

# Crop Production

Release:  
October 9, 1964  
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## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1964

Corn for grain prospects decreased 2 percent during September to 3,564 million bushels, 13 percent below the record high 1963 crop and 3 percent below average.

Soybean production is estimated at 699 million bushels, 1 percent less than on September 1, fractionally lower than last year, but 16 percent above average.

Sorghum grain prospects declined 2 percent during September to 487 million bushels, 16 percent below last year and 11 percent below average.

All spring wheat, estimated at 267 million bushels, is down 1 percent from last month, but 15 percent above last year and 14 above average.

Rice production is estimated at a record high of 72.5 million 100-pound bags, up 3 percent from 1963 and 33 percent above average.

Peanuts are estimated at 2,148 million pounds, up 5 percent from prospects on September 1, 6 percent above the 1963 crop, and 23 percent more than average.

Hay production is estimated at 115.2 million tons, unchanged from September 1, but 1 percent lower than last year, and 2 percent below average.

All Orange production (excluding the California Valencia crop for which the first forecast will be published December 10) is expected to be 43 percent more than last year, but 8 percent below average.

Fall potatoes prospects estimated at 179 million hundredweight, decreased 1 percent during September, are 9 percent below last year and 6 percent below average.

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES\*

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average: 1958-62:	1963	:Indi- :cated :Oct. 1, :1964 1/:	Average: 1958-62:	1963	: Indicated		
						Sept. 1, 1964	Oct. 1, 1964 1/	
Corn, grain	bu.:	57.3	57.3	61.0	3,670,215	4,081,791	3,640,267	3,564,368
Wheat, all	" :	24.9	25.1	26.2	1,252,847	1,137,641	1,289,982	1,285,962
Winter	" :	26.1	26.1	27.2	1,019,570	904,828	1,018,929	1,018,929
All spring	" :	20.6	21.9	23.1	233,277	232,813	271,053	267,033
Durum	" :	21.0	25.7	27.0	33,384	49,763	61,285	61,027
Other spring	" :	20.5	21.0	22.1	199,893	183,050	209,768	206,006
Oats	" :	42.7	45.1	43.1	1,128,110	980,910	892,552	892,552
Barley	" :	31.4	34.7	36.2	432,635	399,921	388,491	388,491
Rye	" :	18.4	18.3	19.5	31,518	29,407	34,404	34,404
Flaxseed	" :	9.4	9.7	9.3	28,691	31,481	28,269	27,159
Rice 100 lb. bag	: 2/	3,421	2/3,962	2/ 4,088	54,648	70,083	72,219	72,483
Sorghum grain	bu.:	39.8	43.3	41.3	549,105	583,466	497,473	487,435
Cotton	bale: 2/	454	2/ 516	2/ 522	13,905	15,327	14,945	15,274
Hay, all	ton :	1.73	1.75	1.70	117,540	116,525	115,152	115,204
Hay, wild	" :	.89	.89	.85	9,821	9,276	9,149	9,149
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.39	2.41	2.36	67,261	69,216	68,943	68,954
Hay, clover and timothy	3/	1.60	1.51	1.47	23,296	20,837	19,760	19,760
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.22	1.19	1.17	4,054	3,015	2,847	2,948
Beans, dry edible	:							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	: 2/	1,282	2/1,453	2/1,251	19,006	20,710	18,840	18,115
Peas, dry field	:							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	: 2/	1,249	2/1,493	2/ 1,484	3,881	4,749	4,644	4,644
Soybeans for beans	bu.:	24.1	24.5	22.6	603,447	701,465	704,375	698,502
Peanuts	4/ lb.:	1,214	1,435	1,556	1,747,557	2,022,285	2,038,145	2,148,225
Potatoes:	cwt							
Winter	" :	170.8	190.4	200.5	4,273	3,866	3,690	3,690
Early spring	" :	144.1	180.8	155.8	3,881	5,134	4,239	4,239
Late spring	" :	189.9	210.3	198.0	24,442	23,847	19,247	19,247
Early summer	" :	144.0	145.1	136.5	14,039	12,622	11,068	11,068
Late summer	" :	199.0	203.9	192.4	30,359	28,920	27,751	28,994
Fall	" :	194.0	206.4	187.7	189,091	197,341	181,008	178,618
Total	" :	189.0	201.8	185.4	266,086	271,730	247,003	245,856
Sweetpotatoes	" :	76.9	80.4	84.8	17,291	16,137	15,699	16,034
Tobacco	lb.:	1,704	1,989	1,989	1,970,630	2,336,568	2,116,634	2,138,170
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton:	24.7	29.6	30.6	8,357	13,838	17,091	17,091
Sugar beets	" :	17.2	18.9	17.6	16,909	23,352	24,834	24,636
Broomcorn	" : 2/	335	2/ 324	2/ 311	27	28	25	25
Hops	lb.:	1,542	1,573	1,651	45,635	51,422	53,166	53,827
Pasture	pct:	5/ 80	5/ 71	5/ 69	---	---	---	---

\*Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/ Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, dry field peas, and winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes and broomcorn are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Harvested for nuts. 5/ Condition October 1.

## NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated		
			Sept. 1, 1964	Oct. 1, 1964 1/	
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.: 2/ 122,997	2/ 125,505	145,870	141,215	
Peaches	" : 2/ 74,816	2/ 73,789	74,283	74,093	
Pears	" : 2/ 27,987	19,378	29,308	30,141	
Grapes	ton: 2/ 3,097	3,793	3,497	3,477	
Cherries	" : 2/ 230	2/ 151	354	354	
Apricots	" : 2/ 188	200	220	220	
Cranberries	bbl.: 1,264	1,254	1,299	1,284	
Pecans	lb.: 164,680	362,800	122,400	121,000	

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62			1958-62 1/		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
August	10,114	10,130	10,177	4,872	5,123	5,209
September	9,450	9,558	9,626	4,679	4,912	5,048
Jan. -Sept. Incl.	95,863	96,315	97,008	47,166	47,662	48,742

1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1958-62		1963		1964	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn 2/	12.6	453,061	14.1	514,259	16.0	654,176
Wheat	40.0	503,639	35.9	408,667	38.9	500,066
Durum	---	---	---	52,419	---	53,277
Oats	84.2	950,432	84.9	833,057	85.5	763,263
Barley	64.2	278,113	65.7	262,561	64.9	252,013
Rye	54.7	17,123	38.6	11,365	54.7	18,806
Flaxseed	44.6	13,051	40.7	12,818	53.3	14,485
Sorghum 2/	4.0	22,254	6.8	34,713	7.2	42,136
Soybeans 2/	1.3	7,610	.6	3,959	2.2	15,198

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

2/ Old crop.

## CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

## HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES\*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1963	1964	1964 pct.
	1958-62			of 1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, grain	64,469	60,654	58,399	96.3
Wheat, all	50,363	45,256	49,041	108.4
Winter	38,971	34,622	37,475	108.2
All spring	11,392	10,634	11,566	108.8
Durum	1,531	1,936	2,262	116.8
Other spring	9,861	8,698	9,304	107.0
Oats	26,471	21,757	20,694	95.1
Barley	13,805	11,538	10,722	92.9
Rye	1,695	1,611	1,767	109.7
Flaxseed	3,055	3,238	2,921	90.2
Sorghum grain	14,002	13,488	11,804	87.5
Rice	1,591	1,769	1,773	100.2
Cotton	14,696	14,212	14,034	98.7
Hay, all	67,774	66,728	67,579	101.3
Hay, wild	10,991	10,466	10,738	102.6
Hay, alfalfa	28,111	28,661	29,236	102.0
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	14,580	13,761	13,400	97.4
Hay, lespedeza	3,292	2,539	2,523	99.4
Beans, dry edible	1,485	1,425	1,448	101.6
Peas, dry field	308	318	313	98.4
Soybeans for beans	24,978	28,628	30,884	107.9
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	1,440	1,409	1,380	97.9
Potatoes:				
Winter	25	20	18	90.6
Early spring	27	28	27	95.8
Late spring	130	113	97	85.7
Early summer	98	87	81	93.2
Late summer	153	142	151	106.3
Fall	974	956	952	99.5
Total	1,407	1,347	1,326	98.5
Sweetpotatoes	226	201	189	94.2
Tobacco	1,154	1,175	1,075	91.5
Sugarcane for sugar & seed:	337	468	559	119.6
Sugar beets	987	1,236	1,399	113.2
Broomcorn	162	174	163	94.0
Hops	30	33	33	99.7

\* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza Hay.2/ Harvested for nuts.

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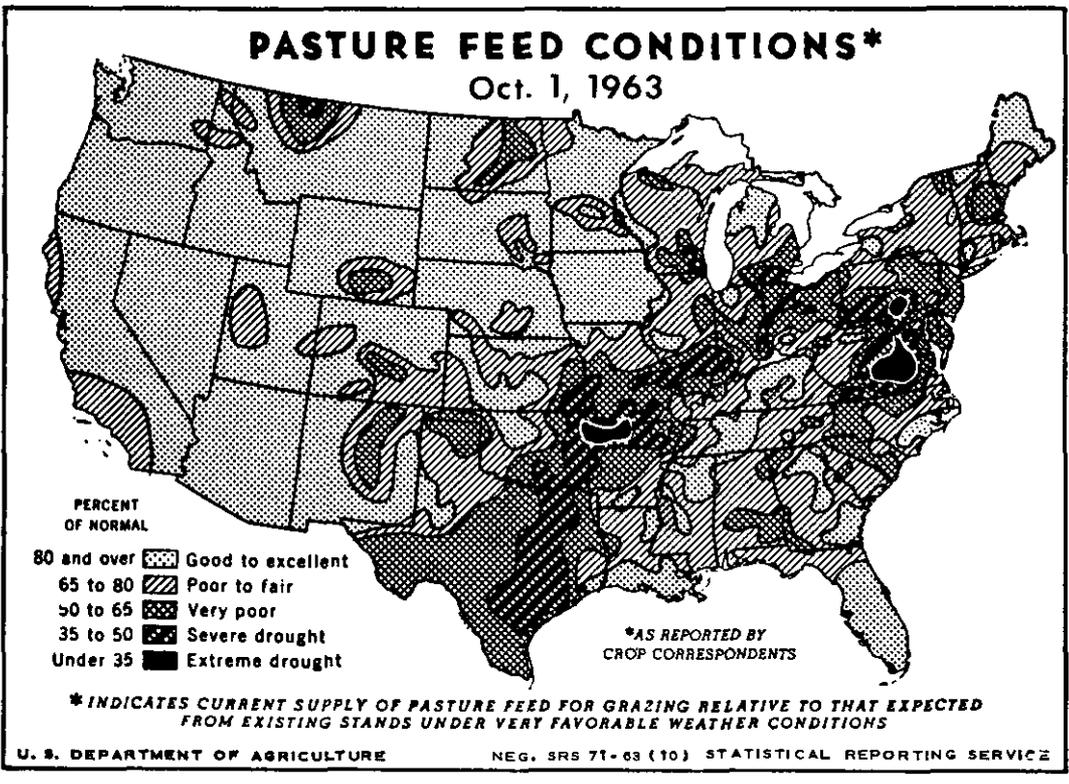
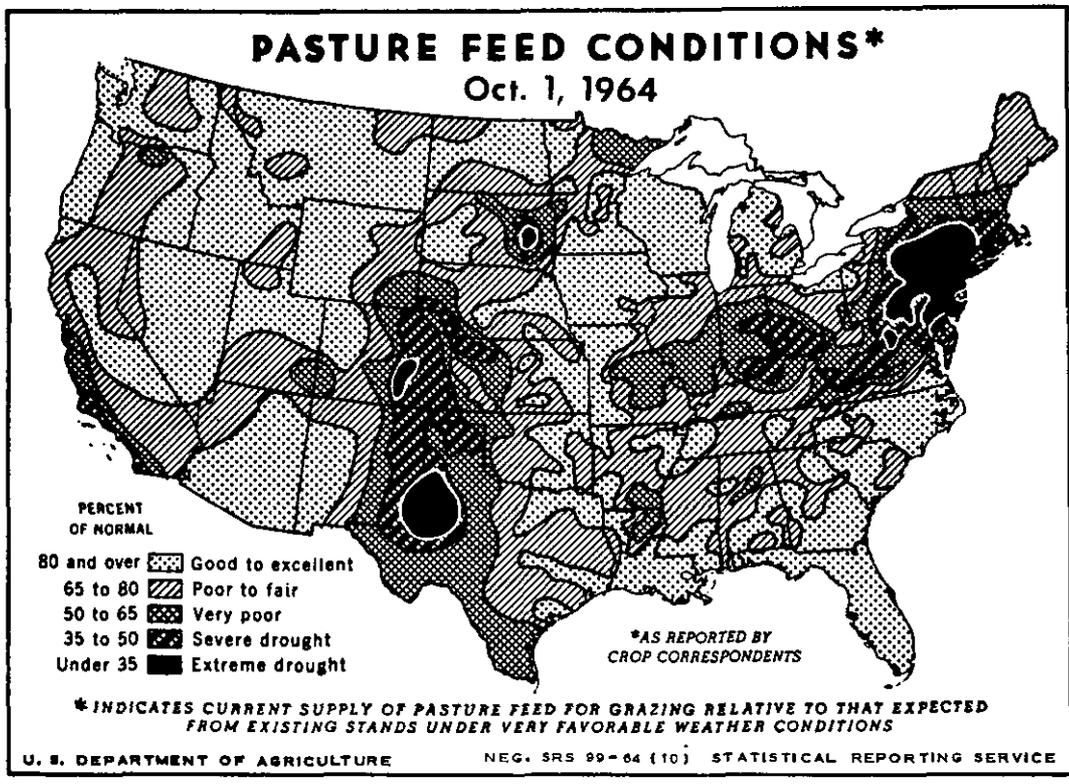
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## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1964

Lower Corn and Soybean Prospects - Increases in Cotton and Peanuts

Crop prospects generally held or improved during September except in the East North Central and North Atlantic States, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Prospective production of feed grains fell off during the month as declines were indicated for both corn and sorghum. Soybean production declined about 1 percent, but cotton and peanut prospects improved. Hurricane Hilda caused some damage in Gulf Coastal areas on October 3 and 4 with sugarcane hit the hardest. Losses from this storm are not fully determined and are not reflected in the October 1 estimate since the storm occurred after October 1.

The all crops production index of 109 is the same as a month earlier. The October 1 index is 3 percent below the 1963 level of 112. The composite index of yield per acre covering 28 major crops also held last month's level of 113, and is 3 percent less than the 1963 high of 116.

Feed Grain Prospects Decline

Production of the four feed grains in 1964 is now expected to total 137 million tons. The October 1 estimate is 2 percent less than a month ago, 12 percent smaller than the 1963 total of 156 million tons and 6 percent less than average. September rainfall was too little and too late to maintain corn prospects especially in the East North Central and North

Atlantic States. Corn production is now expected to total 3,564 million bushels -- 2 percent less than last month's forecast and 13 percent smaller than the record 4,082 million bushels produced last year. Sorghum grain yields declined in Nebraska and Kansas lowering the October 1 estimate 2 percent under a month ago. The current estimate of 487 million bushels is 16 percent less than last year and 11 percent smaller than average. New estimates of oats and barley production are not made on October 1. Estimates a month ago indicated a 1964 barley crop 3 percent smaller and oats production 9 percent less than last year.

#### Food Grains Hold About Steady

An increase in the expected rice output partly offset a reduction in spring wheat prospects to hold total food grain production about steady. Spring wheat harvest was delayed by frequent showers but was finished by October 1, except for scattered fields at higher elevations in the northern Mountain States. Yields on late acreages did not maintain earlier expectations for both durum and other spring wheat. The production for 1964 winter and spring wheat crops is 13 percent larger than last year and 3 percent more than average.

Rice production is now expected to total 3 percent larger than last year's record crop and one-third more than average. Prospects improved during September with higher yields indicated for Arkansas and Mississippi. Hurricane Hilda hit the rice area in Louisiana on October 3 and 4 but harvesting was about 95 percent complete and losses are expected to be small. Harvest of the California crop is underway with slower than usual progress expected because of some lodging of the high yielding crop.

#### Soybeans and Flaxseed Decline - Cotton and Peanuts Improve

Total oilseed production held about steady during September as declines in soybeans and flaxseed prospects were about offset by increases in cottonseed and peanuts. Soybean prospects declined less than 1 percent during the month. In the Soybelt, yields declined in Indiana and Ohio but did not change greatly in other States. An improvement in the expected yield of soybeans in Arkansas practically offset changes in other States in the South Central area.

Cotton production is now expected to total 15,274,000 bales, slightly less than last year, but 10 percent more than average. The current estimate is 2 percent greater than a month ago with yield prospects holding or improving in all cotton States except Arizona. Harvest of the crop was active, but progress was slower than last year and average.

A record high yield of peanuts of 1,556 pounds per acre is expected as prospects improved during September in all producing areas. The

October 1 estimate is 5 percent larger than last month, 6 percent more than last year, and 23 percent more than average.

Flaxseed prospects declined during September as cool weather slowed development in the North Dakota-Minnesota area and wet weather has caused some harvesting losses from sprouting in the swath. The 1964 crop is now expected to be 14 percent less than last year and 5 percent smaller than average.

#### September Cool But Frost Damage Limited

Average temperatures were below normal over most of the Nation during September. The above normal temperatures of late August continued for the first ten days of September over much of the mid-continent but readings were generally less than normal for the last half of the month. Frost was reported in Canadian Border areas about September 11 and again at mid-month. Growth of tender vegetation was stopped and some damage occurred to immature crops in the northern tier of States and dropped down to lower pockets in northern Indiana and Ohio. A more severe frost occurred about the end of September, but most crops were sufficiently mature to minimize losses.

September rainfall brought relief to most of the areas that were critically dry at the end of August. Precipitation was above normal over most of the Southern Plains with a band of greater than average rainfall stretching northward into Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Another band of above-normal precipitation occurred through Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and into western Virginia. The area from eastern Kansas to the northeast along the Ohio River Valley and the North Atlantic States missed much of the September rainfall and soils remained dry. In the Southeast, rainfall patterns were variable with excessive rainfall in areas of northern Florida and south Georgia with the passage of Hurricane Dora. Rainfall was generally light in Western areas of the Nation although above normal rains fell in parts of Arizona and New Mexico.

The generally cool September weather slowed maturity of late crops, but progress is about normal in most of the West-North Central areas. The high temperatures and dry soils of early September hastened crop drying in eastern Corn Belt areas. September rainfall tended to promote late season growth in the South Atlantic and South Central areas and harvesting operations are moving at a relatively slow pace. In the Western States harvesting was hampered by frequent showers in late August and early September, but rapid progress later in the month brought progress to about the usual October 1 stage.

#### Winter Wheat Seeding Slow Until Late September

Seeding of winter grains lagged behind last year in most of the Plains areas as growers waited for more favorable moisture conditions. Seeding

pushed ahead rapidly as rains during the third and fourth weeks of September brought sufficient moisture to germinate seed in most areas. Seeding passed the one-fourth mark in Texas and was nearing completion in western Kansas. About 70 percent of the acreage was in the ground in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado. Moisture for dryland acreage is still rather critical from the Panhandle of Texas northward to Montana. Rainfall has been sufficient to germinate seeded acreage but good rains are needed to bring the crop along for fall grazing and adequate growth before winter.

In the Corn Belt, wheat seeding is somewhat later than average as dry soils hampered early progress. Late September brought more favorable conditions and seeding was rapid. Fall seeding of grains and winter grazing crops made good progress in the southeast although hampered by wet soils in some areas. In the Pacific Northwest, seeding operations are a little ahead of last year in Washington and early fields are up to good stands. In Oregon, seeding has been delayed as September rains missed much of the eastern part of the State.

#### Tobacco Prospects Improve - Sugar Total Less

The production of all types of tobacco is expected to total 2,138 million pounds, 22 million more than last month's estimate. Principal changes among classes during the month were a 33 million increase in flue-cured and decreases of 10 million in burley and 1.5 million in cigar filler. The 1964 total is 8 percent less than last year's record production because of an acreage decline as the yield per acre of 1,989 pounds equals last year's high.

Indicated production of mainland sugarcane as of October 1 was 17.1 million tons -- the same as a month ago and nearly one-fourth larger than the previous record of last year. Hurricane Hilda crossed the Louisiana sugarcane producing area on October 3 causing considerable damage but losses are not reflected in this report because the hurricane occurred after October 1. It is also too early to have an accurate appraisal of the loss.

The present estimate of sugar beet production is 24.6 million tons -- 1 percent less than a month earlier but 5 percent more than last year. Cool temperatures over much of the sugar beet producing area slowed growth and lowered prospective yields especially in Northern States.

#### Dry Bean Prospects Lower

The current estimate of dry bean production is nearly 4 percent less than a month ago with declines in all producing regions. The expected 1964 total of 18.1 million bags is 13 percent less than last year and 5 percent smaller than average. The indicated yield of 1,251 pounds per acre compared with 1,453 pounds last year and the average of 1,282 pounds per acre.

Pastures and Hay Improve

Reported pasture condition on October 1 gained 4 percentage points from a month earlier. The reported condition is 69 percent of normal compared with 71 percent a year earlier and the average of 80. During September there was marked improvement in all North Central States except Ohio and Indiana. Pastures made little growth in the North Atlantic States and in Virginia, Delaware and Maryland as September rainfall was less than average. In the Southeast rainfall maintained generally good pastures and provided favorable conditions for starting fall and winter pasture crops. Rains the latter half of September boosted pasture prospects in the Southern Plains. Pasture condition declined in all western States except New Mexico, but earlier growth provided good prospects for fall and winter grazing especially in northern Mountain States.

Hay prospects improved during September in all regions except the North Atlantic. Larger than expected tonnages were reported from late hay cuttings. Production of all hay is now expected to total 115.2 million tons -- 1 percent less than last year and 2 percent less than average.

More Farm Stored Grain

Feed grains stored on farms on October 1 totaled 8 percent more than a year earlier and 7 percent more than average. Farm-stored corn totaled 27 percent more than last year while sorghum grain stocks were 21 percent higher. Stocks of oats were 8 percent smaller and barley stocks were 4 percent less than a year earlier. Food grain stocks on farms were 23 percent larger than last year, but slightly less than average. Farm holdings of wheat were 22 percent greater than last year, but 1 percent less than average. Rye stocks on farms were 65 percent more than last year's small holdings. Oilseed stocks on farms were 80 percent larger with soybean holdings nearly four times last year and twice the average level. Flaxseed holdings were 13 percent greater than last year.

More Fruit Than Last Year - Less Nuts

Prospects for non-citrus crops declined slightly during the past month, primarily as the result of dry weather in the Appalachian and East Coast States and an unusually cool growing season in the Pacific Northwest. In spite of a 1 percent decline from October 1 prospects, production is expected to total 7 percent greater than last year and 12 percent above average. Production of all non-citrus crops, except grapes, is expected to be greater than in 1963. All crops other than peaches are estimated above average. Harvest of apples was in full swing in all important apple States.

The principal varieties being picked about October 1 were Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Jonathans, and McIntosh. Harvest of Concord grapes and cranberries was also in progress at the end of September, but harvest of most other crops had been finished or nearly finished.

Edible tree nuts are expected to total 222,000 tons, only two-thirds as many as in 1963, but 1 percent above average. The pecan crop is expected to be only one-third as large as last year's record large crop and 27 percent below average. The almond, filbert, and walnut crops are expected to be larger than in 1963, although the filbert estimate is below average.

The 1964-65 citrus crop--excluding California Valencias, "other" grapefruit, and lemons--is expected to be 31 percent larger than last year, primarily because of the rapid recovery of the Florida citrus trees from the 1962 freeze. Texas prospects are also up substantially. In both California and Arizona prospects are less than last year. The U.S. orange, grapefruit, and tangerine crops are expected to be larger than last year.

#### Fall Vegetable Production Up Slightly

Production of fall vegetables for which estimates have been made total slightly more than last year. Late fall spinach and tomatoes are not included. Early fall tomato production is expected to be more than one-fourth larger than last year's light crop. Celery production is about the same as last year but production of other fall vegetables--cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce and onions--is less.

#### Fall Potatoes Decline, Sweetpotatoes Improve

Dry weather and scattered frosts during September lowered the indicated production of fall potatoes 1 percent from a month earlier. The current estimate is 9 percent less than the 1963 fall production. Estimated production is less than a month ago in western and central areas. Improved prospects in Maine more than offset declines in other eastern fall potato States. The total potato crop for 1964 (all seasonal groups) is now expected to be 10 percent less than last year and the smallest total since 1959.

Prospects for sweetpotatoes improved 2 percent during September, but the indicated 1964 production is 1 percent smaller than last year and 7 percent less than average.

#### Milk and Egg Output Larger

United States milk production in September was 9,626 million pounds. This is about 1 percent larger than the September 1963 output and 2 percent more than the 1958-62 average for the month. Cumulative production for January through September totaled 97.1 billion pounds, 1 percent more than both the corresponding period last year and the 5-year January-September average.

The Nation's laying flocks produced a record number of eggs -- 5,048 million -- during September. The number of layers was 1 percent more than last year and the rate of lay was a record high. Egg production continued to set new highs for monthly output in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States. Production was slightly more than last year in the North Atlantic States, but less than last year in the North Central Region.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD,  
UNITED STATES, 1949-64 (1957-59=100)

Year	PRODUCTION								YIELD	
	All crops	Feed grains	Hay & forage	Food grains	Vegetables	Sugar crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil crops	28 crops
	1/									2/
1949	92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74
1950	89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76
1951	91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76
1952	95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79
1953	94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79
1954	93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81
1955	96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87
1956	95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92
1957	93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94
1958	104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105
1959	103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101
1960	108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105
1961	107	99	102	106	110	115	116	119	122	109
1962	107	100	105	98	108	119	121	134	123	112
1963 3/	112	110	105	102	109	152	126	131	129	116
1964 4/	109	97	102	114	104	168	124	123	129	113

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: Prospects for the 1964 corn crop continued to decline during September especially in the eastern Corn Belt. The October 1 forecast of 3,564 million bushels is 2 percent less than last month, 13 percent smaller than the record 1963 crop, and 3 percent less than average. The indicated average yield of 61.0 bushels per acre compares with the record high of 67.3 bushels last year, and is the lowest since 1960.

In the West North Central States, September rainfall was generally adequate for crop development and corn yield indications held near the September 1 level. Some frost damage occurred about mid-month in areas near the Canadian border, but the first frost did not reach as far South as Iowa until September 27. Late corn fields made relatively good growth during

September and the end of month frost was welcome to speed drying of the grain. In eastern Corn Belt States, temperatures remained above normal until mid-September and rainfall was insignificant until about the 20th of the month. Corn fields that were immature at the end of August did not reach full potential with the adverse weather. Some frost damage occurred in low pockets in northern Indiana and Ohio about mid-September although losses were limited to scattered late fields.

Observations made about October 1 in about 1,480 fields in 11 Corn Belt States, indicated that 91 percent of the fields were mature or well enough dented to be safe from frost. A similar survey indicated 94 percent safe from frost at this time last year and 96 percent two years ago. The 1964 survey indicates that the eastern part of the Corn Belt is more advanced but maturity lags slightly behind last year in western Corn Belt States.

In the North Atlantic States, grain production prospects declined during September because continued dry weather and a frost about mid-month lowered potential output of late acreage and caused some diversion of acreage to silage. Virginia crop prospects continued to decline because rains came too late to revive acreage in the drier areas. Other South Atlantic States held or improved the September 1 prospects except for losses associated with hurricane Dora in north Florida. Rains held off long enough in Kentucky and Tennessee to lower corn prospects, but yields in most other South Central States held the same or improved as late acreages made good growth. Harvest passed the half way point in Louisiana with yields a little lower than expected. Some loss is expected from hurricane Hilda, but the October estimate does not reflect such damage because Hilda occurred after October 1.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1, at 654 million bushels, were 27 percent higher than a year earlier and 44 percent more than the 5-year average of 453 million bushels. This year's stocks represent 16 percent of the 1963 production, and are the second highest of record, exceeded by the 696 million bushels on farms in 1949.

The Corn Belt States (North Central Region except Michigan and North Dakota) accounted for 94 percent of the Nation's total. All of these States had more stocks than a year earlier.

Disappearance of all corn from farms during July-September totaled 825 million bushels, a smaller disappearance than the 5-year average of 830 million bushels.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,286 million bushels, down slightly from last month, but 13 percent above last year. Durum and other spring wheat each decreased slightly from prospects last month but production of each is well above last year. The yield per acre of all wheat, at 26.2 bushels, equals the second highest of record.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is estimated at 61 million bushels, 23 percent above last year's crop, and nearly double the 5-year average production. The yield of 27.0 bushels is 6 bushels above average and the second highest of record. By October 1, durum harvest was complete, except for a few fields in northeast North Dakota and northwest Minnesota.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of other spring wheat is estimated at 206 million bushels, 13 percent above 1963 and 3 percent above average. The yield per acre is 22.1 bushels compared with 21.0 bushels last year and the average of 20.5 bushels. The current estimate of production is 2 percent below a month ago primarily because of yield losses in Idaho, North Dakota, and Minnesota. In Idaho, September frosts damaged late planted spring wheat seeded to abandoned winter wheat fields causing lower yields. In North Dakota and Minnesota, rains during harvest caused some grain in windrows to sprout, which increased harvest losses. Spring wheat harvest was hampered during most of September because of cool, damp weather, but by October 1 harvest was nearly complete except for late maturing fields at higher elevations and in eastern Idaho.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of all wheat on farms October 1 totaled 500 million bushels, 22 percent above a year earlier but slightly below the 1958-62 October 1 average. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter was 861 million bushels compared with 824 million bushels during the same quarter of 1963. North Dakota, Montana, Kansas, and Nebraska farmers held 61 percent of the Nation's farm holdings of wheat. Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 equaled 39 percent of the 1964 production of all wheat.

Durum wheat farm stocks, at 53 million bushels, were slightly above a year earlier and equaled 87 percent of the 1964 durum wheat production. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter was about 10 million bushels.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on October 1 totaled 763 million bushels, 8 percent below the farm holdings a year earlier and 20 percent below average. These are the lowest oat stocks on farms for the date since 1936, reflecting the small 1964 crop production and the below-average farm carryover on July 1. The October 1 holdings were down in all regions, except in the South, where production was larger than last year. More than four-fifths of the farm stocks on October 1 were located in the 12 North Central States.

Disappearance during the July-September quarter totaled 382 million bushels, about the same as last year, but 13 percent below average.

SOYBEANS: The 1964 soybean production now is forecast at nearly 699 million bushels, based on October 1 Crop conditions. Prospective production is down about 1 percent from last month as the outturn on the eastern side of the soybelt declined sharply. The current forecast is less than 1 percent below last year's record crop but 16 percent

above average. The expected yield of 22.6 bushels is nearly 2 bushels below last year's yield of 24.5 bushels per acre and below the average of 24.1 bushels.

By regions, expected yields are down from the September 1 forecast in the North Central and in the North Atlantic areas, but are up slightly from a month ago in the South Central and South Atlantic region.

In the North Central States, prospective production is down from a month earlier in Ohio and Indiana but unchanged through the area's mid-section including Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. Prospects improved in some of the States on the West side of the region and in Missouri. Harvesting is somewhat ahead of last year's pace in Ohio and Indiana where approximately one-half the acreage was harvested by October 1 but behind last year's pace in other areas of the region. Harvesting was nearing the half-way mark in Illinois while Iowa was nearing the quarter mark. Cool, wet September weather slowed development in Minnesota and harvest was just getting a good start by October 1. Harvesting progress in Missouri was nearing the one-fifth level.

Good to excellent prospects in the South Atlantic States from Virginia southward were maintained or improved during September except in Florida. Expected yields are running below a month earlier in Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. September rains along Maryland's Eastern Shore helped to maintain prospects there.

Prospects improved somewhat in the South Central region during the month as gains registered in Arkansas and Oklahoma offset poorer prospects in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana. September rains benefited the late crop in Arkansas and Oklahoma to boost prospects in these States. Harvest in the region was most advanced in Kentucky where about one-tenth of the crop has been harvested by October 1. Elsewhere, harvest was just getting underway.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farms stocks of soybeans on October 1, 1964 totaled 15.2 million bushels, sharply above the 4.0 million bushels on farms a year earlier and the second highest carry-over on record. This was nearly double the 1958-62 average October 1 farm stocks of 7.6 million bushels. Disappearance during the July-September quarter was at a record high level of 57.6 million bushels compared with 32.4 million during the same quarter of 1963 and the previous record high for the quarter of 38.4 million bushels in 1960.

Farm stocks of soybeans in the North Central States accounted for 96 percent of the United States total. All of the major States in this region had substantially larger stocks than a year earlier except Ohio with slightly smaller stocks. Stocks on farms of 6.0 million bushels in Iowa and 3.5 million in Minnesota were considerably above a year earlier when these States had 0.9 million and 0.6 million bushels respectively. Disappearance for the quarter was at record or near-record levels in all major producing States.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms October 1 totaled 252 million bushels, 4 percent below October 1 last year and 9 percent below average. The reduction from a year earlier reflects the smaller 1964 production and July 1, 1964 carryover. Disappearance during the July-September quarter totaled 196 million bushels compared with 205 million bushels during the corresponding period a year earlier.

North Dakota and Montana accounted for 51 percent of the total stocks of barley on farms, which was unchanged from their share a year ago. Two-thirds of the barley stocks on farms in the U. S. was located in North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, and California.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms October 1 totaled 18.8 million bushels, 65 percent more than a year earlier and 10 percent above the 1958-62 average. The increased supply of rye on farms is the result of the larger than average 1964 crop and a smaller disappearance during the July-September quarter. Disappearance of rye from farms during the past quarter was 17.3 million bushels, compared with 20.1 million bushels a year earlier and the 5-year average of 17.5 million bushels.

October 1 stocks represent 55 percent of 1964 rye production, compared with 39 percent in 1963. About 75 percent of the October 1 farm stocks were held by States in the North Central Region with 56 percent of the U.S. total in the main producing States of North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain, estimated at 487 million bushels, is down 10 million bushels from the September 1 forecast because of lower indicated yields in Nebraska and Kansas. This is 16 percent below last year and 11 percent below average. The United States yield is indicated at 41.3 bushels per acre compared with 43.3 bushels last year and 39.8 bushels for the 5-year average.

Combining was underway or getting underway in all States by October 1. September weather was mostly favorable for maturing the crop and beginning harvest activity. In Texas combining moved at a rapid pace and slightly ahead of normal until interrupted by rains late in September. These rains came too late to boost yields except for the late acreage in the Northern High Plains. Yield prospects in eastern Kansas are good, but in the western areas yields in dryland fields were sharply reduced by dry weather. Frost free weather until mid-October will be needed to assure maturity of the late planted fields. By October 1, 12 percent was harvested compared with the average of 7 percent. In Nebraska, yields in the southern one-third of the State and in the northwest district are expected to be down sharply from last year, while elsewhere good yields are expected. While some early planted fields have been harvested, the appearance of new green heads may delay harvest of many fields until a killing frost occurs. Combining was moving ahead in the Southeastern and Western States where generally good yields are expected.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of sorghum grain on farms October 1 totaled 42.1 million bushels, the largest of record for this date. This is 21 percent more than the 34.7 million bushel carryover on October 1, 1963 and 89 percent greater than the 5-year average. About three-fourths of the Octo-

ber 1 stocks were under the Government commodity farm loan program. Disappearance of sorghum grain during the July-September quarter totaled 20.5 million bushels, up nearly a third from the comparable period last year and 14 percent above average.

Nebraska, with 29.7 million bushels of sorghum grain on farms October 1, held the largest stocks, seven-tenths of the National total. This compares with stocks a year earlier of 21.3 million bushels--61 percent of the U. S. farm carryover. Kansas was second with 7.2 million bushels and Texas third with 1.2 million bushels. These three States accounted for over 90 percent of the October 1 stocks on farms.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is estimated to be 27.2 million bushels, down 4 percent from the September 1 estimate mainly because yields in North Dakota and Minnesota are below expectations. The crop is down 14 percent from last year and 5 percent below average. Yield per acre, at 9.3 bushels, is 4 percent less than last year but only a little below the average of 9.4 bushels per acre.

In North Dakota, which accounts for more than half the Nation's flax, harvest is four-fifths done. Yield is a half bushel below a month ago because cool weather slowed development and winds damaged some acreage in the swath. In Minnesota, also, yield is below September 1 prospects. A seventh of the crop remains for harvest, mostly in the Red River Valley where wet conditions have caused some sprouting in the swath. Harvesting is 80 percent done in Montana and finished in South Dakota under favorable conditions.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Flaxseed stored on farms October 1 totaled 14.5 million bushels, 13 percent more than a year earlier and 11 percent above the 5-year average. Most of these stocks were in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota with North Dakota accounting for 70 percent of the National total.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the July-September period amounted to 14.1 million bushels compared with 20.2 million for the same period in 1963 and the average of 17.3 million bushels.

RICE: Rice production in 1964 is forecast at 72.5 million hundredweight, a slight increase from the September 1 forecast because of slightly higher prospective yields in Arkansas and Mississippi. Yield forecasts for other rice producing States are unchanged from a month earlier. The current crop is the largest crop of record, 3 percent above 1963 and one-third above average.

Production prospects in the Southern area are now indicated at 56.3 million hundredweight, slightly above September 1 and 1 percent above the 1963 production. By October 1, harvest in Louisiana was about 95 percent complete, and production losses from Hurricane Hilda are expected to be small. In Texas, harvest of the first cutting is about complete. Second cutting has started, but heavy rains after October 1 have been unfavorable. In Arkansas and Mississippi, the crop is later than a year ago and heavy rains in late September and early October have slowed harvest.

About one-fourth of the crop had been harvested by October 1, considerably less than last year. Open weather is needed to maintain the good yield prospects.

The California crop is forecast at 16.2 million hundredweight, unchanged from a month ago, and 11 percent larger than the 1963 crop. Harvest is underway but expected to proceed slower than usual because of lodging.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay, estimated to be 115.2 million tons, is down 1 percent from last year and 2 percent less than average. Expected output increased slightly during September to reverse a downward trend which continued through the summer because of persistent moisture shortages in most areas. Above normal rainfall was received during September in the Southern Plains, an area centering in northern Iowa, and an area just south of the Corn Belt. An area from Illinois eastward through New England, however, continued generally dry except for local areas. Other sections received generally scattered showers. Under these conditions, hay prospects improved slightly in all Regions except the moisture short North Atlantic Region.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is now estimated to be 69.0 million tons - slightly less than last year but up 3 percent from average. Yield, however, at 2.36 tons per acre is down a little from both last year and average. Yield prospects improved only slightly during September as widespread rainfall was generally too late for this year's crop but will strengthen stands for over-wintering. In the North Atlantic Region moisture shortages continued through September to drop prospects 4 percent, while in the South Central Region appreciable general rains held off until month's end and prospects declined slightly. In all other Regions yields are up a little since September 1. Well over half the crop is produced in the North Central Region where prospects are down a little from last year but above average. In Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri timely rains stimulated better than expected late cuttings, while late crops in moisture short Minnesota and South Dakota are less than earlier prospects.

Lespedeza hay production is estimated to be 2.9 million tons this year, down 2 percent from last year and 27 percent below average. Acreage for harvest is slightly below 1963 while yields were down in the moisture short South Central Region to more than offset increases in other Regions. Prospects during September improved in all Regions as timely rainfall stimulated growth for late cuttings - only moisture short Delaware and Maryland have yield expectations below a month ago.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is estimated at 2,148 million pounds, 6 percent above last year and 23 percent above average. Larger peanut crops than in 1963 are expected in all States except Texas and Mississippi. For the United States a record high average yield of 1,556 pounds per acre is in prospect. If realized this yield will be 121 pounds per acre above the previous high obtained last year.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, production is now estimated at 642 million pounds, 12 percent above the 1963 crop and 22 percent above average. Record high yields of 2,300 pounds per acre are indicated in both Virginia and North Carolina. Digging got underway in September but rains at month's end delayed harvest. Harvest should be general in all areas by October 12, weather permitting.

Despite the adverse weather conditions brought on by tropical storms, record high yields are being obtained in most major Southeastern areas. The estimated production of 1,108 million pounds for the five-State area is 4 percent above last year and nearly 32 percent above average. Harvest was around 90 percent complete by October 1.

Rains in mid-August and during September greatly benefited the dryland crop in Texas and Oklahoma and as of October 1, the Southwestern production is forecast at 399 million pounds. This is nearly 4 percent above last year's production and 5 percent above average. Record high yields are expected in Texas and Oklahoma and the prospective yield in New Mexico is the second highest of record. About one-fourth of the Texas acreage was dug by October 1 with digging of early fields just getting underway in Oklahoma.

DRY BEANS: The 1964 dry bean production is forecast at 18.1 million bags (100 pounds clean basis) based on conditions as of October 1, down nearly 4 percent from a month ago, 13 percent below last year, and 5 percent below average. The prospective yield of 1,251 pounds per acre is down considerably from last year's yield of 1,483 and below the average of 1,282 pounds per acre.

Expected production is lower than a month earlier in all regions. Only in Wyoming and New Mexico are anticipated yields up from a month ago.

Cool, wet weather delayed maturity and slowed harvesting operations in Michigan. There was considerable sprouting where rains fell on windrowed beans. Harvest is making satisfactory progress in New York, although a lack of moisture through August and September resulted in a lighter set and poorer filling of pods than expected earlier.

Harvesting progress ranged from approximately two-thirds to three-fourths complete in the States from Colorado and Nebraska to the Northwest. In many of these States cooler than normal temperatures slowed development and pods did not fill as well as expected. Frequent September frosts also damaged some of Idaho's crop and high winds in late September caused shattering and loss of pods in windrowed beans in Nebraska.

Prospects slipped slightly in California as a result of lowered expectations for Baby Limas. Expected yields for Large Limas and Other Beans remain the same as a month earlier. California's weather has been generally favorable for harvest and progress ranges from just starting for Large Limas to well over the halfway mark for Blackeyes.

HOPS: The October 1 forecast for hop production is 53.8 million pounds, 5 percent above last year and 18 percent above average. An increase from September indicated yield in Washington more than offset the lighter yield in Idaho and California. Both Idaho and California expect crops smaller than last year and average. In Washington, where more than one-half of the U. S. crop is produced, a record acreage and good yields have resulted in a record production. Early Clusters in Washington were heavier than expected with not only more hops but also heavier weight.

Production in Idaho turned out lighter than anticipated earlier mostly due to the windstorm of July 29. However, the light turn-out of Late Clusters was also a factor. A good quality crop was harvested in Oregon and California. California's production is down from last year and average because of a reduction in acreage.

**SUGAR BEETS:** Prospective production of sugar beets is 24,636,000 tons, down 198,000 tons from a month earlier. The estimated tonnage exceeds last year's record crop by 5 percent and is 46 percent more than average. The expected yield of 17.6 tons per acre is 1.3 tons less than the record high 18.9 tons harvested last year.

Cool temperatures prevailed over much of the sugar beet area during September but there was little damage from frost or freeze. The below normal temperatures, however, slowed growth and promoted early maturity of beets, resulting in lowered yield prospects in Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho and Oregon. In Colorado beets sized well despite the cool weather and last month's yield prospects were maintained. Expected tonnage increased in Texas and Utah where beets have made rapid growth recently. Yield prospects also improved in Nebraska, Kansas, and Washington. With much of the California crop harvested, the expected yield is down slightly from a month ago.

Harvest started in late September in most northern States and was scheduled to begin soon after October 1 in most other States. Although hampered by damp muddy fields, harvest was well underway in Minnesota and North Dakota, with about 20 percent of the crop dug by the end of September. Digging in most areas was on a controlled basis, as stockpiling will not be permitted until cooler weather sets in. In California, harvest was more than half completed in the San Joaquin Valley and progressing well in the Sacramento Valley, and along the coast.

**SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED:** Hurricane Hilda swept across the Louisiana sugarcane belt on October 3, flattening most of the cane and causing considerable breakage of stalks. Although preliminary appraisals indicate severe damage it is too early to get an accurate estimate of losses. Since the hurricane occurred after October 1, no allowance for losses caused by the storm is made in this report.

Mainland sugarcane continued to make satisfactory progress under favorable weather conditions through September with production estimated at 17,091,000 tons based on prospects as of October 1. Production at this level would be nearly one-fourth larger than the previous record-high set last year and more than double the average. The production of 10,465,000 tons in Hawaii brings the United States crop to 27,556,000 tons based on October 1 prospects.

Prior to the hurricane Hilda, Louisiana sugarcane was in excellent condition with a yield per acre in prospect equal to last year's record of 29 tons. Harvest was expected to begin the week of October 5. The high winds and torrential rains on October 3 and 4 flattened around 90 percent of the cane and caused from 5 to 10 percent breakage. The broken cane is expected to be almost a complete loss. Although weather following the storm was

clear and cool with stalks becoming less prone, which would reduce losses from mechanical harvesting, considerable hand salvaging following machines will be required. In addition to heavy harvesting losses, sugar production per ton of cane harvested is expected to be at a comparatively low level. Weather was favorable in Florida during September and harvesting continued to move forward rapidly in Hawaii.

COTTON: The 1964 Cotton crop is estimated at 15,274,000 bales based on preliminary reports on acreage measurements and October 1 crop prospects. The indicated crop is up 329,000 bales or 2 percent, from a month ago. The 1963 crop was 15,327,000 bales and the average is 13,905,000 bales.

Adequate soil moisture and light insect infestations during September favored development and sizing of late bolls and more than offset damage from excessive rains. The increase in prospective yield in California and most Central and Eastern Cotton States brought the estimated yield per acre for the United States to a new high of 522 pounds, topping the previous high of 516 pounds set last year.

In Southeastern States prospective yields are exceptionally good despite some losses from tropical storms. While September weather slowed maturity and opening, the increased use of chemical defoliants and mechanical pickers is materially speeding up the rate of harvest. Yields are turning out better than indicated a month ago in most Central States and harvest is expected to progress rapidly during October. Harvest in Southern portions of Mississippi and Louisiana was well advanced when tropical storm "Hilda" hit on October 3. Although damage to unharvested cotton from the storm was heavy in some areas, the loss is not reflected in this report.

Hot, open weather the first two weeks of September advanced maturing of late cotton in the High Plains area of Texas but rains the latter half of the month delayed harvest in other areas of the State. Unfavorable September weather reduced prospective production in Arizona while exceptionally good weather improved the outlook in California. About 24 percent of the Nation's crop was ginned to October 1 compared with 31.3 percent a year earlier and the average of 25.9 percent. The Bureau of the Census reports 3,682,053 bales ginned to October 1, compared with 4,789,268 bales ginned to the same date last year.

TOBACCO: Combined weight of all types of tobacco is estimated at 2,138 million pounds -- up about 22 million from the previous month's forecast. Principal changes among classes were a 33-million pound increase in flue-cured, and decreases of 10 million and 1.5 million in burley and cigar filler, respectively. All tobacco production reached an all-time high in 1963 -- 2,337 million pounds -- and averaged 1,971 million during the 1958-62 period.

A yield of 1,989 pounds per acre, equalling the 1963 all-time high is indicated for this year, having increased 20 pounds from that expected September 1. The 5-year average yield is 1,704 pounds

Weather conditions during September were generally favorable for harvesting and curing. By month's end, harvest in practically all areas was complete. Frosts occurred in a few northern producing areas during September but damage to tobacco was minor.

The flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,318 million pounds, or about 33 million more than on September 1. Marketings indicate considerably greater poundage of types 12 and 13 than forecast earlier in the season. Last year's brightleaf crop weighed 1,371 million pounds. The 5-year average is 1,216 million. The combined average yield for the flue-cured belt is 2,107 pounds, a new record, breaking the ton level for the first time. The 1963 yield was 1,975 pounds and the 5-year average is 1,758.

A 607-million pound burley crop is expected--20 percent below the record-breaking 755 million produced last year but 12 percent above average. Because of extremely hot weather in early August and drought conditions throughout much of the growing season in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, the potential of the crop was reduced sharply. The yield in prospect this season is 1,984 pounds per acre compared with the all-time high of 2,231 in 1963. The 1958-62 average is 1,738 pounds.

At 39.0 million pounds, estimated production for Southern Maryland, type 32, remained the same as a month earlier. The 5-year average production is 35.3 million pounds. A yield of 1,000 pounds per acre is estimated for the 1964 crop, 84 pounds above average.

The outlook for fire-cured tobacco is for 53.5 million pounds. This compares with 55.9 million pounds in 1963 and is 3.7 million above average. A record high yield of 1,640 pounds per acre is expected compared with 1,630 pounds last year and the 5-year average of 1,453 pounds.

Production of dark air-cured, types 35-37, at 22.4 million pounds, is slightly above the 22.3 million pounds indicated a month ago. Last year, production of these types totaled 25.3 million pounds and averaged 21.4 million during 1958-62. The expected average yield of 1,610 pounds per acre for all dark air-cured types will be second to last year's record yield of 1,654 pounds, which was 250 pounds above the 5-year average.

Cigar filler production is estimated at 52.5 million pounds--46.8 million of Seedleaf and 5.7 million of Miami Valley types. Crops in both areas suffered from a continued lack of rainfall in early September, lowering prospective production 1.5 million pounds since September 1. The combined filler production in 1963 was 56.7 million pounds and averaged 60.4 million pounds from 1958-62. Yield per acre for types 41-44 of 1,762 pounds compares with 1,836 last year. The 5-year average is 1,744.

Output of cigar binder is expected to total 24.3 million pounds--18.6 million in Wisconsin and 5.7 million in the Connecticut River Valley. Last season, binder production totaled 23.7 million pounds and the 1958-62 average is 27.3 million. Yield per acre for the combined binder types is 1,738 pounds, 20 pounds less than the 1963 crop, but 116 pounds above the average yield of 1,622.

Cigar wrapper growers expect to produce 20.6 million pounds -- 13.1 million in the Connecticut Valley and 7.5 million in the Quincy area. A record crop of type 61 is in prospect. Wrapper production totaled 18.7 million pounds in 1963 and the 5-year average production is 19.0 million. A record high average yield for the two types combined of 1,506 pounds is indicated. The 1963 crop yield was 1,449 and the 5-year average yield is 1,392 pounds.

APPLES: The October 1 forecast of apple production in the United States, at 141.2 million bushels, is down 3 percent from the September 1 forecast, but 13 percent above last year.

Production prospects declined during September in Eastern and Western States but remained relatively unchanged in Central States. Estimated production in the Eastern States, at 63.7 million bushels, is up 12 percent from last year. In the Central States the crop is estimated at 33.5 million bushels, an increase of 53 percent from 1963. A 44 million bushel crop is expected in the Western States, 6 percent below last year's crop.

Dry weather in the Eastern States during August and most of September caused small sizes, reducing production prospects in many of these States. In New England, color is very good and external damage light. Harvest of McIntosh is practically complete and picking of late varieties is active. In New York, the crop is turning out lighter than expected, mainly because of small sizes. In the Lake Ontario area, weather has been favorable for harvest and by the end of September picking of McIntosh was 75 percent complete. In the Hudson Valley, harvest is progressing nicely with McIntosh nearly complete and picking of Cortland well advanced. In Pennsylvania, rain near the end of September was too late to benefit early varieties. However, later varieties--Stayman, Rome, and York--are expected to size-up as a result of the rain. Harvest of McIntosh, Cortland, and Jonathan is underway. A few growers have started picking Delicious. In New Jersey, harvest of early varieties was active the last week of September. Sizes are small.

In Virginia, harvest moved along at a normal pace until the week of September 27 when rain temporarily brought activity to a standstill. In the southern part of the State, a few Red Delicious remain to be picked, harvest of Golden Delicious has started, and spot picking of Staymans is underway. In the Shenandoah Valley and the northern area harvest of Red Delicious is over one-half complete and Golden Delicious is nearing the half way point. There is some cracking of Staymans due to late growth following recent rains. In West Virginia and North Carolina, harvest was active the last half of September with sizes generally small. In Maryland and Delaware, harvest is well advanced on Red and Golden Delicious, and a few Yorks and Staymans had been picked by October 1.

Harvest of the Michigan apple crop continued at a fast pace during September. McIntosh harvest was complete at the end of the month and over one-third of the Jonathan and Red Delicious crops had been picked. High winds caused many apples to drop. Quality and size of fruit is good and movement has been heavy. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin fruit is running heavy to small sizes. Late September rain is expected

to aid sizing of late varieties. The Kansas crop is well sized, with excellent quality and color except in the south central area where hail damage has been heavy.

In Washington, harvest of Red, Standard, and Golden Delicious was in full swing on October 1. Harvest of Rome Beauty and Winesaps was expected to start early in October. Quality and color of apples are very good, but sizes of Red Delicious are below earlier expectations. Golden Delicious have a desirable size range, but sizes of Winesaps vary widely. In California, harvest of the Gravenstein crop is complete. Picking of Golden and Red Delicious and Jonathans is in progress. The Oregon crop has sized satisfactorily, but generally lacks good color. Harvest is underway at Hood River and Milton-Freewater. Production in those areas is below 1963 because of spring frosts. In Idaho and Utah, harvest is underway with size, color and quality generally good. Colorado's crop has good size and color. Picking is underway in New Mexico and harvest is nearly complete in southern mountain valleys. Activity is increasing in the northern part of the State.

PEACHES: The 1964 peach crop is estimated at 74.1 million bushels, slightly more than last year but 1 percent below average. *The small crop in the 9 Southern peach States was more than offset by increased production in most other areas.* Production was more than double the 1963 crop in the North Central States, up 29 percent in the North Atlantic States, and 17 percent above in the Western States. The 1964 peach crop was about one-third of the 1963 crop in the South Atlantic States and down 27 percent in the South Central States. Production of all peaches excluding California Clingstones is now set at 37.8 million bushels, down 12 percent from last year and 22 percent below average.

The California Clingstone peach crop for 1964 is estimated at a record high of 36.3 million bushels or 870,000 tons, 18 percent above the previous record of 735,000 tons produced in 1962. This production is 19 percent larger than last year and 39 percent above average. The estimate excludes that portion of the crop eliminated under the "green drop" program of the State Clingstone Peach Marketing Order. The large Clingstone production resulted from a favorable season which allowed all peaches to reach a large size, as well as the absence of insects and diseases and a small increase in acreage. The California Freestone crop of 12.9 million bushels is about the same as last year and 2 percent above average. Earlier maturing varieties were generally of small size but the favorable weather conditions helped late varieties reach good size. Harvest of peaches in California was completed and was drawing to a close in other areas of the Nation by October 1.

PEARS: The October 1 estimate of pear production in the United States is 30,141,000 bushels, the largest pear crop since 1957. This is 56 percent above last year's short crop and 8 percent greater than the 1958-62 average. *Compared with the September 1 forecast, the October estimate is up 3 percent.* California was primarily responsible for the increase over last month, although there were minor increases in Utah and Idaho.

Bartlett pear production on the West Coast is up 6 percent from September 1. The California Bartlett crop is now estimated at 15,501,000

bushels (372,000 tons), up 8 percent from last month, more than double last year and 11 percent above average. Washington's Bartlett estimate is up 2 percent from September 1, is 8 percent below last year, but 21 percent above the 1958-62 average. Oregon's October 1 Bartlett estimate is unchanged from the previous month, but is 71 percent above last year, and 7 percent above average.

The October 1 forecast of "other than Bartlett" pears on the West Coast is 5 percent below last month. California's estimate was up 4 percent, but Washington and Oregon were both down 7 percent. The West Coast crop is forecast at 4,958,000 bushels (122,750 tons), 5 percent above last year but 12 percent below average.

California Bartlett growers appear to have established a new record yield per acre this year. Growing weather was ideal and the crop was generally free of insects and disease. Yields were about as expected in Oregon and harvest weather was excellent. In Washington, the lower Yakima Valley exceeded grower expectations partly because of young trees coming into bearing. Cool growing weather reduced size in the upper Yakima and in the Northcentral counties. Frost marked and misshapened pears hurt returns to some growers in Washington and in Oregon's Hood River area.

Winter pears picked out below growers' earlier expectations in both Washington and Oregon. In addition, most Washington areas and the Hood River District of Oregon had frost damaged fruit. California had good growing weather and yield per acre is one of the highest on record.

The pear crop in the States other than those on the Pacific Coast is estimated at 3,802,000 bushels or 26 percent of the United States total. The October 1 estimate for these States is 33 percent greater than last year, and 15 percent above average. Michigan, the leading State in this group, reported many Bartletts left on trees because of small size and a record large crop.

GRAPES: The United States grape crop is forecast at 3,477,450 tons, 8 percent below last year's record, but 7 percent above the 1962 crop and 12 percent greater than the 1958-62 average. On October 1 the California crop was estimated the same as on September 1, but estimates for crops in New York, Michigan, and Washington were all lower.

California's grape crop is estimated at 3,145,000 tons, 10 percent below the 1963 crop but 7 percent above 1962 and 12 percent above average. Raisin variety grapes, indicated at 2,050,000 tons, are expected to be 9 percent less than the 1963 total but 19 percent above average. Harvest of Thompson Seedless grapes for raisins began in late August and was complete by mid-September with fruit generally of excellent quality. September weather following a minor storm period near the end of August was generally favorable for the harvesting and drying of raisins.

Production of natural (sundried) raisins in 1964 is estimated at 224,000 tons -- 216,000 tons are Thompson Seedless and 8,000 are other varieties of natural raisins. Table variety grape production is estimated at 510,000 tons, 18 percent less than last year and 4 percent below average.

Weather for development and harvest was favorable. Quality of the fruit has been very good. Emperors are being stored for later shipment and the movement of Tokays continues. California's wine variety grape forecast is 585,000 tons, 6 percent below last year but 5 percent above average. Below normal temperatures during much of September resulted in a lower-than-normal sugar content. However, overall quality for wine-making is excellent. Scattered brush fires in Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties did no damage to the crop.

In New York grape crop prospects dropped from 125,000 tons forecast on September 1 to 110,000 tons on October 1. The Concord crop in the Chautauque-Erie area is turning out lighter than expected and the same is true in the Finger Lakes area. Lack of berry size is the major factor. The New York crop, however, is still above last year and above average.

Michigan prospects also declined from September 1 to October 1. At 70,000 tons the forecast is more than double the 1963 crop and is 28 percent above average. The harvest in Michigan vineyards varied from one-half to two-thirds complete on October 1. Color was good and sugar content high but early yields were poor because of poorly set bunches. Rain improved yields, but caused berries to swell and crack and also resulted in some mold and decay. Some grapes will not be harvested.

The grape crop in Washington, fourth largest producer, declined from September 1 to October 1. The estimate of 63,000 tons is 18 percent below last year's record but is 25 percent greater than the 1958-62 average. Reports indicate the same number of bunches as a year ago but the number of berries per cluster and the size of the berries are smaller. Despite the slow development of the crop because of the cool summer, sugar content was adequate when picking began and quality was rated excellent. Pennsylvania processors started taking grapes September 22. Sugar was slow to develop because of cool weather. Berries sized and colored well but bunches were somewhat straggly. Ohio expects a large grape crop even though bunches are somewhat smaller than usual as a result of the hot, dry summer. Some pest and insect damage was reported.

CITRUS: The 1964-65 crop of Early, Midseason, and Navel Oranges is forecast at 60.6 million boxes, up 37 percent from last season but 5 percent below the 1958-62 average. Florida's production of these varieties is estimated at 44.6 million boxes, an increase of 60 percent from last season. Indicated production for California at 14.5 million boxes is down 5 percent from 1963-64. Arizona's crop is also expected to be short of last season. Texas production of early and midseason varieties is expected to be over four times greater than 1963-64 but only about one-half as much as the 1958-62 average.

Florida's crop of Valencia Oranges is forecast at 39 million boxes, up 28 percent from last season. The Texas Valencia crop remains relatively small. Arizona's crop of Valentias at 1.2 million boxes is expected to be about 6 percent short of last year. The first forecast of California's Valencia crop will be released December 10.

The first forecast of grapefruit production (excluding California's "other areas") at 40.8 million boxes is up 25 percent from 1963-64 and about 2 percent above average. Florida's crop is forecast at 33.5 million boxes, 27 percent more than last year and 3 percent above the 1958-62 average. The Texas crop at 2.4 million boxes is almost 5 times as large as last year but 37 percent below average. Arizona expects to have 2.7 million boxes, 16 percent less than last season but 15 percent above average. Production in California's Desert Valleys is expected to total 2.2 million boxes compared with 2.5 million boxes last season.

Arizona's lemon crop is forecast at 1.6 million boxes, down 8 percent from last year but almost double the 1958-62 average.

Florida's tangerine production is estimated at 4.4 million boxes, up 22 percent from last season and 21 percent above average.

The Florida lime estimate, at 500,000 boxes, is 11 percent above last year and 59 percent above average.

Florida's tangelo crop is expected to total 850,000 boxes, 6 percent under 1963-64 crop, but 37 percent above the 1958-62 average.

Florida's total orange crop, estimated at 83.6 million boxes, is 43 percent above last year but 8 percent below average.

Florida citrus trees are generally in the best condition since the December 1962 freeze. Favorable weather and lavish caretaking throughout the recovery period have greatly increased bearing surface and accelerated productivity. Hurricane Cleo traveled up the east coast citrus area on August 27, blowing off quite a few grapefruit and some oranges. The edge of Hurricane Dora touched the upper Indian River and eastern interior on September 9 but caused little damage. The net effects of the hurricanes on citrus in most of the State was largely beneficial by providing needed moisture for immediate and future supplies. Harvesting activities have been light to date, running about one-tenth as much as this time a year ago.

The California Valencia orange crop is in good condition. Rainfall has been short; however, irrigation water has been adequate to maintain orchards. The mild summer was favorable for new growth and condition of trees has improved. Navel oranges in California are sizing nicely. Harvest is expected to be a little later than usual, with general picking not expected until late November. Desert Valleys grapefruit is making satisfactory growth. Old trees have light crops which is partly offset by increased bearing surfaces on younger trees as well as new trees, which will be bearing for the first time this season. Grapefruit in other areas of California are in good condition and weather has been favorable for development of the new crop.

A hot, dry summer in the Texas citrus area slowed sizing of fruit. Tree growth was maintained by irrigation. Rain in the last half of September filled the Falcon Reservoir, assuring an adequate supply of irrigation water the remainder of this season. Fruit size is expected to improve. Prospective production of both oranges and grapefruit is sharply above the two light crops following the January 1962 freeze. Trees are making good growth and groves that received good care appear to be healthy and vigorous.

Arizona's grapefruit crop is expected to be below last year mostly because of smaller fruit sizes.

PECANS: The October 1 forecast of pecan production at 121 million pounds is only one-third as large as the record 1963 crop and about three-fourths of average. Compared with last month's forecast, production prospects declined in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Prospects improved in Oklahoma, but remained unchanged in other States.

In Georgia, heavy rains and high winds from Hurricane Dora on September 9 and 10, reduced prospects in the southern third of that State. The crop in northcentral Florida was also heavily damaged by Hurricane Dora. Cool, damp weather in South Carolina has resulted in a heavy drop from scab, mildew, etc. Disease and insects reduced the Alabama crop from last month. Damage from Hurricane Hilda which swept across the southern part of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama has not been determined.

In Oklahoma, favorable weather since mid-August has improved prospects considerably. Rains and effective spray programs have reduced nut drop and nuts are sizing and filling nicely. The Texas and Arkansas crops are making satisfactory progress. Shedding of nuts decreased in late September. Sizes are expected to be small in southern areas of Texas where drought continued through mid-September.

Husks are beginning to crack in most States, but harvest is not expected to be active until late October.

CRANBERRIES: The October 1 estimate of 1964 cranberry production is 1,283,700 barrels, 2 percent greater than last year and the 5-year average. Reduced crop prospects in Massachusetts more than offset improvements in the New Jersey and Washington crops. Expected production in Massachusetts, at 650,000 barrels, is 2 percent above last year and average. Production in Wisconsin is expected to be 405,000 barrels, slightly above last year, however production in New Jersey at 114,000 barrels is 73 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. The crop in Washington is expected to be well below last year but near average and Oregon's crop is expected somewhat below 1963 but slightly above average.

Harvest of the Massachusetts crop was in full swing by October 1, slightly later than usual. The size of berries is the smallest in several years as the result of the persistently dry season. Because of low water reserves growers have been reluctant to use water for irrigation purposes since the middle of August. The season has been cooler than usual delaying maturity slightly, but resulting in excellent berry color. Although berries are medium to small in size in New Jersey, they have sized better than expected earlier. There was a very heavy set. Because there was no spring frost damage, berries are being harvested from bogs frequently out of production in other seasons because of frost damage.

September rains in Wisconsin relieved the potential water shortage. Berry sizes are generally average to large. Harvest started in Washington early in October but most growers will wait until about the middle of the month

for better color and size. Harvest is a little later than normal because of the cool spring. In Oregon harvest of berries was expected to start in early October. Berries are smaller than usual because of the late bloom and cool summer temperatures. Recent cool nights have resulted in good coloring and quality of the crop is good.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The production forecast of plums in California and Michigan is 131,000 tons, down 500 tons from last month. The crop is 14 percent above the previous record high--114,700 tons in 1963. Harvest is generally complete.

Prune production in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 64,500 tons, down 2,000 tons from last month. In Idaho, where cullage has been running very high the estimate remained at 23,500 tons. In Washington, where harvest is now complete, the estimate was increased from 20,000 to 21,000 tons. In Oregon, where growing conditions and quality have been good, yield has been disappointingly low and a drop from 23,000 tons to 20,000 was indicated.

Prospects for dried prunes in California increased from 155,000 to 161,000 tons, up 21 percent from 1963, and 22 percent above the 1958-62 average.

General quality of the crop is expected to be much better than last season but, sizes varied considerably and a heavy amount of cracking has been noted. Harvest is nearly complete in all areas.

NECTARINES: The California nectarine crop is estimated at 75,000 tons, up 32 percent from last year and 69 percent above 1958-62 average. Harvest was completed by mid-September.

AVOCADOS: The 1964 Florida avocado crop is estimated at 14,300 tons, up 3 percent from last year, and more than double the 1958-62 average. In California, light harvest of the 1963-64 crop continued during September but was nearly complete by October 1. Some picking of the new crop Fuertes from "off" bloom and early bloom has started. Set of fruit is light. Maturity is quite late.

OLIVES: Condition of the California olive crop was reported at 70 percent of a full crop on October 1, compared with 58 percent a year ago and the 5 year average of 60 percent. The set of olives varies considerably between districts, and between orchards. There was some spray thinnings of Manzanillos in Tulare county but some other orchards still have very heavy sets that are not expected to make canning sizes. There is a relatively lighter crop of Sevillanos. A good canning crop of Missions is expected in the Oroville district. Harvest of Barounis was underway on October 1 and picking of other varieties is expected to reach peak volume before the middle of October.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop estimate remains the same as last month at 70,000 tons. This is 16 percent above last year's production and 30 percent more than the 1958-62 average. Rains during early September led to a speed-up of harvest.

FILBERTS: The 1964 Oregon and Washington filbert crop forecast remains the same as last month at 8,400 tons, 21 percent above 1963 crop, but 9 percent below 1958-62 average. The unusually heavy drop of blank nuts which occurred during late August and early September, had been anticipated. Nut sizes are large. Harvest drop is about ten days later than normal but picking was expected to start in Lane County during the first week of October and be underway in all areas by mid-October.

WALNUTS: The forecast of walnuts in California and Oregon remains the same as a month earlier at 84,400 tons. This is 2 percent more than last year's crop and 14 percent above the 1958-62 average. Harvest in California is underway, but the harvesting period will likely be extended because of continued warm weather. The warm temperatures tended to tighten the hulls on the shell and delay nut drop. Indications are for a higher nut count per tree but smaller nut sizes than last year.

In Oregon, harvest is 10 days to 2 weeks later than normal. Nut sizes are generally small this year.

POTATOES: Production of fall potatoes, estimated at 178,618,000 hundredweight, is 1 percent less than the September 1 forecast, 9 percent less than 1963 production, and the smallest since 1960. Estimated production is below a month earlier and 1963 in the western and the central States but the total for the eastern States is above a month earlier and 1963.

The estimate for the 8 eastern States, at 66,508,000 hundredweight, is 1 percent above last month and 1 percent above last year. Maine, with a crop of 40,040,000 hundredweight, accounts for the increase in the eastern area over September 1. A high yielding, good quality crop is being harvested there. Digging was about 50 percent complete by October 1, a greater percentage than in the previous three years. Partially offsetting the increase from September 1 in Maine is the lower indicated production for Pennsylvania, Upstate New York, and Rhode Island and an adjustment in the production estimate for Long Island from "fall" to "late summer". Dry weather in Rhode Island and eastern Pennsylvania limited late growth. Mid-September frosts in Upstate New York stopped growth in most areas. More Long Island potatoes were marketed during the "late summer" period than was allowed for in earlier estimates. With this report, the production estimate of fall potatoes for Long Island is lowered from 7,178,000 hundredweight to 6,664,000 with a corresponding shift in acreage from fall to late summer. Weather during September in the eastern States was generally favorable for harvest.

In the 9 central States, production is placed at 38,680,000 hundredweight, 4 percent less than the September 1 forecast and 13 percent less than 1963. Lower yields than a month earlier are indicated for North Dakota and Minnesota where September frosts stopped late development. Production for the two States, at 21,000,000 hundredweight, is 5 percent below the September 1 estimate. Also, a larger portion of the Wisconsin production was marketed by October 1 than estimated for September 1 and fall production is adjusted downward from 5,670,000 hundredweight to 5,220,000 by lowering the fall acreage with an offsetting

increase in the late summer acreages. Rainy weather in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin during September delayed harvest considerably and made it more difficult. North Dakota harvest was about 40 percent complete by the end of September compared with 64 percent a year earlier. There was also some delay from late September rains in Michigan where a high yielding crop is being harvested. In other central States, yields are turning out as expected and harvest had made normal progress by October 1.

The estimate for the 9 western States is 73,430,000 hundredweight, 2 percent below September 1 and 16 percent below 1963. Lower yields in Idaho and Nevada and an adjustment in Washington production from "fall" to "late summer" account for the decline from September 1. Recurring frosts occurred in eastern and south central Idaho during early September and there was a nearly complete vine kill on the 19th. The cool temperatures also limited late growth prior to the complete freezing of vines. Size of tubers is smaller than usual and the set in many fields is light. As a result, the average yield for the "Other Counties" area, (northern, south central, and eastern counties,) is only 165 hundredweight, the lowest since 1949. Production in this area is estimated at 38,115,000 hundredweight, 24 percent less than 1963. Potatoes in the 10 southwestern Idaho counties are yielding better than expected earlier. An adjustment was made in Washington to allow for the heavier marketing of potatoes to October 1 than was indicated earlier. Production of fall potatoes is reduced from the September 1 estimate of 6,000,000 hundredweight to 5,400,000. Yields in Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming are reported to be larger than indicated a month ago, but estimates for Oregon, California, and Utah are unchanged. Harvest was underway in all western fall areas by the end of September. Weather for harvest was favorable but digging was limited in some sections because of immaturity.

Late summer potato production is estimated at 28,994,000 hundredweight, 4 percent larger than the September 1 forecast and slightly above 1963. Most of the increase from September 1 in the estimate is the result of an adjustment in acreage from "fall" to "late summer" for New York (Long Island), Wisconsin, and Washington. This adjustment raised the total late summer acreage from 144,100 acres to 150,700 acres. Marketings during August and September were heavier than usual and a larger proportion of the total production in these areas was marketed by October 1 than was allowed for earlier. In addition to the above adjustments in acreage and production, higher yields are indicated for Virginia, North Carolina, Indiana, and Wisconsin than forecast a month earlier. Partially offsetting these increases are lower yields in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, and Washington.

Harvest of late summer potatoes was well along by the first of October. New Jersey growers experienced some delay from rains in late September but had harvested about 78 percent of their acreage by October 1 compared with 83 percent in 1963. Digging in Pennsylvania was completed by the end of September. Most growers in Ohio and Indiana completed harvest in early September and in Minnesota by mid-September. In Colorado, harvest is complete in the main late summer districts south of Greeley. Harvest of the California late summer crop was complete in the Santa Maria-San Luis Obispo area and nearing completion in the Stockton Delta.

The total 1964 potato crop (all seasonal groups) is now estimated at 245,856,000 hundredweight, about 10 percent less than 1963, and the smallest since 1959.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of sweetpotatoes, estimated at 16,034,000 hundredweight, is 2 percent more than the September 1 forecast but 1 percent less than the 1963 crop. Weather and moisture supplies were favorable during September in North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, and Texas and prospects improved in these States. In contrast, dry weather during most of September lowered yield prospects in New Jersey, Maryland, and Louisiana.

Harvest had started in all States by October 1. Harvest in Louisiana was light throughout September because late plantings were not ready for digging. About one-third of the State's acreage had been harvested by October 1. Rains during September were beneficial but delayed digging in Texas. Harvest is progressing well in Alabama and Georgia. Digging in North Carolina is well underway after a later start than usual. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia digging ranged from one-third to three-fourths complete and one-fourth of the acreage on the lower Maryland peninsula had been harvested by October 1. Only a few New Jersey sweetpotatoes were dug in September. In California, harvest was fairly general by October 1 in the Livingston-Atwater district and had started in the Chino area. About 10-15 percent of the State's total crop had been harvested by the first of the month.

PASTURES: Pasture feed continued short through September in most of the Nation, although there was marked improvement in North Central areas. On October 1, pasture condition for the United States was 69 percent of normal for the date. Pasture condition a year earlier was 71 percent of normal and the 1958-62 average for October 1 is 80 percent. Reported condition gained 4 points from September 1, while the 5-year average shows no change during September.

September rainfall was extremely variable--heavy in some areas and light in others. Above-normal rainfall greatly improved prospects for fall pasture feed in a broad area from Texas northward through Minnesota and Wisconsin, also through the Ohio Valley. In the Northeast, pastures made little growth, with September rainfall less than one-half of normal from northern Pennsylvania through New York and most of New England. In the West, less than one-half inch of rain fell in September over a broad area including major parts of California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. Fall pasture growth in northern areas was slowed by below normal temperatures during September.

By the end of September in most of the North Atlantic States, pasture feed had dwindled further and many dairy herds were entirely on supplemental roughage. Reported pasture condition on October 1 was the lowest on record for the date in New Jersey, equal to the record 1939 low in New York and the lowest since 1932 in Pennsylvania. However, prospects for fall pasture feed were improved by heavy rains at the end of September in New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania.

Pasture feed also continued very short through September in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Heavy late September rains in this area will stimulate fall growth. From eastern Virginia southward to Florida heavy rainfall, associated with hurricanes, maintained good pasture growth through September.

Pasture feed improved during September in all North Central States except Ohio and Indiana, where there was practically no rain until the third week. Heavy rains in Wisconsin and Minnesota in late August and early September induced a remarkable recovery of pastures in areas where severe drought had prevailed since June. By October 1, reported pasture condition for each of these States was near the 5-year average for the date. Pastures in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri also improved markedly during September. Despite the improvement in most States reported condition of pastures was still below the 5-year average for October 1 in all North Central States except Missouri and North Dakota.

Pasture condition was also reported below the 5-year average for October 1 in each of the South Central States. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, some areas were short of moisture until the widespread heavy rains at the end of September. Rains were heavy in the eastern half of Texas and most of Oklahoma and Arkansas, beginning about September 17, and pastures had made considerable recovery by the end of the month. Soil moisture in the South Central States is unusually favorable for starting fall and winter pasture crops in contrast to dry fall conditions at this time a year ago.

September rainfall was very light in the West and pasture condition declined during the month in all States except New Mexico. In Northern Mountain States, range feed is very dry now, but rains earlier in the season provided good growth for fall and winter grazing. Pasture feed continues very short in eastern areas of Colorado and New Mexico. Most of California received no rainfall during September and dryland pastures are in poor condition, particularly in coastal areas from San Francisco southward. September rainfall maintained good grazing in western Washington but dryland pastures in central areas of both Washington and Oregon continued short.

MILK PRODUCTION: United States milk production in September was 9,626 million pounds. This is about 1 percent above the September 1963 output and 2 percent more than the 1958-62 average for the month. Cumulative production for January through September amounted to 97.1 billion pounds, 1 percent more than both the corresponding period last year and the 5-year average for the period.

Monthly milk production on farms,  
September 1964, with comparisons  
(In millions of pounds)

State	Sept. average 1958-62	Sept. 1963	August 1964	Sept. 1964	State average 1958-62	Sept. 1963	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964
Maine	1/	65	68	64	S.C.	46	43	43
N.H.	1/	32	32	32	Ga.	87	81	83
Vt.	1/	156	157	151	Fla.	98	104	109
Mass.	1/	64	64	62	Ky.	232	248	238
R.I.	1/	9.0	8.8	8.5	Tenn.	209	203	201
Conn.	1/	58	57	57	Ala.	83	80	79
N.Y.	759	791	795	794	Miss.	111	102	104
N.J.	91	88	88	86	Ark.	81	72	77
Pa.	535	546	567	547	La.	1/	81	81
Ohio	427	425	461	430	Okla.	117	111	109
Ind.	268	271	298	280	Texas	235	240	244
Ill.	340	314	328	303	Mont.	37	32	36
Mich.	433	450	477	464	Idaho	127	127	134
Wis.	1,238	1,316	1,385	1,311	Wyo.	15.3	14.2	14.8
Minn.	542	568	677	614	Colo.	66	67	70
Iowa	441	438	481	443	N.Mex.	1/	22	24
Mo.	306	300	316	295	Ariz.	1/	39	41
N.Dak.	120	114	146	116	Utah	60	60	62
S.Dak.	102	101	111	99	Nev.	9.2	10.1	10.9
Nebr.	148	138	153	134	Wash.	159	161	173
Kans.	151	151	153	146	Oreg.	91	83	93
Del.	1/	14.4	14.5	14.4	Calif.	654	672	745
Md.	130	134	137	135	Alaska	1/	1.9	2.0
Va.	181	170	173	168	Hawaii	1/	10.2	11.6
W.Va.	55	48	49	47	U.S.	9,450	9,558	10,177
N.C.	136	132	137	138				9,626

1/ Averages not available.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** The Nation's laying flocks produced an estimated 5,048 million eggs during September -- 3 percent more than September 1963 and a record high for the month. Seasonally September output was 3 percent less than August 1964. Layer numbers in September were 1 percent above a year earlier and 3 percent above the previous month. Rate of lay for September was a record high for the month. In the first 9 months of 1964 production was 48,742 million eggs, 2 percent above January-September 1963.

Egg production continued at a record high for September in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States. Production was up 10 percent from a year earlier in the South Central States, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the West. Production was up slightly from a year earlier in the North Atlantic region. Decreases from 1963 were 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the West North Central.

Production per layer averaged 16.94 eggs during September, the highest of record for the month and down less than usual from August. Rate of lay was up from a year earlier in all regions. Increases were 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central. The increase in the West was less than 1 percent. The national rate of lay per 100 layers on October 1 averaged 55.9 eggs, also a record for the date.

Laying flocks in the Nation averaged 298.0 million birds during September, up 1 percent from September last year and 3 percent above August 1964. On October 1 layers numbered 302.6 million birds--up seasonally 3 percent from September 1, 1964. Average number of layers during September and the number on October 1 continued at a record high in the South Atlantic and Western States.

Pullets not of laying age on October 1, 1964 are estimated at 79,570,000--up 1 percent from the year earlier but down 14 percent from a month earlier. Pullets not of laying age numbers increased 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 8 percent in the South Central, and 2 percent in the East North Central and the West over the date a year earlier. In the North Atlantic a 7 percent decrease occurred and in the West North Central there was a 6 percent decrease.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1, totaled 382,217,000, up 1 percent from a year earlier. Regionally increases of 7 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, and 4 percent in the West offset decreases of 4 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent each in both the North Atlantic and East North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1								
Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	48 States	United States 1/
: HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1								
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1958-62 (Av.)	50,058	51,128	70,302	39,703	48,613	41,105	300,909	---
1963	45,964	44,683	56,223	47,581	56,110	47,991	298,552	299,350
1964	45,123	43,009	54,405	49,660	59,813	49,767	301,777	302,647
: POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 2/								
1958-62 (Av.)	62,521	65,041	97,305	50,052	60,788	49,535	385,243	---
1963	56,112	56,552	77,208	61,095	68,828	57,231	377,026	378,050
1964	54,539	55,068	74,178	64,499	73,594	59,237	381,115	382,217
: EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1								
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1958-62 (Av.)	54.4	52.0	48.4	52.6	48.5	59.5	52.1	---
1963	56.1	54.2	51.0	54.4	52.6	60.8	54.7	54.7
1964	57.3	55.2	51.9	56.3	54.7	60.5	55.9	55.9

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

The estimated number of all young chickens on farms October 1, 1964 is 262,457,000 -- an increase of 3 percent from a year earlier. Increases were 9 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, and 3 percent in the West. Decreases were 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the West North Central States. Young chickens on October 1 consisted of 53 percent laying pullets, 30 percent pullets not of laying age, and about 17 percent other chickens. Other chickens totaled 42,968,000 -- up 12 percent from the previous year, and the highest of record since 1953.

The number of all pullets in the Nation on October 1 totaled 219,489,000-- a 1 percent increase from a year earlier. Of the pullets on hand 36 percent were not yet of laying age which is the same proportion of total pullets as in 1963. The number of laying pullets totaled 139,919,000, an increase of 1 percent from October 1, 1963.

This year's estimate of hens 1 year old and older on October 1 is 162,728,000 compared with 161,259,000 a year earlier. Hen numbers increased 6 percent in each of the following regions: South Atlantic, South Central and Western. There was a 5 percent increase in the North Atlantic region. In the East North Central hen numbers decreased 11 percent and in the West North Central there was a 6 percent decrease. Hens on October 1 comprised 54 percent of the total laying flock both this year and last year.

Year	COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1							48 States	United States 1/
	North Atlantic	E.North: Central	W. North: Central	North: Atlantic	South Central	South Western	Western		
Thousands									
PULLETS OF LAYING AGE									
1958-62 (Av.)	24,520	24,051	32,769	20,028	20,891	19,746	142,005	---	
1963	21,831	20,494	23,962	23,754	25,516	21,951	137,508	138,091	
1964	19,834	21,453	24,107	24,348	27,329	22,177	139,248	139,919	
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE									
1958-62 (Av.)	12,463	13,914	27,003	10,349	12,175	8,430	84,334	---	
1963	10,148	11,869	20,985	13,514	12,718	9,240	78,474	78,700	
1964	9,416	12,059	19,773	14,839	13,781	9,470	79,338	79,570	
OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS									
1958-62 (Av.)	4,557	4,598	5,912	4,613	7,266	4,686	31,630	---	
1963	4,978	5,037	4,779	7,545	8,719	7,182	38,240	38,445	
1964	5,317	6,389	5,099	8,286	9,935	7,740	42,766	42,968	
ALL YOUNG CHICKENS									
1958-62 (Av.)	41,539	42,563	65,684	34,990	40,332	32,861	257,969	---	
1963	36,957	37,400	49,726	44,813	46,953	38,373	254,222	255,236	
1964	34,567	39,901	48,979	47,473	51,045	39,387	261,352	262,457	
HENS ONE YEAR OR OLDER									
1958-62 (Av.)	25,538	27,076	37,533	19,675	27,722	21,359	158,904	---	
1963	24,133	24,189	32,261	23,827	30,594	26,040	161,044	161,259	
1964	25,289	21,556	30,298	25,312	32,484	27,590	162,529	162,728	

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 34.8 cents per dozen in mid-September 1964, 0.3 cent above a month earlier but 1.6 cents below a year earlier. Producers of commercial broilers received 14.7 cents per pound live weight during September, up 0.3 cent from a month earlier and 0.9 cent above a year earlier. Farm chicken prices in mid-September averaged 8.8 cents per pound live weight, 0.1 cent above a month earlier but 0.7 cent below a year earlier. Farm prices of turkeys in mid-September averaged 20.8 cents per pound live weight, 1.2 cents less than a year earlier.

The average cost of farm poultry rations in mid-September 1964 was \$3.44 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.57 in mid-September a year earlier. Broiler grower feed averaged \$4.78 per 100 pounds, a decrease of 8 cents from a year earlier. Turkey grower feed in mid-September averaged \$4.80,--a decrease of 6 cents from a year earlier. The broiler-feed price ratio in mid-September was more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price ratios were less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

## CORN, GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	62.2	63.0	59.0	62	63	59
Mass.	64.2	66.0	59.0	154	132	118
Conn.	67.2	73.0	65.0	174	146	130
N.Y.	57.9	58.0	54.0	11,690	11,948	11,880
N.J.	72.4	60.0	51.0	6,846	4,380	4,029
Pa.	62.3	53.0	56.0	56,267	43,036	51,856
Ohio	68.1	78.0	68.0	203,935	226,434	197,404
Ind.	69.9	87.0	76.0	319,519	403,854	352,792
Ill.	72.8	85.0	78.0	644,113	752,165	697,086
Mich.	60.0	65.0	63.0	92,769	100,685	100,485
Wis.	66.6	70.0	67.0	111,063	105,140	107,669
Minn.	56.9	69.0	55.0	297,428	353,556	273,350
Iowa	69.4	80.0	76.0	742,626	860,320	743,736
Mo.	55.8	61.0	48.0	189,554	203,740	157,104
N.Dak.	28.6	41.0	29.0	7,405	11,767	8,062
S.Dak.	33.4	48.0	29.0	97,322	151,872	88,073
Nebr.	52.6	56.0	51.0	301,487	287,392	217,260
Kans.	45.7	46.0	38.0	68,426	62,100	46,170
Del.	59.8	53.0	55.0	7,940	7,738	8,360
Md.	59.3	52.0	60.0	23,014	20,800	26,400
Va.	52.2	39.0	51.0	31,058	17,706	29,427
W.Va.	52.2	48.0	48.0	4,885	3,072	3,264
N.C.	47.4	54.0	62.0	74,138	74,088	85,932
S.C.	32.3	43.0	45.0	21,048	22,618	22,725
Ga.	30.5	43.0	43.0	60,044	74,691	68,714
Fla.	29.6	38.0	32.0	9,198	13,414	13,344
Ky.	50.6	66.0	54.0	68,458	74,382	60,264
Tenn.	40.0	51.0	50.0	48,683	49,980	50,000
Ala.	29.3	39.0	41.0	46,057	48,906	47,314
Miss.	30.6	37.0	44.0	31,349	27,713	29,656
Ark.	32.5	34.0	25.0	10,005	5,984	3,875
La.	30.0	31.0	32.0	9,895	7,378	6,784
Okla.	32.8	28.0	27.0	6,021	3,444	2,592
Texas	27.1	28.0	32.0	34,543	24,164	22,912
Mont.	47.6	55.0	55.0	183	440	275
Idaho	75.6	81.0	78.0	1,725	1,620	1,638
Wyo.	53.1	70.0	61.0	938	1,330	1,159
Colo.	53.3	61.0	54.0	14,063	11,590	10,260
N.Mex.	35.0	41.0	40.0	618	492	520
Ariz.	20.0	28.0	30.0	405	420	450
Utah	60.7	64.0	64.0	208	128	128
Wash.	82.9	90.0	89.0	3,598	2,700	2,670
Oreg.	70.3	77.0	70.0	1,842	1,463	980
Calif.	72.4	80.0	82.0	9,448	6,800	7,462
U. S.	57.3	67.3	61.0	3,670,215	4,081,791	3,564,368

## ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964	Average 1958-62 1,000 bushels	1963 1,000 bushels	Preliminary 1964 1,000 bushels
N.Y.	32.6	35.5	37.0	7,767	6,958	7,252
N.J.	32.6	27.5	34.5	1,410	962	1,346
Pa.	28.8	30.5	31.0	15,019	14,854	14,942
Ohio	30.7	38.0	33.0	41,864	53,276	45,342
Ind.	32.3	41.0	36.5	39,727	54,530	50,480
Ill.	31.0	40.0	37.0	50,759	71,400	68,672
Mich.	34.0	38.0	40.0	36,121	40,280	40,720
Wis.	33.8	36.8	36.7	1,878	2,058	2,129
Minn.	26.1	24.7	22.4	23,082	21,697	21,656
Iowa	25.5	27.0	27.7	3,390	2,832	2,658
Mo.	27.8	32.5	32.5	36,869	38,708	47,222
N.Dak.	19.7	22.2	23.8	119,644	124,862	148,850
S.Dak.	16.9	14.6	17.4	36,428	29,368	37,854
Nebr.	25.5	21.5	25.0	80,006	63,490	73,825
Kans.	25.5	21.5	23.0	257,670	185,480	214,291
Del.	27.6	28.0	35.0	670	588	770
Md.	26.8	28.5	30.0	3,911	3,933	4,230
Va.	25.2	22.5	30.0	6,080	4,028	6,450
W.Va.	25.2	25.0	25.5	607	475	536
N.C.	24.7	26.5	28.0	8,127	6,228	7,896
S.C.	23.1	27.0	28.0	2,850	1,890	2,380
Ga.	24.3	28.0	30.0	1,902	1,848	2,280
Fla.	1/ 25.0	27.0	25.0	1/ 775	945	1,050
Ky.	26.0	30.0	32.0	4,144	4,350	5,184
Tenn.	23.1	28.0	30.0	3,199	3,500	4,860
Ala.	24.2	23.5	27.0	1,412	916	1,647
Miss.	25.4	31.0	29.0	1,166	1,302	4,437
Ark.	27.1	31.0	33.0	3,617	5,208	14,685
La.	21.2	28.0	27.0	782	1,484	1,566
Okla.	23.0	21.0	23.0	101,844	75,411	93,334
Texas	19.9	17.5	20.5	66,334	40,618	61,848
Mont.	20.1	23.5	24.7	78,320	89,869	91,053
Idaho	35.5	36.6	40.1	39,219	38,502	41,942
Wyo.	22.9	21.1	22.8	5,746	5,091	5,265
Colo.	23.3	12.6	15.6	56,378	21,888	30,851
N.Mex.	20.7	19.0	16.0	4,921	3,800	2,624
Ariz.	39.0	44.0	46.0	2,154	1,188	1,472
Utah	23.3	28.4	28.3	5,247	5,447	6,058
Nev.	34.6	43.2	42.5	591	820	934
Wash.	34.8	37.4	40.9	66,793	71,114	79,782
Oreg.	33.6	37.0	34.9	26,053	28,452	27,169
Calif.	26.3	25.3	25.7	8,992	7,991	8,420
U.S.	24.9	25.1	26.2	1,252,847	1,137,641	1,285,962

1/ 1962 only.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Preliminary	Average	1963	Preliminary
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	31.4	34.5	32.0	781	690	608
Minn.	26.0	24.5	22.0	21,581	19,918	19,316
Iowa	23.8	22.0	23.0	400	220	138
N.Dak.	19.3	20.5	22.0	92,302	82,594	95,722
S.Dak.	15.5	13.0	14.5	23,378	18,057	21,953
Mont.	16.5	21.0	20.5	29,177	36,855	34,891
Idaho	45.8	39.5	45.0	20,080	14,457	20,115
Wyo.	20.4	22.0	21.0	603	660	504
Colo.	24.5	26.5	30.5	701	450	549
Utah	41.7	47.0	49.0	2,159	2,162	2,450
Nev.	34.6	44.0	43.0	457	660	774
Wash.	28.5	30.0	32.0	5,469	4,500	6,912
Oreg.	29.3	31.5	34.0	2,628	1,827	2,074
U. S.	20.5	21.0	22.1	199,893	183,050	206,006

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Preliminary	Average	1963	Preliminary
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	27.1	29.0	26.0	853	1,450	2,054
N.Dak.	21.3	26.5	28.0	27,342	42,268	52,248
S.Dak.	16.7	14.0	15.5	1,785	1,526	1,705
Mont.	18.5	22.5	23.0	2,937	3,848	4,600
Calif.	57.0	61.0	60.0	466	671	420
U. S.	21.0	25.7	27.0	33,384	49,763	61,027

WHEAT: Production by classes for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	(Winter & Spring)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Av. 1958-62	708,179	179,479	172,344	33,385	159,459	1,252,847
1963	544,310	211,730	161,874	49,763	169,964	1,137,641
1964 1/	638,318	226,098	177,086	61,027	183,433	1,285,962

1/ Indicated October 1, 1964.

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	18.4	16.0	18.0	67	64	72
N.J.	24.6	18.0	16.0	880	828	720
Pa.	22.5	19.0	19.0	198	114	95
Ohio	25.7	24.0	22.0	40,649	42,120	39,776
Ind.	27.2	27.5	23.5	67,272	74,470	66,176
Ill.	27.4	29.5	24.5	142,410	164,462	140,679
Mich.	23.2	21.0	22.0	6,381	6,930	8,206
Wis.	17.3	17.5	16.0	1,812	1,908	1,920
Minn.	19.7	24.5	19.5	46,742	58,236	55,868
Iowa	26.7	30.0	27.5	79,838	109,290	115,198
Mo.	23.2	24.5	21.0	55,937	65,586	59,031
N.Dak.	13.3	19.0	15.5	2,382	3,040	3,022
S.Dak.	15.8	24.0	17.0	2,198	3,576	4,250
Nebr.	26.7	28.5	23.0	5,977	9,291	10,787
Kans.	20.7	14.5	16.0	12,417	12,064	13,232
Del.	22.6	18.0	17.0	4,194	3,672	3,366
Md.	24.0	18.5	20.0	5,388	4,551	4,660
Va.	21.3	14.0	22.0	6,988	4,900	8,316
N.C.	22.8	24.0	26.0	11,592	14,328	16,614
S.C.	18.6	17.0	21.0	9,616	12,070	15,666
Ge.	16.0	16.5	19.0	1,196	1,502	1,824
Fla.	25.4	25.0	26.0	921	1,125	1,612
Ky.	23.4	24.5	22.0	4,549	5,733	6,182
Tenn.	22.7	21.0	24.0	8,978	11,088	13,560
Ala.	22.5	21.0	23.0	3,081	3,276	3,542
Miss.	21.9	19.0	20.0	21,413	25,023	27,140
Ark.	21.6	17.5	21.0	51,749	51,152	63,840
La.	23.1	22.0	23.0	4,566	6,512	9,200
Okla.	19.0	13.0	13.0	2,188	1,950	1,820
Texas	26.8	31.0	28.0	1,869	2,604	2,128
U.S.	24.1	24.5	22.6	603,447	701,465	698,502

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	3,480	4,200	4,300	141	202	215
Miss.	2,990	3,900	3,800	1,320	1,911	1,862
Ark.	3,445	4,250	4,350	13,262	18,105	18,705
La.	2,865	3,325	3,300	13,133	16,891	16,764
Texas	3,155	4,025	4,100	13,194	18,394	18,737
Calif.	4,725	4,500	5,000	13,598	14,580	16,200
U.S.	3,421	3,962	4,088	54,648	70,083	72,483

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	2	3	3	---	---	---
Mass.	17	16	13	---	---	---
Conn.	21	18	15	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,711	1,086	836	3,415	2,435	2,901
N.J.	541	342	350	499	269	485
Pa.	6,955	4,413	3,658	4,835	3,862	6,276
Ohio	12,724	10,119	13,586	9,125	9,057	8,162
Ind.	17,774	15,860	28,270	6,428	7,634	8,077
Ill.	35,349	27,456	33,847	7,393	7,854	8,241
Mich.	9,474	10,067	9,062	13,496	14,098	15,881
Wis.	15,877	11,804	13,668	908	638	915
Minn.	62,538	81,664	98,996	10,579	9,330	7,796
Iowa	137,233	158,078	215,080	463	283	266
Mo.	13,511	8,648	22,411	5,458	5,032	7,083
N.Dak.	1,807	1,572	2,942	95,126	102,387	135,454
S.Dak.	22,766	19,211	39,487	31,786	24,963	34,447
Nebr.	82,976	140,013	140,822	48,619	34,920	36,912
Kans.	5,402	5,958	6,210	84,789	46,370	60,001
Del.	104	75	77	70	41	38
Md.	884	637	520	578	315	719
Va.	1,527	1,602	708	1,573	846	1,484
W.Va.	512	282	307	334	271	300
N.C.	4,079	2,820	2,593	2,772	1,714	2,922
S.C.	1,357	925	1,583	713	359	357
Ga.	2,067	1,777	2,614	539	536	593
Fla.	326	110	134	1/ 155	142	52
Ky.	4,364	3,884	5,951	687	522	1,244
Tenn.	3,238	1,576	3,249	592	560	778
Ala.	2,047	1,051	2,934	284	110	165
Miss.	1,919	722	1,940	217	169	222
Ark.	612	303	269	287	286	587
La.	410	155	148	104	148	188
Okla.	253	160	155	15,999	10,558	12,133
Texas	1,120	815	242	6,277	2,843	4,329
Mont.	12	10	18	65,874	63,807	72,842
Idaho	144	305	130	12,814	11,551	15,519
Wyo.	140	51	200	3,820	2,800	2,422
Colo.	1,022	535	927	37,701	13,789	13,883
N.Mex.	23	31	69	1,013	380	289
Ariz.	50	18	21	244	59	74
Utah	3	5	4	2,552	2,342	3,090
Nev.	---	---	---	413	369	700
Wash.	71	66	54	13,792	13,512	17,552
Oreg.	93	16	73	8,929	9,958	12,498
Calif.	---	---	---	2,510	1,518	2,189
U. S.	453,061	514,259	654,176	503,639	408,667	500,066

1/ 1962 only.

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Maine	1,937	1,582	2,049	---	---	---
Vt.	635	461	552	---	---	---
N.Y.	28,441	24,126	23,421	3	1	1
N.J.	711	594	456	6	2	4
Pa.	24,544	27,860	21,072	5	2	2
Ohio	37,327	35,262	26,007	257	358	295
Ind.	28,512	22,506	13,068	331	152	596
Ill.	72,729	56,379	41,055	947	794	1,480
Mich.	36,545	31,219	26,082	65	16	35
Wis.	120,989	103,192	90,778	51	91	57
Minn.	153,544	147,708	129,541	1,890	644	3,494
Iowa	135,852	102,172	88,741	2,806	936	6,011
Mo.	13,229	10,816	9,424	328	307	1,640
N.Dak.	67,062	86,118	100,289	98	9	61
S.Dak.	92,911	89,744	87,740	86	62	107
Nebr.	34,933	24,431	23,914	192	126	465
Kans.	11,054	8,153	7,524	103	240	422
Del.	176	95	112	9	8	7
Md.	1,450	1,323	1,228	24	6	23
Va.	2,333	1,006	1,466	26	32	15
W.Va.	714	713	669	---	---	---
N.C.	5,489	2,200	3,762	117	13	143
S.C.	4,996	2,912	4,005	47	49	36
Ga.	3,608	1,575	2,778	10	13	8
Fla.	222	205	243	---	---	---
Ky.	874	769	872	---	---	29
Tenn.	1,681	747	1,254	37	10	78
Ala.	1,440	609	1,254	---	---	---
Miss.	2,449	690	1,449	68	22	125
Ark.	1,853	534	825	56	58	51
La.	592	495	726	---	---	---
Okla.	10,846	3,485	5,314	5	8	10
Texas	16,577	7,384	13,680	---	---	3
Mont.	9,272	13,231	11,560	---	---	---
Idaho	4,850	5,822	5,278	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,493	3,689	3,685	---	---	---
Colo.	3,989	2,304	2,107	---	---	---
N.Mex.	206	140	130	---	---	---
Ariz.	152	80	100	---	---	---
Utah	1,112	968	1,043	---	---	---
Nev.	97	79	70	---	---	---
Wash.	4,026	3,759	3,000	---	---	---
Oreg.	4,992	5,072	4,260	---	---	---
Calif.	1,926	848	680	---	---	---
U. S.	950,432	833,057	763,263	7,610	3,959	15,198

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average	1963	1964	Average	1963	1964
	1958-62			1958-62		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	632	355	382	239	254	245
N.J.	584	275	442	99	62	158
Pa.	4,718	4,315	4,159	270	265	294
Ohio	1,358	553	456	349	338	309
Ind.	834	540	354	581	713	536
Ill.	1,083	618	296	398	400	197
Mich.	1,919	1,380	916	416	506	581
Wis.	1,091	896	731	297	429	416
Minn.	22,570	21,484	14,689	414	465	508
Iowa	592	184	164	77	46	47
Mo.	2,491	746	512	367	243	340
N.Dak.	72,673	91,203	84,305	4,219	2,346	6,806
S.Dak.	11,374	9,345	5,924	2,611	1,193	2,145
Nebr.	4,778	2,316	2,392	1,829	815	1,637
Kans.	12,439	3,229	5,342	1,060	374	601
Del.	177	134	129	146	111	171
Md.	1,878	1,686	1,811	186	267	286
Va.	2,602	1,096	2,340	149	121	244
W.Va.	271	220	216	---	---	---
N.C.	1,146	919	1,781	153	120	220
S.C.	421	231	296	124	158	308
Ga.	138	191	173	200	189	351
Ky.	860	512	441	107	104	60
Tenn.	450	153	278	61	56	82
Ark.	128	104	101	---	---	---
Okla.	7,409	3,401	5,184	423	190	390
Texas	2,656	1,512	1,096	99	74	252
Mont.	48,167	42,876	44,075	398	318	378
Idaho	11,145	17,453	16,275	137	140	140
Wyo.	3,578	4,884	4,417	78	72	97
Colo.	10,764	5,999	6,360	636	192	264
N.Mex.	582	343	326	---	---	---
Ariz.	2,908	2,123	4,541	---	---	---
Utah	5,257	5,149	4,462	---	---	---
Nev.	398	294	276	---	---	---
Wash.	7,692	7,702	6,542	692	588	545
Oreg.	6,743	8,160	7,216	253	216	198
Calif.	23,591	19,980	22,613	---	---	---
U. S.	278,113	262,561	252,013	17,123	11,365	18,806

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Sorghum (old crop)			Flaxseed		
	Average 1958-62	1963	1964	Average 1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	16	13	14	---	---	---
Ill.	24	3	6	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	59	101	115
Minn.	---	---	---	2,143	2,131	2,231
Iowa	459	70	70	86	58	29
Mo.	484	319	314	---	---	---
N. Dak.	---	---	---	8,420	8,181	10,202
S. Dak.	629	414	1,129	2,136	2,040	1,642
Nebr.	11,902	21,344	29,698	---	---	---
Kans.	4,726	9,013	7,215	---	---	---
Va.	2	7	5	---	---	---
N.C.	96	62	55	---	---	---
S.C.	7	6	3	---	---	---
Ga.	11	2	6	---	---	---
Ky.	41	19	25	---	---	---
Tenn.	52	28	34	---	---	---
Miss.	9	2	---	---	---	---
Ark.	13	5	2	---	---	---
Okla.	608	888	655	---	---	---
Texas	2,490	1,005	1,227	25	32	38
Mont.	---	---	---	139	255	219
Colo.	499	945	924	---	---	---
N. Mex.	104	203	409	---	---	---
Ariz.	76	365	345	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	43	20	9
U. S.	22,254	34,713	42,136	13,051	12,818	14,485

## SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	56.6	68.0	63.0	1,003	680	693
Ill.	55.6	64.0	55.0	652	320	275
Iowa	57.4	60.0	59.0	4,246	540	1,475
Mo.	45.2	50.0	46.0	17,432	10,450	9,430
S.Dak.	32.3	44.0	35.0	5,074	7,524	6,405
Nebr.	51.5	54.5	49.0	78,038	102,406	99,421
Kans.	38.1	39.0	30.0	135,405	144,300	86,580
Va.	35.3	39.0	38.0	276	234	304
N.C.	36.9	39.0	43.0	2,590	1,833	2,580
S.C.	24.4	27.0	29.0	213	135	145
Ga.	24.4	29.0	32.0	571	290	384
Ky.	46.4	52.0	42.0	1,023	416	462
Tenn.	34.6	40.0	43.0	1,141	680	774
Ala.	24.8	26.0	27.0	485	312	486
Miss.	32.6	35.0	35.0	709	455	385
Ark.	27.5	25.0	26.0	981	150	156
La.	26.4	26.0	25.0	229	78	125
Okla.	28.2	29.5	25.0	19,633	21,830	14,800
Texas	38.2	42.5	45.0	239,690	245,310	218,160
Colo.	27.3	30.5	28.0	9,664	9,242	9,324
N.Mex.	41.7	58.0	57.0	8,881	13,630	9,633
Ariz.	58.7	67.0	65.0	6,260	6,901	7,150
Calif.	64.7	70.0	72.0	14,909	15,750	18,288
U. S.	39.8	43.3	41.3	549,105	583,466	487,435

## FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	15.5	16.0	16.0	68	112	128
Minn.	11.9	12.0	10.5	6,229	7,104	4,851
Iowa	17.6	15.0	14.0	218	195	98
N.Dak.	8.0	9.0	9.0	14,479	16,695	15,696
S.Dak.	9.4	10.0	8.5	5,587	6,000	4,692
Texas	10.2	5.0	11.0	742	635	1,276
Mont.	7.4	10.0	9.0	188	340	243
Calif.	34.7	40.0	35.0	1,155	400	175
U. S.	9.4	9.7	9.3	28,691	31,481	27,159

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1		
	Average : 1958-62	1963	Prelim- inary : 1964	Average : 1958-62	1963	Prelim- inary : 1964	Average : 1958-62	1963	1964
Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Maine	1.24	1.20	1.12	591	539	501	86	77	71
N.H.	1.41	1.29	1.19	275	220	198	89	62	60
Vt.	1.59	1.57	1.53	1,164	1,094	1,053	87	73	69
Mass.	1.74	1.72	1.49	383	347	300	85	64	45
R.I.	1.92	1.75	1.63	40	35	31	86	80	72
Conn.	1.84	1.87	1.64	329	308	262	85	72	50
N.Y.	1.86	1.90	1.65	5,510	5,602	4,890	76	73	43
N.J.	2.12	1.80	1.89	425	350	373	79	53	28
Pa.	1.74	1.52	1.51	3,674	3,217	3,248	72	55	45
Ohio	1.78	1.75	1.84	3,526	3,341	3,504	77	57	57
Ind.	1.82	1.88	1.83	2,522	2,485	2,332	82	60	58
Ill.	2.11	2.06	2.08	4,572	4,209	4,144	81	67	66
Mich.	1.78	1.83	1.94	3,228	3,202	3,360	85	69	81
Wis.	2.42	2.34	2.38	9,362	9,368	9,681	85	71	84
Minn.	2.03	2.27	1.82	7,391	8,001	6,377	82	84	80
Iowa	2.28	2.31	2.26	8,126	7,695	7,446	91	90	90
Mo.	1.59	1.51	1.64	4,637	4,406	4,902	74	59	74
N.Dak.	1.03	1.18	1.17	4,035	4,088	4,198	64	75	78
S.Dak.	1.00	1.19	.97	4,786	5,169	4,374	71	84	65
Nebr.	1.34	1.28	1.22	6,726	6,307	6,030	83	84	74
Kans.	2.01	1.65	1.78	4,238	3,734	4,158	87	72	71
Del.	1.71	1.35	1.52	76	58	67	76	59	40
Md.	1.89	1.46	1.56	761	552	610	71	57	37
Va.	1.55	.91	1.27	1,922	966	1,431	81	42	60
W.Va.	1.39	1.25	1.25	910	815	813	76	69	56
N.C.	1.21	1.09	1.28	955	752	866	82	66	85
S.C.	1.16	1.16	1.29	409	386	418	76	67	83
Ga.	1.28	1.58	1.65	606	824	849	79	73	80
Fla.	1.57	1.61	1.65	157	169	182	84	79	86
Ky.	1.50	1.61	1.41	2,495	2,633	2,321	83	78	57
Tenn.	1.32	1.40	1.34	1,788	1,932	1,815	81	74	76
Ala.	1.15	1.26	1.33	604	674	692	80	67	76
Miss.	1.33	1.46	1.57	838	983	1,083	80	76	76
Ark.	1.29	1.09	1.05	936	727	763	82	54	73
La.	1.45	1.54	1.53	553	602	597	64	60	82
Okla.	1.56	1.37	1.44	2,088	2,028	2,272	87	51	75
Texas	1.27	1.11	1.20	2,217	2,198	2,492	82	53	64
Mont.	1.35	1.51	1.49	2,989	3,561	3,518	73	88	85
Idaho	2.50	2.61	2.63	3,027	3,229	3,337	83	91	83
Wyo.	1.27	1.35	1.35	1,427	1,567	1,572	77	84	77
Colo.	1.82	1.75	1.64	2,774	2,592	2,603	77	81	54
N.Mex.	3.08	3.41	3.33	685	795	832	81	79	55
Ariz.	4.22	4.61	4.32	1,123	1,070	1,101	80	86	86
Utah	2.35	2.42	2.34	1,329	1,380	1,343	73	87	78
Nev.	1.79	1.99	1.89	579	661	646	79	89	87
Wash.	2.14	2.31	2.22	1,729	1,976	1,917	75	89	90
Oreg.	1.94	2.11	2.06	1,874	2,137	2,098	80	89	82
Calif.	3.75	3.88	3.89	7,148	7,541	7,604	76	82	70
U.S.	1.73	1.75	1.70	117,540	116,525	115,204	80	71	69

## ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Preliminary	Average	1963	Preliminary
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.83	1.85	1.75	15	20	21
N.H.	2.08	1.90	1.85	27	27	26
Vt.	2.06	2.00	2.00	225	232	234
Mass.	2.25	2.20	2.00	82	79	74
R.I.	2.42	2.25	2.05	10	9	8
Conn.	2.40	2.50	2.20	108	98	84
N.Y.	2.29	2.30	2.10	2,305	2,516	2,367
N.J.	2.66	2.25	2.35	247	194	212
Pa.	2.14	1.75	1.80	1,605	1,404	1,501
Ohio	2.03	2.05	2.15	1,594	1,689	1,877
Ind.	2.15	2.25	2.20	1,261	1,354	1,351
Ill.	2.48	2.50	2.55	2,846	2,810	2,810
Mich.	1.93	2.00	2.10	2,459	2,544	2,778
Wis.	2.60	2.45	2.60	7,115	7,321	8,003
Minn.	2.44	2.65	2.10	5,634	6,379	5,004
Iowa	2.54	2.60	2.50	5,822	5,803	5,525
Mo.	2.70	2.55	2.75	1,683	1,777	2,109
N.Dak.	1.30	1.45	1.50	1,837	1,847	2,007
S.Dak.	1.36	1.60	1.30	2,874	3,381	2,747
Nebr.	2.26	2.20	2.10	4,165	4,028	3,845
Kans.	2.57	2.20	2.30	2,955	2,642	2,845
Del.	2.61	1.80	1.80	15	11	11
Md.	2.77	2.10	2.30	279	197	221
Va.	2.60	1.30	2.00	671	292	440
W.Va.	1.85	1.70	1.75	244	214	215
N.C.	2.18	1.90	2.25	124	72	83
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	1.98	2.10	2.10	41	34	32
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	2.30	2.50	2.20	723	850	779
Tenn.	2.08	2.30	2.15	383	402	376
Ala.	2.02	2.25	2.20	38	34	33
Miss.	2.20	2.80	2.40	21	31	22
Ark.	2.44	2.15	2.25	93	92	97
La.	2.16	1.80	1.90	33	25	30
Okla.	2.45	2.15	2.20	896	998	1,122
Texas	2.54	2.60	2.40	446	382	370
Mont.	1.82	1.95	1.95	1,808	2,044	2,063
Idaho	2.84	2.95	2.95	2,660	2,859	2,944
Wyo.	1.76	1.95	1.95	829	903	903
Colo.	2.36	2.30	2.20	1,970	1,826	1,764
N.Mex.	3.94	4.50	4.50	610	716	742
Ariz.	4.74	5.10	4.70	1,021	984	1,015
Utah	2.65	2.70	2.60	1,161	1,196	1,162
Nev.	2.98	3.40	3.30	362	411	406
Wash.	2.52	2.80	2.65	1,055	1,243	1,211
Oreg.	2.86	3.10	2.85	959	1,172	1,109
Calif.	5.10	5.20	5.30	5,949	6,074	6,376
U. S.	2.39	2.41	2.36	67,261	69,216	68,954

## LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Preliminary	Average	1963	Preliminary
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.35	1.30	1.40	89	65	67
Ill.	1.22	1.10	1.05	68	37	42
Mo.	1.18	1.10	1.15	720	344	378
Kans.	1.33	1.00	1.20	52	20	30
Del.	1.40	1.00	1.00	16	10	10
Md.	1.41	1.10	1.15	60	34	40
Va.	1.15	.65	1.00	292	64	119
W. Va.	1.10	1.00	1.00	12	9	8
N.C.	1.14	.90	1.25	309	154	181
S.C.	1.07	1.00	1.10	92	51	51
Ge.	1.12	1.25	1.25	77	81	85
Ky.	1.27	1.30	1.10	776	725	602
Tenn.	1.18	1.25	1.20	687	729	658
Ala.	1.07	1.25	1.25	78	88	82
Miss.	1.36	1.50	1.60	206	225	234
Ark.	1.29	1.10	.90	325	227	194
La.	1.61	1.60	1.70	88	66	63
Okla.	1.28	1.10	1.15	105	86	104
U. S.	1.22	1.19	1.17	4,054	3,015	2,948

PEANUTS HARVESTED FOR NUTS <sup>1/</sup>

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	2,000	2,030	2,300	208,420	211,120	236,900
N.C.	1,802	2,060	2,300	318,528	362,560	404,800
Total (Va.- N.C. area)	1,872	2,049	2,300	527,828	573,680	641,700
S.C.	1,082	1,140	1,250	12,326	12,540	13,750
Ge.	1,176	1,560	1,600	569,324	745,680	768,000
Fla.	1,160	1,390	1,450	56,272	68,110	71,050
Ala.	1,016	1,215	1,300	200,706	236,925	253,500
Miss.	430	425	450	2,230	1,700	1,575
Total (S.E.- area)	1,126	1,445	1,500	840,858	1,064,955	1,107,875
Okla.	1,267	1,450	1,550	145,801	169,650	184,450
Texas	764	730	825	219,128	195,640	194,700
N.Mex.	1,968	2,550	2,500	13,312	18,360	19,500
Total (S.W.- area)	924	978	1,099	378,871	383,650	398,650
U. S.	1,214	1,435	1,556	1,747,557	2,022,285	2,148,225

<sup>1/</sup> Formerly termed "Peanuts Picked and Threshed".

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

BEANS DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
New York	1,234	1,200	1,220	1,188	984	1,159
Michigan	1,215	1,480	1,150	6,527	8,480	6,854
Total N. E.	1,219	1,445	1,160	7,726	9,464	8,013
Nebraska	1,550	1,900	1,550	1,168	1,520	1,178
Montana	1,672	1,870	1,500	213	224	195
Idaho	1,832	1,780	1,680	2,453	2,136	2,100
Wyoming	1,468	1,680	1,600	949	890	784
Washington	1,786	1,850	1,850	830	481	444
Total N. W.	1,687	1,804	1,638	5,614	5,251	4,701
Kansas	3/ 987	1,300	1,000	114	130	70
Colorado	796	1,040	880	1,834	2,236	1,971
New Mexico	614	1,100	750	82	88	52
Utah	320	540	450	23	49	45
Total S. W.	780	1,034	862	2,060	2,503	2,138
California						
Large Lima	1,638	1,627	1,650	898	781	693
Baby Lima	1,727	1,800	1,750	442	540	332
Other	1,307	1,365	1,390	2,267	2,171	2,238
Total Calif.	1,421	1,473	1,470	3,606	3,492	3,263
United States	1,282	1,453	1,251	19,006	20,710	18,115

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

3/ 1960-62 average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,818	1,770	1,430	6,109	7,080	5,863
Wash.	1,550	1,560	1,720	26,246	32,136	35,604
Oreg.	1,308	1,350	1,450	5,586	5,400	6,235
Calif.	1,551	1,660	1,750	7,694	6,806	6,125
U. S.	1,542	1,573	1,651	45,635	51,422	53,827

## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ohio	15.2	13.1	14.5	343	381	435
Mich.	15.9	15.0	16.5	1,123	1,175	1,386
Minn.	12.0	13.2	12.0	1,017	1,555	1,440
N.Dak.	12.2	13.8	12.0	521	696	612
S.Dak.	12.1	14.9	14.0	88	186	154
Nebr.	15.5	19.2	17.0	1,066	1,594	1,445
Kans.	16.4	15.9	17.0	165	303	408
Texas	1/	1/	22.0	1/	1/	572
Mont.	14.5	17.8	15.0	848	1,170	1,050
Idaho	20.0	22.1	18.5	2,045	3,212	3,256
Wyo.	14.7	17.4	15.0	633	999	960
Colo.	16.4	18.2	17.0	2,549	3,103	3,094
Utah	16.2	18.4	16.0	459	457	544
Wash.	23.1	26.1	23.5	1,006	1,548	1,457
Oreg.	25.2	27.6	24.5	498	532	514
Calif. 2/	20.4	21.5	20.5	4,388	6,302	7,154
Other States	1/ 16.8	1/ 14.9	15.3	1/ 97	1/ 139	155
U.S.	17.2	18.9	17.6	16,909	23,352	24,636

1/ Texas included in "Other States."

2/ Relates to year of harvest.

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Florida	35.9	31.0	33.0	2,242	4,663	7,260
Louisiana	22.2	28.9	29.0	6,115	9,175	9,831
Florida & Louisiana	24.7	29.6	30.6	8,357	13,838	17,091
Hawaii 1/	86.2	91.6	91.0	9,111	10,202	10,465
U. S. 1/	39.4	41.5	40.9	17,468	24,040	27,556

1/ Averages do not include cane used for seed in Hawaii in 1958.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1958-62	1963	Average 1958-62	1963
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
<b>CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:</b>					
Va.	11	1,626	1,725	113,726	119,025
N.C.	11	1,636	1,790	293,576	325,780
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	1,633	1,772	407,302	444,805
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,811	2,140	404,968	477,220
N.C.	13	1,909	2,120	106,394	117,660
S.C.	13	1,899	2,030	152,705	162,400
Total N.C. Border and S.C. Belt	13	1,903	2,067	259,099	280,060
Ga.	14	1,763	2,025	121,171	142,762
Fla.	14	1,657	1,845	22,559	25,630
Ala.	14	1,504	1,670	647	785
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	1,744	1,993	144,376	169,377
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,758	1,975	1,215,746	1,371,462
<b>CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:</b>					
Virginia Belt	21	1,296	940	1,350	6,204
Ky.	22	1,378	1,780	1,650	11,036
Tenn.	22	1,587	1,850	1,800	25,320
Total Eastern District	22	1,523	1,828	1,753	36,196
Ky.	23	1,420	1,710	1,625	11,115
Tenn.	23	1,428	1,720	1,750	2,408
Total Western District	23	1,421	1,712	1,647	13,523
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,453	1,630	49,805	55,923
<b>CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:</b>					
<b>3A Light Air-cured</b>					
Ohio	31	1,631	2,245	1,800	23,348
Ind.	31	1,769	2,205	1,900	17,860
Mo.	31	1,580	1,965	2,050	6,484
Va.	31	2,079	2,200	2,200	27,251
W.Va.	31	1,499	2,010	1,550	5,628
N.C.	31	2,055	2,285	2,250	20,598
Ky.	31	1,717	2,325	2,000	355,503
Tenn.	31	1,725	1,920	1,900	520,800
Total Burley Belt	31	1,738	2,231	1,984	128,640
Southern Maryland Belt	32	916	850	1,000	755,146
Total All Light Air-cured Types	31-32	1,647	2,103	1,872	29,325
					784,471
					646,355

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1958-62	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	Indicated 1964	Production	
		Pounds	Pounds					1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured									
Ky.	35	1,480	1,770	1,675	1,675	10,171	12,567	10,720	10,720
Tenn.	35	1,525	1,775	1,750	1,728	3,114	3,728	3,325	3,325
Total One Sucker Belt	35	1,490	1,771	1,692	1,692	13,285	16,295	14,045	14,045
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,384	1,710	1,650	1,650	6,073	7,866	6,930	6,930
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,058	760	1,000	1,140	22,056	1,140	1,400	1,400
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,404	1,654	1,610	1,610	21,424	25,301	22,375	22,375
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:									
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,770	1,850	1,800	1,800	54,130	49,950	46,800	46,800
Ohio Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,516	1,740	1,500	1,500	6,224	6,786	5,700	5,700
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,744	1,836	1,762	1,762	60,354	56,736	52,500	52,500
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:									
Connecticut-Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,774	1,980	1,975	1,975	3,542	3,564	3,555	3,555
Mass.	52	1,996	2,220	2,150	2,150	2,098	1,776	1,720	1,720
Conn.	52	1,952	2,100	2,050	2,050	497	420	410	410
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	51-52	1,988	2,196	2,130	2,130	2,596	2,196	2,130	2,130
Total Connecticut Valley Binder	54	1,857	2,057	2,030	2,030	6,138	5,760	5,685	5,685
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,649	1,800	1,750	1,750	8,878	8,280	8,400	8,400
Northern Wisconsin	55	1,508	1,590	1,600	1,600	12,262	9,699	10,240	10,240
Total Wisconsin Binder	54-55	1,565	1,680	1,664	1,664	21,139	17,979	18,640	18,640
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,622	1,758	1,738	1,738	27,277	23,739	24,325	24,325
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:									
Mass.	61	1,418	1,560	1,575	1,575	2,763	3,120	3,622	3,622
Conn.	61	1,364	1,530	1,550	1,550	8,262	8,874	9,455	9,455
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,378	1,538	1,557	1,557	11,025	11,994	13,077	13,077
Ga.	62	1,426	1,295	1,430	1,430	1,769	1,554	1,716	1,716
Fla.	62	1,406	1,320	1,425	1,425	6,183	5,148	5,842	5,842
Total Georgia - Florida Shade-grown	62	1,410	1,314	1,426	1,426	7,952	6,702	7,558	7,558
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,392	1,449	1,506	1,506	18,977	18,896	20,635	20,635
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,639	1,731	1,695	1,695	106,609	99,171	97,460	97,460
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:									
Louisiana Perique	72	762	800	650	650	223	240	228	228
UNITED STATES: Total All Tobacco	ALL	1,704	1,989	1,989	1,989	1,970,630	2,336,568	2,138,170	2,138,170

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1958-62	Production <u>2/</u>		
		1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<b>Eastern States:</b>				
Maine	1,784	1,900	1,800	1,950
New Hampshire	1,426	1,400	1,370	1,230
Vermont	1,068	1,200	1,000	950
Massachusetts	2,800	2,900	2,800	2,900
Rhode Island	170	180	150	180
Connecticut	1,258	1,220	1,350	1,250
New York	21,180	22,300	20,400	23,000
New Jersey	2,780	2,800	2,400	2,800
Pennsylvania	8,920	9,400	8,000	10,000
Delaware	294	280	290	200
Maryland	1,452	1,350	1,200	1,350
Virginia	10,470	9,650	9,000	10,000
West Virginia	5,420	5,200	4,600	5,300
North Carolina	2,280	2,700	2,600	2,600
<b>Total Eastern States</b>	<b>61,302</b>	<b>62,480</b>	<b>56,960</b>	<b>63,710</b>
<b>Central States:</b>				
Ohio	3,540	3,700	2,100	4,200
Indiana	1,802	2,000	1,500	2,400
Illinois	2,228	2,100	2,200	2,500
Michigan	13,300	13,000	12,000	19,000
Wisconsin	1,518	1,400	1,400	1,650
Minnesota	343	380	295	460
Iowa	250	260	300	330
Missouri	1,192	1,250	1,250	1,600
Kansas	208	180	170	270
Kentucky	372	375	245	480
Tennessee	356	400	180	400
Arkansas	225	225	200	205
<b>Total Central States</b>	<b>25,371</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>21,840</b>	<b>33,495</b>
<b>Western States:</b>				
Montana	36	25	35	30
Idaho	1,050	1,000	1,450	1,450
Colorado	1,138	1,300	1,250	1,700
New Mexico	539	570	450	1,200
Utah	310	430	520	430
Washington	21,400	21,400	31,900	25,400
Oregon	1,952	2,200	2,700	1,900
California	9,900	10,900	8,400	11,900
<b>Total Western States</b>	<b>36,325</b>	<b>37,825</b>	<b>46,705</b>	<b>44,010</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>122,997</b>	<b>125,575</b>	<b>125,505</b>	<b>141,215</b>

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/ The 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	PEACHES			
	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	21	24	21	25
Mass.	131	140	145	155
R.I.	13	10	13	12
Conn.	160	160	145	170
N.Y.	739	550	540	530
N.J.	2,320	2,300	2,000	2,500
Pa.	2,720	2,600	2,000	2,900
Ohio	888	700	20	800
Ind.	384	120	10	490
Ill.	838	650	100	825
Mich.	3,070	1,600	2,000	3,000
Mo.	409	350	250	550
Kans.	126	95	50	175
Del.	48	45	45	45
Md.	473	450	370	480
Va.	1,510	1,200	1,000	1,000
W.Va.	740	700	450	750
N.C.	1,330	1,400	1,500	250
S.C.	6,260	6,600	7,800	900
Ga.	4,840	4,500	5,400	1,800
Ky.	255	245	25	300
Tenn.	171	160	75	220
Ala.	1,120	900	1,050	300
Miss.	298	200	320	250
Ark.	1,670	1,020	1,470	1,100
Ia.	125	40	160	160
Okla.	146	50	250	115
Texas	604	220	750	550
Idaho	233	25	200	280
Colo.	1,624	1,800	400	1,300
Utah	302	310	130	380
Wash.	2,070	2,300	1,350	2,150
Oreg.	458	500	330	460
Calif., Freestone:	12,626	12,918	12,834	12,918
Total above	48,756	44,882	43,203	37,840
California, Clingstone <sup>2/</sup>	26,060	30,627	30,586	36,253
U. S.	3/74,816	75,509	73,789	74,093

<sup>1/</sup> Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

<sup>2/</sup> Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Average 1958-62, 625,000; 1962, 735,000; 1963, 734,000; 1964, 870,000.

<sup>3/</sup> U. S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

## PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	54	55	58	62
N. Y.	651	630	720	800
Pa.	120	120	100	140
Mich.	1,440	1,500	1,300	2,100
Texas	121	40	130	85
Idaho	65	55	80	85
Colo.	196	220	150	240
Utah	202	220	315	290
Wash.	4,206	4,370	5,500	4,730
Oreg.	5,110	6,250	3,400	4,900
Calif.	15,351	15,834	7,625	16,709
U. S.	27 27,987	29,294	19,378	30,141

## Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington, and Oregon

State	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	105,150	109,250	137,500	118,250
Bartlett	72,000	78,000	95,000	87,000
Other	33,150	31,250	42,500	31,250
Oreg., all	127,750	156,250	85,000	122,500
Bartlett	55,950	73,750	35,000	60,000
Other	71,800	82,500	50,000	62,500
Calif., all	368,400	380,000	183,000	401,000
Bartlett	334,400	348,000	160,000	372,000
Other	34,000	32,000	23,000	29,000
3 States, all	601,300	645,500	405,500	641,750
Bartlett	462,350	499,750	290,000	519,000
Other	138,950	145,750	115,500	122,750

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. Production includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

2/ U. S. total for the 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

## GRAPES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	109,000	107,000	107,000	110,000
New Jersey	880	900	860	900
Pennsylvania	33,000	34,500	34,000	39,000
Ohio	15,980	17,500	9,500	17,000
Michigan	54,900	68,000	33,500	70,000
Iowa	750	550	350	450
Missouri	4,060	4,100	2,400	5,000
North Carolina	970	950	1,000	1,400
South Carolina	2,600	4,000	5,200	6,000
Georgia	1,150	1,000	1,200	1,000
Arkansas	7,460	8,300	5,300	6,200
Arizona	9,060	12,100	16,500	12,500
Washington	50,320	52,000	76,600	63,000
California, all	2,805,600	2,928,000	3,500,000	3,145,000
Wine varieties	557,600	643,000	624,000	585,000
Table varieties	529,000	578,000	622,000	510,000
Raisin varieties	1,719,000	1,707,000	2,254,000	2,050,000
Raisins <sup>2/</sup>	204,400	191,000	266,000	---
Not dried	896,400	918,000	1,124,000	---
United States	<sup>3/</sup> 3,097,430	3,238,900	3,793,410	3,477,450

<sup>1/</sup> Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit.

<sup>2/</sup> Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to 4.25 tons of fresh grapes for 1963; 4.13 tons for 1962; and 4.02 tons for the 1958-62 average.

<sup>3/</sup> The 1958-62 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

## CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	P R O D U C T I O N					
	Average 1958-62	1,000 Boxes 1963	2/ Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	Equivalent Tons 1963	Indicated 1964
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/:						
Calif.	11,920	15,300	14,500	447,000	574,000	544,000
Fla., All	49,900	27,800	44,600	2,245,800	1,251,000	2,007,000
Temple	3,500	3,400	3,600	157,600	153,000	162,000
Other	46,400	24,400	41,000	2,088,200	1,098,000	1,845,000
Texas	1,365	150	675	61,404	6,750	30,400
Ariz.	510	930	800	19,120	34,900	30,000
La.	205	15	10	9,235	675	450
Total Above						
Varieties	63,900	44,195	60,585	2,782,559	1,867,325	2,611,850
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	17,180	16,400	4/	544,400	615,000	4/
Fla.	40,520	30,500	39,000	1,823,000	1,372,000	1,755,000
Texas	803	90	325	36,115	4,050	14,600
Ariz.	744	1,270	1,200	27,000	47,600	45,000
Total	59,247	48,260	—	2,531,415	2,038,650	—
Valencia						
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	29,100	31,700	—	1,091,400	1,189,000	—
Fla.	90,420	58,300	83,600	4,068,800	2,623,000	3,762,000
Texas	2,168	240	1,000	97,519	10,800	45,000
Ariz.	1,254	2,200	2,000	47,020	82,500	75,000
La.	205	15	10	9,235	675	450
U.S., All	123,147	92,455	—	5,313,974	3,905,975	—
Oranges						
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	32,460	26,300	33,500	1,379,600	1,117,000	1,424,000
Seedless	20,540	19,700	22,000	873,000	837,000	935,000
Pink	7,220	7,600	8,500	306,800	323,000	361,000
White	13,320	12,100	13,500	566,200	514,000	574,000
Other	11,920	6,600	11,500	506,600	280,000	489,000
Texas	3,794	500	2,400	151,760	20,000	96,000
Ariz.	2,358	3,210	2,700	75,420	103,000	86,400
Calif., All	2,662	3,900	—	87,400	126,900	—
Desert Valleys:	1,202	2,500	2,200	38,480	80,000	70,400
Other Areas	1,460	1,400	4/	48,920	46,900	4/
U.S., All	41,274	33,210	—	1,694,180	1,366,900	—
Grapefruit						
LEMONS:						
Calif.	15,100	16,300	4/	573,800	620,000	4/
Ariz.	808	1,740	1,600	30,680	66,100	60,800
U.S. Lemons	15,908	18,040	—	604,480	686,100	—
LIMES:						
Fla.	314	450	500	12,560	18,000	20,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	620	900	850	27,920	40,500	38,200
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,640	3,600	4,400	173,000	171,000	209,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida 85 lbs. and Texas 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos - 90 lbs. and Tangerines - 95 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ The first forecast for California lemons will be as of November 1, and for California Valencia oranges and California grapefruit, "other areas", December 1.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average : 1958-62	1963	Indicated : 1964	Average : 1958-62	1963	Indicated : 1964
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N. C.	1,774	3,500	1,600	396	900	400
S. C.	4,320	8,900	2,000	940	1,700	500
Ga.	35,720	95,000	9,000	8,380	17,000	3,000
Fla.	2,020	4,400	1,200	1,400	2,400	800
Ala.	20,800	51,900	7,500	4,300	9,100	2,500
Miss.	6,380	15,500	5,800	7,560	14,500	6,200
Ark.	1,160	3,200	800	4,190	7,800	3,200
La.	3,560	9,500	5,000	14,240	39,500	15,000
Okla.	1,320	1,000	2,000	15,620	15,000	23,000
Texas	4,020	10,000	5,000	20,580	46,000	20,000
N. Mex.	6,000	6,000	6,500	---	---	---
U. S.	87,074	208,900	46,400	77,606	153,900	74,600

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N. C.	2,170	4,400	2,000
S. C.	5,260	10,600	2,500
Ga.	44,100	112,000	12,000
Fla.	3,420	6,800	2,000
Ala.	25,100	61,000	10,000
Miss.	13,940	30,000	12,000
Ark.	5,350	11,000	4,000
La.	17,800	49,000	20,000
Okla.	16,940	16,000	25,000
Texas	24,600	56,000	25,000
N. Mex.	6,000	6,000	6,500
U. S.	164,680	362,800	121,000

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1962 2/	1963	Indicated
	1958-62			1964
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	638,600	778,000	637,000	650,000
N. J.	96,000	103,000	65,800	114,000
Wis.	410,200	360,000	400,000	405,000
Wash.	79,600	54,000	111,000	77,000
Oreg.	37,380	29,500	40,700	37,700
U. S.	1,281,780	1,324,500	1,254,500	1,283,700

1/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes cranberries dumped, used for charity, or used for experimental purposes under provisions of the Cranberry Marketing Order.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>PLUMS:</b>				
Michigan	7,160	6,500	8,700	11,000
California	81,400	84,000	106,000	120,000
United States	88,560	90,500	114,700	131,000
<b>PRUNES:</b>				
Idaho	17,900	16,700	19,000	23,500
Washington	17,380	21,600	16,300	21,000
Oregon	28,740	48,000	6,300	20,000
California 2/	132,200	148,000	133,000	161,000
United States	394,520	456,300	374,100	467,000
<b>NECTARINES:</b>				
California	44,400	51,000	57,000	75,000
<b>AVOCADOS:</b>				
Florida	6,340	11,700	13,900	14,300
<b>OLIVES:</b>				
California	51,400	52,000	3/ 57,000	

1/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, and excess cullage of harvested fruit. 2/ Dried basis: The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 3/ Revised production and utilization of 1963 crop olives (in tons): fresh sales, 600; canned, 39,100; crushed for oil, 7,500; other processing, 9,600; total sales, 56,800; home use, 200.

## NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1958-62	1962	1963	Indicated 1964
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>ALMONDS:</b>				
California	54,000	48,000	60,300	70,000
<b>FILBERTS:</b>				
Oregon	8,680	7,300	6,600	8,000
Washington	546	480	340	400
United States	9,226	7,780	6,940	8,400
<b>WALNUTS:</b>				
California	69,840	77,000	79,300	80,000
Oregon	4,480	2,900	3,800	4,400
United States	74,320	79,900	83,100	84,400

1/ Includes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested	Indi- cated	Indi- cated	Average	Indi- cated	Indi- cated	Average	Indi- cated	Indi- cated
	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964	1958-62	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<b>WINTER:</b>									
Fla.	10.5	8.3	7.5	136	155	165	1,380	1,286	1,238
Calif.	14.9	12.0	10.9	196	215	225	2,894	2,580	2,452
Total	25.4	20.3	18.4	170.8	190.4	200.5	4,273	3,866	3,690
<b>EARLY SPRING:</b>									
Fla.-Hastings	22.3	24.6	24.0	148	190	160	3,296	4,674	3,840
-Other	3.9	2.2	1.5	127	140	130	498	1/308	195
Texas	.8	1.6	1.7	107	95	120	86	152	204
Total	27.0	28.4	27.2	144.1	180.8	155.8	3,881	5,134	4,239
<b>LATE SPRING:</b>									
N. C.									
8 N.E. Counties	14.0	10.6	9.6	134	165	115	1,878	1,749	1,104
Other Counties	4.4	3.2	3.0	96	120	100	412	384	300
S. C.	5.3	3.5	2.6	80	95	75	423	332	195
Ga.	.6	.5	.3	65	65	62	38	32	19
Ala.-Baldwin	13.8	15.0	14.0	131	125	121	1,809	1/1,875	1,694
-Other	7.2	6.3	6.6	80	100	85	582	630	561
Miss.	4.3	3.0	2.5	52	55	50	224	165	125
Ark.	5.7	4.1	4.0	59	55	50	334	226	200
La.	4.3	4.4	3.5	50	43	55	215	189	192
Okla.	2.0	1.2	1.1	65	65	67	127	78	74
Texas	6.7	5.8	5.2	73	85	75	489	493	390
Ariz.	9.2	9.6	8.2	231	255	250	2,118	2,448	2,132
Calif.	52.3	46.2	36.6	305	330	335	15,792	12,246	12,261
Total	129.7	113.4	97.2	189.9	210.3	198.0	24,442	23,847	19,247
<b>EARLY SUMMER:</b>									
Mo.	5.3	4.5	4.0	89	85	90	472	382	360
Kans.	2.6	2.1	2.0	91	90	90	241	189	180
Del.	9.8	9.5	9.0	213	200	175	2,093	1,900	1,575
Md.	3.1	3.0	2.7	133	120	90	417	360	243
Va.-East. Shore	21.8	22.5	21.0	148	135	110	3,263	3,038	2,310
-Norfolk	1.5	.5	.4	107	90	90	159	45	36
-Other	4.3	3.6	3.4	69	52	45	293	187	153
N. C.	6.9	4.5	4.5	102	125	100	688	562	450
Ga.	1.1	.8	.6	48	60	50	53	48	30
Ky.	10.7	9.0	8.0	68	61	62	736	549	496
Tenn.	9.0	7.5	6.5	76	84	70	681	630	455
Texas	11.6	11.5	11.0	170	175	180	1,968	2,012	1,980
Calif.	9.8	8.0	8.0	305	340	350	2,974	2,720	2,800
Total	97.6	87.0	81.1	144.0	145.1	136.5	14,039	12,622	11,068
<b>LATE SUMMER:</b>									
Mass.	2.1	1.9	1.9	199	200	175	422	380	332
R. I.	1.4	1.2	1.2	175	190	180	242	228	216
N.Y. - L. I.	11.3	10.9	11.3	249	250	225	2,778	2,725	2,542
N. J.	18.7	17.0	17.3	240	250	205	4,479	4,250	3,546
Pa.	3.9	3.3	3.6	194	185	185	767	610	666
Ohio	5.0	4.4	4.2	163	160	160	820	704	672
Ind.	3.4	3.5	3.1	174	205	200	598	718	620
Ill.	3.1	3.1	3.1	89	85	90	275	264	279
Mich.	6.8	7.7	7.6	141	150	160	960	1,155	1,216
Wis.	20.0	23.0	27.0	173	165	160	3,464	3,795	4,320

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH--Continued									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested	Indi-	Indi-	Average:	Indi-	Average:	1963	Indi-	
	Average:	cated:	cated:	1958-62:	cated:	1958-62:	1963	cated	
	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964	1958-62:	1963	1964
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>L. SUMMER: Cont.</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>
Minn.	6.3	6.8	6.5	155	150	140	974	1,020	910
Nebr.	3.9	3.9	3.4	145	145	160	555	566	544
Md.	1.7	1.4	1.3	95	95	65	161	133	84
Va.	3.1	2.8	2.7	73	65	70	227	182	189
W.Va.	9.4	8.0	9.0	68	65	65	636	520	585
N. C.	3.1	3.0	2.8	113	140	140	351	420	392
Colo. 2/	17.0	12.6	13.5	208	192	190	3,509	2,419	2,565
N. Mex.	2.9	2.4	1.7	170	185	185	486	444	314
Wash.	19.9	17.0	22.0	292	340	295	5,785	5,780	6,490
Calif.	9.7	7.9	7.5	297	330	335	2,869	2,607	2,512
Total 3/	4/152.8	141.8	150.7	199.0	203.9	192.4	430,359	28,920	28,994
<u>FALL:</u>									
Maine	146.0	142.0	143.0	247	265	280	36,097	37,630	40,040
N. H.	1.8	1.6	1.5	188	190	185	334	304	278
Vt.	2.5	2.1	2.0	176	175	175	433	368	350
Mass.	5.0	4.7	4.7	209	220	195	1,054	1,034	916
R. I.	4.2	3.9	4.2	244	265	200	1,036	1,034	840
Conn.	6.6	6.5	6.9	231	225	210	1,515	1,462	1,449
N. Y.-L. I.	33.7	26.1	27.2	257	265	245	8,644	6,916	6,664
-Upstate	42.8	44.0	43.0	209	230	215	8,957	10,120	9,245
Pa.	36.3	34.7	35.4	192	195	190	6,963	6,766	6,726
8 Eastern-Fall	278.8	265.6	267.9	233.2	247.1	248.3	65,034	65,634	66,508
Ohic	11.1	10.0	10.0	186	180	190	2,060	1,800	1,900
Ind.	4.4	4.0	3.5	225	215	185	985	860	648
Mich.	41.2	38.5	40.0	174	175	195	7,172	6,738	7,800
Wis.	31.6	30.0	29.0	191	190	180	6,043	5,700	5,220
Minn.	95.8	101.0	94.0	122	130	105	11,603	13,130	9,870
Iowa	3.8	3.0	2.8	131	130	125	501	390	350
N. Dak.	111.4	114.0	106.0	126	117	105	13,978	13,338	11,130
S. Dak.	6.8	5.5	5.0	88	100	75	586	550	375
Nebr.	10.5	8.5	7.3	182	215	190	1,882	1,828	1,387
9 Central-Fall	316.0	314.5	297.6	141.7	141.0	130.0	44,811	44,334	38,680
Mont.	8.1	7.9	7.6	156	180	175	1,265	1,422	1,330
Idaho-10 S.W. Co. 3/	5/11.2	12.1	19.0	234	255	260	5/2,624	3,086	4,940
-Other Co.	227.4	229.0	231.0	196	220	165	44,398	50,380	38,115
Wyo.	4.3	3.2	3.4	154	170	170	658	544	578
Colo. 2/	40.8	36.0	36.0	220	235	205	8,990	8,460	7,380
Utah	9.0	8.5	8.5	163	175	165	1,467	1,488	1,402
Nev.	1.4	1.7	.9	200	210	180	274	357	162
Wash.	18.9	18.0	18.0	277	330	300	5,271	5,940	5,400
Oreg.-Malheur Co. 3/	5/12.5	9.0	9.0	240	260	255	5/2,984	2,340	2,295
-Other Co.	24.9	26.0	27.0	243	265	220	6,078	6,890	5,940
Calif.	20.3	24.4	25.6	258	265	230	5,236	6,466	5,888
9 Western-Fall	5/378.9	375.8	386.0	209.1	232.5	190.2	5/79,246	87,373	73,430
	5/974.3		951.5		206.4		5/189,091		178,618
Total		955.9		194.0		187.7		197,341	
U. S.	1,405.8		1,326.1		201.8		266,086		245,856
		1,346.8		189.0		185.4		271,730	

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): Early spring, Florida, other--13; Late spring, Alabama, Baldwin area--320.  
 2/ Seasonal grouping revised from 1959 to date. San Luis Valley is classified as fall and all other areas as late summer. 3/ Late summer crop for Idaho and Oregon reclassified as fall beginning with 1962. 4/ Average excludes late summer acreage and production for 1958-61 for Idaho and Oregon. 5/ Average includes late summer acreage and production for 1958-61 for Idaho and Oregon.

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1963	Indicated	Average	1963	Indicated
	1958-62		1964	1958-62		1964
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	101	100	80	1,445	1,300	960
Mo.	97	90	80	118	99	88
Kans.	82	100	85	105	140	119
Md.	138	135	130	578	540	520
Va.	107	90	115	2,027	1,800	2,277
N. C.	99	125	135	2,627	2,625	2,970
S. C.	58	65	65	583	552	533
Ge.	67	85	85	971	1,020	1,020
Fla.	46	50	45	91	85	76
Ky.	62	63	68	150	120	102
Tenn.	80	85	85	522	425	340
Ala.	56	58	60	629	499	480
Miss.	58	60	65	939	840	845
Ark.	69	65	65	305	280	260
Ia.	64	65	68	3,868	3,770	3,536
Okla.	63	60	60	106	90	72
Texas	71	70	75	1,232	980	1,012
N. Mex.	<u>1/</u> 94	90	85	<u>1/</u> 144	99	76
Calif.	83	90	85	878	873	748
U. S.	76.9	80.4	84.8	17,291	16,137	16,034

1/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, October 1964

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION								
State and division	Number of layers on hand during Sept.		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1963	1964	1963	1964	During Sept. 1963	During Sept. 1964	Jan.-Sept. incl. 1963	Jan.-Sept. incl. 1964
	Thou.	Thou.	No.	No.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	4,094	4,205	1,743	1,776	71	75	664	712
N.H.	1,549	1,600	1,767	1,770	27	28	245	259
Vt.	688	684	1,764	1,860	12.1	12.7	113	116
Mass.	2,714	2,702	1,755	1,785	48	48	434	453
R.I.	384	384	1,704	1,725	6.5	6.6	60	62
Conn.	3,520	3,571	1,689	1,755	59	63	541	574
N.Y.	8,737	8,821	1,680	1,731	147	153	1,340	1,410
N.J.	9,458	8,066	1,608	1,635	152	132	1,387	1,245
Pa.	14,390	14,802	1,704	1,710	245	253	2,353	2,363
N.Atl.	45,534	44,835	1,687	1,720	768	771	7,137	7,194
Ohio	11,200	10,834	1,671	1,698	187	184	1,845	1,820
Ind.	10,021	10,332	1,668	1,620	167	167	1,707	1,686
Ill.	9,394	8,448	1,641	1,641	154	139	1,546	1,432
Mich.	5,818	5,886	1,710	1,800	99	106	940	980
Wis.	7,528	6,946	1,680	1,674	126	116	1,349	1,227
E.N.Cent.	43,961	42,446	1,667	1,677	733	712	7,387	7,145
Minn.	12,438	11,729	1,695	1,653	211	194	2,210	2,122
Iowa	16,400	16,506	1,614	1,656	265	273	3,039	2,918
Mo.	6,918	6,240	1,503	1,566	104	98	1,161	1,072
N.Dak.	1,967	1,868	1,356	1,446	27	27	302	307
S.Dak.	6,178	5,914	1,620	1,599	100	95	1,108	1,064
Nebr.	6,624	6,091	1,512	1,602	100	98	1,121	1,074
Kans.	4,560	4,410	1,470	1,533	67	68	745	711
W.N.Cent.	55,085	52,758	1,587	1,617	874	853	9,686	9,268
Del.	635	598	1,626	1,638	10.3	9.8	93	96
Md.	1,346	1,380	1,575	1,635	21	23	206	206
Va.	6,150	5,994	1,641	1,671	101	100	942	939
W.Va.	1,573	1,511	1,614	1,650	25	25	252	249
N.C.	11,096	11,310	1,632	1,617	181	183	1,744	1,802
S.C.	4,779	4,997	1,659	1,686	79	84	772	793
Ga.	14,466	15,790	1,632	1,662	236	262	2,257	2,490
Fla.	6,570	7,222	1,776	1,914	117	138	1,034	1,242
S.Atl.	46,615	48,802	1,652	1,691	770	825	7,300	7,817
Ky.	4,519	4,831	1,554	1,509	70	73	708	719
Tenn.	4,824	5,110	1,518	1,515	73	77	703	742
Ala.	9,356	10,128	1,692	1,740	158	176	1,437	1,623
Miss.	9,092	10,185	1,668	1,788	152	182	1,364	1,586
Ark.	9,108	10,240	1,650	1,644	150	168	1,344	1,660
La.	2,738	2,768	1,434	1,554	39	43	382	412
Okla.	2,517	2,658	1,482	1,518	37	40	403	404
Texas	12,898	13,066	1,518	1,578	196	206	1,884	1,961
S.Cent.	55,052	58,986	1,589	1,636	875	965	8,225	9,107
Mont.	931	906	1,512	1,536	14	14	149	143
Idaho	1,118	1,136	1,734	1,815	19	21	190	196
Wyo.	280	279	1,632	1,608	4.6	4.5	43	47
Colo.	1,296	1,170	1,644	1,656	21	19	203	198
N.Mex.	716	716	1,734	1,632	12.4	11.7	124	117
Ariz.	790	858	1,680	1,686	13.3	14.5	123	137
Utah	1,268	1,136	1,836	1,806	23	21	225	209
Nev.	48	44	1,695	1,575	0.8	0.7	8	8
Wash.	4,704	4,877	1,854	1,836	87	90	787	799
Oreg.	2,552	2,454	1,791	1,821	46	45	424	415
Calif.	34,339	35,774	1,854	1,860	637	665	5,520	5,798
West.	48,042	49,350	1,828	1,836	878	906	7,796	8,067
48 States	294,289	297,177	1,664	1,693	4,898	5,032	47,531	48,598
Alaska	29	26	1,605	1,716	0.5	0.4	4	3
Hawaii	776	844	1,806	1,794	14.0	15.1	127	141
U.S.	295,094	298,047	1,665	1,694	4,912	5,048	47,662	48,742

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.







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