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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DAIRY AND FOOD
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

IMMEDIATE
RELEASE

STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 STATE OFFICE BUILDING, ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
MID-DECEMBER, 1950 PRICES

JANUARY 3, 1951

MINNESOTA: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY MINNESOTA FARMERS IN MID-DECEMBER, 1950 WERE HIGHER THAN A MONTH AGO FOR PRACTICALLY ALL CROPS, LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS, ACCORDING TO THE STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE. SUBSTANTIAL PRICE INCREASES WERE NOTED FOR MOST CROPS WITH OATS SHOWING A GAIN OF 4 CENTS PER BUSHEL, BARLEY 8 CENTS, CORN AND WHEAT EACH 10 CENTS, RYE 14 CENTS, SOYBEANS 16 CENTS AND FLAXSEED 46 CENTS PER BUSHEL, BUT AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED FOR POTATOES REMAINED UNCHANGED FROM A MONTH AGO. COMPARED WITH A YEAR AGO, PRICES FOR ALL GRAIN CROPS WERE UP - WITH SHARPEST INCREASES OF 33 CENTS REPORTED FOR CORN AND 56 CENTS FOR SOYBEANS. POTATOES WERE SHOWING A 40 CENTS DROP FROM A YEAR AGO.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BEEF CATTLE, AVERAGE LIVESTOCK PRICES IN MID-DECEMBER WERE HIGHER THAN A MONTH AGO. HOGS AT $17.50 GAINED 30 CENTS PER CWT., VEAL CALVES AT $30.20 ADVANCED 80 CENTS, SHEEP AT $13.00 INCREASED 70 CENTS AND LAMBS AT $28.70 WERE UP $1.00 PER CWT, WHILE BEEF CATTLE AT $26.20 DECLINED 40 CENTS PER CWT. A COMPARISON OF THE CURRENT PRICES WITH THOSE OF A YEAR AGO SHOWS THAT ALL LIVESTOCK PRICES HAVE INCREASED. HOGS HAVE ADVANCED $2.90 PER CWT., SHEEP $4.20, VEAL CALVES $5.50, BEEF CATTLE $7.50, LAMBS $7.60 PER CWT. AND MILK COWS $47.00 PER HEAD.

COMPARED WITH A MONTH AGO, LIMITED PRICE INCREASES WERE NOTED FOR ALL ANIMAL AND POULTRY PRODUCTS EXCEPT FOR MILK SOLD AT WHOLESALE TO PLANTS AND DEALERS WHICH DROPPED 5 CENTS PER CWT. AVERAGE PRICES FOR CHICKENS WERE SLIGHTLY HIGHER. BUTTERFAT WAS UP 1 CENT PER POUND, WOOL 2 CENTS PER POUND AND EGGS 9 CENTS PER DOZEN. SINCE MID-DECEMBER A YEAR AGO, BUTTERFAT HAS ADVANCED 2 CENTS PER POUND, EGGS 13 CENTS PER DOZEN, WOOL 18 CENTS PER POUND, WHOLESALE MILK 20 CENTS PER CWT. WHILE CHICKEN PRICES HAVE DECREASED SLIGHTLY.

COMPARED WITH A MONTH AGO, ALFALFA SEED WAS UP $3.50 PER BUSHEL, WHILE OTHER SEED PRICES SHOW LIMITED PRICE GAINS. SINCE A YEAR AGO, ALFALFA SEED HAS ADVANCED $6.00 PER BU., WHILE OTHER SEED PRICES ARE DOWN FROM $3.10 TO $6.50 PER BUSHEL. ALL HAY, BALED, SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 60 CENTS PER TON FROM A MONTH AGO BUT IS 20 CENTS PER TON BELOW THE SAME PERIOD A YEAR AGO.

UNITED STATES: GENERALLY HIGHER PRICES FOR MOST AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES RAISED THE INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS 10 POINTS FROM MID-NOVEMBER TO MID-DECEMBER. THE INDEX, AT 286 PERCENT OF ITS 1910-14 AVERAGE, IS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE SEPTEMBER 1948 AND IS 23 PERCENT ABOVE MID-DECEMBER A YEAR AGO. PRICE INCREASES FOR EGGS DURING THE MONTH WERE THE MOST NOTEWORTHY, UP 12.1 CENTS A DOZEN; BUT OTHER SIZABLE INCREASES OCCURRED FOR WHEAT, CORN, SOYBEANS, FLAXSEED, COTTONSEED AND WOOL. LOWER PRICES WERE RECEIVED THIS MONTH FOR COTTON, GRAPEFRUIT, HOGS, AND CHICKENS. COTTON WAS OFF 0.77 CENTS, THE LARGEST DECREASES OCCURRING IN THE WEST SOUTH CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

THE INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS INCLUDING INTEREST, TAXES, AND FARM WAGE RATES ROSE 2 POINTS DURING THE MONTH TO 265, AN ALL-TIME HIGH, AS FARMERS PAID HIGHER PRICES FOR FEED, FEEDER LIVESTOCK, AND SOME ITEMS USED IN FAMILY LIVING. THE PARITY INDEX ROSE 8 PERCENT DURING 1950, WITH MOST OF THE RISE IN THE LAST HALF OF THE YEAR.

AS A RESULT OF CHANGES IN THE PARITY INDEX AND THE INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, THE PARITY RATIO ROSE TO 108, THE HIGHEST SINCE SEPTEMBER 1948.

SUMMARY TABLE

INDEXES 1910-14=100	DEC. 15, 1949	NOV. 15, 1950	DEC. 15 1950	RECORD HIGH INDEX	RECORD HIGH DATE
PRICES RECEIVED	233	276	286	306	JAN. 1948
PARITY INDEX 1/	246	263	265	265	DEC. 1950
PARITY RATIO	95	105	108	122	OCT. 1946

1/PRICES PAID, INTEREST, TAXES, AND WAGE RATES.

LED BY A SHARP INCREASE OF 12.1 CENTS PER DOZEN FOR EGGS, THE INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR POULTRY AND EGGS INCREASED 19 PERCENT DURING THE MONTH ENDED IN MID-DECEMBER TO AVERAGE 249 PERCENT OF ITS 1910-14 AVERAGE. PRICE CHANGES AT IMPORTANT TERMINAL MARKETS INDICATE THAT PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR EGGS HAVE DECREASED SHARPLY SINCE THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH. COMPARED TO A YEAR AGO, THIS INDEX WAS 28 PERCENT HIGHER, WITH EGGS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OF THE INCREASE. DURING THE MONTH TURKEY PRICES INCREASED AN AVERAGE OF 1.7 CENTS PER POUND AND AT 34.3 CENTS PER POUND WERE 1 CENT BELOW A YEAR AGO. CHICKENS WERE OFF SLIGHTLY BUT WERE AT THE SAME LEVEL AS A YEAR AGO.

IN MID-DECEMBER, FARMERS RECEIVED RECORD AVERAGE PRICES FOR ALL MEAT ANIMALS EXCEPT HOGS. CATTLE PRICES WERE UP 40 CENTS PER CWT., SHEEP 50 CENTS, AND VEAL CALVES AND LAMBS 70 CENTS. SLAUGHTER OF THESE SPECIES FOR THE 4 WEEKS ENDED DECEMBER 16 WAS DOWN SLIGHTLY FROM THE SAME PERIOD LAST MONTH AND DOWN 5 PERCENT FROM A YEAR AGO. ALTHOUGH FEDERALLY-INSPECTED HOG SLAUGHTER FOR THE 4-WEEK PERIOD ENDED IN MID-DECEMBER WAS 25 PERCENT GREATER THAN FOR THE SIMILAR NOVEMBER PERIOD, PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR HOGS DECLINED ONLY 10 CENTS. IN THE CORN BELT STATES HOG PRICES REMAINED GENERALLY FIRM FROM MID-NOVEMBER TO MID-DECEMBER, BUT WERE CONSISTENTLY LOWER IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL, SOUTH ATLANTIC, AND PACIFIC COAST STATES.

THE INDEX OF FOOD GRAIN PRICES ROSE 9 POINTS DURING THE MONTH AS INCREASES FOR WHEAT AND RYE MORE THAN OFFSET A SLIGHT DECREASE FOR RICE. THE INDEX IS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL IN NEARLY 2 YEARS AND ABOUT 6 PERCENT ABOVE A YEAR AGO. WHEAT WAS UP 9 CENTS FROM MID-NOVEMBER AND AT $2.03 PER BUSHEL WAS 10 CENTS ABOVE A YEAR AGO.

ALL FEED GRAIN AND HAY PRICES WERE HIGHER THAN IN MID-NOVEMBER AND THE INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED FOR THESE COMMODITIES WAS UP 5 PERCENT. PRICE INCREASES FOR FEED GRAINS RANGED BETWEEN 4 AND 6 PERCENT DURING THE MONTH ENDED DECEMBER 15. CORN AT $1.45 PER BUSHEL, WAS UP 8 CENTS FROM MID-NOVEMBER AND 32 CENTS ABOVE A YEAR AGO. ALL OTHER FEED GRAINS WERE ALSO HIGHER THAN DECEMBER 1949 WHILE THE PRICE OF ALL HAY WAS LOWER BY ONLY 10 CENTS A TON.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS CONTINUED TO ADVANCE DURING THE MONTH AND IN MID-DECEMBER THE DAIRY PRODUCTS PRICE INDEX STOOD AT 272 PERCENT OF THE 1910-14 AVERAGE. MILK SOLD AT WHOLESALE TO PLANTS AND DEALERS AVERAGED $4.45 PER 100 LBS. IN DECEMBER, NEARLY THE SAME AS THE REVISED PRICE OF $4.44 FOR MILK SOLD IN NOVEMBER, BUT 24 CENTS MORE THAN FOR MILK SOLD IN DECEMBER 1949.

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

Commodity	Unit	Minnesota: Average Prices Dec. 15 1949	Minnesota: Average Prices Nov. 15 1950	Minnesota: Average Prices Dec. 15, 1950	United States: 1/ Base Period Price	United States: 2/ Effective Parity Price	United States: Average Prices Dec. 15 1950
PRICES RECEIVED		DOL.	DOL.	DOL.	DOL.	DOL.	DOL.
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.02	1.96	2.06	3/ .884	2.31	2.03
CORN	"	1.04	1.27	1.37	3/ .642	1.68	1.45
OATS	"	.64	.76	.80	3/ .399	5/ .988	.849
BARLEY	"	1.23	1.30	1.38	3/ .619	5/ 1.54	1.19
RYE	"	1.25	1.25	1.39	3/ .720	5/ 1.79	1.37
FLAX	"	3.57	3.18	3.64	1.71	4.53	3.59
POTATOES	"	1.15	.75	.75	4/ 1.12	5/ 1.83	.889
SOYBEANS	"	2.09	2.49	2.65	1.00	2.65	2.70
HOGS	CWT.	14.60	17.20	17.50	7.52	19.90	17.70
BEEF CATTLE	"	6/ 18.70	26.60	26.20	6.78	18.00	25.40
VEAL CALVES	"	24.70	29.40	30.20	7.62	20.20	28.90
SHEEP	"	8.80	12.30	13.00	-	-	13.70
LAMBS	"	21.10	27.70	28.70	7.48	19.80	27.40
MILK COWS	HEAD	195.00	238.00	242.00	-	-	218.00
CHICKENS, LIVE	LB.	.166	.163	.165	.114	.302	.223
EGGS,	DOZ.	.330	.373	.463	3/ .215	5/ .533	.577
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.68	.69	.70	.277	.734	.648
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	6/ 3.10	3.35	7/ 3.30	1.73	4.58	7/ 4.45
WOOL	LB.	6/ .44	.60	.62	.201	.533	.798
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	18.30	17.50	18.10	-	-	21.80
ALFALFA SEED	BU.	24.00	26.50	30.00			22.00
RED CLOVER SEED	"	24.30	17.70	17.80			17.70
SWEET CLOVER SEED	"	9.40	6.20	6.30			6.58
TIMOTHY SEED	"	9.80	4.45	4.70			4.54
PRICES PAID							
MIXED DAIRY FEED, ALL	CWT.	2.65	3.00	3.15			3.91
LAYING MASH	"	4.15	4.30	4.40			4.67
LINSEED MEAL	"	4.15	3.90	3.90			4.28
MEAT SCRAPS	"	6.30	6.50	6.60			6.39
BRAN	"	2.70	2.80	2.90			3.13
MIDDLINGS	"	2.75	2.90	3.00			3.31

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, SUBTITAL 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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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.

For Immediate Release

January 12, 1951

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
January 1, 1951

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: The supply of corn on Minnesota farms January 1, 1951 was nearly a third smaller than the record quantity available a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total of 129,042,000 bushels on farms January 1 this year compares with 181,409,000 bushels January 1, 1950 and 177,350,000 bushels January 1, 1949. The 1950 corn crop was of relatively poor quality, particularly in western counties, consequently its feeding value is low and disappearance has been more rapid than a year ago. The supply of the other important feed grains - barley and oats, is, however, higher than a year ago. Barley stocks on farms January 1, 1951 were 19,944,000 bushels, more than twice the supply of a year ago but are about average for January 1. Oat stocks on farms totaled 124,566,000 bushels January 1, 1951, about 2 million more than a year ago and 12 million more than average.

Wheat stocks on January 1, 1951 were equal to 8,167,000 bushels, compared with 8,787,000 bushels January 1, last year, and the January 1 average of 12,392,000 bushels. The January 1 wheat supply on Minnesota farms this year is the smallest since 1937. Rye stocks of 540,000 bushels January 1, 1951 are slightly larger than a year ago but barely a third of average. Soybeans stored on farms January 1, 1951 totaled a record 8,192,000 bushels, nearly 1-3/4 times the supply a year ago and almost 3½ times the January 1 average for the 1943-49 period. The supply of hay, which is estimated at 3,516,000 tons on January 1, 1951, exceeds a year ago by 13 percent, but is 17 percent under average for January 1.

EGG PRODUCTION: Production totaled 360 million eggs during December 1950, the largest December production during the period of record or since 1925 and 5 percent more than in December 1949. For the year 1950, production is estimated at 4248 million eggs, compared with 3,858 million in 1949 when production was slightly less than in 1948.

MILK PRODUCTION: For December 1950, production is estimated at 586 million pounds, a decrease of 5 percent compared with the 615 million pounds for December 1949. The 10-year (1939-48) average production is 629 million pounds. The seasonal increase in production during December 1950 compared with November was 22 percent which is about average.

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

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 18, 1951

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1951

MINNESOTA: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in Minnesota on January 1, this year, was 27 percent less than a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The 120,000 head estimated for January 1 this year is 73 percent of the 165,000 head on feed a year earlier, and is the smallest January 1 number on feed for market since 1930. The main factors contributing to the reduction in numbers were the small 1950 lamb crop, the good demand in rural areas for stock sheep, and an early shipment of Western lambs to feed lots--many of which were marketed as fed lambs before January 1st.

UNITED STATES: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the United States on January 1 this year was 6 percent less than last year. The number on feed is estimated at 3,440,000 head or 204,000 head less than last year and the smallest number on feed since 1920. Nebraska, the leading lamb feeding State this year, shows a sharp increase in feeding, due largely to the late season shift of lambs from Kansas wheat pastures. However, lamb feeding in nearly all other important States is below last year. A few scattered States show increases, but the number of lambs involved is relatively small. Wheat pastures in the Great Plains deteriorated sharply during the past six weeks and lambs have been shifted rapidly to other feeding sections.

In the 11 Corn Belt States the number on feed is estimated at 2,186,000 head, a decrease of 4 percent, or 86,000 head, from last year. Excluding Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana, lamb feeding in all other Corn Belt States is less than a year ago. Feeding in Nebraska is 50 percent above last year, while in Illinois the number is 5 percent larger. IN INDIANA THE SAME NUMBER IS ESTIMATED on feed this year as last. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, reductions are as follows: Michigan, down 4 percent; Wisconsin, down 5 percent; Iowa, down 6 percent; Ohio, down 10 percent; South Dakota, down 20 percent; Missouri, down 25 percent; Minnesota, down 27 percent and Kansas, down 33 percent.

Shipments of sheep and lambs into the 11 Corn Belt States during the months July-December 1950 were 16 percent above 1949. All of the increase occurred in Iowa and Nebraska, with a very heavy movement into Nebraska during December--mostly from Kansas wheat fields. The December inshipments into Nebraska greatly exceeded the previous high for the month, and the July-December movement into Iowa was 26 percent larger than a year earlier. All other Corn Belt States show reduced receipts of feeder lambs during the July-December period. In the Corn Belt, many feeder lambs were received early and marketings of fed lambs were relatively heavy before January 1.

The acreage of wheat pasture in the Great Plains States, suitable for lamb feeding, decreased sharply in November and December and the number of lambs on these pastures was greatly reduced. In Kansas the very favorable early wheat pasture outlook did not materialize, and lambs have been moved to other feeding sections. It is estimated that 210,000 head of lambs were on Kansas wheat pastures on January 1, compared with 394,000 head last year. Wheat pasture lamb feeding is considerably below last year in both Oklahoma and Texas and continues on a low level in Colorado.

The number of lambs on feed in Colorado, the leading western feeding State, reached a new low in 40 years of record and is 20 percent below last year. All feeding areas in Colorado show reductions with northern Colorado contributing the greatest share. Lamb feeding in California is slightly below last year, with a sharp reduction in northern California. In the irrigated North Platte Valley of western Nebraska and southeastern Wyoming, more lambs are on feed this year than last, due chiefly to the late season shift from Kansas wheat fields. Lamb feeding in the Central Platte Valley of Nebraska is on a much higher level than last year. Five of the Western States show marked increases in lambs on feed over last year, but in all cases the level of feeding is substantially below previous years. The remaining Western States all show decreases ranging from 7 to 33 percent.

Weather conditions to January 1 have been generally favorable for lamb feeding, except in the Great Plains States where lack of rainfall retarded development of

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sown wheat pastures. Feed supplies in the Corn Belt and Western States have been abundant and good gains are reported. Feeder lambs arrived from several of the range states at heavier than average weights. The price of feeder lambs at the Denver market has been at record or near record levels throughout the entire fall season and for the week ending December 30 was $30.75 per hundred pounds compared with $22.56 a year ago.

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED[1]
BY STATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1943-51

STATE	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950[2]	1951	%[3]
	Thousand Head									
New York	49	44	36	37	35	25	25	20	19	95
Ohio	364	375	315	330	297	267	265	210	189	90
Indiana	169	170	136	197	129	170	112	84	84	100
Illinois	212	218	244	271	210	242	180	180	189	105
Michigan	220	175	160	135	95	95	85	89	85	96
Wisconsin	84	93	95	100	90	66	55	60	57	95
Minnesota	295	330	310	340	231	210	170	165	120	73
Iowa	580	696	703	647	600	450	382	344	323	94
Missouri	225	240	250	202	200	160	165	130	97	75
South Dakota	366	415	440	410	299	191	153	130	104	80
Nebraska	870	880	801	768	538	610	550	420	630	150
Kansas	924	370	900	815	1,004	382	351	460	308	67
Total Corn Belt	4,309	3,962	4,354	4,215	3,693	2,843	2,468	2,272	2,186	96
North Dakota	150	162	165	168	100	80	52	52	46	88
Oklahoma	65	40	60	60	70	25	30	40	35	88
Texas	290	140	200	175	215	100	105	118	83	70
Montana	370	400	428	405	280	245	216	120	150	125
Idaho	164	150	140	150	135	115	115	75	50	67
Wyoming	200	250	240	242	175	165	90	83	71	85
Colorado	860	825	840	805	520	675	520	545	435	80
New Mexico	147	137	58	52	26	44	30	28	52	186
Arizona	8	6	10	40	32	55	15	10	24	240
Utah	125	135	140	160	115	140	81	60	72	120
Nevada	21	20	16	18	18	22	15	8	7	88
Washington	50	42	44	50	46	41	27	28	26	93
Oregon	38	35	38	40	28	20	16	18	19	106
California	108	164	142	220	205	256	198	167	165	99
Total Western	2,596	2,506	2,521	2,585	1,965	1,983	1,510	1,352	1,235	91
Total U. S.	6,954	6,512	6,911	6,837	5,693	4,851	4,003	3,644	3,440	94

1/ Includes sheep and lambs on feed in commercial feed lots.
2/ Revised estimates.
3/ 1951 as a percent of 1950.

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

Immediate Release

January 23, 1951

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1951

MINNESOTA: There were 9,690,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes held on January 1, 1951 by Minnesota growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. January 1 holdings this year were about 5 percent greater than the 9,200,000 bushels held on the same date a year ago, and were nearly 50 percent larger than the 10-year, January 1, 1936-45, average of 6,492,000 bushels.

Of the 17,640,000 bushels of 1950 crop potatoes produced in Minnesota, 13,458,000 bushels, or 76 percent, have been or will be sold for food, seed, feed, processing or purchased by the Government under the price support program. The same proportion of the smaller 17,000,000 bushel 1949 crop moved in this manner, but totaled only 12,974,000 bushels sold for these uses.

Minnesota growers intend to save a larger proportion of their 1950 crop for their own seed, 915,000 bushels from the 1950 crop compared with 816,000 bushels of home-grown seed saved from the 1949 crop. Potatoes fed and to be fed to livestock, shrinkage, and loss after harvest are estimated at 1,587,000 bushels from the 1950 crop compared with 1,530,000 bushels from the 1949 crop. Growers are using around 1,680,000 bushels of their 1950 crop for home consumption, the same as from the 1949 crop.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held on January 1, 1951, by growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced are the largest January 1 holdings of record. Combined grower and dealer holdings of 160,650,000 bushels exceed the January 1, 1950 stocks of 150,590,000 bushels by 7 percent and are 6 percent larger than the previous record-large stocks of 152,170,000 bushels held January 1, 1947. Stocks are large in all sections of the country and are particularly heavy in the West. In the East, holdings are somewhat smaller than the unusually large holdings of January 1, 1950. Combined holdings in North Dakota and Minnesota are about the same as the stocks on hand January 1, 1950. Production in the 37 late and intermediate States for 1950 was estimated at 375,191,000 bushels, or 7 percent more than the 351,073,000 bushels produced in 1949. Growers are expected to sell 309,507,000 bushels, or about 82 percent of the 1950 crop. Sales from the 1949 crop amounted to 284,687,000 bushels or 81 percent of production.

Marketing of 1950-crop potatoes in the 37 late and intermediate States prior to January 1, 1951 amounted to 143,857,000 bushels. Government purchases of about 31,000,000 bushels are included in this quantity. Rail and boat movement accounted for 46,949,000 bushels, or about one-third of total marketings. Prior to January 1, 1950, 134,097,000 bushels of 1949-crop potatoes had been marketed, including Government purchases amounting to about 11,800,000 bushels.

1951 Acreage Intentions: Growers reported their planting intentions for 1951 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 1,294,000 acres to potatoes in 1951. This acreage is 14 percent lower than the 1,506,000 acres planted in 1950. Compared with last year's plantings, a reduction of 15 percent is indicated for the 18 surplus late States and a 13 percent reduction is indicated for the other late and intermediate groups of potato States. Under present legislation, there is no provision for supporting the price of this year's crop. This fact and the disappointing prices received for the 1950 crop are largely responsible for the further decline indicated in potato acreage.

CERTIFIED SEED PRODUCTION IN 1950

MINNESOTA: Certified seed production in 1950 totaled 5,323,000 bushels compared with 5,114,000 bushels in 1949 and the 1939-48 (10-year) average of 3,196,000 bushels. Included in the 1950 production were the following quantities by major varieties: Cobblers, 2,977,000; Triumph, 777,000; Pontiac, 522,000 and Red Pontiac, 421,000 bushels. The most important change occurred in the production of Red Pontiac which nearly tripled in 1950 compared with 1949. Other changes were, Cobblers up 10 percent, Triumph down 21 percent while Pontiacs increased only 2 percent.

UNITED STATES: Reports from certifying officials in 27 States, mostly in the northern half of the country where the bulk of the seed potatoes are grown,

(over)

show that 50,527,308 bushels of certified seed potatoes were produced in 1950. This is the largest crop of seed potatoes ever harvested, and represents 11.5 percent of all Irish potatoes produced. The 1950 production is 5 percent larger than the 48,252,157 bushels produced in 1949 and 68 percent above the 1939-48 average of 30,036,528 bushels. The moderately smaller crops harvested in 1950 in the North Atlantic States, which normally produce about one-half of the Nation's supply of certified seed potatoes, were more than offset by larger crops in the Western and mid-Western producing areas, especially in Idaho, Oregon, California, Montana North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Sixteen of the 27 States reporting production in both years showed more seed produced in 1950 but 11 reported less.

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

GROUP AND STATE	10-Yr. Avg: Jan.1,1936-45 2/ Crops of 1935-44	Jan. 1, 1946 Crop of 1945	Jan. 1, 1947 Crop of 1946	Jan. 1, 1948 Crop of 1947	Jan. 1, 1949 Crop of 1948	Jan. 1, 1950 3/ Crop of 1949	Jan. 1, 1951 4/ Crop of 1950
SURPLUS LATE STATES:				Thousand Bushels			
Maine	26,697	31,720	48,090	43,850	41,440	50,020	42,260
N.Y.	8,193	5,870	11,070	7,920	9,000	11,700	9,680
Pa.	6,290	4,800	7,570	6,450	7,060	8,000	9,120
Mich.	8,082	5,540	7,940	4,430	6,470	7,400	7,820
Wisc.	4,171	2,700	2,680	2,000	2,700	3,160	4,600
Minn.	6,492	8,300	8,450	8,370	7,790	9,200	9,690
No.Dak.	5,573	10,330	10,050	9,620	8,900	11,390	10,710
So.Dak.	390	850	910	690	980	540	1,100
Nebr.	3,521	5,200	5,140	3,150	4,240	4,200	5,830
Mont.	552	810	1,010	770	1,340	1,220	1,430
Idaho	12,809	20,620	23,250	12,000	20,720	16,600	25,820
Wyo.	885	1,260	1,420	1,100	1,090	1,040	1,030
Colo.	5,863	6,430	6,250	6,500	6,660	7,370	7,980
Utah	763	1,220	1,110	770	1,190	1,420	1,670
Nevada	206	450	360	240	180	250	260
Wash.	2,653	1,480	1,930	920	2,250	1,780	3,310
Oregon	3,150	4,200	4,600	3,000	3,940	4,600	5,200
Calif.(Late)	2,660	2,400	2,700	1,890	2,860	3,370	4,720
18 SURPLUS LATE	98,949	114,180	144,530	113,670	128,810	143,260	152,230
11 OTHER LATE	5,980	5,480	6,680	6,080	6,270	6,610	7,520
29 LATE STATES	104,929	119,660	151,210	119,750	135,080	149,870	159,750
8 INTER-MEDIATE	1,226	830	960	920	800	720	900
37 LATE AND INTER-MEDIATE STATES	106,155	120,490	152,170	120,670	135,880	150,590	160,650

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

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

3/ Revised.

4/ Preliminary.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
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.

For Immediate Release

February 13, 1951

MINNESOTA EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION
February 1, 1951

EGG PRODUCTION: A sharp further increase in the rate of lay per hen to an all-time seasonal high has resulted in a record January production of eggs in 1951 compared with all years since 1925 when monthly estimates were started, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Total production in January 1951 of 416 million eggs in Minnesota compares with the previous record of 394 million in 1950 and the 1940-49 January average of 290 million eggs. The effect upon production of a slight decrease in the number of layers in January 1951, compared with a year earlier, was more than offset by the 7 percent increase in the rate of lay. It is of interest to note that the number of eggs laid per 100 layers in January 1951 was 1,562 eggs, almost two times the number laid in January 1939 and nearly three times the January 1929 number. The number of eggs laid per 100 hens was 787 eggs in January 1939 and only 535 in January 1929.

MILK PRODUCTION: In Minnesota, milk production during January 1951 totaled 690 million pounds, a decrease of 1 percent compared with January 1950 and the 10-year (1940-49) January average. The average daily rate of production per milk cow in herds kept by reporters was 21.4 pounds on February 1, 1951, the highest for February 1 since records were started in 1925. Farmers were feeding grain and concentrates at an above-average rate on February 1, 1951, but not as heavily as a year earlier. Nationally, milk production in January 1951 was 1 percent less than a year earlier, but was 5 percent above average for January.

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

Immediate Release

February 15, 1951

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS[1/] - FEBRUARY 1, 1951

MINNESOTA: On February 1, Minnesota growers and dealers held 8,060,000 bushels of merchantable potato stocks in or near areas of production, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

This was a 17 percent decrease from the estimate of 9,690,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes on hand a month earlier. A year ago, there was an 11 percent decrease during the month of January in the merchantable potato stocks held in Minnesota.

Despite the more rapid disappearance this year, February 1 stocks were only slightly less than the 8,150,000 bushels held on that date a year earlier. The quantity of potatoes sold and for sale from the 1950 crop is estimated at 13,458,000 bushels, a 4 percent increase over the 12,974,000 bushels sold from the crop of 1949, and 2 percent more than the 13,202,000 bushels sold from the crop of 1948.

UNITED STATES: Despite a heavy movement during January, United States holdings of merchantable potato stocks on February 1 by growers and local dealers in or near areas of production were unusually large. Combined grower and dealer holdings of 125,740,000 bushels were 2 percent larger than the 123,330,000 bushels held in these storages on February 1, 1950. 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 resold to the grower are not included in these estimates of merchantable stocks.

Compared with a year earlier, February 1, 1951 stocks are smaller in the East, about the same in the central part of the country, but larger in the West. Except in Wyoming and Nevada, holdings in each of the Western States are larger than the February 1, 1950 stocks. Idaho holdings are the largest February 1 stocks of record, despite a heavy January movement.

For the 37 late and intermediate potato States, disappearance during the past month is estimated at 34,910,000 bushels, compared with marketings of 27,260,000 bushels in January 1950 and 30,460,000 bushels in January 1949. Included in these quantities are Government purchases of about 10.6, 5.8 and 9 million bushels during January of the respective years. Thus, excluding Government purchases, about 24.3 million bushels of potatoes were marketed during the past month, compared with totals of 21.5 million bushels during January 1950 and January 1949. Total shipments of old-crop potatoes in carlot quantities by rail and boat during the past month amounted to 11,782,000 bushels compared with 13,150,000 bushels in January 1950. Government purchases that moved by rail are included in these quantities. Except for a few days, January weather was generally favorable for crop movement. During January 1951, processors in Maine and Idaho utilized large quantities of potatoes. There was also a good movement through local market outlets in most States.

Estimates of February 1 stocks are based primarily on the estimates of January 1 stocks less estimated marketings in January. In estimating January marketings, consideration was given quantities purchased by the Government under price support, recorded rail and boat movement, deliveries to processing plants, inspection data and truck shipments including an allowance for local sales. An allowance for expected storage losses was made in preparing estimates of merchantable stocks held January 1. Losses in storage during January were about in line with expectations.

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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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
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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.

For Immediate Release

February 16, 1951

ANNUAL LIVESTOCK REPORT - JANUARY 1, 1951

In Minnesota, the general tendency among farmers during 1950 was to increase the number of livestock on farms, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number of hogs and stock sheep (breeders) increased 9 and 8 percent, respectively, as of January 1, 1951, compared with a year earlier. Cattle numbers increased 2 percent even though there was a 1 percent decrease in the number of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk. The number of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk, in relation to total cattle at 44 percent is now the lowest proportion of record. The number of horses on farms continues to decline as another large decrease of 14 percent was recorded during 1950. Chicken numbers were down more than 1 percent on January 1, 1951 compared with January 1, 1950.

Cattle and calves, which numbered 3,342,000 head in Minnesota on January 1, 1951, are the leading class of livestock in terms of value; hogs are second, poultry, third; sheep, fourth; and horses, fifth. The aggregate farm value of all principal classes of livestock on Minnesota farms January 1, 1951 was 812 million dollars, 28 percent greater than on January 1, 1950, when the total value was 636 million dollars. Included in the total value of 812 million dollars as of January 1, 1951, is the value of all cattle and calves, 595 million; hogs, 147 million; chickens, 39 million; sheep and lambs, 20 million; horses and mules, 10 million, and turkeys slightly more than 1 million dollars. The total value of livestock and poultry of 812 million dollars on January 1, 1951, exceeds by 9 percent the previous all-time record January 1 value of 743 million on January 1, 1949.

Cattle numbers have now shown an increase for two consecutive years after reaching a post World War II low in 1948. The January 1, 1951 number on farms of 3,342,000 compares with 3,276,000 on January 1, 1950 and 3,244,000 on January 1, 1949 the low in numbers following 4 years of successive decreases. The all-time high in cattle numbers of 3,866,000 head in Minnesota was recorded January 1, 1944. Included in all cattle numbers are 1,471,000 head of cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk on January 1, 1951. Milk cow numbers on January 1, this year, were the lowest since 1921. Numbers reached a peak of 1,882,000 head on January 1, 1944, but after that date they declined sharply each year until 1949. While numbers have continued to decline since January 1, 1949, the rate of decrease has been much slower. This indicates that the low point in numbers has about been reached. The number of beef-type stock has been increasing very rapidly in recent years in contrast with the steady decline in dairy stock.

The number of hogs totaled 3,813,000 head on January 1, 1951, compared with 3,498,000 on January 1, 1950 and the record of 5,352,000 on January 1, 1944. The increase in the size of the January 1, 1951 inventory results primarily from a large carryover of pigs from the fall crop in 1950 which was 19 percent larger than the fall crop in 1949. In addition, more brood stock is being carried over for a further expansion in hog production this spring. Farmers' intentions to keep sows for spring farrow reported December 1, 1950 indicated a 2 percent increase in sows for farrow compared with a year earlier.

Sheep numbers for the first time in 9 years are showing an increase. Stock sheep, kept mainly for breeding, totaled 617,000 on January 1, 1951 compared with 571,000 on January 1, 1950 and 1,201,000, the peak number for Minnesota as recorded January 1, 1943. The strong increase in the price received by farmers for sheep, lambs, and wool during 1950, especially in the last months, has been an important factor in stimulating interest in sheep production.

Horse numbers totaled only 227,000 head on January 1, 1951 as farmers continue to substitute mechanized power for work stock. This year's number, which is the smallest for the State since 1877, compares with 264,000 head on January 1, 1950. The peak in the horse population was reached in 1916 and 1917 when the number on farms totaled 1,025,000 head.

The number of chickens on farms totaled 28,097,000 on January 1, 1951, about 1 percent less than the 28,471,000 on farms January 1, 1950. The January 1 inventory number of chickens has been maintained at about 28 million birds for the past several years.

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

CLASS	NUMBER JANUARY 1			VALUE PER HEAD			TOTAL FARM VALUE		
	AVERAGE 1940-1949	1950	1951	AVG. 1940-49	1950	1951	AVERAGE 1940-49	1950	1951
	(000 HEAD)			(DOLLARS)			(000 DOLLARS)		
MINNESOTA:									
CATTLE, ALL	3,581	3,276	3,342	86.50	140.00	178.00	305,037	458,640	594,876
MILK COWS 1/	1,742	1,486	1,471	118.00	195.00	246.00	200,714	289,770	361,866
HOGS	3,912	3,498	3,813	29.50	32.40	38.60	111,216	113,335	147,182
HORSES	496	264	227	62.50	46.00	45.00	32,076	12,144	10,215
MULES	6	1	1	69.30	52.00	52.00	411	52	52
SHEEP, ALL	1,224	736	737	-	-	-	12,597	12,842	19,841
STOCK SHEEP 2/	950	571	617	10.80	17.00	27.10	9,617	9,707	16,721
CHICKENS	27,164	28,471	28,097	1.04	1.33	1.38	29,096	37,866	38,774
TURKEYS	378	204	208	4.82	5.90	6.00	1,744	1,204	1,248
TOTAL 3/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	492,177	636,083	812,188
UNITED STATES:									
CATTLE, ALL	78,826	80,052	84,179	76.80	123.00	160.00	6,106,979	9,847,676	13,441,384
MILK COWS 1/	26,157	24,573	24,579	111.00	177.00	218.00	2,891,998	4,342,234	5,367,735
HOGS	62,346	60,502	65,028	23.30	27.10	33.20	1,428,343	1,641,313	2,161,835
HORSES	8,581	5,274	4,763	65.80	45.80	43.40	576,132	241,362	206,729
MULES	3,268	2,149	1,990	126.00	99.40	82.00	408,004	213,547	163,094
SHEEP, ALL	46,143	30,743	31,505	-	-	-	451,619	547,750	827,933
STOCK SHEEP 2/	40,048	27,099	28,065	10.20	17.80	26.40	388,115	481,622	739,589
CHICKENS	489,368	480,834	466,686	1.13	1.36	1.45	557,973	655,326	677,676
TURKEYS	6,961	5,986	5,975	5.08	6.25	6.39	33,894	37,418	38,197
TOTAL 3/	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	9,562,944	13,184,392	17,516,848

1/ MILK COWS INCLUDED UNDER ALL CATTLE
2/ SHEEP KEPT MAINLY FOR STOCK OR BREEDING PURPOSES, INCLUDED UNDER ALL SHEEP
3/ INCLUDES CATTLE, HOGS, ALL SHEEP, HORSES, MULES, CHICKENS, AND TURKEYS

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

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

Issue No. 3

April 1951

MINNESOTA DAIRY SUMMARY 1/

Drastic shifts have taken place within Minnesota's dairy industry in recent years. The trend has been toward marketing more whole milk. In 1940, only 16 percent of total dairy plant receipts in Minnesota were in the form of whole milk. In 1945 and 1949 whole milk receipts constituted 53 percent of the total and in 1950 whole milk receipts were about 50 percent of total receipts. The following table shows receipts by dairy plants located within the selected counties for 1940, 1945, and 1949. The plant receipts are not to be taken as a measure of milk production within the county because dairy plants may draw their supplies from farmers located outside the county.

The cream receipts have been converted to a milk equivalent basis by using the average county butterfat test in milk. This results in putting butterfat in cream on a comparable basis with receipts of milk.

The percentage of milk received as whole milk by dairy plants varies over the State. St. Louis county, typical of the northeastern section of the State, shows 22 percent of receipts as whole milk in 1940, while in 1945 and 1949 these receipts increased to approximately 64 percent of total receipts. Chisago, Rice, and McLeod counties are located near the Twin City area. Plants within this general area in 1940 received 50 to 60 percent as whole milk, while in 1945 and 1949 total plant receipts consisted of 90 to 99 percent whole milk.

Polk county characteristic of northwestern Minnesota had whole milk representing 13 percent of total receipts in 1940, while in 1945 and 1949 amounting to nearly 43 percent. The west central area is typified by Ottertail county which had less than 1 percent of total plant receipts as whole milk in 1940. This had increased to almost one-third in 1945 and 1949. Whole milk receipts at Stearns county plants were 4 percent of the total in 1940, while in 1945 and 1949 they jumped to nearly one-third of total receipts. Morrison county, in the same general area, had whole milk receipts of less than 1 percent of total in 1940 and showed a sharp increase to approximately 65 percent in 1945 but declined to 47 percent in 1949. Lyon county is illustrative of the southwestern portion of Minnesota, which is an important corn-beef-hog area, dairying being a secondary enterprise. While showing a slight increase, whole milk receipts are very small, being only 3 percent of total receipts by dairy plants. Located in this general area is Brown county where in 1940 whole milk receipts were 1 percent of total, increasing to 15 and 29 percent, respectively, in 1945 and 1949.

Representative of the southeast are Goodhue and Fillmore counties. Fillmore in the southern tier of counties had whole milk receipts of 5 percent in 1940, 35 percent in 1945 and 43 percent in 1949. Goodhue county whole milk receipts were 26 percent of total in 1940, and approximately three-fourths in 1945 and 1949.

Table - Milk & Cream Quantities Purchased by Local Dairy Plants from Minnesota Farmers, Selected Counties 1940, 1945, 1949.

COUNTY	MILK RECEIPTS			CREAM RECEIPTS 2/			TOTAL MILK & CREAM RECEIPTS 3/		
	1940	1945	1949	1940	1945	1949	1940	1945	1949
	THOUSAND POUNDS			THOUSAND POUNDS			THOUSAND POUNDS		
POLK	17,899	55,479	46,190	116,609	71,810	63,372	134,508	127,289	109,562
ST. LOUIS	25,541	83,363	75,506	92,379	45,170	43,689	117,920	128,533	119,195
OTTERTAIL	849	78,007	88,773	268,986	189,408	181,026	269,835	267,415	269,799
MC LEOD	125,008	203,938	240,755	75,056	12,083	26,323	200,064	216,021	267,078
MORRISON	408	115,659	95,820	168,309	63,496	108,983	168,717	179,155	204,803
STEARNS	11,081	87,100	94,555	296,017	231,610	228,860	307,098	318,710	323,415
CHISAGO	57,500	145,752	160,656	60,000	1,648	2,672	117,500	147,400	163,328
LYON	1,461	2,391	2,656	85,915	61,521	76,441	87,376	63,912	79,097
BROWN	1,590	13,378	24,066	119,443	74,809	60,088	121,033	88,187	84,154
RICE	78,980	172,958	187,961	66,943	14,086	22,074	145,923	187,044	210,035
GOODHUE	56,548	145,574	157,283	162,500	48,512	45,045	219,048	194,086	202,328
FILLMORE	6,346	46,469	55,508	120,939	81,740	72,747	127,285	128,209	128,256

1/ THIS REPORT IS MADE POSSIBLE WITH FUNDS PROVIDED, IN PART, BY THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946.

2/ WHOLE MILK EQUIVALENT OF CREAM FAT.

3/ TOTAL EQUIVALENT OF MILK AND CREAM.

MILK PRODUCTION: During February 1951, milk production by Minnesota farmers was estimated at 697 million pounds. This was an increase of 7 million pounds over January production, following about the usual seasonal increase. Compared with February of a year ago there was approximately a 2 percent decrease in production. The decrease from a year ago is due to a slight decline in number of cows and rate of production per cow. The severe weather and slight decrease in amount of grain concentrates fed are probably the most important factors causing the rate of production per cow to be lower than a year ago. In the United States during February 1951, production was estimated at 8,527 million pounds of milk, down a little more than 2 percent from the record February production of a year ago, but the third highest total for the month.

TABLE 1: Milk Production, United States, and Selected States, February 1951 with Comparisons

Selected States	Feb. 1951 1/	Feb. 1950	February Av. 1940 - 1949	Change from Feb. 1950 to Feb. 1951
	Million Pounds			Percent
Minnesota	697	709	692	- 1.7
Wisconsin	1,144	1,125	1,036	+ 1.7
Iowa	414	403	464	+ 2.7
Pennsylvania	428	444	371	- 3.6
California	423	422	396	+ 0.2
Other States	5,421	5,618	5,287	- 3.5
United States	8,527	8,721	8,246	- 2.2

1/ Preliminary.

WHOLE MILK PRICES: Minnesota farmers received an average price of $3.55 per hundred pounds of milk in March of 1951. Compared with a month ago the price decreased 5 cents per hundredweight, following the usual seasonal decline. The March 1951 price showed a 65 cent or 22 percent increase over March of last year. The average milk price per hundred pounds for the United States amounted to $4.51 in March 1951, a decrease of 13 cents from last month, but still showing an increase of 18 percent over March 1950.

TABLE 2: Milk Prices--United States and Selected States, March 1951 with Comparisons 1/

Selected States	March 1951	Feb. 1951	March 1950	Change from Mar. 1950 to Mar. 1951
	Dollars per Hundredweight			Percent
Minnesota	3.55	3.60	2.95	+ 20.3
Wisconsin	3.85	3.95	3.10	+ 24.2
Iowa	3.95	4.00	3.55	+ 11.3
New York	4.55	4.90	3.80	+ 19.7
United States	4.51	4.64	3.81	+ 18.4

1/ Preliminary.

BUTTERFAT PRICES: In mid-March 1951 the butterfat price averaged 74 cents per pound to Minnesota producers, which is a 1 cent decrease from a month ago. Compared to March a year ago, the price increased 7 cents or 10 percent per pound. For the United States, the average butterfat price was 69.7 cents on March 15, 1951, which shows a slight decline from a month ago. Since March 15, 1950 the price has risen 7.3 cents or 11.7 percent per pound.

TABLE 3: Butterfat Price--United States and Selected States, March 15, 1951, with Comparisons 1/

Selected States	March 15 1951	February 15 1951	March 15 1950	Change from March 1950 to March 1951
		Cents per Pound		Percent
Minnesota	74	75	67	+ 10.4
Wisconsin	76	75	67	+ 13.4
Iowa	74	74	66	+ 12.1
New York	63	65	60	+ 5.0
United States	69.7	70.3	62.4	+ 11.7

1/ Preliminary.

COLD STORAGE STOCKS: Net withdrawals from storage of 22 million pounds of creamery butter during February reduced national holdings 30 percent. The seasonal decline was twice the average February reduction, but stocks were still above average by 25 million pounds and below last year's supply by 40 million pounds. American Cheddar cheese holdings, down 11 percent to 139 million pounds by February 28, reflected a net reduction of 16 million pounds. Total cheese stocks amounted to 162 million pounds as compared with 164 in storage last year and 118 million pounds on hand February 28 during the 5-year period ended 1950.

TABLE 4: Cold Storage Stocks, Dairy Products, United States, February 28, 1951, with Comparisons

Stocks of Dairy Products	Feb. 28 1946-50 Av.	Feb. 28 1950	Jan. 31 1951 2/	Feb. 28 1951 1/	Change from 1/31/51 to 2/28/51
	Thousand Pounds				Percent
Butter					
Creamery	27,675	92,886	75,329	52,861	- 30
Cheese					
American	102,071	149,004	155,117	138,721	- 11
Swiss, including block	1,876	3,076	6,696	5,259	- 22
All other varieties	14,062	11,912	17,764	17,690	- 1
Total varieties	118,009	163,992	179,577	161,670	- 10
Cream and Milk					
Fluid cream	8,836	4,609	5,085	4,286	- 16
Plastic cream (75-85% B.F.)	2,585	776	589	386	- 34
Condensed milk (bulk)	-	6,051	6,014	5,200	- 14
Evap. and Cond. milk (case goods)	-	870	6,681	1,161	- 83

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

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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

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 STATE OFFICE BUILDING, SAINT PAUL 1, MINN.

APRIL 3, 1951

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

MID-MARCH, 1951 PRICES

MINNESOTA: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY MINNESOTA FARMERS LEVELED OFF IN MID-MARCH WITH LEADING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES GENERALLY SHOWING SMALL PRICE CHANGES FROM A MONTH AGO, ACCORDING TO THE STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE. COMMODITIES SHOWING THE LARGEST UPWARD GAINS WERE POTATOES, SHEEP, LAMBS, CHICKENS, EGGS AND WOOL. THE STRONGEST DECLINES WERE SHOWN FOR WHEAT AND HOGS.

PRICE CHANGES FOR MOST MAJOR GRAINS FROM MID-FEBRUARY TO MID-MARCH WERE SMALL. THOSE SHOWING INCREASES FROM A MONTH AGO WERE FLAX WHICH WAS UP 8 CENTS PER BUSHEL, SOYBEANS 6 CENTS, BARLEY 2 CENTS, AND RYE 1 CENT. WHEAT LED THE GRAINS SHOWING DECREASES BEING DOWN 11 CENTS PER BUSHEL WHILE OATS AND CORN WERE DOWN 2 CENTS AND 1 CENT, RESPECTIVELY. ALL GRAINS WERE HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO WITH SHARPEST GAINS SHOWN BY RYE, SOYBEANS, AND CORN WHILE THE SMALLEST INCREASE WAS SHOWN BY WHEAT. POTATOES WERE 10 CENTS PER BUSHEL HIGHER THAN A MONTH AGO BUT WERE DOWN 20 CENTS FROM A YEAR AGO. ALL HAY, BALED, WAS UP 70 CENTS PER TON FROM MID-FEBRUARY AND $2.60 ABOVE THE MARCH, 1950 PRICE.

PRICES WERE HIGHER FOR ALL MEAT ANIMALS IN MID-MARCH THAN A MONTH EARLIER WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HOGS. LAMBS AT $37.30 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT AND SHEEP AT $18.70 WERE UP $2.90 AND $1.90 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT RESPECTIVELY. BEEF CATTLE WERE $1.50 HIGHER AND AVERAGED $30.00 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT WHILE VEAL CALVES AT $33.40 WERE UP 20 CENTS PER HUNDREDWEIGHT. HOGS WERE OFF $1.20 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT FROM A MONTH EARLIER AND AVERAGED $21.00. COMPARING CURRENT PRICES WITH A YEAR AGO INDICATES ALL MEAT ANIMAL PRICES HAVE MOVED UPWARD. SHEEP, LAMBS, AND BEEF CATTLE SHOWED THE LARGEST GAINS IN THIS PERIOD. MILK COWS AVERAGED $273 PER HEAD ABOUT MID-MARCH WHICH IS $8.00 ABOVE A MONTH EARLIER AND $73 ABOVE A YEAR AGO.

COMPARED WITH A MONTH AGO, ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND POULTRY PRICE TRENDS WERE MIXED. CHICKENS ADVANCED 2 CENTS PER POUND, EGGS WERE 4 CENTS PER DOZEN HIGHER AND WOOL GAINED 16 CENTS PER POUND. A REDUCTION OF 5 CENTS PER HUNDREDWEIGHT FROM A MONTH AGO WAS INDICATED FOR MILK SOLD WHOLESALE AND 1 CENT PER POUND FOR BUTTERFAT. ALL PRICES WERE ABOVE A YEAR AGO. WOOL SHOWED THE LARGEST GAIN, BEING 2½ TIMES HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO. BUTTERFAT AND MILK PRICES SHOWED THE SMALLEST GAINS BEING UP 10 PERCENT AND 20 PERCENT, RESPECTIVELY.

UNITED STATES: THE INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS IN THE U. S. DROPPED 2 POINTS, OR LESS THAN ONE PERCENT, DURING THE MONTH ENDED MARCH 15, 1951, TO 311 PERCENT OF THE 1910-14 BASE PERIOD. SMALL TO MODERATE DECLINES IN PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND HOGS, TOGETHER WITH SHARP DECLINES FOR MANY TRUCK CROPS, MORE THAN OFFSET PRICE INCREASES IN POULTRY AND EGGS, COTTON AND COTTONSEED, MEAT ANIMALS OTHER THAN HOGS, AND WOOL.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD THE PARITY INDEX (INDEX OF PRICES PAID, INTEREST, TAXES, AND WAGE RATES) ROSE 4 POINTS, OR ABOUT 1½ PERCENT, TO 280 PERCENT OF THE 1910-14 BASE PERIOD. THIS INCREASE RESULTED FROM HIGHER AVERAGE PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR ITEMS USED FOR BOTH LIVING AND PRODUCTION PURPOSES. PRICES OF FOOD, CLOTHING, MOTOR VEHICLES, FEEDER LIVESTOCK, AND FEED AVERAGED HIGHER.

AS A RESULT OF THE SLIGHT DOWNTURN IN THE INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND THE RISE IN THE PARITY INDEX, 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) DROPPED FROM 113 A MONTH AGO TO 111 AS OF MARCH 15, 1951.

SUMMARY TABLE

INDEXES 1910-14=100	MARCH 15, 1950	FEB. 15, 1951	MARCH 15, 1951	RECORD HIGH INDEX	RECORD HIGH DATE
PRICES RECEIVED	237	313	311	313	FEB. 1951
PARITY INDEX 1/	2/ 249	276	280	280	MAR. 1951
PARITY RATIO	95	113	111	122	OCT. 1946

1/ PRICES PAID, INTEREST, TAXES, AND FARM WAGE RATES.
2/ REVISED.

THE INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR FOOD GRAINS DECLINED 9 POINTS DURING THE MONTH AS ALL FOOD GRAINS REGISTERED DECREASES. AT 245 PERCENT OF THE 1910-14 AVERAGE IT WAS 21 POINTS ABOVE MARCH 1950 AND EXCEPT FOR LAST MONTH WAS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE JUNE 1948. WHEAT, AT $2.12 PER BUSHEL, WAS DOWN 9 CENTS FROM MID-FEBRUARY, WHILE RICE AND RYE WERE ONLY SLIGHTLY LOWER. COMPARED WITH MARCH 1950, WHEAT WAS UP 7 PERCENT WHILE RICE AND RYE WERE APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD HIGHER.

THE INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS DECREASED 5 POINTS DURING THE MONTH TO 280. AT THIS LEVEL THE INDEX IS 37 POINTS, 15 PERCENT ABOVE A YEAR AGO. THE DECREASES REGISTERED DURING THE MONTH WERE LESS THAN SEASONAL FOR WHOLESALE MILK AND BUTTERFAT WHILE MILK SOLD RETAIL SHOWED NO CHANGE. THE 13 CENT DROP IN THE AVERAGE PRICE OF MILK SOLD WHOLESALE TO PLANTS AND DEALERS WAS DUE MAINLY TO THE DROP IN BUTTERFAT TEST, AND A LOWER PRICE FOR MANUFACTURING MILK. MILK PRODUCTION DURING FEBRUARY WAS ESTIMATED AT 8.5 BILLION POUNDS, THE THIRD HIGHEST TOTAL FOR THE MONTH. THIS IS 2 PERCENT BELOW THE RECORD FEBRUARY PRODUCTION OF A YEAR AGO.

CONTINUING THE TREND OF RECENT MONTHS, PRICES OF ALL MEAT ANIMALS EXCEPT HOGS MOVED HIGHER. AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR BEEF CATTLE AT $29.70 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT, VEAL CALVES AT $33.50, SHEEP AT $19.00, AND LAMBS AT $35.00, ALL REACHED NEW HIGHS. HOG PRICES, ON THE OTHER HAND, AVERAGED 80 CENTS PER HUNDREDWEIGHT LOWER AS OF MARCH 15 THAN A MONTH EARLIER. CONSIDERABLE UNEVENNESS CHARACTERIZED MID-MARCH PRICE AND MARKET CONDITIONS AS ADVERSE WEATHER IN PARTS OF THE MIDWEST INTERRUPTED TRANSPORTATION AND MARKET MOVEMENTS. ESTIMATED FEDERALLY-INSPECTED SLAUGHTER FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 17 WAS DOWN 5 PERCENT FROM THE PRECEDING FOUR WEEKS, AND DOWN SOMEWHAT FROM THE CORRESPONDING FOUR-WEEK PERIOD A YEAR AGO. THE DECREASE FROM A YEAR AGO OCCURRED IN CLASSES OF MEAT ANIMALS OTHER THAN HOGS, WHEREAS FEDERALLY-INSPECTED HOG SLAUGHTER WAS UP SLIGHTLY.

AT 235, THE INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FEED WAS UP 1 PERCENT FROM MID-FEBRUARY. THE ADVANCE IN PRICES OF MIXED POULTRY FEED ACCOUNTED FOR A LARGE PART OF THE INCREASE, ALTHOUGH PRICES OF SOYBEAN AND COTTONSEED MEAL, GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS AND MIXED DAIRY FEED WERE ALSO HIGHER THAN A MONTH EARLIER. CORN PRICES WERE UNCHANGED, AND SMALL DECLINES WERE RECORDED FOR OATS AND HAY.

RUDOLPH WAGNER, VICTOR ERLANDSON
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIANS

ROY A. BODIN
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN IN CHARGE

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS MARCH 15, 1951 WITH PARITY PRICE COMPARISONS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA: MARCH 15 1950 AVERAGE PRICES	MINNESOTA: FEB. 15 1951 AVERAGE PRICES	MINNESOTA: MARCH 15 1951 AVERAGE PRICES	UNITED STATES: MARCH 15 1950 AVERAGE PRICES	UNITED STATES: FEB. 15 1951 AVERAGE PRICES	UNITED STATES: MARCH 15 1951 AVERAGE PRICES	MARCH 15, 1951 EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICES	MARCH 15, 1951 PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY
PRICES RECEIVED		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.04	2.28	2.17	1.98	2.21	2.12	2.40	88
CORN	"	1.07	1.48	1.47	1.19	1.60	1.60	1.74	92
OATS	"	.66	.87	.85	.723	.919	.909	.972	94
BARLEY	"	1.25	1.47	1.49	1.10	1.33	1.34	1.51	89
RYE	"	1.19	1.65	1.66	1.21	1.58	1.57	1.76	*
FLAX	"	3.59	4.56	4.64	3.56	4.49	4.59	4.68	*
POTATOES	"	1.20	.90	1.00	1.32	1.03	1.07	1.79	60
SOYBEANS	"	2.25	3.04	3.10	2.25	3.08	3.10	2.80	*
HOGS	CWT.	16.00	22.20	21.00	16.10	22.00	21.20	21.20	100
BEEF CATTLE	"	1/20.10	28.50	30.00	21.00	29.00	29.70	19.70	151
VEAL CALVES	"	1/25.30	33.20	33.40	24.40	33.30	33.50	22.10	152
SHEEP	"	1/ 9.80	16.80	18.70	11.00	17.70	19.00	*	*
LAMBS	"	1/24.80	34.40	37.30	23.70	33.30	35.00	21.60	162
MILK COWS	HEAD	200.00	265.00	273.00	186.00	239.00	245.00	*	*
CHICKENS, LIVE	LB.	.168	.214	.235	.238	.269	.289	.311	93
EGGS	DOZ.	.270	.348	.385	.316	.414	.437	.525	96
BUTTERFAT	LB.	.67	.75	.74	.624	.703	.697	.762	90
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	1/ 2.95	3.60	3.55	3.81	4.64	2/4.51	4.76	96
WOOL	LB.	1/ .44	.95	1.11	1/.524	1.09	1.19	.563	*
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	17.70	19.60	20.30	21.20	23.20	23.10	*	*
PRICES PAID									
MIXED DAIRY FEED, ALL	CWT.	2.65	3.30	3.40	3.56	4.12	4.16		
LAYING MASH	"	4.00	4.50	4.65	4.34	4.84	4.92		
LINSEED MEAL	"	4.05	4.15	4.25	4.26	4.48	4.55		
MEAT SCRAPS	"	6.40	6.70	6.70	6.15	6.55	6.56		
BRAN	"	2.65	3.00	3.10	2.86	3.25	3.31		
MIDDLINGS	"	2.70	3.05	3.20	3.00	3.39	3.47		

1/ REVISED 2/ PRELIMINARY

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA: MARCH 15 1950	MINNESOTA: FEB. 15 1951	MINNESOTA: MARCH 15 1951	UNITED STATES: MARCH 15 1950	UNITED STATES: FEB. 15 1951	UNITED STATES: MARCH 15 1951
HOG-CORN 1/	15.0	15.0	14.3	13.5	13.8	13.2
EGG-FEED 2/	9.1	9.8	10.8	9.3	10.5	10.9
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	5.6	6.0	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.2
MILK-FEED 3/	6/	6/	6/	7/ 1.27	1.32	5/ 1.27
BUTTERFAT-FEED 4/	6/	6/	6/	7/ 23.8	22.0	5/ 21.7

1/ NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 2/ NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 3/ POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF WHOLESALE MILK. 4/ POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT. 5/ PRELIMINARY. 6/ NOT AVAILABLE. 7/ REVISED.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS UNITED STATES, MARCH 15, 1951, WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100

INDEXES	5-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1935 - DEC. 1939	1950: JAN. 15	1950: FEB. 15	1950: MAR. 15	1951: JAN. 15	1951: FEB. 15	1951: MAR. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	107	235	237	237	300	313	311
ALL CROPS	99	210	215	215	275	283	276
FOOD GRAINS	94	218	219	224	240	254	245
FEED GRAINS & HAY	95	170	171	174	214	222	221
OIL-BEARING CROPS	113	228	228	230	374	379	386
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	115	249	257	258	323	340	343
MEAT ANIMALS	117	286	306	308	391	425	428
DAIRY PRODUCTS	119	254	250	243	286	285	280
POULTRY & EGGS	108	158	155	165	203	205	217

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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.

Immediate Release

April 24, 1951

CATTLE ON FEED -- APRIL 1, 1951

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on grain feed for market in Minnesota feed lots on April 1, 1951, increased 6 percent compared with a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Many farmers had a large supply of soft corn last fall which stimulated interest in the cattle feeding business during the past season. A higher proportion of cattle on feed January 1, 1951, were still on feed April 1, accounting for the larger number on feed this year than April 1, 1950. Also, the marketing record indicates that 16 percent fewer cattle were marketed from January 1 to April 1 this year than last year.

Prices received for slaughter cattle have been very high. However, on the St. Paul market the spread between feeder and slaughter cattle has decreased considerably since January. Slaughter cattle prices have increased, but not proportionally as much as the increase in the price of feeder cattle. Currently, operators are concerned over refilling their feed lots with replacement feeders because of this decline in the margin as well as from the possibility of price ceilings which may cause a rollback in prices of market stock.

Inshipments of feeder cattle during the January-March period in 1951 were down 21 percent in Minnesota as compared to 1950 indicating a possible decline in cattle feeding operations during the next few months.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on April 1 showed an increase of 4 percent from a year earlier. The increase was probably equivalent to about 110,000 head. Increases occurred in all of the Corn Belt States except Illinois and Indiana.

The increase of 4 percent in the number of cattle on feed on April 1 for the 11 Corn Belt States compares with an increase of 5 percent on January 1, 1951 over the preceding January. During the period January-March the number of replacement cattle shippedinto the Corn Belt showed an increase of 12 percent over last year.

Cattle feeders who reported the month in which they expect to market fed cattle indicate that only a slightly larger percentage will be marketed before July 1 this year than was reported in April last year. The reported percentage to be marketed before July 1 this year is 44 percent, compared with 42 percent last year, 49 percent in 1949, and the 1941-50 average of 50 percent. About 65 percent of the total cattle on feed April 1 were reported to have been on feed over 3 months, compared with 67 percent last April and 71 percent two years ago.

In California, the number of cattle on feed on April 1 is estimated to be about 80 percent larger than a year ago. The normal movement of native stock to California feed lots, which usually starts about April 1, may be accentuated by poor range feed conditions. Imports of stocker and feeder cattle into California during January and February were about 45 percent greater than for the same months a year earlier. The number of cattle on feed on April 1 in Idaho was 13 percent more than the number on feed on April 1, 1950. Idaho feeders report they intend to market about 71 percent of the number before July 1, compared with 79 percent a year ago. Reports from Colorado indicate there are more cattle on feed on April 1 than a year earlier. The

(over)

movement of replacement cattle into the Colorado feeding areas since January 1 has been larger than a year ago. Marketings of fed cattle since January 1 have been about the same as a year ago.

The proportion of steers on feed this year in the 11 Corn Belt States was the same as a year ago, being reported at 67 percent for both years. Heifers comprised 12 percent of the total, compared with 11 percent a year ago, while calves consituted 20 percent this year compared with 21 percent on April 1, 1950.

For 8 Corn Belt States reporting on corn stocks, the supply of corn on feeders' farms on April 1 was smaller than last year. In general, weather during the latter part of February and all of March was favorable for feeding operations. Precipitation over much of the Corn Belt was above normal during February and March, with the result that feed lots have not had a chance to dry out.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States during the first 3 months of this year are 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 12 percent higher than last year. Shipments into Nebraska were up 34 percent and into Illinois 20 percent. Iowa showed a 7 percent increase, while Wisconsin was up 8 percent. The remaining Corn Belt States all showed decreases during the 3-month period as follows: Ohio, down 31 percent; Indiana, down 26 percent; Minnesota, down 21 percent; and Michigan, down 6 percent.

January-March average cost of feeder and stocker cattle shipped from the 5 markets for which records are available was $32.74 per hundred pounds, compared with $23.48 last year.

The following table shows, by States, the estimated percentage of cattle on feed April 1 this year compared with April 1, 1950. 1/

Ohio	105	Minnesota	106
Indiana	93	Iowa	105
Illinois	97	Missouri	110
Michigan	106	South Dakota	112
Wisconsin	105	Nebraska	101
		Kansas	110

Eastern Corn Belt 99 Western Corn Belt 106
Corn Belt 104

1/ Percentages apply only to cattle on grain feed and do not include cattle which are range-fed or grass-fed. Data are based directly on reports from cattle feeders.

Robert Bergersen
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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.

Immediate Release

May 11, 1951

DISPOSITION OF MILK PRODUCED ON MINNESOTA FARMS*

During 1950, 91 percent or 7,510 million pounds of the 8,253 million pounds of milk produced on Minnesota farms was sold as either fluid milk, cream, or farm butter, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Sales of fluid milk to dairy plants totaled 3,780 million pounds, or 46 percent of total production, while the cream sold wholesale represented 44 percent of total 1950 production, an equivalent of 3,645 million pounds of whole milk. About one percent of the total production was accounted for in the 83 million pounds of milk sold retail by farmers as milk or cream and the 2 million pounds used in making farm butter to sell. The remaining 743 million pounds, 9 percent of total milk produced, was used on the farms where produced for household purposes or was fed to calves.

Since 1940, there has been a shift in the method of marketing the milk produced on Minnesota farms. In that year, only 14 percent of the milk produced was sold in the form of fluid milk and 73 percent was marketed as cream, in contrast to the 1950 figures of 46 percent marketed as fluid milk and only 44 percent being sold as cream, and 48 and 42 percent, respectively, for 1949. The peak year was in 1946 when 53 percent of the total production went to market as fluid milk and only 37 percent as cream.

The milk used on Minnesota farms has remained fairly constant during the past ten years at about 9 or 10 percent of the total production. Milk utilized to produce farm-churned butter for sale generally has amounted to less than 1 percent of the total milk production during the same period, but in 1932 took over 3 percent of the total milk.

Disposition of Milk Produced on Farms, Minnesota, 1932-50

Year	Production 1/	Used on Farms			Milk Sold as Milk, Cream or Products				
		Fed to Calves	Used in Household 2/	Total	Farm Churned Butter	Sold Wholesale: Cream	Sold Wholesale: Milk	Retailed: as Milk or Cream	Total Sold
	Million Pounds								
1932	7,867	228	812	1,040	25	5,861	751	190	6,827
1933	8,166	237	844	1,081	27	6,112	752	194	7,085
1934	7,482	202	794	996	23	5,578	695	190	6,486
1935	7,384	207	769	976	23	5,504	702	179	6,408
1936	7,745	225	736	961	22	5,746	856	160	6,784
1937	7,646	222	711	933	19	5,560	978	156	6,713
1938	8,175	245	684	929	19	5,982	1,093	152	7,246
1939	8,160	261	648	909	16	6,002	1,097	136	7,251
1940	8,405	261	645	906	16	6,140	1,213	130	7,499
1941	8,824	265	618	883	11	6,353	1,450	127	7,941
1942	8,995	273	565	838	8	5,926	2,100	123	8,157
1943	8,810	266	562	828	6	5,636	2,220	120	7,982
1944	8,390	255	556	811	5	4,394	3,060	120	7,579
1945	8,625	250	550	800	5	3,600	4,100	120	7,825
1946	8,710	239	518	757	3	3,240	4,610	100	7,953
1947	8,415	236	519	755	2	3,403	4,150	105	7,660
1948	8,016	224	522	746	2	3,388	3,790	90	7,270
1949	8,404	235	505	740	2	3,517	4,060	85	7,664
1950	8,253	231	512	743	2	3,645	3,780	83	7,510

1/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms.
2/ Includes farm butter.

*This report is made possible with funds provided in part by the Production and Marketing Administration under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

H. F. Prindle
Robert Bergersen
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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

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

Immediate Release

May 11, 1951

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
May 1, 1951

Although temperatures for the month of April were generally below normal, winter grains, pastures, and haylands in Minnesota were in good condition as of May 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Adverse weather conditions delayed the start of spring field work until the last week of April, which was later than usual for most parts of the State. In southern counties, wet soil conditions delayed farm activity to the extent that only a limited amount of spring grain seeding had been complete by May 1, which was from two to four weeks later than usual. Field work in central sections of the State was slightly more advanced than the southern counties, particularly on the light soils. Soil conditions in the northern areas were the best in several years and field work made good progress during late April and early May.

The May 1 condition of winter wheat indicated a crop of about 1,512,000 bushels this year, compared with the 1950 production of 1,220,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1940-49) average of 2,269,000 bushels. While the acreage of winter wheat seeded for 1951 harvest was slightly less than a year earlier, the May 1 reports indicated less winter-killing and better yield prospects for this year's crop, resulting in larger indicated production for 1951.

Early prospects are for a 1951 Minnesota rye crop of 3,072,000 bushels, 31 percent more than the 1950 crop of 2,349,000 bushels, and 17 percent greater than the 1940-49 average of 2,632,000 bushels. The estimated acreage of rye for harvest in 1951 is 19 percent greater than the acreage harvested a year ago and the May 1 condition of the crop also indicated better average yields this year than last if growing conditions are favorable.

Pastures were furnishing little, if any, feed on May 1, but were in good condition and should be a source of abundant feed in a short time.

April 1951 milk production is estimated at 791 million pounds, down 3 percent from March and also 3 percent less than for April 1950. Fewer milk cows and a lower production rate per cow were the factors causing the decrease in April production.

Minnesota hens produced 412 million eggs during April this year, compared with 439 million in April 1950, and 428 million for March this year. Reductions in both the average number of layers and the April rate of lay per 100 hens accounted for the smaller egg production. The rate of lay per 100 hens of 1734 eggs during April 1951, was the lowest for that month since April, 1944.

Harold F. Prindle, Agr'l. Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

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

June 6, 1951

MINNESOTA DAIRY SUMMARY*

During 1950, 91 percent or 7,510 million pounds of the 8,253 million pounds of milk produced on Minnesota farms was sold as either fluid milk, cream, or farm butter.

Sales of fluid milk to dairy plants totaled 3,780 million pounds, or 46 percent of total production, while the cream sold wholesale represented 44 percent of total 1950 production, an equivalent of 3,645 million pounds of whole milk. About one percent of the total production was accounted for in the 83 million pounds of milk sold retail by farmers as milk or cream and the 2 million pounds used in making farm butter to sell. The remaining 743 million pounds, 9 percent of total milk produced, was used on the farms where produced for household purposes or was fed to calves.

Since 1940, there has been a shift in the method of marketing the milk produced on Minnesota farms. In that year, only 14 percent of the milk produced was sold in the form of fluid milk and 73 percent was marketed as cream, in contrast to the 1950 figures of 46 percent marketed as fluid milk and only 44 percent being sold as cream, and 48 and 42 percent, respectively, for 1949. The peak year was in 1946 when 53 percent of the total production went to market as fluid milk and only 37 percent as cream.

The milk used on Minnesota farms has remained fairly constant during the past ten years at about 9 or 10 percent of the total production. Milk utilized to produce farm-churned butter for sale generally has amounted to less than 1 percent of the total milk production during the same period, but in 1932 took over 3 percent of the total milk.

Table 1: Disposition of Milk Produced on Farms, Minnesota, 1932-50

Year	Production 1/	Used on Farms			Milk Sold as Milk, Cream or Products			
		Fed to Calves	Used in House-hold 2/	Total	Churned	Sold Wholesale: Cream	Sold Wholesale: Milk	Retailed: as Milk or Cream	Total Sold
	Million Pounds								
1932	7,867	228	812	1,040	25	5,861	751	190	6,827
1933	8,166	237	844	1,081	27	6,112	752	194	7,085
1934	7,482	202	794	996	23	5,578	695	190	6,486
1935	7,384	207	769	976	23	5,504	702	179	6,408
1936	7,745	225	736	961	22	5,746	856	160	6,784
1937	7,646	222	711	933	19	5,560	978	156	6,713
1938	8,175	245	684	929	19	5,982	1,093	152	7,246
1939	8,160	261	648	909	16	6,002	1,097	136	7,251
1940	8,405	261	645	906	16	6,140	1,213	130	7,499
1941	8,824	265	618	883	11	6,353	1,450	127	7,941
1942	8,995	273	565	838	8	5,926	2,100	123	8,157
1943	8,810	266	562	828	6	5,636	2,220	120	7,982
1944	8,390	255	556	811	5	4,394	3,060	120	7,579
1945	8,625	250	550	800	5	3,600	4,100	120	7,825
1946	8,710	239	518	757	3	3,240	4,610	100	7,953
1947	8,415	236	519	755	2	3,403	4,150	105	7,660
1948	8,016	224	522	746	2	3,388	3,790	90	7,270
1949	8,404	235	505	740	2	3,517	4,060	85	7,664
1950	8,253	231	512	743	2	3,645	3,780	83	7,510

1/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms.
2/ Includes farm butter.

*This report is made possible with funds provided in part by the Production and Marketing Administration under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

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MILK PRODUCTION: DURING APRIL 1951, MINNESOTA FARMERS PRODUCED AN ESTIMATED 791 MILLION POUNDS OF MILK--DOWN 3 PERCENT AS COMPARED TO APRIL 1950 PRODUCTION OF 817 MILLION POUNDS. MILK PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA DURING APRIL 1951 WAS 22 MILLION POUNDS LESS THAN PRODUCTION IN MARCH 1951. DECREASED NUMBERS OF MILK COWS ON FARMS AND LATE DEVELOPMENT OF PASTURE FEED ARE THE FACTORS THAT ACCOUNTED FOR THIS DROP IN PRODUCTION DURING APRIL RATHER THAN THE USUAL SEASONAL INCREASE DURING THE SPRING MONTHS. AS COMPARED TO THE APRIL 1940-49 AVERAGE, PRODUCTION THIS YEAR WAS DOWN BY 2 PERCENT. MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING APRIL TOTALED 10.3 BILLION POUNDS, 2 PERCENT LESS THAN IN THE SAME MONTH LAST YEAR, AND LOWER THAN FOR APRIL IN 4 OF THE LAST 6 YEARS. DECREASED PRODUCTION FOR MOST STATES IS DUE TO THE CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF MILK COWS ON FARMS FROM THE AVERAGE LEVEL OF RECENT YEARS.

TABLE 2: MILK PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES, APRIL 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

SELECTED STATES	APRIL 1951 1/	APRIL 1950	APRIL AVERAGE 1940-1949	CHANGE FROM APRIL 1950 TO APRIL 1951
	MILLION POUNDS			PERCENT
MINNESOTA	791	817	804	- 3
WISCONSIN	1,473	1,482	1,364	- 1
IOWA	482	496	567	- 3
PENNSYLVANIA	522	529	456	- 1
CALIFORNIA	562	553	522	+ 2
OTHER STATES	6,498	6,629	6,433	- 2
UNITED STATES	10,328	10,506	10,146	- 2

1/ PRELIMINARY

WHOLE MILK PRICES: MINNESOTA FARMERS RECEIVED AN AVERAGE OF $3.45 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT FOR MILK IN MAY, 1951, A 5 CENT DECLINE IN PRICE AS COMPARED TO LAST MONTH'S PRICE OF $3.50 PER HUNDRED POUNDS. A PRICE INCREASE OF 55 CENTS OR 19 PERCENT IS SHOWN WHEN COMPARED TO THE MAY 1950 PRICE OF $2.90. FARMERS IN THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED AN AVERAGE PRICE OF $4.23 DURING MAY, A DECREASE OF 13 CENTS OR 3 PERCENT AS COMPARED TO THE APRIL 1951 PRICE, BUT AN INCREASE OF 22 PERCENT OVER THE MAY 1950 PRICE OF $3.48 PER HUNDRED POUNDS.

TABLE 3: MILK PRICES, UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES, MAY 1951, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

SELECTED STATES	MAY 1951	APRIL 1951	MAY 1950	CHANGE FROM MAY 1950 TO MAY 1951
	DOLLARS PER HUNDREDWEIGHT			PERCENT
MINNESOTA	3.45	3.50	2.90	+ 19
WISCONSIN	3.55	3.70	2.95	+ 20
IOWA	3.95	4.00	3.30	+ 20
NEW YORK	4.00	4.20	3.35	+ 19
UNITED STATES	4.23	4.36	3.48	+ 22

1/ PRELIMINARY

BUTTERFAT PRICES: PRODUCERS ON MINNESOTA FARMS RECEIVED AN AVERAGE OF 75 CENTS PER POUND FOR BUTTERFAT ON MAY 15, 1951. THIS IS AN INCREASE OF 1 CENT OVER THE MID-APRIL PRICE OF 74 CENTS PER POUND AND A 9 CENT OR 14 PERCENT INCREASE AS COMPARED TO THE MID-MAY 1950 PRICE OF 66 CENTS PER POUND. THE AVERAGE BUTTERFAT PRICE PER POUND WAS 69.5 CENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MAY 15, 1951, AN INCREASE OF 1.5 CENTS OVER THE MID-APRIL PRICE AND AN 8.9 CENTS OR 15 PERCENT INCREASE OVER THE 1950 MID-MAY PRICE OF 60.6 CENTS PER POUND.

TABLE 4: BUTTERFAT PRICES, UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES MAY 15, 1951, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

SELECTED STATES	MAY 15 1951	APRIL 15 1951	MAY 15 1950	CHANGE FROM MAY 1950 TO MAY 1951
	CENTS PER POUND			PERCENT
MINNESOTA	75	74	66	+ 14
WISCONSIN	74	74	66	+ 12
IOWA	73	72	65	+ 12
NEW YORK	64	62	58	+ 10
UNITED STATES	69.5	68.0	60.6	+ 15

1/ PRELIMINARY

COLD STORAGE STOCKS: A NET MOVEMENT INTO STORAGE OF GREATER THAN AVERAGE AMOUNTS OF CREAM DURING APRIL RAISED NATIONAL STOCKS TO 13 MILLION POUNDS. STORAGE HOLDINGS OF CREAMERY BUTTER MOVED CONTRA-SEASONALLY IN SEVERAL AREAS WHICH RESULTED IN A NET DECREASE IN NATIONAL HOLDINGS OF ABOUT A MILLION POUNDS. TOTAL ON HAND APRIL 30 OF 32 MILLION POUNDS COMPARES WITH 109 MILLION IN STORE A YEAR AGO AT WHICH TIME STORAGE HOLDINGS INCREASED 16 MILLION POUNDS. CHEESE IN STORAGE AT THE END OF APRIL INCREASED ONE AND A HALF TIMES THE AVERAGE APRIL INCREASE AND REACHED A TOTAL OF 167 MILLION POUNDS. A YEAR EARLIER STOCKS AMOUNTED TO 172 MILLION POUNDS.

TABLE 5: COLD STORAGE STOCKS, DAIRY PRODUCTS--UNITED STATES APRIL 30, 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

STOCKS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS	APRIL 30, 1946-50 AVERAGE	APRIL 30 1950 1/	MARCH 31 1951	APRIL 30 1951 2/	CHANGE FROM 3/31/51 TO 4/30/51
	THOUSAND POUNDS				PERCENT
BUTTER					
CREAMERY	30,411	109,020	33,378	32,389	- 3
CHEESE					
AMERICAN	103,351	153,135	130,655	141,771	+ 8
SWISS, INCLUDING BLOCK	1,477	3,071	5,704	5,475	- 4
ALL OTHER VARIETIES	15,456	15,347	18,736	19,773	+ 6
TOTAL VARIETIES	120,284	171,553	155,095	167,019	+ 8
CREAM AND MILK					
FLUID CREAM	10,596	5,360	5,734	11,284	+ 97
PLASTIC CREAM (75-85% B.F.)	2,569	874	617	1,679	+ 172
CONDENSED MILK (BULK)	-	6,328	5,016	7,896	+ 57
EVAP. & COND. MILK (CASE GOODS)	-	215	696	1,183	+ 70

1/ REVISED 2/ PRELIMINARY

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 BLDG., ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

JUNE 8, 1951

TRUCK CROP NEWS
(AS OF JUNE 1, 1951)

MINNESOTA: GENERAL: TEMPERATURES AVERAGED ABOVE NORMAL THE LAST HALF OF MAY. SOIL CONDITIONS WERE FAVORABLE IN MOST TRUCK CROP AREAS AS OF JUNE 1, BUT CLAY AND POLK COUNTIES DID NEED MOISTURE BADLY UP TO THE LAST FEW DAYS OF MAY AT WHICH TIME THEY RECEIVED HEAVY RAINS. EVEN THOUGH TRUCK CROPS IN CLAY AND POLK COUNTIES WERE PLANTED MUCH EARLIER THAN LAST YEAR, THEY HAVE MADE ONLY NOMINAL PROGRESS BECAUSE OF THIS LACK OF RAIN. IN CONTRAST, CROPS IN SOUTHERN AREAS WERE PLANTED EVEN LATER THAN LAST YEAR BUT HAVE MADE EXCELLENT PROGRESS. HIGH WINDS WERE GENERAL THROUGHOUT THE STATE ON MAY 26 AND 27 BUT THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED AS YET.

LATE SUMMER CABBAGE: MOST OF THE EARLY CABBAGE CROP HAS COME UP AND GOOD STANDS ARE REPORTED. THE CROP WAS PLANTED LATE BECAUSE OF THE LATE SPRING BUT EXCELLENT WEATHER HAS SPEEDED GROWTH. WITH SOIL MOISTURE SUPPLIES FAVORABLE, EXCELLENT PROGRESS IS EXPECTED. SOME WIND AND INSECT DAMAGE IS ALSO REPORTED.

EARLY FALL CABBAGE: MOST OF THE LATE SEEDED CABBAGE HAS BEEN PLANTED AND WAS PUT IN LATER THAN USUAL DUE TO THE LATE WET SPRING. SOME HAS COME UP TO A GOOD STAND. TRANSPLANTING OF CABBAGE IS ABOUT READY TO BEGIN IN SOUTHERN AREAS OF THE STATE BUT IT MAY BE ABOUT 3 WEEKS BEFORE IT BEGINS IN CARLTON COUNTY.

ONIONS: THE ONION CROP HAS MADE VARYING PROGRESS AS OF JUNE 1. THE CROP IN SOUTHERN AREAS WAS PLANTED MUCH LATER THAN USUAL BUT HAS MADE EXCELLENT PROGRESS SINCE THEN BECAUSE OF PLENTIFUL SOIL MOISTURE AND FAVORABLE GROWING TEMPERATURES. CLAY COUNTY ONIONS WERE PLANTED EARLIER THAN THOSE IN SOUTHERN AREAS WHICH IS UNUSUAL BUT HAVE MADE POOR PROGRESS DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF SOIL MOISTURE WHICH CAUSED POOR GERMINATION AND ONLY FAIR GROWTH. SOME WIND DAMAGE HAS BEEN REPORTED BUT THE AMOUNT HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED AS OF JUNE 1.

UNITED STATES: GENERAL: CROP CONDITIONS ON JUNE 1 WERE FAVORABLE IN MOST VEGETABLE PRODUCING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES. CROPS ARE PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY AND IN MOST AREAS HAVE OVERCOME MUCH OF THE EARLIER DELAYS. AN EXCEPTION TO THE GENERALLY FAVORABLE CONDITION IS IN PRODUCING AREAS IN SEVERAL SOUTH CENTRAL AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES WHERE CONTINUED DRY WEATHER HAS SERIOUSLY RETARDED MANY VEGETABLES.

IN THE NEW ENGLAND AND NORTH ATLANTIC STATES WARM WEATHER HAS STIMULATED GROWTH OF VEGETABLE CROPS AND EARLY SEASON DELAYS HAVE BEEN LARGELY OVERCOME. MOST AREAS RECEIVED BENEFICIAL RAINS DURING THE LAST HALF OF THE MONTH - IN TIME TO PREVENT INJURY THAT HAD THREATENED FROM DRY WEATHER.

CROPS HAVE BEEN MAKING GOOD PROGRESS IN MARYLAND, DELAWARE AND VIRGINIA, WITH RAINS RECEIVED IN TIME TO AVOID INJURY. DURING LATE MAY, CROPS IN THE CAROLINA'S AND IN GEORGIA SUFFERED FROM LACK OF RAIN.

IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES CONDITIONS ARE GENERALLY FAVORABLE, ALTHOUGH SOME NORTHERN AREAS ARE STILL BACKWARD AND BY JUNE 1 DRY WEATHER WAS INJURING CROPS IN SOME SOUTHERN AREAS OF THESE STATES. ON JUNE 1 CROPS IN MOST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES WERE SHOWING DRY WEATHER INJURY. TEXAS WAS AN EXCEPTION, HOWEVER, SINCE MOST AREAS RECEIVED BENEFICIAL RAINS AND CROPS ARE PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY. ONION HARVEST CONTINUES IN SOUTH TEXAS AND IS STARTING IN NORTH TEXAS AREAS.

CONDITIONS DURING THE LAST HALF OF MAY WERE FAVORABLE FOR VEGETABLE CROPS IN MOST PRODUCING AREAS IN THE WESTERN STATES. AN EXCEPTION IS THE SAN LUIS VALLEY OF COLORADO WHERE THE SHORTAGE OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION IS CURTAILING ACREAGE. WARM WEATHER DURING LATE MAY SPEEDED GROWTH OF CALIFORNIA CROPS AND SHIPMENTS ARE EXPANDING.

CABBAGE, LATE SUMMER: IN COLORADO PLANTING HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ALL BUT THE VERY LATE ACREAGE. THE NORTHERN COLORADO ACREAGE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH MOISTURE AND IS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS. AN ACUTE IRRIGATION WATER DEFICIENCY IN THE SAN LUIS VALLEY WILL REDUCE THE TONNAGE CONSIDERABLY THIS YEAR, DUE TO REDUCED ACREAGE AND PROBABLE LOW YIELDS. ALL PLANTING, BOTH FRESH AND KRAUT ACREAGE, SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE IN UTAH. ACREAGE PLANTED IS DOING VERY WELL. SETTING TO THE FIELDS WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT MOST OF JUNE IN OHIO. CABBAGE ALREADY IN THE FIELDS AND PLANTS REMAINING TO BE SET ARE BOTH MAKING GOOD GROWTH.

CABBAGE, EARLY FALL, DOMESTIC AND DANISH: FIELD PREPARATION IN THE MAIN CROP SECTIONS OF WESTERN NEW YORK HAS MADE GOOD PROGRESS. DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTS IN THE BEDS WILL DETERMINE THE DATE OF TRANSPLANTING. MOST PLANT BEDS WERE SEEDED LATER THAN USUAL AND DEVELOPMENT WAS SLOW UNTIL THE RECENT RAINS. GROWERS IN THE BERVILLE-CAPAC AREA OF MICHIGAN ARE TRANSPLANTING TO THE FIELDS. EARLY CABBAGE UNDER HOT CAPS IS PROGRESSING NICELY. THE TRANSPLANTING OF DOMESTIC CABBAGE IS NOW IN PROGRESS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF WISCONSIN. LITTLE OR NO PLANTING HAS BEEN REPORTED FROM THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN REGIONS OF THE STATE. FARMERS IN THESE AREAS ARE EXPECTED TO START TRANSPLANTING DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE IF WEATHER CONDITIONS PERMIT. PLANTS SEEM TO BE IN PLENTIFUL SUPPLY.

UNITED STATES: (CONTINUED)

CARROTS: IN OHIO THE ACREAGE ALREADY PLANTED IS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS. PLANTING, HOWEVER, WILL CONTINUE THROUGH JUNE AND MOST OF JULY. MARKETING IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN DURING THE FIRST HALF OF JULY. IN UTAH PLANTING WILL BE COMPLETED IN SEVIER COUNTY BY JUNE 7, AND IS PRACTICALLY COMPLETED IN IRON COUNTY, THE ONLY OTHER COMMERCIAL PRODUCING AREA. NO FROST, HAIL, OR WIND DAMAGE WAS REPORTED TO JUNE 1 AND CRUSTING HAS NOT BEEN TROUBLESOME TO DATE. THE MICHIGAN CROP IS COMING RATHER SLOWLY.

ONIONS, LATE SPRING: GROWING CONDITIONS WERE FAVORABLE IN PRACTICALLY ALL NORTH TEXAS AREAS DURING THE SECOND HALF OF MAY. DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE MONTH THE EARLY-PLANTED CROPS, CONSISTING OF ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE TOTAL ACREAGE, WERE IN VERY GOOD CONDITION BUT THE YOUNG ONIONS HAD MADE VERY SLOW GROWTH. HOWEVER, THESE LATER PLANTINGS MADE EXCELLENT GROWTH DURING THE SECOND HALF OF MAY AND FAIRLY GOOD YIELDS ARE NOW INDICATED.

ONIONS, EARLY SUMMER: EXCEPT IN THE GREAT MEADOWS AREA, WHERE RAINFALL WAS EXCESSIVE, RECENT RAINS WERE VERY BENEFICIAL FOR THE NEW JERSEY CROP. IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY, SOME FIELDS HAD TURNED YELLOW DUE TO LACK OF MOISTURE, BUT HAVE RESPONDED QUITE FAVORABLY AND THE CROP IN OTHER SECTIONS OF SOUTH JERSEY LOOKS EXCELLENT.

ONIONS, LATE SUMMER: NEW YORK SEED ONIONS ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS WITH FAVORABLE SOIL MOISTURE. IN ALL SECTIONS OF WESTERN NEW YORK SEED ONIONS ARE GETTING OFF TO AN EXCELLENT START EVEN THOUGH PLANTING WAS DELAYED A LITTLE LATER THAN USUAL. MOST GROWERS DELAYED CULTIVATING TO AVOID WIND DAMAGE WHILE THE SOIL WAS DRY. THIS GAVE THE WEEDS A GOOD START, BUT THEY ARE NOW GETTING THEM UNDER CONTROL.

SOME DAMAGE WAS CAUSED BY THE STRONG WINDS ON THE 27TH IN THE ARENAC AND IMLAY CITY SECTIONS OF MICHIGAN. IN OTHER AREAS OF THE STATE, CROP PROSPECTS ARE GOOD. ALMOST ALL OF THE ONIONS PLANTED IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF WISCONSIN ARE UP. HOWEVER, PLANTING HAS NOT BEGUN ON SOME MUCKLAND AREAS THAT ARE UNDER WATER, OR WERE COVERED UNTIL RECENTLY. MUCH OF THE CROP REMAINS UNPLANTED IN THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN COUNTIES OF THE STATE. THE CURRENT WET WEATHER IS UNFAVORABLE FOR ONIONS.

STANDS IN IDAHO ARE SOMEWHAT SPOTTY, BUT CONDITION OF THE CROP IS GENERALLY GOOD.

IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ONION GROWING SECTIONS OF COLORADO, CONDITION OF ONIONS IS VARIABLE. STANDS ARE NOT AS UNIFORM AS IN SOME YEARS BUT MISSING PLANTS ARE GENERALLY SCATTERED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PERMIT OPTIMUM SIZING. FIELDS ARE MOSTLY CLEAN AND ABANDONMENT ON ACCOUNT OF HEAVY WEED GROWTH IS NOT EXPECTED TO BE EXCESSIVE. MOST ALL FIELDS ARE WELL SUPPLIED WITH MOISTURE AND PLANTS SHOULD GROW RAPIDLY.

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

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

Immediate Release

June 12, 1951

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
June 1, 1951

Grain, hay, and pasture crops in Minnesota, generally, were in excellent condition on June 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Wet soil conditions, however, had delayed seeding, particularly in southern counties, but the warm weather in May resulted in rapid growth to largely overcome the effect of a late start. Grain crop development averages 2 to 3 weeks ahead of last season. Grain seeding did not commence in most northern areas until after June 1 in 1950.

The corn and soybean acreage was nearly all planted by June 1, although planting time this year averaged somewhat later than usual in parts of the main producing area. Stands in early planted fields are uniformly good. Weeds have not been a serious threat even though wet soil condition hampered field work, particularly in Renville, Sibley, Nicollet, and Redwood counties.

The fall sown grains, winter wheat and rye, made excellent progress during May in all areas of the State. Winter wheat prospects as of June 1 total 1,620,000 bushels, compared with the harvest of 1,220,000 bushels in 1950 and 2,269,000 bushels, the 10-year (1940-49) average. The rye prospects this year were substantially better than average on June 1. The condition on that date indicated a crop of 3,264,000 bushels, nearly two-fifths more than the 1950 crop and almost a fourth above average for the 1940-49 period. About half of the indicated increase in production over last year is due to an increase in acreage for harvest as grain. A considerable proportion of the rye acreage was headed by the end of May.

The June 1 spring sown grain prospects were generally rated good to excellent. In only local areas had prospects been seriously affected by excessive moisture, as in some central counties or by dry soil condition as in a few west central and northwest localities. Based on intentions to plant as reported in March and June 1 condition, oat production in 1951 is expected to total 198 million bushels compared with 189 million in 1950 and 175 million, the 10-year (1940-49) average. Spring wheat production is indicated at 19 million bushels, about average, but 5 million bushels more than in 1950. The acreage planted to spring wheat is much larger than a year ago. Barley production is expected to total 37 million bushels, nearly equal to the 1950 production, but about 6 million more than average.

Hay and pasture growth was very rapid during May, especially the latter part. On June 1 nearly all areas reported excellent prospects for hay and that pastures were yielding an abundance of feed. Development was retarded in a few local areas either by excessive moisture or dry soil condition, but development is generally well advanced compared with a year ago. Haying is expected to be general by mid-June.

Apple growers and small fruit producers are anticipating a large crop in view of favorable weather during the blooming period. The late frosts in May are reported to have damaged the wild berry crops in many northern localities.

Egg production during May 1951 totaled 421 million eggs, 4 percent less than in May 1950, but about 2 percent more than in May 1949. The decrease in production compared with last year is due to a drop in the number of layers as the rate of lay was about the same as a year ago.

Milk production during May 1951 totaled 885 million pounds compared with 884 million in May 1950. A sharp seasonal increase in production occurred in May this year, especially after pastures began supplying abundant feed about the middle of the month.

Roy Potas
H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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.

Immediate Release: HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/ June 19, 1951
May 1951

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,675,000 turkey poults during May 1951, according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is about 4 percent below the record 1950 May production of 1,745,000 poults, but 31 percent above the average May production (1947-50) of 1,276,000 poults.

The January through May combined production in Minnesota totaled 4,845,000 poults, a decrease of 10 percent when compared with the 5,400,000 poults hatched during the same period in 1950.

Based on indications of eggs in incubators on June 1, production during June 1951 should be somewhat larger than the June 1950 production of 370,000 poults.

Turkey poults sold for an average price of 72 cents each on June 1, a slight decrease when compared with the May 1, 1951 average price of 73 cents a piece.

The price of the standard farm poultry ration in Minnesota on May 15, 1951 was $3.58 per hundredweight, the same as the 1951 mid-April price, but an increase of 10 percent over the 1950 mid-May price of $3.26 per hundred pounds.

Minnesota Turkey Poult Production by Months 1949-51

Month	Month				Year to Date			
	1949	1950	Prel. 1951	% change from 1950	1950	Prel. 1951	% change from 1950
	Thousands					Thousands	
January	31	15	45	+ 200	15	45	+ 200
February	343	235	200	- 15	250	245	- 2
March	1070	1340	1175	- 12	1590	1420	- 11
April	1617	2065	1750	- 15	3655	3170	- 13
May	1510	1745	1675	- 4	5400	4845	- 10
June	574	370			5770		
July-Dec.	5	80			5850		
Year Total	5150	5850					

UNITED STATES: The number of poults hatched during May in the United States was 7 percent more than in May last year. Hatcheries reported 48 percent more eggs in incubators on June 1 than a year ago. Reports from hatcheries for the 4 months, February through May, showed approximately 6 percent more poults hatched than during the same period last year.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 35.4 cents a pound live weight, compared with 27.4 cents last year. The mid-May cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was $4.02 per hundred pounds, compared with $3.62 a year ago. The May turkey-feed price relationship was more favorable than last year.

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

Robert Bergersen,
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Roy A. Bodin,
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in Charge.

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

Immediate Release: HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS June 19, 1951
May 1951

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced an estimated 17,800,000 chicks during May 1951 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 9 percent above the May 1950 production of 16,390,000 chicks, but is 2 percent below the average May production (1945-49) of 18,066,000 chicks.

The combined January through May 1951 production of 55,406,000 chicks is almost 1 percent greater than the 54,940,000 chicks hatched during the comparable period in 1950.

Based on indications of eggs in incubators on June 1, production during June 1951 should be larger than the hatch for June 1950 which was 1,730,000 chicks.

On June 1, 1951, Minnesota hatcheries received an average of $15.00 per hundred for light-breed (straight-run) chicks -- unchanged from a month ago, but an increase of $1.00 per hundred compared with the average price received on June 1, 1950 of $14.00 per hundred. The price paid for hatching eggs averaged 57 cents per dozen, up 2 cents per dozen compared with last month's price and an increase of 15 cents per dozen compared with last year's price.

The standard farm poultry ration in Minnesota averaged $3.58 per hundred pounds on May 15, 1951, unchanged from the mid-April price. Compared with the 1950 mid-May price of $3.26 per hundred pounds this was an increase of 32 cents or 10 percent. Farmers in Minnesota received an average price of 42.0 cents for all eggs on May 15, 1951, up 3 cents from the mid-April price, and an increase of 58 percent as compared to the 1950 mid-April price of 26.6 cents for all eggs.

UNITED STATES: In the United States there was a strong demand for chicks during May. The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during May totaled 276,468,000 -- 29 percent more than the number produced during May last year and 13 percent above the 5-year average production for the month. The demand for chicks for both flock replacement and broiler production continues strong. A large June hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on June 1 was 36 percent larger than on June 1 last year. The supply of hatching eggs is limiting hatchery output in some sections of the country. The number of chicks produced during the first 5 months of this year totaled 1,117,541,000 -- 12 percent more than during the same period last year. This production is only about 1 percent less than the 1943 record high output for the period.

May chick production was above that of a year ago in all sections of the country. Increases reported were 56 percent in the East South Central, 52 percent in the West South Central, 39 percent in the Pacific, 29 percent in the West North Central, 28 percent in the New England, 26 percent in the Mountain, 21 percent in the Mid-Atlantic and 20 percent in the East North Central States.

The strong demand for chicks for flock replacement is reflected by the increase of 8 percent shown in the number of chicks and young chickens on farms June 1 compared with a year ago. Increases were reported in all parts of the country except the West North Central where no change occurred. Holdings reached record high levels in the North Atlantic and the West. Increases from a year ago were 33 percent in the North Atlantic, 16 percent in the West, 9 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the South Central States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 45.2 cents per dozen, compared with 29.6 cents last year. Egg prices increased 2.1 cents per dozen from April 15 to May 15, compared with an average seasonal increase of 0.4 cents. Chicken prices averaged 28.9 cents on May 15, compared with 22.5 cents a year ago and with 29.3 cents on April 15 this year. The mid-May cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was $4.02 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.62 a year ago. The May egg-feed price relationship was much more favorable than last year, but less favorable than in May 1949. Also, the chicken-feed price relationship was more favorable than last year.

Robert Bergersen,
Agr'l. Statistician.

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

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

Divisions and Selected States	During May: Average 1945-49	During May: 1950 1/	During May: 1951 2/	January through May: 1950 1/	January through May: 1951 2/
	Thousands				
New England	10,883	11,835	15,152	62,858	76,379
Middle Atlantic	16,998	14,640	17,770	88,857	93,654
Ohio	12,726	10,550	12,800	45,650	47,150
Indiana	17,768	14,629	18,778	65,727	70,236
Illinois	22,155	15,433	17,500	62,409	65,271
Michigan	6,320	4,930	5,900	22,920	23,844
Wisconsin	6,657	5,710	6,600	19,701	20,290
East North Central	65,626	51,252	61,578	216,407	226,791
MINNESOTA	18,066	16,390	17,800	54,940	55,406
Iowa	25,072	20,000	24,400	68,600	72,376
Missouri	20,476	15,100	22,500	61,100	78,046
North Dakota	2,003	1,979	2,250	5,025	5,235
South Dakota	4,940	4,121	5,400	12,153	14,350
Nebraska	7,450	4,820	7,530	24,265	28,338
Kansas	7,049	4,605	6,720	28,635	31,914
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	85,056	67,015	86,600	254,718	285,665
South Atlantic	29,389	35,040	44,527	173,006	201,926
East South Central	7,481	7,049	10,984	38,139	45,498
West South Central	14,213	12,893	19,593	78,707	89,126
Mountain	3,553	3,472	4,388	16,168	18,035
Pacific	10,997	11,427	15,876	65,833	80,467
United States	244,197	214,623	276,468	994,693	1,117,541

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON JUNE 1, 1951

Selected States	Heavy Breeds: Straight run	Heavy Breeds: Sexed pullets	Heavy Breeds: Sexed cockerel	Light Breeds: Straight run	Light Breeds: Sexed pullets	Light Breeds: Sexed cockerel	Cross Breeds: Straight run	Cross Breeds: Sexed pullets	Cross Breeds: Sexed cockerel
	Dollars								
Ill.	15.00	20.50	12.50	15.00	27.50	3.00	15.50	20.00	11.50
Mich.	15.50	22.00	14.00	15.50	32.00	3.65	16.00	25.00	14.50
Wis.	15.50	21.00	15.50	15.00	31.00	2.35	16.00	22.50	13.50
MINN.	15.50	26.50	12.50	15.00	31.00	2.40	15.00	31.00	5.80
Iowa	15.00	25.50	10.50	15.00	30.00	2.65	15.00	28.00	7.00
Mo.	13.50	19.50	11.50	13.50	24.50	3.40	13.50	22.00	8.50
N.Dak.	16.50	23.50	16.00	16.00	32.50	3.50	16.50	32.00	6.10
S.Dak.	15.50	27.50	10.00	16.00	32.00	2.60	16.00	31.00	5.20
Nebr.	14.50	25.50	10.00	14.50	29.50	3.10	14.50	28.50	5.30
U. S.	15.30	24.30	12.40	15.30	31.10	3.12	15.40	25.80	10.40

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

MONTH	Month: 1950 1/	Month: 1951 2/	Month: % Change from 1950	To Date: 1950 1/	To Date: 1951 2/	Change from 1950: Number	Change from 1950: Percent
	Thousands				Thousands		
January	86,730	94,339	+ 9	86,730	94,339	+ 7,609	+ 9
February	141,846	158,537	+ 12	228,576	252,876	+ 24,300	+ 11
March	266,969	268,761	+ 1	495,545	521,637	+ 26,092	+ 5
April	284,525	319,436	+ 12	780,070	841,073	+ 61,003	+ 8
May	214,623	276,468	+ 29	994,693	1117,541	+122,848	+ 12
June	104,660			1,099,353			
July-Dec.	438,868			8,159,583			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. (January 1951 also revised).

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING

Geographic Division	Eggs in incubators June 1, 1951: % change from June 1, 1950	Chicks booked June 1 for July delivery: % change from June 1, 1950	Sexing May 1951: % change from May 1950
New England	+ 21	+ 50	+ 20
Middle Atlantic	+ 1	+ 61	+ 26
East North Central	+ 41	+ 50	+ 44
West North Central	+ 67	+ 88	+ 16
South Atlantic	+ 25	+ 6	+ 74
East South Central	+ 88	+ 63	+ 23
West South Central	+ 40	+ 69	+ 55
Mountain	+ 88	+ 15	+ 38
Pacific	+ 18	+ 64	+ 46
UNITED STATES	+ 36	+ 38	+ 28

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.

TRUCK CROP NEWS
(As of June 15, 1951)

June 26, 1951

MINNESOTA: General: Good progress was made by truck crops during the first half of June. Temperatures averaged somewhat below normal but moisture supplies were adequate in all areas of the State. Stands are thin in some fields due to insect damage, high winds or poor germination. The labor supply is short in some areas.

Early Cabbage: The early cabbage crop has made satisfactory progress although some insect damage is being reported. The crop is expected to be ready for harvesting about August 1 in the Hollandale area.

Late Cabbage: Most of the seeded late cabbage has come up to a nice stand although insect damage is reported. Transplanting should be underway about June 20 in Carlton County while most of the Hollandale crop has already been set.

Carrots: Carrots are just coming up and condition of the crop is good.

Onions: The onion crop made satisfactory progress during the first half of June. The crop in the Moorhead area has progressed rapidly since generous rains around the 1st of June broke a 2 months dry spell. Stands are thin, though, due to poor germination caused by lack of rain. Onions in the Hollandale area are 2 to 3 weeks later than normal. Stands are thin in some fields due to insect and wind damage, but otherwise the crop looks good.

UNITED STATES:

GENERAL: Conditions on June 15 were favorable in most vegetable areas. During the first half of June, heavy rains relieved drought conditions in the South Central and South Atlantic States and benefited truck crop areas in the North Atlantic States, some areas of which were becoming dry. Conditions were generally favorable in the West except in Colorado, where there was some damage from hail and floods. The North Central States had varied conditions during the first two weeks of June. Moisture supplies were adequate in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota but rainfall was light in Ohio and Michigan. The first few days of June were hot in many areas, but cool weather followed and average temperatures for the period were below normal. Warm weather and adequate moisture in June tended to lessen the effects of the late season on truck crops in Wisconsin.

CABBAGE: Early Summer: Cutting is expected to begin in Adams and Gallatin Counties in Illinois within the next two weeks. Condition of the crop over the State is good. Some late plantings are still being made in Cook County.

Late Summer: Although it has been a little too cool and cloudy for optimum growth in Colorado fields in the important Denver-Greeley section are up to good stands. Plants are healthy and the yield outlook is promising. In the San Luis Valley, temperatures dropped below freezing early in June but caused no damage other than to check growth temporarily. Rains are badly needed in the Valley in lieu of the acute shortage of water for irrigation. In Ohio, cool weather and adequate moisture during the first half of June have been favorable for rapid growth. Marketing from some of the earliest fields began during the first week of June. In Pennsylvania, cabbage is heading up rapidly and light supplies are appearing on local markets in the southern and eastern counties. Cool weather and a plentiful supply of moisture during most of early June were beneficial, especially to late plantings in the western counties.

Early Fall: In New York, soil moisture has been favorable for the early domestic crop in the local-market sections upstate, but cabbage maggot has caused heavy damage this year. In the early commercial areas of central New York such as Cortland County, most of the domestic type acreage has been transplanted and is making an excellent start except for heavy damage by maggot in some fields. Transplanting of Danish type cabbage in Cortland County New York was about half done by June 15, somewhat ahead of the usual schedule. In the late Danish area along Lake Ontario plants in the seed beds made slow growth during the first half of June with severe damage by maggots in many beds. Field preparation is well along and transplanting will become active as soon as the plants are ready. Early plantings of late Danish cabbage in Pennsylvania have made a very good start. Planting is not complete in many localities because of wet ground. In the Ringtown Valley (Schuylkill county) area, acreage is being reduced in favor of tomatoes for processors. Early plantings in Michigan are developing satisfactorily. Plantings are being made for early fall harvest. Transplanting in Wisconsin is completed and generally plants are well rooted.

UNITED STATES: (continued)

CARROTS: The Ohio crop made normal progress during the first half of June. Some of the earlier fields may provide a few small-sized carrots during the last few days of June, but volume will be light until near mid-July. Prospects for Colorado carrots are generally favorable although growth has been delayed somewhat by cool and cloudy weather. A small acreage around Denver has been damaged by hail.

In Utah, both Sevier and Iron County acreages are planted. Some acreage had to be replanted in Sevier because of crusting on first plantings. The crop is making satisfactory development in both areas and good yields are expected. In Michigan, condition of carrots for both the fresh and processing markets is good.

ONIONS: Late Spring: Developments in the north Texas areas have been very disappointing. Heavy rains occurred twice during the past two weeks over practically all of the onion area and caused serious interruption in harvesting operations. Shipments of onions during the second week of the period were negligible compared with the tonnage of onions that was available. Considerable acreage had been pulled and many fields were matured which could not be harvested. If harvest of those onions can be completed, the quality of marketings will be lowered. Crops in the later areas of the Panhandle sections are in good condition, but harvest in this later area is not expected to start until around mid-July.

Late Summer: Cool weather and dry soil slowed growth of Orange County New York seed onions during the first half of June. Rain on June 13 and 14 built up a reserve of soil moisture and growth should speed up with warmer weather. Weeds are well under control in Orange County. In central and western New York weeds are the major problem in seed onions, particularly in Oswego and Wayne Counties, where a few fields may be abandoned. Some maggot damage is also reported from these counties. In the Elba section of New York, stands are generally even, but a period of warm, dry weather is needed for cultivation. Growers in the Cook County area of Illinois have been weeding and spraying the crop during the past two weeks. A few reports of maggots have been received. Maggots have been reported in all areas of Michigan and they are damaging some fields badly. Smut has also shown up in some areas. In Wisconsin, the late season and heavy rains have delayed the start of the onion crop. However, growing conditions were very favorable during the first half of June and condition of the crop is good. Most Colorado onion fields are in good growing condition, but subnormal temperatures in all areas have prevented optimum growth and at least 1,000 acres in the Arkansas Valley have been severely damaged by hail and flooded fields. The storm covered a larger area than usually experienced, striking west of Fowler, jumping to Manzanola and extending eastward through Rocky Ford to La Junta, with most of the damage occurring south of Highway 50. Full extent of the damage has not been determined. Some fields are already showing signs of recovery, but normal yields can hardly be expected. Late summer onions in all sections of California have made reasonably good progress to date. Most advanced fields are in Kern County where some whites being grown for dehydrators are nearing maturity. It will be late July before yellow onions in other producing districts are available.

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

June 26, 1951

PIG CROP REPORT -- JUNE 1, 1951

MINNESOTA: The 1951 spring pig crop in Minnesota exceeded 5 million pigs saved, 5 percent more than in 1950 and the fourth largest spring crop of record. This information is based on returns made by livestock producers about June 1 to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in cooperation with the Post Office Department. This year's spring crop of pigs is 3 percent larger than indicated by intentions last fall because growers were able to save an above-average number of pigs per litter. The litters in the spring of 1951 averaged 6.48 pigs saved compared with 6.28 in 1950 which is an average number. Weather this year was unusually favorable during the heavy farrowing period, particularly April and May.

A further expansion in hog production for the fall of 1951 is indicated by reported intentions of farmers to save 6 percent more sows for fall farrow than were farrowed in the fall of 1950. If realized, these intentions will result in a 1951 fall crop of over 2 million pigs, assuming that litters will be of average size next fall. On this basis, the total pig crop for 1951, spring and fall, will total over 7 million pigs, the third largest total since records were started in 1924, exceeded only by the record crop of 8,373,000 pigs saved in 1943 and 7,334,000 pigs saved in 1942.

The 1951 spring crop of 5,009,000 pigs saved was produced by 773,000 sows which farrowed during the period December 1, 1950 and June 1, 1951. The 1950 crop of 4,760,000 spring pigs was farrowed by 758,000 sows. Farrowings were slightly higher in February and May this year, but the average date for all farrowings is about the same as a year ago. Of the sows which farrowed the 1951 spring pig crop, 9 percent farrowed before March 1, about 28 percent in March, 37 percent in April and 26 percent in May.

Producers intend to keep 325,000 sows for fall farrow this year (June 1 - Dec. 1) compared with 307,000 farrowing last fall (1950) and 267,000 in the fall of 1949. If June 1 intentions to farrow 325,000 sows are realized, the number of sows farrowing pigs in the fall of 1951 will be third largest of record, exceeded only by the number in 1942 and 1943 when 328,000 and 356,000 farrowed, respectively.

UNITED STATES: The 1951 spring pig crop totaled 63,818,000 head, an increase of 7 percent from last spring. The number of sows farrowing this spring was 4 percent above last spring. The number of pigs saved per litter was 2 percent higher than last year and equaled the record high attained in 1946. For the coming fall crop, reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 6,374,000 sows to farrow, 4 percent above the number farrowed last fall. The combined 1951 total pig crop is now expected to be about 106 million head. A combined pig crop this size would be the second largest on record, 5 percent above 1950 and 16 percent above the 1940-49 average. The number of hogs six months old and over on farms and ranches, June 1 was 8 percent larger than last year but 6 percent below the 10-year average.

Spring Pig Crop - The number of pigs saved in the spring season of 1951 (December 1, 1950 to June 1, 1951) is estimated to be 63,818,000 head. This is 4,017,000 head or about 7 percent larger than the spring crop last year.

It is 15 percent larger than the 10-year average. The 1951 spring crop is the second largest on record, being exceeded only by the spring crop in 1943. Compared with 1950, spring pig numbers are as large or larger than last year in all regions. The Western States are up 11 percent; North Atlantic, up 9 percent; West North Central, up 8 percent, South Atlantic, up 7 percent; and East North Central, up 6 percent. In the South Central States the spring pig crop is the same size as last year.

Fall 1951 Intentions - Reports on breeding intentions indicate that 6,374,000 sows will farrow in the fall of 1951. This is 257,000 sows or 4 percent more than the number farrowing last fall. If the intentions for fall farrowings materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average with an allowance for upward trend, the 1951 fall pig crop would be about 42 million head. This would be 3 percent larger than the 1950 fall crop and the third largest on record. A combined pig crop for 1951, at 105.8 million head, would be 5 percent larger than last year and exceeded only by the record high pig crop in 1943.

Hogs on Farms June 1 - The number of hogs 6 months old and over on June 1, including brood sows, was 25,419,000 head, 1,945,000 head or 8 percent more than on June 1 last year. All regions showed increases compared with a year earlier in the numbers of hogs 6 months old and over, except the South Central and Western States which showed decreases.

The accompanying table shows the detailed figures of sows that farrowed, pigs saved and average size of litters for certain States and groups of States.

STATE AND DIV.	PIGS SAVED: Spring (December 1 - June 1): 10-yr. Av. 1940-1949	1950	1951 Number	1951 % of 1950	Average Number per litter: 1950	1951	SOWS FARROWED: SPRING: Dec. 1 - June 1: 10-yr. Av. 1940-1949	1950	1951	FALL: June 1 - Dec. 1: 1950	1951 1/ Number	1951 % of 1950
	Thousands			Number			Thousands					
N. ATL.	1,033	904	987	109	6.46	6.74	159	140	147	117	124	106
Ohio	2,869	3,049	3,129	103	6.46	6.70	434	472	467	415	403	97
Ind.	3,676	3,982	4,336	109	6.33	6.63	565	629	654	630	643	102
Ill.	5,541	6,172	6,617	107	6.16	6.35	885	1,002	1,042	679	679	100
Mich.	837	888	958	108	6.68	6.94	126	133	138	101	111	110
Wis.	2,188	2,266	2,346	104	6.55	6.78	329	346	346	190	196	103
N.C.E.	15,111	16,357	17,386	106	6.34	6.57	2,339	2,582	2,647	2,015	2,032	101
Minn.	4,534	4,760	5,009	105	6.28	6.48	723	758	773	307	325	106
Iowa	12,078	14,046	14,880	106	6.47	6.59	1,916	2,171	2,258	993	1,053	106
Mo.	3,147	3,766	4,297	114	6.47	6.59	489	582	652	524	566	108
N.Dak.	921	687	757	110	6.13	6.64	143	112	114	18	19	106
S.Dak.	2,094	2,050	2,255	110	5.84	6.23	344	351	362	57	64	112
Nebr.	2,848	2,999	3,382	113	6.01	6.16	474	499	549	196	225	115
Kans.	1,243	1,157	1,354	117	6.39	6.30	199	181	215	137	159	116
N.C.W.	26,865	29,465	31,934	108	6.33	6.49	4,288	4,654	4,923	2,232	2,411	108
N.C.	41,976	45,822	49,320	108	6.33	6.52	6,627	7,236	7,570	4,247	4,443	105
S.A.	3,906	4,478	4,777	107	6.25	6.24	664	717	765	609	648	106
S.C.	6,786	7,058	7,036	100	6.22	6.25	1,147	1,135	1,125	967	957	99
WEST	2,009	1,539	1,698	111	6.27	6.39	323	245	266	177	202	114
U. S.	55,710	59,801	63,818	107	6.31	6.46	8,920	9,473	9,873	6,117	6,374	104

1/ Number indicated to farrow from breeding intentions reports.

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

TRUCK CROP NEWS

(As of July 1, 1951) July 10, 1951

MINNESOTA: General: Onions made poor progress but cabbage and carrots have made good progress since mid-June in most truck crop areas. Temperatures have averaged below normal while rainfall has been excessive in all areas except Clay and Polk Counties where moisture supplies were favorable. Stands are spotty in many fields of the State.

Early Cabbage: Cabbage is coming along nicely in the Hollandale area and harvesting is expected to begin the first part of August. Moisture supplies are more than adequate while temperatures have been cool. There has been some cutworm damage. Cabbage produced by market gardeners in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area has been coming to market since about mid-June.

Late Cabbage: Rains have hindered transplanting operations in Carlton County. Fields which have been set have made a good start although there has been maggot damage. The Hollandale crop looks good but flooding and insects have been responsible for some damage.

Carrots: Fields were planted later than last year but are coming along fast. Good stands are reported but rainfall has been too heavy.

Onions: The crop has made poor progress since mid-June. Rains have been excessive in the Hollandale area and have caused some flooding. Moisture supplies are favorable in the Clay County area but the below normal temperatures have slowed growth here as well as other areas in the State. Insect damage is rather general throughout the State and some fields have suffered badly especially in the Clay County area.

UNITED STATES:

GENERAL: Frequent rains and near normal temperatures during the last half of June proved favorable for development of vegetable crops in most producing areas in the Central and Eastern States. Some localities, however, suffered from too much rain and weed control has been a serious problem in many areas. Hot dry weather during this period injured some crops in southern Georgia and also injured strawberries and some vegetables in western Washington and Oregon. Texas vegetables are growing satisfactorily, and recent weather has been favorable for harvest of mature crops. There is a wide variation in prospects in Colorado, with hail and flood injury in the Arkansas Valley and a continued shortage of water in the San Luis Valley, but generally favorable elsewhere. Conditions are generally favorable in other Western States including California. Following the frequent rains during the last half of June, soil moisture supplies are now adequate to excessive in most vegetable producing areas in the North Central and North Atlantic States. Most crops are growing satisfactorily, but weed control has been very difficult and conditions have favored development of blight on some crops. In several North Central States onions have made relatively poor progress and maggots have been injurious.

CABBAGE: Early Summer: Harvest is under way in scattered areas of Illinois. Heavy movement from the southern part of the State began on the 19th. The crop is in good condition as a result of ideal growing weather.

Late Summer: Good quality cabbage is now available for mixed car loading in Colorado. A moderate carlot movement should get under way during the first half of July. Shipments will increase during the latter part of the month as harvest becomes general around Brighton and the early acreage around Greeley also comes into production. Harvest has started in most producing areas of Ohio. Weather conditions have been favorable for rapid development of the crop. Early crops of cabbage started to move from the eastern areas of Pennsylvania about mid-June -- a week earlier than last year. Marketings are picking up volume as weather during late June caused rapid development of this crop and supplies are expected to increase steadily during July. Mid-Season cabbage, mostly in the southeast, is growing nicely.

Early Fall: In Wisconsin domestic cabbage plants show excellent growth considering the late season. However, damage from maggots has been reported from all areas. Transplanting operations are completed and plants are well rooted although plantings are about 10 days behind normal.

UNITED STATES: (continued)

CABBAGE: Early Fall: Transplanting of Danish type cabbage was practically completed by July 1 in the early sections of central New York. In the late storage counties bordering Lake Ontario transplanting became active during the last week of June with unusually favorable soil moisture. There is considerable inquiry for plants due to loss of many plant beds from maggots. Planting of late Danish cabbage has been held up frequently by the wet condition of fields in the northern and western areas of Pennsylvania. Crops that are planted have generally made a good start. Stands in Michigan look very good.

CARROTS: A few small carrots were marketed in Ohio during the last few days of June. Supplies will increase during July. Present prospects are good in Colorado. Local markets are now receiving some carrots and supplies should become available for mixed car loading during the first half of July. The Illinois crop is in good condition. Growth has been very good in all Michigan areas. Ample soil moisture and cool temperatures have been favorable for good stands of carrots on both up-land and muckland soil in western New York.

ONIONS: Late Spring: Harvesting was delayed in most of the north Texas onion areas by heavy rains in mid-June. Considerable acreage had matured and been pulled before the rains. Harvesting was resumed during the past ten days, but only onions of fairly good quality were being pulled and considerable tonnage was abandoned.

Late Summer: In New York prospects continue very good for Orange County set onions which make up about 40 percent of the total acreage there this year. Seed onions in Orange County are also in good condition with frequent rains keeping thrips under control. Many fields of seed onions in Oswego and Wayne Counties have thin stands and weeds are making high cost of production this year. Stands are also thin and weedy on many fields on the west muck in the Elba section. On the east muck, where about two-thirds of the Elba acreage is grown, stands are generally good, weeds are now under control and the crop is making rapid growth. Thrips begin to build up in numbers in each interval between rains and could become serious with a week or ten days of dry weather. Early plantings in the Cook County area of Illinois have onions about an inch and a half in diameter. Maggots have caused some damage, but condition of the crop is reported to be good. Maggots are also causing some damage to the crop grown for sets. Maggots have been injurious in all areas of Michigan. Damage is heavy with some growers reporting losses as high as 30 percent. The heavy rainfall has also contributed to damage in the Gun Swamp area. Onion fields throughout Wisconsin are in excellent condition. Some damage has been reported from wire worms and maggots. Colorado onions are making good progress except where damaged by hail and floods. More than 1,000 acres in the important Arkansas Valley have been damaged severely by hail storms and flooding, while additional acreage has suffered to a lesser degree. Some fields have been abandoned and soil crusting and weeds may cause additional abandonment. Late-summer onions are continuing to make good progress in most sections of California. A few early fields of white onions are already being harvested in Kern County but the bulk of these will move to dehydrators. Warm weather and plenty of water has favored growth of the Malheur County crop in Oregon. However, some stands have been thinned by experimental use of weedicides. Supplemental watering systems in western Oregon have not been quite adequate to keep up with temperatures approaching 100 degrees.

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

Immediate Release

July 24, 1951

CATTLE ON FEED - JULY 1, 1951

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on feed for market in Minnesota on July 1 this year is estimated to be 2 percent smaller than a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Mid-summer is usually the low point in cattle feeding operations in this State. Many of the cattle on feed at this time are a carry-over of those put on feed earlier in the year which would indicate that short term feeding is at a low level.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt States on July 1 this year is estimated to be 9 percent smaller than the relatively large number on July 1, 1950. While estimates of the number of cattle on feed have not been made for all States, indications point to a decrease of nearly 195,000 head.

In the East Corn Belt the number on feed is 17 percent smaller than last year, while the West Corn Belt showed a decrease of 6 percent. All States show fewer cattle on feed than last July except Wisconsin and South Dakota, where numbers are up 5 percent, and Michigan where numbers are unchanged. Feeding operations were down substantially from the high level last summer in Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas, which showed decreases of 21, 20 and 25 percent, respectively. Feeding was 5 percent below last year in Nebraska and Iowa, while other decreases were as follows: Ohio, 10 percent; Minnesota, 2 percent; and Missouri, 15 percent. In Colorado, numbers on feed on July 1 were about the same as a year earlier. Receipts of cattle into Colorado feed lots since April 1 have been smaller than the large receipts during the same period last year, while marketings have been larger.

Reports from Corn Belt cattle feeders on the length of time cattle had been on feed show a larger percentage of the total on feed over 3 months than was reported last year. The estimated percentage of the July 1 total on feed over 3 months this year was 79 percent, compared with 76 percent last year.

About 68 percent of the July inventory is expected to be marketed before October 1 if July intentions are carried out. The percentage of the total marketings intended for market in July is greater than a year ago, while the percentage for August is relatively light and September is also smaller than last year.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt during April-June were lower than a year ago. Total shipments for the 3-month period from public stockyards and "directs" into the eight States for which such records are available were 8 percent below the same period last year. Inshipments since January were 2 percent larger than last year with increases being registered in January, February and April and decreases in March, May and June.

Strictly short term feeding is at the lowest level in several seasons. Only 4 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 larger than last year. Producers marketed their fed cattle at a slightly faster rate than they intended last April.

Records of shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from the five leading markets since January 1 show that a larger portion of the 1951 shipments were heavier-weight steers (over 800 pounds) than was the case last year. The number of steers weighing 700 pounds and less shipped from these markets was smaller than for the similar period last year. However, the number weighing over 700 pounds was greater. During June, the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from the five markets was $6.03 per hundred pounds higher than in June 1950.

Cattle on feed July 1, 1951, as a percentage of a year earlier are as follows:

Ohio	90	Minnesota	98
Indiana	80	Iowa	95
Illinois	79	Missouri	85
Michigan	100	South Dakota	105
Wisconsin	105	Nebraska	95
		Kansas	75
Eastern Corn Belt	83	Western Corn Belt	94

Corn Belt 91

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Division of Agricultural Statistics

Immediate Release

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

July 31, 1951

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-July, 1951 Prices

MINNESOTA: Average prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-July, 1951 for agricultural commodities were generally lower than a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Wool, all hay (baled), lambs, and barley showed the sharpest percentage declines in price while corn was the only item that indicated a price increase.

Average prices for most crops were lower than in mid-June except wheat, oats and potatoes which showed no change and corn which was up 4 cents per bushel. Flaxseed was down 18 cents per bushel, barley 7 cents, soybeans 6 cents, and rye decreased 5 cents from a month ago. Prices for most crops were also lower than a year ago. However, prices for corn and rye were substantially higher. All hay (baled) was $2.30 per ton lower than a month ago and $3.10 per ton less than a year ago.

Livestock prices in mid-July were lower than a month ago. Lambs decreased $2.20 per cwt.; hogs, $1.20 per cwt.; veal calves, $1.00 per cwt.; sheep 70 cents per cwt. and beef cattle 50 cents per cwt. Livestock prices in mid-July were generally 20 to 25 percent higher than a year ago except hog prices which were up only 1 percent and sheep prices which were 65 percent higher. Milk cow prices were $5.00 per head below a month ago but still $49.00 above last year's price.

Average prices for livestock and poultry products have decreased since a month ago except chickens which showed no change. Wool was lower by 8 cents per pound; whole milk, 5 cents per cwt.; butterfat, 2 cents per pound and eggs, 2.4 cents less per dozen. Prices for livestock and poultry products were above a year ago with wool up 52 percent, eggs 35 percent, chickens 27 percent, whole milk 19 percent and butterfat 14 percent.

UNITED STATES: Prices received by U. S. farmers averaged lower for the fifth consecutive month and at 294 percent of their 1910-14 average in mid-July were 2.3 percent below June 15th but still 11.8 percent above a year ago. As was the case a month ago lower prices were reported for a majority of farm products with the most important decreases occurring this month in prices of cotton, meat animals, oil-bearing crops, peaches, and oranges. Moderate increases occurred in prices for milk, eggs, most vegetables, grapefruit and apples.

Downturns in farm wage rates (after seasonal adjustment) and in prices paid by farmers for commodities used in production were not of sufficient importance to lower the July Parity Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) below the revised index computed for June. Living costs were steady during the month. At 282 percent of its 1910-14 average in mid-July, the Parity Index is now only 10 percent higher than a year ago.

The drop in the index of prices received by farmers, with no change in the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates, resulted in a decrease in the parity ratio to 104.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices received	263	301	294	313	Feb. 1951
Parity index 1/	256	2/282	282	283	3/May, 1951
Parity ratio	103	2/107	104	122	Oct. 1946

1/prices paid, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates. 2/revised. 3/also April 1951.

The general level of retail prices paid by farmers for commodities declined this month. The decline was small, amounting to only 1 point. Furthermore, it was accounted for entirely by declines in prices of production goods as farm living costs averaged the same in June and July. But at 271 percent of the 1910-14 base, mid-July prices paid for all commodities were still about 10 percent higher than a year ago. The index of prices paid for production goods, led by declines in prices for feeder cattle and lambs, was down for the third consecutive month. At 272 percent of the 1910-14 average, the mid-July index, however, was only 1 point below mid-June but still 23 points (9 percent) above a year earlier.

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PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JULY 15, 1951 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICE

Commodity	Unit	Minnesota: Average prices July 15 1950	Minnesota: Average prices June 15 1951	Minnesota: Average prices July 15 1951	United States: Average prices July 15 1950	United States: Average prices June 15 1951	United States: Average prices July 15 1951	U.S. Effective Parity prices July 15, 1951 (dollars)	Prices as percent of parity July 15, 1951 (percent)
		(dollars)			(dollars)				
PRICES RECEIVED:									
All wheat	Bu.	2.15	2.11	2.11	1.99	2.08	2.05	2.41	85
Corn	"	1.31	1.47	1.51	1.44	1.62	1.63	1.75	93
Oats	"	.74	.75	.75	.763	.829	.783	.981	80
Barley	"	1.41	1.21	1.14	1.15	1.22	1.17	1.52	77
Rye	"	1.26	1.67	1.62	1.26	1.60	1.55	1.77	88
Flax	"	3.46	3.39	3.21	3.39	3.40	3.17	4.71	67
Soybeans	"	2.95	2.86	2.80	2.93	2.98	2.86	2.82	--
Potatoes	"	1.30	1.10	1.10	1.27	1.08	1.18	1.80	66
All hay, baled	Ton	17.00	16.20	13.90	19.80	21.60	20.20	--	--
Hogs	Cwt.	19.60	20.90	19.70	20.90	21.10	20.80	21.30	98
Beef cattle	"	24.10	29.60	29.10	24.40	29.50	29.00	19.80	146
Veal calves	"	28.10	34.70	33.70	26.60	33.40	32.50	22.10	147
Sheep	"	9.50	16.40	15.70	10.40	16.50	15.50	--	--
Lambs	"	24.40	32.70	30.50	24.70	31.70	30.20	21.70	139
Milk cows	Head	219.00	273.00	268.00	199.00	246.00	246.00	--	--
Chickens, live	Lb.	.169	.213	.214	.234	.273	.270	.313	86
Eggs	Doz.	.286	.411	.387	.343	.447	.466	.528	91
Butterfat, in cream	Lb.	.65	.76	.74	.594	.698	.688	.767	96
Milk, wholesale	Cwt.	2.90	1/3.50	2/3.45	3.58	1/4.19	2/4.30	4.79	96
Wool	Lb.	.54	1.00	.82	.586	1.01	.865	.567	153
PRICES PAID:									
Mixed dairy feed, all	Cwt.	3.10	3.30	3.30	3.77	4.10	4.08		
Laying mash	"	4.40	4.65	4.65	4.67	4.88	4.91		
Linseed meal	"	4.15	3.80	3.75	4.42	4.23	4.21		
Meat scraps	"	6.60	6.40	6.40	6.33	6.27	6.26		
Bran	"	3.10	3.25	3.30	3.32	3.41	3.51		
Middlings	"	3.45	3.50	3.70	3.66	3.75	3.88		

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

Ratio	Minnesota: July 15 1950	Minnesota: June 15 1951	Minnesota: July 15 1951	United States: July 15 1950	United States: June 15 1951	United States: July 15 1951
Hog-corn 1/	15.0	14.2	13.0	14.5	13.0	12.8
Egg-feed 2/	8.7	11.8	11.1	9.2	11.3	11.8
Chicken-feed 2/	5.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.8
Butterfat-feed 3/	23.9	4/	4/	20.6	22.2	22.1

1/ Number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds of hog, liveweight. 2/ Number of pounds of poultry feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs and to 1 pound of chicken, liveweight, respectively. 3/ Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 pound of butterfat. 4/ Not available. 5/ Preliminary.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS UNITED STATES JULY 15, 1951 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-14=100)

Indexes	5-yr. average Jan. 1935 - Dec. 1939	1950: May 15	1950: June 15	1950: July 15	1951: May 15	1951: June 15	1951: July 15
All farm products	107	247	247	263	305	301	294
All crops	99	223	225	236	271	263	252
Food grains	94	230	218	226	244	240	236
Feed grains & hay	95	190	190	195	223	217	213
Oil-bearing crops	113	248	254	267	380	358	317
Livestock & products	115	269	268	287	335	335	332
Meat animals	117	342	342	371	418	422	414
Dairy products	119	230	227	232	270	269	272
Poultry & eggs	108	154	156	173	221	217	222

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

Immediate Release

July 31, 1951

HONEY REPORT, JULY 1951

MINNESOTA: Minnesota beekeepers had 283,000 colonies on hand July 1st, or 3 percent more than a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This year's increase in the number of colonies followed three consecutive years of decreased numbers from the peak of 299,000 colonies reached in 1947. Nationally, Minnesota ranks fourth to California, Texas, and Ohio in the number of colonies of bees on hand July 1. About 28 percent of total colonies on hand last fall at the start of the winter season were lost during the past winter and this spring. Thirty-six percent of the reports showed winter killing as the principal cause for losses. Starvation was the second most common cause reported with 22 percent; followed by queenless, 11 percent; foul brood, 4 percent; dysentery, 4 percent; rodents and insects, 1 percent; and other miscellaneous causes, 22 percent.

Minnesota bees were in good condition on July 1 with a good honey flow from sweet clover and White Dutch clover in progress. The condition of colonies on that date was reported at 87 percent of normal, compared with 82 percent a year earlier, and 91 percent two years ago. The condition of nectar plants was 90 percent this year, 77 percent for July 1 last year, and 83 percent on that date in 1949.

UNITED STATES: A total of 5,581,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1 in the United States. This estimate is based on reports from about 5,000 beekeepers including both farm and non-farm apiaries. The number of colonies is 1 percent below the number on hand a year ago. Increases from a year ago of 5 percent in the West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States were more than offset by decreases of 6 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and South Central States and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

Colony losses during last winter and this spring averaged 17 percent compared with 15 percent during the winter and spring of 1949-50. Winter and spring losses were 22 percent in the East North Central, 21 percent in the West North Central, 19 percent in the North Atlantic, 17 percent in the South Atlantic, 14 percent in the South Central and 13 percent in the Western States. These losses cover winter and spring only and do not cover losses during the honey producing season. Causes of losses as a percent of total were reported as follows: 31 percent from starvation, 19 percent winter killing, 18 percent queenless, 5 percent foul brood, 3 percent insects, 2 percent spray poisoning, 1 percent dysentery, 1 percent rodents and 20 percent other causes.

New spring colonies totaled 1,172,000 or 21 percent of the number of colonies on hand July 1. Last year new colonies accounted for 18 percent of the July 1 holdings.

The condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 87 percent compared with 86 percent a year ago. July 1 condition of nectar plants was 84 percent compared with 80 percent a year ago. Honey flows are in progress in practically all areas of the country. In the Northern and central tiers of States the main honey flows from White Dutch and sweet clover are under way. In the important North Central States bee colonies and nectar plants are in excellent condition, but bee flights have been limited by cool, wet weather. However, bees have made good use of what warm sunshiny weather there was and have stored some honey. An above average honey crop is expected in this area when weather warms up; in fact, many observers predict the best crop in years. In Iowa, White Dutch and yellow sweet clover is abundant and an above average honey crop is expected. Wisconsin clover is in excellent shape, but cool weather and frequent rains have been limiting factors so far this year. Ohio beekeepers comment on the excellent growth of White Dutch, red and Alsike clover and are expecting a heavy yield of honey providing the fall flow comes through with an average or better yield. An excellent crop of honey is expected in Michigan from an unusually heavy crop of White Dutch clover. Indiana and Illinois with more than the usual white clover and sweet clover bloom expect a good crop this year. Pennsylvania and New York conditions are favorable for a good honey crop. The orange flow in Southern California was disappointing. In Northern California plants are generally in good condition and prospects are excellent for a heavy honey flow from Star Thistle. In Texas, despite the intensive use of insecticides on cotton, the bees have not suffered as much as expected and are producing a fair crop. The Texas citrus bloom was late and very light. In Florida, growers report a heavy saw palmetto flow, and average tupelo flow and a good orange flow. Georgia had a very heavy flow from ti ti, tupelo and gallberry and sourwood bloom is much above average. Kentucky and Tennessee are expecting large honey crops.

In general an above average honey crop is expected in all areas of the country except the Mountain States where prospects for the honey crop are uncertain.

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

State and Div.	Colonies of Bees 1950 1/	Colonies of Bees 1951 2/	Colonies Lost Winter & Spring of 1950-51	New Spring Colonies 1951	Condition of Colonies July 1 1950	Condition of Colonies July 1 1951	Condition of Nectar Plants July 1 1950	Condition of Nectar Plants July 1 1951
	Thousands		(%)	(%) 3/	(%) 4/	Percent of Normal		
Maine	8	8	100	27	27	89	86	97	90
N.H.	5	5	100	11	8	100	88	78	80
Vt.	10	10	100	9	9	86	92	78	89
Mass.	31	31	100	16	15	94	89	88	89
R.I.	2	2	100	28	3	92	100	90	90
Conn.	20	17	85	29	11	91	85	95	86
N.Y.	215	209	97	13	10	89	88	82	92
N.J.	39	31	80	31	20	89	86	88	85
Pa.	194	180	93	25	20	86	86	77	86
N. A.	524	493	94	19	15	88	90	82	89
Ohio	311	295	95	21	18	90	89	86	92
Ind.	175	170	97	24	19	90	90	90	93
Ill.	184	167	91	23	23	91	92	86	96
Mich.	192	192	100	19	19	89	91	89	93
Wis.	185	194	105	22	26	80	86	81	98
E.N.C.	1,047	1,018	97	22	21	88	90	86	94
Minn.	275	283	103	28	43	82	87	77	90
Iowa	211	198	94	21	48	89	86	93	94
Mo.	188	184	98	11	15	90	84	84	82
N.Dak.	13	15	115	40	45	76	89	77	88
S.Dak.	15	17	114	20	35	79	86	70	86
Nebr.	44	43	97	16	17	90	89	86	84
Kans.	61	60	99	18	22	87	80	87	80
W.N.C.	807	800	99	21	35	86	86	84	88
Del.	3	3	100	30	19	85	88	90	92
Md.	32	29	90	25	18	93	89	80	85
Va.	159	157	99	23	23	86	87	81	84
W.Va.	127	123	97	27	25	89	83	86	87
N.C.	185	189	102	20	23	83	87	79	77
S.C.	55	58	106	12	19	83	85	71	77
Ga.	205	215	105	13	20	83	91	74	86
Fla.	208	218	105	9	10	89	91	76	82
S.A.	974	992	102	17	19	86	88	78	83
Ky.	169	152	90	24	16	81	88	77	85
Tenn.	181	176	97	23	23	84	92	78	88
Ala.	194	200	103	5	6	74	93	71	88
Miss.	73	73	100	8	14	77	87	68	83
Ark.	92	86	93	11	26	82	92	77	89
La.	96	95	99	7	9	89	90	82	74
Okla.	58	56	96	25	25	89	89	79	85
Tex.	317	304	96	11	8	91	85	88	75
S.C.	1,180	1,142	97	14	14	84	89	79	83
Mont.	62	65	105	16	42	81	82	75	77
Idaho	177	184	104	18	24	85	80	81	76
Wyo.	31	34	110	10	14	81	82	73	74
Colo.	73	68	93	16	12	79	81	69	63
N.Mex.	19	17	90	25	20	66	70	65	54
Ariz.	68	73	108	8	12	87	88	69	76
Utah	49	51	104	12	16	74	86	59	79
Nev.	13	14	110	13	20	63	83	54	76
Wash.	76	78	103	10	17	85	89	82	85
Oreg.	61	65	106	14	24	93	87	88	78
Calif.	451	487	108	12	21	85	84	70	67
WEST.	1,080	1,136	105	13	21	84	84	73	72
U.S.	5,612	5,581	99	17	21	86	87	80	84

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Percent of colonies entering winter. 4/ Percent new spring colonies is of number on hand July 1, 1951

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

Immediate Release

August 8, 1951

1951 LAMB CROP REPORT

MINNESOTA: The 1951 lamb crop in Minnesota is estimated at 502,000 head, a 7 percent increase over the 470,000 lambs saved in 1950, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

This is the first year since 1942 that the number of lambs saved in Minnesota has shown increased numbers from the previous year. However, the 1951 numbers saved are 36 percent less than the 10-year, 1940-49, average lamb crop of 783,000 head.

The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old or older on January 1), this year increased to 107 from the 104 for the 1950 crop and the average of 103. Breeding ewes on hand January 1, 1951, in Minnesota were estimated at 467,000 head, three percent more than the same date a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The 1951 United States lamb crop totals 18,761,000 head, about 1 percent larger than the 18,522,000 head in 1950. This is the first time since 1941 that the lamb crop has shown an increase over the previous year. In the 13 Western States (11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas) the lamb crop is down slightly, while in the Native States it is 5 percent above last year. Texas, the leading sheep State, has a 16 percent smaller lamb crop than last year. Of the remaining Western States, 9 showed increases, while 3 showed decreases.

The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old or older on January 1) this year is 89.1. This is practically the same as last year and exceeds the 10-year average of 86.5. For Texas, the 64 percent lamb crop is 15 points lower than last year's record high. The 1951 lamb crop percentage for the 13 Western sheep States is about 1 percentage point lower than last year. This decreased lambing percentage is offset to some extent by a slight increase in the number of breeding ewes, so that the lamb crop is only a little smaller than in 1950. For the Native sheep States the lamb crop percentage is 1 point above a year ago. Rather sharp increases in the lamb crop percentage compared with last year occurred in Indiana, North Dakota and Oklahoma, with Wisconsin and Minnesota also having fair increases.

The number of early lambs in the Western sheep States is 5 percent larger than last year. Texas had an 8 percent increase in the number of early lambs, and California, the most important early lambing State, had an increase of 3 percent from last year.

In the Native sheep States the lamb crop is 6,578,000 head, an increase of 305,000 or 5 percent above 1950. The larger lamb crop can be attributed to a 4 percent increase in the number of breeding ewes on January 1, and to a 1 point increase in the lamb crop percentage. The lamb crop percentage of 103 is 4 points above the 1940-49 average. In the North Central States more lambs were saved per 100 ewes, while in the South Central States, the rate was less than last year.

The lamb crop of 12,183,000 head in the 13 Western sheep States is only 66,000 head smaller than last year. However, it is the smallest lamb crop on record for the West and 31 percent below the 10-year average. Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota show substantial increases in the number of lambs saved. Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California had moderate increases. On the other hand, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona--States where winter and spring weather conditions were unfavorable--show reduced lamb crops. Idaho has a smaller 1951 lamb crop due entirely to the reduction in the number of breeding ewes.

The estimate of the 1951 lamb crop is based upon reports of sheep producers. For the Native sheep States, the reports were obtained by the rural mail carriers in cooperation with the Post Office Department. For the Western sheep States they were obtained by mail from owners of both range and farm flocks.

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

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CHICKENS RAISED - 1951

MINNESOTA: The number of young chickens raised on Minnesota farms this year is estimated at 34,358,000, 2 percent more than the 33,684,000 raised last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number raised in 1951 is 19 percent less than the 10-year, 1940-49, average of 42,314,000 chickens raised.

Minnesota hatcheries produced 55,475,000 baby chicks during the first five months of 1951, a one percent increase over the production of 54,940,000 chicks during the same period of 1950. Minnesota hatcheries had a good June demand for baby chicks with a hatch of 2,400,000 compared with 1,730,000 for the same month a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Young chickens on United States farms in 1951 are estimated at 702,676,000--5 percent more than were raised in 1950, but 10 percent less than the 1940-49 average. This preliminary estimate is based on reports as of June 1 obtained through the rural mail carriers from 107,000 farms and supplemented by later information from crop correspondents and commercial hatcheries. Numbers of chickens raised are above those of last year in all but 8 States. Increases from a year ago were 14 percent in the North Atlantic, 13 percent in the West, 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and South Central States.

The number of young chickens raised this year and the number of layers on hand June 1 indicate a larger U. S. laying flock on January 1, 1952 than a year earlier. Although there were 2 percent fewer layers on hand June 1, a 5 percent larger crop of chickens raised this year will provide more than enough young pullets to make up this decrease and replace normal culling this fall.

On February 1 farmers reported their intentions to buy 4 percent fewer baby chicks this year than last. This reflected the low egg prices during 1950, and the sharp drop in egg prices from December 1950 to January 1951. However, egg prices increased during the hatching season in contrast to the usual seasonal decrease, which encouraged farmers to raise considerably more pullets for laying flocks than they had intended last February.

Hatchery chick production during the first 5 months of this year was 12 percent larger than during the period in 1950 and only 1 percent less than the 1943 record high output. The near record chick production this year reflects the strong demand for chicks for farm flock replacements, together with a record demand for commercial broiler chicks. Commercial broiler chicks are included in hatchery production but not in the estimates of chickens raised on farms.

The hatchery season for farm flock replacements is later than usual this year. This lateness is reflected in the heavy June hatch, exceeded only by the record June hatch in 1943 and the large hatch in 1945. The 39 percent more eggs in incubators on July 1 than a year ago is additional evidence of the late hatch this year.

Farmers reported on June 1 that 92 percent of their young chickens came from hatcheries, compared with 91 percent last year and the 1940-49 average of 83 percent. There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of chickens raised on farms that came from hatcheries--from 66 percent in 1938 to 92 percent in 1951.

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

Immediate Release

August 8, 1951

INCREASED CORN ACREAGE PLANTED WITH HYBRID SEED

MINNESOTA: Minnesota farmers planted 5,221,000 acres with hybrid seed corn in 1951, or 96.5 percent of the 5,410,000 acres of the total corn planted in the State this year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is an increase of 249,000 acres or 5 percent over the acreage planted with hybrid seed corn last year. However, this increase in acreage results from a general increase over last year in the total acreage of corn planted.

The use of hybrid seed corn in Minnesota has increased rapidly in the past 18 years. In 1933, only 4,000 acres, 1/10 of one percent of the total corn acreage, were planted with hybrid seed. By 1940 over half of the State's total corn acreage was planted with the hybrid varieties and for the past seven years more than 90 percent of the total acreage has been planted with hybrid seed corn.

UNITED STATES: A total of nearly 70 million acres, or 81.0 percent of the U. S. corn crop was planted with hybrid seed this year. This compares with 65.3 million acres, or 77.4 percent, in 1950 and 68.5 million acres, or 77.7 percent in 1949. Acreage increases in the North Central States, where hybrids are used extensively, contributed to this year's large hybrid acreage; controls on corn acreage were in effect last year in the commercial areas of these States. In 1933, the first year of the hybrid series, only 0.1 percent of the total U. S. corn acreage was planted with hybrids. By 1938, hybrids were planted on 14 million acres or 15 percent of the total corn acreage. By 1943, hybrids were used on over half of the total acreage.

In the important producing North Central States, hybrids are now being grown on 95 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. The largest relative increases in the use of hybrids are taking place in the South-eastern States. Although considerably more hybrids were planted in Georgia and Alabama in 1951 than a year earlier, the percentages in these States are only 27.5 and 24.5, respectively, of the total acreage. Substantial increases in this area seem probable for the next several years.

MINNESOTA: Hybrid Corn Acreage -- 1933-1951

Year	All Corn Acreage (000)	Percentage Planted with Hybrid Seed	Indicated Hybrid Corn Acreage (000)	Year	All Corn Acreage (000)	Percentage Planted with Hybrid Seed	Indicated Hybrid Corn Acreage (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	4,538	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	5,152	96.5	4,972
				1951	5,410	96.5	5,221

H. F. Prindle, Agric. Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agri. Statistician

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

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

Immediate Release

August 13, 1951

SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION - 1951

MINNESOTA: The 1951 wool crop for Minnesota is estimated at 4,544,000 pounds, 13 percent more than last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Wool production in 1950 was estimated at 4,009,000 pounds and the 10-year, 1940-49, average for the State is 6,969,000 pounds.

The increased production this year results from both an increase in the number of sheep shorn and a higher average weight per fleece than last year. There were 568,000 sheep shorn in 1951 compared with 514,000 head in 1950, an increase of over 10 percent. The average fleece weight was 8.0 pounds this year and 7.8 pounds in 1950. Wool prices during the first half of 1951 were at record high levels.

UNITED STATES: The quantity of wool shorn and to be shorn in the United States this year is estimated at 229,111,000 pounds. This is 9 million pounds or 4 percent more than was shorn last year. Production, however, is down about 27 percent from the 1940-49 average.

The increased wool production this year resulted from a larger number of sheep shorn and a record heavy weight per fleece. The new high fleece weight of 8.23 pounds compares with 8.11 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 8.00 pounds. In the Northern Mountain and Northern Plains States unusually high fleece weights were reported, setting new high records for many of these States. About 2 percent more sheep were shorn this year than last year.

In the "native" or "fleece" wool States, shorn wool production is estimated at 61 million pounds, with an average fleece weight of 7.49 pounds. Last year 58 million pounds were shorn at an average fleece weight of 7.36 pounds. Production in all of the important "native" States is above last year. Marked increases are shown for Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

Shorn wool production in the 13 Western sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas) is estimated at 168 million pounds, about 5½ million pounds more than in 1950. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn is placed at 19,625,000 head, an increase of 2 percent from last year. The average weight per fleece at 8.55 is the second highest of record. Fleece weights averaged lower than last year in Texas, while the other States in the group averaged the same or higher. Production is down from last year in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, but up in the rest of the Western States. In spite of larger sheep inventories this year, wool production in Texas, estimated at 51,943,000 pounds, is down about 1 percent from 1950. Estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall. The allowance for Texas is 7,520,000 pounds this fall, compared with 7,849,000 pounds shorn last fall. For California, the allowance is 2,472,000 pounds, compared with 2,545,000 pounds last fall.

The estimates of shorn wool production are based on voluntary reports from wool producers. The reports for the "native" States are collected in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers. For the Western sheep States, reports are obtained directly from owners of both range and farm flocks.

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

For Immediate Release August 13, 1951

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
AUGUST 1, 1951

The aggregate grain production prospects for Minnesota on August 1 were 15 percent larger than last year's production and only slightly lower than a month ago, even though July weather was abnormal in many ways, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The cool weather reduced corn prospects, while dry soil condition in the northwestern area of the State lowered prospects for spring wheat, flaxseed and potatoes. These decreases in prospects were offset, to a considerable degree, by improvement in oats which was favored by the cool weather during the ripening period. The indications are that the oat crop for 1951 will be the second largest of record, exceeded only by the 1945 crop. Soybeans are expected to yield above average, although development is a little late. A record hay crop is in prospect as a large tonnage of good quality second crop is being added to the record first crop, which was harvested with difficulty due to wet weather. Pastures have been yielding an abundance of feed this season except in the very dry northwest area.

Corn production is estimated at 225 million bushels based on August 1 conditions, which indicated a per acre yield of 42 bushels. These prospects are down 11 million from July 1 but exceed 1950 by 31 million bushels and are a little above average. Early corn was mostly tasseled by August 1 throughout the main producing area, but on that date the crop was in need of much warmer weather to minimize the danger of frost damage to both yield and quality. Weather has continued cool during early August.

Wheat production is expected to total 19,721,000 bushels, about 1 million bushels below a month ago but still more than 4 million bushels above 1950 because of the large increase in the acreage for harvest of other spring wheat. Durum wheat production is estimated at only 663,000 bushels, not quite two-thirds of last year's crop which was produced from a much larger acreage. Winter wheat production is estimated at slightly more than 1-1/2 million bushels which is substantially more than last year's crop, due to better-than-average yield per acre prospects on a larger acreage for harvest.

An excellent rye crop of 3,230,000 bushels is largely harvested, although with difficulty as the rank growth was badly tangled by storms in many areas. This year's production exceeds last year by nearly a million bushels and is 598 thousand more than average.

The oat crop is estimated at 215 million bushels compared with 189 million last year and the average of 175 million bushels. This crop was greatly favored during the filling and ripening period by the below-normal temperatures prevailing most of the time. The August 1 per acre yield prospect of 44.0 bushels is only 1 bushel less than the record in 1945. The crop was nearly all cut in the southern half of the State by August 1.

The outlook for barley remains the same as a month ago--nearly 40 million bushels and the largest crop since 1942 when production exceeded 50 million bushels. The 1951 crop suffered damage from excessive moisture in some southern areas, but mostly from lack of moisture in the Red River Valley. Most areas, however, are harvesting a large per acre yield of this crop.

Flaxseed prospects were reduced during the past month by drought conditions in northwestern counties. Rainfall near the end of July relieved this dry condition and may prove beneficial to late planted fields. Early flax was being harvested in southern counties on August 1. The 1951 flaxseed crop is estimated at 12,991,000 bushels as of August 1, slightly less than last year's crop of 13,255,000 bushels and the average of 13,929,000 bushels.

The soybean crop is in good condition although a little uneven due to delayed planting and excess moisture in parts of the main producing area. The crop is expected to total 18,241,000 bushels compared with 16,384,000 bushels in 1950 and only 7,221,000 bushels, the 10-year (1940-49) average, when the acreage was less than half of that now used for this crop.

Minnesota's 1951 potato crop was estimated at 14,250,000 bushels on August 1, the smallest since 1936. Yield prospects were lowered during July by continued drought conditions in northern Red River Valley counties. Much of this area received rains during the last part of July which relieved the dry soil condition. Yield

(over)

prospects for the State continued above a year ago, but the acreage for harvest is nearly one-fourth less.

Excellent prospects for apples were indicated for Minnesota's 8 commercial producing counties to which the estimates apply. For these commercial counties, the 1951 crop is estimated at 306,000 bushels compared with 65,000 bushels in 1950 and the record 1949 crop of 357,000 bushels.

Production of 342 million eggs during July was a new record for the month. The July rate of lay was the highest of record for the month and the number of layers was exceeded only by the number on Minnesota farms in July 1945 and 1946. Egg production in July 1951 was 4 percent above the same month a year ago.

July milk production was estimated at 748 million pounds, down 2 percent from the same month a year ago. Cool weather and excellent pastures contributed to a record July production per cow but did not offset the effect of a further reduction in milk cow numbers during the past year.

PRODUCTION PROSPECTS AS OF AUGUST 1, 1951

CROP	Yield per Acre - Bus.			Production -- Thousand Bushels		
	Average 1940-49	1950	Ind. 1951	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
Corn	42.2	38.0	42.0	219,083	194,218	225,414
Winter Wheat	19.0	20.0	22.5	2,269	1,220	1,508
Durum Wheat	17.2	12.0	17.0	971	1,032	663
Other Spring Wheat	17.5	17.0	18.0	18,764	13,158	17,550
Oats	37.4	37.0	44.0	174,751	188,737	215,468
Barley	26.2	29.5	29.0	30,714	36,934	39,585
Rye	13.7	14.5	17.0	2,632	2,349	3,230
Flax	10.2	11.0	11.0	13,929	13,255	12,991
Soybeans for Beans	15.5	15.5	17.0	7,221	16,384	18,241
Potatoes	114.0	180.0	190.0	18,147	17,640	14,250
Hay, All (Tons)	1.47	1.44	1.80	6,277	5,494	7,407

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In Charge

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

August 24, 1951

TRUCK CROP NEWS
(As of August 15, 1951)

MINNESOTA: General: Temperatures averaged below normal and rainfall above average in most parts of the State during the 1st half of August. The northern part of the Red River Valley received some rains during the period but the soil condition is still on the dry side in Polk County but satisfactory in Clay County where most of the truck crops are produced in this area.

Early Cabbage: The main shipping deal will be completed during the last part of August. Supplies have been exceeding demand and much of the crop may be left in the fields.

Late Cabbage: Harvesting in the largest producing area, Freeborn County, will get under way during the next week or ten days. The crop looks good but favorable weather during recent weeks may narrow down the cutting period and bring on heavy supplies during a short period of time. The Carlton County crop has been delayed by cool, wet weather and is about two weeks later than usual.

Onions: There was too much moisture and cloudy weather during the first half of August for best development of the onion crop. Moisture supplies are plentiful in the Moorhead area. Some fields are starting to go down and harvesting is expected to get under way in volume between September 1st and 15th. In Freeborn County too much moisture has damaged the crop. Onions are bulbing in most fields, but some fields are turning yellow and going down too early. Warm dry weather is needed to prevent serious loss in yields.

UNITED STATES:

GENERAL: Commercial truck crops in the United States continued to make good progress in most areas during the first half of August. Weather was variable but in general promoted growth and harvest of vegetables. New England vegetable crops made rapid growth during the first half of August and are supplying a heavy volume of produce of excellent quality. Ample moisture supplies in all areas and above normal temperatures at near mid-month have been favorable for all summer crops. Cool dry weather prevailed in most areas of New York State during the first half of August. Rainfall was light in upstate areas except for local showers in some areas of eastern New York. Most of the vegetable areas in western New York have received no rain of any consequence since July 18 and vegetable crops need rain badly, particularly in Erie and Chautauqua Counties. There were some scattered showers over Pennsylvania during the first half of the month but the north central and southeastern areas were very dry. Crops without irrigation suffered considerable damage. Weather conditions have been favorable for growth and harvest of vegetables on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. In Southwest Virginia rainfall has been normal since August 1 but more rain is needed in Smythe and Wythe Counties. Hot, dry weather in Ohio retarded growth of vegetables. Illinois also had dry weather during the first half of August but temperatures were slightly below normal. Subsoil moisture in Illinois was adequate to offset the deficiency in rain. In Michigan, weather was variable and below normal temperatures retarded growth of some crops. Rainfall was light. In Wisconsin, recent rains offset the dry conditions of late July and the first week of August and the general condition of truck crops is favorable in spite of abnormally low temperatures. The marketing season of the few remaining crops in Texas is rapidly coming to a close. Planting of fall-crop seed beds in the Lower Rio Grande Valley has been curtailed because of the uncertainty of sufficient water for irrigating. Considerable land is being prepared for direct seeding of winter-type vegetables if satisfactory rains occur. In Colorado weather has been favorable for growth and harvesting of commercial vegetables, except in San Luis Valley where conditions remain critically dry and irrigation water is short. Drought conditions continue in Washington and Oregon. Condition of irrigated crops in these States is good to excellent as temperatures have been favorable and irrigation water adequate. Conditions in California have been about normal. Peak of summer-crop harvest has been reached and shipments from California will decline during the next 30 days. About mid-September shipments will increase as harvest of fall crops becomes active.

CABBAGE: Early Summer: Over one-third of the crop has been harvested in the major Cook County area of Illinois. Elsewhere in the State, approximately three-fourths has been cut. Yields have been very good.

CABBAGE: Late Summer: Colorado is producing a good crop of excellent quality cabbage. A slow market continues to retard carlot billings, but truck and mixed car movement has been heavy. Supplies will increase through the last half of August as the San Luis Valley deal comes into production, but volume of marketings will be determined by demand. Hot dry weather in Ohio during the first half of August was unfavorable for cabbage growth. Heads are small but quality is still generally good. Early and mid-season supplies in most southern areas of Pennsylvania were cut short by dry weather but marketings from the northern areas should continue in fair volume.

CABBAGE: Early Fall, Domestic: In New Jersey, recent rains were very beneficial, especially in central and southern sections which were very dry. Harvest has reached volume proportions in all areas of Michigan. Bay City growers were the first on the market, and all areas report a good quality crop with good yields. Harvesting of early acreage for long-distance marketing is becoming active in Cortland County and other early areas of central New York and in the importantOntario County section. Growers are cutting Domestic cabbage for fresh market in the southeastern part of Wisconsin and kraut packers have recently started operation. Very scattered cuttings for fresh market continue in the Brown-Outagamie region but no cutting for kraut has been reported. Generally quality is good but heads small. Market movement is somewhat slow.

CABBAGE: Early Fall, Danish: Rain is needed in all late Danish areas of Pennsylvania, Acreage is considerably lower than intentions in many western localities. The Michigan crop is coming on very nicely. The late storage on Danish type cabbage in Wisconsin continues to look very good and yields are expected to run fairly high.

ONIONS: Late Summer: Considerably over three-fourths of the Illinois crop has been harvested. Quality has been good and yields above average. The Michigan crop has been hit badly by mildew and yields in many fields have been reduced sharply. Maggots too, have taken a tremendous toll in some fields. Dusting has not been effective for controlling either mildew or maggots in some cases. The Colorado onion outlook did not change much during the first half of August. In the important Arkansas Valley, yield prospects are only fair with very poor yields expected from a considerable portion of the acreage. Thrip damage is very evident and some tip burn and pink root is also reported. In Northern Colorado and on the Western Slope, the crop is making fairly good progress. Some whites and a few yellows are being harvested but carlot shipments will be light until September. Harvesting of the late-summer onion crop is active in all major producing districts of California. In Idaho, both white and yellow onions are being harvested. Condition of the crop is generally good and is from one to two weeks ahead of normal in both sizes and maturity for both white and yellow. Pulling of early onions continues in Oregon and preparation is under way for pulling of the late crop toward the end of August. Harvest of seed onions continued active the first half of August in Orange County. In Madison County, New York topping of seed onions is under way with fields generally having small size onions as a result of July mildew and blast coupled with excessive rain. Good harvest weather prevailed the first half of August throughout the onion sections of western New York with topping getting under way in most areas. Harvest of Onions in Wisconsin has begun and some are already on the market. The bulk of the crop will be ready in about two weeks.

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

Immediate Release: August 28, 1951

RECORD TURKEY CROP IN PROSPECT

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1951 turkey crop is estimated at 4,436,000 birds, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. August 1 information shows that growers had on hand record numbers of turkeys this year, and much larger numbers than planned last January when intentions were to decrease production 1 percent in 1951 when compared with last year. Increased production of Beltsville Whites late in the season partially accounts for the increased total number of turkeys being raised.

This years' record production is 7 percent above the previous record of 1950 when 4,146,000 turkeys were raised, and up 33 percent as compared with the 10 year average (1940-49) of 3,343,000 birds raised by Minnesota growers.

Monthly reports from hatchery operators indicate that 5,630,000 poults were hatched in Minnesota between January 1, 1951 and August 1, 1951. This is a decrease of 4 percent compared with the 5,850,000 poults hatched during the year 1950, when few poults were hatched after July 1. In contrast, this year many hatcheries have continued operations after July 1, and possibilities are that the final number of poults hatched during 1951 will equal, if not exceed the record hatch of 1950. Minnesota hatcheries produced about 135,000 poults, mostly Beltsville Whites during July this year and they had 114,000 eggs in incubators on August 1. Fewer poults were shipped out of the state this year and largely accounts for the larger August 1 inventories held by growers this year as compared with last year.

Minnesota growers plan to market about four-fifths of their present production before December 1, about the same proportion as last year. Present plans are that a smaller percentage of the remaining birds will move to market during December 1951 than in 1950. This will tend to increase the percentage left for market after January 1, 1952.

Preliminary indications show that approximately one-fifth of all turkeys being raised are Beltsville Whites. The production of this breed has increased rapidly this year to meet the increasing consumer demand for a smaller, broiler-fryer type bird.

UNITED STATES: Farmers in the United States are raising a record crop of turkeys this year, 52,774,000 birds---16 percent more than last year. Last January, following the 1950 marketing season with the lowest turkey prices since 1943 and slightly higher feed prices, farmers expressed their intentions to raise only 1 percent more turkeys in 1951 than in 1950. However, steadily rising turkey prices during the hatching season, amounting to 6 percent during the first half of this year, contrary to a drop of 12 percent last year and the average seasonal decrease of 9 percent, encouraged turkey growers to increase their 1951 turkey production by about 7 million birds over last year.

Turkey production is above that of last year in all regions of the country. Increases range from 39 percent in the South Atlantic, 15 percent in the South Central and the West, 14 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic and 8 percent in the West North Central States. In the 7 most important States, ranking in numbers raised in the order named, increases are 14 percent in California, 15 percent in Texas, 7 percent in Minnesota, 56 percent in Virginia, 5 percent in Iowa, 20 percent in Oregon and 30 percent in Utah. The combined production of these 7 States is about 17 percent larger than in 1950 and amounts to about 55 percent of this year's turkey crop.

Beltsville White turkeys have been increasing rapidly during the last two years to meet a year-round demand for young turkeys 14-17 weeks old weighing 4-8 pounds dressed. Of all the Beltsville Whites raised in the United States, a large part of them are sold at 4-8 pounds dressed as young roasters, fryers and broilers, and the balance of the crop, part of the early spring hatch, are raised to 6 or 7 months old for the holiday trade.

Reports show about 16 percent of all the turkeys being raised this year are Beltsville Whites, compared with 12 percent last year. The actual number of Beltsville Whites this year shows an increase of 55 percent from last year. This increase is responsible for about two-fifths of the increase in the total turkey crop this year. All regions of the country show large increases in numbers of Beltsville Whites raised compared with last year.

Robert A. Bergersen,
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Roy A. Bodin
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in Charge

PROPORTION OF TURKEY CROP MARKETED IN DIFFERENT MONTHS

(Reporters' averages)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS	1950 Crop				1951 Crop (intended)			
	Oct. or Earlier	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. or Later	Oct. or Earlier	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. or Later
	Percent							
N. Atlantic	11.6	40.6	31.1	16.7	16.3	42.0	31.8	9.9
E.N. Central	16.3	41.7	34.3	7.7	22.1	42.1	30.7	5.1
W.N. Central	33.7	41.0	21.7	3.6	38.2	37.3	20.9	3.6
S.Atlantic	28.0	37.3	28.4	6.3	34.9	33.6	23.9	7.6
S.Central	14.2	29.2	44.6	12.0	24.1	31.9	33.3	10.7
Western	22.3	40.6	26.7	10.4	31.3	33.0	26.6	9.1
United States	23.3	29.0	29.2	8.5	30.2	35.9	26.6	7.3

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Average 1938-47	Number Raised 1/ 1948	1949	1950 2/	Indicated 1951 3/	1951 as % of 1950
	Thousands					Percent
Me.	50	37	45	47	105	224
N.H.	67	61	69	74	83	112
Vt.	144	100	121	120	130	108
Mass.	282	307	335	328	377	115
R.I.	27	31	34	34	37	109
Conn.	147	178	206	227	241	106
N.Y.	532	763	809	890	970	109
N.J.	224	328	400	416	458	110
Pa.	1,024	1,264	1,378	1,502	1,607	107
N. Atl.	2,497	3,069	3,397	3,638	4,008	110
Ohio	943	1,031	1,186	1,305	1,501	115
Ind.	604	919	1,241	1,427	1,641	115
Ill.	736	1,016	1,118	1,219	1,426	117
Mich.	633	780	975	1,053	1,106	105
Wis.	497	442	606	721	844	117
E.N. Cent.	3,413	4,188	5,126	5,725	6,518	114
Minn.	3,203	2,759	3,669	4,146	4,436	107
Iowa	2,120	1,899	2,848	3,133	3,290	105
Mo.	1,484	1,310	1,572	1,729	1,902	110
N. Dak.	1,127	500	775	775	969	125
S. Dak.	795	201	281	301	331	110
Nebr.	915	716	931	950	1,045	110
Kans.	983	530	689	813	846	104
W.N. Cent.	10,626	7,915	10,765	11,847	12,819	108
Del.	96	61	70	74	85	115
Md.	414	321	417	438	460	105
Va.	964	1,221	1,526	2,289	3,571	156
W. Va.	303	498	682	887	1,064	120
N.C.	288	360	486	559	727	130
S.C.	248	446	714	771	1,002	130
Ga.	140	187	280	294	503	171
Fla.	108	109	125	131	151	115
S. Atl.	2,560	3,203	4,300	5,443	7,563	139
Ky.	254	173	216	244	293	120
Tenn.	168	140	182	191	210	110
Ala.	143	122	146	146	168	115
Miss.	110	76	95	105	124	118
Ark.	124	70	165	315	331	105
La.	54	46	58	64	80	125
Okla.	1,048	365	474	545	638	117
Tex.	3,989	3,018	4,225	4,478	5,150	115
S. Cent.	5,890	4,010	5,561	6,088	6,994	115
Mont.	198	113	130	130	124	95
Idaho	268	141	254	246	221	90
Wyo.	178	118	124	124	130	105
Colo.	872	562	702	667	660	99
N. Mex.	72	94	103	108	119	110
Ariz.	78	50	60	57	57	100
Utah	1,205	1,049	1,731	1,662	2,161	130
Nev.	44	30	32	27	27	100
Wash.	1,022	1,065	1,118	973	1,080	111
Oreg.	1,987	1,475	1,770	1,894	2,273	120
Calif.	3,897	4,706	7,106	7,035	8,020	114
West	9,820	9,403	13,130	12,923	14,872	115
U.S.	34,807	31,788	42,279	45,664	52,774	116

1/ Includes Beltsville Whites.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary estimates as of August 1, 1951

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

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August 28, 1951

ALSIKE-CLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1951 production of Alsike-clover seed in Minnesota is forecast at 57,000 bushels of thresher-run seed, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. On this basis, the 1951 crop would be about 4 percent larger than the 1950 crop of 55,000 bushels, but 10 percent less than the 10-year, 1940-49, average of 63,200 bushels. August 1 indications were that the 1951 acreage for harvest would be the same as last year, but growers were expecting slightly higher average yields than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: With yields per acre one-fourth above average but acreage about one-fifth below average, United States production of alsike-clover seed this year is forecast at 325,500 bushels (19,530,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed. This is 2 percent larger than the 1950 crop of 319,400 bushels (19,164,000 pounds), but 3 percent smaller than the 1940-49 average of 335,340 bushels (20,120,400 pounds). The expected increase in production over last year in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, and California more than offsets the smaller production indicated for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Idaho. The crop in Iowa is expected to be the same as last year.

The 1951 acreage of Alsike-clover seed, estimated at 103,300 acres, is the smallest in 9 years. It is 3 percent smaller than the 106,500 acres harvested last year and 22 percent below the 10-year average of 131,670 acres. Yields per acre are expected to average about 3.15 bushels (189 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 3 bushels (180 pounds) last year and the average of 2.55 bushels (153 pounds).

Harvesting of the 1951 crop of alsike-clover seed began about 4 days later than last year and 10 days later than usual. It began or was expected to begin on dates in August as follows: August 1 in Illinois, 4th in Wisconsin, 6th in Ohio, 16th in Michigan, 18th in Idaho, 20th in Minnesota and California, 23rd in Iowa, 24th in Indiana, and 28th in Oregon.

The estimated current supply (1951 production of clean seed plus carry-over on farms and by dealers) of alsike-clover seed is 17,314,000 pounds. This is 2 percent larger than in 1950 but 10 percent smaller than the 10-year average.

Alsike-Clover Seed Production, by States, Average 1940-49, Annual 1950 and Indicated 1951

State	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
	Bushels of Thresher-run Seed		
Ohio	35,170	39,000	20,000
Indiana	5,050	4,400	2,000
Illinois	17,950	12,600	9,400
Michigan	19,160	12,600	13,300
Wisconsin	42,100	24,000	35,000
Minnesota	63,200	55,000	57,000
Iowa	6,040	5,800	5,800
Idaho	47,900	48,000	46,000
Oregon	81,600	88,000	100,000
California	15,060	30,000	37,000
UNITED STATES	1/335,340	319,400	325,500

1/ Includes New York, estimates for which have been discontinued

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

Immediate Release

August 28, 1951

TIMOTHY-SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1951 Minnesota timothy seed crop production is forecast at 2 percent less than last year and 59 percent less than average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production for 1951 is estimated at 41,000 bushels of field-run seed compared with a crop of 42,000 bushels last year and the 10-year, 1940-49, average of 100,900 bushels. The acreage for harvest this year is about the same as last year, but as of August 1, growers were expecting slightly lower yields than last year.

UNITED STATES: Nationally, production of timothy seed this year is forecast at 1,184,900 bushels (53,320,500 pounds) of thresher-run seed, 22 percent less than the 1950 crop of 1,524,000 bushels (68,580,000 pounds) and 6 percent below the 1940-49 average. Yields per acre were almost equal to last year, but fewer acres were cut for seed. The 20 percent reduction in acreage is attributed to the low prices received by growers for the 1950 crop, relatively large carry-over of timothy seed by both farmers and dealers, and to the prolonged period of rainy weather at harvest.

Acreage harvested for seed this year is estimated at 360,000 acres compared with 447,300 acres last year and the average of 353,920 acres. Larger yields per acre were reported for Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana but yields in all other States were below those of 1950. Rains in several important timothy-seed producing areas interfered with harvesting and some stands were badly shattered before operations could be completed. The United States yield of 148 pounds per acre is 5 pounds less than the 1950 yield and 10 pounds below average.

Harvesting of timothy seed got under way at about the same time as last year for the country as a whole, but this was somewhat later than usual, particularly in the westernmost States where rains delayed harvest. The average date harvest began in Ohio was July 31, in Missouri and Illinois August 3, in Indiana and Pennsylvania August 4, in Iowa August 9, in Minnesota August 11, and in Wisconsin August 14.

Despite the 22 percent reduction in production this year, the current supply (production of clean seed plus carry-over) of timothy seed, estimated at 72,184,000 pounds, is 13 percent larger than last year, as a result of the comparatively large carry-over of old seed, both by dealers and farmers. This supply is, however, about 4 percent below average.

Timothy Seed: Production, by States, Average 1940-49, Annual 1950 and Indicated 1951

State	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
	Bushels of thresher-run seed		
Pennsylvania	16,150	21,000	17,900
Ohio	163,200	241,000	245,000
Indiana	36,600	75,000	64,000
Illinois	75,900	93,000	52,000
Wisconsin	46,110	28,000	25,000
Minnesota	100,900	42,000	41,000
Iowa	658,600	448,000	440,000
Missouri	165,500	576,000	300,000
UNITED STATES	1,262,960	1,524,000	1,184,900

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

September 11, 1951

TRUCK CROP NEWS
(As of September 1, 1951)

MINNESOTA: General: Temperatures continued to average somewhat below normal during the last half of August. Moisture supplies were excessive in most truck crop areas, which has caused damage to growing truck crops and has hindered harvesting operations of mature crops.

Early Cabbage: The crop has been harvested. Much of it was left in the field unharvested due to low prices.

Late Cabbage: Harvesting of the Hollandale crop began about the middle of August and cutting is now in full swing. Yields are good with quality very good and demand fair. Over abundant rains have delayed cutting causing some oversizing which may be abandoned. The Carlton County crop is still 2 to 3 weeks later than usual. Some of the crop has been flooded and insect damage is quite heavy.

Onions: Harvesting has begun with fair crop prospects in the Moorhead area but a crop varing from very poor to fair in the Freeborn County area. Adverse onion weather prevailed nearly all season in most growing areas and continued during the last half of August. This has been responsible for almost a steady reduction of yield prospects since spring began due to light stands, insect damage, failure to bulb, mildew, and spiking. Most fields on peat soil in the Freeborn County area are yielding poorly with quality below average. Onions on other soils, however, have done much better and fair yields of normal quality are expected. Favorable weather is badly needed or there will be a further reduction in the size of the crop.

UNITED STATES:

GENERAL: Commercial truck crops for fall harvest continued to make satisfactory progress in most areas of the Nation during the last half of August. Periods of warm weather were beneficial in the North Central and Northeastern States, while rains improved prospects in the Middle and South Atlantic States and alleviated the drought situation in the Pacific Northwest. Most New England vegetable crops made good growth during late August and market supplies are seasonally heavy. Conditions vary widely in New York, with some injury from dry weather showing up particularly in western areas of the State. Many Pennsylvania crops have also been adversely affected by dry weather. Late August rains improved prospects for fall vegetables in numerous producing areas in the South Atlantic States, but came too late to aid many summer crops which had been injured by earlier dry weather. Early planted fall crops made fair progress in Texas, but planting of seed beds and field preparations for winter crops have been retarded. Most irrigated onion seed beds are planted, but preparation for direct seeding in non-irrigated sections is being delayed by lack of moisture. Near normal temperatures and general showers during the last half of August aided Colorado vegetable crops. The Pacific Northwest rains during the last week of August ended the extended summer drought. In California harvesting of summer crops is nearing completion and it will be late September before fall crops are in heavy production. Recent cool weather has retarded maturity of some crops, but rains during the last week of the month were generally beneficial to crops in Southern California and Desert areas.

CABBAGE: Late Summer: The bulk of Colorado cabbage continues to move in trucks although straight car loadings are increasing moderately. The main domestic deal is well over the peak. Continued dry weather in Ohio during the last half of August has practically held growth at a standstill and resulted in reduced yields per acre. Supplies are declining in all areas of Pennsylvania. Dry weather reduced yields in most western areas. Harvest was in full swing on September 1 in most of the producing areas of western North Carolina. Although continued hot, dry weather had damaged the crop and retarded growth, the condition on September 1 was fair.

CABBAGE: Early Fall, Domestic: Growers in the Capac-Berville area of southeast Michigan report a good crop. In other areas too much rain has retarded growth. Fresh market cutting is in full swing in the southeastern part of Wisconsin and well under way in the Brown-Outagamie region. Some cabbage has been cut for kraut in the Racine-Kenosha area. Although quality is generally good, many growers have reported cracked heads due to heavy rainfall.

CABBAGE: Early Fall, Danish: In New York, dry weather since mid-July has reduced prospects in the important late area along Lake Ontario. Damage from dry soil has been particularly severe this year since in many fields soil conditions were unfavorable at transplanting time and the root systems are poor. Aphids and worms have been more active than usual during the dry weather. In central New York most fields have had adequate soil moisture to date and good yields are expected. Harvest in Pennsylvania will get started in the Waterford (Erie County) area during early September but supplies will be less than last year because of the decrease in acreage. Dry weather during most of August caused some fields to mature early and heads are not sizing well. Danish cabbage is progressing very well in all areas of Michigan. The late storage crop continues to look good in Wisconsin. Some black rot is reported and cabbage worms are particularly severe this year. The Danish crop, together with some late domestic cabbage, has started moving out of Northern Colorado and the San Luis Valley. September is usually the month of heaviest marketings but volume moved this month will be determined largely by market conditions. Demand was slow all through August despite the excellent quality of the cabbage available.

CARROTS: In Ohio growth has been retarded by the continued hot dry weather, but quality is generally good. While Colorado is expected to ship a few straight cars during September, the bulk of the crop will continue to move in mixed cars and trucks. Quality is excellent. California carrot production is at a seasonally low point at the present time but the level of shipments is expected to increase during the next two weeks as more acreage becomes available for pulling. A small volume of topped carrots moved from the Salinas district during August. Quality is generally good. The Illinois crop is in very good condition. Harvest has started in a limited way in the Grant area of Michigan with fair to good yields being reported. Harvest in the Imlay City area continues at an even pace with good quality reported. Most areas will hold off until onion harvest is out of the way.

ONIONS: Late Summer: Harvest of the seed onion crop in Orange County New York was practically completed by August 25 with generally satisfactory yields per acre. Most of the seed onions run small to medium in size and of poor keeping quality with considerable decay already showing up. Seed onions in the Canastota section vary widely with low yields in all fields and some abandonment. Most of the Oswego County onions were killed prematurely by mildew and blast early in August resulting in small size and lack of maturity. Harvest was practically completed by September 1, much earlier than usual. Most crops in Wayne County suffered the same fate as in Oswego County. In the east muck area at Elba yields and quality have held up to earlier expectations. Most fields went down normally and dry weather throughout August has produced exceptionally fine quality of medium size. On the west muck at Elba most fields died standing up, with small size and variable quality. Onions in the Prattsburg section of Steuben County show the effects of heavy rainfall earlier in the season. Yields per acre are considerably below the high level of recent years and most crops are lacking in maturity. The bulk of the Illinois crop has been harvested, and the fields that remain are in good condition. Quality is good. Mildew continues to effect prospective yields of Michigan onions. Topping has begun in all areas and most of the early crop has already been harvested. The north end of Gun Marsh has noticeably benefited from a drainage project begun but not completed this season. Generally Wisconsin onions have gone backward since August first. Excessive moisture has resulted in severe cases of mildew and lack of nitrogen. Harvest has begun but continues at a rather slow pace. August shipments from Colorado were the smallest since 1940 because of the lateness of the crop in the early-producing Arkansas Valley. In addition to being late, total production in this important area will be below average, due in part to the reduced acreage, but largely to the lowest yield prospect in many years. A combination of diseases terminated growth prematurely in a large portion of the fields, and there is an unusually large percentage of small onions. Yield prospects are fair to good in Northern Colorado but are below average as purple blotch and other adverse factors are more prevalent than usual. Prospects on the Western Slope are near normal, although considerable thrip damage was reported in fields that have not been sprayed. Production will be moderately under last year. Harvesting of late summer onions continues active in all producing sections of California with the majority of present loadings originating from the Salinas Valley. Growing conditions generally were favorable and disease problems are not serious, although some pink root developed in scattered fields. The early onion harvest is slackening down in Idaho. Harvest of the later crop will get into full swing early in September. Sizes have been good. Pulling of western Oregon onions generally started about September 1. Harvesting operations are expected to last throughout the month, although if the present good curing weather holds out, a large part of the crop will be under cover by the middle of September. Harvesting of the early crop in Malheur County is well along and the late crop is also about ready to pull.

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

Immediate Release

September 12, 1951

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
September 1, 1951

The yield outlook for small grains in Minnesota on September 1 remained about the same as indicated a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Quality of the grains, however, suffered rather severe damage by the continuous damp, cloudy weather during August. These adverse conditions caused widespread discoloration, some sprouting and, in general, created a serious threshing, combining, and storage problem. On September 1, threshing was nearly completed in the south and two-thirds finished in the central counties, but subsequent information through September 7 indicates this work completed in all of the southern two-thirds of the State except for occasional fields, mostly flaxseed. This later information also indicates that recent very wet weather has limited progress of harvesting to where 75 percent has been completed in the southern Red River Valley and less than 10 percent in the extreme north.

Corn development on September 1 was much later than usual and not much different from a year ago. The final result as to quality is dependent upon the time of first general killing frost. The average date for first killing frost ranges from September 25 to September 29 for most localities in the major corn producing area of the State. As of September 1 the corn crop is estimated at 220,047,000 bushels, on the basis of a prospective yield of 41 bushels per acre. The total production prospect is about average as a larger acreage more than offsets the effect of a below-average per acre yield prospect. Both acreage harvested and the yield per acre harvested are expected to be larger than last year. Because of the lateness of development it seems likely the crop will be of general low quality similar to the 1950 crop. Information as of September 7 indicates that development was as follows: Hard dent or mature, less than 1 percent; Denting, 12 percent; Hard dough, 29 percent; Soft dough, 25 percent; and milk or less advanced stages, 33 percent. Usually corn advances from one stage to the next in about a week's time. Hence, it seems unlikely that more than two-thirds of the crop will be in or beyond the denting stage by September 21. Corn reaching that stage of development is considered by farmers to be reasonably safe from frost damage.

Harvesting of very large crops of oats and barley is nearing completion. The oat crop is estimated at 215 million bushels compared with 189 million last year and the average of 175 million bushels. Barley production totals nearly 40 million bushels which is the largest crop since 1942. In general, the quality of this year's crop is poor and includes very little barley of malting grade.

The small durum wheat crop is about equal to earlier expectations. Threshing indicates other spring wheat yields are averaging about 1 bushel per acre higher than expected a month ago. This adds nearly one million bushels to the outlook, indicating a crop of 18,525,000 bushels of other spring wheat. Considerable threshing and combining of the crop remained to be done in extreme northwestern counties on September 1.

Flaxseed prospects decreased about one-half million bushels during August as a result of rust damage and other adverse factors which affected the crop in west central counties. The flaxseed crop is estimated at 12,400,000 bushels compared with 13,255,000 bushels in 1950 when the crop was slightly smaller than average.

(over)

The soybean crop is in good condition except for lateness of development. Much of the acreage is in the area where first killing frost does not occur until the last week in September. By that time a very high proportion of the crop should be mature. Earliest fields are beginning to mature now. The soybean crop is estimated at 18,778,000 bushels compared with 16,384,000 bushels last year and the average of only 7,221,000 bushels. The average is based on a much smaller acreage than has been grown in recent years and especially this year when it is a record of 1,073,000 acres for harvest as beans.

Potatoe and sugar beet prospects improved during August because of beneficial rainfall in the northwestern counties where most of the acreage is grown. The potato crop is expected to total 14,625,000 bushels, compared with 17,640,000 last year and average of 18,147,000 bushels. Considerable blight damage is reported from southern areas, particularly Hollandale in Freeborn county. Most other areas, however, anticipate good yields.

Hay production was further increased during August as the weather favored growth of second and third crops although this same weather was detrimental to harvesting operations. Some acreage is not being harvested because of weather conditions but mostly due to an over-abundant supply of hay. Production of all hay is indicated at a record 7,613,000 tons, compared with 5,494,000 tons last year and the average of 6,277,000 tons.

Milk production during August at 616 million pounds, was down 18 percent from the previous month. The seasonal decline from July to August is usually greater than that indicated this year. However, excellent pasture feed during August has caused production per cow to be the highest of record for the month. The high rate of production per cow during August has more than compensated for a decline in cows milked and as a result August milk production is about 2 percent above the same month a year earlier.

Egg production during August totaled 292 million eggs, 3 percent more than the 284 million produced during the same month a year earlier and the largest August production since records were started in 1925. High egg production is maintained due to the fact the rate of lay per hen is at an all-time high and at the same time the number of layers on farms is about equal to the high August level of recent years.

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

TRUCK CROPS
Acreage and Indicated Production
September 1, 1951

September 17, 1951

MINNESOTA: Late Cabbage: Production prospects are for a crop of 17,000 tons which is 18 percent below last year but 55 percent above the 1940-49 average. The lower indicated production this year as compared with last year is due to a reduced acreage and lower yield prospects. This year's acreage for harvest is estimated at 1,700 acres with a yield of 10 tons per acre in comparison with the 1950 acreage of 1,800 acres and 11.5 tons per acre.

Carrots: (for fresh market and processing) Acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 500 acres, the same as in 1950 but above the 1940-49 average of 360 acres. Acreage planted this year is well below last year but expected abandonment this year is less. Indicated yield is 575 bushels per acre compared with last year's record of 785 bushels and the 1940-49 average of 424 bushels.

Onions: Yield prospects declined during August and production is now estimated at 1,794,000 sacks (50 lb.). Production in 1950 was 1,980,000 sacks and the 1940-49 average is 1,563,000 sacks. The indicated yield is 390 sacks per acre for harvest compared with 450 last year and the average of 396 sacks. Yields are averaging better than last year in the Moorhead area but are generally below last year in other areas of the State.

UNITED STATES: Cabbage: (includes cabbage for kraut) Hot, dry weather during August injured late summer cabbage in Ohio, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Production prospects also declined in Utah. These reductions more than offset the moderate improvement in Minnesota and Virginia and total late summer production is now indicated at 149,300 tons, 5 percent less than indicated a month ago, and also 5 percent less than the 10-year average. This year's crop is about one-fifth smaller than last year's large crop. Acreage under contract to kraut processors (including processors' own acreage) in the late summer areas is expected to produce 27,200 tons this year compared with 41,300 tons produced under contract last year. Kraut packers bought an additional 11,200 tons in the late summer areas last year. Prospects for early fall domestic cabbage declined during August in up-state New York, but remained unchanged in the other producing States. Total early fall domestic production is now indicated at 331,000 tons, 20 percent less than last year's 413,300 tons, but 21 percent more than the 10-year average of 273,100 tons. Last year 39 percent of the early fall cabbage, 161,400 tons, were used by commercial kraut packers. Of this total 66,900 tons were produced under contract and the balance purchased on the open market. This year the contract acreage in the early fall areas is expected to produce 61,800 tons. September 1 prospects indicate an early fall Danish crop of 258,200 tons, nearly one-third less than last year's 381,100 tons and 14 percent less than the 10-year average of 300,800 tons. The acreage declined this year and prospective yields are below last year in each of these States.

Carrots: The 1,927,000 bushels estimated for the summer crop is 11 percent under 2,177,000 bushels produced in the summer of 1950 and is 15 percent under the 10-year average of 2,274,000 bushels. The September 1 forecast for the fall crop is 10,245,000 bushels. This is 13 percent less than the 11,811,000 bushels produced last fall and 3 percent below the average fall crop of 10,559,000 bushels. Yield in only three -- California, Illinois and Michigan -- of the ten States for which estimates are prepared are expected to be better than last year, but all States are expected to produce better than average yields. However, the acreage for fall harvest is 10 and 14 percent less than last year and the average, respectively. Total 1951 production, including supplies taken by processors, is now indicated to be 23,484,000 bushels. This is 15 percent under the 27,662,000 bushels produced last year and 5 percent under the 24,599,000 bushel average.

Onions: Prospects for late summer onions declined during August and production is now indicated at 30,732,000 sacks (50 lbs.), 4 percent less than indicated a month ago, 12 percent less than last year's production of 34,763,000 sacks, and 6 percent more than the 10-year average crop of 29,040,000 sacks. The sharpest cut during the past month occurred in Colorado, where the acreage for harvest is less than expected and where a combination of disease and insect injury has further reduced yield prospects. This Colorado estimate includes a substantial quantity of relatively small onions and cullage may be unusually large. Prospects also declined during the month in New York, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa,

while improvement occurred in California, Indiana and Illinois. Total Production is expected to be 8 percent less than last year in the Eastern States, 16 percent less in the Central States, and 10 percent less in the West. Production in each of these three areas is expected to be above average, however.

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION - SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

CROP AND SELECTED STATES	ACREAGE: 10-year Average 1940-49 1/	ACREAGE: 1950	ACREAGE: Ind. 1951	YIELD PER ACRE: 10-yr. Av. 40-49 1/	YIELD PER ACRE: 1950	YIELD PER ACRE: Ind. 1951	PRODUCTION: 10-yr. Av. 40-49 1/	PRODUCTION: 1950	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1951
	Acres	Acres	Acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
CABBAGE: 3/			Prelim.						
Winter 2/	61,450	60,900	42,700	6.30	7.16	7.20	391,500	436,100	307,400
Spring 2/	31,240	33,370	23,450	5.18	5.68	5.51	163,000	189,700	129,100
EarlySum.	12,680	13,120	12,800	6.61	7.52	8.16	83,500	98,600	104,500
LateSum.	19,640	18,520	16,900	8.01	10.22	8.83	156,500	189,200	149,300
Minnesota	790	540	450	8.1	10.0	10.5	6,500	5,400	4,700
Early Fall (Dom.)	30,010	32,420	30,500	9.11	12.75	10.9	273,100	413,300	331,000
NewYork,LI	1,020	1,200	1,000	10.3	14.0	11.0	10,400	16,800	11,000
N.Y. Other	10,560	11,550	10,500	10.5	15.9	12.0	111,200	184,000	126,000
Michigan	4,310	4,800	4,900	8.0	9.1	9.5	35,000	43,800	46,600
Wisconsin	10,030	10,500	10,000	9.0	13.0	12.0	91,100	136,500	120,000
Early Fall (Dan.)	31,590	29,550	26,050	9.51	12.90	9.91	300,800	381,100	258,200
NewYork	17,670	13,950	11,500	9.5	14.1	9.0	168,100	196,100	103,500
Michigan	1,620	2,500	2,400	8.2	9.5	9.0	13,300	23,800	21,600
Wisconsin	3,640	3,800	3,800	9.1	13.0	12.0	33,200	49,400	45,600
Minnesota	1,320	1,800	1,700	8.3	11.5	10.0	11,000	20,700	17,000
Colorado	3,380	3,700	3,300	12.4	14.0	12.5	42,300	51,800	41,200
			Prospective						
Late Fall 2/	5,690	6,350	7,350	6.42	6.65		36,600	42,200	Oct. 10
ALL STATES	192300	194230	159750	7.30	9.01		1404800	1750200	

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION - SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE: 10-year Average 1940-49 1/	ACREAGE: 1950	ACREAGE: Ind. 1951	YIELD PER ACRE: 10-yr. Av. 40-49 1/	YIELD PER ACRE: 1950	YIELD PER ACRE: Ind. 1951	PRODUCTION: 10-yr. Average 1940-49 1/	PRODUCTION: 1950	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1951
ONIONS:			Prelim.						
	Acres	Acres	Acres	- 50 lb. Sack -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring 2/	60,850	63,400	33,100	113	142	200	6,833	8,977	6,605
EarlySum	6,920	5,620	5,400	293	305	307	2,019	1,713	1,660
Late Summer:									
Mass.	1,200	800	850	474	540	480	575	432	408
N.Y.	14,230	14,500	15,500	458	550	470	6,593	7,975	7,285
Pa.	310	---	---	320	---	---	98	---	---
Ohio	960	770	700	384	580	480	365	447	336
Ind.	2,040	1,700	1,900	433	450	450	882	765	855
Illinois	2,470	3,000	2,900	290	300	325	719	900	942
Michigan	8,290	9,200	8,700	415	550	425	3,459	5,060	3,698
Wisconsin	1,840	2,200	2,100	402	435	410	744	957	861
Minnesota	3,890	4,400	4,600	396	450	390	1,563	1,980	1,794
Iowa	420	450	400	464	560	475	196	252	190
Kansas 5/	240	70	--- 5/	431	350	---	5/ 87	24	---
Colorado	10,450	11,000	9,300	506	410	360	5,186	4,510	3,348
Utah	1,320	1,000	1,000	494	570	500	646	570	500
Nevada	410	450	450	533	600	500	217	270	225
Calif.	5,680	6,300	6,400	448	625	600	2,508	3,938	3,840
Idaho	3,440	3,100	2,900	622	725	700	2,078	2,248	2,030
Oregon	4,310	5,200	5,200	583	723	727	2,565	3,760	3,780
Wash.	1,060	900	800	521	650	650	553	585	520
Ariz. 5/	217	150	200 5/	340	600	600	5/ 55	90	120
Gr.Tot.	62,610	65,190	63,900	462	533	481	29,040	34,763	30,733
ALL STATES	130,380	134,210	102,400	292	339	381	37,892	45,453	38,997

1/ For group totals and for all States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages. 2/ From previous releases. 3/ Total crop for fresh market and processing. 5/ Short-time averages.

Rudolph Wagner,
Agr'l. Statistician.

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

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.

Immediate Release

September 18, 1951

SWEET CLOVER-SEED PRODUCTION - 1951

MINNESOTA: Conditions in late August indicated Minnesota growers would produce a 1951 sweetclover seed crop of 216,000 bushels, thresher-run, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The indicated production for 1951 is nearly 21 percent less than the 1950 crop of 272,000 bushels, thresher-run, but 6 percent above the 10-year (1940-49) average of 204,100 bushels.

The smaller crop this year is attributed to a large reduction in the acreage for harvest. Growers' were anticipating better average yields per acre than last year. However, wet weather during late August and early September delayed harvesting and threshing operations and may affect the final outturn of the crop.

During recent years, Texas has replaced Minnesota as the leading State in the production of sweetclover seed. Texas and Minnesota together account for 56 percent of the total United States production this year.

UNITED STATES: With acreages below those of last year in 13 out of 14 producing States and yields per acre lower in 9 States, the 1951 crop of sweetclover seed is indicated to be 44 percent smaller than that of 1950, but 20 percent above the 1940-49 average. This year's production is forecast at 833,100 bushels (49,986,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, compared with 1,483,600 bushels (89,016,000 pounds) last year and the 10-year average of 693,510 bushels (41,610,-600 pounds).

Prospective crops of sweetclover seed in all States, except Michigan, are reported smaller this year than last. Decreases are most marked in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and Colorado. Production in these States averages only about 35 percent of last year. Compared with the 10-year average, production this year is indicated to be smaller in all producing States except Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana.

It is estimated that 281,000 acres of sweetclover seed will have been harvested by October 10, when harvesting of this year's crop probably will be completed. That acreage is 42 percent smaller than last year's 480,500 acres, but 9 percent larger than the 1940-49 average of 258,180 acres, which, however, does not include the acreage in Texas, except for 1949. The sharp decrease from last year is attributed chiefly to the much lower prices received by growers in 1950 than in 1949, and to cold, wet weather in a number of States, which was unfavorable for seed production.

Although the United States yield per acre this year is estimated at 2.96 bushels (178 pounds) of thresher-run seed, 0.27 bushel more than the 10-year average, smaller yields than usual are indicated for 8 of the 14 States. Omitting Texas, yield data for which are available for only 3 years, this year's yield for the rest of the States averages 2.56 bushels, a little below the 1940-49 average. The United States yield in 1950 was 3.09 bushels (185 pounds). Loss in cleaning the 1951 crop of sweetclover seed is estimated at 24 percent, compared with 24.7 percent last year and the 10-year average of 21.9 percent.

Harvesting of this year's crop began about 2 days earlier than last year, but about 4 days later than usual. Dates on which harvesting began this year averaged as follows: July 15 in Texas, July 26 in Kansas, August 6 in Illinois and Nebraska, August 7 in Missouri, August 8 in Ohio, August 15 in Michigan, August 20 in Wisconsin and Colorado, August 21 in Iowa, August 24 in Minnesota, August 26 in South Dakota, September 8 in North Dakota, and September 10 in Montana.

Imports of sweetclover seed during the year ended June 30, 1951 were 18,249,900 pounds, compared with 20,507,700 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 8,238,910 pounds.

Current supply of sweetclover seed, including production this year and carry-over, is 68,878,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 7 percent less than in 1950 but 68 percent above the 1940-49 average.

Sweetclover Seed, Production, thresher-run, by States, Average 1940-49, Annual 1950 and Indicated 1951

State	AVERAGE 1940-49		1950		INDICATED 1951	
	Bushels	1,000 Pounds	Bushels	1,000 Pounds	Bushels	1,000 Pounds
Ohio	28,380	1,703	45,000	2,700	16,600	996
Illinois	47,960	2,878	53,000	3,180	48,000	2,880
Minnesota	204,100	12,246	272,000	16,320	216,000	12,960
North Dakota	32,890	1,973	42,000	2,520	22,000	1,320
South Dakota	26,620	1,597	42,000	2,520	32,000	1,920
Nebraska	57,500	3,450	174,000	10,440	52,000	3,120
Kansas	111,000	6,660	176,000	10,560	60,000	3,600
Texas	1/ 255,000	1/ 15,300	425,000	25,500	251,000	15,060
Montana	16,050	963	51,000	3,060	34,000	2,040
Colorado	41,820	2,509	63,000	3,780	24,000	1,440
Other States: (Ind., Mich., Wis., Iowa, and Mo.)	96,390	5,783	140,600	8,436	77,500	4,650
United States	693,510	41,611	1,483,600	89,016	833,100	49,986

1/ Short-time average.

Harold F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
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Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-September, 1951 Prices

Oct. 2, 1951

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers for leading agricultural commodities in mid-September averaged about the same as a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Egg and flax prices showed large percentage increases from the previous month while potatoes, wool, sheep, and hogs were down the greatest. When compared with a year ago, eggs and sheep were up the most while the only commodities showing declines were potatoes, hay, barley and hogs.

Major grain prices averaged higher from August 15 to September 15, with flax up 29 cents per bushel, corn 4 cents, and oats 1 cent. Barley was 7 cents per bushel lower, soybeans 6 cents, and wheat and rye were both down 1 cent per bushel. All grain prices were above a year ago excepting barley which was 15 percent lower. Soybeans, corn, and rye showed the greatest increases, being 14 to 20 percent higher. The mid-September price for potatoes was down 15 cents per bushel from August 15 and 5 cents lower than a year ago. All hay (baled) advanced 50 cents per ton from a month ago but is down $3.70 per ton from September, 1950.

Prices received by farmers for all meat animals were below a month ago. Hogs were off $1.50 per cwt., beef cattle 20 cents and veal calves $1.50. Sheep and lambs continued their steady decline from the record highs of last March 15 and averaged $1.00 and 50 cents per cwt. lower, respectively. The only meat animal prices below a year ago are hogs which were 8 percent lower. Other meat animals were generally 14 to 21 percent higher except for sheep which were 35 percent higher. Milk cows averaged $280 per head in September compared with $270 a month earlier and $232 a year earlier.

Comparing major livestock products and chickens with a month ago indicates mid-September prices averaged higher. Milk sold wholesale was up 15 cents per cwt. and eggs 5.6 cents per dozen. Butterfat in cream showed no change but chickens were off three-tenths of a cent per pound and wool 8 cents per pound lower. All prices were above a year ago with eggs and wool showing gains of 51 percent and 25 percent respectively, with the remaining items 8 to 15 percent higher.

UNITED STATES: Prices received by U. S. farmers during the month ended in mid-September continued the downward trend that started in March. The Index of Prices Received by Farmers on September 15 was 291 percent of the 1910-14 average, down 1 point from mid-August but 19 points (7 percent) above a year ago. The all crop index declined 5 points during the past month, more than offsetting the 1 point rise in the livestock and livestock products index. Lower prices received for truck crops and cotton were major contributors to the lower all crop index. Increases in egg, milk, and cattle prices more than offset lower hog, chicken, and wool prices to raise the livestock and livestock products index.

For the fourth consecutive month, owing to offsetting price movements, the Parity Index (the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates) stands at 282 percent of its 1910-14 average. Prices paid for feeder livestock and clothing made the largest advances during the month ended September 15. Retail prices of food, building materials, and several other groups declined. The mid-September Parity Index was 1 point under the all-time high recorded in April and May of this year. Compared with a year ago, the September 15 Parity Index was up 8 percent, with increases for the various components ranging from 5 percent for taxes to 12 percent for farm wage rates. Prices of commodities bought by farmers averaged 8 percent higher than in September of last year.

The Parity Ratio is now 103, 2 points under a year ago.

Summary Table:

Indexes 1910-14=100	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	272	292	291	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index 1/	260	282	282	283	2/May, 1951
Parity Ratio	105	104	103	122	Oct. 1946

1/ Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates. 2/ Also April 1951.

Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS SEPTEMBER 15, 1951, WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICE

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA: AVERAGE PRICES SEPT. 15 1950 (DOLLARS)	MINNESOTA: AVERAGE PRICES AUG. 15 1951 (DOLLARS)	MINNESOTA: AVERAGE PRICES SEPT. 15 1951 (DOLLARS)	UNITED STATES: AVERAGE PRICES SEPT. 15 1950 (DOLLARS)	UNITED STATES: AVERAGE PRICES AUG. 15 1951 (DOLLARS)	UNITED STATES: AVERAGE PRICES SEPT. 15 1951 (DOLLARS)	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES SEPT. 15, 1951 (DOLLARS)	PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY SEPT. 15, 1951 (PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.02	2.09	2.08	1.94	2.05	2.07	2.41	86
CORN	"	1.33	1.55	1.59	1.44	1.65	1.65	1.75	94
OATS	"	.67	.71	.72	.728	.759	.775	.981	79
BARLEY	"	1.31	1.18	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.17	1.52	77
RYE	"	1.22	1.46	1.45	1.29	1.46	1.46	1.77	82
FLAX	"	3.29	3.14	3.43	3.24	3.11	3.41	4.71	72
SOYBEANS	"	2.32	2.71	2.65	2.26	2.71	2.59	2.82	--
POTATOES	"	1.15	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.17	1.23	1.80	68
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	18.60	14.40	14.90	20.30	20.40	21.30	--	--
HOGS	CWT.	20.60	2/ 20.50	19.00	21.30	21.20	19.70	21.30	92
BEEF CATTLE	"	24.20	29.40	29.20	24.60	29.10	29.50	19.80	149
VEAL CALVES	"	28.80	34.30	32.80	27.80	32.60	32.80	22.10	148
SHEEP	"	10.50	15.20	14.20	11.80	15.00	14.90	--	--
LAMBS	"	25.50	30.30	29.80	25.70	29.80	29.80	21.70	137
MILK COWS	HEAD	232.00	270.00	280.00	209.00	247.00	250.00	--	--
CHICKENS, LIVE	LB.	.187	.205	.202	.245	.260	.252	.313	81
EGGS	DOZ.	.332	.446	.502	.404	.497	.550	.528	93
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.66	.74	.74	.609	.685	.684	.767	90
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.25	3.60	1/3.75	4.02	4.45	1/4.60	4.79	93
WOOL	LB.	.56	.78	.70	.656	.771	.669	.567	--
PRICES PAID:									
MIXED DAIRY FEED, ALL	CWT.	3.05	3.30	3.35	3.74	4.12	4.17		
LAYING MASH	"	4.35	4.65	4.70	4.60	4.92	4.94		
LINSEED MEAL	"	4.05	3.85	4.05	4.34	4.30	4.42		
MEAT SCRAPS	"	6.90	6.50	6.60	6.75	6.26	6.29		
BRAN	"	2.75	3.15	3.30	3.06	3.45	3.58		
MIDDLINGS	"	2.85	3.40	3.40	3.28	3.74	3.76		

1/PRELIMINARY 2/REVISED.

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA: SEPT. 15 1950	MINNESOTA: AUG. 15 1951	MINNESOTA: SEPT. 15 1951	UNITED STATES: SEPT. 15 1950	UNITED STATES: AUG. 15 1951	UNITED STATES: SEPT. 15 1951
HOG-CORN 1/	15.5	13.9	11.9	14.8	12.8	11.9
EGG-FEED 2/	10.3	12.9	14.3	11.0	12.6	13.8
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.7	6.6	6.3
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/	25.4	4/	4/	21.7	21.3	21.0

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 3/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT. 4/NOT AVAILABLE. 5/PRELIMINARY.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 15, 1951 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-14=100

INDEXES	5-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1935 - DEC. 1939	1950: JULY 15	1950: AUG. 15	1950: SEPT. 15	1951: JULY 15	1951: AUG. 15	1951: SEPT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	107	263	267	272	294	292	291
ALL CROPS	99	236	239	243	252	244	239
FOOD GRAINS	94	226	224	221	236	234	233
FEED GRAINS & HAY	95	195	193	194	213	215	216
OIL-BEARING CROPS	113	267	293	303	317	294	288
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	115	287	292	298	332	336	337
MEAT ANIMALS	117	371	369	372	414	416	411
DAIRY PRODUCTS	119	232	240	248	272	277	283
POULTRY & EGGS	108	173	191	196	222	231	247

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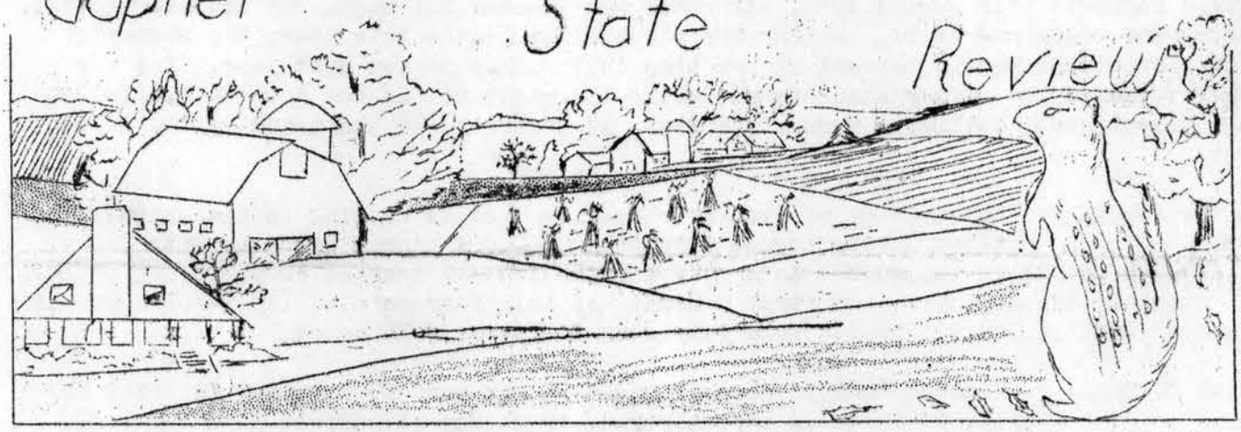
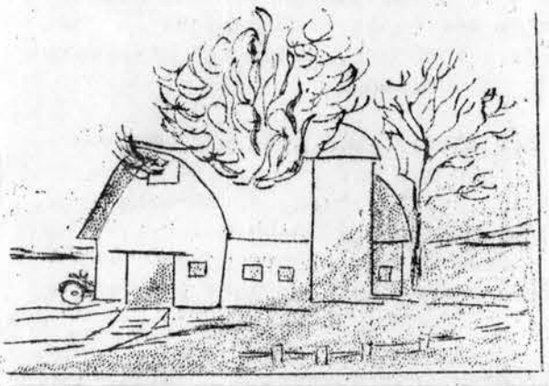
STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Gopher State Review



Prepared Exclusively for Crop, Livestock and Price Reporters - 54 October 1951



By proclamation of the President of the United States, the week of October 7 - 13 was set aside as National Fire Prevention Week. Minnesota farmers should be especially interested in making fire prevention a number-one project on the farm. They have large investments in farm buildings, machinery and large quantities of grain and hay crops stored on the farm. Insurance money cannot always replace scarce farm machinery items or high-producing livestock, such as a good dairy herd.

The Minnesota farm is probably in more danger from fire than farms in most other parts of the nation. Lightning causes 37 percent of the farm fires in the U. S. and Minnesota weather produces many lightning storms. Defective chimney flues and stacks cause another 11 percent of the U. S. farm fires. The winter temperatures in Minnesota mean a longer and more intensive use of heating equipment than is necessary in many other parts of the nation. The Minnesota farmer uses large quantities of petroleum products in the operation of farm machinery and for heating purposes. Nationally, petroleum products are the source of 8 percent of the farm fires.

Farm electrification has eliminated much of the danger of fire from the use of the lantern and the kerosene lamp but defective wiring can also be a source of losses. In Minnesota in 1950 at least 800 head of livestock were lost by electrocution due to faulty wiring. Chickens have been known to die of thirst rather than drink from water charged with electricity. Shocking, even in small amounts, will substantially cut milk production. So be sure to make careful periodic checks of the electrical wiring on the farm. It may prevent a serious fire loss and may also prevent personal injury or loss of valuable animals.

CROP PROSPECTS DECLINE: Minnesota's aggregate crop prospects declined during September. Unharvested crops suffered damage from cool, wet weather conditions. The delay in harvesting has caused considerable loss to both yield and quality.

Corn production for the State is estimated at 214,680,000 bushels, 5 million less than a month ago but 20 million bushels more than the comparatively poor 1950 crop. Large crops of oats and barley have been harvested, although the average quality is lower than usual, particularly of barley. Oat production is estimated at 215 million bushels, the second largest crop of record for the State. Barley production totals nearly 40 million bushels this year compared with 37 million in 1950.

Wheat production is estimated at nearly 21 million bushels, the same as a month ago, but about 5 million bushels more than 1950. The flaxseed crop is estimated at 11,220,000 bushels compared with 13,255,000 bushels in 1950. The soybean crop is estimated at a record of 18,241,000 bushels compared with the previous record in 1950 of 16,384,000 bushels. The record crop of hay is estimated at 7,851,000 tons, 2.4 million tons more than last year. Wet weather lowered the average quality of the 1951 crop.

H. F. Prindle, Roy Potas
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER: Production of meat in commercial plants in the United States during August totaled 1,651 million pounds. This was an increase of 12 percent over the 1,480 million pounds produced in July and also 2 percent above the 1,614 million pounds produced in August last year. Commercial meat production during the first eight months of this year was practically equal to that during the same period in 1950. Pork production for the eight months was up 10 percent, while production for the other species was down by the following percentages: beef, 7 percent; veal, 17 percent; and mutton and lamb, 16 percent.

More animals of all species were slaughtered during August than in July. Compared with August 1950, slaughter was greater for hogs, but less for cattle, calves and sheep and lambs. During the first eight months this year, the number of hogs slaughtered was 10 percent higher than in the same period last year. For the other species, the number slaughtered during the eight months was down by the following percentages: cattle, 9 percent; calves, 17 percent; and sheep and lambs, 17 percent.

CANNED POULTRY: The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning in the United States during August totaled 14,060,000 pounds compared with 15,233,000 pounds during August last year and the 1945-49 average of 9,582,000 pounds. The quantity canned during the first 8 months of this year totaled 123,946,000 pounds compared with 98,749,000 pounds last year - an increase of 26 percent.

GOING TO SEED: Minnesota's 1951 crop of sweet clover seed is expected to total about 216,000 bushels, thresher-run, or nearly 21 percent less than the 1950 crop but still 6 percent above average. Nationally, prospective production this year is indicated to be 44 percent smaller than that of 1950, but 20 percent greater than the 1940-49 average. During recent years, Texas has replaced Minnesota as the leading State in the production of sweet clover seed. Together, Texas and Minnesota will account for 56 percent of the total 1951 U. S. production.

The indicated 1951 production of red clover seed this year in Minnesota is 111,000 bushels, down 6 percent from a year ago but 27 percent above average. The U. S. crop of red clover is forecast at 1,832,900 bushels, thresher-run, 32 percent less than a year ago but 14 percent larger than the 1940-49 average. The sharp drop in production from last year is nearly offset by the record carry-over this year which makes the current supply only 5 percent smaller than last year and a third larger than average.

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.

HIGH LIGHTS: Consumer demand has slackened but remains high compared with past years. Rising consumer income, large investment by businessmen in plant and equipment and increasing requirements for defense are expected to keep demand at a high level. Prices received by farmers in mid-September were 7 percent below the mid-February peak. Crop prices have dropped an average of 16 percent while prices for livestock and livestock products are down only slightly.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Hog marketings are rising seasonally and are expected to reach a peak in December. The hog-corn ratio is now about average after having been above average the last 3 years. This probably means little, if any, increase in the 1952 spring pig crop. The fall cattle slaughter peak is expected soon. Recently, prices have continued near ceiling-equivalent levels.

DAIRY: Milk prices received by farmers have risen seasonally since June but butterfat prices have changed little since last winter. During the rest of the year, milk production probably will total about the same as in the like period of 1950.

POULTRY AND EGGS: Chicken prices in September were about the same as in recent months, even though marketing of farm chickens was near the season's peak and commercial broiler sales were large. Turkeys from the record 1951 crop are being marketed in volume and prices are a little higher than last year.

FEEDS: Feed concentrate production in 1951-52 will be about 3 percent below that of the last 2 years, according to September estimates. The increased livestock population expected for next year will consume more feed concentrates than in any other year since the World War II peak.

WHEAT: With spring wheat coming to market in volume, prices dropped below effective loan levels in September. Winter wheat prices, on the other hand, were above the effective loan. The Canadian wheat crop is expected to be a fourth above last year's big crop which included a large proportion of frost damaged grain.

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

Immediate Release

October 11, 1951

RED-CLOVER SEED FORECAST--1951

MINNESOTA: The 1951 Minnesota production of red clover seed is expected to be about 6 percent less than last year but around a fourth greater than the 10-year, 1940-49, average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Minnesota producers of red clover seed indicated a production of 111,000 bushels, thresher-run, in their mid-September reports. The 1950 production is estimated at 118,000 bushels, thresher-run, and the 10-year, 1940-49, average is 87,400 bushels.

Both the 1951 acreage for harvest and the average yield per acre are expected to be below estimates for the 1950 crop. The 1951 crop was retarded by adverse weather during the growing season. Wet weather has delayed harvesting and threshing operations, especially in the northern half of the State where most of this crop is produced. There is uncertainty that growers will be able to harvest all the acreage they intended to cut for seed.

UNITED STATES: With acreages below or the same as last year in 13 out of 19 States, the United States red clover seed crop this year is indicated to be nearly one-third smaller than the record 1950 crop. This year's production is forecast at 1,832,900 bushels (109,974,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed, 32 percent smaller than the 2,703,300 bushels (162,198,000 pounds) produced last year, but 14 percent larger than the 1940-49 average of 1,608,120 bushels (96,487,200 pounds). The sharp drop in production from last year is nearly offset by the record carry-over this year, so that the current supply (production plus carry-over) of red clover seed is only 5 percent smaller than last year but a third larger than the 10-year average.

Sharpest reductions from last year's production are indicated in Kansas, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, in that order. Larger crops than last year are indicated for only five States--New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Oregon.

An estimated 1,676,200 acres of red clover seed are expected to be harvested this year provided weather clears up during the next two or three weeks in some of the late-producing sections. This acreage is 36 percent smaller than the record 2,619,000 acres harvested last year and 5 percent smaller than the 10-year average of 1,755,460 acres. In a number of States frequent heavy rains resulted in the loss of much first-crop hay. Then many acres of the second crop that probably would have been harvested for seed were cut for hay to replenish the depeleted supply of hay, or the seed failed to set in some sections due to wet, cold weather particularly where the first cutting was late. Acreage is indicated to be larger this year than last in only six States--New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kentucky, and Washington. Reductions from last year's acreage are most marked in Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri.

Although prospective yields are smaller than last year in a majority of States, this year's United States yield is estimated at 1.09 bushels (65 pounds) of thresher-run seed per acre, only slightly larger than the 1950 yield of 1.03 bushels (62 pounds) and 0.16 bushel larger than the average of 0.93 bushel (56 pounds). However, it was too cool and wet for the proper development of seed in a number of States, notably Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Loss in cleaning the 1951 crop of red clover seed is estimated at 20.6 percent, slightly smaller than the 20.8 percent last year but 2.2 points above the average of 18.4 percent. On the basis of the cleaning losses indicated by the various States, the 1951 United States production of approximately 110 million pounds of thresher-run seed would yield 87.3 million pounds of clean seed, compared with 128.5 million pounds of clean seed last year and the average of 78.8 million pounds.

Exports of red clover seed during the year ended June 30, 1951 were 499,596 pounds, compared with 161,965 pounds for the preceding year and the 1940-49 average of 2,165,185 pounds.

Current supply of red clover seed, including estimated production this year and carry-over, is 133,556,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 5 percent smaller than the 1950 supply of 139,893,000 pounds but 33 percent larger than the 1940-49 average of 100,221,700 pounds.

RED CLOVER SEED: PRODUCTION OF THRESHER-RUN SEED, BY STATES

State	Average 1940-49		1950		Indicated 1951	
	Bushels	1,000 Pounds	Bushels	1,000 Pounds	Bushels	1,000 Pounds
New York	12,730	764	13,200	792	19,600	1,176
Pennsylvania	23,750	1,425	20,000	1,200	26,000	1,560
Ohio	160,100	9,606	264,000	15,840	264,000	15,840
Indiana	177,700	10,662	240,000	14,400	144,000	8,640
Illinois	218,200	13,092	382,000	22,920	135,000	8,100
Michigan	148,700	8,922	300,000	18,000	207,000	12,420
Wisconsin	141,400	8,484	143,000	8,580	143,000	8,580
Minnesota	87,400	5,244	118,000	7,080	111,000	6,660
Iowa	167,200	10,032	404,000	24,240	189,000	11,340
Missouri	156,600	9,396	330,000	19,800	165,000	9,900
Nebraska	24,050	1,443	54,000	3,240	24,000	1,440
Kansas	34,370	2,062	61,000	3,660	17,600	1,056
Maryland	13,100	786	10,400	624	10,400	624
Virginia	13,630	818	9,900	594	17,600	1,056
Kentucky	24,930	1,496	26,000	1,560	34,000	2,040
Montana	---	---	26,000	1,560	22,000	1,320
Idaho	144,300	8,658	213,000	12,780	204,000	12,240
Washington	9,760	586	10,800	648	9,700	582
Oregon	50,200	3,012	78,000	4,680	90,000	5,400
UNITED STATES	1,608,120	96,487	2,703,300	162,198	1,832,900	109,974

RED CLOVER SEED SUPPLY: AVERAGE 1940-49, ANNUAL 1950 AND 1951

	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
Production of thresher-run: Pounds. . .	96,487,200	162,198,000	109,974,000
Loss in cleaning in percentages (approx.)	18.4	20.8	20.6
Production of clean seed in pounds . . .	78,792,000	128,514,000	87,324,000
Farm carry-over in pounds.	12,961,200	4,740,000	24,180,000
Dealer & Government carry-over in pounds	8,468,500	6,639,000	22,047,000
Supply (Production clean seed plus carry-over) in pounds	100,221,700	139,893,000	133,551,000

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

Immediate Release

October 16, 1951

1951 ALFALFA SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1951 production of alfalfa seed is forecast at 44,000 bushels, thresher-run, 10 percent more than last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A larger 1951 acreage cut for seed accounts for the increased production over 1950 as average yields are expected to average about the same as last year. The estimated production for 1951 is about a fourth less than the 10-year, 1940-49, average of 59,700 bushels, thresher-run.

The 1951 growing season has been unfavorable for Minnesota alfalfa seed producers. Temperatures were below average and more than the normal amount of rain fell in most producing areas of the State. Weather conditions up to early October made it difficult for growers to cut and harvest their alfalfa seed crop.

UNITED STATES: The 1951 production of alfalfa seed is forecast at 2,025,200 bushels (121,512,000 pounds) of thresher-run seed. This is only 4 percent smaller than the very large 1950 crop of 2,106,700 bushels (126,402,000 pounds), but half again as large as the 1940-49 average of 1,352,080 bushels (81,124,800 pounds). Production in 12 out of 22 producing States is indicated to be smaller this year than last, with decreases most marked in Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, and Texas. Increases over last year appear to be greatest in North Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, and Utah. The small decline in production this year is more than offset by the record dealer and farm carry-over of approximately 27 million pounds, resulting in a supply currently larger than that of last year.

It is especially difficult to estimate the number of acres of alfalfa seed to be harvested this year because harvesting began about a week later than usual in the more northern producing States, where some heavy frosts have already occurred. Early in October it appeared that 883,700 acres would be harvested, compared with 901,900 acres in 1950 and the 10-year average of 880,870 acres. Reductions from last year's acreage are sharpest in Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, California, Texas, and New Mexico.

Applications for the certification of 148,499 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 79,445 acres, Buffalo with 19,305, Grimm with 16,776, Ladak with 14,848, and Atlantic with 1,840 acres. California, with applications covering 34,863 acres of improved varieties, leads all States, as it did last year. It is followed by Montana with 26,227, Idaho with 25,619, Utah with 13,843, Arizona with 11,092, Wyoming with 9,676, Washington with 7,461, South Dakota with 4,880, Kansas with 3,782, Oregon with 2,900, and North Dakota with 2,679 acres. The other 8 States reporting each had less than 2,000 acres.

Although cold, wet weather unfavorable for seed development prevailed in many sections this year, the estimated United States yield of 2.29 bushels (137 pounds) of thresher-run seed per acre is only slightly smaller than last year's yield of 2.34 bushels (140 pounds) and 0.76 bushel (46 pounds) above the average of 1.53 bushels (92 pounds).

(over)

...d production this year and carry-over, is 123,459,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 8 percent larger than the 1950 supply of 114,475,000 pounds and 61 percent above the 1940-49 average of 76,558,100 pounds.

ALFALFA SEED: PRODUCTION OF THRESHER-RUN SEED, BY STATES

Area and State	Average 1940-49		1950		Indicated 1951	
	Bushels	1,000 Pounds	Bushels	1,000 Pounds	Bushels	1,000 Pounds
Northern:						
Ohio	12,680	761	5,600	336	2,900	174
Indiana	7,190	431	3,100	186	2,000	120
Michigan	48,370	2,902	32,000	1,920	30,000	1,800
Wisconsin	24,350	1,461	21,000	1,260	6,800	408
Minnesota	59,700	3,582	40,000	2,400	44,000	2,640
Iowa	9,390	563	9,000	540	3,500	210
North Dakota	27,760	1,666	15,000	900	54,000	3,240
South Dakota	45,100	2,706	52,000	3,120	54,000	3,240
Nebraska	117,900	7,074	94,000	5,640	54,000	3,240
Montana	120,100	7,206	130,000	7,800	133,000	7,980
Idaho	46,000	2,760	120,000	7,200	131,000	7,860
Wyoming	30,920	1,855	32,000	1,920	50,000	3,000
Washington	10,900	654	150,000	9,000	254,000	15,240
Oregon	11,810	709	28,000	1,680	36,000	2,160
Central:						
Kansas	208,100	12,486	57,000	3,420	52,000	3,120
Oklahoma	168,200	10,092	141,000	8,460	120,000	7,200
Colorado	37,430	2,246	47,000	2,820	51,000	3,060
Utah	85,500	5,130	154,000	9,240	198,000	11,880
Southern:						
Texas	37,740	2,264	58,000	3,480	31,000	1,860
New Mexico	22,440	1,346	40,000	2,400	39,000	2,340
Arizona	126,900	7,614	234,000	14,040	171,000	10,260
California	93,600	5,616	644,000	38,640	508,000	30,480
UNITED STATES	1,352,080	81,125	2,106,700	126,402	2,025,200	121,512

ALFALFA SEED SUPPLY: AVERAGE 1940-49, ANNUAL 1950 AND 1951

	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
Production of thresher-run in pounds. . .	81,124,800	126,402,000	121,512,000
Loss in cleaning in percent	19.1	21.4	20.6
Production of clean seed in pounds. . . .	65,582,400	99,366,000	96,426,000
Farm carry-over in pounds	2,517,400	2,436,000	5,530,000
Dealer & Government carry-over in pounds.	8,458,300	12,673,000	21,503,000
Supply (production of clean seed plus carry-over) in pounds.	76,558,100	114,475,000	123,459,000

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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

Immediate Release: October 17, 1951

HONEY REPORT - OCTOBER 1951

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1951 honey crop is estimated at 22,640,000 pounds based on preliminary reports received from beekeepers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 3 percent smaller than the 23,375,000 pounds produced last year and 8 percent below the 1949 crop. This year's smaller production is due entirely to lower average yield per colony as the number of colonies is above last year.

Average yield per colony was 80 pounds compared with 85 pounds last year and 87 pounds in 1949. Although this years yield was lower than the previous two years it is still above average so the crop as a whole can be considered satisfactory. Yield, however, was far short of what it could have been with favorable flying weather--a number of colonies collected only enough honey to maintain themselves over winter.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers on September 15 were 9,962,000 pounds. This compares with 10,340,000 pounds at the same time in 1950 and 9,713,000 pounds in 1949.

UNITED STATES: The 1951 honey crop for the United States is now estimated at 249,053,000 pounds--7 percent more than last year's crop. Honey production per colony of 44.7 pounds compares with 41.5 pounds last year and the 1945-49 average of 39.0 pounds. In mid-September producers had about 115 million pounds of honey on hand for sale -- 5 percent less than stocks on hand a year earlier. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,572,000 colonies of bees, 1 percent fewer than in 1950. This estimate is based on reports from about 5,000 beekeepers including farm and non-farm apiaries.

Honey production is above last year in all regions except the West North Central and South Central States where the crop was 19 and 4 percent respectively below last year. Increases from last year's production were 29 percent in the South Atlantic States, 24 percent in the North Atlantic, 18 percent in the Western and 10 percent in the East North Central States.

Conditions were unusually favorable in the South Atlantic States. Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina produced record crops. In the North Atlantic States New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont had crops well above last year. California and Idaho with unusually large crops accounted for most of the increase in the Western States. Production was well above average in all the East North Central States except Illinois. Conditions in Illinois were spotty due mainly to frequent rains.

Too much rain in the West North Central States prevented bees from working and spoiled early prospects for an above average crop. The honey crop in the South Central States was below last year mainly because of the sharp reduction in the Texas crop. In Texas, the spring and summer were unusually dry which combined with the loss of the citrus honey crop resulted in a production 31 percent below last year's record crop.

The 10 leading honey producing States this year are: California, Minnesota, Florida, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Texas, Michigan, Iowa, and Idaho. These States produced 59 percent of the crop.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-September were 114,680,000 pounds, compared with 120,274,000 pounds last year and the 1945-49 average stocks of 76,867,000 pounds. Stocks on hand amounted to 46 percent of the estimated 1951 production which compares with 52 percent of the 1950 crop which was on hand in mid-September. Stocks as a percent of production are 56 percent in the East North Central States, 49 percent in the Western, 46 percent in the North Atlantic, 44 percent in the West North Central, 43 percent in the South Atlantic, and 30 percent in the South Central States.

Rudolph Wagner,
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural
Statistician in Charge.

1951 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State and Division:	Colonies of bees: 1950 1/	Colonies of bees: 1951 2/	Yield per colony: 1950	Yield per colony: 1951	Honey production: 1950	Honey production: 1951	Honey for sale in Producer's hand on Sept. 15, 1951
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Maine	8	8	16	22	128	176	35
N.H.	5	5	26	28	130	140	77
Vt.	10	10	30	47	300	470	212
Mass.	31	31	18	22	558	682	239
R.I.	2	2	23	23	46	46	18
Conn.	20	17	22	21	440	357	143
N.Y.	215	209	42	56	9,030	11,704	5,618
N.J.	39	31	24	18	936	558	184
Pa.	194	180	24	33	4,656	5,940	2,614
N.A.	524	493	31.0	40.7	16,224	20,073	9,140
Ohio	311	295	37	42	11,507	12,390	6,567
Ind.	175	170	35	49	6,125	8,330	4,165
Ill.	184	167	42	40	7,728	6,680	3,474
Mich.	192	192	52	57	9,984	10,944	6,238
Wis.	185	194	65	71	12,025	13,774	8,540
N.C.E.	1,047	1,018	45.2	51.2	47,369	52,118	28,984
MINN.	275	283	85	80	23,375	22,640	9,962
Iowa	211	198	82	55	17,302	10,890	5,227
Mo.	188	184	25	15	4,700	2,760	718
N.Dak.	13	15	125	130	1,625	1,950	819
S.Dak.	15	17	104	104	1,560	1,768	760
Nebr.	44	43	90	75	3,960	3,225	1,290
Kans.	61	60	44	28	2,684	1,680	840
N.C.W.	807	800	68.4	56.1	55,206	44,913	19,616
Del.	3	3	25	25	75	75	19
Md.	32	29	20	20	640	580	232
Va.	159	157	19	29	3,021	4,553	1,548
W.Va.	127	123	17	19	2,159	2,337	818
N.C.	185	189	15	34	2,775	6,426	1,285
S.C.	55	58	12	17	660	986	345
Ga.	205	215	21	27	4,305	5,805	2,032
Fla.	208	218	78	82	16,224	17,876	10,368
S.A.	974	992	30.7	38.9	29,859	38,638	16,647
Ky.	169	152	14	15	2,366	2,280	547
Tenn.	181	167	11	22	1,991	3,674	845
Ala.	194	200	17	17	3,298	3,400	850
Miss.	73	73	11	26	803	1,898	626
Ark.	92	86	15	27	1,380	2,322	557
La.	96	95	20	22	1,920	2,090	1,087
Okla.	58	56	28	25	1,624	1,400	518
Tex.	317	304	50	36	15,850	10,944	3,283
S.C.	1,180	1,133	24.8	24.7	29,232	28,008	8,313
Mont.	62	65	60	80	3,720	5,200	3,068
Idaho	177	184	42	52	7,434	9,568	3,062
Wyo.	31	34	63	86	1,953	2,924	1,696
Colo.	73	68	52	65	3,796	4,420	2,652
N.Mex.	19	17	50	35	950	595	190
Ariz.	68	73	78	77	5,304	5,621	2,810
Utah	49	51	51	66	2,499	3,366	2,087
Nev.	13	14	58	64	754	896	573
Wash.	76	78	53	51	4,028	3,978	2,546
Oreg.	61	65	35	30	2,135	1,950	975
Calif.	451	487	50	55	22,550	26,785	12,321
West.	1,080	1,136	51.0	57.5	55,123	65,303	31,980
U. S.	5,612	5,572	41.5	44.7	233,013	249,053	114,680

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
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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.

October 18, 1951

TRUCK CROPS
Acreage and Indicated Production
October 1, 1951

MINNESOTA: Late Cabbage: The crop is now estimated at 15,000 tons which is 28 percent below last year's production but is 36 percent above the 1940-49 average. This month's estimate of production is below a month ago due to a downward revision of acreage harvested. The yield of 10 tons per acre is unchanged from the September 1 estimate.

Carrots: (for fresh market and processing) Adverse weather during September reduced yield prospects of processing carrots so the estimated production is now 250,000 bushels. This compares with the September 1 estimate of 288,000 bushels, last year's 392,000 bushels, and the ten-year average of 162,000 bushels. The October 1 yield estimate is 500 bushels per acre which is far below last year's record of 785 bushels but is above the 1940-49 average of 424 bushels per acre.

Onions: Indicated production is 1,702,000 50-pound sacks (field-run) down 5 percent from a month ago, 14 percent below last year, but is 9 percent above the 10-year average. Yield prospects improved in the Moorhead area during September but this was more than offset by reduced prospects in the Hollandale area.

UNITED STATES: Cabbage: Production of early fall Domestic cabbage is now expected to total 329,700 tons, slightly less than indicated a month ago, 20 percent less than last year's 413,300 tons, but 21 percent more than the ten-year average production. Production prospects remain the same as a month ago in all States except New Jersey, where dry weather injury has reduced yields. A substantial part of the early fall Domestic cabbage is used for kraut. Acreage under contract to kraut packers in the early fall areas is expected to produce 62,000 tons of cabbage compared with 66,900 tons under contract last year. An additional 94,500 tons from the early fall crop was purchased on the open market for kraut production last year. Production of early fall Danish is now expected to total 261,600 tons, slightly more than indicated a month ago, nearly one-third less than last year's 381,100 tons, and 13 percent less than the ten-year average. Yield prospects improved slightly during the past month in New York and Ohio. This improvement more than offset lowered prospects in Pennsylvania, and a reduction in the estimated acreage in Minnesota. Preliminary reports indicate 6,800 acres of cabbage for harvest in the late fall areas, 7 percent more than last year's 6,350 acres, and 20 percent more than the ten-year average late fall acreage. Planting intentions reported in July indicated a 7 percent larger acreage than is now reported. The earlier intentions were carried out in Oregon, but dry weather restricted the acreage in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Carrots: Indications on October 1 are for a fall carrot crop of 10,322,000 bushels, slightly more than the outlook a month earlier but still 13 percent less than the 1950 crop of 11,811,000 bushels and 2 percent less than the 1940-49 average production of 10,559,000 bushels. Prospects in Washington are up sharply, while Pennsylvania and Minnesota are the only States for which prospects have declined since September 1. Yields are generally expected to be above average. Indicated yields in California are a little larger than 1950 yields but due to reduced acreage production will be smaller.

Onions: Late summer production is now expected to total 30,500,000 sacks (50 lb.) slightly less than indicated a month ago, 12 percent less than the 34,763,000 sacks produced last year, and 5 percent more than the ten-year average of 29,040,000 sacks. The crop is turning out better than expected a month ago in Ohio, Nevada and in Malheur County Oregon. This improvement, however, was more than offset by reduced prospects in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, western Oregon and Washington. The sharpest cut occurred in Colorado, where yields are down and more acreage than was expected is being abandoned because of poor quality, small sized onions. This situation is most severe in the Arkansas Valley where hail injury early in this season was followed by severe wind and disease injury and prospects have continued to decline.

Reports from the early spring areas of Texas indicate that growers plan to plant 39,000 acres compared with last spring's harvested acreage of 9,200 acres and the 1941-50 average of 43,300 acres. Moisture conditions are favorable in all early spring sections, particularly in non-irrigated areas which had very little acreage for harvest in 1951 because of dry weather. A year ago growers intentions were to plant 33,100 acres but because of continued dry weather only

14,400 acres were planted. While the prospective acreage for 1952 is more than four times greater than last spring's harvested acreage it is 18 percent larger than the 1951 intended acreage.

ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION - OCTOBER 1, 1951

CROP AND SELECTED STATES	ACREAGE: 10-year Average 1940-49 1/	ACREAGE: 1950	ACREAGE: Ind. 1951	YIELD PER ACRE: 10-yr Av. 1940-49 1/	YIELD PER ACRE: 1950	YIELD PER ACRE: Ind. 1951	PRODUCTION: 10-year Av. 1940-49 1/	PRODUCTION: 1950	PRODUCTION: Ind. 1951
	Acres	Acres	Acres Prelim.	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
CABBAGE 3/									
Winter 2/	61,450	60,900	42,700	6.30	7.16	7.20	391,500	436,100	307,400
Spring 2/	31,240	33,370	23,450	5.18	5.68	5.51	163,000	189,700	129,100
Summer 2/	32,320	31,640	29,700	7.44	9.10	8.55	239,900	287,800	253,800
Early Fall (Domestic)	30,010	32,420	30,500	9.11	12.75	10.81	273,100	413,300	329,700
NewYork,L.I.	1,020	1,200	1,000	10.3	14.0	11.0	10,400	16,800	11,000
N.Y.,Other	10,560	11,550	10,500	10.5	15.9	12.0	111,200	184,000	126,000
Michigan	4,310	4,800	4,900	8.0	9.1	9.5	35,000	43,800	46,600
Wisconsin	10,030	10,500	10,000	9.0	13.0	12.0	91,100	136,500	120,000
Early Fall (Danish)	31,590	29,550	25,850	9.51	12.90	10.12	300,800	381,100	261,600
NewYork	17,670	13,950	11,500	9.5	14.1	9.5	168,100	196,100	109,200
Michigan	1,620	2,500	2,400	8.2	9.5	9.0	13,300	23,800	21,600
Wisconsin	3,640	3,800	3,800	9.1	13.0	12.0	33,200	49,400	45,600
MINNESOTA	1,320	1,800	1,500	8.3	11.5	10.0	11,000	20,700	15,000
Colorado	3,380	3,700	3,300	12.4	14.0	12.5	42,300	51,800	41,200
Total Above	186,600	187,880	152,200	7.32	9.08	8.42	1368,300	1708,000	1281,600
Late Fall	5,690	6,350	6,800	6.42	6.65		36,600	42,200	
ALL STATES	192,300	194,230	159,000	7.30	9.01		1404,800	1750,200	

CARROTS:	Acres	Acres	Acres Prelim.	- Bushels -			- 1,000 bushels -		
Fall	25,510	24,510	21,940	412	482	470	10,559	11,811	10,322
Calif.	10,900	10,800	9,300	398	435	450	4,455	4,698	4,185
Washington	1,530	1,500	1,500	436	540	530	676	810	795
New Mex.	1,810	2,300	2,400	304	410	400	546	943	960
MINNESOTA	360	500	500	424	785	500	162	392	250
Illinois	2,310	1,800	1,800	389	405	450	897	729	810
Michigan	1,780	1,900	1,700	585	690	700	1,030	1,311	1,190
Pennsylvania	1,830	1,500	1,200	320	400	350	581	600	420
New York	3,320	3,200	2,500	482	600	525	1,605	1,920	1,312

ONIONS:	Acres	Acres	Acres	- 50 lb. sack -			- 1,000 sacks -		
Spring 2/	60,850	63,400	33,100	113	142	200	6,833	8,977	6,605
Early Sum. 2/	6,920	5,620	5,400	293	305	307	2,019	1,713	1,660
Late Summer:	62,610	65,190	63,400	462	533	481	29,040	34,763	30,500
Mass.	1,200	800	850	474	540	480	575	432	408
NewYork	14,230	14,500	15,500	458	550	470	6,593	7,975	7,285
Pennsylvania	310	---	---	320	---	---	98	---	---
Ohio	960	770	700	384	580	520	365	447	364
Indiana	2,040	1,700	1,900	433	450	450	882	765	855
Illinois	2,470	3,000	2,900	290	300	325	719	900	942
Michigan	8,290	9,200	8,700	415	550	425	3,459	5,060	3,698
Wisconsin	1,840	2,200	2,100	402	435	400	744	957	840
MINNESOTA	3,890	4,400	4,600	396	450	370	1,563	1,980	1,702
Iowa	420	450	400	464	560	465	196	252	186
Kansas	5/ 240	70	---5/	431	350	---	5/ 87	24	---
Colorado	10,450	11,000	8,800	506	410	350	5,186	4,510	3,080
Utah	1,320	1,000	1,000	494	570	500	646	570	500
Nevada	410	450	450	533	600	600	217	270	270
California	5,680	6,300	6,400	448	625	600	2,508	3,938	3,840
Idaho	3,440	3,100	2,900	622	725	700	2,078	2,248	2,030
Oregon	4,310	5,200	5,200	583	723	758	2,565	3,760	3,940
Washington	1,060	900	800	521	650	550	553	585	440
Arizona	5/ 217	150	2005/	340	600	600	5/ 55	90	120
ALL STATES	130,380	134,210	101,900	292	339	380	37,892	45,453	38,765

1/ For group totals and for all States, averages of the annual totals, not the sum of the State or group averages. 2/ From previous releases. 3/ Total crop for fresh market and sauerkraut. 5/ Short-time average.

Rudolph Wagner, Agr'l. Stat. Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Stat. in Charge.

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

TRUCK CROP NEWS

(As of October 15, 1951) October 23, 1951

MINNESOTA: General: Temperatures averaged above normal during the first half of October with weather conditions generally favorable for harvesting operations.

Late Cabbage: The crop is about harvested in the Hollandale area. Harvesting of the Carlton county crop which is mainly for storage began during the second week of October and should be completed by October 27. Cabbage grown on high sandy soils is good but most other fields are yielding poorly due to excess moisture during much of the summer. Cutting of the relatively small acreage of kraut cabbage in the State is in full swing.

Onions: Good progress was made in harvesting Minnesota onions during the first half of October and the crop is largely under cover. Movement to market has been rather slow probably because growers are hoping for higher prices later on. Quality of the crop varies from very poor to very good.

UNITED STATES:

GENERAL: Excessive rains the first half of October delayed production of fall vegetables in Florida so that only a light movement is expected from that State until mid-November. During the same period unseasonably high temperatures damaged truck crops in the Coastal, Desert and Southern San Joaquin Valley areas of California. In the Northern San Joaquin and Southern Sacramento Valleys, where a record tomato crop is being harvested, temperatures were about normal. In Texas conditions were favorable in most of the fall and winter commercial vegetable areas. In Arizona the fall and winter truck crops got off to a poor start with delayed planting and poor stands because of unfavorable weather conditions. Recent weather has been more favorable and at mid-month crops were reported making good progress. Heavy rains on Long Island and in eastern upstate New York, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey were particularly beneficial to late crops in these areas. In Colorado and Utah weather conditions were generally favorable for the conclusion of the 1951 harvest.

CABBAGE: Summer: Volume harvest continues in the major Cook county area of Illinois. Growers report a favorable crop from the standpoint of both quality and yield.

Early Fall, Domestic: In Wisconsin practically all of the domestic cabbage has been harvested. Some damage from earlier freezes has been reported in Northern parts of the state but there has apparently been little in the southern counties.

Early Fall, Danish: Harvest of Danish type cabbage for market continues active in central New York with demand steady. In western New York a few early fields are being cut for truck movement. Most growers have been busy with harvest of other crops. Yield prospects were improved somewhat by a good rain on October 7. Late transplanting and dry weather through the summer has resulted in small but hard heads. Harvest for storage will not become active until cooler weather in late October or early November. Movement of Danish cabbage from Pennsylvania farms is well past peak due to a good demand this year. Very little will be available for storing on farms. The recent rains were of little benefit as they came too late. The Michigan crop has progressed very well in all sections, and good yields are anticipated with above average quality. In Wisconsin harvesting of the Danish cabbage crop is now in progress. Some is moving to market, but the bulk is going into storage. Good quality Danish cabbage continues to move out of the Greeley district of northern Colorado and the San Luis Valley, but shipments are declining seasonally. A fairly heavy movement should continue through the remainder of October, with light volume thereafter until the deal is ended late in November.

Winter, 1952 Season: Conditions have been favorable the past two weeks for transplanting the limited supply of plants that has been available in the Lower Valley of Texas. Considerable acreage has also been seeded direct to the fields. Plantings for December harvest are much lighter than usual and the total acreage for the season is expected to be on a lower level than usual. In Florida losses of early seed beds were rather extensive in the Hastings and Everglades sections with some damage to beds in the Sanford and Manatee-Ruskin sections. Reseeding has been quite general during the past two weeks.

CABBAGE: Winter 1952 Season: (Cont'd.)

Transplanting continues in progress in the Sanford, Winter Garden, and Manatee-Ruskin sections. An occasional field has been set in the Hastings section.

CARROTS: Fall: Harvest of the Illinois crop continues in volume. Growers report favorable yields of good quality carrots. Harvest of the Michigan crop is now in full swing. Yields are running high with good quality. Recent weather in the Bucks-Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania has been favorable for development of fall carrots and growers are hoping for added tonnage by delaying harvest. Movement should increase during late October and early November. Digging for processors is getting under way. Much of the crop will be stored for sale during the winter months. Harvest of New York muckland carrots began to slow up during the first half of October due to slower demand for shipping to market and to out-of-state processors.

Winter, 1952 Season: Growers in the Imperial Valley of California are actively engaged in planting their crop for harvest during the 1952 winter season. The high temperatures that have prevailed in the valley have been unfavorable for germination and some replanting has been necessary. Prospects for the Texas crop are improved in all sections. Although prospective acreage is now higher than expected earlier, the total for the season is expected to be less than usual despite the fact that some acreage will be planted in the non-irrigated areas where practically no production has been available the past two years.

ONIONS: Late Summer: Practically all onions had been moved off the muckland in all areas of New York by October 15. Cooler weather is needed for moving onions from temporary storage in sheds to winter storages. Movement into cold storages is more advanced than a year ago. Movement into cold storage usually continues active until December 1 or later. Harvest in Illinois is, with the exception of a few scattered fields, complete. Growers report a good crop on the basis of both quality and yield. In Wisconsin growers with adequate storage facilities are holding the bulk of their crop. Harvest continued active in all districts of Colorado during the first half of October under generally favorable weather conditions. However, light rains east of the mountains caused some delay early in the month and may lower the keeping quality of onions somewhat in a few local areas. Harvest is well along in the Arkansas Valley, but a relatively small amount of onions has been stored. The majority of growers in northern Colorado, also, are marketing their onions direct from the field of temporary storages. Harvest is well along on the Western Slope but most of this crop is moving into storage. Onion harvest is near completion in most of the producing districts of California and many growers have their crop under cover in dry storage. Although a few cars have been moving out of the Delta district during the past two weeks, the bulk of the rail shipments of California onions are still made up of Australian Browns destined for export. A few onions have been moving into cold storage but in much lighter volume than in past years. Local markets continue to be well supplied with California onions. Harvest is nearing completion in the Moses Lake district of Washington. In the Yakima Valley 90 percent of the crop has been harvested.

Early Spring, 1952 Season: Conditions continue favorable in all early onion areas. Plant beds in the irrigated sections have made good growth and most growers have considerable land ready for transplanting, which will begin the early part of November. All non-irrigated sections have a good moisture reserve and fields in the Coastal Bend were dry enough for a light planting to start around the middle of October. This is earlier than this section has been able to plant for the past few years. Planting in this area can continue throughout most of November without any serious delay in the spring harvest period.

Rudolph Wagner,
Agr'l. Statistician.

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

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

November 1, 1951

STOCKS OF GRAIN, OCTOBER 1, 1951

The quantities of barley, oats, and wheat in all storage positions in Minnesota on October 1, 1951, were substantially larger than a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. In contrast, the supply of old corn is about a third less, while rye stocks are about an eighth smaller than a year ago.

Oat stocks in all storage positions on October 1, 1951, totaled 205 million bushels, 34 million more than on October 1, 1950 and the second largest quantity for October 1 since records were started in 1945. Of the total supply on October 1 this year, 192 million bushels or 93 percent of the total was stored on farms.

Barley stocks in all positions of nearly 52 million bushels on October 1, 1951 were the largest for October 1 since records were started in 1945. Of the total October 1 supply, 30 million bushels or 58 percent was stored on farms compared with 24 million bushels or 53 percent a year ago.

Wheat stocks totaled nearly 55 million bushels in all positions on October 1, 1951, compared with nearly 48 million a year ago. About 14 million bushels, or 26 percent of the wheat in storage on October 1 this year, was stored on farms compared with 10½ million bushels or 22 percent a year ago.

Nearly 59 million bushels of old corn was in all storage positions on October 1, 1951 compared with the record quantity of 90 million a year ago. Only 22 million bushels were stored on farms October 1, this year, compared with 59 million October 1, 1950, and 61 million bushels October 1, 1949. An unusually high proportion of the old corn in off farm storage is government-owned and stored in government owned storage facilities.

Rye stocks totaled slightly more than 3 million bushels in all storage positions on October 1, 1951, although farm stocks are slightly higher. This compares with 3½ million on October 1 a year earlier.

The supply of old soybeans in all storage positions in Minnesota totaled 232,000 bushels on October 1, 1951 compared with 142,000 a year earlier. The tendency has been to dispose of holdings of old soybeans in anticipation of an increased supply from this year's large crop.

MINNESOTA: Grain Stocks October 1, 1950 - 1951

Grain	Off Farm October 1		On Farms October 1		Total October 1	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Thousand Bushels					
Corn (Old Crop)	30,602	37,151	59,013	21,766	89,615	58,917
Oats	12,459	13,419	158,539	191,767	170,998	205,186
Wheat	37,275	40,702	10,479	14,280	47,754	54,982
Barley	20,607	21,579	23,638	30,085	44,245	51,664
Rye	2,633	2,033	916	1,066	3,549	3,099
Soybeans (Old Crop)	78	68	64	164	142	232

Roy Potas
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

UNITED STATES: NEARLY 1,127 MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT WERE STORED IN ALL POSITIONS ON OCTOBER 1, 1951. THESE STOCKS, WHILE SMALLER THAN THE 1,207 MILLION BUSHELS A YEAR EARLIER, VIRTUALLY EQUAL THE 1941-50 AVERAGE FOR OCTOBER 1. RYE STOCKS OF 22.3 MILLION BUSHELS ARE NEAR THE AVERAGE FOR OCTOBER 1 OF THE LAST 7 YEARS.

RYE STOCKS OF 22.3 MILLION BUSHELS IN ALL POSITIONS ON OCTOBER 1 ARE SMALLER THAN THE 25.5 MILLION BUSHELS A YEAR EARLIER, BUT VIRTUALLY EQUAL AVERAGE OCTOBER 1 STOCKS FOR THE 1944-50 PERIOD. FARM STOCKS OF 12.2 MILLION BUSHELS ARE SMALLER THAN ON OCTOBER 1 IN 10 OF THE 12 YEARS OF RECORD, AND EXCEED ONLY THOSE OF 1946 AND 1949.

ABOUT 744 MILLION BUSHELS OF OLD CORN REMAINED IN ALL STORAGE POSITIONS ON OCTOBER 1. THIS CARRYOVER IS SMALLER THAN THOSE OF OCTOBER 1, 1950 AND 1949, BUT MUCH LARGER THAN IN ANY OF THE OTHER 6 YEARS OF RECORD. FARM STOCKS OF NEARLY 318 MILLION BUSHELS, A SMALLER THAN USUAL PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL, ARE NEARLY EQUALED BY THE 315 MILLION BUSHELS REPORTED BY COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AS OWNED AND STORED IN THEIR OWN STORAGES--MORE THAN ON ANY OTHER PREVIOUS OCTOBER 1.

OATS STOCKS OF 1,225 MILLION BUSHELS WERE NEARLY AS LARGE AS A YEAR AGO AND SLIGHTLY ABOVE AVERAGE FOR THE 8 PREVIOUS YEARS OF RECORD. CURRENT BARLEY STOCKS OF 264 MILLION BUSHELS, WHILE CONSIDERABLY SMALLER THAN THE 302 MILLION A YEAR AGO, WERE NEAR THE AVERAGE FOR THE 8 YEARS OF RECORD.

ABOUT 4 MILLION BUSHELS OF OLD SOYBEANS REMAINED IN ALL STORAGE POSITIONS ON OCTOBER 1, 1951. THIS IS THE LARGEST CARRYOVER SINCE 1947, BUT IS MUCH SMALLER THAN IN THE FIRST 4 YEARS FOR WHICH SIMILAR DATA ARE AVAILABLE -- 1942 TO 1945.

STOCKS OF 31.8 MILLION BUSHELS OF FLAXSEED WERE STORED IN ALL POSITIONS ON OCTOBER 1, 1951, COMPARED WITH 43.2 MILLION A YEAR AGO AND 51.1 MILLION IN 1949. FARM STOCKS OF 18,809,000 BUSHELS WERE SECOND-LARGEST IN THE 5-YEAR SERIES AVAILABLE, EXCEEDED ONLY BY THE 21,291,000 BUSHELS A YEAR AGO.

STOCKS OF GRAINS, OCTOBER 1, 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

GRAIN	POSITION	OCTOBER 1, 1949	OCTOBER 1, 1950	JULY 1, 1951	OCTOBER 1, 1951
		THOUSAND BUSHELS			
WHEAT	(ON FARMS 1/	471,473	483,642	72,738	481,775
	(TERMINALS 2/	261,109	260,104	157,848	238,443
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORP. 3/	9,272	4,734	3,002	3,790
	(MERCHANT MILLS 1/ 5/	134,731	137,422	73,587	131,576
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	287,432	320,831	89,129	271,207
TOTAL		1,164,017	1,206,733	396,304	1,126,791
RYE	(ON FARMS 1/	8,705	12,852	1,854	12,218
	(TERMINALS 2/	5,435	7,694	2,006	6,183
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	3,965	5,000	1,316	3,899
TOTAL		18,105	25,546	5,176	22,300
CORN	(ON FARMS 1/	708,443	486,150	814,923	317,693
	(TERMINALS 2/	9,614	40,127	42,570	32,785
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORP. 3/	67,640	253,316	318,757	314,941
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	39,609	80,877	93,748	78,716
TOTAL		825,306	860,470	1,269,998	744,135
OATS	(ON FARMS 1/	1,059,027	1,168,742	264,557	1,142,888
	(TERMINALS 2/	26,706	22,020	14,889	33,213
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORP. 3/	0	64	165	203
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	49,394	55,838	18,758	48,683
TOTAL		1,135,127	1,246,664	298,369	1,225,187
BARLEY	(ON FARMS 1/	147,663	180,508	40,194	169,113
	(TERMINALS 2/	33,978	33,429	24,285	28,254
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORP. 3/	2,441	3,613	2,771	1,646
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	65,885	84,616	26,240	65,127
TOTAL		249,967	302,166	93,490	264,140
FLAXSEED	(ON FARMS 1/	15,312	21,291	1,603	18,809
	(TERMINALS 2/	18,406	12,036	5,432	3,047
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	17,361	9,866	5,209	9,964
TOTAL		51,079	43,193	12,244	31,820
SOYBEANS	(ON FARMS 1/	2,147	1,204	9,620	2,555
	(TERMINALS	462	920	4,201	670
	(PROCESSING PLANTS	6/ 285	6/ 502	33,367	6/ 552
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	213	244	4,362	254
TOTAL		3,107	2,870	51,550	4,031

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 INCLUDING PROCESSING PLANTS NOT OTHERWISE DESIGNATED FOR EACH GRAIN. 5/ MILLS REPORTING TO THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON MILLINGS AND STOCKS OF FLOUR. 6/ ADJUSTED TO STOCKS OF OLD SOYBEANS; TOTAL OCT. 1, 1951 WAS 4,274,000 BUSHELS.

Stocks of old corn, oats, barley and rye, shown below by States, are for all off-farm positions. Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses 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 SPECIFIED GRAINS, OCTOBER 1, 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Shelled & Ear Corn		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Thousand Bushels							
N. Eng.	300	349	597	547	384	87	*	*
N. Y.	3,771	1,953	5,457	4,001	3,903	4,240	902	2,556
N. J.	891	553	130	188	77	*	13	12
Pa.	577	606	645	845	511	162	141	67
Ohio	8,423	8,301	3,253	5,120	81	201	19	18
Ind.	16,414	9,963	2,443	1,939	40	*	79	91
Ill.	99,997	89,092	8,839	18,060	3,377	2,885	5,161	2,419
Mich.	946	1,039	738	1,283	*	478	92	84
Wis.	3,342	3,116	4,181	3,974	19,478	20,094	663	112
Minn.	30,602	37,151	12,459	13,419	20,607	21,579	2,633	2,033
Iowa	109,626	150,708	10,869	9,676	449	360	40	71
Mo.	12,648	11,469	2,659	1,840	*	*	120	228
N. Dak.	1,558	1,596	4,162	2,926	8,312	6,371	1,029	612
S. Dak.	23,186	31,348	3,451	3,854	1,333	1,718	887	623
Nebr.	42,773	60,215	1,431	2,853	280	423	212	237
Kans.	8,954	9,026	803	514	499	646	42	55
Del.	37	37	42	53	10	*	9	15
Md.	1,526	1,032	196	177	156	149	104	284
Va.	170	290	262	215	62	62	34	60
W. Va.	25	116	20	28	4	*	*	0
N. C.	117	187	720	709	28	44	10	11
S. C.	7	54	426	326	24	37	1	2
Ga.	157	126	648	556	6	3	1	3
Ky.	537	958	95	139	26	12	284	271
Tenn.	264	311	1,408	624	29	44	13	8
Ala.	37	107	41	58	0	0	*	2
Miss.	26	155	120	179	7	8	2	3
Ark.	27	40	193	124	6	14	1	0
La.	356	774	0	24	0	0	---	3
Okla.	27	138	499	319	69	39	2	1
Tex.	1,063	96	2,255	896	158	147	25	44
Mont.	25	27	347	201	2,573	1,121	20	12
Idaho	41	39	1,862	1,462	3,986	1,904	3	*
Wyo.	6	13	121	51	47	60	2	1
Colo.	927	880	226	517	2,349	2,121	11	18
N. Mex.	8	12	6	15	9	11	*	*
Ariz.	10	15	54	46	4,277	3,270	*	*
Utah	66	53	167	129	1,642	1,106	*	*
Nev.	1	1	16	6	43	72	*	*
Wash.	159	152	2,532	1,421	6,541	3,609	71	66
Oreg.	178	173	1,480	1,528	4,781	3,881	30	13
Calif.	1,991	1,548	2,069	1,457	32,308	15,822	18	29
Unallocated*	2,524	2,623	--	--	3,186	2,247	20	18
UNITED STATES	374,320	426,442	77,922	82,299	121,658	95,027	12,694	10,082

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

STOCKS OF WHEAT, OCTOBER 1, 1951

STATE	In Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses			Merchant Mills		Off Farm Total 1/		Total 2/ All Positions	
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	Thousand Bushels								
N.Eng.	233	134	153	*	*	814	1,856	814	1,856
N.Y.	2,734	*	*	9,370	8,637	42,197	27,777	48,867	34,175
N.J.	131	177	180	*	*	1,194	2,336	2,183	3,367
Pa.	928	800	1,196	1,920	1,660	6,907	7,039	16,883	15,795
Ohio	3,620	8,570	5,496	8,460	*	24,958	19,972	43,596	32,666
Ind.	3,005	3,092	1,775	2,896	*	8,365	7,281	16,315	12,097
Ill.	3,006	3,152	1,829	5,287	5,814	22,908	19,720	28,966	24,868
Mich.	2,568	3,835	5,056	3,013	2,574	6,848	7,640	24,648	24,783
Wis.	436	*	121	*	*	13,204	17,347	15,132	18,682
Minn.	5,185	4,168	4,099	9,994	9,872	37,275	40,702	47,754	54,982
Iowa	1,245	1,426	404	2,163	1,353	10,343	7,165	11,835	8,263
Mo.	1,800	3,148	1,134	11,777	12,051	44,279	38,460	49,673	44,771
N.Dak.	31,444	30,127	31,331	1,531	2,045	31,658	33,376	128,237	158,518
S.Dak.	7,473	7,172	6,626	227	180	7,876	7,927	31,661	48,433
Nebr.	7,922	13,876	10,154	4,251	2,962	26,414	21,141	74,743	49,263
Kans.	33,071	64,618	50,243	25,200	21,235	140,707	115,400	206,589	157,222
Del.	67	193	129	60	35	253	164	460	362
Md.	432	526	285	*	579	5,571	6,640	7,214	7,967
Va.	442	870	985	1,250	1,133	2,376	2,298	5,914	6,136
W.Va.	58	27	17	95	45	122	62	1,062	969
N.C.	248	242	735	1,250	1,294	1,492	2,029	3,722	7,472
S.C.	81	80	656	630	244	710	900	1,322	2,020
Ga.	59	113	259	235	177	348	436	1,013	1,435
Ky.	1,049	366	306	3,450	3,170	5,296	4,769	6,271	5,368
Tenn.	715	*	983	1,292	813	2,632	2,706	3,611	3,481
Ala.	26	145	*	*	*	305	*	386	*
Miss.	31	10	*	*	*	17	*	49	*
Ark.	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	319	*
La.	--	--	--	--	--	2,201	1,842	2,201	1,842
Okla.	11,626	21,569	19,044	9,288	8,123	61,298	58,169	69,585	66,652
Tex.	13,991	21,956	14,268	12,939	12,987	54,215	43,338	59,439	46,976
Mont.	14,127	17,014	16,020	3,110	2,580	20,124	18,610	88,713	87,813
Idaho	12,432	17,984	15,425	1,714	1,714	19,698	17,139	34,264	34,350
Wyo.	237	977	*	352	*	1,329	1,397	4,935	4,997
Colo.	4,335	11,933	8,634	2,639	3,398	15,364	12,896	32,132	32,238
N.Mex.	379	494	528	157	232	651	760	890	1,269
Ariz.	120	681	188	275	217	956	405	1,090	525
Utah	1,302	1,800	1,465	3,032	3,333	7,535	7,272	12,340	11,872
Nev.	131	47	108	--	--	47	108	471	498
Wash.	37,230	50,104	44,098	3,906	4,690	59,982	55,139	76,878	67,901
Oreg.	13,091	15,700	15,700	2,274	2,585	24,428	25,082	30,588	33,745
Calif.	3,357	4,767	2,634	1,799	1,560	6,826	5,072	10,791	7,762
Unallocated*	---	8,938	8,943	1,586	14,284	3,368	2,644	3,177	2,900
UNITED STATES	220,398	320,831	271,207	137,422	131,576	723,091	645,016	1,206,733	1,126,791

*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.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-October, 1951 Prices

November 1, 1951

MINNESOTA: Mid-October prices received by Minnesota farmers for major agricultural commodities averaged somewhat higher than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Largest percentage increases were indicated for flax, barley, and oats while chicken and wool prices were down the most. All prices, except baled hay and barley, were above a year ago with potatoes, eggs, and soybeans showing the greatest advances.

Prices of most major grains were above a month ago with flax up 37 cents per bushel, barley 10 cents, oats and rye both 5 cents, and wheat 4 cents per bushel. Soybeans were 9 cents per bushel lower and corn 3 cents. Soybean prices have declined every month since last April. Grain prices were generally well above a year ago with the exception of barley which was 5 cents per bushel lower. The mid-October price for potatoes was 5 cents per bushel above September and 30 cents higher than in October, 1950. Baled hay averaged 30 cents per ton below a month ago and $3.00 lower than a year ago.

Average prices for meat animals were higher than a month ago except beef cattle which were 60 cents per cwt. lower. Hogs were up 60 cents per cwt., calves 50 cents, sheep 40 cents and lambs 20 cents. This is the first month sheep and lamb prices have advanced since they reached record highs last March. Hog prices were only 2 percent above a year ago but other meat animal prices were 15 to 25 percent higher. Milk cows averaged $280 in October - the same as a month ago - but $50 above October, 1950.

Comparing prices of major livestock products and poultry with a month ago shows increases for only dairy products. Wholesale milk was up 15 cents per cwt., and butterfat in cream 2 cents per pound. Chickens were down 2 cents per pound, eggs .014 cents per dozen, and wool 5 cents per pound. Egg prices were 34 percent higher than a year ago while the remaining items were up 8 to 16 percent.

UNITED STATES: Prices received by farmers in the U. S. increased during the month ended in mid-October, interrupting the downward trend that started in March. The Index of Prices Received by Farmers on October 15 at 296 percent of the 1910-14 average, was up 5 points (2 percent) from mid-September and the highest of record for October. Higher prices for cotton and for dairy products were leading contributors to the increase. Cattle, fruit, chickens, corn, and wool were among the commodities showing price declines during the month.

During the same period the Parity Index rose 1 point (about one-third of one percent), chiefly as a result of higher prices paid for feed, feeder livestock, automobiles, and trucks. This put the Parity Index (index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) back to 283 percent of the 1910-14 base and at the record high reached in April and May of this year.

As a result of the larger increase in the Prices Received Index than in the Parity Index, the Parity Ratio (Ratio of the Index of Prices Received to the Parity Index) increased to 105.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Oct. 15, 1950	Sept. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	268	291	296	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index 1/	261	282	283	283	2/Oct. 1951
Parity Ratio	103	103	105	122	Oct. 1946

1/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates.
2/Also April and May 1951.

Prices received by farmers for dairy products increased during the month ended October 15, as milk production declined seasonally. The greater than seasonal increase in prices of milk sold at wholesale during the past month followed 3 months of less than seasonal increases. The increase in price of butterfat in cream was less than seasonal during the past month. From mid-September to mid-October, decreases in the average price received by farmers for beef cattle and calves slightly more than offset small increases in hog and sheep prices.

Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS OCTOBER 15, 1951, WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICE

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE PRICES OCT. 15 1950	MINNESOTA AVERAGE PRICES SEPT. 15 1951	MINNESOTA AVERAGE PRICES OCT. 15 1951	UNITED STATES AVERAGE PRICES OCT. 15 1950	UNITED STATES AVERAGE PRICES SEPT. 15 1951	UNITED STATES AVERAGE PRICES OCT. 15 1951	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES OCT. 15, 1951	PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY OCT. 15, 1951
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	1.95	2.08	2.12	1.91	2.07	2.10	2.42	87
CORN	"	1.29	1.59	1.56	1.37	1.65	1.64	1.76	93
OATS	"	.67	.72	.77	.735	.775	.819	.981	83
BARLEY	"	1.26	1.11	1.21	1.12	1.17	1.23	1.53	80
RYE	"	1.18	1.45	1.50	1.27	1.46	1.52	1.77	86
FLAX	"	2.99	3.43	3.80	2.96	3.41	3.78	4.73	80
SOYBEANS	"	1.97	2.65	2.56	2.03	2.59	2.62	2.83	93
POTATOES	"	.85	1.10	1.15	.858	1.23	1.39	1.83	76
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	17.60	14.90	14.60	20.60	21.30	21.90		
HOGS	CWT.	19.20	19.00	19.60	19.20	19.70	20.30	21.40	95
BEEF CATTLE	"	24.10	29.20	28.60	24.20	29.50	29.00	19.90	146
VEAL CALVES	"	28.40	32.80	33.30	27.20	32.80	32.70	22.20	147
SHEEP	"	11.70	14.20	14.60	12.90	14.90	15.20		
LAMBS	"	26.20	29.80	30.00	26.00	29.80	29.80	21.80	137
MILK COWS	"	230.00	280.00	280.00	209.00	250.00	253.00		
CHICKENS, LIVE	LB.	.168	.202	.182	.227	.252	.242	.314	77
EGGS	DOZ.	.365	.502	.488	.432	.550	.556	.530	89
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.69	.74	.76	.628	.684	.699	.770	88
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.35	3.75	1/3.90	4.28	4.64	1/4.86	4.81	95
WOOL	LB.	.60	.70	.65	.690	.669	.659	.569	--
PRICES PAID:									
MIXED DAIRY FEED, ALL	CWT.	3.00	3.35	3.30	3.73	4.17	4.23		
LAYING MASH	"	4.30	4.70	4.75	4.54	4.94	5.03		
LINSEED MEAL	"	3.85	4.05	4.20	4.21	4.42	4.59		
MEAT SCRAPS	"	6.60	6.60	6.70	6.47	6.29	6.45		
BRAN	"	2.75	3.30	3.30	2.98	3.58	3.60		
MIDDLINGS	"	2.85	3.40	3.40	3.24	3.76	3.81		

1/PRELIMINARY.

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA OCT. 15 1950	MINNESOTA SEPT. 15 1951	MINNESOTA OCT. 15 1951	UNITED STATES OCT. 15 1950	UNITED STATES SEPT. 15 1951	UNITED STATES OCT. 15 1951
HOG-CORN 1/	14.9	11.9	12.6	14.0	11.9	12.4
EGG-FEED 2/	11.6	14.3	13.7	12.0	13.8	13.8
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	5.3	5.8	5.1	6.3	6.3	6.0
BUTTERFAT-FEED	27.0	4/	4/	22.6	21.0	5/21.1

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 3/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT. 4/NOT AVAILABLE. 5/PRELIMINARY.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS UNITED STATES OCTOBER 15, 1951 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-14=100

INDEXES	5-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1935 DEC. 1939	1950 AUG. 15	1950 SEPT. 15	1950 OCT. 15	1951 AUG. 15	1951 SEPT. 15	1951 OCT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	107	267	272	268	292	291	296
ALL CROPS	99	239	243	238	244	239	247
FOOD GRAINS	94	224	221	219	234	233	239
FEED GRAINS & HAY	95	193	194	188	215	216	219
OIL-BEARING CROPS	113	293	303	300	294	288	296
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	115	292	298	296	336	337	340
MEAT ANIMALS	117	369	372	358	416	411	410
DAIRY PRODUCTS	119	240	248	261	277	283	294
POULTRY & EGGS	108	191	196	201	231	247	247

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
531 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
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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.

Issue No. 10 November 5, 1951

MINNESOTA DAIRY SUMMARY

Minnesota is generally segregated into nine agricultural production areas as shown on map. Table 1 will indicate the areas in which the manufacture of dairy products is most important in the State.

Area 5 which is located in Central Minnesota is first in the production of creamery butter, cheese, non-fat dry milk solids, and is fourth in ice cream production. Southeast area 9 is second in the production of butter and cheese and third in the manufacture of non-fat dry milk solids and ice cream. East Central area 6 leads in the production of ice cream, is second in non-fat dry milk solids, third in butter production and fourth in cheese. South Central area 8 is second in manufacture of ice cream, third in cheese, fourth in butter, and fifth in the production of non-fat dry milk solids. The West Central area 4 is fourth in the manufacture of butter and fifth in non-fat dry milk solids, while Northeast area 3 is fifth in non-fat dry milk solids and sixth in ice cream production.

Table 2 shows the leading counties in the manufacture of dairy products in Minnesota in 1950 and the area in which these counties are located.

TABLE 1: DAIRY PRODUCTS, QUANTITIES MANUFACTURED BY DISTRICTS, MINNESOTA 1949-1950

Area	Creamery Butter: Includes Whey Butter		Total Cheese 1/		Condensed and Evaporated Milk 2/		Non-fat Dry Milk Solids 3/ (Skimmilk)		Ice Cream 4/	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	(Thousand Pounds)								(000 Gallons)	
1	22,766	22,112	-	-	-	-	9,128	7,675	838	781
2	8,140	7,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	307
3	3,754	3,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,069	1,052
4	30,965	30,382	-	-	-	-	10,718	8,625	296	265
5	72,605	70,825	29,679	28,690	-	-	73,421	64,979	1,437	1,249
6	33,697	31,905	3,540	3,572	-	-	43,871	40,706	6,131	5,855
7	15,952	16,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	568	531
8	31,681	31,634	6,031	6,108	-	-	8,137	7,679	1,824	1,728
9	33,061	36,998	13,988	12,430	-	-	35,863	31,372	1,455	1,390
Not Allocated	-	-	3,219 5/	1,529 5/	54,695 5/	51,107 5/	2,234 5/	1,718 5/	45	-
State	252,621	251,389	56,457	52,329	54,695	51,107	183,372	162,754	14,019	13,158

Table 2: Dairy Products, Leading Counties in Manufacturing, Minnesota, 1950

Rank in Production	Creamery Butter: Includes Whey Butter: County	Area	Total Cheese 1/: County	Area	Condensed & Evaporated Milk 2/: County	Area	Non-fat Dry Milk Solids 3/: County	Area	Ice Cream 4/: County	Area
1	Stearns	5	McLeod	5	Rice	8	Olmsted	9	Hennepin	6
2	Ottertail	4	Carver	5	Dakota	9	Scott	5	Ramsey	6
3	Morrison	5	Goodhue	9	Olmsted	9	Meeker	5	St. Louis	3
4	Meeker	5	Stearns	5	Carver	5	Washington	6	Olmsted	9
5	Todd	5	Meeker	5	Hennepin	5	Todd	5	Stearns	5
6	McLeod	5	Dodge	9	Steele	8	Pine	6	Martin	8
7	Dakota	9	Rice	8	St. Louis	3	Carver	5	Faribault	8
8	Carver	5	LeSueur	8	-	-	McLeod	5	Clay	1
9	Freeborn	8	Isanti	6	-	-	Stearns	5	Polk	1
10	Fillmore	9	Nicollet	8	-	-	Dakota	9	Crow Wing	6
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ottertail	4	-	-

1/ Excluding full-skim American and cottage.
2/ Sweetened condensed milk (Bulk goods) skimmed and unskimmed unsweetened condensed milk (bulk) and unsweetened evaporated milk (case goods).
3/ Market dry milk solids, for human consumption, spray and roller, plus dry skimmilk for animals.
4/ Includes counter freezers and frozen custards.
5/ Not available by districts as publication of figures would reveal individual operations.

Victor A. Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

MILK PRODUCTION: THERE WAS THE USUAL SEASONAL DECREASE IN MILK PRODUCTION ON MINNESOTA FARMS FOR SEPTEMBER 1951. THE 492 MILLION POUNDS PRODUCED IN SEPTEMBER WAS 44 MILLION POUNDS LESS THAN THE 10-YEAR AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION FOR SEPTEMBER. HOWEVER, SEPTEMBER MILK PRODUCTION WAS HIGHER THAN A YEAR AGO DUE TO A HIGHER RATE OF PRODUCTION PER COW WHICH MORE THAN OFFSETS THE DECREASE IN MILK COW NUMBERS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1950. MILK PRODUCTION ON UNITED STATES FARMS DURING SEPTEMBER WAS ABOUT 1 PERCENT LARGER THAN IN SEPTEMBER 1950, AND SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD FOR THE MONTH. ON OCTOBER 1, THE PERCENTAGE OF COWS MILKED WAS LOWEST FOR THE DATE IN 6 YEARS, BUT PRODUCTION PER COW SET A NEW RECORD FOR OCTOBER 1. GOOD GRAZING IN MOST NORTHERN DAIRY STATES, LIBERAL SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING IN DRY AREAS, AND IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCING CAPACITY OF DAIRY COWS ALL CONTRIBUTE TO THE CURRENT HEAVY MILK FLOW.

TABLE 3: MILK PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES, SEPTEMBER 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

SELECTED STATES	SEPT. 1951 1/	SEPTEMBER 1950	SEPTEMBER AVERAGE 1940 - 1949	CHANGE FROM SEPT. 1950 TO SEPT. 1951
	MILLION POUNDS			PERCENT
MINNESOTA	492	474	536	+ 3.8
WISCONSIN	1,178	1,155	1,070	+ 2.0
IOWA	450	463	495	- 2.8
PENNSYLVANIA	479	477	428	+ .4
CALIFORNIA	473	484	435	- 2.3
OTHER STATES	6,392	6,343	6,310	+ .8
UNITED STATES	9,464	9,396	9,274	+ .7

1/ PRELIMINARY

WHOLE MILK PRICES: MINNESOTA FARMERS RECEIVED AN AVERAGE PRICE OF $3.90 PER CWT. FOR WHOLE MILK DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1951 WHICH IS 15 CENTS HIGHER THAN A MONTH PREVIOUS. THE MINNESOTA AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE MONTH, OCTOBER 1951, SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 16 PERCENT OVER THE SAME MONTH A YEAR AGO. FOR THE UNITED STATES THE AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR MILK SOLD WHOLESALE SHOWED A GREATER THAN SEASONAL INCREASE DURING THE MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1951.

TABLE 4: MILK PRICES, UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES, OCT. 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

SELECTED STATES	OCTOBER 1951 1/	SEPTEMBER 1951	OCTOBER 1950	CHANGE FROM OCT. '50 TO OCTOBER 1951	
	DOLLARS PER HUNDREDWEIGHT			CENTS	PERCENT
MINNESOTA	3.90	3.75	3.35	+ 55	+ 16
WISCONSIN	4.00	3.85	3.35	+ 65	+ 19
IOWA	4.30	4.10	3.75	+ 55	+ 15
NEW YORK	5.10	4.90	4.85	+ 25	+ 5
UNITED STATES	4.86	4.64	4.25	+ 61	+ 14

1/ PRELIMINARY

BUTTERFAT PRICES: MINNESOTA FARMERS RECEIVED AN AVERAGE PRICE OF 76 CENTS PER POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN MID-OCTOBER 1951 WHICH WAS 2 CENTS HIGHER THAN A MONTH AGO. COMPARED WITH MID-OCTOBER 1950 THE AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND OF BUTTERFAT FOR MID-OCTOBER 1951 SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 7 CENTS. FOR THE UNITED STATES, THE INCREASE IN PRICE OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM WAS LESS THAN SEASONAL DURING THE MONTH.

TABLE 5: BUTTERFAT PRICES, UNITED STATES AND SELECTED STATES OCTOBER 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

SELECTED STATES	OCT. 15 1951 1/	SEPT. 15 1951	OCT. 15 1950	CHANGE FROM OCTOBER 1950 TO OCTOBER 1951	
	CENTS PER POUND			CENTS	PERCENT
MINNESOTA	76	74	69	+ 7	+ 10
WISCONSIN	74	74	69	+ 5	+ 7
IOWA	74	78	67	+ 7	+ 10
NEW YORK	65	63	62	+ 3	+ 5
UNITED STATES	69.9	68.4	62.8	+ 7.1	+ 11

1/ PRELIMINARY

COLD STORAGE STOCKS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1951: IN THE UNITED STATES A GREATER THAN AVERAGE NET SEASONAL DECREASE IN CREAM STOCKS BROUGHT THE NATIONAL TOTAL DOWN TO 40 MILLION POUNDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1951, WHICH COMPARES WITH 16 MILLION ON HAND AT THIS SAME TIME LAST YEAR AND THE 1946-1950 SEPTEMBER 30 AVERAGE OF 54 MILLION POUNDS. APPROXIMATELY HALF AS MUCH BUTTER MOVED FROM STORAGE DURING SEPTEMBER AS DID DURING THE 5-YEAR AVERAGE PERIOD. TOTAL HOLDINGS OF 114 MILLION POUNDS COMPARES WITH 234 MILLION STORED LAST YEAR AND AVERAGE SEPTEMBER 30 STOCKS OF 127 MILLION POUNDS. EAST NORTH CENTRAL STORAGES HELD APPROXIMATELY 38 MILLION POUNDS WHILE THE WEST NORTH CENTRAL STORAGES HAD 41 MILLION POUNDS WHICH COLLECTIVELY ACCOUNTED FOR ALMOST 70 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY. AMERICAN CHEESE STOCKS REFLECTED SLIGHT GAIN DURING SEPTEMBER AND TOTALED 235 MILLION BY THE END OF THE MONTH. BY COMPARISON, LAST YEAR'S STOCKS WERE 292 MILLION POUNDS WHILE AVERAGE HOLDINGS FOR THIS TIME OF YEAR WERE 191 MILLION POUNDS. GOVERNMENT-OWNED STOCKS OF AMERICAN CHEESE AMOUNTED TO 870,000 POUNDS.

TABLE 6: COLD STORAGE STOCKS, DAIRY PRODUCTS--UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 30, 1951, WITH COMPARISONS

STOCKS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS	SEPT. 30 1946-50 AVERAGE	SEPT. 30 1950 1/	AUG. 31 1951	SEPT. 30 1951 2/	CHANGE FROM 8/31/51 TO 9/30/51
	THOUSAND POUNDS				PERCENT
BUTTER					
CREAMERY	126,652	234,111	116,790	113,617	- 3
CHEESE					
AMERICAN	190,773	292,421	233,788	235,036	+ 1
SWISS, INCLUDING BLOCK	4,129	7,743	9,166	9,044	- 1
ALL OTHER VARIETIES	25,828	26,743	26,610	23,765	- 11
TOTAL VARIETIES	220,730	326,907	269,564	267,845	- 1
CREAM AND MILK					
FLUID CREAM	44,950	14,198	39,460	34,605	- 12
PLASTIC CREAM (75-85% B.F.)	9,474	2,109	6,286	5,155	- 18
CONDENSED MILK (BULK)	--	18,086	32,643	28,148	- 14
EVAP. & COND. (CASE GOODS)	--	56,685	100,022	115,380	+ 15

1/ REVISED 2/ PRELIMINARY

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.

TRUCK CROP NEWS

November 23, 1951
(As of November 15, 1951)

Cabbage: Early Fall, Danish: The extent of damage to Danish cabbage in New York from the low temperatures of November 6 varies widely from field to field. Heavy snow cover helped to reduce the damage, especially in fields where wind did not remove the snow from the heads. The soil was warm prior to the snow and the heads thawed out faster than usual. Cutting became active again about November 8. In the late storage area west of Rochester, only about 10 percent of the acreage had been harvested before the snow. Cabbage from some fields showed "red heart" while other fields showed no apparent damage, other than loss of the outer leaves. Risk of later breakdown has caused some change in plans for winter storage. Many growers will hold crops in temporary storage on farms to be marketed during late November and December if demand continues favorable. The few crops still in the field in Pennsylvania suffered some freeze damage during early November. Demand is excellent at present. Some late crops especially in the western part of the State were not worth harvesting.

Winter, 1952 Season: In California local market supplies have been rather light during the past two weeks, and there is no prospect of any increase in production until the Imperial Valley acreage reaches maturity in December. To date the crop in that area has made good progress and, although it has been threatened by the salt-marsh caterpillar, it has not been damaged. Planting for late-winter harvest in South Coastal counties has been completed and setting of fields for spring harvest is continuing. Light harvest has just started in Arizona with fair to good quality. Later supplies promise to be very good. Progress of the crop was retarded in all areas of Texas. Considerable damage occurred to young cabbage in the San Antonio, Winter Garden and Eagle Pass sections, and in scattered areas of the Lower Valley. Growth of advanced crops was retarded but no loss of plants is apparent. Prior to the November 3 cold spell, some fields were expected to be ready for harvest about mid-December. Prospects now point to very little production before the early part of January. Most of the December production will come from seed-bed plantings in the Lower Valley and from a small acreage in the Winter Garden, including the area around San Antonio. Most of the Early cabbage will be used for nearby markets. Although the progress of Florida's early crop was generally delayed by the heavy rains of late September and early October, much of this delay is being overcome. Crops were generally benefitted by the cool weather during the first part of November, but it has still been too warm for this crop to make its best growth. The rate of transplanting in the important Hastings section is increasing as the supply of locally grown plants improves. Settings have been heavy at Sanford and these plantings are generally making good progress. Crops in the Manatee-Ruskin section are reported to be growing nicely. In the Everglades, the weather has been a little too warm and growing conditions have not been too favorable. However, this section is expected to be among the first to start harvesting as a few of the oldest fields should be ready for cutting in late November. It will be late December before any material volume develops from this section.

Onions: Texas, Early Spring: Both the early-planted seeded acreage and plant beds in the irrigated sections survived the early November cold spell without any losses. Some growers in the Laredo section had plants large enough for transplanting to start the early part of November, and active transplanting was expected to be underway by the middle of the month. Setting of plants to the fields in other irrigated areas was started the early part of November. Plants are plentiful in all areas. Considerable non-irrigated acreage was planted in the Raymondville and Coastal Bend sections by the early part of the month. Although both areas have had a good subsoil moisture reserve, a rain would be welcome, both on some of the earliest plantings and for surface moisture for later plantings on land that was prepared late.

Rudolph Wagner, Agr'l. Stat.

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

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-November, 1951 Prices

December 4, 1951

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-November averaged lower than a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Lower prices for all livestock items and corn were mainly responsible for the decline and more than offset increases for a number of other farm products. All prices, except for baled hay, were above a year ago with potatoes, eggs, rye and flax showing large percentage increases.

Prices of all major grains advanced from a month earlier with the exception of corn which was 14 cents per bushel lower. This decline for corn was due largely to the low quality of the new crop. Flax was 32 cents per bushel higher, rye 13 cents, soybeans and barley 11 cents, oats 9 cents, and wheat 8 cents. Grain prices were all above a year ago with rye and flax 30 percent higher and the remaining grains up 2 to 13 percent. The mid-November price for potatoes was 25 cents per bushel above October and 65 cents above a year ago. Baled hay averaged 30 cents per ton higher than a month ago but $2.60 under November, 1950.

All meat animal prices were below a month ago but above a year ago. The largest decline from a month ago was shown for hogs which were down $2.10 per cwt. Calves were $2.00 per cwt. lower, lambs $1.30, sheep $1.10, and beef cattle 70 cents. Compared with a year ago hog and lamb prices were 2 and 4 percent higher, respectively while other meat animals were 8 to 16 percent higher. Milk cows averaged $275 in mid-November while the price was $280 in October and $238 a year earlier.

Dairy product prices increased since a month ago with wholesale milk up 5 cents per cwt. and butterfat in cream 1 cent per pound. Eggs advanced two-tenths of a cent per dozen during the past month while chickens were 1 cent per pound lower. Wool prices were unchanged from a month ago. All livestock products and poultry were above a year ago except wool which was the same price. Egg prices show the largest increase, being 31 percent higher.

UNITED STATES: Average prices received by farmers increased 5 points (2 percent) during the month ended November 15 but was still 12 points (4 percent) lower than the record reached last February. The Index of Prices Received by Farmers at 301 percent of the 1910-14 average on November 15 was 25 points (9 percent) above a year ago. During the past month meat animals, citrus fruits, corn, chickens, and wool declined in price. These declines only partially offset price increases for most other commodities.

During the same period, higher prices for food and feed, together with a reflection of increased excise taxes in new car prices, were primarily responsible for raising the Parity Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) to a new high at 284 percent of the 1910-14 average. This is one point (one-third of one percent) above the previous record high first set in April of this year, and 8 percent above a year ago.

The more rapid increase in farm product prices from October 15 to November 15 raised the Parity Ratio to 106, the highest since June of this year, and up one point (one percent) over a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	276	296	301	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index 1/	263	283	284	284	Nov. 1951
Parity Ratio	105	105	106	122	Oct. 1946

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

Generally weaker prices in livestock markets were reflected in a 23 point or 6 percent decline in the index of prices received by farmers for meat animals during the month ended November 15. At 387 the index is at the lowest point to date in 1951 but is 8 percent higher than a year ago, and higher than any month in 1950.

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Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS NOVEMBER 15, 1951, WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICE

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA Average Prices Nov. 15 1950	MINNESOTA Average Prices Oct. 15 1951	MINNESOTA Average Prices Nov. 15 1951	UNITED STATES Average Prices Nov. 15 1950	UNITED STATES Average Prices Oct. 15 1951	UNITED STATES Average Prices Nov. 15 1951	Effective U. S. Parity Prices Nov. 15, 1951	Prices as Percent of Parity Nov. 15, 1951
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	1.96	2.12	2.20	1.94	2.10	2.19	2.43	90
CORN	"	1.27	1.56	1.42	1.37	1.64	1.62	1.77	92
OATS	"	.76	.77	.86	.806	.819	.911	.990	92
BARLEY	"	1.30	1.21	1.33	1.14	1.23	1.34	1.53	88
RYE	"	1.25	1.50	1.63	1.32	1.52	1.62	1.78	91
FLAX	"	3.18	3.80	4.12	3.14	3.78	4.10	4.74	--
SOYBEANS	"	2.49	2.56	2.67	2.54	2.62	2.77	2.84	98
POTATOES	"	.75	1.15	1.40	.878	1.39	1.74	1.83	95
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	17.50	14.60	14.90	21.20	21.90	23.10	--	--
HOGS	CWT.	17.20	19.60	17.50	17.80	20.30	18.00	21.50	84
BEEF CATTLE	"	25.00	28.60	27.90	24.60	29.00	28.10	19.90	141
VEAL CALVES	"	28.90	33.30	31.30	27.60	32.70	31.60	22.30	142
SHEEP	"	12.30	14.60	13.50	13.30	15.20	14.10	--	--
LAMBS	"	27.70	30.00	28.70	26.80	29.80	29.00	21.90	132
MILK COWS	HEAD	238.00	280.00	275.00	212.00	253.00	252.00	--	--
CHICKENS, LIVE	LB.	.163	.182	.172	.226	.242	.232	.315	74
EGGS	DOZ.	.373	.488	.490	.458	.556	.565	.532	91
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.69	.76	.77	.635	.699	.717	.772	87
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.35	3.90	3.95	4.47	1/4.89	2/5.09	4.83	96
WOOL	LB.	.65	.65	.65	.745	.659	.657	.571	--
PRICES PAID:									
MIXED DAIRY FEED, ALL	CWT.	3.00	3.30	3.40	3.79	4.23	4.35		
LAYING MASH	"	4.30	4.75	4.85	4.58	5.03	5.12		
LINSEED MEAL	"	3.90	4.20	4.40	4.23	4.59	4.73		
MEAT SCRAPS	"	6.50	6.70	6.70	6.36	6.45	6.50		
BRAN	"	2.80	3.30	3.50	3.06	3.60	3.82		
MIDDLINGS	"	2.90	3.40	3.55	3.26	3.81	3.94		

1/REVISED 2/PRELIMINARY

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA Nov. 15 1950	MINNESOTA Oct. 15 1951	MINNESOTA Nov. 15 1951	UNITED STATES Nov. 15 1950	UNITED STATES Oct. 15 1951	UNITED STATES Nov. 15 1951
HOG-CORN 1/	13.5	12.6	12.3	13.0	12.4	11.1
EGG-FEED 2/	11.5	13.7	13.5	12.6	13.8	13.7
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	5.0	5.1	4.7	6.2	6.0	5.6
BUTTERFAT FEED 3/	26.0	4/	4/	22.2	21.7	5/21.5

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 3/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT. 4/NOT AVAILABLE. 5/PRELIMINARY.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 15, 1951 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 9'10-14=100)

INDEXES	5-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1935 DEC. 1939	1950 SEPT. 15	1950 OCT. 15	1950 NOV. 15	1951 SEPT. 15	1951 OCT. 15	1951 NOV. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	107	272	268	276	291	296	301
ALL CROPS	99	243	238	250	239	247	267
FOOD GRAINS	94	221	219	224	233	239	249
FEED GRAINS & HAY	95	194	188	192	216	219	224
OIL-BEARING CROPS	113	303	300	351	288	296	307
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	115	298	296	299	337	340	332
MEAT ANIMALS	117	372	358	357	411	410	387
DAIRY PRODUCTS	119	248	261	267	283	294	305
POULTRY & EGGS	108	196	201	209	247	247	249

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
531 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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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.

Immediate Release

December 19, 1951

MINNESOTA ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1951

For Minnesota, the aggregate tonnage of principal grain crops produced during 1951 exceeded 1950 by about 10 percent, but it was slightly less than in 1949 and substantially under the record production in 1948. This year, however, a considerable proportion of the production is below average quality due, principally, to very adverse weather conditions during the harvesting period, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. As has been frequently mentioned in earlier reports, late maturing crops also suffered severe damage to quality from wet cold weather and killing frost before maturity, particularly to corn in western counties. Since harvest, quality has suffered further damage in many instances because of prolonged periods of very damp, cloudy weather which delayed the curing process or actually started heating and fermentation while in storage. This problem, which is so common this year, was also present in 1950 and in 1947, both years in which the growing season was retarded and late maturing crops were also damaged by frost. In such seasons, therefore, a high proportion of production tends to be below average merchantable grade and of low feeding value. This is in contrast to years when aggregate crop production is of very high average quality and its value for feeding purposes is extended as in 1949.

The 1951 planting season was comparatively favorable, particularly in northwestern counties which are important producers of small grain. As a result, farmers were able to plant a much larger acreage than in 1950 when considerable acreage could not be planted because of flood conditions. Weather, however, turned extremely unfavorable in the latter part of the 1951 growing season starting about August and continuing during most of the harvesting period. This had the result of lowering yield and quality prospects for nearly all crops. Very wet soil and poor curing weather made it extremely difficult to operate mechanical harvesting equipment, but even so, farmers were able to harvest all but a relatively small acreage. The whole 1951 season was unfavorable for harvesting the large hay crop. The total of major crops harvested in 1951 is just under 19½ million acres, about 80,000 acres more than in 1950. Loss of acreage was, however, larger in 1951 than in 1950.

Corn production for all purposes in 1951 is estimated at 215,038,000 bushels compared with 197,030,000 bushels in 1950. Estimates for both years have been adjusted slightly to reflect the level indicated for acreage and yield by the 1950 Federal census of agriculture recently available for consideration together with other check information. The 1951 production of corn is below average quality and, consequently, is not as suitable for commercial purposes or for feeding of livestock, as the crops produced in so called good corn years. Disappearance is expected to be rapid since farmers find it necessary to feed a larger quantity to obtain desired results and they have expanded the number of livestock being fed in order to utilize more of the corn not suitable for long time storage. This applies particularly to the southwestern quarter of the State where a high proportion of the corn crop froze before reaching maturity. Since harvest; the storage and utilization problem has been further aggravated by unfavorable damp weather. Farmers harvested 5,444,000 acres of corn this year, of which 4,410,000 acres were for grain; 789,000 acres for silage and 245,000 were harvested by hogging down, grazing and used as forage. The average per acre yield of corn for 1951 for all purposes is estimated at 39.5 bushels, compared with 38.0 bushels in 1950. Abandonment of acreage because of floods, hail, freezing and other causes was equal to 1.4 percent of the planted acreage.

Wheat production totaled 20,022,000 bushels in 1951, about 4½ million more than in 1950. The increase is due principally to a sharp expansion in the acreage of other spring wheat. The per acre yield of each of the three kinds of wheat is higher than a year ago and is, therefore, also a factor in the larger production. Of this year's total production of 20 million bushels, about 18 million is classed as other spring; 1½ million as winter wheat and 1/2 million as durum. Quality was adversely affected by unfavorable weather at harvest time.

Large crops of barley and oats, both important feed crops, were produced this year, but, as in the case of most other crops, quality was lowered by continued wet weather during the harvest period. Oat production is estimated at 212,764,000 bushels, 24 million bushels more than in 1950 when the crop was above average size. The production of barley totals 38,555,000 bushels, over 2 million bushels more than the 1950 crop and substantially more than average. Because of the poor quality of the barley crop, it is expected that a larger proportion than usual will be retained on farms for feeding to livestock.

The production of rye in 1951 totaled 2,850,000 bushels, an increase of about 1/2 million bushels compared with 1950. The larger production resulted mostly

from a sharp increase of 17 percent in acreage harvested. The yield per harvested acre averaged 15.0 bushels this year compared with 14.5 in 1950, the yield for both years being above average.

The tonnage of oil crops produced in 1951 is slightly under 1950 as the increase in soybeans is not sufficient to offset the decrease in flaxseed production. The yield and quality of both crops, but principally flaxseed, was affected in many areas by unfavorable weather just prior to and during the harvesting period. Early frost, wet soil condition and snow were late season factors causing additional abandonment of acreage for both crops, particularly late planted acreage in western and northern counties. Flaxseed production in 1951 totaled only 10,845,000 bushels, about 2½ million less than in 1950 when the crop was slightly below average size. Soybean production is estimated at 18,848,000 bushels, about 1 million bushels above 1950 and much larger than average due to the sharp upward trend in the acreage being grown in recent years.

Potato production was intentionally curtailed by growers this year since they reduced the acreage planted to this crop 23 percent compared with last year. The acreage harvested - 70,000 - is the smallest since 1882 when 63,000 acres were harvested. The peak in acreage harvested was reached in 1922 when 486,000 acres were harvested. Production in 1951 is estimated at 11,900,000 bushels, compared with 16,275,000 bushels in 1950. Blight, wet soil conditions, and an early freeze combined to lower per acre yield prospects this year. The yield per harvested acre is 170 bushels this year compared with 175 bushels in 1950. The per acre yield in recent years has been nearly twice that of a few years ago, reflecting greater use of improved practices such as disease control and use of commercial fertilizer.

The production of buckwheat, a minor crop in Minnesota, totaled only 204,000 bushels in 1951, a reduction of nearly a fifth from 1950 due entirely to a smaller acreage grown for harvest. The per acre yield averaged 12.0 bushels this year.

The 1951 season was especially favorable for the growth of hay crops but was very adverse for curing the production. The result is a record volume of production which is of low average quality. Considerable tonnage was lost during the harvesting process but, even so, production totaled 6,921,000 tons of all kinds of hay, about 1.2 million tons more than in 1950. Of this year's production, 3,991,000 tons are alfalfa, a higher-than-usual proportion; 1,630,000 tons of clover and timothy, 970,000 tons of wild hay and 330,000 tons of miscellaneous hays, such as grain, millet and sudan grass.

CROPS	Acreage Harvested		Yield per Harv. Acre		PRODUCTION		
	1950	1951	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	(000 Acres)		(Bus.)		(000 Bushels)		
Corn	5,185	5,444	38.0	39.5	219,083	197,030	215,038
Winter Wheat	61	65	20.0	22.5	2,269	1,220	1,462
Durum Wheat	86	36	12.0	14.5	971	1,032	522
Other Spring Wheat	780	975	17.0	18.5	18,764	13,260	18,038
Oats	5,101	4,948	37.0	43.0	174,751	188,737	212,764
Barley	1,252	1,402	29.0	27.5	30,714	36,308	38,555
Rye	162	190	14.5	15.0	2,632	2,349	2,850
Flaxseed	1,217	1,205	11.0	9.0	13,929	13,387	10,845
Soybeans for Beans	1,148	1,077	15.5	17.5	7,221	17,794	18,848
Potatoes	93	70	175.0	170.0	18,147	16,275	11,900
Hay, All (Tons)	3,985	3,770	1.42	1.84	6,277	5,669	6,921

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

Immediate Release

December 21, 1951

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE SOWN IN MINNESOTA THIS FALL FOR HARVEST IN 1952

WINTER WHEAT: Minnesota farmers have planted only 69,000 acres to winter wheat this fall which is the smallest acreage sown to this crop since the fall of 1914, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The trend in acreage has been downward since reaching a peak of 329,000 acres sown in the fall of 1936. There has been a decrease in plantings each fall since 1943. The decrease in acreage sown this fall of 5 percent is largely attributed to the general lateness of the 1951 grain harvest and very wet soil condition during the normal time for seeding. Weather was comparatively favorable for growth this fall and the crop entered the dormant winter period in good condition. Based on December 1 condition and assuming average abandonment of acreage before harvest, it is estimated that production will total 1,242,000 bushels in 1952. This compares with 1,462,000 bushels harvested in 1951 when the per acre yield was much above average.

RYE SOWN FOR ALL PURPOSES: The acreage sown this fall is estimated at 159,000 acres, a sharp decrease of 28 percent compared with 221,000 acres planted in the fall of 1950 for harvest in 1951. Very wet weather at seeding time made it difficult to prepare seedbeds. This is considered an important cause for the decrease in acreage.

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MINNESOTA'S 1952 SPRING PIG CROP EXPECTED TO BE 15 PERCENT BELOW 1951

Based on intentions now, Minnesota farmers expect to keep 649,000 sows to farrow the 1952 spring pig crop compared with 738,000 in 1951, and the 1941-50 average of 717,000. This information is based on reports received from farmers by the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service in cooperation with the Post Office Department. If these intentions are carried out and litters are of average size, the spring pig crop of 1952 will number 4,076,000 head, 15 percent below the 4,782,000 head raised in 1951 and 10 percent below the 1941-50 average of 4,513,000 head. The rapid disappearance of old corn and the unfavorable prospects for supplies of storable corn from the 1951 crop are factors which have prompted some farmers to plan very sharp reductions in farrowings for the spring of 1952.

The 1951 fall crop totaled 1,976,000 pigs, 1 percent more than in 1950 and the third largest fall crop for which records are available back to 1924. Only in the years of 1942 and 1943 were the number of sows farrowed and pigs saved both larger than for the fall of 1951. The 1951 fall crop is not as large as intended earlier in the year. This is due mainly to some decline in hog prices and increased prices for corn which has resulted in a less favorable hog-corn feeding ratio. The average number of pigs saved per litter in the fall of 1951 was 6.37 compared with 6.56 in the fall of 1950. The 1951 rate is about average but below 1950 due mainly to less favorable farrowing weather during the fall of 1951 which was cold and damp.

The total pig crop for 1951, spring and fall combined, numbers 6,758,000 pigs, 3 percent more than 1950 and the third largest pig crop of record, being exceeded only by the war years of 1942 and 1943 when production was 7,334,000 and 8,373,000, respectively.

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