 1.12	5/ 1.76	1.22
Soybeans	"	:	2.80	2.95	2.45	: 1.00	2.58	2.42

Hogs	Cwt.	:	6/ 18.00	20.70	21.30	: 7.52	19.40	21.60
Beef Cattle	"	:	6/ 19.30	25.50	25.00	: 6.78	17.50	24.10
Veal Calves	"	:	6/ 23.40	28.30	28.60	: 7.62	19.70	27.40
Sheep	"	:	7.70	9.50	9.80	: -	-	10.90
Lambs	"	:	21.40	24.40	25.50	: 7.48	19.30	24.90
Milk Cows	Head	:	185.00	219.00	224.00	: -	-	202.00

Chickens, live	lb.	:	.205	.169	.195	: .114	.294	.254
Eggs	doz.	:	.450	.286	.304	: 3/ .215	5/ .515	.380
Butterfat	lb.	:	.66	.65	.66	: .277	.715	.603
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	:	3.10	6/ 2.90	7/ 3.00	: 1.73	4.46	7/ 3.73
Wool	lb.	:	6/ .45	.54	.52	: .201	.519	.583
All Hay, baled	ton	:	18.60	17.50	17.30	: -	-	20.20

Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	:	25.00	32.00	33.00	:		21.90
Red Clover Seed	"	:	21.60	29.10	25.00	:		22.10
Sweet Clover Seed	"	:	6.80	11.40	10.00	:		8.67
Timothy Seed	"	:	6.90	10.00	4.65	:		4.61

PRICES PAID		:				:		
Mixed Dairy		:				:		
Feed, all	Cwt.	:	2.85	3.10	3.10	:		3.82
Laying mash	"	:	4.25	4.40	4.45	:		4.74
Linseed meal	"	:	3.85	4.15	4.30	:		4.51
Meat scraps	"	:	8.70	6.60	7.30	:		6.98
Bran	"	:	2.70	3.10	2.90	:		3.19
Middlings	"	:	2.85	3.45	3.15	:		3.48

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised. 7/Preliminary

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

SEP 21 1950

Immediate Release

September 19, 1950

SWEET CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION -- 1950

MINNESOTA: The 1950 Minnesota crop of sweet clover seed is estimated at 242,000 bushels of thresher-run seed, 4 percent less than the 10-year, 1939-48, average, but 10 percent more than last year's crop, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Reports received from Minnesota growers and shippers in late August indicated an increase this year in the acreage intended for harvest as sweet clover seed, but it was anticipated that the yield per acre this year would average out less than it did last year.

With the rapid expansion of sweet clover seed production in Texas during recent years, Minnesota growers are expected to furnish only 18 percent of the United States sweet clover seed crop this year. In 1949 about 24 percent of the United States crop was produced in Minnesota, but during the 10 years previous, it amounted to about one-third of the United States crop.

UNITED STATES: The 1950 United States production of sweet clover seed is indicated to be the largest in 11 years. It is forecast at 1,368,200 bushels, (82,092,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 946,300 bushels (56,778,000 pounds) in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 751,600 bushels (45,096,000 pounds). The 10-year average, however, does not include the production in Texas, data for which are not available prior to 1949. This year's crop in Texas is expected to be about 31 percent of the total United States production. In only two States--Montana and Colorado--is the production this year indicated to be smaller than in 1949. The 45-percent increase over last year in the United States production is due chiefly to the much larger acreage. Yield per acre this year is expected to average only a little larger than last year.

An estimated 434,900 acres of sweet clover seed will have been harvested by about October 20, when harvesting of this year's crop is expected to be completed. That acreage is 38 percent larger than the 314,600 acres harvested last year and 54 percent larger than the 10-year average of 282,600 acres, exclusive of Texas acreage, which during the earlier years was relatively unimportant. The largest increases in acreage over last year are indicated for Nebraska, Texas, Ohio, North Dakota, and Illinois. Of the 15 producing States, acreage in only Montana and Colorado is smaller this year than last, but acreage in 4 other States--Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota--is below average. The record high prices received by growers for their 1949 crop were chiefly responsible for the marked expansion in acreage over that during the last 8 years. Weather conditions in most States also were favorable for harvesting a large acreage of sweet clover seed this year.

Yields per acre in a majority of producing States are expected to be larger this year than last. Excessive rainfall during July and August in several States affected yields, but on the whole weather conditions were favorable for the proper development of seed. Furthermore, there was less insect damage reported than usual. A yield of 3.15 bushels (189 pounds) of thresher-run seed is forecast for this year, compared with 3.01 bushels (181 pounds) in 1949 and the 10-year average of 2.66 bushels (160 pounds) exclusive of Texas yields.

(over)

Loss in cleaning the 1950 crop is estimated at 24.6 percent, compared with 23.0 percent last year and the 10-year average of 21.9 percent. The above-average loss indicated for this year is probably due largely to the tendency to harvest fields this year that normally would not have been harvested and to the prevalence of weeds brought on by ample to excessive rains in many sections.

Imports of sweet clover seed during the year ended June 30, 1950 were 20,507,700 pounds, compared with the preceding year's record of 27,332,200 pounds and the 1939-48 average of 6,534,940 pounds. Current supplies of sweet clover seed, including production this year and carry-over, are 63,415,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 43 percent more than in 1949 and 55 percent above the 10-year average.

Production of Thresher-run Sweet Clover Seed, by States, Average 1939-48,
Annual 1949 and Indicated 1950

State	Average		1949		Indicated	
	1939-48	1950	1949	1950	1950	1950
	Bushels	1,000 Pounds	Bushels	1,000 Pounds	Bushels	1,000 Pounds
Ohio	30,980	1,859	22,000	1,320	58,000	3,480
Illinois	52,360	3,142	42,000	2,520	59,000	3,540
Minnesota	253,400	15,204	220,000	13,200	242,000	14,520
North Dakota	38,590	2,315	25,000	1,500	44,000	2,640
South Dakota	36,220	2,173	24,000	1,440	40,000	2,400
Nebraska	58,500	3,510	53,000	3,180	138,000	8,280
Kansas	109,500	6,570	128,000	7,680	170,000	10,200
Texas	1/	1/	255,000	15,300	425,000	25,500
Montana	16,780	1,007	10,000	600	6,200	372
Colorado	39,320	2,359	55,000	3,300	40,000	2,400
Other States:						
(Ind., Mich., Wis.,						
Iowa, and Mo.)	115,950	6,957	112,300	6,738	146,000	8,760
UNITED STATES	751,600	45,096	946,300	56,778	1,368,200	82,092

1/ Data not available prior to 1949.

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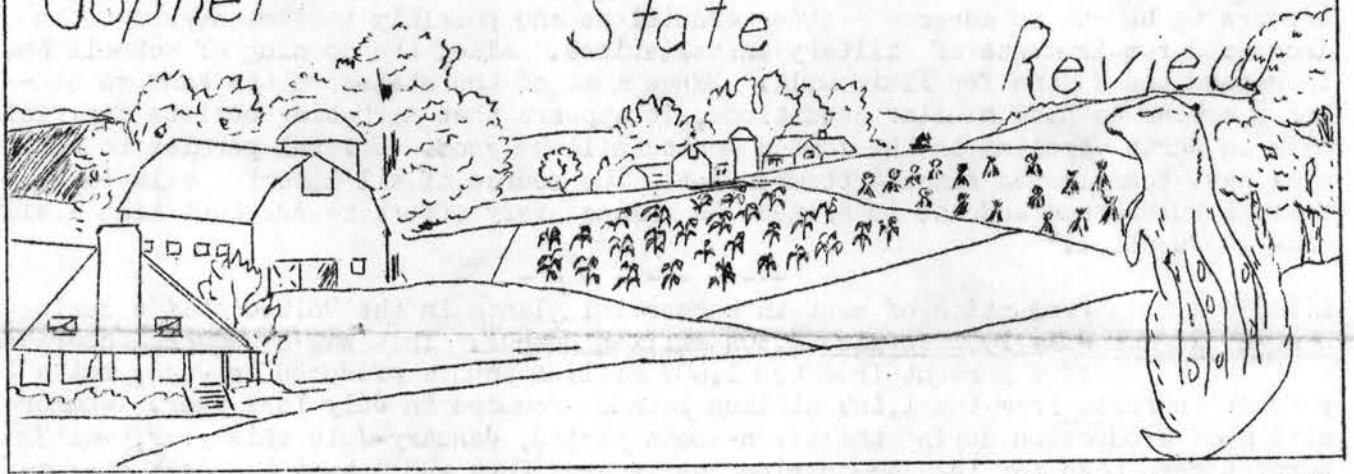
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Gopher

State

Review



Prepared Exclusively for Crop, Livestock and Price Reporters - 41 September 1950



THE LONG-RANGE FARM OUTLOOK: In the belief that the long-time agricultural outlook is of genuine interest to you, we are including some of the highlights of a recent analysis on the outlook for farming. A short time ago many people feared agriculture was headed for a period of burdensome surpluses and low prices. But two years ago, in a study of trends and factors affecting the long-range outlook for agriculture--made at the request of the House Committee on Agriculture--the Bureau of Agricultural Economics took a far more favorable view. Last month again, the basic points of the study were emphasized by O. V. Wells, Bureau Chief, in testimony before the same House Committee. He concludes that prospects for agriculture over the next 25 years are relatively good. What are the reasons back of this favorable long-time outlook?

First, Mr. Wells pointed out that our population is still growing, and at a rapid rate. Our population, he said, might well increase from 150 million people in 1950 to around a minimum of 175 million or a maximum of 190 million by 1975 or 1980. Twenty-five percent more people would mean a market for 20 percent more food and fiber, assuming we maintain only a moderate level of agricultural exports (less than at present). Second, he believes that our standard of living will continue to rise and that this could well mean some further increases in the per capita consumption of total food, particularly of fruits and vegetables, milk, and meat. It takes more acres to produce the same food equivalent in the form of meat and milk than if the feed crops were consumed directly. The third reason is that farm efficiency in production is still increasing. This means that if farm production costs come down but prices received by farmers don't drop too much, farm returns will be maintained. Thus on a long time basis both farmers and consumers will reap benefits from increased farm efficiency. In fact, farm efficiency must continue to increase because there is not much new farm land left. Farmers must raise more and more on about the same number of crop and pasture acres as now exist.

Whether or not agriculture enjoys prosperity in the next 25 years, depends, at least in part, upon the validity of the assumptions on which this appraisal is based. These are: (a) America will maintain something close to maximum employment, although occasional periods of unemployment sometimes running as much as 10 percent of the total labor force are assumed; (b) economic and political stability over most of the world will be gradually re-established, and the flow of both foreign trade and investment will be increasingly free; and (c) there will be continuing emphasis on better nutrition and soil conservation, and that the necessary activities for protecting farm prices or returns will be continued and gradually improved. These assumptions cover some tough problems admittedly, but Mr. Wells believes they can be handled successfully, that we are not headed back toward another disaster, decade-long repetition of the Great Depression of the 1930's.

NO 1950 YEARBOOK: We have just received an announcement that there will not be a 1950 Yearbook of Agriculture. However, it may be possible for us to obtain a limited number of copies of the 1948 Yearbook of Agriculture, "Grass" which is being reprinted. Let us know if you want a copy of the publication "Grass", but first, BE SURE YOU DO NOT already have a copy of the 1948 yearbook. We will make as many deliveries as possible from the limited supply on a "first-come" basis.

Roy Potas, Harold F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
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FLUID MILK
OUTLET?

The North Carolina Dairy Report for September 3, 1950 carries a paragraph which might possibly be of interest to some of our readers, especially those closely associated with the dairy industry. It reads as follows: "Fluid Milk Imported from other states was almost eliminated in the month of July, however, as of September 1st, it appears that a serious shortage of milk has developed in North Carolina. A number of requests for permits to purchase 'outside' milk have been received and a considerable number of plants in the state are inquiring as to possible available supplies. This deficit in milk supplies appears to be due to adverse weather conditions and possibly to some degree to the increased requirements of Military Installations. Also, the opening of schools has increased the demand for Fluid Milk. Since most of the states on the Eastern Seaboard appear to have similar conditions, it appears that marketing outlets for fluid milk in North Carolina in the coming months will be good. Several permits to import milk have been issued since September 1st. The source of all imported milk is carefully investigated and the Department is making every effort to see that high quality milk is supplied."

LIVESTOCK
SLAUGHTER:

Production of meat in commercial plants in the United States during July 1950 totaled 1,504 million pounds. This was a seasonal decrease of 6 percent from the 1,607 million pounds produced in June, but a 2 percent increase from the 1,469 million pounds produced in July last year. Commercial meat production during the seven-month period, January-July this year, was 3 percent more than for the same period last year. Pork and mutton and lamb production for the seven-month period were up 7 and 6 percent respectively, while beef production was down 1 percent and veal was down 3 percent. The estimated meat production includes slaughter in Federally inspected plants and in other wholesale and retail plants, but excludes farm slaughter. Comparing the first seven months this year with corresponding period last year, the number of head slaughtered was down for cattle and calves by 1 percent and 6 percent respectively. Hog slaughter during this period showed an increase of 10 percent and slaughter of sheep and lambs showed an increase of 1 percent.

NORTHWEST
INCOME:

The Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, has just released its annual report on income payments by states. Income payments to individuals in the North Central States were sharply lower in 1949. In short, the distribution of dollars was generally greater in the more industrialized and metropolitan areas with a balance of payments flowing out of this great agricultural region. Reduced agricultural production, due largely to climatic conditions, together with lower farm prices, have played an important part in this readjustment. This report re-emphasizes the dependence of the Northwest on two conditions: First, a high level of agricultural production; and second, farm prices that equalize the distribution of dollars. With income payments from manufacturing payrolls equaling only 8.5 percent of the regional total, the standard of living and business prosperity are tied to agriculture. As an individual state, Minnesota, with 15.5 percent of its income from manufacturing payrolls, comes closer to balancing the 16.4 percent from agriculture in 1949.

The following brief facts are extracted from current BAE publications by the Division of Economic Information. Statements are drawn or adapted mostly from Situation Reports.

LIVESTOCK,
AND MEAT

The '50 lamb crop is estimated at 18.4 million head--2 percent less than were saved in '49. Shorn wool production of 218 million pounds in '50 is up slightly from '49. The '50 clip is a third below the 1939-48 average. Prices of feeder cattle during June-August averaged about \$6 per cwt. higher than a year earlier and very close to all-time highs. Meat production this fall will exceed that of last fall--there will be more beef as well as more pork.

DAIRY:

Since the Korean war began in late June, demand for dairy products has been relatively stable. Milk production on farms continues at high levels; in January-July 1950 period, was about 2 percent above same months in '49. The number of milk cows in the U.S. at mid-year was unchanged from last year.

POULTRY
AND EGGS

Increase in egg prices last month was greater than seasonal. Largest average increase from mid-July to mid-August was 6.6 cents per dozen in Mountain States; smallest was 1.4 cents in West North Central States.

FEEDS

Ample supplies of both feed grains and forage crops are in prospect for the 1950-51 feeding season. Feed grain prices probably will average higher during remainder of '50 than in the same period of '49. The hay supply for 1950-51 is estimated at about 120 million tons, 4 percent larger than last year.

FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES

Both apple and pear crops are expected to be fully utilized in contrast with relatively large abandonment of the '49 crops.

SEP 18 1950

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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.

For Immediate Release

September 12, 1950

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
September 1, 1950

Corn and soybean production prospects suffered a sharp decline in Minnesota during August while the outlook for barley and other small grains improved, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The aggregate production total for all major crops, including potatoes and hay, declined 4 percent during the month and is now only slightly in excess of 1947 when crop development was also delayed by an unfavorable planting season and cool weather. The total production of small grains, including the oil crops, (flaxseed and soybeans) is expected to be 6 percent larger than in 1947 but 20 percent less than the record production in 1948 and 10 percent under last year, 1949. The production of major feed grains, corn, oats, and barley, is expected to total 9-1/3 million tons, 9 percent more than in 1947 but 20 percent less than the record in 1948 and 10 percent below 1949.

The unseasonably cool weather during August and a continuation of very dry soil conditions, especially in central counties, seriously hindered the development of corn and soybeans. Frost, on several dates but largely on August 20 when record low temperatures were recorded for that time of year, caused extensive damage to corn in east central counties and to a lesser degree to both corn and soybeans in other scattered localities. Most of the severely damaged corn is being used for silage and fodder. The net effect of these unfavorable factors has been to shrink corn production prospects to 195,320,000 bushels for all purposes, a decline of 26 million from a month ago, 53 million from 1949 and 19 million bushels from the 1939-48 average. On September 1, corn in most localities needed at least three weeks of favorable frost-free weather to reach maturity.

Due to the large acreage planted this year, a record soybean crop of 15,930,000 bushels is still in prospect even though the unfavorable growing condition during August caused a 2 million bushel decline. The crop this year compares with the previous record crop of 15,614,000 bushels in 1948 and is 3 1/2 million more than the 1949 crop. Soybeans, on September 1, also were in need of about 3 weeks of favorable growing weather.

Small grains have been slow to reach maturity because of cool weather in the north. This, however, has favored filling of late sown grains and yield prospects are substantially improved over a month ago, but harvesting is being delayed. Since a month ago, wheat prospects at the State level have improved 9 percent; oats, 4 percent; barley, 16 percent, and flaxseed, 11 percent. Threshing and combining operations were near completion in southern counties on September 1 but were only started in the extreme north.

The oat crop is estimated at 191 million bushels, 3 million over last month and 13 million more than last year. The per acre yield of oats is above average in most localities except in east central counties where the yield is very low because of drought. Exceptionally good yields of barley are reported from northern areas. For the State, barley production is estimated to be about average at 35.7 million bushels, nearly 5 million bushels over a month ago and 10 million more than last

(over)

year's crop of 25.5 million bushels. The spring wheat crop which includes durum, has been threatened by rust in northern counties, but it appears that the crop is maturing without serious damage. In fact, per acre yields are exceeding expectations of a month ago and the crop is now estimated at 15,269,000 bushels, an increase of 1-1/3 million over last month. The spring wheat crop this year, however, is 3-1/3 million bushels smaller than in 1949, and nearly 4 1/2 million less than average. The production of durum wheat is expected to total 1,550,000 bushels, slightly more than in 1949 but two-thirds more than average due to a sharp increase in acreage. Flaxseed production at 11,070,000 bushels exceeds earlier expectations as weather has favored development of late seeded flaxseed, although some acreage in northern areas is in the doubtful category. Because of a reduction in acreage the crop will be about 5 million bushels less than last year's large crop and over 2-1/3 million less than average.

The potato crop was mostly mature on September 1 in southern areas. In the north the crop is much later due to late planting and is in need of favorable weather to produce best results. Some potatoes in east central and northern areas were frosted on August 20 and it has been too dry in many localities. Production prospects are estimated at 15,360,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 16,000,000 bushels and the average production of 18,349,000 bushels.

Buckwheat suffered serious frost damage with the result that production is estimated at only 240,000 bushels, a third less than a month ago and a fourth below last year. Dry edible beans also were damaged by dry weather and frost during August.

Hay production is expected to total 5,505,000 tons, about 3 percent below a month ago. This reflects the adverse effect of drought upon development of late hay crops such as the second and third crops of alfalfa, millet, sudan grass and other annuals. Despite the decline in prospects from a month ago, the supply of hay will still exceed 1949 by nearly 11 percent but will be below average by 14 percent due to a decrease in acreage. The 1950 production is of good quality and almost half of the tonnage is alfalfa. Pastures, at only 62 percent of normal, were in poor condition on September 1 due to dry soil condition, especially in east central counties.

Milk production dropped about seasonally during August and was 6 percent below a year ago. The decline from last year is due, in part, to a further reduction in cows milked, but mostly because of poor pasturage. In August, production totaled only 589 million pounds. This is the lowest August total except for 1932 when records were started. August, this year, is the fourth consecutive month in which production has been less than in the corresponding month a year earlier.

Egg production during August totaled 284 million eggs, 12 percent more than a year ago and the largest August total since records were started in 1932. Layers on farms numbered 13 1/2 percent more than a year ago while the rate of lay per hen is slightly down.

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OCT 6 - 1950

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-September, 1950 Prices

October 5, 1950

MINNESOTA: Average prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-September for most agricultural commodities were higher than a month ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Average price increases for grain crops during the month ending September 15 were: corn and oats 2 cents, rye 3 cents and barley 7 cents per bushel. In contrast, wheat decreased 8 cents per bushel, flaxseed 9 cents, soybeans 13 cents and potatoes 15 cents. Compared with a year ago, most crops have shown price increases. However, prices for rye, potatoes, and flaxseed have decreased.

Compared with a month ago, average prices received by Minnesota farmers have increased for most livestock items, except prices for hogs which show a seasonal decline. Beef cattle at \$25.30 per cwt. advanced 30 cents, veal calves at \$29.10 were up 50 cents and sheep at \$10.50 increased 70 cents per cwt. Hogs declined 70 cents to average \$20.60, while lamb prices remained unchanged at \$25.50 per cwt. Compared with a year ago, all livestock prices were up. Hog prices have increased \$1.20 per cwt., beef cattle \$5.40, veal calves \$5.00, sheep \$2.30, lambs \$2.90 per cwt. and milk cows \$47.00 per head.

Compared with a month ago, the price trend for livestock products was upward. Prices for chickens and butterfat remained unchanged, while reported increases were: eggs 3 cents per dozen, wool 3 cents per pound, milk wholesale 15 cents per cwt. Prices on livestock products are down from a year ago except for wool which shows an increase of 10 cents per pound.

UNITED STATES: Record high prices for cotton and sharply higher prices for cottonseed and citrus, together with smaller increases for many other farm products, raised the U. S. Index of Prices Received by Farmers 5 points, or 2 percent, to 272 percent of the 1910-14 average. Prices of grain sorghums, soybeans, flaxseed, most vegetables, chickens, and hogs were off from a month earlier.

At the same time higher prices for building materials -- notably lumber -- feeder livestock, clothing, and auto supplies were mainly responsible for raising the U. S. Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates to 259 percent of the 1910-14 base, 1 point above last month, and only 3 points below the all-time high of 262 set in the summer of 1948.

As a result, the Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates) rose from 103 to 105, the highest since October 1948.

Summary Table

Indexes	Sept. 15, 1949	Aug. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1950	Record High	
				Index	Date
1910-14=100					
Prices Received	247	267	272	306	Jan. 1948
Parity Index ¹ / ₂	248	258	259	262	2/July 1948
Parity Ratio	100	103	105	122	Oct. 1946

¹/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates.

²/Also June 1948

Continued increases in prices received by farmers for dairy products raised this index 8 points during the month. At 248 in mid-September it was 3 points (about 1 percent) under a year earlier. The increase from mid-August -- about 3 percent -- was slightly less than seasonal, due mainly to less than a seasonal increase for butterfat. Both wholesale and retail milk prices increased about the usual seasonal amount. Returns from milk sold to plants and dealers in September averaged about \$3.94 per 100 pounds, 19 cents above the revised price for August, but 8 cents under a year earlier. Milk sold at retail direct to consumers, at 18.7 cents per quart on September 15, was .2 cents above both a month and a year earlier. At 60.9 cents per pound on September 15, butterfat prices were only .6 cents above a month earlier, and were .8 cents under a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers for all classes of meat animals except hogs edged higher during the month to raise the meat animal price index 3 points over last month to 372 percent of its 1910-14 average. Federally-inspected slaughter of cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs for the 4-week period ending September 16 was slightly above that for the previous 4 weeks, but was below a year ago. In the case of hogs, however, marketings from the new crop raised Federally-inspected slaughter above both a month and a year ago. At \$21.10 per hundredweight, hogs were \$.50 lower than last month, but, except for July and August, were higher than for any month since November 1948.

Increases in prices received by farmers for eggs, although less than seasonal, overbalanced small decreases in the prices received by farmers for chickens and turkeys. The index of prices received for poultry and eggs increased 5 points during the month to average 196 percent of its 1910-14 average on September 15.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS September 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		Sept. 15:	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Period	Parity	Sept. 15
		1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
PRICES RECEIVED							
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	1.98	2.10	2.02	3/ .884	2.25	1.94
Corn	"	1.06	1.31	1.33	3/ .642	1.63	1.44
Oats	"	.56	.65	.67	3/ .399	5/ .960	.728
Barley	"	1.22	1.24	1.31	3/ .619	5/ 1.49	1.14
Rye	"	1.26	1.19	1.22	3/ .720	5/ 1.74	1.29
Flax	"	3.67	3.38	3.29	1.71	4.43	3.24
Potatoes	"	1.20	1.30	1.15	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.78	1.05
Soybeans	"	2.20	2.45	2.32	1.00	2.59	2.26
Hogs	Cwt.	19.40	21.30	20.60	7.52	19.50	21.10
Beef Cattle	"	6/ 19.90	25.00	25.30	6.78	17.60	24.70
Veal Calves	"	6/ 24.10	28.60	29.10	7.62	19.70	28.00
Sheep	"	8.20	9.80	10.50	-	-	11.70
Lambs	"	22.60	25.50	25.50	7.48	19.40	25.60
Milk Cows	Head	185.00	224.00	232.00	-	-	209.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.195	.195	.187	.114	.295	.245
Eggs	doz.	.460	.304	.332	3/ .215	5/ .519	.404
Butterfat	lb.	.67	.66	.66	.277	.717	.609
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	3.20	6/ 3.05	7/ 3.20	1.73	4.48	7/ 3.94
Wool	lb.	6/ .45	.52	.55	.201	.521	.622
All Hay, baled	ton	18.00	17.30	18.60	-	-	20.30
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	24.80	33.00	23.00			21.70
Red Clover Seed	"	20.50	25.00	18.40			18.80
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.50	10.00	6.90			6.57
Timothy Seed	"	9.20	4.65	4.55			4.46
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	2.80	3.10	3.05			3.74
Laying mash	"	4.20	4.45	4.35			4.60
Linseed meal	"	3.80	4.30	4.05			4.34
Meat scraps	"	7.00	7.30	6.90			6.75
Bran	"	2.60	2.90	2.75			3.06
Middlings	"	2.75	3.15	2.85			3.28

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949, unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/ Revised. 7/Preliminary.

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

Immediate Release

October 10, 1950

RED-CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION -- 1950

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1950 crop of red-clover seed will be about 4 percent larger than last year and 39 percent more than the 10-year, 1939-48, average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Mid-September reports from Minnesota producers of red-clover seed indicate a 1950 production of 118,000 bushels, field run, compared with the 1949 crop of 113,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 84,800 bushels. The increased production this year is attributed to a slightly larger acreage for harvest. The average yield per acre is expected to be about the same as a year ago.

Growing conditions were very uneven throughout the State this year for the red-clover seed crop. Temperatures were generally below normal and precipitation varied greatly between areas. Drought conditions prevailed during most of the season in the west central and east central counties. The season is very late in northern counties and there was some uncertainty that all the intended acreage would be harvested.

UNITED STATES: With a United State acreage of red-clover seed this year reported to be the fourth largest ever harvested and a yield per acre indicated to be the largest in 11 years, this year's production is expected to eclipse the previous record crop of 1946 by more than 160,000 bushels. The 1950 crop is forecast at 2,305,100 bushels (138,306,000 pounds) of thrasher-run seed. This is 76 percent more than last year's production of 1,307,200 bushels (78,432,000 pounds) and 40 percent above the 1939-48 average of 1,645,290 bushels (98,717,400 pounds). In only four other years--1929, 1940, 1944, and 1946--has the United States production of red-clover seed exceeded 2 million bushels. Kansas alone of the 18 producing States may have harvested a smaller crop this year than last. However, this year's crop is reported below average in four States--Indiana, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Virginia. Although supplies (production plus carry-over) of red-clover seed this year are nearly half again as large as last year, they are less than one-fifth above the 10-year average.

Among the factors contributing to the expected record crop of red-clover seed this year are the high prices received by growers for this seed during the last three years; record prospective hay supplies in relation to the number of roughage-consuming animal units to be fed and unusually good pastures, thus making more acres than usual of red clover available for seed production; and favorable weather and insect conditions for seed production in many States.

Although harvesting of red-clover seed is not expected to be completed before the end of October, it now appears that 2,110,500 acres of red-clover will be harvested for seed this year. This is 71 percent more than the 1,235,000 acres harvested last year and 19 percent more than the 10-year average of 1,766,990 acres. The 1950 acreage is indicated to be larger than last year in all States except Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. It likewise is above average in all States except Indiana, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Virginia.

The expected yield of 1.09 bushels (65 pounds) of thrasher-run seed per acre this year is the largest yield since 1939, although it is only .03 bushel larger than the 1949 yield of 1.06 bushels (64 pounds). The 10-year average yield is .95 bushel (57 pounds). Harvesting of the 1950 crop of red-clover seed began about 9 days later than last year and about 5 days later than usual.

Exports of red-clover seed during the year ended June 30, 1950 were 161,965 pounds, compared with 387,956 pounds for the preceding year and the 1944-48 average of 1,619,312 pounds. Imports of this seed for the year ended June 30, 1950 were 4,826,400 pounds--largest in 12 years. These imports compare with 4,325,900

(over)

pounds last year and the 5-year average of 542,720 pounds. Most of the seed imported this year came from Canada, as was the case last year.

Current supplies of red-clover seed, including production this year and carry-over, are 121,505,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 48 percent larger than the 1949 supplies of 81,989,000 pounds and 18 percent larger than the 1939-48 average of 102,888,600 pounds.

Red-Clover Seed: Production of Thresher-run Seed, by States

State	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	Bushels 1,000 Pounds	Bushels 1,000 Pounds	Bushels 1,000 Pounds
New York	11,820 709	13,000	16,500 990
Pennsylvania	23,750 1,425	23,000	34,000 2,040
Ohio	167,100 10,026	80,000	299,000 17,940
Indiana	186,100 11,166	60,000	171,000 10,260
Illinois	230,900 13,854	102,000	271,000 16,260
Michigan	147,500 8,850	174,000	274,000 16,440
Wisconsin	150,300 9,018	71,000	130,000 7,800
Minnesota	84,800 5,088	113,000	118,000 7,080
Iowa	179,300 10,758	120,000	260,000 15,600
Missouri	148,900 8,934	153,000	253,000 15,180
Nebraska	21,990 1,319	22,000	50,000 3,000
Kansas	31,030 1,862	40,000	38,000 2,280
Maryland	15,550 933	10,500	12,200 732
Virginia	15,330 920	9,000	9,900 594
Kentucky	25,080 1,505	16,500	26,000 1,560
Idaho	148,000 8,880	208,000	220,000 13,200
Washington	10,240 614	11,200	13,500 810
Oregon	47,600 2,856	81,000	109,000 6,540
UNITED STATES	1,645,290 98,717	1,307,200	2,305,100 138,306

Red-Clover Seed Supplies: Average 1939-48, Annual 1949 and 1950

	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
Production of thresher-run: Pounds	98,717,400	78,432,000	138,306,000
Loss in cleaning in percentages (approximate)	18.3	19.4	20.3
Production of clean seed in pounds	80,685,600	63,222,000	110,238,000
Farm carry-over in pounds	13,840,000	11,232,000	4,740,000
Dealer & Government carry-over in pounds	8,363,000	7,535,000	6,527,000
Supplies (production clean seed plus carry-over) in pounds	102,888,600	81,989,000	121,505,000

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OCT 13 1950

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

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.

For Immediate Release

October 11, 1950

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA - OCTOBER 1, 1950

The aggregate 1950 crop production outlook for Minnesota changed only slightly during September, although dry weather and frost reduced corn prospects more than 5 million bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Grain crops were extremely slow to reach maturity in the extreme northwest, especially Kittson, Marshall, and Roseau counties. Since the start of harvest in that area, wet weather has delayed combining, particularly of wheat, and some loss of both yield and quality is expected. In this same area, considerable flaxseed remained to be cut on October 1 and it seems likely that some of the grain will not be harvested until after the ground is frozen, permitting use of the necessary heavy harvesting equipment. Per acre yields of flaxseed exceed pre-harvest expectations in areas where harvesting is completed. The first free weather during much of September was favorable for late potatoes and additional tonnage is anticipated. Potato harvest was general in the southern area on October 1, but in the north very few were dug on that date.

Corn production is estimated at 190,180,000 bushels, 5 million less than a month ago, 53 million below 1949 and 24 million less than average. This year's corn crop is expected to be the smallest since 1941 when the crop totaled 189,630,000 bushels. The 1950 season has been very similar to 1947 when a small, poor quality crop of 191,041,000 bushels was produced. Yield and quality of corn for grain is highest this year in south central and southeastern counties, most of which escaped with only light frost damage during August and September. There is much poor-quality corn in west central and southwestern counties where drought hindered development and a considerable part was frosted before reaching maturity. In the east central and northern counties most of the crop is being used for silage and fodder following a generally adverse season including the killing frost in some areas on August 20.

Small-grain crops are yielding about as expected a month ago, although harvesting reveals smaller yields of spring wheat, particularly durum. In contrast, flaxseed yields are somewhat higher and the potato yield is expected to be the highest of record, although much digging remained to be done in the north on October 1. The production of spring wheat, including durum, is estimated on October 1 at 14,112,000 bushels, 1 million less than a month ago, nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million less than a year ago and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million below average. The reduction compared with last year and average is due to a decrease in both acreage and yield. Considerable harvesting remained to be done on October 1. A large crop of oats, 190,988,000 bushels, has been harvested this year. The crop exceeds last year and average by about 13 and 19 million bushels, respectively. This year's oat crop, however, was very poor due to dry weather in some east central counties, notably, Benton, Morrison, Isanti, Sherburne, Stearns, and parts of surrounding counties. Barley production this year totals 35,699,000 bushels, over 10 million bushels larger than 1949 and the largest crop since 1942 when a crop of 50,327,000 bushels was harvested.

Soybeans largely escaped frost damage in September as most were mature by the 24th when killing frost occurred in many western counties which produce soybeans. The result is that production is estimated at 15,930,000 bushels, the same as a month ago. Only a small proportion of the crop had been harvested by October 1 but indications are that the per acre yield is above earlier expectations in south

central counties and this will be an offset to the adverse effect of drought and frost in other areas. The crop this year is the largest of record due to the sharp increase in acreage for harvest.

Flaxseed is yielding more than expected a month ago, based on more complete returns from threshing operations. The crop is estimated at 11,624,000 bushels, up more than a half million from last month, but 29 percent less than last year's crop of 16,280,000 bushels. Harvesting was still incomplete in northern areas on October 1.

Production of potatoes is estimated at 15,840,000 bushels, slightly less than the 1949 crop and $2\frac{1}{2}$ million less than average. Yields in the non-commercial areas are substantially better than a year ago. About half of the crop had been dug by October 1 in southern commercial areas, but in the north, digging was just started. Soil condition was very wet in parts of the Red River Valley and this could result in a harvesting problem.

The supply of old corn, 1949 and earlier crops stored on Minnesota farms on October 1, 1950, totaled 59,013,000 bushels compared with 56,752,000 bushels of old corn on October 1, 1949, and the average of only 26,582,000 bushels. The carry-over of old corn into both the 1949 and 1950 marketing season is, therefore, more than twice average. Since the new 1950 crop now being harvested is 58 million bushels smaller than last year's large crop, the total corn supply, including carryover of old corn on farms October 1, 1950, is nearly a fifth less than a year ago.

Stocks of wheat remaining on farms as of October 1, 1950, totaled 10,382,000 bushels, which is the lowest October 1 stocks since 1934. The low stocks this year is due also to the lowest production since 1934. On October 1, 1949, 12,436,000 bushels were on farms compared with the 1939-48 average of 15,737,000 bushels. Oat stocks on October 1, 1950 at 160 million bushels are 7 million larger than a year earlier and 14 million larger than average. Barley stocks at 22.8 million bushels are 73 percent larger than 1949 and about $\frac{2}{3}$ again as large as average. Large barley stocks can be attributed to the largest production since 1943. Farm stocks of rye at 916,000 bushels are slightly larger than a year earlier and average. A very small carryover of old soybeans is on farms as of October 1. At 62,000 bushels, total stocks represent only one-half of one percent of the total crop produced in 1949.

The hay crop at 5,532,000 tons is slightly larger than the estimate for the previous month due, mainly, to improved yield prospects of millet, sudan, and other annuals. At the above production, the total supply of hay will be about 10 percent larger than a year ago. Pasture condition at 63 percent is the lowest October 1 condition since the drought year of 1936. The low condition is due to very dry soil conditions in east central, western and southwestern counties.

Milk production dropped sharply during September. The decreased production is due in part to a continued decline in milk cow numbers; but mainly to poor pasture feed. In September, production totaled 466 million pounds. This is the lowest September production since records were started in 1932.

Egg production during September totaled 254 million eggs, 23 percent larger than a year ago and the highest September production since records were started in 1925. The increased production is due to a larger number of hens and pullets of laying age being kept on farms. Many of the old hens which are usually marketed at this time are being retained as well as young pullets which have moved into the laying flock.

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OCT 19 1950

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

Immediate Release

October 17, 1950

ALFALFA-SEED PRODUCTION THIS YEAR
LITTLE BELOW RECORD 1949 CROP

MINNESOTA: The 1950 alfalfa seed crop in Minnesota is expected to be 32 percent less than a year ago and 41 percent below average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Early October reports from growers indicate a 1950 crop of 41,000 bushels compared with 60,000 bushels for 1949 and the 10-year (1939-48) average of 70,000 bushels. In general, the 1950 growing season in Minnesota has not been favorable for alfalfa seed. Counties in the central areas of the State had long periods of dry weather, and the lateness of harvesting in the important Northern areas made it difficult for growers to give a firm appraisal of acreage and yield for this year. The small 1950 crop is attributed to both a reduced acreage and lower yields.

UNITED STATES: Although the 1950 crop of alfalfa seed in nearly half the producing States is indicated to be below average, the United States production may fall only slightly below the record large crop of last year. Production this year is forecast at 1,897,300 bushels (113,838,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, 3 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 1,956,700 bushels (117,402,000 pounds) but 46 percent above the 1939-48 average of 1,303,960 bushels (78,237,600 pounds). The sharpest declines from last year are indicated for Kansas, Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oklahoma. On the other hand, prospective increases are largest in California, New Mexico, Idaho, and Oregon.

It is estimated that 884,200 acres of alfalfa seed will have been harvested by mid-November, the end of the harvesting season. Although acreage this year is indicated to be larger than last year in 11 States, the United States acreage is indicated to be 11 percent smaller than last year's large acreage (995,500) and less than 1 percent larger than the 10-year average of 881,640 acres. Reductions in acreage from last year are reported most marked in Kansas, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Increases are greatest in California, Oregon, and New Mexico.

Although yields per acre in 14 out of the 22 States for which production is estimated, are indicated smaller this year than last, and yields in 11 are below average, the prospective United States yield of 2.15 bushels (129 pounds) of thresher-run seed surpasses both the 1949 yield of 1.97 bushels (118 pounds) and the average of 1.48 bushels (89 pounds). In a number of States, wet weather at time of pollination and damage from grasshoppers reduced yields considerably. But in California, which accounts for 29 percent of the estimated United States crop, large yields resulted chiefly from the effective control of insects and the extensive use of bees as pollinizers.

Applications for the certification of 85,947 acres of improved varieties of certified alfalfa seed in 19 States were made this year, according to information obtained mostly in July by the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering. Varieties leading in the number of acres for which certification was requested are Ranger with 46,190 acres, Buffalo with 17,950, Ladak with 5,840, and Grimm with 4,127 acres. California, with applications covering 21,305 acres of improved varieties, leads all States. It is followed by Idaho with 11,793 acres, Utah with 10,942, Montana with 9,299, Arizona with 9,192, Wyoming with 8,473, Colorado with 2,764, Kansas with 2,547, and Nebraska with 2,443. The other 10 States reporting had each less than 2,000 acres.

Harvesting of alfalfa seed this year began on the average at about the usual time but was 6 days later than last year with harvesting particularly late in the northern producing States. In the 11 leading alfalfa seed producing States for which data are available dates on which harvesting began averaged as follows: August 6 in Arizona, August 12 in Oklahoma, August 16 in Texas, August 28 in Kansas, September 26 in Montana, October 5 in Michigan, October 6 in South Dakota, and October 11 in Minnesota.

Imports for the year ended June 30, 1950 were 7,788,000 pounds, compared with the record imports of 20,268,100 pounds last year and the 5-year average of 7,284,260 pounds.

Current supplies of alfalfa seed in the United States, including production this year and carry-over, are 104,286,000 pounds of clean seed. They are 5 percent larger than in 1949 and 40 percent above the 1939-48 average.

Production of Thresher-run Alfalfa Seed, by States, Average 1939-48
Annual 1949 and Indicated 1950

Area and State	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Northern:			
Ohio	14,360	5,200	6,000
Indiana	8,440	1,500	1,800
Michigan	58,670	51,000	42,000
Wisconsin	26,350	39,000	15,400
Minnesota	70,000	60,000	41,000
Iowa	10,490	8,000	10,100
North Dakota	24,360	55,000	27,000
South Dakota	31,800	143,000	68,000
Nebraska	113,900	124,000	63,000
Montana	117,300	148,000	119,000
Idaho	47,700	70,000	109,000
Wyoming	32,820	30,000	26,000
Washington	7,750	36,000	49,000
Oregon	12,210	19,000	28,000
Central:			
Kansas	206,300	176,000	55,000
Oklahoma	161,800	228,000	173,000
Colorado	35,130	48,000	32,000
Utah	72,700	186,000	162,000
Southern:			
Texas	35,340	48,000	49,000
New Mexico	22,240	20,000	35,000
Arizona	118,100	208,000	234,000
California	76,200	253,000	552,000
UNITED STATES	1,303,960	1,956,700	1,897,300

Alfalfa Seed Supplies: Average 1939-48, Annual 1949 and 1950

	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
Production of thresher-run in pounds.	78,237,600	117,402,000	113,838,000
Loss in cleaning in percent	19.0	20.0	21.5
Production of clean seed in pounds.	63,403,000	93,936,000	89,394,000
Farm carry-over in pounds	2,576,000	1,272,000	2,436,000
Dealer & Government carry-over in pounds.	8,384,000	4,177,000	12,456,000
Supplies (production clean seed plus carry-over) in pounds.	74,363,000	99,385,000	104,286,000

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Immediate Release

October 17, 1950

HONEY PRODUCTION BELOW LAST YEAR

MINNESOTA: The 1950 Minnesota honey crop is estimated at 22,000,000 pounds, according to preliminary reports received from beekeepers throughout the State. This is 11 percent below last year's 24,708,000 pounds but 22 percent above the 1939-48 average of 17,994,000 pounds. This decrease in production is due primarily to lower average yield per colony. The 1950 average yield per colony is estimated at 80 pounds compared with 87 pounds in 1949 and 70 pounds in 1948. Numbers of colonies are down 3 percent from last year.

Conditions, generally, were considered unfavorable for honey production this year. Spring came late, followed by a cool dry summer in most areas. Yields, however, turned out better than expected for many producers because of more favorable weather conditions during the latter part of the season.

Even though this year's honey crop is below last year's, Minnesota is still the leading honey producing State, followed by California and Iowa. Stocks of honey on hand for sale by Minnesota producers in mid-September were 10,340,000 pounds compared with 9,713,000 in 1949 and 8,323,000 in 1948.

UNITED STATES: The 1950 honey crop for the U. S. is now estimated at 234,153,000 pounds--3 percent more than last year's crop. This estimate is based on reports from about 5,000 beekeepers including farm and non-farm apiaries. Honey production per colony averaged 41.7 pounds, which compares with 40.6 pounds last year and the 1944-48 average production of 38.1 pounds. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,612,000 colonies of bees, about the same number as last year. In mid-September producers had about 120 million pounds of honey on hand for sale, which compares with 115 million pounds a year earlier.

Honey production is above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic and Western States, where it is down 10 and 7 percent respectively. The late spring and cool rainy summer in New York and Pennsylvania, resulting in low honey yields, accounted for the decreased production in the North Atlantic States. A small crop in Idaho is mainly responsible for the drop in the Western States. Production in the South Atlantic States is 20 percent higher than last year mainly because of the large Florida crop. The East North Central States have a crop 14 percent larger than last year, with Ohio accounting for most of the increase. Production in the West North Central States is about 3 percent higher than last year. All States in this area show increases from last year, except Minnesota where the crop is down 11 percent. The South Central States have a crop about the same size as last year, with a record production in Texas offsetting decreases in Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana.

The 10 leading honey producing States this year are Minnesota, California, Iowa, Texas, Florida, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Illinois. These States produced about 62 percent of the crop.

Honey yields per colony in the more important producing States are well above last year in Iowa, Texas, Florida, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Illinois, but below last year in Minnesota, California, New York and Michigan. Iowa showed an increase from 86 pounds per colony last year to 90 pounds this year, Texas from 43 to 50, Florida from 60 to 75, Ohio from 32 to 42, Wisconsin from 65 to 69 and Illinois from 28 to 42 pounds. Minnesota shows a decrease from 87 pounds last year to 80 pounds per colony this year, California from 50 to 45, Michigan from 53 to 50 and New York from 46 to 40 pounds. Pennsylvania had an unfavorable season, production declining from 32 pounds per colony last year to 27 pounds this year. In Idaho the per colony yield dropped from 54 pounds last year to only 32 pounds this year. Compared with last year Indiana, Missouri and Arizona increased from 36, 26, and 54 pounds to 39, 30 and 75 pounds, respectively. The yield in Nebraska increased from 50 pounds last year to 85 pounds this year. The Dakotas had a good season. Last year North Dakota produced 65 pounds and South Dakota 100 pounds. This year an average yield of 120 pounds per colony is expected in each State.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-September were 120,274,000 pounds compared with 115,342,000 pounds last year and a 5-year average stocks of 63,744,000 pounds. Stocks on hand amounted to 51 percent of 1950 production. Honey stocks on hand are the largest since records began in 1942. Stocks as a percent of production are 67 percent in the Western States, 52 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 50 percent in the West North Central, 48 percent in the North Atlantic and 29 percent in the South Central States.

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1950 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State and Division	Colonies of Bees		Yield per Colony		Honey Production		Honey for Sale in Producer's Hand on Sept. 15, 1950
	1949 1/	1950 2/	1949	1950	1949	1950	
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand Pounds		
Maine	8	8	18	16	144	128	42
N.H.	5	5	30	31	150	155	107
Vt.	10	10	33	29	330	290	142
Mass.	28	31	15	16	420	496	203
R.I.	1	2	19	21	19	42	16
Conn.	20	20	19	25	380	500	160
N.Y.	219	215	46	40	10,074	8,600	5,160
N.J.	38	39	31	37	1,178	1,443	260
Pa.	190	194	32	27	6,080	5,238	1,990
N.A.	519	524	36.2	32.2	18,775	16,892	8,080
Ohio	305	311	32	42	9,760	13,062	6,662
Ind.	172	175	36	39	6,192	6,825	3,071
Ill.	192	184	28	42	5,376	7,728	2,937
Mich.	183	192	53	50	9,699	9,600	5,376
Wis.	195	185	65	69	12,675	12,765	7,737
E.N.C.	1,047	1,047	41.7	47.7	43,702	49,980	25,833
Minn.	284	275	87	80	24,708	22,000	10,340
Iowa	209	211	66	90	17,974	18,990	9,875
Mo.	183	188	26	30	4,758	5,640	2,143
N.Dak.	16	13	65	120	1,040	1,560	1,014
S.Dak.	16	15	100	120	1,600	1,800	450
Nebr.	44	44	50	85	2,200	3,740	2,244
Kans.	63	61	38	41	2,394	2,501	1,776
W.N.C.	815	807	67.1	69.7	54,674	56,231	27,542
Del.	3	3	30	30	90	90	32
Md.	31	32	35	27	1,085	864	423
Va.	151	159	21	22	3,171	3,498	1,504
W.Va.	121	127	21	17	2,541	2,159	583
N.C.	139	185	13	19	2,457	3,515	527
S.C.	59	55	12	12	708	660	132
Ga.	216	205	19	20	4,104	4,100	1,394
Fla.	189	203	60	75	11,340	15,600	11,232
S.A.	959	974	26.8	31.3	25,496	30,486	15,627
Ky.	164	169	14	14	2,296	2,366	213
Tenn.	179	161	16	11	2,864	1,991	219
Ala.	204	194	18	15	3,672	2,910	320
Miss.	32	73	10	9	1,553	657	125
Ark.	106	92	15	18	1,590	1,656	613
La.	101	96	20	20	2,020	1,920	749
Okla.	58	58	34	35	1,972	2,030	609
Tex.	311	317	43	50	13,373	15,350	5,706
S.C.	1,205	1,180	24.4	24.9	29,345	29,380	8,554
Mont.	62	62	52	64	3,596	3,968	3,095
Idaho	187	177	54	32	9,018	5,664	3,795
Wyo.	29	31	90	72	2,610	2,232	1,562
Colo.	73	73	60	57	4,380	4,161	2,788
N.Mex.	20	19	50	40	1,000	760	395
Ariz.	65	68	54	75	3,510	5,100	4,335
Utah	49	49	43	47	2,352	2,303	1,958
Nev.	14	13	49	60	636	780	647
Wash.	73	76	46	45	3,358	3,420	2,291
Oreg.	56	61	46	41	2,576	2,501	1,501
Calif.	438	451	50	45	21,900	20,295	11,771
West.	1,046	1,080	52.6	47.4	54,936	51,184	34,138
UNITED STATES	5,591	5,612	40.6	41.7	226,978	234,153	120,274

1/ Revised
2/ Preliminary

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
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Immediate STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
Release 531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

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MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-October, 1950 Prices

November 2, 1950

MINNESOTA: The general level of prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-October for most agricultural products was lower than a month ago. The most significant changes are the moderate decrease in prices for most crops, a continued seasonal decrease in price for hogs and increases in prices for dairy and poultry products. Average prices for all crops were lower than a month ago except oats which remained unchanged. Corn and rye decreased 4 cents per bushel, barley 5 cents, wheat 7 cents, flaxseed and potatoes 30 cents and soybeans 35 cents per bushel. Compared with a year ago, the price for corn shows an increase of 30 cents per bushel while prices for flaxseed and potatoes have decreased 48 cents and 25 cents per bushel, respectively.

Compared with a month ago, the trends of average prices received by Minnesota farmers for livestock items were mixed. Lambs at \$26.20 increased 70 cents per cwt. and sheep at \$11.70 were up \$1.20 per cwt. Beef cattle remained unchanged at \$25.30 per cwt. Hogs at \$19.20 per cwt. continued their seasonal decline, averaging \$1.40 per cwt. less than a month ago. Since a year ago prices for all livestock items have increased. Hog prices are up \$1.50 per cwt., sheep \$3.20, lambs \$4.90, veal calves \$5.20, beef cattle \$5.90 per cwt. and milk cows \$35.00 per head.

Prices received for livestock products in mid-October have increased since a month ago except wool which remains unchanged at 55 cents per pound. Average prices for eggs increased 3 cents per dozen, butterfat 3 cents per pound and wholesale milk 15 cents per cwt. Significant changes in prices for livestock products since a year ago are the 11 cents a pound increase in wool prices and the 7½ cents per dozen decline in egg prices. Prices for chickens were about 2 cents a pound below mid-September averages and a cent lower than mid-October a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Sharp declines in hog prices, together with more moderate drops in prices of most crops, lowered the Index of Prices Received by Farmers 4 points, or over 1 percent, from a month earlier, to 268 percent of its 1910-14 base period. For the first time in 9 months the average price received by farmers for cotton was below a month earlier. Dairy products and eggs were up as is usual for this time of year. Rice, cottonseed, sheep, and wool were other important commodities showing sizable price increases during the month ended in mid-October.

At the same time, the Parity Index held steady at the revised September level, 261 percent of the 1910-14 base. Increases in prices for consumer goods and for building materials, feeder cattle, and lambs were generally offset by lower prices for feed and downturns in farm wage rates.

As a result of the decline in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers, the Parity Ratio declined from 104 in September to 103 as of mid-October.

Summary Table				Record High	
Indexes	Oct. 15, 1949	Sept. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950	Index	Date
1910-14=100					
Prices Received	242	272	268	306	Jan. 1948
Parity Index ¹ / ₁	246	2/261	261	262	3/July 1948
Parity Ratio	98	2/104	103	122	Oct. 1946

¹/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates.

²/Revised.

³/Also June 1948.

Led by a decrease of \$1.90 per hundredweight in hog prices, the index of prices received by farmers for all meat animals dropped 14 points during the month ended October 15, but at 358 percent of its 1910-14 average is 57 points above the 301 of a year ago. Market supplies of hogs increased seasonally during the month, reaching the largest weekly volume since late January. The supply of hogs as represented by salable numbers at 12 public markets plus direct purchases in interior Iowa and Minnesota totaled 677,000 head for the week ended October 21, compared with 551,000 head in the same week a month earlier and 692,000 head in the corresponding week a year ago. Prices received for beef cattle and calves declined 40 cents and 50 cents respectively while sheep and lamb prices were both higher.

With increased volume moving to market in October from marketings of the larger than usual late crop, the U. S. average price received by farmers for potatoes dropped from \$1.05 in mid-September to 85.8 cents per bushel in mid-October.

The index of prices received by farmers for feed grains and hay declined 6 points (3 percent) during the month as lower prices for corn, grain sorghums, and barley more than offset slightly higher prices for oats and hay. The 7 cent per bushel drop in corn represents less than half of the usual seasonal decline. Grain sorghum at \$1.63 per hundred pounds was down 14 cents from a month earlier and the only feed grain that averaged lower than a year earlier.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS October 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

Commodity	Unit	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		Oct. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Period	Parity	Oct. 15
		1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
PRICES RECEIVED		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.01	2.02	1.95	3/ .884	2.27	1.91
Corn	"	.99	1.33	1.29	3/ .642	1.65	1.37
Oats	"	.55	.67	.67	3/ .399	5/ .978	.735
Barley	"	1.25	1.31	1.26	3/ .619	5/ 1.51	1.12
Rye	"	1.25	1.22	1.18	3/ .720	5/ 1.76	1.27
Flax	"	3.47	3.29	2.99	1.71	4.46	2.96
Potatoes	"	1.10	1.15	.85	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.80	.858
Soybeans	"	2.05	2.32	1.97	1.00	2.61	2.03
Hogs	Cwt.	17.70	20.60	19.20	7.52	19.60	19.20
Beef Cattle	"	6/ 19.40	25.30	25.30	6.78	17.70	24.30
Veal Calves	"	6/ 23.50	29.10	28.70	7.62	19.90	27.50
Sheep	"	8.50	10.50	11.70	-	-	12.80
Lambs	"	21.30	25.50	26.20	7.48	19.50	25.80
Milk Cows	Head	195.00	232.00	230.00	-	-	209.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.178	.187	.168	.114	.298	.227
Eggs	doz.	.440	.332	.365	3/ .215	5/ .525	.432
Butterfat	lb.	.68	.66	.69	.277	.723	.628
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	3.25	3.20	7/ 3.95	1.73	4.52	7/ 4.23
Wool	lb.	6/ .44	.55	.55	.201	.525	.645
All Hay, baled	ton	18.20	18.60	17.60	-	-	20.60
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	22.60	23.00	24.30			19.30
Red Clover Seed	"	21.80	18.40	18.20			18.30
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.80	6.90	6.20			6.56
Timothy Seed	"	9.30	4.55	4.45			4.37
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	2.65	3.05	3.00			3.73
Laying mash	"	4.15	4.35	4.30			4.54
Linseed meal	"	3.85	4.05	3.85			4.21
Meat scraps	"	6.90	6.90	6.60			6.47
Bran	"	2.60	2.75	2.75			2.98
Middlings	"	2.75	2.85	2.85			3.24

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised. 7/Preliminary.

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NOV 9 1950

November 7, 1950

GRAIN STOCKS, OCTOBER 1, 1950

Grain stocks in all positions on October 1, 1950 are made possible by the cooperation of farmers, operators of mills, elevators and warehouses and processing plants in supplying information on stocks of grain.

MINNESOTA: The 89 million bushels of old corn in all storage positions on October 1 are the largest stocks of record. About 59 million bushels of this total remains on farms with the remaining 30 million bushels off the farm. The off-farm total on this date is usually less than 5 million bushels, but this year it is increased considerably due to the fact a large amount is owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in their own bins. The total supply of corn (October 1 stocks plus 1950 crop) amounts to 279 million bushels. This compares with a total supply of 310 million bushels on October 1, 1949, the largest October 1 supply of record.

Oats and barley stocks on October 1 were larger than a year ago and also somewhat larger than for other preceding years. Total stocks of oats were 173 million bushels of which about 161 million bushels remained on farms. A year earlier total oat stocks were 167 million of which 153 million were on farms, 43 million bushels of barley remained in all positions compared with 37 million a year earlier. 23 million were on farms this year compared with only 13 million last year. Rye stocks at 3½ million bushels were about one million bushels below a year earlier mainly due to a decline in off-farm stocks. Farm stocks were about the same as last year.

Total stocks of wheat at 47½ million bushels were 3 million bushels below the 50½ million bushels on hand a year earlier. 37 million bushels were off the farm this year with about 10½ million on farms. A year earlier 38 million were off-farm with 12½ million on farms.

Stocks of old soybeans were very small as of October 1, 1950, representing only 140,000 bushels in all positions compared with 271,000 a year earlier.

Flaxseed stocks on October 1, 1950, for both on and off farms are below a year ago, mainly due to a decline in production for this crop. Total stocks of 21,026,000 bushels were on hand this year compared with 27,399,000 a year earlier.

MINNESOTA: Grain Stocks October 1, 1949 - 1950

Grain	Off-farm 1/		On Farms		Total	
	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950
----- Thousand Bushels -----						
Corn (Old Crop)	4,518	30,185	56,752	59,013	61,270	89,198
Oats	13,693	12,379	153,314	160,430	167,007	172,809
Wheat	38,153	37,129	12,436	10,382	50,589	47,511
Barley	23,382	20,563	13,241	22,847	36,623	43,410
Rye	3,630	2,624	892	916	4,522	3,540
Soybeans (Old Crop)	37	78	234	62	271	140
Flaxseed	21,538	16,260	5,861	4,766	27,399	21,026

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.

Roy Potas
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

UNITED STATES: The 1,192 million bushels of wheat in all storage positions on October 1, 1950 were the second largest stocks of record. This quantity was exceeded only by the 1,372 million bushels on October 1, 1942; it is only slightly larger than on October 1 of 1948 or 1949. The 859 million bushels of old corn in all storage positions on October 1, 1950, are likely the largest carryover stocks of record. They are the largest in the 8 years of comparable data, and probably are larger than on any October 1 prior to 1943, as well. Oats stocks of 1,258 million bushels are second-largest of record, having been exceeded on October 1 only in 1945. Of the current total only 77 million bushels were in off-farm positions, not far from the usual proportion. This year's barley stocks of 297 million bushels on October 1 have been exceeded only in 1943 in the 8 years of comparable record, but were doubtless exceeded several times in years prior to 1943 when production and farm stocks exceeded levels of recent years. The off-farm portion of 118 million bushels is much larger than usual. Rye stocks of 25,141,000 bushels in all positions on October 1, 1950 are the largest since October 1, 1944, but much smaller than in any of the other 6 years of record 1939 to 1944, when production was larger than in recent years. Only 2,822,000 bushels of old soybeans remained in all storage positions on October 1, 1950. In the nine years of record, only on October 1, 1948 were carry-over stocks smaller than these.

Stocks of 36,744,000 bushels of flaxseed were stored in all positions on October 1, 1950. This total compares with 50,967,000 bushels a year earlier, 44,582,000 bushels on October 1, 1948, and 33,938,000 bushels on October 1, 1947, the only comparable dates for which stocks data are available. Nearly a third of the total flaxseed stocks were at terminals, where 12,036,000 bushels were reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. Farm stocks of 14,921,000 bushels were estimated by the Crop Reporting Board, of which 7,709,000 bushels were in North Dakota, 4,766,000 bushels were in Minnesota, and 1,645,000 bushels were in South Dakota. Stocks of 9,787,000 bushels of flaxseed were at processing plants and interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. Off-farm stocks of 21,823,000 bushels included 16,260,000 bushels stored in Minnesota, 2,532,000 bushels in North Dakota, with New York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin accounting for most of the remainder. These estimates of flaxseed stocks are prepared as a project under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

STOCKS OF GRAINS, OCTOBER 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	Position	October 1, 1948	October 1, 1949	July 1, 1950	October 1, 1950
		Thousand Bushels			
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	558,941	472,209	64,660	471,216
	(Terminals 2/	219,111	261,109	168,497	260,104
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	3,960	9,272	4,900	4,734
	(Int. Mills, Elev., & Whses. 1/ 4/	251,154	287,432	126,027	319,564
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 5/	129,233	134,731	55,934	136,247
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>1,162,399</u>	<u>1,164,753</u>	<u>420,018</u>	<u>1,191,865</u>
Corn	(On Farms 1/	114,035	708,443	1,058,468	485,372
	(Terminals 2/	1,522	9,614	42,874	40,127
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	0	67,840	234,153	253,316
	(Int. Mills, Elev., & Whses. 1/ 4/	9,829	39,609	85,353	80,465
		125,386	825,306	1,420,848	859,280
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>1,188,460</u>	<u>1,053,896</u>	<u>190,855</u>	<u>1,180,466</u>
Oats	(On Farms 1/	18,902	26,706	11,268	22,020
	(Terminals 2/	0	0	0	64
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	0	0	0	64
	(Int. Mills, Elev., & Whses. 1/ 4/	44,086	49,394	16,289	55,302
		1,251,448	1,122,396	218,412	1,257,852
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>1,251,448</u>	<u>1,122,396</u>	<u>218,412</u>	<u>1,257,852</u>
Barley	(On Farms 1/	208,519	148,973	31,305	178,484
	(Terminals 2/	19,254	33,978	25,884	33,429
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	0	2,441	2,557	3,613
	(Int. Mills, Elev., & Whses. 1/ 4/	67,910	65,886	21,033	81,016
		295,683	251,277	80,779	296,542
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>295,683</u>	<u>251,277</u>	<u>80,779</u>	<u>296,542</u>
Rye	(On Farms 1/	14,242	8,692	1,973	12,560
	(Terminals 2/	4,469	5,435	5,900	7,694
	(Int. Mills, Elev., & Whses. 1/ 4/	5,280	3,965	1,664	4,887
		23,991	18,092	9,537	25,141
		1,838	2,147	6,832	1,158
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>1,838</u>	<u>2,147</u>	<u>6,832</u>	<u>1,158</u>
Soybeans	(On Farms 1/	130	462	6,190	920
	(Terminals 2/	468	285	28,478	502
	(Processing Plants 5/	128	213	4,329	242
	(Int. Mills, Elev., & Whses. 1/ 4/	128	213	4,329	242
		2,564	3,107	45,829	2,822
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>2,564</u>	<u>3,107</u>	<u>45,829</u>	<u>2,822</u>

1/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. 2/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at 43 terminal cities. 3/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, and in Canada. Other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions. 4/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated for each grain. 5/ Mills and processing plants reported to Bureau of Census.

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, OCTOBER 1, 1950, WITH COMPARISONS

STATE	Shell and Ear Corn:		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
- T h o u s a n d B u s h e l s -								
N. Eng.	319	300	511	597	1,490	384	*	*
N. Y.	693	3,771	7,050	5,457	3,685	3,903	*	902
N. J.	933	891	298	130	*	77	5	13
Pa.	606	577	512	645	631	511	528	141
Ohio	2,795	8,423	3,571	3,253	*	81	26	19
Ind.	3,187	16,294	2,162	2,233	8	39	63	75
Ill.	25,796	99,997	9,008	8,839	3,109	3,377	1,488	5,161
Mich.	*	946	780	738	*	*	54	92
Wis.	1,061	3,342	3,837	4,181	18,923	19,258	164	663
Minn.	4,518	30,185	13,693	12,379	23,382	20,563	3,630	2,624
Iowa	60,052	109,626	10,644	10,869	223	449	*	40
Mo.	744	12,648	2,120	2,659	*	*	104	120
N. Dak.	338	1,684	2,926	4,145	4,433	7,428	792	962
S. Dak.	2,630	23,186	2,705	3,451	1,125	1,333	460	887
Nebr.	4,889	42,773	2,396	1,431	519	280	327	212
Kans.	817	8,954	566	803	459	499	153	42
Del.	68	37	21	42	6	10	14	9
Md.	2,120	1,526	209	196	199	156	297	79
Va.	364	164	119	251	35	57	15	34
W. Va.	27	25	11	20	1	4	0	*
N. C.	115	117	404	720	87	28	2	10
S. C.	37	7	205	426	37	24	*	1
Ga.	77	157	412	648	9	6	3	1
Ky.	475	537	68	95	36	26	184	284
Tenn.	391	264	1,262	1,408	32	29	7	13
Ala.	*	37	87	41	0	0	*	*
Miss.	7	26	204	120	9	7	*	2
Ark.	6	27	75	193	3	6	*	1
La.	339	356	6	0	0	0	--	--
Okla.	15	27	462	499	27	69	2	2
Tex.	508	1,063	1,208	2,187	241	152	24	25
Mont.	28	30	500	197	1,817	2,391	6	12
Idaho	31	41	1,320	1,862	2,522	3,986	2	3
Wyo.	11	6	161	121	70	47	5	2
Colo.	201	927	345	226	1,685	2,349	20	11
N. Mex.	11	8	11	6	23	9	1	*
Ariz.	7	10	121	54	2,747	4,027	*	*
Utah	27	66	169	167	1,227	1,642	*	*
Nev.	1	1	18	16	40	43	*	*
Wash.	162	159	1,587	2,532	3,375	6,541	63	71
Oreg.	155	178	2,739	1,480	3,891	4,781	16	30
Calif.	531	1,991	1,597	2,069	22,214	30,300	19	18
Unallocated*	1,771	2,524	--	--	3,984	3,186	926	20
UNITED STATES	116,863	373,908	76,100	77,386	102,304	118,058	9,400	12,581

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

STOCKS OF WHEAT, OCTOBER 1, 1950

In Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses										Merchant Mills		Off-farm Total		Total		All Positions, October 1	
State	Average:		1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	
- T h o u s a n d B u s h e l s -																	
N.Eng.	244	*	134	25	*	1,307	814	1,307	814								
N.Y.	1,984	*	*	10,312	9,370	47,524	42,197	53,522	48,373								
N.J.	131	133	177	*	*	1,697	1,194	2,673	2,160								
Pa.	984	685	800	1,690	1,920	6,229	6,907	16,575	16,883								
Ohio	3,321	5,612	8,570	8,488	8,460	21,033	24,958	44,434	43,385								
Ind.	2,895	3,342	2,942	2,990	2,896	8,655	8,215	19,329	15,743								
Ill.	2,895	3,957	3,152	6,013	5,287	28,559	22,908	37,447	29,127								
Mich.	2,374	3,534	3,835	3,460	3,013	6,994	6,848	26,254	23,963								
Wis.	418	285	*	*	*	12,853	13,204	15,222	15,153								
Minn.	5,184	3,719	4,022	9,083	9,994	38,153	37,129	50,589	47,511								
Iowa	1,222	*	1,426	*	2,163	11,913	10,343	14,270	11,814								
Mo.	1,943	1,368	3,148	11,213	11,777	42,904	44,279	52,011	50,136								
N.Dak.	31,330	27,619	29,883	2,746	1,531	30,365	31,414	107,258	124,440								
S.Dak.	7,508	5,560	7,172	208	227	5,768	7,876	30,104	30,236								
Nebr.	7,502	9,698	13,876	3,099	4,251	23,107	26,414	50,855	74,350								
Kans.	29,520	52,612	64,618	21,655	25,200	118,992	140,707	186,317	206,608								
Del.	68	96	193	80	60	176	253	368	473								
Md.	466	288	526	679	*	7,616	5,571	9,336	7,254								
Va.	408	912	870	1,162	1,200	2,336	2,326	5,829	5,864								
W.Va.	63	31	27	113	95	144	122	1,165	1,146								
N.C.	268	197	242	1,063	125	1,260	367	3,516	2,882								
S.C.	84	21	80	317	630	338	710	820	1,322								
Ga.	57	54	113	186	235	240	348	810	1,057								
Ky.	1,031	787	366	4,000	3,450	6,215	5,296	7,005	6,256								
Tenn.	717	727	*	1,757	1,292	3,802	2,632	4,846	3,684								
Ala.	26	*	145	*	*	141	305	184	389								
Miss.	3/ 33	*	10	*	*	24	17	103	61								
Ark.	32	9	*	0	*	9	*	165	319								
La.	--	--	--	--	--	1,216	2,201	1,216	2,201								
Okla.	9,970	23,158	21,569	8,347	9,288	57,657	61,298	83,387	69,124								
Tex.	11,051	36,794	20,433	12,571	12,939	68,219	52,692	91,874	57,651								
Mont.	13,680	14,631	17,822	3,333	3,110	17,964	20,932	58,334	87,287								
Idaho	12,223	15,095	17,984	2,009	1,714	17,104	19,698	30,060	33,951								
Wyo.	196	*	977	-	352	835	1,329	4,267	3,957								
Colo.	3,806	8,397	11,933	2,694	2,639	12,170	15,364	36,450	30,544								
N.Mex.	230	1,713	494	292	157	2,005	651	3,339	833								
Ariz.	133	115	669	226	275	341	944	481	1,084								
Utah.	1,160	2,020	1,800	3,441	3,032	7,961	7,535	14,003	11,823								
Nev.	131	125	47	-	-	125	47	715	663								
Wash.	36,124	38,791	50,104	4,120	3,906	47,331	59,982	57,108	76,841								
Oreg.	12,761	12,300	15,700	2,300	2,274	18,396	24,428	25,357	30,724								
Calif.	3,526	2,696	4,767	1,271	1,799	4,109	6,826	7,091	10,602								
Unallo- cated*	--	10,351	8,938	3,788	1,586	8,757	3,368	8,757	3,177								
UNITED STATES	207,695	287,432	319,564	134,731	136,247	692,544	720,649	1,164,753	1,191,865								

*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.

NOV 15 1950

Immediate Release

November 13, 1950

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
November 1, 1950

Minnesota's 1950 corn crop for all purposes is estimated at 190,180,000 bushels, the same as a month ago but nearly a fourth less than 1949 and more than a tenth below average. The estimate is based on preliminary yield information available to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service on November 1. On that date only a small proportion of the corn for grain had been harvested as farmers purposely delayed picking to take full advantage of the unseasonably warm weather in late October which was favorable for drying the standing corn. Both yield and quality are above early fall expectations in southeastern and south central counties. In other areas where much corn was killed by frost while still in the dough or early dent stages of maturity, the outlook is about the same or below earlier indications. Prospects are that only a small proportion of the corn will be of good merchantable grade in southwestern and west central counties. It is this area which normally produces most of the surplus corn in excess of livestock feed requirements.

Weather was favorable in October for harvesting soybeans and this crop was nearly all harvested by November 1. Both the yield and quality are improved over a month ago. The 1950 crop of soybeans is estimated at 16,461,000 bushels, about 4 million bushels in excess of the 1949 crop of 12,408,000 bushels and over 10 million bushels above the average of 5,995,000 bushels. The large increase in production this year over average is due to a great expansion in acreage. Soybeans were comparatively unimportant in Minnesota prior to World War II.

In the extreme north, excessive moisture in early October delayed the harvesting of wheat and flaxseed. Some swathed grain has been lost as the wet soil condition prevented the use of heavy combining equipment. Later in the month, weather became more favorable and temperatures were, on occasions, the highest of record for this time of year and there was very little rainfall. This permitted the harvesting of sugar beets and potatoes in northwestern counties and the near completion of combining of wheat and flax in Kittson, Marshall, and Roseau counties in the extreme northwest.

The potato crop, estimated at 17,280,000 bushels, is about 1-1/2 million bushels larger than indicated a month ago at which time few potatoes had been dug in important northern producing counties. When final yield reports are available, based on completed diggings, they are expected to show the highest average on record at the State level. In contrast, the acreage harvested in 1950 is estimated to be the smallest since 1887. Despite a decrease in acreage for harvest, this year's crop will be over 1-1/4 million bushels larger than 1949 and only about one million bushels below average for the 1939-48 period when a much larger acreage was grown.

The buckwheat prospects this year were sharply reduced by killing frost in advance of maturity. As a result of this and other adverse weather conditions, the crop is estimated at only 240,000 bushels compared with 322,000 in 1949 and the average of 486,000 bushels.

Dry edible beans also suffered severe frost damage, particularly in important producing Isanti county. For the State, the crop is estimated at only 4,000 bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned) compared with 6,000 bags in 1949 and 21,000 bags, the 10-year average. In recent years there has been a sharp decrease in the amount of acreage devoted to the production of this crop in Minnesota.

Apple production in the 8 commercial producing counties in Minnesota has been at a disappointingly low level this year following last year's record crop. Production is estimated at only 65,000 bushels compared with 357,000 bushels in 1949, only 53,000 in 1948 and the average of 174,000. Record low temperatures in March 1948 had a detrimental effect upon production in that year.

Egg production during October 1950 is estimated at 257 million eggs, the highest total for October since records were started in 1925. The October production of eggs in 1949 was 204 million and 215 million in 1946, which was a record to that date. Production in October 1947 and 1948 was 213 and 214 million eggs, respectively. The record breaking production in October this year compared with last year is due to a substantial increase in both the number of layers on farms and in the rate of lay.

Milk production totaled 459 million pounds during October 1950, which is 7 percent less than the 492 million pounds produced in October 1949 and 11 percent below the 10-year average of 515 million pounds. The level of production this year and particularly in the fall months has been affected by generally poor pasture development in central and southwestern counties where there has been a deficiency in rainfall. Milk cow numbers in October were at the lowest level for this time of year since monthly records on this subject were started in 1932.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-November, 1950 Prices

December 4, 1950

MINNESOTA: Mid-November average prices received by Minnesota farmers for leading agricultural commodities were generally higher than a month ago according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The price trend was upward for all crops except corn and potatoes. Wheat increased 1 cent per bushel, barley 4 cents, rye 7 cents, oats 9 cents, flaxseed 19 cents, and soybeans advanced 52 cents per bushel. Corn prices continued to decline and averaged two cents a bushel less than a month earlier. The average price received for potatoes was 10 cents less than a month ago. The most significant price changes for crops since a year ago are the increases of 33 cents for corn and 51 cents for soybeans while price decreases of 43 cents for flaxseed and 45 cents for potatoes were reported.

Compared with a month ago, all livestock items show price increases except hogs which dropped from \$19.20 to \$17.20 per cwt. Beef cattle prices at \$26.60 advanced \$1.30 per cwt., veal calves at \$29.40 were up 70 cents, sheep at \$12.30 increased 60 cents, lambs at \$27.70 advanced \$1.50 per cwt. Milk cow prices increased from \$230 to \$238 per head. Since a year ago all livestock have increased in price. Hogs were up \$2.00 per cwt., beef cattle \$8.40, veal calves \$6.40, sheep \$3.80, lambs \$6.10 per cwt.

Compared with a month ago average prices for livestock and poultry products are relatively unchanged except wool which increased 5 cents per lb. Since a year ago chicken prices are down 1½ cents per lb. and eggs are 1 cent per doz. less. Butterfat has increased 1 cent per lb., wholesale milk was up 15 cents per cwt., and wool has advanced 16 cents per pound.

While the average price of alfalfa seed has increased \$2.20 a bushel since a month ago, the price of red clover seed was down 50 cents and sweet clover and timothy seed prices are unchanged.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose 8 points from mid-October to mid-November as a result of generally higher prices for practically all commodities; the main exceptions were fruits and hogs. The index is now 276 percent of the 1910-14 average. As of mid-November farmers were receiving the highest price on record for their cotton, cottonseed, calves, sheep, lambs, and wool.

Higher prices for feed, feeder livestock and for goods bought for family living — mainly clothing and household furnishings — were primarily responsible for a 2 point increase in the Parity Index (Prices Paid by Farmers Including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates). The index now stands at 263, up 7 percent from a year ago, and 1 point above the previous high reached in June and July 1948.

As a result of these changes, the Parity Ratio rose 2 points from mid-October to mid-November and is now 105, the highest in 2 years.

Summary Table					
Indexes	: Nov. 15, 1949	: Oct. 15, 1950	: Nov. 15, 1950	Record High	
1910-14= 100	: 1949	: 1950	: 1950	Index	Date
Prices Received	237	268	276	306	Jan. 1948
Parity Index 1/	245	261	263	263	Nov. 1950
Parity Ratio	97	103	105	122	Oct. 1946
1/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates					

The index of truck crop prices rose 50 points during the month and now stands at 188 percent of its 1910-14 average. However, with the exception of 1948, this month's index is below any November index since 1941. Supplies of fall crops of snap beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, peas, peppers, and tomatoes were becoming lighter and prices received by growers the first half of November were well above those of October 1-15. On the other hand, prices for cabbage, cauliflower, onions, and spinach declined slightly from those of a month ago.

Victor Erlanson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS NOVEMBER 15, 1950 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

		MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		Average	Average	Average	1/	2/	Average
		Prices	Prices	Prices	Base	Effective	Prices
		Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Period	Parity	Nov. 15
Commodity	Unit:	1949	1950	1950	Price	Price	1950
PRICES RECEIVED							
		dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.	dol.
All Wheat	Bu.	2.01	1.95	1.96	3/ .884	2.29	1.94
Corn	"	.94	1.29	1.27	3/ .642	1.66	1.37
Oats	"	.60	.67	.76	3/ .399	5/ .978	.806
Barley	"	1.29	1.26	1.30	3/ .619	5/ 1.52	1.14
Rye	"	1.19	1.18	1.25	3/ .720	5/ 1.77	1.32
Flax	"	3.61	2.99	3.18	1.71	4.50	3.14
Potatoes	"	1.20	.85	.75	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.80	.878
Soybeans	"	1.98	1.97	2.49	1.00	2.63	2.54
Hogs	Cwt.	15.20	19.20	17.20	7.52	19.80	17.80
Beef Cattle	"	6/ 18.20	25.30	26.60	6.78	17.80	25.00
Veal Calves	"	6/ 23.00	28.70	29.40	7.62	20.00	28.20
Sheep	"	8.50	11.70	12.30	-	-	13.20
Lambs	"	21.60	26.20	27.70	7.48	19.70	26.70
Milk Cows	Head	190.00	230.00	238.00	-	-	212.00
Chickens, live	lb.	.178	.168	.163	.114	.300	.226
Eggs	doz.	.385	.365	.373	3/ .215	5/ .529	.456
Butterfat	lb.	.68	.69	.69	.277	.729	.635
Milk, wholesale	cwt.	3.20	3.35	7/ 3.35	1.73	4.55	7/ 4.37
Wool	lb.	6/ .44	.55	.60	.201	.529	.722
All Hay, baled	ton	18.10	17.50	17.50	-	-	21.20
Alfalfa Seed	Bu.	23.40	24.30	26.50			20.50
Red Clover Seed	"	23.00	18.20	17.70			17.50
Sweet Clover Seed	"	8.70	6.20	6.20			6.58
Timothy Seed	"	9.80	4.45	4.45			4.26
PRICES PAID							
Mixed Dairy							
Feed, all	Cwt.	2.60	3.00	3.00			3.79
Laying mash	"	4.10	4.30	4.30			4.58
Linseed meal	"	3.95	3.85	3.90			4.23
Meat scraps	"	6.70	6.60	6.50			6.36
Bran	"	2.50	2.75	2.80			3.06
Middlings	"	2.60	2.85	2.90			3.26

1/Adjusted base period prices 1910-14, based on 120-month average January 1940-December 1949 unless otherwise noted. 2/Parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. 3/60-month average August 1909-July 1914. 4/10-season average 1919-28. 5/Transitional parity, 95 percent of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. 6/Revised 7/Preliminary

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

For Immediate Release

December 14, 1950

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA
December 1, 1950

EGG PRODUCTION:

Egg production in Minnesota totaled 278 million eggs during November 1950, the largest November production since records were started in 1925, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The production in November 1949 was 253 million eggs, while in November 1948 it was 233 million eggs. The importance of egg production in November has increased very rapidly since 1937 when farmers began keeping more layers of high quality and using new production techniques. The level of production in November 1950 at 278 million eggs is nearly 5 times that of 1937 when November production was only 59 million eggs. November production of eggs in Minnesota exceeded 100 million for the first time in 1941 when it totaled 103 million eggs. The increase in production in November this year over a year ago is due to an increase of 8 percent in layers and a small increase in the rate of lay. In each of the first 11 months of 1950, production has exceeded that of the corresponding month in 1949 with the result that for the 11-month period production exceeds last year by 11 percent. On December 1, 1950, flock owners reported that nearly all of the pullets kept from the 1950 hatch are now of laying age, indicating that the seasonal peak in layer numbers will be reached somewhat earlier than usual.

MILK PRODUCTION:

Production in November 1950 totaled 479 million pounds, 5 percent less than in November 1949 when production was 505 million pounds. This year, production in November was the fourth smallest for the month since monthly records were started in 1932. Only in 1947, 1935, and 1934, the latter affected by the drought in 1934, was November production lower than it was this year. The less favorable feed situation on many Minnesota farms and rather unfavorable weather conditions during November this year were important factors causing the rate of production per cow to be below the record rate for November reported in 1949. Total production of milk in each month since April 1950 has been less than in the corresponding month of 1949. For the first 11 months of 1950, production has totaled 7,705 million pounds, a decrease of slightly more than 1 percent compared with the 7,612 million pounds produced in the corresponding period of 1949.

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

DEC 26 1950

Immediate Release:

December 21, 1950

MINNESOTA ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1950

The combined production in 1950 of major grain crops in Minnesota was only slightly below average even though the early part of the growing season was extremely unfavorable, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The outturn in 1950 was about a tenth under 1949 and a fifth below 1948, but about 6 percent more than in 1947 when the season was late similar to this year. The absence this year of extreme temperatures during the critical filling period for spring sown grains acted as an offset to the effect of unfavorable weather at seeding time and in the early part of the growing period. Because of the cool summer, unusual yields were realized from much of the late-planted acreage, particularly of barley, oats, and flaxseed in western and northwestern counties. Weather was, in general, favorable for harvesting of crops except in the extreme northwestern counties where wet soil and an early snowfall stopped harvesting before completion.

The production of grain crops totaled nearly 10-3/4 million tons in 1950 compared with over 12 million tons in 1949, about 13-1/3 million in 1948 and under 11 million tons, the 10-year (1939-48) average. Feed crop production - corn, oats, and barley - in 1950 decreased 11 percent compared with 1949 but only 2 percent from average. Production of oil crops - flaxseed and soybeans - is the highest of record due to the large increase in soybean production this year. Aggregate production of all crops, including potatoes and hay, totaled 16-3/4 million tons in 1950 compared with 17 1/2 million in 1949, slightly more than 19 million in 1948 and 16-1/3 million tons in 1947 in which year growing and weather conditions were quite similar to this year. The smaller total crop production this year in comparison with recent years is largely due to the decrease in the production of hay.

The farm value of crop production in 1950 is 702 million dollars based on information available on December 1. This compares with the total value of crop production in 1949 of 694 million dollars, 836 million in 1948 and the record 944 million dollars in 1947. The values shown are for the marketing season or crop year and should not be confused with calendar year income. The season average price for most crops in 1950 is higher than in 1949, except for flaxseed, potatoes, red clover seed, sweet clover seed, timothy seed, and dry field peas.

Loss of acreage after planting was comparatively small for 1950. Hail damage was restricted to a few local areas and there was only scattered abandonment due to insects and disease. Dry weather in mid-season resulted in poor crop growth in central counties and the unseasonably early killing frost in August caused considerable loss of acreage devoted to crops such as buckwheat, dry beans, and other late-maturing crops, particularly in east central counties. In 1950, acreage loss from all causes was slightly in excess of 1 percent of the 19 million acres upon which crops were grown.

Minnesota corn production in 1950 totaled 194,218,000 bushels for all purposes. Included in the total is 155,472,000 bushels harvested for grain, and the equivalent of 38,746,000 bushels harvested for use as silage or fodder. The 1950 corn crop is about a fifth smaller and of much poorer quality than last year's large crop of 248 million bushels. It is also about 20 million bushels less than average. Growing conditions this year were generally unfavorable, especially in west central and southwestern counties where drought and killing frosts before maturity seriously reduced yield. The feeding value of this year's crop is much lower than in 1949 which increases the prospect for a much more rapid disappearance.

Wheat production this year totaled only 15,410,000 bushels compared with 19,971,000 bushels in 1949 and the average of 22,109,000 bushels. The reduction is due to a sharp decrease in acreage. The per acre yield this year of 15.7 bushels is 1.1 bushels above 1949 even though seeding and growing conditions were much more unfavorable in the spring.

The oat crop of 188,737,000 bushels for 1950 is 5 1/2 million bushels larger than 1949 and 17 million more than average. The larger production is due to an increase in acreage. The crop this year was especially favored by the cool summer weather which aided filling to the extent that yield exceeded early season expectations by a considerable margin. Drought, however, resulted in poor yields in east central counties, particularly, Sherburne, Isanti, Morrison, and the surrounding area.

The barley crop of 36,934,000 bushels harvested in 1950 is 11½ million more than the 1949 crop and the largest since 1942 when 50,327,000 bushels were produced. Exceptionally high per acre yields were obtained this year as a result of cool weather during the filling period. Other factors, such as the use of disease resistant varieties, were important in obtaining good yields which for the State averaged 29.5 bushels per harvested acre, the highest since 1940 when the yield was 30.0 bushels. There has been a consistent and rapid expansion in the acreage devoted to the production of this crop since the introduction of new disease-resistant varieties following two seasons of low yields in 1943 and 1944. In 1945 only 447,000 acres were harvested, but this has increased to 1,252,000 for 1950.

Oil seed crop production increased in 1950 over 1949 and reached a new high as a 3-million bushel decrease in flaxseed was more than balanced by an increase of over 3½ million bushels in soybean production. The decrease in flax came as a result of a much smaller acreage, while the increase in soybean production is attributed to a record acreage. In 1950, flaxseed production totaled 13,255,000 bushels compared with 16,280,000 bushels in 1949 and the average of 13,487,000 bushels. Soybean production totaled a record 16,384,000 bushels in 1950 compared with 12,762,000 in 1949 and the average of 5,995,000 bushels.

A record potato yield of 180 bushels per harvested acre has resulted in the production of 17,640,000 bushels in 1950 compared with 17,000,000 bushels in 1949 and the 10-year average of 18,349,000 bushels. The acreage harvested of only 98,000 acres in 1950 is the smallest since 1887 and it is only a fifth as large as the record acreage of 486,000 acres grown in 1922.

Rye production in 1950 of 2,349,000 bushels compares with 2,550,000 bushels in 1949 and 3,002,000, the 10-year average. More than half of the 1950 crop was produced in east central counties. Dry weather in some central counties and wet soil condition in west central and northern counties reduced the yield per acre compared with last year in those areas, but other areas had higher yields. The 1950 yield for the State of 14.5 bushels per harvested acre compares with 15.0 in 1949 and 13.5, the 10-year average.

Production changes for other crops grown in Minnesota in 1950 are as follows: Buckwheat, 1950 production is only 3/4 of 1949 due to a reduction in acreage grown and also severe frost damage. Apple production in commercial counties in 1950 was a fifth less than 1949; for dry, edible peas grown mostly in northwestern counties, the 1950 production is only 50 percent of 1949, while tobacco production in 1950 is 10 percent less than in 1949.

Hay production in 1950 totaled 5,494,000 tons, an increase of 9 percent over the 5,021,000 tons produced in 1949, but still 14 percent less than the average of 6,402,000 tons. A substantial expansion occurred this year in the acreage of alfalfa and production totaled 2,510,000 tons or 46 percent of all hay production. About four-fifths of the 1950 production of all hay is classed as tame hay.

The harvested acreage, yield, and production of major crops grown in Minnesota during 1950 is shown with comparisons in the table which follows:

	Acreage		Yield per		P R O D U C T I O N		
	Harvested		Harv. Acre		Average		
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	(000) Acres		(Bus.)		(000 Bushels)		
Corn	5,648	5,111	44.0	38.0	214,392	248,512	194,218
Winter Wheat	81	61	17.5	20.0	2,374	1,418	1,220
Durum Wheat	95	86	15.0	12.0	926	1,425	1,032
Other Spring Wheat	1,105	774	15.5	17.0	18,809	17,128	13,158
Oats	4,952	5,101	37.0	37.0	171,594	183,224	188,737
Barley	1,061	1,252	24.0	29.5	34,108	25,464	36,934
Rye	170	162	15.0	14.5	3,002	2,550	2,349
Flaxseed	1,628	1,205	10.0	11.0	13,487	16,280	13,255
Soybeans for Beans	709	1,057	18.0	15.5	5,995	12,762	16,384
Potatoes	100	98	170	180	18,349	17,000	17,640
Hay, All (Tons)	3,625	3,812	1.39	1.44	6,402	5,021	5,494

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DEC 26 1950

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

For Immediate Release

December 22, 1950

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE SOWN THIS FALL IN MINNESOTA
FOR HARVEST IN 1951

Winter Wheat: Minnesota farmers planted 76,000 acres in the fall of 1950 for harvest in 1951 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the same amount of acreage as sown in the fall of 1949 for harvest in 1950. Acreage sown this fall was, however, increased in western and northwestern counties. It is usual for some acreage to be lost due to winter-killing and unfavorable weather in the spring. Such acreage losses averaged slightly less than 15 percent of planted acreage during the 10-year period (1940-1949), ranging from only 4.7 percent of fall sown acreage in 1948 to 31.9 percent abandonment of the acreage sown in the fall of 1943. This fall, weather and soil conditions were favorable for seeding and development. The crop, therefore, entered the dormant winter period in good condition. Production of 1,292,000 bushels is indicated for 1951 based on reported condition on December 1 and average abandonment of acreage before harvest. This production outlook compares with 1,220,000 bushels produced in 1950 and 2,374,000 bushels the 10-year (1939-48) average.

Rye Sown for All Purposes: The acreage of rye sown in the fall of 1950 is 20 percent larger than in the fall of 1949. The acreage sown, 223,000 acres, is the second largest sown since 1942 when 275,000 acres were seeded. In the fall of 1949 acreage sown totaled 186,000 acres of which 162,000 acres were harvested as grain in the summer of 1950. In recent years about 15 percent of the acreage sown in the fall has been diverted before harvest to other uses such as hay, pasture, soil building, or was abandoned because of poor development.

H. F. Prindle,
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Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural
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DEC 26 1950

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

For Immediate Release

December 22, 1950

PIG CROP REPORT FOR MINNESOTA - 1950

Minnesota's fall pig crop in 1950 totaled 2,014,000 pigs, 19 percent more than in 1949 and the 3rd largest crop in the period for which records are available, or since 1924 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in cooperation with the Post Office Department. In recent years, the size of the fall pig crop has increased each year since 1946 when only 1,250,000 pigs were saved during the fall (June 1 to December 1) farrowing period. The two largest fall crops of record were produced in the World War II years of 1942 and 1943. The fall crop in 1942 totaled 2,112,000 pigs and 2,236,000 in 1943. The fall crop of 1950 is larger than indicated from farmers' intentions to keep sows for fall farrow as reported last June 1. The increase resulted from an expansion in number of sows kept for late fall farrow, particularly for September farrow and also from an above-average number of pigs saved per litter. Much of the increase over intentions occurred in west central counties. The average number of pigs saved per litter in the fall of 1950 was 6.56 compared with 6.34 in 1949 and the record of 6.58 for the fall of 1948.

The total pig crop for 1950, spring and fall crop combined, numbers 6,774,000 pigs, 8 percent more than 1949 and the largest crop since the war years, 1942 and 1943. In 1943, a record number of 8,373,000 pigs were saved which number exceeded by over 1 million pigs the previous peak of 7,334,000 pigs saved in the preceding year 1942.

Intentions to keep sows for spring farrow in 1951 reported December 1, indicates a further moderate increase in hog production. These intentions indicate that sows farrowing in the spring of 1951 will total 773,000, and increase of 2 percent compared with 1950 when 758,000 sows farrowed spring pigs between December 1, 1949 and June 1, 1950. If these intentions are realized and litters are of average size, the spring pig crop in 1951 will number 4,854,000 pigs, about 2 percent more than in 1950 and more than in any year since 1943 when a record total of 6,137,000 spring pigs were saved.

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