EXAMINED AND CHECKLISTED

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Colorado Cooperative Crop Reporting Service

(State and Federal)

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Crop Estimates

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Colorado State Board of Immigration

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Winter Wheat—The condition of winter wheat improved greatly during the month of April, due to excellent precipitation over a large portion of the state. The estimates of May 1 place the acreage of winter wheat left for harvest in the state at 88 per cent of last year's acreage, or 861,000 acres, compared with 1,064,000 acres harvested last year. The reports indicate that 92 per cent of the irrigated acreage and 88 per cent of the non-irrigated acreage is left for harvest this year. Due to the unfavorable condition of the soil at planting time last fall and the severe windy and dry weather in March, the abandonment for this year is estimated at 12 per cent of the acreage planted, or about 117,000 acres, compared with an abandonment of 1 per cent last year and an average abandonment of about 8.8 per cent for the preceding six years. The condition of the crop on May 1 is estimated at 85 per cent of normal, compared with 75 per cent on April 1 and 102 per cent May 1 last year, and an average condition on May 1 of 92 per cent. The condition of 85 per cent applied to the estimated acreage indicates a production, if weather conditions continue favorable, of 13,173,000 bushels, compared with 11,917,000 bushels, the final estimate last year.

The condition of winter wheat for the United States on May 1 was 79.1 per cent of normal, compared with 100.5 per cent on May 1 last year and an average condition on May 1 of 87.1 per cent for the past ten years. The abandonment this year is 11.9 per cent, compared with 1.1 per cent last year and an average abandonment of 10.9 per cent. The area left for harvest is estimated at 34,165,000 acres, compared with 49,905,000 acres harvested last year and 37,130,000 acres harvested in 1918. The production for this year, based upon the acreage and condition, is estimated at 484,647,000 bushels, compared with the final estimate last year of 731,636,000 bushels and a final estimate in 1918 of 565,099,000 bushels.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates received word late in April from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, that the area devoted to winter wheat in Spain, France, Scotland, Roumania, Bessarabia, Canada, United States, British India, Japan and Tunis this year is 92.3 per cent

of last year's acreage and 91 per cent of the five-year average. The actual area is estimated at 94,962,000 acres. The condition of all cereals at that time was good in Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Austria and Morocco and about average in Italia, Algeria and Mesotopamia.

Rye—The acreage of winter rye in Colorado is estimated at 85 per cent of last year's acreage, or about 109,000 acres, compared with 120,000 acres in 1919 and 127,000 acres in 1918. The condition of rye on May 1 was 85 per cent, compared with 75 per cent on April 1 and 101 per cent on May 1, 1919, and 96 per cent on May 1, 1918. The forecast of production for this year is 1,204,000 bushels, compared with 1,560,000 bushels last year and 887,000 bushels in 1918. Rye suffered from the same causes of depreciation and improvement as affected winter wheat.

The acreage of rye for the United States is placed at 5,465,000 acres, or 77.4 per cent of last year's acreage, which was 7,063,000 acres, compared with 6,391,000 acres in 1918. The condition of rye on May 1 was 85.1 per cent of normal, compared with 86.8 per cent on April 1, 95.4 per cent on May 1, 1919, and an average condition of 90.5 per cent on May 1 for the past ten years. The estimated forecast of production this year is 79,789,000 bushels, compared with the final estimate of 88,478,000 bushels last year and 91,041,000 bushels in 1918.

All Hay—The acreage of tame hay in Colorado this year is estimated to be the same as last year, with a decrease of 1 per cent in wild hay, making the acreage of all hay about 99.6 per cent of that for last year, or 1,425,000 acres (1,068,500 acres tame and 356,500 acres wild), compared with 1,431,000 acres last year and 1,384,000 acres in 1918. The condition of hay meadows this year is 95 per cent, compared with 100 per cent last year and 94 per cent in 1918. These figures forecast a production of 2,673,000 tons, compared with 2,699,500 tons last year and 2,666,300 tons in 1918. The amount of hay on farms in the state on May 1 was estimated at 9 per cent of last year's crop, or 248,000 tons, compared with 6 per cent last year, or 148,000 tons. There was apparently sufficient hay left over to properly care for all of the live stock of the state during the recent storms in April had it been properly distributed and available at the critical time.

Preliminary estimates for the United States indicate that the acreage of tame hay to be harvested this year is 99.7 per cent of that harvested last year, or 56,191,000 acres, and of wild hay 99.2 per cent, or 15,561,000 acres. This makes a total of 71,752,000 acres devoted to all hay, compared with 72,034,000 acres last year and 71,415,000 acres in 1918. The condition of hay meadows on May 1 was 89.4 per cent, compared with 94.3 per cent on May 1 last year and an average condition of 89 per cent on May 1 for the past ten years. These figures indicate a production of 111,831,000 tons this year, compared with 108,666,000 tons last year and 91,139,000 tons in 1918. The amount of last year's hay still on the farms is estimated at 10.5 per cent of the 1919 crop, or 11,377,000 tons, compared with 9.4 per cent, or 8,559,000 tons last year and 11.6 per cent, or 11,589,000 tons, the five-year average.

Pastures—The condition of pastures in Colorado on May 1 was 82 per cent of normal, compared with 97 per cent on May 1 last year and an average condition of 89 per cent on May 1. Pastures are reported late in all parts of the state, due to cool, wet weather. Condition of pastures for the United States is placed at 79.8 per cent of normal, compared with 90.3 per cent last year and an average condition of 85.5 per cent on May 1 for the past ten years.

Plowing, Spring Sowing and Planting—The advancement of spring work and plowing in Colorado on May 1 was much behind the usual—

spring plowing, being 52 per cent complete, compared with 70 per cent last year, and an average of 65 per cent on May 1. Spring planting was only 45 per cent completed on May 1, compared with 63 per cent last year and an average of 57 per cent. In the United States spring plowing was only 60.1 per cent complete on May 1, compared with 72.7 per cent last year and an average of 71.4 per cent on May 1 for the past ten years. Spring sowing and planting was only 52.3 per cent complete, compared with 61 per cent last year and 59 per cent for the 10-year average.

Agricultural Outlook—The Cooperative Crop Reporting Service makes an inquiry each month regarding the amount of moisture in the soil compared with normal. Results of this inquiry were tabulated in the April Crop Bulletin under the heading "Moisture." In this copy of the Bulletin they are tabulated by counties in the table on page 7, under the heading "Moisture Compared With Normal." These figures show the views of reporters regarding the condition of the soil with reference to moisture and its possibilities for crop production, compared with what they regard as a normal condition for the season of the year at which the report is made. They are not meant to indicate a measure of the amount of moisture that has fallen during the season up to the time the report is made, as shown by the rain gauges, but the actual amount of moisture in the soil at the time the report is made, compared with a normal moisture condition at that time. The reports are meant to show the actual amount of moisture in the soil available for agricultural purposes, without reference to the amount of precipitation that has fallen. In other words, heavy precipitation during a short period does not enter the soil to any considerable extent, while a much lighter precipitation, falling over a longer period of time, may result in a much larger amount of available soil moisture, and therefore should be reported with a higher percentage figure.

Replies to this inquiry show that moisture conditions in Colorado on May 1 were regarded as exceptionally favorable to crop production, except in Districts 8 and 9, in the south-central and southeastern parts of the state. In all districts except the two named above the amount of moisture in the soil was reported as above normal, ranging from 101 per cent to 135 per cent. The average per cent of moisture shown for the several districts is as follows: District 1, 135 per cent; District 2, 119 per cent; District 3, 124 per cent; District 4, 119 per cent; District 5, 115 per cent; District 6, 101 per cent; District 7, 115 per cent; District 8, 90 per cent; District 9, 91 per cent. The average for the state is 110 per cent.

Dry Beans—Replies to a special inquiry on intentions to plant indicate that unless the farmers materially revise their plans the bean acreage in Colorado will be only about 65 per cent of that for last year, which would mean only about 45,000 acres, compared with 69,000 acres in 1919, and 252,000 acres in 1918. Similar reports from five of the principal bean producing states indicate that the bean acreage this year in the five states will be only about 71 per cent of that for last year, or 706,750 acres, compared with 1,002,000 acres last year. By states these estimates are as follows: New York, 90 per cent, or 90,000 acres, compared with 100,000 acres last year; Michigan, 75 per cent, or 232,500 acres, compared with 310,000 acres last year; Colorado, 65 per cent, or 44,850 acres, compared with 69,000 acres last year; New Mexico, 80 per cent, or 102,400 acres, compared with 128,000 acres last year; California, 60 per cent, or 237,000 acres, compared with 395,000 acres last year. In California the acreage devoted to lima beans is only about 90 per cent of that for the preceding year, or 118,000 acres, and other beans only 45 per cent, or about the same acreage as lima beans, 118,000 acres. In addition to the foregoing the Idaho Crop Reporting Service reports the area devoted to beans in Idaho last year as 28,000 acres, compared with 43,000 acres in 1918;

and reports from the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates indicate that the acreage to be planted in Idaho this year will be about the same as last year.

Potatoes—Replies to a preliminary inquiry on intentions of farmers to plant indicate that the acreage devoted to this crop in Colorado this year will be about 94 per cent of last year's acreage. Seven of the principal late potato producing states apparently will plant only about 95 per cent of the acreage of last year, or 1,414,990 acres, compared with 1,505,000 acres harvested last year. The percentages and acreages by states follow: New York, 97 per cent, or 352,110 acres this year, compared with 363,000 acres last year; Michigan, 90 per cent, or 293,400 acres, compared with 326,000 acres last year; Wisconsin, 95 per cent, or 285,000 acres, compared with 300,000 acres last year; Colorado, 94 per cent, or 86,480 acres, compared with 92,000 acres last year; Idaho, 95 per cent, or 34,200 acres, compared with 36,000 acres last year; Minnesota, 89 per cent, or 267,000 acres, compared with 300,000 acres last year; California, 110 per cent, or 96,800 acres compared with 88,000 acres last year. Reports indicate that the acreage of potatoes to be planted in Maine will be as near as possible to the full acreage, dependent upon the amount of fertilizer available. The area harvested in Maine last year was 102,000 acres, in 1918, 112,000 acres, and in 1917, 150,000 acres. The acreage of potatoes to be planted seems to be largely limited by the high price and scarcity of good seed.

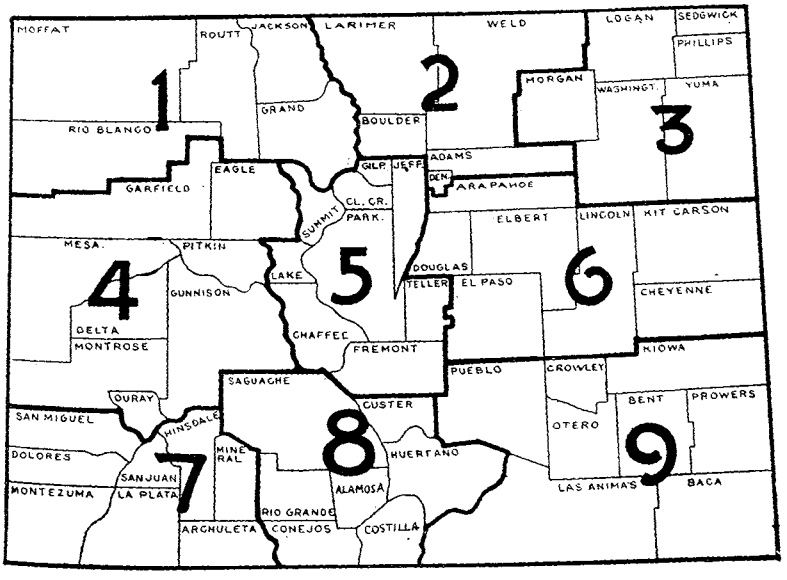
Mortality and Condition of Live Stock—In Colorado the losses of live stock due to disease and exposure exclusive of old age, accident and slaughter, have been greater in all classes of live stock except swine than the average for the past eight years. There have been especially heavy losses from exposure in range stock in some sections of the state, due to the severe and unexpected snow storms during April. Reports of the amount of the 1919 crop of hay left over show that there was apparently sufficient hay in the state to have properly fed all live stock if it had been available in the sections where needed at the critical time. The reports show that the deaths of horses from disease have been 21 head per 1,000, compared with 19 head per 1,000 last year and an average of 17 head per 1,000 for the past eight years. Losses of cattle from disease were 20 head per 1,000, compared with 22 head per 1,000 last year and an average of 18 head per 1,000 for the past seven years, while losses from exposure are estimated at 45 head per 1,000, compared with 40 head per 1,000 last year and an average of 21 head per 1,000 for the past eight years. Losses of sheep from disease were about normal, being 21 head per 1,000, compared with 24 head per 1,000 last year and an average of 17 head per 1,000 for the past eight years; while losses of sheep from exposure amounted to 45 head per 1,000, compared with 59 head per 1,000 last year and an average of 30 head per 1,000 for the past eight years. Losses of lambs from disease and exposure were 50 head per 1,000, compared with 57 head per 1,000 last year and an average of 42 head per 1,000 for the past eight years. Losses of swine from disease were 20 head per 1,000, compared with 20 head per 1,000 last year and an average of 37 head per 1,000 for the past eight years. The health of all live stock on May 1 was somewhat lower than usual, the condition of horses being 93 per cent of normal, compared with 95 per cent last year and an average of 98 per cent on May 1 for the past eight years. The condition of cattle on May 1 was 89 per cent of normal, compared with 92 per cent last year and an average condition of 96 per cent on May 1 for the past eight years. The condition of sheep on May 1 was 94 per cent, compared with 93 per cent last year and 97 per cent for the eight-year average. The condition of swine on May 1 was 96 per cent of normal, compared with 97 per cent last year and 97 per cent for the eight-year average. The somewhat lower condition of live stock is due

to the severe and unexpected storms in April and the consequent thin condition of all stock where ample feed was not available. In Colorado stock are being placed upon the ranges a little later than usual.

In the United States the loss of horses from disease and exposure for the past year is estimated at 17.6 head per 1,000, compared with 15.7 head per 1,000 last year and 19.1 head per 1,000 the ten-year average. The losses of cattle from disease were 19.6 head per 1,000, compared with 17.3 head per 1,000 last year and 19.8 head per 1,000, the ten-year average; and losses from exposure were 18.3 head per 1,000, compared with 15.8 head per 1,000 last year and 14.3 head per 1,000, the ten-year average. Losses of sheep from disease were 24 head per 1,000, compared with 19.7 head per 1,000 last year and 23.9 head per 1,000, the average. The losses of sheep from exposure were 43.1 head per 1,000, compared with 25.1 head per 1,000 last year and 28.6 head per 1,000, the average. Losses of lambs from both disease and exposure were 65.8 head per 1,000, compared with 48.3 head per 1,000 last year and 57.6 head per 1,000 for the average. Losses of swine from disease were 51.5 head per 1,000, compared with 41.4 head per 1,000 last year and 68.8 head per 1,000 for the ten-year average. The condition of horses of the United States on May 1 was 93.1 per cent of normal, compared with 95.3 per cent last year and 96.1 per cent for the ten-year average; cattle, 91.9 per cent, compared with 94.7 per cent last year and an average of 95.2 per cent; sheep, 91.6 per cent, compared with 95.9 per cent last year and 95.4 per cent for the ten-year average; swine, 92.3 per cent, compared with 94.5 per cent last year and 93.8 per cent for the ten-year average.

Summaries of the May 1 crop and livestock report for Colorado and the United States will be found on page 8 of this Bulletin.

CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS FOR COLORADO



For convenience in collecting and compiling crop statistics for Colorado the state is divided into nine districts as indicated on the map above. In all issues of this Bulletin reports on crops and livestock by counties will be arranged by districts. The map is published here for the convenience of those interested in these reports and should be preserved.

ACREAGE OF WINTER WHEAT AND RYE COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR AND CONDITION COMPARED WITH NORMAL.

Districts and Counties	Winter Wheat Acreage Irrigated Per cent.	Winter Wheat Acreage Non-Irrigated Per cent.	Winter Wheat Acreage All Per cent.	Winter Wheat Condition Irrigated Per cent.	Winter Wheat Condition Non-Irrigated Per cent.	Winter Wheat Condition All Per cent.	Winter Rye Acreage Per cent.	Winter Rye Condition Per cent.
1. Northwest.								
Grand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	104	113	113	75	99	98	101	99
Rio Blanco	61	63	63	100	97	96	100	90
Routt	97	96	96	102	97	97	100	100
2. North Central.								
Adams	85	84	84	90	69	74	70	68
Boulder	92	101	94	91	80	89	.....	.....
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larimer	98	90	94	93	82	89	85	93
Weld	92	89	90	88	76	81	89	84
3 Northeast.								
Logan	90	85	85	95	79	80	80	98
Morgan	86	69	70	81	73	74	82	67
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	94	94	94	89	89	89	90	89
Washington	90	84	84	90	79	74	100	93
Yuma	.....	72	72	100	85	85	80	85
4. West Central.								
Delta	95	.....	95	97	90	97	.....	.....
Eagle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	101	103	101	103	105	103	.....	.....
Gunnison	.....	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mesa	81	90	82	91	100	91	75	90
Montrose	100	92	99	95	100	95	100	100
Ouray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	95	.....	.....	100	.....	100	80	90
5. Central.								
Chaffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	88	90	90	80	75	79	100	95
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	100	100	100	86	83	85	.....	.....
Lake	100	.....	.....	100	100	100	.....	.....
Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
6. East Central.								
Arapahoe	86	76	77	95	80	83	89	86
Cheyenne	.....	95	95	.....	71	71	95	93
Douglas	.....	75	72	.....	75	70	80	85
Elbert	.....	82	82	.....	79	79	95	77
El Paso	85	78	78	85	83	83	83	92
Kit Carson	.....	71	70	.....	69	66	78	86
Lincoln	.....	86	86	.....	79	79	78	82
7. Southwest.								
Archuleta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	89	103	91	95	95	95	100	100
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montezuma	130	94	107	97	96	97	100	97
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	95	90	91	90	95	94	.....	.....
8. South Central.								
Alamosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Custer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Huerfano	100	100	100	95	83	86	95	83
Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saguache	105	.....	105	98	80	92	100	.....
9 Southeast.								
Baca	80	110	110	73	71	71	115	85
Bent	88	95	88	73	95	73	60	100
Crowley	80	70	80	60	50	59	80	70
Kiowa	100	75	75	60	68	67	70	60
Las Animas	89	125	123	85	82	82	100	75
Otero	87	87	87	81	75	81	.....	.....
Prowers	93	93	93	87	68	68	97	84
Pueblo	100	80	83	100	80	86	90	80

HAY, PASTURES AND GENERAL FARMING CONDITIONS ON MAY 1.

Districts and Counties	All Hay		Farming Conditions			Condition of Pastures
	Condition	Amount of 1919 crop on Farms	Plowing Done	Sowing and Planting Done	Moisture* Compared with Normal	Compared with Normal
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1. Northwest.						
Grand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
Moffat	85	.....	40	24	147	51
Rio Blanco	96	.....	.....	2	111	83
Routt	103	1	8	3	136	81
2. North Central.						
Adams	94	10	57	44	120	68
Boulder	100	8	80	78	101	95
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larimer	91	8	76	68	112	85
Weld	98	6	60	54	125	94
3. Northeast.						
Logan	100	8	63	46	114	83
Morgan	101	4	43	40	114	89
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	95	12	35	34	170	94
Washington	100	21	41	51	119	79
Yuma	100	10	50	36	119	75
4. West Central.						
Delta	100	3	82	68	101	50
Eagle	102	9	25	8	110	62
Garfield	99	1	45	41	122	87
Gunnison	90	2	7	17	118	90
Mesa	94	8	53	41	135	75
Montrose	94	7	76	61	109	93
Ouray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	98	1	.....	.....	160	50
5. Central.						
Chaffee	100	5	82	54	103	87
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	90	5	58	53	70	48
Gilpin	.....	25	15	15	.....	50
Jefferson	90	8	62	41	123	93
Lake	100	15	.....	.....	100	.....
Park	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	.....	5	8	8	200	88
6. East Central.						
Arapahoe	96	8	60	57	112	101
Cheyenne	95	12	90	60	93	70
Douglas	85	.....	5	.....	150	90
Elbert	99	8	36	32	106	78
El Paso	89	13	17	11	95	76
Kit Carson	90	6	49	62	101	64
Lincoln	95	27	36	46	96	78
7. Southwest.						
Archuleta	100	5	18	10	133	70
Dolores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	98	20	73	67	108	94
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montezuma	97	24	57	56	123	88
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	100	14	25	5	103	65
8. South Central.						
Alamosa	100	18	65	38	88	95
Conejos	97	24	72	62	73	93
Costilla	100	23	72	70	85	100
Custer	80	.....	75	.....	78	55
Huerfano	90	11	61	53	89	74
Rio Grande	99	13	66	56	102	90
Saguache	95	12	76	68	92	88
9. Southeast.						
Baca	87	22	55	62	116	70
Bent	87	9	66	75	82	63
Crowley	75	5	90	40	60	60
Kiowa	95	15	32	15	87	85
Las Animas	89	11	53	38	90	78
Otero	93	8	88	66	96	84
Prowers	100	8	75	72	88	61
Pueblo	100	5	50	18	88	100

*See explanation in text, page 3.

Summary of May 1, 1920, Crop and Livestock Report for Colorado and the United States.

Subject	Colorado			United States		
	1920	1919**	Aver. 10 yr.	1920	1919**	Aver. 10 yr.
WINTER WHEAT—						
Abandoned, per cent	12	1	8.8	11.9	1.1	10.9
Acres for harvest....	861	1,064	925*	34,165	49,905	37,130*
Condition, per cent.	85	102	92	79.1	100.5	87.1
Forecast— Production, bus.....	13,173	11,917	9,713	484,647	731,636**	565,099*
WINTER RYE FOR GRAIN—						
Acres for harvest....	109	120	127*	5,467	7,063	6,391*
Condition, per cent.	85	101	96*	85.1	95.4	90.5
Forecast— Production, bus.....	1,204	1,560	887*	79,789	88,478	91,041*
HAY—ALL KINDS—						
Acres for harvest....	1,425	1,431	1,384*	71,752	72,034	71,415*
Condition, per cent.	95	100	94	89.4	94.3	89
Forecast— Production, tons.....	2,673	2,700	2,666*	111,831	108,666	91,139*
Old on hand, per ct.	9	6	.....	10.5	9.4	11.6†
Old on hand, tons....	248	148	.....	11,377	8,559	11,589†
PASTURES—						
Condition, per cent.	82	97	89	79.8	90.3	85.5
PLOWING—						
Per cent completed	52	70	65	60.1	72.7	71.4
SPRING PLANTING—						
Per cent completed	45	63	57	50.2	61.0	59.
LIVESTOCK—MORTALITY OF—PER 1,000—						
Horses & Mules, dis.	21	19	17	17.6	15.7	19.1
Cattle, disease.....	20	22	18	19.6	17.3	19.8
Cattle, exposure.....	45	10	21	18.3	15.8	14.3
Sheep, disease.....	21	21	17	24.0	19.7	23.9
Sheep, exposure.....	45	59	30	33.1	25.1	28.6
Lambs, dis. & exp...	50	57	42	65.8	48.3	57.6
Swine, disease.....	20	20	37	51.5	41.4	66.8
LIVESTOCK—CONDITION—						
Horses	93	95	98	93.1	95.3	96.1
Cattle	89	92	96	91.9	94.7	95.2
Sheep	94	93	97	91.6	95.9	95.4
Swine	96	97	97	92.3	94.5	93.8

NOTE—The figures on acreage and production merely enumerate thousands and require that three ciphers (000) be added to complete them.

† Five-year average.

* 1918 final estimate.

** Final estimate.

COOPERATION INVITED.

The Colorado Cooperative Crop Reporting Service desires to make this monthly bulletin of the greatest possible value to all those interested in the production, movement and marketing of farm products, and urges the cooperation of all who are in position to report agricultural conditions. It solicits helpful suggestions and comments from reporters and others interested in this service. Those desiring to keep permanent files of this bulletin may obtain extra copies or missing copies by writing to the Colorado Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, at Denver, Colo.