



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

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

Immediate Release

January 11, 1952

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT  
January 1, 1952

Grain and Hay Stocks  
on Farms:

Stocks of corn stored on Minnesota farms January 1, 1952 totaled slightly over 125 million bushels, nearly 2½ million bushels less than January 1, 1951, and almost 11 million bushels less than average. The current supply of corn on farms is about a third less than the record quantity January 1, 1950, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The stocks on farms January 1 this year contain an unusual proportion of low quality corn. It is therefore expected that disappearance will continue at a rapid rate in the January-March quarter since farmers are attempting to utilize such corn before warm weather. The disappearance of 1951 corn between last October 1 and January 1 was very rapid, about 54 million bushels compared with 26 million bushels fed from the 1950 crop in the same period a year ago. The increased use compared with a year ago is due to the lower feeding value of the 1951 crop causing farmers to feed more to obtain desired results and also because the carryover of old corn on October 1 was less than half of the quantity on farms a year earlier.

The farm supply of oats on January 1 this year totaled 140 million bushels, 16 million more than a year ago and the second largest quantity of record. In 1946 the January 1 stocks of oats totaled 155 million bushels. This year's crop, which was harvested late and under adverse weather conditions, is below average and the disappearance has been rapid since October 1, about 51 million bushels. The proportion of production still on farms January 1 this year is 66 percent which is about the same as for other recent years.

Barley stocks on farms of 23 million bushels were substantially larger than the 19½ million so stored on January 1, 1951 and the average of 18 million bushels. The quality of this crop was also below average indicating that a larger proportion than usual is being used for feeding of livestock.

Wheat stocks of 10.6 million bushels on farms January 1, 1952 are about 2 million bushels larger than a year ago reflecting the increase in production, 1951 compared with 1950. Rye stocks of 798,000 bushels are also considerably larger than a year ago but are only two-thirds of average. The January 1 farm stocks of soybeans of 8.1 million bushels were the second largest of record, being second only to stocks a year ago when stocks were 8.9 million bushels. The January 1 supply of hay stocks is estimated at 4,706,000 tons, about 30 percent more than a year ago and 14 percent more than average. Much of the hay in storage is, however, of comparatively low quality.

Egg Production:

The production of eggs totaled 370 million eggs during December 1951, about 1 percent more than in December 1950. The rate of production was very high in the early part of December in response to comparatively good care given flocks prompted by the relatively high price for eggs and the favorable weather. Production of eggs for the year 1951 is indicated to have been just slightly less than in 1950.

Milk Production:

Production of milk totaled 563 million pounds in Minnesota during December 1951, compared with 598 million pounds in December 1950 and the average for December of 630 million pounds. The level of production for December was 21 percent above the seasonal low which occurred in October. The usual seasonal pattern is for production to continue to increase until the high point is reached in the following May or June. Preliminary information now available indicates that milk production for the year 1951 totaled 2 percent less than for 1950 when production was 8,253 million pounds. The decrease is due to the continued reduction in the number of cows milked.

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

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Immediate Release

January 17, 1952

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1952

MINNESOTA: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in Minnesota on January 1 this year was 30 percent larger than last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This number is estimated at 165,000 head or 38,000 head more than on January 1, 1951. This is the first time since 1945 that there has been an increase over the previous year. While the number on feed is larger than a year ago, it is still one of the lowest since 1935. The peak number was in 1935 when 350,000 were on feed followed by 340,000 in each of the years, 1937 and 1946. Shipments of feeder sheep and lambs into the State for the months July through December 1951 were 24 percent above the same months for 1950. Part of the increase in feeding operations was due to larger shipments of western lambs. The other reason for increased feeding operations was due to a larger supply of native sheep and lambs which were kept on farms to utilize the large quantity of soft corn.

UNITED STATES: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the United States on January 1 this year was 15 percent larger than last year. The number is estimated at 3,884,000 head or 502,000 head more than last year. This is the first year since 1945 that there has been an increase over the previous year. While the number is the largest since 1949, it is still one of the lowest in the past 20 years. The number is about 30 to 45 percent below the number on feed in the years 1935 to 1947. The peak inventory was 6,954,000 head in 1943. Most States showed increases from last year although numbers in about one-third were unchanged or down.

In the 11 Corn Belt States, the number on feed is estimated at 2,273,000 head, an increase of 8 percent or 161,000 head over last year. Corn Belt States which have increased lamb feeding operations this year are Illinois, up 40 percent; Minnesota, 30 percent; Iowa, 30 percent; South Dakota, 25 percent; Michigan, 14 percent; Nebraska, 9 percent; and Ohio, up 5 percent. The number of lambs on feed in Indiana and Missouri is the same as last year. Corn Belt States showing reductions are Kansas, down 42 percent to its lowest level since 1925; and Wisconsin, down 10 percent.

Shipments of sheep and lambs into the 8 Corn Belt States for which State inspection data are available for the months July through December were 20 percent above the same months for 1950. Only Indiana received less sheep and lambs during this 6-month period than a year ago.

The number of lambs on feed in the wheat pasture areas of the Great Plains is down from last year. In Kansas the number of lambs on wheat pastures on January 1 was estimated at about 95,000 head, compared with 210,000 head last year and 900,000 head 5 years ago. Wheat pasture feeding is on a low level in the Southern and Central Plains States with total lambs on feed in Kansas down 42 percent; Oklahoma, down 26 percent; New Mexico, down 40 percent; and Texas unchanged.

In the West, Colorado and California, two important lamb feeding States, show substantial increases over last year. Marked increases occurred in both northern Colorado where there were 445,000 head on feed, and in the Arkansas Valley which had nearly twice as many on feed as a year ago. The number of lambs on pasture in southern California is the highest since 1948. Feeding operations in the irrigated North



Platte Valley of western Nebraska and southeastern Wyoming are 38 percent larger than last year.

Weather conditions to January 1 have not been entirely favorable. Wheat pastures did not develop satisfactorily in the Great Plains States. The Northern States, including the Corn Belt, had considerable snow and extremely cold weather in December. Feeder lambs arrived from the range States at heavier weights than usual. The prices of feeder lambs at the Denver market declined during November and December, and for the week ending December 29 were \$28.50 per hundred pounds compared with \$32.38 for the last week in October.

The following table shows by States the estimated number of sheep and lambs on feed January 1 for the years 1944 to 1952.

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED<sup>1/</sup> BY STATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1944-52

STATE	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 2/	1952	% 3/
--Thousand Head--										
New York	44	36	37	35	25	25	20	19	21	111
Ohio	375	315	330	297	267	265	210	189	198	105
Indiana	170	136	197	129	170	112	84	70	70	100
Illinois	218	244	271	210	242	180	180	155	217	140
Michigan	175	160	135	95	95	85	89	70	80	114
Wisconsin	93	95	100	90	66	55	60	57	51	90
MINNESOTA	330	310	340	231	210	170	165	127	165	130
Iowa	696	703	647	600	450	382	344	323	420	130
Missouri	240	250	202	200	160	165	130	120	120	100
South Dakota	415	440	410	299	191	153	130	113	141	125
Nebraska	880	801	768	538	610	550	420	580	632	109
Kansas	370	900	815	1,004	382	351	460	308	179	58
Total										
Corn Belt	3,962	4,354	4,215	3,693	2,843	2,468	2,272	2,112	2,273	108
North Dakota	162	165	168	100	80	52	52	46	68	148
Oklahoma	40	60	60	70	25	30	40	50	37	74
Texas	140	200	175	215	100	105	118	105	105	100
Montana	400	428	405	280	245	216	120	135	185	137
Idaho	150	140	150	135	115	115	75	60	65	109
Wyoming	250	240	242	175	165	90	83	71	115	162
Colorado	825	840	805	520	675	520	545	435	625	144
New Mexico	137	58	52	26	44	30	28	52	31	60
Arizona	6	10	40	32	55	15	10	24	45	188
Utah	135	140	160	115	140	81	60	60	73	122
Nevada	20	16	18	18	22	15	8	7	4	57
Washington	42	44	50	46	41	27	28	26	22	85
Oregon	35	38	40	28	20	16	18	15	17	113
California	164	142	220	205	256	198	167	165	198	120
Total										
Western	2,506	2,521	2,585	1,965	1,983	1,510	1,352	1,251	1,590	127
TOTAL										
UNITED STATES	6,512	6,911	6,837	5,693	4,851	4,003	3,644	3,382	3,884	115

1/ Includes sheep and lambs on feed in commercial feed lots. 2/ Revised estimates.  
3/ 1952 as a percent of 1951.

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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE  
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CATTLE ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1952

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on grain feed for market in Minnesota on January 1, 1952 was 5 percent larger than a year ago, and the largest number on record, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number on feed is equal to 315,000 head compared with 300,000 on feed a year earlier. Cattle feeding operations have been carried on very extensively during the past several months due to the need to utilize the large supply of poor quality corn before warm weather. The inshipments of feeder cattle into Minnesota during the July-December 1951 period were 15 percent larger than for the same period a year earlier, indicating the number on feed to be larger than now estimated as still on feed January 1. Many local cattle were also put on feed in the early fall months but many of the local and inshipped feeder cattler moved to market earlier than usual and were not on feed as of January 1.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed in the United States on January 1, 1952 was 11 percent larger than a year ago and the largest on record. The estimated number on feed on January 1 was 5,094,000 head, 496,000 head more than on January 1, 1951. The increase is general, except in Missouri, Oregon, Utah and Nevada. The number on feed in 13 Western States is 24 percent larger than last year.

The number on feed in the North Central States, which include the Corn Belt, was 6 percent larger than a year ago. The total number on feed in the North Central States was estimated at 3,676,000 head--the highest on record--compared with 3,452,000 head last year. All of the North Central States showed increases except Missouri which was down 5 percent. Iowa, the leading feeding State, showed a 5 percent increase resulting in the third highest on record. Nebraska, the second ranking feeding State this year, showed a 16 percent increase which is a record high.

Outside the North Central States the number of cattle on feed was much larger than last year. In the West, cattle feeding is substantially higher than a year ago, reaching a record high for January 1. California, the leading western feeding State, showed an increase of 60 percent. Elsewhere in the West, marked increases have taken place in some States with Colorado up 31 percent and New Mexico up 75 percent, Idaho showed only a modest increase, while Oregon, Utah and Nevada showed fewer cattle on feed. Pennsylvania also had more cattle on feed, being up 15 percent.

Reports from cattle feeders in the Corn Belt on the weight of cattle on feed on January 1 this year show a smaller proportion of lightweight cattle on feed than last year. Cattle weighing 600 pounds or less accounted for 25 percent this year compared with 33 percent last year. The number of cattle on feed weighing 600-900 pounds made up 44 percent of the total this year compared with 41 percent a year ago. Cattle weighing over 900 pounds accounted for 31 percent of the total, compared with 26 percent last year.

Corn Belt cattle feeders reported on January 1 that 76 percent of the cattle had been on feed less than three months. This proportion compares with 79 percent last year, but slightly higher than in most previous years. Corn Belt feeders intend to market 36 percent of the January 1 number by April 1. This is a slightly higher proportion than feeders reported last year would be marketed by April 1. Based on present information, the number of fed cattle received at Corn Belt markets during the next three months is expected to be somewhat higher than last year. The number of better grade fed cattle for slaughter is also expected to be higher.

The following table shows the estimated number of cattle on feed by States on January 1 for the years 1945-52.

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED 1/  
BY STATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1945-52

State	5-Yr. Av. (1945-50)	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	% 3/
	46-50			2/	2/	2/	2/	2/		
	Thousand Head									
Pa.	87	70	82	90	85	88	88	90	104	115
Ohio	116	102	107	120	110	120	125	125	138	110
Ind.	174	156	165	183	155	181	185	176	188	107
Ill.	469	478	454	500	425	475	489	489	504	103
Mich.	83	94	85	81	77	83	90	86	99	115
Wis.	81	77	77	77	83	80	87	91	100	110
E.N.C.	923	907	888	961	850	939	976	967	1,029	106
Minn.	275	261	261	282	240	300	294	300	315	105
Iowa	909	1,056	950	970	770	901	955	955	1,003	105
Mo.	289	325	289	300	240	300	315	294	279	95
N. Dak.	60	76	64	64	58	58	57	54	65	120
S. Dak.	168	200	178	170	136	177	180	180	198	110
Nobr.	414	422	435	413	350	450	420	450	522	116
Kans.	252	322	271	257	200	280	252	252	265	105
W.N.C.	2,367	2,662	2,448	2,456	1,994	2,466	2,473	2,485	2,647	107
N. Cent.	3,290	3,569	3,336	3,417	2,844	3,405	3,449	3,452	3,676	106
Okla.	55	60	51	50	50	70	55	62	65	105
Tex.	131	150	115	121	115	144	161	177	186	105
Mont.	39	44	50	48	35	38	25	26	28	108
Idaho	76	55	55	70	80	95	78	76	80	105
Wyo.	19	16	21	20	20	18	15	17	20	118
Colo.	185	160	176	161	180	202	206	229	300	131
N. Mex.	18	9	6	11	22	33	17	16	28	175
Ariz.	57	42	50	50	65	62	59	87	100	115
Utah	41	33	38	37	44	45	40	46	42	91
Nev.	24	22	28	22	24	26	22	22	18	82
Wash.	24	28	25	27	24	24	22	24	27	112
Oreg.	29	28	29	32	24	32	30	26	22	85
Calif.	196	125	149	166	209	258	196	243	398	160
Western	895	772	793	815	892	1,047	926	1,056	1,314	124

Total

U. S. 4,271 4,411 4,211 4,322 3,821 4,540 4,463 4,598 5,094 111

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

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

2/ Revised estimates 3/ 1952 as a percent of 1951.

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

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MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS, JANUARY 1, 1952.

MINNESOTA: On January 1, 1952, Minnesota growers and local dealers held 5,000,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes in or near the areas where produced, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The estimated stocks are 44 percent less than the 8,940,000 bushels held by Minnesota growers and dealers on the same date a year earlier, and are 31 percent below the unrevised 10-year, January 1, 1941-50, average of 7,295,000 bushels.

Major factors contributing to the smaller January 1, 1952, stocks were a 27 percent decrease from a year earlier in the total production of Minnesota potatoes in 1951 and also to heavy marketings of the 1951 potato crop prior to January 1, 1952.

Minnesota growers have sold or intend to sell about 8,327,000 bushels, 70 percent, for food, seed, feed, or processing purposes, from the 1951 crops of 11,900,000 bushels. From the 1950 crop of 16,275,000 bushels, 77 percent, or 12,597,000 bushels was sold.

Growers expect to retain a larger portion of their 1951 crop for use as seed on farms where grown—731,000 bushels from the 1951 crop compared with 620,000 from their 1950 production. The quantities going for livestock feed, shrinkage, and loss after harvest are estimated at 1,546,000 bushels for both the 1951 and 1950 crops. However, such a quantity amounts to 13 percent of the total 1951 production compared with less than 10 percent for the larger 1950 crop.

The continued downward trend in the number of farms growing potatoes tends to reduce the quantities saved for farm household use to 1,296,000 from the 1951 crops compared with 1,512,000 bushels from the 1950 production.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held on January 1, 1952 by U. S. growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced were placed at 97,060,000 bushels by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These holdings are 40 percent smaller than the record-large stocks of 161,340,000 bushels on hand a year earlier. Current stocks are about 5½ million bushels smaller than the holdings of a year ago after excluding Government purchases after January 1, 1951 of 59 million bushels. In contrast to the surpluses of recent years, supplies are not excessive in any part of the country.

Current low stocks reflect a sharp decrease in production last year and heavy marketings from the time of harvest through December. Growers reduced acreage sharply in 1951 to get production in line with market requirements and the crop was further reduced in some States by less favorable growing weather than had been experienced in recent years. Production in 1951 for the 37 late and intermediate States was placed at 277,396,000 bushels, compared with 367,863,000 bushels a year earlier. Sales for all purposes from the 1951 production are expected to be 227,379,000 bushels or 82 percent of the crop. From the 1950 production, growers sold 307,633,000 bushels, or 84 percent of the quantity harvested; however, about 91 million bushels of this quantity were marketed under the Government price support program. An estimated 21,198,000 bushels, 7.6 percent of the 1951 crop is expected to be fed to livestock on farms where grown and lost through shrinkage and waste. Comparable figures from the 1951 crop are 28,777,000 bushels and 7.8 percent. The downward trend in the number of farms growing potatoes continued last year and some decline from a year earlier is expected in the average consumption on these farms. These factors have reduced the quantity of potatoes utilized for food on farms where grown. An estimated 17,373,000 bushels of 1951-crop potatoes are expected to be utilized in this manner, compared with 20,813,000 bushels from the preceding year's production. Growers are expected to increase acreage a little this year, maintain or slightly increase the high seeding rates of recent years and plant a slightly larger percent of the 1952 acreage with seed of their own production. These factors have combined to increase the quantity of potatoes that will be used for seed on farms where grown. An estimated 11,446,000 bushels of last year's production is expected to be utilized in this manner, compared with 10,640,000 bushels of the 1950 crop.

Movement of potatoes was very active last fall. Marketings to January 1, 1952 of last year's crop in the 37 late and intermediate States totaled 130,319,000 bushels. This disappearance is 11 percent below the 146,293,000 bushels of the 1950 crop marketed before January 1, 1951. Government purchases of about 32 million bushels are included in this latter estimate. Rail and boat movement accounted for 52,990,000 bushels of the total marketings prior to January 1, 1952, or 12 percent more than the 47,437,000 bushels of 1950 crop potatoes moved in this manner before January 1, 1951.



1952 Acreage

Intentions: Growers furnished their planting intentions for 1952 at the time they reported their January 1 stocks. Based on the past relationship between these intentions to plant and the acreages actually planted, growers in these States are expected to plant 1,137,000 acres to potatoes in 1952. This acreage is only 1 percent larger than the 1,124,000 acres planted in 1951. This increase is limited to the late States with increases of 2 and 1 percent, respectively, indicated for the 18 surplus late and 11 other late groups. For the intermediate States, these planting intentions point to a reduction of 2 percent.

#### Certified Seed Potato Production in 1951

United States production of certified seed potatoes in 1951 is estimated at 26,650,982 bushels. This is the smallest crop of certified seed stock in 6 years, and compares with the record of 51,071,441 bushels in 1950, and the 1940-49 average of 33,488,401 bushels.

Reports from certifying officials in the 31 States to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that 110,245 acres of certified seed were harvested in 1951. This acreage represents a reduction of 25 percent, from the 146,182 acres harvested in 1950, and compares with the 10-year average of 134,821 acres. More than 90 percent of the reduction in 1951 was in eight States--North Dakota, Minnesota, Maine, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Oregon, and New York.

Certifying officials reported reductions from the previous year in 38 of the 56 varieties of seed potatoes in 1951. Increases occurred in 17 varieties with Kennebec, a blight-resistant variety adapted for northern areas, showing the most significant gain among the established varieties, and among the new varieties, Cherokee, DeSoto, Lasoda, and White Cloud showing sharp increases.

In Minnesota, the 1951 production of certified seed potatoes declined nearly 26 percent from a year earlier, but was still about 10 percent greater than the 10-year, 1940-49 average. The leading seed varieties produced in 1951 were Cobbler, Triumph, Red Pontiac, Russet Burbank, and Red Warba. Although decreases in production were general for most varieties in 1951, increased production was reported for Green Mountain, Kennebec, Red Warba and Waseca.

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

Group and State	:10-Year Average Jan.1:		
	: 1941-50 2/ 3/	: January 1, 1951 4/	: January 1, 1952 5/
	: Crops of 1940-1949	: Crop of 1950	: Crop of 1951
	Thousand Bushels		

#### SURPLUS LATE STATES:

Maine . . . . .	36,176	43,900	31,350
New York . . . . .	8,697	10,500	7,060
Pennsylvania . . . . .	6,499	9,720	5,640
Michigan . . . . .	6,353	6,860	3,960
Wisconsin . . . . .	2,795	4,240	2,380
Minnesota . . . . .	7,295	8,940	5,000
North Dakota . . . . .	8,670	10,580	6,970
South Dakota . . . . .	652	1,030	600
Nebraska . . . . .	4,299	5,630	2,210
Montana . . . . .	858	1,410	1,070
Idaho . . . . .	16,634	26,420	14,040
Wyoming . . . . .	1,116	940	520
Colorado . . . . .	6,292	7,410	4,250
Utah . . . . .	1,034	1,630	730
Nevada . . . . .	273	250	170
Washington . . . . .	2,147	2,810	1,200
Oregon . . . . .	3,734	6,050	3,300
California (Late) . . . . .	2,726	5,000	2,150
18 SURPLUS LATE	116,251	153,320	92,600
11 OTHER LATE	6,250	7,310	4,110
29 LATE STATES	122,501	160,630	96,710
8 INTERMEDIATE	903	710	350
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	123,404	161,340	97,060

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

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

3/ The 10-year averages are NOT revised. 4/ Revised on the basis of the 1950 Census and check data which became available at the end of the crop season. 5/ Preliminary.

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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn. *Min: Hist. Sec*

FEB 15 1952

GRAIN STOCKS -- JANUARY 1, 1952

MINNESOTA: Corn in all Minnesota storage positions January 1, 1952, totals 166 million bushels, three-fourths of which is in storage on farms, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Corn in off-farm storage totals about 41 million bushels, slightly more than a year ago and the largest amount so stored since records were started in 1945. A high proportion of the corn in off-farm storage is owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Stocks of wheat total 48.5 million bushels in all positions, just slightly over the amount in storage on January 1, 1951. Of the wheat in storage this year, 38 million is in off-farm storage, about 2 million under a year ago. Farm stocks total about 10½ million bushels, up 2 million from a year ago. The supply of rye is only slightly larger than a year ago. The total supply of rye on January 1, 1952, was 2.7 million bushels of which 1.9 million is stored off farms and .8 million bushels on farms.

Oats stocks of 152 million bushels in all storage positions are 16 million larger than a year ago, the increase occurred in farm stocks. Barley stocks in all storage positions on January 1, 1952 total 48 million compared with 38½ million a year ago. Nearly half of the January 1 supply is stored on farms, both for 1951 and 1952.

Soybean stocks on January 1 were smaller than a year ago in all three divisions--total, off-farm, and on farm storage. The total supply of 13.7 million bushels in all storage positions compares with 15.5 million a year ago. The proportion in farm storage is slightly higher this year.

Flaxseed stocks of 14.3 million bushels show a sharp reduction of nearly 40 percent from a year ago. The reduction occurred primarily in off-farm storage positions where the quantity in storage this year is only 11 million compared with slightly over 20 million on January 1, 1951.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1952

Crop	ON FARM		OFF-FARM		TOTAL	
	January 1		January 1		January 1	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Thousand Bushels						
Corn	127,501	125,024	37,950	41,261	165,451	166,285
Wheat	8,221	10,612	40,159	37,854	48,380	48,466
Oats	124,566	140,424	11,250	11,441	135,816	151,865
Barley	19,606	23,133	18,984	24,956	38,590	48,089
Rye	540	798	2,063	1,903	2,603	2,701
Soybeans	8,897	8,105	6,578	5,641	15,475	13,746
Flaxseed	3,481	3,362	20,064	10,978	23,545	14,340

UNITED STATES: ABOUT 857 MILLION BUSHEL OF WHEAT WERE IN ALL STORAGE POSITIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1952. THIS QUANTITY IS ABOUT 145 MILLION BUSHEL LESS THAN THE RESERVE ON HAND A YEAR EARLIER, BUT ONLY SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE 1942-51 AVERAGE FOR JANUARY 1. THE CURRENT WHEAT STOCKS TOTAL INCLUDES 339 MILLION BUSHEL ON FARMS, 113 MILLION IN MERCHANT MILLS AND NEARLY 202 MILLION AT INTERIOR MILLS, ELEVATORS, AND WAREHOUSES. IN ADDITION, THERE WERE 200 MILLION BUSHEL OF COMMERCIAL STOCKS AT TERMINALS AND 2-1/2 MILLION BUSHEL OWNED BY COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION IN STORAGES UNDER CCC CONTROL. OTHER CCC-OWNED WHEAT IS INCLUDED IN THE ESTIMATES BY POSITIONS. CURRENT RESERVES ON FARMS ARE SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN A YEAR AGO, BUT APPROXIMATELY A TENTH SMALLER THAN AVERAGE. TERMINAL STOCKS ON JANUARY 1 WERE THE THIRD LARGEST SINCE 1943, BEING EXCEEDED BY STOCKS AT THE BEGINNING OF 1950 AND 1951. RYE STOCKS IN ALL POSITIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1952 WERE 15.7 MILLION BUSHEL, NEARLY 2-3/4 MILLION LESS THAN A YEAR EARLIER AND THE SMALLEST FOR THE DATE IN FOUR YEARS. FARM STORED RYE OF NEAR 6-1/2 MILLION BUSHEL WAS THE THIRD SMALLEST IN 19 YEARS ON RECORD.

ROY POTAS, AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

ROY A. BODIN, AGR'L STATISTICIAN, IN CHARGE



STOCKS OF CORN TOTALLED 2,384 MILLION BUSHEL IN ALL STORAGE POSITIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1952. THIS IS 9 PERCENT SMALLER THAN JANUARY 1 STOCKS IN 1949 AND 1951 AND SHARPLY LESS THAN THE RECORD 2,806 MILLION BUSHEL ON JANUARY 1, 1950, BUT IS LARGER THAN IN ANY OF THE OTHER 5 YEARS OF COMPARABLE RECORD. ABOUT 1,919 MILLION BUSHEL OF CORN REMAINED ON FARMS, A QUANTITY SMALLER THAN IN 8 OF THE PAST 10 YEARS. THE OFF-FARM PORTION OF 465 MILLION BUSHEL IS SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD, CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF THE 305 MILLION BUSHEL OWNED AND STORED IN THEIR OWN BINS BY COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.

OATS STOCKS OF 910 MILLION BUSHEL ON JANUARY 1 ARE LARGER THAN IN 4 OF THE 8 YEARS OF RECORD AND A LITTLE ABOVE THE AVERAGE OF THOSE YEARS. THE OFF-FARM PORTION OF 68 MILLION BUSHEL HAS BEEN EXCEEDED ON JANUARY 1 ONLY IN 1946. THE 203 MILLION BUSHEL OF BARLEY STOCKS ARE SMALLER THAN IN 4 OF THE 8 YEARS OF RECORD AND NEARLY EQUAL THE AVERAGE OF THOSE YEARS. FARM STOCKS OF OVER 124 MILLION BUSHEL AND THE OFF-FARM PORTION OF 78½ MILLION ARE EACH NEAR THE 8-YEAR AVERAGE.

STOCKS OF 28.5 MILLION BUSHEL OF FLAXSEED WERE STORED IN ALL POSITIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1952, ABOUT ONE-FOURTH SMALLER THAN THE 38.5 MILLION HELD A YEAR AGO. STOCKS ON JANUARY 1 WERE 42.2 MILLION BUSHEL IN 1950; 39.7 MILLION IN 1949; AND 27.8 MILLION IN 1948, THE ONLY DATES FOR WHICH COMPARABLE DATA ARE AVAILABLE. FARM STOCKS OF 11.3 MILLION BUSHEL COMPARED WITH 10.5 MILLION BUSHEL ON FARMS JANUARY 1 A YEAR EARLIER. THEY WERE SECOND-LARGEST IN THE FIVE-YEAR SERIES AVAILABLE, EXCEEDED ONLY BY THE 12.6 MILLION BUSHEL ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1950. FLAXSEED IN OFF-FARM STORAGE TOTALLED 17.2 MILLION BUSHEL, ONLY ABOUT THREE-FIFTHS AS LARGE AS ON JANUARY 1 FOR THE THREE PRECEDING YEARS, BUT SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN THE JANUARY 1, 1948 HOLDINGS. MINNESOTA STORAGES HELD NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE CURRENT OFF-FARM STOCKS OF FLAXSEED. FLAXSEED IN TERMINAL STORAGES AT ONLY 5.7 MILLION BUSHEL ARE THE SMALLEST FOR THE DATE SINCE 1947.

SOYBEAN STOCKS OF 220 MILLION BUSHEL WERE STORED IN ALL POSITIONS ON JANUARY 1, 1952. THESE STOCKS ARE THE SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD, BEING EXCEEDED ONLY BY THE NEARLY 232 MILLION BUSHEL ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1951. INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT TOTALS ARE FARM STOCKS OF OVER 103 MILLION BUSHEL AND NEARLY 45 MILLION BUSHEL IN INTERIOR MILLS, ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES, AS ESTIMATED BY THE CROP REPORTING BOARD. STOCKS IN BOTH POSITIONS ARE OF RECORD SIZE. THE JANUARY 1 TERMINAL STOCKS ARE THE LOWEST IN NINE YEARS. STOCKS AT PROCESSING PLANTS ARE LOWER THAN FOR JANUARY 1, 1950 AND 1951, BUT ABOVE OTHER YEARS OF RECORD.

#### UNITED STATES STOCKS OF GRAINS, JANUARY 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

GRAIN	POSITION	JANUARY 1, 1950	JANUARY 1, 1951	OCTOBER 1, 1951	JANUARY 1, 1952
THOUSAND BUSHEL					
WHEAT	(ON FARMS 1/	326,942	335,439	480,862	339,336
	(TERMINALS 2/	219,038	247,318	238,443	199,947
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORP. 3/	7,805	5,451	3,790	2,538
	(MERCHANT MILLS 1/ 5/	117,739	128,974	131,963	113,051
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	237,424	284,511	272,960	201,607
TOTAL		908,948	1,001,693	1,128,018	856,479
RYE	(ON FARMS 1/	4,803	6,779	10,394	6,493
	(TERMINALS 2/	9,338	7,871	6,183	6,344
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	3,302	3,774	3,893	2,847
TOTAL		17,443	18,424	20,470	15,684
CORN	(ON FARMS 1/	2,405,778	2,106,698	312,867	1,919,269
	(TERMINALS 2/	51,688	59,365	32,785	51,954
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORP. 3/	248,154	315,820	314,941	304,712
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	100,609	128,615	78,643	107,935
TOTAL		2,806,229	2,610,498	739,236	2,383,870
OATS	(ON FARMS 1/	824,510	879,673	1,103,455	841,889
	(TERMINALS 2/	19,029	17,698	33,213	26,931
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORP. 3/	0	136	203	206
TOTAL	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	37,449	43,711	49,075	41,091
		880,988	941,218	1,185,946	910,117
BARLEY	(ON FARMS 1/	106,494	139,780	171,419	124,287
	(TERMINALS 2/	33,778	32,625	28,254	25,483
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORP. 3/	2,441	3,618	1,646	2,090
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	50,182	68,079	67,054	50,882
TOTAL		192,895	244,102	268,373	202,742
FLAXSEED	(ON FARMS 1/	12,557	10,492	20,156	11,292
	(TERMINALS 2/	16,258	15,026	3,047	5,665
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	13,420	13,019	9,989	11,496
TOTAL		42,235	38,537	33,192	28,453
SOYBEANS	(ON FARMS 1/	60,853	101,728	2,675	103,380
	(TERMINALS 2/	16,133	13,915	670	9,760
	(PROCESSING PLANTS 5/	66,508	77,163	552	62,040
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	35,203	38,945	257	44,846
TOTAL		178,697	231,751	4,154	220,026

1/ ESTIMATES OF THE CROP REPORTING BOARD.

2/ COMMERCIAL STOCKS REPORTED BY THE GRAIN BRANCH, P.M.A., AT 43 TERMINAL MARKETS. 3/ OWNED BY CCC AND STORED IN BINS OR OTHER STORAGES OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY CCC; ALSO CCC-OWNED IN TRANSIT TO PORTS AND IN CANADIAN ELEVATORS. OTHER CCC-OWNED GRAIN IS INCLUDED IN THE ESTIMATES BY POSITIONS. 4/ ALL OFF-FARM STORAGES NOT OTHERWISE DESIGNATED FOR EACH GRAIN. 5/ MILLS REPORTING TO THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. 6/ FARM STOCKS SUBJECT TO REVISION ON BASIS OF FORTHCOMING REVISIONS OF 1949 PRODUCTION; TOTALS WILL ALSO BE AFFECTED ACCORDINGLY



Stocks of corn, oats, barley and rye, shown below by States, are for all off-farm positions. Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are combined with holdings of C.C.C. in their own bins and other storages under their control, and with commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, to obtain these State totals.

OFF FARM <sup>1/</sup> STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, JANUARY 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Shelled and Ear Corn		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Thousand Bushels							
N. Eng.	437	386	559	454	849	849	*	*
N. Y.	5,750	4,014	4,392	3,956	4,620	2,847	*	2,539
N. J.	334	508	175	190	78	165	1	2
Pa.	795	1,773	758	723	176	526	83	77
Ohio	10,219	10,439	2,303	3,464	119	154	3	3
Ind.	17,800	13,338	1,254	1,553	56	34	58	185
Ill.	110,000	90,862	5,130	13,122	3,014	2,404	5,552	2,142
Mich.	1,066	1,767	737	1,571	239	259	47	55
Wis.	4,785	2,772	4,496	3,835	20,987	12,598	446	108
Minn.	37,950	41,261	11,250	11,441	18,984	24,956	2,063	1,903
Iowa	155,503	160,279	8,162	8,010	349	335	60	89
Mo.	19,397	12,113	1,557	1,571	*	*	116	259
N. Dak.	1,841	1,503	3,238	2,642	4,681	5,490	688	351
S. Dak.	29,039	31,851	2,889	3,095	1,180	1,484	660	417
Nebr.	68,973	58,811	952	2,072	285	394	189	219
Kans.	13,920	8,842	636	557	534	589	31	4
Del.	370	475	26	38	5	6	26	23
Md.	4,715	3,370	232	162	121	97	433	328
Va.	507	599	236	135	19	25	18	12
W. Va.	62	113	14	26	*	8	*	*
N. C.	1,201	1,369	358	437	14	33	1	1
S. C.	257	217	213	197	7	8	*	3
Ga.	748	763	350	196	3	*	1	*
Ky.	1,533	2,566	89	119	19	14	221	319
Tenn.	1,591	1,884	1,261	1,042	*	27	*	3
Ala.	780	941	125	58	*	*	2	*
Miss.	228	244	48	266	16	13	1	4
Ark.	148	248	76	105	8	14	1	*
La.	2,038	1,414	11	31	--	--	--	--
Okla.	687	909	348	398	52	38	*	*
Tex.	3,346	2,074	1,638	1,292	140	189	23	30
Mont.	24	31	581	204	2,143	618	6	*
Idaho	41	67	1,278	1,026	2,432	1,739	2	4
Wyo.	34	38	70	93	57	81	2	1
Colo.	2,347	1,738	386	403	2,532	1,932	10	18
N. Mex.	29	12	12	12	22	15	*	*
Ariz.	22	15	47	23	2,514	1,241	*	*
Utah	70	103	244	125	974	755	*	*
Nev.	2	1	21	6	32	49	*	*
Wash.	249	147	1,887	1,483	5,172	2,891	57	39
Oreg.	182	216	1,701	1,248	4,431	3,263	39	19
Calif.	2,242	1,907	1,805	847	24,075	9,376	3	14
Unallocated*	2,538	2,621	--	--	3,383	2,939	802	20
UNITED STATES	503,800	464,601	61,545	68,228	104,322	78,455	11,645	9,191

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

# STOCKS OF WHEAT, JANUARY 1, 1952

	In Interior Mills, Ele- vators and Warehouses		Merchant Mills		Off-farm Total		Total 2/ sitions.		All Po- Jan. 1	
State:	Average:		January 1		1/ January 1		January 1		January 1	
	1941-50:	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1952
T h o u s a n d   B u s h e l s										
N.Eng.	235	*	191	*	*	1,624	3,046	1,624	3,046	
N.Y.	2,436	*	*	8,625	10,286	43,172	37,372	47,823	40,674	
N.J.	112	*	170	*	*	1,333	1,144	1,953	1,860	
Pa.	657	500	588	1,380	1,275	5,812	6,113	12,457	11,386	
Ohio	2,559	6,410	2,973	6,587	*	19,629	12,155	30,812	19,703	
Ind.	1,922	1,901	*	2,528	*	6,179	4,972	9,398	7,325	
Ill.	2,031	1,957	1,213	5,322	4,646	18,629	13,983	20,978	16,320	
Mich.	2,209	2,967	4,105	2,767	2,140	5,734	6,245	17,600	17,025	
Wis.	376	*	124	*	*	15,711	11,570	17,128	12,591	
Minn.	4,493	4,081	4,064	11,328	10,594	40,159	37,854	48,380	48,466	
Iowa	1,062	898	570	1,882	1,161	7,793	5,594	8,557	6,059	
Mo.	1,300	2,066	763	11,779	9,939	37,881	27,062	40,735	29,751	
N.Dak.	25,913	30,980	27,108	2,333	2,173	33,321	29,282	112,672	122,886	
S.Dak.	6,291	6,480	7,170	180	165	7,435	8,469	28,867	44,543	
Nebr.	5,852	14,644	8,395	3,275	3,119	25,676	17,528	61,069	40,757	
Kans.	26,679	60,960	38,228	24,496	18,260	133,507	90,951	174,461	113,651	
Del.	43	114	108	37	23	151	131	248	226	
Md.	265	*	152	*	*	4,687	5,651	5,152	6,296	
Va.	340	714	867	860	860	1,669	2,131	3,361	4,005	
W.Va.	44	19	11	42	23	61	34	574	495	
N.C.	173	142	456	828	740	970	1,196	2,252	4,351	
S.C.	52	50	593	284	202	334	795	512	1,320	
Ga.	53	50	132	142	161	192	293	368	526	
Ky.	691	334	265	2,470	2,250	4,511	3,232	4,697	3,428	
Tenn.	533	712	942	1,098	612	2,216	1,943	2,643	2,200	
Ala.	16	*	*	*	*	*	207	*	220	
Miss.	27	*	*	*	*	21	41	33	55	
Ark.	28	*	7	—	—	*	7	*	66	
La.	—	—	—	—	—	639	713	639	713	
Okla.	9,119	20,335	11,674	8,478	7,397	58,767	46,329	62,156	49,441	
Tex.	11,007	19,816	9,966	12,150	10,388	47,698	36,658	49,312	38,735	
Mont.	11,255	15,457	13,261	3,751	2,421	19,220	15,692	64,023	73,505	
Idaho	9,024	13,440	9,820	1,239	1,270	14,679	11,090	26,547	20,962	
Wyo.	220	963	*	279	*	1,242	996	4,431	3,696	
Colo.	3,592	10,299	6,834	2,612	2,833	13,493	9,981	25,673	24,667	
N.Mex.	329	420	647	163	130	583	777	754	974	
Ariz.	85	192	117	176	153	368	270	473	339	
Utah	1,058	1,500	1,003	2,863	2,065	6,628	4,299	10,313	8,295	
Nev.	70	35	107	—	—	35	107	247	323	
Wash.	27,268	40,509	28,168	4,103	3,870	51,430	38,291	63,278	46,558	
Oreg.	9,900	13,500	10,400	2,090	2,223	22,840	18,291	26,868	22,931	
Calif.	2,628	4,519	1,990	1,118	988	6,193	3,483	8,517	4,944	
Unal-located*	—	7,547	8,425	1,709	10,684	4,032	1,165	4,108	1,165	
UNITED STATES	171,945	284,511	201,607	128,974	113,051	666,254	517,143	1,001,693	856,479	

\*Unallocated--to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes, in addition to stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators & Warehouses and Merchant Mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at terminals, and an estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit to ports, in bins and other storages under C.C.C. control. 2/ Off farm total plus farm stocks.



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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

*Minn. Hist. Soc.*

FEB 18 1952

February 14, 1952

For Immediate Release

MINNESOTA EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION REPORT  
FEBRUARY 1, 1952

EGG PRODUCTION: The production of eggs in Minnesota during January 1952 totaled 387 million compared with 398 million in January 1951, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The decrease of about 3 percent in production compared with a year ago is due to a reduction in both the average number of layers on farms and in the rate of lay. The rate of lay, however, increased rapidly during the month and on February 1 it was the highest ever reported on that date for flocks kept by Minnesota crop and livestock reporters. The number of layers in Minnesota flocks averaged 23,477,000 birds during January this year, compared with 23,950,000 in January a year ago. Minnesota ranks second in the number of layers on farms, being exceeded only by Iowa which had 29,352,000 layers in January this year. Other important States in order are Pennsylvania, 21,235,000; California, 20,520,000; Texas, 19,752,000; and Illinois, 19,712,000.

MILK PRODUCTION: The production of milk during January 1952 totaled only 635 million pounds in Minnesota, the smallest volume for January since 1937. The production in January this year was 8 percent less than January a year ago and 9 percent below average for the 10-year period, 1940-49. Both the number of milk cows and the rate of production per cow were lower in January this year than a year ago for herds kept by crop and livestock reporters. The amount of grain fed per milk cow in herd averaged 6.8 pounds on February 1, 1952 compared with 6.1 pounds on February 1, 1951 and the 10-year average of 6.0 pounds.

Roy Potas,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin,  
Agricultural Statistician  
in Charge.



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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

FEB 20 1952

For Immediate Release

February 15, 1952

ANNUAL LIVESTOCK REPORT - JANUARY 1, 1952

Cattle, hog, sheep, and turkey numbers were substantially increased on Minnesota farms during 1951, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The only major decrease occurred in the number of horses and mules which is a continuation of the sharp downward trend shown for recent years. The number of chickens also declined but only slightly. Cattle numbers increased 5 percent; hogs, 5 percent; sheep, 23 percent; and turkeys, 35 percent compared with January 1, a year ago. Cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk, declined 2 percent even though the general tendency was for cattle numbers to increase. Horse numbers declined 18 percent during 1951 and chickens 1 percent.

The value of livestock on farms increased 13 percent during 1951, reflecting an increase in both livestock numbers on farms and value per head. Hogs are the only species showing a lower value per head on January 1, 1952, than a year earlier. The aggregate value of all livestock on farms January 1, 1952 was 903 million dollars compared with 800 million January 1, 1951 and 527 million, the 10-year (1941-50) average. Included in the total value of 903 million dollars for January 1, 1952, is the value of all cattle and calves, 687 million dollars; hogs, 139 million; chickens, 38 million; sheep, 27 million; horses and mules, 10 million; and turkeys, 2 million dollars. Cattle and calves represent 76 percent of the total value of all livestock; hogs, nearly 16 percent; poultry, 4 percent; sheep, 3 percent; horses and mules, 1 percent.

Cattle numbers totaled 3,472,000 head on January 1, 1952 compared with 3,307,000 on January 1, 1951. Numbers have now been increasing for three years after declining to a low for recent years of 3,210,000 on January 1, 1948 and 1949. The increase has resulted from a tendency to expand beef type numbers in response to a strong demand for beef. In general, price relationships have favored the production of beef, particularly in preference to dairying when labor requirements are also considered. As a result the number of dairy type cattle being kept on Minnesota farms continues to decline. The number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk, totaled only 1,412,000 head on January 1, 1952, a decline of 2 percent from a year ago and 25 percent from the peak number of 1,893,000 on January 1, 1934.

Hogs of all ages on farms numbered 3,922,000 head on January 1, 1952 compared with 3,735,000 on January 1, 1951 and the 10-year average for January 1 of 3,866,000. These numbers compare with the peak number of 5,352,000 on January 1, 1944 and a low in recent years of 3,079,000 on January 1, 1948. Numbers have increased each year since that date. The marketing of hogs from the large 1951 pig crop has been delayed as a means of more completely utilizing the 1951 corn production before warm weather. Much of the 1951 corn is very low quality. This delay in marketing tended to increase the number of hogs on farms January 1, this year.

Sheep numbers increased sharply to 924,000 on January 1, 1952 compared with 749,000 on January 1, 1951, but they are still considerably below the January 1 average of 1,171,000 head. Of the number on farms, 759,000 are classed as stock sheep kept mainly for breeders. This number compares with 622,000 stock sheep on January 1, 1951 and the average of 904,000. Sheep raising has been stimulated by the high prices for wool which existed in 1950 and also by the continued strong demand for lamb and mutton in relation to the supply of such meats.

Chicken numbers are only slightly lower than a year ago. On January 1, 1952 the inventory of chickens totaled 25,012,000 birds compared with 25,197,000 on January 1, 1951, and the average of 27,106,000 for January 1. The inventory number at the beginning of each year has shown only slight variation since January 1, 1947. Turkey numbers have increased to 281,000 birds on January 1, 1952, exclusive of those being raised for sale as broilers or fryers. This number compares with 208,000 on January 1, 1951 and only 122,000 as recently as January 1, 1948. The increase in recent years reflects the sharp expansion in numbers of breeder hens being kept for production of eggs for hatching.

Horse and mule numbers reached another new low on January 1, 1952 compared with other years since the tendency to mechanize farms became a definite factor. Horses totaled only 186,000 on January 1, 1952 compared with 227,000 on January 1, 1951 and 458,000, the 10-year (1941-50) January 1 average. The peak occurred in horse population in 1916 and 1917 when the number totaled 1,025,000 head. Mules now total only 2,000 head in Minnesota.

# LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

CLASS	NUMBER JANUARY 1			VALUE PER HEAD			TOTAL FARM VALUE		
	AVERAGE	1951	1952	Av.	1951	1952	AVERAGE	1951	1952
	1941-1950	(000 HEAD)	(000 HEAD)	1941-50	(DOLLARS)	(DOLLARS)	1941-1950	(000 DOLLARS)	(000 DOLLARS)
<b>MINNESOTA:</b>									
CATTLE, ALL	3,557	3,307	3,472	96.00	178.00	198.00	334,061	588,646	687,456
MILK COWS 1/	1,715	1,441	1,412	131.00	246.00	276.00	218,546	354,486	389,712
HOGS	3,866	3,735	3,922	31.80	38.60	35.40	118,403	144,171	138,839
SHEEP, ALL	1,171	749	924	-	-	-	13,098	20,158	26,997
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	904	622	759	11.80	27.10	29.70	9,958	16,856	22,542
HORSES	458	227	186	59.40	45.00	52.00	28,354	10,215	9,672
MULES	5	3	2	66.10	52.00	60.00	360	156	120
CHICKENS	27,106	25,197	25,012	1.12	1.40	1.50	30,734	35,276	37,518
TURKEYS	332	208	281	5.20	6.00	6.80	1,604	1,248	1,911
TOTAL 3/	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	526,614	799,870	902,513
<b>UNITED STATES:</b>									
CATTLE, ALL	79,464	82,025	88,062	85.20	160.00	179.00	6,759,754	13,160,665	15,733,051
MILK COWS 1/	25,907	23,722	23,407	123.00	218.00	250.00	3,149,518	5,183,235	5,854,600
HOGS	61,977	62,852	63,903	25.30	33.30	29.90	1,535,866	2,094,238	1,910,126
SHEEP, ALL	43,755	30,635	31,725	-	-	-	469,636	808,108	882,524
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	37,880	27,253	27,841	11.40	26.50	28.00	403,022	721,484	778,671
HORSES	8,135	4,993	4,370	62.70	43.50	45.80	523,713	217,116	199,958
MULES	3,100	2,074	1,923	124.00	81.60	72.30	384,924	169,270	139,008
CHICKENS	486,803	442,657	453,498	1.21	1.46	1.53	587,317	644,951	694,391
TURKEYS	6,324	5,091	5,835	5.53	6.48	7.00	33,391	33,007	40,838
TOTAL 3/	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	10,294,601	17,127,355	19,599,896

1/ MILK COWS INCLUDED UNDER ALL CATTLE.

2/ SHEEP KEPT MAINLY FOR STOCK OR BREEDING PURPOSES, INCLUDED UNDER ALL SHEEP.

3/ INCLUDES CATTLE, HOGS, ALL SHEEP, HORSES, MULES, CHICKENS, AND TURKEYS

ROY POTAS  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

ROY A. BODIN  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN



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

MAR 7 - 1952

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT  
Mid-February, 1952 Prices

March 3, 1952

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers for major agricultural commodities averaged lower in mid-February than a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Largest percentage declines were noted for eggs, turkeys, flax, and oats while chickens showed the greatest increase. Most prices were down from a year ago, the exceptions being wholesale milk, cream butterfat, milk cows and potatoes.

Meat animals averaged about the same as a month ago with hogs, sheep and lambs lower while beef cattle and veal calves were higher. Hogs were down 20 cents per cwt. and sheep and lambs were off 70 cents and \$1.00 per cwt., respectively. Beef cattle were 30 cents per cwt. higher and veal calves were up 70 cents. All meat animals were well below a year ago as hogs, sheep and lambs were 20 to 25 percent lower while veal calves and beef cattle were down 4 and 5 percent, respectively. Milk cows averaged \$281 per head in mid-February - unchanged from January but \$16 above a year ago.

Dairy product prices in mid-February were above January as cream butterfat increased 3 cents per pound and wholesale milk was up .5 cents per cwt. Egg prices continued to decline as they averaged 27.8 cents per dozen, a drop of 3.2 cents from January. This makes a total decline of about 21 cents from last November when they reached a peak of 48.0 cents per dozen. Chickens showed an increase of 1.8 cents per pound from January while turkeys were down 3 cents per pound. Compared with a year ago wholesale milk and cream butterfat showed large increases of 14 and 19 percent, respectively; eggs were down 20 percent; chickens 6 percent lower and turkeys were unchanged.

Prices received by farmers for major grains averaged considerably lower than a month ago with the exception of corn which showed no change. Flax showed a decline of 32 cents per bushel, rye 10 cents, barley 8 cents, oats 6 cents, wheat 4 cents and soybeans 1 cent. All grain prices were below a year ago, generally being 6 to 14 percent lower. The mid-February potato price was \$1.95 per bushel, 10 cents above a month ago and \$1.05 above a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Sharp declines in prices received for truck crops, cotton, cottonseed, oats, eggs, wool, and lambs, together with small but general declines in prices of many other commodities during the month ended February 15, 1952 dropped the Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers 11 points, or nearly 4 percent, to 289. This is .8 percent below the all time peak of 313 established February a year ago, but well above any other February of record.

During the same period, increases in retail prices of production goods bought by farmers lifted the Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates) 1 point or a third of one percent to another new high. Higher prices for field crop seeds, feeder livestock, and motor vehicles led the advance. Prices of commodities bought for living purposes averaged the same as a month earlier. At 288 percent of its 1910-14 average, the Parity Index was 4 percent higher than a year ago.

As a result of the 11 point drop in the Index of Prices Received, and the 1 point rise in the Parity Index, the Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received to the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) dropped to 100. Beginning with July 1950, the Parity Ratio was continuously greater than 100 until this month.

Summary Table

Indexes	Feb. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Record High	
1910-14=100				Index	Date
Prices Received	313	300	289	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index $\frac{1}{1}$	276	287	288	288	Feb. 1952
Parity Ratio	113	105	100	122	Oct. 1946
$\frac{1}{1}$ Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates.					

Rudolph Wagner  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician in Charge



PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS FEBRUARY 15, 1952 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICE

MINNESOTA					UNITED STATES				
COMMODITY	UNIT	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	EFFECTIVE	PRICES
		PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	U. S. PARITY	AS PERCENT OF
		FEB. 15	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	FEB. 15	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	PRICES	PARITY
		1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952	FEB. 15, 1952	FEB. 15, 1952
		(DOLLARS)				(DOLLARS)		(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.28	2.19	2.15	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.46	89
CORN	"	1.48	1.30	1.30	1.60	1.68	1.66	1.78	93
OATS	"	.87	.87	.81	.919	.938	.890	.944	94
BARLEY	"	1.47	1.34	1.26	1.33	1.42	1.38	1.46	--
RYE	"	1.65	1.72	1.62	1.58	1.71	1.62	1.70	--
FLAX	"	4.56	4.28	3.96	4.49	4.02	3.92	4.75	--
SOYBEANS	"	3.04	2.70	2.69	3.08	2.78	2.78	2.88	--
POTATOES	"	.90	1.85	1.95	1.03	2.07	2.05	1.73	118
HOGS									
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	22.20	16.90	16.70	22.00	17.40	17.20	21.60	80
VEAL CALVES	"	28.50	26.70	27.00	29.00	27.20	27.60	21.20	130
SHEEP	"	33.20	31.20	31.90	33.30	31.50	31.90	23.80	134
LAMBS	"	16.80	13.30	12.60	17.70	13.40	13.30		
MILK COWS	"	34.40	28.40	27.40	33.30	28.20	26.80	23.30	115
TURKEYS, LIVE									
CHICKENS, LIVE	LB.	.360	.390	.360	.345	.371	.361		
EGGS	DOZ.	.214	.184	.202	.269	.251	.257	.308	83
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.348	.310	.278	.414	.405	.346	.508	78
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	.75	.86	.89	.703	.799	.829	.769	105
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	3.60	1/4.05	2/4.10	4.67	1/5.12	2/5.09	4.84	102
LAYING MASH	"								
LINSEED MEAL	"								
MEAT SCRAPS	"								
BRAN	"								
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON								

1/REVISED 2/PRELIMINARY

1/REVISED 2/PRELIMINARY

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
	FEB. 15,	JAN. 15,	FEB. 15,	FEB. 15,	JAN. 15,	FEB. 15,
	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952
HOG-CORN 1/	15.0	13.0	12.8	13.8	10.4	10.4
EGG-FEED 2/	9.8	8.6	7.8	10.5	9.5	8.1
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	6.0	5.1	5.6	6.8	5.9	6.0
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/	4/	4/	4/	22.0	22.9	5/23.9

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS  
UNITED STATES FEBRUARY 15, 1952 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910=100)

INDEXES	5-YR. AVERAGE	1950	1951	1952
	JAN. 1935	DEC. 15	JAN. 15	FEB. 15
	DEC. 1939	DEC. 15	JAN. 15	DEC. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	107	286	300	313
ALL CROPS	99	258	275	283
FOOD GRAINS	94	233	240	254
FEED GRAINS & HAY	95	202	214	222
OIL-BEARING CROPS	113	366	374	379
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	115	311	323	340
MEAT ANIMALS	117	360	391	425
DAIRY PRODUCTS	119	272	286	285
POULTRY & EGGS	108	249	203	205

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

Min. Hist. Sec.

MAR 14 1952

March 13, 1952

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION  
MARCH 1, 1952

EGG PRODUCTION: In Minnesota, February egg production totaled 366 million eggs, 6 percent more than in February a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The increase over a year ago is due to a higher rate of lay since the number of layers on farms averaged about the same. The production in February this year showed a seasonal decline of 5 percent compared with January. It is usual in Minnesota for February production to be lower than January. The principal factors in this production trend are that February is a shorter month and layers are fewer in number after reaching a peak about January 1 of each year. In Minnesota nearly all pullets raised in the preceding year are of laying age by January 1 and are therefore counted as layers. From that date until August, the number of layers decreases each month due to marketing, consumption by the farm family and death losses.

MILK PRODUCTION: The production of 667 million pounds of milk in Minnesota during February 1952 is 4 percent less than in February 1951. The decrease from a year ago is due to a decline in both the number of milk cows on farms and the rate of production. The poor quality and low feeding value of last year's grain and hay crop is considered an important factor in causing the lower rate of production per cow. This year, milk production in February increased 5 percent over January. Usually production in February is about the same as in January, but this year February has 29 days. This extra day is the factor which largely accounts for the greater production in February compared with January.

Roy Potas  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician

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After Five Days Return to  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid  
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE  
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Immediate Release

March 18, 1952

MAR 24 1952

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS MUCH  
SMALLER THAN USUAL ON MARCH 1, 1952 1/

MINNESOTA: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by Minnesota growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced were estimated at 2,100,000 bushels for March 1, 1952 compared with 5,000,000 bushels held on March 1, 1951, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Minnesota's 1951 potato crop was estimated at only 11,900,000 bushels, the smallest production for the State since 1901. The 1950 crop was estimated at 16,275,000 bushels. A year ago, some of the March 1, 1951 stocks of 5,000,000 bushels from the 1950 crop were later purchased by the Government. However, as the Government purchase program was not in effect on the 1951 potato crop, the March 1, 1952 Minnesota stocks of 2,100,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes were available for movement into the usual commercial channels.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by U. S. growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced were considerably smaller on March 1, 1952, than holdings on this date from the large crops of recent years. March 1, 1952 stocks of 46,730,000 bushels of 1951-crop potatoes are only a little more than one-half the 88,140,000 bushels of 1950-crop potatoes remaining in storage a year ago. However, current stocks are only 7.1 million bushels below the holdings of a year ago after excluding Government purchases of 34.3 million bushels made after March 1, 1951. Potatoes held for use as food, seed or livestock feed on farms where grown are not included in these estimates.

Despite some bad weather, particularly in Maine, marketing of potatoes continued active during January and February. Production was reduced sharply last year and in some areas the percent of low-grade potatoes was higher than usual. Current low stocks reflect these reduced supplies and a good, steady movement that has continued since the crop was harvested last fall. Stocks are light in all parts of the country except Maine and for the U. S. are just a little higher than the holdings of 1942-crop production remaining on March 1, 1943. However, there was a sharp expansion of acreage in 1943, but reports furnished by growers in early January of this year indicated only a slight increase in acreage. Also, in recent years the tendency has been to clean up the storage crop a little sooner than in earlier years. This is particularly true in the West with the sharp expansion of the early crop in California since 1942. Although March 1, 1952 stocks are much smaller than holdings on this date of all recent years, storage supplies should be adequate to meet normal requirements until new-crop potatoes become available.

For the 37 late and intermediate potato States, disappearance during January and February 1952 is estimated at 50,330,000 bushels. Marketings during the same months of 1951 amounted to 73,200,000 bushels, but this quantity included 24,500,000 bushels removed from the market under the Government's price support program. Disappearance during the past two months was 3 percent larger than marketings exclusive of Government purchases during January and February 1951. Rail and boat movement of 1951-crop potatoes amounted to 25,971,000 bushels during January and February of this year, or 12 percent more than comparable movement during January and February 1951. During the first two months of 1952, truck receipts at terminal markets were lighter than in the comparable months of last year.

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



POTATOES (IRISH): SEASON SALES AND MERCHANTABLE STOCKS IN HANDS OF GROWERS AND  
LOCAL DEALERS JANUARY 1 AND MARCH 1 IN THE 37 LATE AND  
INTERMEDIATE STATES - CROPS OF 1949, 1950 AND 1951

GROUP AND STATE	Quantity of		Quantity of		Merchantable Stocks Held by Growers and Local Dealers					
	Potatoes Sold		Potatoes Sold		January 1			March 1		
	From	From	and for Sale	from Crop	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
	Crop of 1949 1/	Crop of 1950	Crop of 1951	Crop of 1949 1/	Crop of 1950	Crop of 1951	Crop of 1952	Crop of 1949 1/	Crop of 1950 2/	Crop of 1951 3/
Thousand Bushels										
Maine . . . . .	63,141	57,284	41,453	50,020	43,900	31,350	36,490	27,260	19,500	
New York . . . . .	26,486	30,206	24,700	11,700	10,500	7,060	5,530	5,350	2,400	
Pennsylvania . . . . .	15,089	15,943	13,437	8,000	9,720	5,640	3,170	3,850	1,850	
Michigan . . . . .	11,633	10,721	7,196	7,400	6,860	3,960	5,000	4,250	2,250	
Wisconsin . . . . .	9,290	9,430	6,811	3,160	4,240	2,380	1,650	2,350	700	
MINNESOTA . . . . .	12,974	12,597	8,327	9,200	8,940	5,000	5,900	5,000	2,100	
North Dakota . . . . .	18,231	18,163	12,889	11,390	10,580	6,970	7,290	5,900	3,600	
South Dakota . . . . .	813	1,478	1,085	540	1,030	600	270	500	250	
Nebraska . . . . .	6,895	8,942	4,711	4,200	5,630	2,210	1,720	2,440	750	
Montana . . . . .	1,683	1,819	1,541	1,220	1,410	1,070	790	920	650	
Idaho . . . . .	30,055	44,040	31,909	16,600	26,420	14,040	9,980	15,200	6,500	
Wyoming . . . . .	1,455	1,460	986	1,040	940	520	500	440	210	
Colorado . . . . .	15,344	15,377	9,475	7,370	7,410	4,250	4,000	3,890	1,670	
Utah . . . . .	2,778	2,660	1,862	1,420	1,630	730	750	790	380	
Nevada . . . . .	302	319	277	250	250	170	150	130	50	
Washington . . . . .	8,895	10,417	9,988	1,780	2,810	1,200	840	1,400	350	
Oregon . . . . .	9,617	11,039	9,472	4,600	6,050	3,300	2,800	3,520	1,700	
California . . . . .	14,669	14,606	11,884	3,370	5,000	2,150	1,050	2,040	550	
TOTAL 18										
SURPLUS LATE	249,350	266,501	198,003	143,260	153,320	92,600	87,880	85,230	45,460	
TOTAL 11										
OTHER LATE	15,727	17,934	13,869	6,610	7,310	4,110	2,500	2,800	1,200	
TOTAL 8										
INTERMEDIATE	19,610	23,198	15,507	720	710	350	200	110	70	
TOTAL 37 LATE AND										
INTERMEDIATE STATES	284,687	307,633	227,379	150,590	161,340	97,060	90,580	88,140	46,730	

1/ For the 1949 crop, estimates of sales, January 1 and March 1 stocks are NOT revised.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary

H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician

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

Immediate Release:

CHICK HATCHERY PRODUCTION  
February 1952

March 18, 1952

MAR 24 1952

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by hatcheries located in Minnesota totaled 2,940,000 during February 1952 according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current February production shows an increase of 50 percent when compared with the 5-year (1947-51) average production of 1,954,000 chicks, and is 11 percent above the 2,660,000 chicks hatched in the State during February a year ago. Since monthly production records were started in 1938 only in the war years of 1942, 1943 and 1944 did production during February exceed that of February 1952. The record high for the month occurred in 1943 when 4,159,000 chicks were hatched.

On the basis of eggs in incubators March 1, indications are that production during March will be larger than a year ago when 13,530,000 chicks were hatched. Bookings on March 1 for April delivery, however, are well below a year ago.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries for straight-run chicks averaged \$17.00, \$16.50 and \$16.50 per hundred for heavy, light and cross-breed chicks, respectively, on March 1. In general these prices showed only slight increases when compared with a month earlier, but were up \$1.50 per hundred when compared with a year ago. Hatching egg prices on the 15th of the month averaged 44 cents in February compared with 50 cents in January and 53 cents in February 1951. Farmers received an average of 27.8 cents per dozen for all eggs sold in mid-February 1952, 31.0 cents in mid-January and 34.8 cents in February 1951.

The cost of a standard Minnesota farm poultry ration (average prices paid for commercial feeds and the evaluation of grains fed alone at prices received by farmers) during mid-February was \$3.58 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.62 a month earlier. These quotations compare with the mid-February cost of \$3.55 in 1951 and \$2.93 in 1950.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 190,055,000 chicks during February, the largest output of chicks for the month of record. Total production was 18 percent larger than that of February last year and 53 percent larger than the 1946-50 average. Demand for chicks, particularly for flock replacements, is spotty. Some hatcheries report a good demand for chicks for flock replacements while others report a poor demand. The egg-feed ratio during February was the least favorable for the month since records began in 1924. However, the demand for chicks for broiler production is generally good.

On the basis of the number of chicks placed in 11 broiler producing areas of the country, the number of chicks placed for broilers during February was about 27 percent larger than during February last year. Thus the number of chicks produced for farm flock replacements during the month is indicated to be about 12 percent larger than a year ago. A relatively large March hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on March 1 was 11 percent above that of a year ago.

Compared with February a year ago, all sections of the country reported increases in the number of chicks hatched. These increases were 51 percent in the West South Central, 48 percent in the East South Central, 21 percent in the South Atlantic, 16 percent in the East North Central, 12 percent in the New England and Mid-Atlantic, 6 percent in the Mountain and Pacific, and 4 percent in the West North Central States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 34.6 cents a dozen compared with 40.5 cents in mid-January and 41.4 cents in February 1951. Farmers received an average of 25.7 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-February, compared with 25.1 cents a month earlier and 26.9 cents a year ago. The mid-February cost of the farm poultry ration for the United States was \$4.25 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.26 a month earlier and \$3.96 a year ago. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships were less favorable than a year ago. The egg-feed price relationship was the least favorable since records began in 1924.

Robert Bergersen,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin,  
Agricultural Statistician in Charge.



Divisions and Selected States		CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES					
		During February			January through February		
		Average					
		1946-50	1951	1952	1951	1952	
			1/	2/	1/	2/	
Thousands							
New England	10,775	13,802	15,484	26,068	28,653		
Middle Atlantic	14,913	17,629	19,700	28,996	32,570		
Ohio	5,315	6,500	6,500	8,500	8,800		
Indiana	8,629	10,694	11,800	15,263	18,249		
Illinois	7,393	7,887	9,700	9,972	12,300		
Michigan	2,080	3,370	4,450	4,650	6,250		
Wisconsin	926	1,498	2,250	2,222	2,839		
East North Central	24,343	29,942	34,700	40,607	48,438		
MINNESOTA	1,792	2,660	2,940	2,890	3,315		
Iowa	4,667	6,000	5,650	7,350	6,800		
Missouri	6,704	10,100	10,500	14,100	15,300		
North Dakota	48	58	100	58	100		
South Dakota	399	290	250	300	250		
Nebraska	2,626	2,999	2,907	3,719	3,517		
Kansas	3,178	3,470	4,150	4,460	5,470		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	19,413	25,577	26,497	32,877	34,752		
South Atlantic	24,566	34,767	42,122	63,111	75,976		
East South Central	5,105	7,153	10,610	11,575	17,272		
West South Central	11,939	14,987	22,599	24,613	36,949		
Mountain	1,865	2,464	2,616	3,208	3,429		
Pacific	11,016	14,844	15,727	26,020	27,673		
United States	123,935	161,172	190,055	257,075	305,712		
1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.							

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON MARCH 1, 1952									
Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds			Cross Breeds			
Selected	Straight	Sexed	Selected	Straight	Sexed	Selected	Straight	Sexed	Sexed
States:	Run	Pullets:Cockerel:	Run	Pullets:Cockerel:	Run	Pullets:Cockerel:	Run	Pullets:Cockerel:	Pullets:Cockerel:
Dollars									
Ill.	16.00	22.50	14.50	16.50	30.00	3.50	17.00	23.00	15.00
Mich.	16.50	25.00	14.50	17.00	34.50	3.00	17.00	25.00	13.00
Wis.	17.00	23.00	16.50	16.50	33.00	2.60	17.00	24.50	16.00
MINN.	17.00	30.50	12.50	16.50	34.00	2.65	16.50	33.50	4.50
Iowa	15.50	27.50	11.00	16.00	31.00	3.00	16.00	30.00	8.00
Mo.	14.50	20.50	12.50	13.50	25.00	3.80	14.00	23.50	9.50
N.Dak.	17.50	25.50	17.00	17.00	34.50	4.20	17.00	33.50	7.40
S.Dak.	16.00	28.00	10.00	16.00	32.50	3.00	16.00	32.50	4.50
Nebr.	16.00	26.00	11.50	16.00	32.00	3.20	16.00	30.50	5.00
U. S.	15.80	26.40	12.90	16.20	33.70	3.56	15.60	26.90	11.80

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES									
MONTH		Month			To Date				
		1951	1952 1/	% Change	1951	1952 1/	Change from	1951	
				from 1951:			Number	Percent	
		Thousands			Thousands				
January	95,903	115,657	✓ 21		95,903	115,657	✓ 19,754	✓ 21	
February	161,172	190,055	✓ 18		257,075	305,712	✓ 48,637	✓ 19	
March	270,367				527,442				
April	317,204				844,646				
May	270,989				1,115,635				
June	142,859				1,258,494				
July	104,792				1,363,286				
August	89,104				1,452,390				
September	76,899				1,529,289				
October	82,994				1,612,283				
November	83,612				1,695,895				
December	87,049				1,782,944				
1/ Preliminary.									

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING				
Geographic Division		Eggs in incubators		Chicks booked March 1:
				for April Delivery
				Sexing
		% change from		% change from
		March 1, 1951		February 1951
New England	7	8	15	43
Middle Atlantic	0	1	10	
East North Central	✓ 15	✓ 4	✓ 16	
West North Central	✓ 8	5	2	
South Atlantic	✓ 14	✓ 9	✓ 25	
East South Central	✓ 39	✓ 23	✓ 53	
West South Central	✓ 16	✓ 27	✓ 39	
Mountain	✓ 3	12	13	
Pacific	✓ 7	22	15	
UNITED STATES	✓ 11	✓ 4	2	

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

MAR 24 1952

Immediate Release:

March 18, 1952

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/  
February 1952

MINNESOTA: Minnesota turkey hatcheries produced a record number of turkey poults during February 1952, according to reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A total of 460,000 poults were hatched during February 1952, an increase of 111 percent as compared with the 5-year (1947-51) average for February of 218,000 poults, and 34 percent above the previous February record high in 1949 when 343,000 poults were hatched in the State.

Output of poults during March this year is expected to be substantially larger than a year ago on the basis of eggs in incubators March 1. The number of poults booked on March 1 for April delivery is well above a year ago for hatcheries reporting the items in both 1951 and 1952. Last year growers were a little slow in placing orders which may have been caused by the rather severe weather conditions which prevailed, while with the comparatively mild weather this year, orders are being placed earlier.

Combined production for January and February this year totaled 585,000 poults which is 141 percent above the 5-year (1947-51) average production for the same period of 243,000 poults. When January-February 1952 production is compared with the 285,000 poults hatched during the same period last year, an increase of 105 percent is indicated. January and February are comparatively low months of production; the two months together accounted for about 5 percent of the total hatch in 1951 and 4 and 7 percent, respectively, in 1950 and 1949.

The cost of a standard Minnesota farm poultry ration (average prices paid for commercial feeds and the evaluation of grains fed alone at prices received by farmers) during mid-February was \$3.58 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.62 a month earlier. These quotations compare with the mid-February cost of \$3.55 in 1951 and \$2.93 in 1950.

Minnesota Turkey Poultry Production by Months, 1950-52

		Month		Year to Date			
		Prel.		% Change:		Prel.	
Month	1950	1951	1952	from 1951	1951	1952	from 1951
		Thousands				Thousands	
January	15	45	125	✓ 178	45	125	✓ 178
February	235	240	460	✓ 92	285	585	✓ 105
March	1,340	1,135			1,420		
April	2,065	1,820			3,240		
May	1,745	1,790			5,030		
June	370	780			5,810		
July-Dec.	80	400			6,210		
Total	5,850	6,210			6,210		

UNITED STATES: Hatcheries supplying information on turkey operations in the United States reported 58 percent more turkey poults hatched during February 1952 than during February last year. These same hatcheries reported 30 percent more eggs in incubators on March 1 than a year ago. Total turkey meat in storage this year is about the same as compared with last year. Turkey prices averaged 36.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 34.5 cents a year earlier.

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



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

Immediate Release

March 21, 1952

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1952 IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers plan to grow smaller acreages of corn, barley, flaxseed, potatoes, and hay in 1952 than in 1951, based on intentions reported to the Minnesota State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service on March 1. In contrast, increases are planned in the acreages of other spring wheat, oats, and soybeans among the major crops. The amount of land to be placed in cultivation for the production of these major crops in 1952 is expected to total 19,134,000 acres, slightly less than the 19,248,000 acres in 1951, but more than the average of 18,937,000 acres.

A comparison of March 1 plans with 1952 acreage goals shows that for corn the prospective acreage is much smaller than suggested. The prospective acreages of flaxseed and barley are also indicated to be much below the goals. The acreages of wheat, oats, and soybeans, however, will exceed the acreage goals for these crops by a wide margin if these early season intentions are carried out. It is to be expected that the actual acreage planted will differ from intentions due to factors such as weather conditions at planting time, price changes, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' plans.

The corn acreage in prospect for 1952 of 5,411,000 acres is 2 percent less than planted in 1951 but slightly more than average. Two adverse seasons in succession have resulted in the production of much corn of low marketable grade and feeding value. This has been an important factor causing farmers to plan a shift away from corn rather than to expand as suggested by the goals. Farmers have had a difficult problem in storing production from the past two seasons, particularly 1951, in the important producing counties in the southwest. Much corn in this area was sold at a large discount in price because of low quality. Some 1951 corn is still unpicked in the fields. An early planting season could easily prove to be an encouragement to farmers to plant more corn than now intended since an early planting season is often considered to be an indication of good prospects for obtaining mature corn in the fall. The corn development has been much delayed the past two seasons by late planting and unusually cool weather during the growing season.

The oat acreage is expected to show a strong increase of 7 percent which, if realized, will place the planted acreage at 5,375,000 acres in 1952. This compares with 5,023,000 acres in 1951, and the average of only 4,834,000 for the 1941-1950 period. Oat production has been favored the past two seasons by the wet, cool weather which has produced very good per acre yields.

Barley production will be cut back sharply in 1952, based on intentions to reduce the planted acreage to only 1,106,000 acres. This is a reduction of 23 percent from last year's large acreage of 1,437,000 acres but is only 4 percent less than average. The reduction is, undoubtedly, a reaction to unsatisfactory results from last year's production which was of very poor quality due to wet weather during the harvesting period. The low quality resulted in heavy price discounts when offered for sale and much of the production could be used only for feed.

Roy Potas  
H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician  
In Charge

The acreage of other spring wheat will be expanded this year which indicates that the acreage of all wheat will be considerably above the suggested goal. March 1 plans indicate an acreage of 1,088,000 acres of other spring wheat, 10 percent more than in 1951 and 5 percent above average. The acreage of durum wheat, however, is being reduced to only 30,000 acres or 17 percent below last year's small acreage of 36,000.

Flaxseed acreage prospects are for 1,083,000 acres, 14 percent less than in 1951 and 22 percent below average. Farmers had much difficulty in harvesting last year's crop due to wet weather which is probably a factor causing them to plan a reduction in acreage this year.

The soybean acreage is again being increased to an indicated total of 1,243,000 acres, 9 percent more than in 1951 and nearly twice the 1941-50 average acreage planted for all purposes. Most of the soybeans are grown in the southern third of the State where the crop is in direct competition with corn for available acreage. Soybeans continue as a favorite crop in the area where it is adapted because of low labor requirements and the greater likelihood of the crop reaching maturity as compared with corn.

Growers plan a further reduction in potato acreage this year. Only 66,000 acres will be planted according to early season intentions, 10 percent less than last year and only 40 percent of average. Prospects are that the acreage of potatoes to be grown in Minnesota this year will be the smallest since 1882.

The acreage of hay which farmers plan to harvest in 1952 totals 3,732,000 acres. This compares with 3,770,000 in 1951 and 4,257,000, the 1941-50 average. There is a large supply of hay on farms, although much of it is of comparatively low quality due to rain damage at harvest time last year.

The indicated crop acreages for 1952 in Minnesota, based on March 1 intentions, are as follows:

ACRES PLANTED				
Crops	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	1952 as percent of 1951
		Thousand Acres		
Corn, All	5,386	5,521	5,411	98
Durum Wheat	59	36	30	83
Other Spring Wheat	1,040	989	1,088	110
Oats	4,834	5,023	5,375	107
Barley	1,150	1,437	1,106	77
Flaxseed	1,392	1,259	1,083	86
Soybeans, All Purposes	654	1,140	1,243	109
Potatoes	165	73	66	90
Hay, All (For Harvest)	4,257	3,770	3,732	99

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.  
 APR 4 - 1952  
 April 1, 1952

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT  
 Mid-March, 1952 Prices

MINNESOTA: Mid-March prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged about the same as a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The most notable changes were the price declines of cream butterfat, wholesale milk, sheep and lambs, and the higher prices of eggs, rye, potatoes and beef cattle. The effects of these increases and decreases largely offset each other. Compared with a year ago, most prices were lower with the greatest decreases indicated for sheep, lambs, eggs, and hogs. The most significant exceptions to these declines were the increases shown for potatoes, cream butterfat, and whole-sale milk.

Meat animal prices were lower than a month ago with the exception of beef cattle which were up \$1.00 per cwt. Sheep and lambs were down 60 cents and \$1.70 per cwt., respectively, veal calves 40 cents, and hogs 20 cents. All meat animals were below a year ago with hogs, lambs, and sheep down 22 to 36 percent while both beef cattle and veal calves were 5 percent lower. Milk cows averaged \$285 per head in mid-March compared with \$281 a month ago and \$273 a year ago.

Egg prices in mid-March were up 2 cents per dozen from the previous month while chickens were down eight-tenths of a cent per pound. Turkeys were 1 cent per pound lower. Dairy product prices were sharply lower as cream butterfat was down 7 cents per pound and wholesale milk was 25 cents per cwt. lower. Compared with a year ago dairy product prices were 8 to 11 percent higher while poultry and eggs were down 10 to 23 percent.

Changes in grain prices since February were generally small except for rye which was up 11 cents per bushel. Oats and wheat were up 1 and 2 cents per bushel, respectively, while corn prices were the same as a month ago. Other grains were lower with flax down 5 cents per bushel, barley 3 cents, and soybeans 2 cents. Compared with a year ago, all grains were lower excepting wheat and rye. The mid-March potato price was \$2.05 per bushel, 10 cents above a month ago and \$1.05 above a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The parity ratio remained at 100 in mid-March as the index of prices received by farmers and the parity index showed little change. The index of prices received by farmers at 288 percent of the 1910-14 average in mid-March was 1 point (3/10 of 1 percent) less than in February and was 23 points (7 percent) less than in March 1951, but with that exception was the highest of record for March. The index, however, was at the lowest point since December 1950. Declines during the past month in prices received by farmers for dairy products, meat animals, and many other products slightly more than offset higher prices for truck crops, fruit and food grains.

During the same period, the index of prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates remained at the record high of 288. Upturns in prices of household furnishings, building materials, fertilizer, and tractors were offset by lower prices for feeder livestock, feed, food, clothing, and motor supplies. The parity index in mid-March was 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

Summary Table					
Indexes	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Record high	
1910-14=100	1951	1952	1952	Index	Date
Prices Received	311	289	288	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index 1/	280	288	288	288	Feb. 1952 2/
Parity Ratio	111	100	100	122	Oct. 1946
1/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates.				2/Also March, 1952.	

The index of prices received by farmers for meat animals declined about 1 percent to 372 during the month ended in mid-March. Hogs and veal calves averaged 50 cents per hundredweight lower; lambs were off \$1.20 and sheep 20 cents. Beef cattle averaged the same as the previous month. This decline continues the downward course of the meat animal price index from the all-time high of 428 in March and April of 1951. Receipts of cattle and hogs at 12 public stockyards for the 4 weeks ending March 15 are down from the previous 4 weeks, but are well above - in the case of hogs, 26 percent above - the corresponding period a year ago.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS MARCH 15, 1952 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES			
		AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	EFFECTIVE	PRICES
		PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	U. S. PARITY	AS PERCENT OF
		MAR. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	MAR. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	PRICES	PARITY
		1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952	MAR. 15, 1952	MAR. 15, 1952
		(DOLLARS)				(DOLLARS)		(PERCENT)	
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.17	2.15	2.17	2.12	2.18	2.20	2.46	107
CORN	"	1.47	1.30	1.30	1.60	1.66	1.65	1.78	93
OATS	"	.85	.81	.82	.909	.890	.891	.944	94
BARLEY	"	1.49	1.26	1.23	1.34	1.38	1.36	1.46	--
RYE	"	1.66	1.62	1.73	1.57	1.62	1.70	1.70	--
FLAX	"	4.64	3.96	3.91	4.59	3.92	3.88	4.75	--
SOYBEANS	"	3.10	2.69	2.67	3.10	2.78	2.76	2.88	--
POTATOES	"	1.00	1.95	2.05	1.06	2.05	2.16	1.73	125
HOGS									
	CWT.	21.20	16.70	16.50	21.20	17.20	16.70	21.60	77
BEEF CATTLE	"	29.50	27.00	28.00	29.70	27.60	27.60	21.20	130
VEAL CALVES	"	33.00	31.90	31.50	33.50	31.90	31.40	23.80	132
SHEEP	"	18.70	12.60	12.00	19.00	13.30	13.10	--	--
LAMBS	"	37.30	27.40	25.70	35.00	26.80	25.60	23.30	110
MILK COWS	HEAD	273.00	281.00	285.00	245.00	255.00	256.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE									
	LB.	.390	.360	.350	.353	.361	.345	--	--
CHICKENS, LIVE	LB.	.235	.202	.194	.289	.257	.250	.308	81
EGGS	DOZ.	.385	.278	.298	.437	.346	.339	.508	77
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.74	.89	.82	.697	.829	.778	.769	100
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.55	4.10	1/3.85	4.54	5.09	1/4.92	4.84	103
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	3.30	3.55	3.55	4.07	4.45	4.43		
LAYING MASH	"	4.65	5.00	5.00	4.92	5.31	5.29		
LINSEED MEAL	"	4.25	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.97	5.01		
MEAT SCRAPS	"	6.70	7.00	6.80	6.56	6.74	6.56		
BRAN	"	3.10	3.80	3.75	3.31	4.04	4.02		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	28.50	21.00	21.50	34.10	39.60	39.10		

1/PRELIMINARY

RATIO	MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES			
	MAR. 15,	FEB. 15,	MAR. 15,		MAR. 15,	FEB. 15,	MAR. 15,	
	1951	1952	1952		1951	1952	1952	
HOG-CORN 1/	14.4	12.8	12.7		13.2	10.4	10.1	
EGG-FEED 2/	10.8	7.8	8.3		10.9	8.1	8.0	
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	6.6	5.6	5.4		7.2	6.0	5.9	
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/	4/	4/	4/		21.7	23.9	5/22.6	

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS  
UNITED STATES MARCH 15, 1952 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-14=100)

INDEXES	5-YR. AVERAGE				1951				1952			
	JAN. 1935											
	DEC. 1939	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	JAN. 15	FEB. 15	MAR. 15	JAN. 15	FEB. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	107	300	313	311	300	289	288					
ALL CROPS	99	275	283	276	277	259	265					
FOOD GRAINS	94	240	254	245	251	249	251					
FEED GRAINS & HAY	95	214	222	221	234	230	229					
OIL-BEARING CROPS	113	374	379	386	303	296	284					
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	115	323	340	343	320	317	310					
MEAT ANIMALS	117	391	425	428	376	377	372					
DAIRY PRODUCTS	119	286	285	280	316	317	305					
POULTRY & EGGS	108	203	205	217	200	181	177					

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

APR 24 1952

Immediate Release

April 18, 1952

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/

MINNESOTA: Turkey poult production by Minnesota hatcheries during March this year totaled 1,640,000 poults, about a half million more than in March a year ago, according to reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This record production for March is 44 percent more than March 1951 and 61 percent above the 5-year (1947-51) average production of 1,019,000 poults. It also exceeds by 22 percent the previous record production for March which occurred in 1950 when 1,340,000 poults were hatched. Last year turkey hatcheries produced 1,135,000 poults during March.

The January through March combined production totals 2,225,000 poults which is 76 percent above the 5-year (1947-51) average production of 1,262,000 poults for the same period. Current production shows increases of 40 and 57 percent, respectively, compared with 1950 combined production of 1,590,000 poults and combined production for 1951 of 1,420,000.

Production during April 1952 is likely to be somewhat higher than the hatch of last year which was 1,820,000 poults, based on indications of eggs in incubators on April 1. Bookings on April 1 for May delivery also show a definite increase as compared with last year for hatcheries reporting these items both years.

The value of the Minnesota standard farm poultry ration (average prices paid for commercial feeds and the evaluation of grains fed alone at prices received by farmers) in mid-March was \$3.60 per hundred pounds. This compares with \$3.58 a month earlier and \$3.57 a year ago. Minnesota farmers, on March 15, 1952, received an average price of 35.0 cents per pound for turkeys liveweight, which was 1 cent lower than the mid-February price and 3 cents below the March 15, 1951 price. The turkey-feed price ratio (number of pounds of poultry feed, commercial and home-grown, equal in value to 1 pound of turkey, liveweight) on March 15, 1952 was 9.7, somewhat lower than last month's ratio of 10.1 and very unfavorable compared with the mid-March 1951 ratio of 10.9.

Minnesota Turkey Poult Production by Months, 1950-52

Month				Year to Date			
Month	1950	1951	Prel. 1952	Percent Change from 1951	1951	Prel. 1952	Percent Change from 1951
	Thousands				Thousands		
January	15	45	125	+ 178	45	125	+ 178
February	235	240	460	+ 92	285	585	+ 105
March	1,340	1,135	1,640	+ 44	1,420	2,225	+ 57
April	2,065	1,820			3,240		
May	1,745	1,790			5,030		
June	370	780			5,810		
July-Dec.	80	400			6,210		
Total	5,850	6,210			6,210		

UNITED STATES: Turkey hatchery operations in the United States during March were on a high level. Hatcheries supplying information turkey operations reported 27 percent more poults hatched during March this year than during March last year. These same hatcheries reported 40 percent more eggs in incubators on April 1 than a year ago. Reports from hatcheries covering February and March showed about 34 percent more poults hatched than during the period last year. Farm turkey prices average 34.5 cents per pound liveweight in mid-March compared with 36.1 cents in mid-February and with the 1951 mid-March price of 35.3 cents. Compared with last year the turkey feed price ratio is very unfavorable.

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

Special Note: Results of a recent survey of Minnesota turkey growers to determine causes of turkey death losses in 1951 will be released soon in bulletin form. Requests for this bulletin will be honored as long as the limited supply lasts.

Robert Bergersen  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agric. Statistician in Charge

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

Immediate Release:

April 18, 1952

Min. Hdb. 8003

CHICK HATCHERY PRODUCTION  
March 1952

APR 24 1952

MINNESOTA: During March 1952, Minnesota hatcheries produced 15,370,000 chicks, according to reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production this year was up 14 percent when compared with March 1951 when 13,530,000 chicks were hatched, and 10 percent above the 5-year (1946-50) average of 13,948,000 chicks. The combined production for the period January through March this year totaled 18,685,000 chicks, 14 percent above the 16,420,000 chicks hatched during the same period last year and 18 percent over the 5-year (1946-50) average combined production of 15,842,000 chicks.

Production by hatcheries during April will approximately equal that of a year ago when 20,150,000 chicks were hatched, based on indications of eggs in incubators April 1. The number of chicks booked on April 1 for May delivery was slightly less than a year ago.

Minnesota hatcheries received an average price of \$16.50 per hundred for light breed (straight-run) chicks on April 1--unchanged from a month ago but up \$1.50 per hundred when compared with April 1, 1951. Farmers received an average price of 46 cents per dozen for hatching eggs on March 15, 1952 which compares with 44 cents per dozen last month and 55 cents per dozen a year ago.

Cost of the Minnesota standard farm poultry ration (average prices paid for commercial feeds and the evaluation of grains fed alone at prices received by farmers) on March 15, 1952 was \$3.60 per hundred pounds. This compares with \$3.58 a month earlier and \$3.57 a year ago. The average price received by farmers for all eggs was 29.8 cents per dozen on March 15, a slight increase over the February 15, 1952 price of 27.8 cents, but 8.7 cents less than the 1951 mid-March price of 38.5 cents.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in the United States during March was the second largest of record for the month. Output during March was estimated at 291,380,000 chicks compared with 270,367,000 last year and the 1946-50 average of 253,194,000. The record March hatch was in 1944 when 293,636,000 chicks were produced. The demand for chicks during March varied considerably over the country. The demand for broiler chicks was fairly active while the demand for chicks for flock replacements was on the weak side, particularly so throughout the Mid-Western States. If the present trend in the demand for chicks continues, hatches during April and May will be considerably less than those of a year ago. The number of eggs in incubators on April 1 was 5 percent less than last year indicating a relatively smaller April hatch.

A total of 59,417,000 chicks were placed in 11 principal commercial broiler producing areas during March, compared with 50,864,000 during March last year--an increase of 17 percent. On the basis that these areas produce about 69 percent of the broilers raised in the United States, the number of chicks produced for farm flock replacements during March is indicated to be about 4 percent larger than a year ago.

Compared with March a year ago, all sections of the country, except the Pacific Coast States, reported increases in the number of chicks hatched. The decrease reported in the Pacific Coast States was 4 percent. Increases reported were 48 percent in the East South Central, 22 percent in the West South Central, 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the Mountain, 2 percent in the Mid-Atlantic and West North Central, and 1 percent in the New England States.

Prices received by farmers for all eggs in mid-March averaged 33.9 cents per dozen compared with 43.7 cents a year earlier and with 31.6 cents in mid-March 1950. Chicken prices on March 15 averaged 25.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.7 cents in mid-February and with 28.9 cents in mid-March 1951. The mid-March cost of the United States poultry ration was \$4.24 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.00 a year ago. The egg-feed price relationship is the most unfavorable in the 29 years of record, and compared with last year, the chicken-feed price ratio is also very unfavorable.

Special Note: Results of a recent survey of Minnesota turkey growers to determine causes of turkey death losses in 1951 will be released soon in bulletin form. Request for this bulletin will be honored as long as the limited supply lasts.

Robert Bergersen  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agric. Statistician in Charge



Divisions and Selected States		CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES							
		During March				January through March			
		Average	1951	1952		1951	1952		
		1946-50	1/	2/		1/	2/		
Thousands									
New England	15,092	16,784	16,947	42,852	45,600				
Middle Atlantic	23,137	24,339	24,725	53,335	57,295				
Ohio	12,289	12,600	13,500	21,100	22,300				
Indiana	17,851	16,029	19,099	31,292	37,348				
Illinois	19,271	16,318	15,000	26,290	27,300				
Michigan	6,112	6,210	7,830	10,860	14,080				
Wisconsin	4,727	4,220	4,960	6,442	7,799				
East North Central	60,320	55,377	60,389	95,984	108,827				
MINNESOTA	13,948	13,530	15,370	16,420	18,685				
Iowa	18,489	18,050	17,700	25,400	24,500				
Missouri	16,340	19,500	19,000	33,600	34,300				
North Dakota	952	988	1,120	1,046	1,220				
South Dakota	3,784	3,700	3,600	4,000	3,850				
Nebraska	7,904	8,495	7,880	12,214	11,397				
Kansas	9,747	8,915	9,800	13,375	15,270				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	71,165	73,178	74,470	106,055	109,222				
South Atlantic	33,347	44,240	49,170	107,351	125,146				
East South Central	9,246	10,511	15,599	22,086	32,871				
West South Central	20,507	21,720	26,442	46,333	63,391				
Mountain	4,054	4,659	4,855	7,867	8,284				
Pacific	16,324	19,559	18,783	45,579	46,456				
United States	253,194	270,367	291,380	527,442	597,092				

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON APRIL 1, 1952									
Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds			Cross Breeds			
Selected	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed
States:	Run	Pullets	Cockerel	Run	Pullets	Cockerel	Run	Pullet	Cockerels
D o l l a r s									
Ill.	15.50	22.00	14.00	15.50	30.50	3.05	16.00	22.50	14.00
Mich.	17.00	25.50	14.00	17.00	35.00	3.00	17.00	25.50	14.00
Wis.	16.50	22.00	17.00	16.50	33.00	2.30	16.50	25.50	16.00
MINN.	17.00	28.50	12.00	16.50	33.50	2.40	16.50	33.50	4.50
Iowa	16.00	27.00	10.50	15.50	32.00	2.50	16.00	30.00	7.30
Mo.	13.50	20.00	11.50	13.00	25.00	3.40	13.50	24.00	8.70
N.Dak.	17.50	26.50	17.00	17.00	34.50	4.20	17.50	34.00	6.80
S.Dak.	16.50	28.50	10.00	16.50	33.00	2.60	16.50	32.50	4.10
Nebr.	15.50	26.50	11.50	15.50	32.00	3.25	16.00	30.50	5.00
U. S.	15.50	25.90	12.50	15.80	33.30	3.15	15.60	27.40	10.40

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES									
Month		Month			To Date				
		1951	1952 1/	% Change	1951	1952 1/	Change from 1951		
				from 1951:			Number	Percent	
Thousands									
January	95,903	115,657	+ 21	95,903	115,657	+ 19,754	+ 21		
February	161,172	190,055	+ 18	257,075	305,712	+ 48,637	+ 19		
March	270,367	291,380	+ 8	527,442	597,092	+ 69,650	+ 13		
April	317,204			844,646					
May	270,989			1,115,635					
June	142,859			1,258,494					
July	104,792			1,363,286					
August	89,104			1,452,390					
September	76,899			1,529,289					
October	82,994			1,612,283					
November	83,612			1,695,895					
December	87,049			1,782,944					

1/ Preliminary.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING			
Geographic Division		Eggs in incubators	
		Chicks booked April :	
		: 1 for May delivery	
		Sexing	
		% change from	
		April 1, 1951	
		: March 1951	
New England	- 9	- 6	- 9
Middle Atlantic	- 7	- 2	+ 14
East North Central	- 10	- 9	+ 19
West North Central	- 11	- 22	- 2
South Atlantic	+ 2	- 5	+ 17
East South Central	+ 28	- 19	+ 25
West South Central	+ 14	+ 21	+ 53
Mountain	- 22	- 6	+ 17
Pacific	- 5	- 11	- 9
UNITED STATES	- 5	- 10	- 8

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

APR 25 1952

Immediate Release

April 22, 1952

CATTLE ON FEED APRIL 1, 1952

Minnesota: There were two percent more cattle on grain feed in Minnesota feed lots on April 1, 1952 than a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A decrease in the number of grain fed cattle was indicated for the Southwestern part of the State, where the 1951 corn crop was below average in both yield and quality. The decreased numbers of cattle on grain feed in this area were more than offset by increased numbers in other parts of the State.

Of the cattle on feed January 1, 1952, there was a larger proportion of these same cattle still on feed April 1, 1952, than was the case a year earlier, which accounts for some of the increased numbers on feed this year. In addition, Minnesota inshipments of cattle during the first three months of 1952 were about 50 percent greater than during the same period of 1951.

The demand for good quality stock and feeder replacements has been firm. Country buyers have been paying slightly less than they did a year earlier for stocker and feeder steers, but prices for slaughter cattle are also somewhat below the levels of a year ago.

United States: The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on April 1 was 3 percent more than a year earlier. The increase was probably equivalent to about 80,000 head. Increases occurred in all of the Corn Belt States except Ohio, Missouri and Kansas.

The increase of 3 percent in the number of cattle on feed on April 1 for the 11 Corn Belt States compares with an increase of 6 percent on January 1. The eastern Corn Belt States showed 9 percent more cattle on feed on April 1 than a year ago, with increases of 15 percent in Indiana and Michigan and 10 percent in Illinois and Wisconsin. The western Corn Belt States show about as many cattle on feed for market as a year earlier. Increases of 3 percent in Iowa and South Dakota, and 2 percent in Nebraska and Minnesota were offset by declines of 8 percent in Kansas and 10 percent in Missouri.

In California, the number of cattle on feed on April 1 is 20 percent larger than a year ago. This compares with an increase of 60 percent on January 1, 1952 over the preceding January. Imports of stocker and feeder cattle into California during January and February were about 10 percent smaller than for the same months a year earlier. The number of cattle on feed on April 1 in Idaho was 51,000 head, 18 percent below the 62,000 head on feed April 1, 1951. Idaho feeders report they intend to market about 80 percent of the number before July 1, compared with 71 percent a year ago. Reports from Colorado indicate there are about 10 percent more cattle on feed on April 1 than a year ago. This compares with an increase of 31 percent on January 1, 1952 over January 1, 1951. Marketings of fed cattle since January 1 have been larger than for the first three months of 1951. The movement of replacement cattle into the Colorado feeding areas since January 1 has been much smaller than the record replacements for the same period last year.

Corn Belt cattle feeders who reported the month in which they expect to market fed cattle indicate that a slightly smaller percentage will be marketed before July 1  
(over)



this year than was reported in April last year. The reported percentage to be marketed before July 1 this year is 42 percent, compared with 44 percent reported last April. However, producers marketed their fed cattle during April-June 1951 at a slightly faster rate than intended last April 1. About 70 percent of the total cattle on feed April 1 were reported to have been on feed over 3 months, compared with 65 percent last April and 67 percent two years ago.

The proportion of steers on feed this year in the 11 Corn Belt States was 69 percent compared with 67 percent a year earlier. Heifers accounted for 13 percent of the total, compared with 12 percent a year ago, while calves comprised 17 percent compared with 20 percent on April 1 last year.

In 8 States where corn stocks were reported, the supply of corn on feeders' farms on April 1 was less than last year. In general, weather conditions since January 1 have been favorable for feeding operations. The main exceptions are parts of Nebraska and South Dakota where cold weather and snow have held down gains.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into 9 Corn Belt States during the first 3 months of the year were 461,000 head, about 1 percent lower than last year's shipments. Shipments into Indiana were up 80 percent and into Minnesota up 50 percent. Michigan shows a 49 percent increase, while Wisconsin was up 22 percent; Ohio, up 17 percent; and Iowa, up 10 percent. The remaining States showed decreases as follows: Illinois, down 2 percent; South Dakota, 11 percent; and Nebraska, 27 percent.

The January-March average cost of feeder and stocker cattle shipped from 5 markets for which records are available was \$30.89 per hundred pounds, compared with \$32.74 a year earlier.

The following table shows by States, the estimated percentage of cattle on feed April 1 this year compared with April 1, 1951.

Ohio	95	Minnesota	102
Indiana	115	Iowa	103
Illinois	110	Missouri	90
Michigan	115	South Dakota	103
Wisconsin	110	Nebraska	102
		Kansas	92
Eastern Corn Belt	109	Western Corn Belt	100
Corn Belt		103	

H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician  
In Charge

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

MAY 6 - 1952

May 2, 1952

GRAIN STOCKS - APRIL 1, 1952

Relatively large quantities of grains were stored in all Minnesota storage positions as of April 1, 1952, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The supply of corn, wheat, flaxseed, and soybeans is below the large supply on hand April 1, 1951 while stocks of oats, barley and rye are above a year ago.

Stocks of corn in all Minnesota storage positions on April 1, 1952 were equal to 103 million bushels, three-fifths of which is stored on farms. This total compares with 126 million on hand in 1951 and the record of 167 million on hand April 1, 1950.

The supply of wheat in all positions was equal to 36.7 million bushels compared with 44.7 million in 1951. Most of the decrease in wheat stocks is in off-farm positions which has 30.7 million bushels of the total this year compared with 38.8 million a year ago.

Oat stocks of 101 million bushels in all positions is the largest April 1 supply Minnesota has had since 1946 when 113 million bushels were on hand. About 94 million bushels of the total stocks are on farms, the second largest April 1 farm stocks of record.

Barley stocks of 33.8 million bushels is the largest April 1 supply of record. Of this amount 13.5 million remained on farms and 20.3 million in off-farm positions, both the largest of record.

The supply of rye is only slightly larger than a year ago due mainly to minor increases in both farm and off-farm storage. The total supply of rye on April 1, 1952 was 1.8 million bushels of which 1.7 is stored off farm and .4 million bushels on farms.

Farm stocks of soybeans are slightly larger than a year ago, but are offset by a sharp decline in off-farm storage with the result that April 1, 1952 total stocks are equal to 7.9 million bushels compared with 8.5 million a year earlier.

Flaxseed stocks are down sharply from a year ago in all positions. Farm stocks are 2.1 million compared with 2.7 million a year ago. At the same time off farm stocks are only 7.2 million compared with 14.8 million on April 1, 1951. This leaves total stocks in all positions at 9.3 million on April 1, 1952, the lowest in the last 4 years.

Minnesota Grain Stocks - April 1, 1952

Crop	On Farms		Off Farms		Total	
	April 1		April 1		April 1	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
-Thousand Bushels-						
Corn	79,880	62,512	45,574	40,605	125,454	103,117
Wheat	5,895	6,007	38,804	30,690	44,699	36,697
Oats	81,157	93,616	9,613	7,399	90,770	101,015
Barley	11,255	13,494	16,341	20,338	27,596	33,832
Rye	423	428	1,320	1,350	1,743	1,778
Soybeans	4,448	4,524	4,452	3,335	8,900	7,859
Flaxseed	2,677	2,061	14,780	7,227	17,457	9,288

Roy Potas, Agr'l Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l Statistician



# UNITED STATES:

Stocks of 521 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on April 1, 1952, are one-fourth smaller than a year ago, but only about 9 percent smaller than average.

Relatively large total stocks of feed grains were in all positions on April 1, 1952. Nearly 1,527 million bushels of corn remain in storage, about a sixth less than on April 1, 1949 or 1951, but more than in any of the other 6 years of comparable record.

Oats stocks are 5 percent less than a year earlier and have been exceeded on April 1 in 4 other years in the last 10. Barley stocks of 132 million bushels are nearly a fifth smaller than a year earlier, but only slightly below average for April 1.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions on April 1 amounted to 20,338,000 bushels, the smallest for this date in four years. Soybean stocks in all positions on April 1, 1952 totaled nearly 130 million bushels, 13 million bushels less than on April 1, 1951, but with that exception the highest April 1 stocks of record.

## UNITED STATES STOCKS OF GRAINS, APRIL 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain :	Position :	April 1 : 1950 :	April 1 : 1951 :	January 1 : 1952 :	April 1 1952
		Thousand Bushels			
Wheat	(On Farms 1/	193,579	217,111	339,336	201,500
	(Terminals 2/	180,659	193,663	199,947	124,865
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	5,548	3,156	2,538	2,037
	(Merchant Mills 1/ 5/	88,423	101,052	113,007	80,630
	(Int. Mills, Elev.&Whses. 1/4/	190,884	200,642	201,979	111,837
	TOTAL	652,093	715,624	856,807	520,869
Corn	(On Farms 1/	1,562,117	1,323,306	1,919,269	1,067,779
	(Terminals 2/	47,440	71,453	51,954	61,849
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	238,967	333,992	304,712	294,066
	(Int. Mills, Elev.&Whses. 1/4/	93,011	121,465	108,486	102,878
	TOTAL	1,941,535	1,850,216	2,384,421	1,526,572
Oats	(On Farms 1/	462,700	544,347	841,889	516,603
	(Terminals 2/	12,099	13,828	26,931	11,785
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	0	167	206	201
	(Int. Mills, Elev.&Whses. 1/4/	29,342	31,325	41,156	32,552
	TOTAL	504,141	589,667	910,182	561,141
Barley	(On Farms 1/	68,854	89,268	124,287	78,131
	(Terminals 2/	28,072	27,476	25,483	19,160
	(Commodity Credit Corp. 3/	2,441	2,648	2,090	990
	(Int. Mills, Elev.&Whses. 1/4/	34,045	44,086	51,791	33,679
	TOTAL	133,412	163,478	203,651	131,960
Rye	(On Farms 1/	3,237	3,899	6,493	3,412
	(Terminals 2/	7,321	5,851	6,344	5,321
	(Int. Mills, Elev.&Whses. 1/4/	2,535	2,947	2,858	1,932
	TOTAL	13,093	12,697	15,695	10,665
Flaxseed	(On Farms 1/	9,285	7,269	11,292	8,886
	(Terminals 2/	13,180	11,774	5,665	4,219
	(Int. Mills, Elev.&Whses. 1/4/	8,767	7,624	11,583	7,233
	TOTAL	31,232	26,667	28,540	20,338
Soybeans	(On Farms 1/	45,804	48,085	103,380	59,603
	(Terminals 2/	10,241	12,513	9,760	5,457
	(Processing Plants 5/	47,991	62,798	61,848	42,708
	(Int. Mills, Elev.&Whses. 1/4/	17,517	19,594	44,390	21,857
	TOTAL	121,553	142,990	219,378	129,625

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

5/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census.

Stocks of corn, oats, barley, and rye, shown below by States, are for all off-farm positions. Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, as estimates by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are combined with holdings of C.C.C. in their own bins and other storages under their control, and with commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, to obtain these State totals.

OFF FARM<sup>1/</sup> STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, APRIL 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

State	Shelled & Ear Corn		Oats		Barley		Rye	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Thousand Bushels								
N.Eng.	535	413	514	473	84	394	*	*
N.Y.	5,911	4,014	2,677	2,234	3,801	716	*	1,932
N.J.	1,034	643	148	207	*	*	2	2
Pa.	1,287	2,149	651	615	90	399	100	192
Ohio	12,045	11,646	2,232	3,053	141	91	5	2
Ind.	16,741	14,230	924	1,107	57	23	62	*
Ill.	111,143	92,730	3,617	7,095	2,555	1,978	4,565	2,370
Mich.	1,074	2,033	835	957	198	248	25	26
Wis.	5,667	3,520	4,251	2,423	16,884	9,841	420	74
Minn.	45,574	40,605	9,613	7,399	16,341	20,338	1,320	1,350
Iowa	163,776	156,996	4,017	5,454	*	*	4	*
Mo.	19,062	10,622	1,057	1,086	*	*	*	177
N.Dak.	1,858	1,397	2,896	2,060	3,613	3,878	522	197
S.Dak.	33,053	30,596	2,121	2,355	980	1,244	520	270
Nebr.	68,394	56,596	540	1,170	251	382	71	128
Kans.	12,751	7,888	496	399	655	203	15	7
Del.	552	641	29	42	4	9	23	26
Md.	3,387	2,806	317	167	57	652	201	125
Va.	1,388	1,034	129	172	28	15	14	6
W.Va.	83	102	12	22	*	3	*	*
N.C.	1,660	1,637	269	299	8	*	2	1
S.C.	320	294	182	126	3	10	1	*
Ga.	859	705	234	99	2	3	*	*
Ky.	1,898	2,417	114	107	14	3	203	183
Tenn.	2,143	1,644	331	227	*	16	*	*
Ala.	896	836	74	55	*	*	2	2
Miss.	175	237	111	191	13	7	*	3
Ark.	133	132	50	58	10	10	*	*
La.	1,474	1,443	9	23	--	--	--	--
Okla.	771	646	199	395	35	21	*	2
Tex.	3,140	1,374	825	960	155	121	*	34
Mont.	27	44	420	214	2,033	500	6	1
Idaho	89	55	1,049	512	1,275	773	1	*
Wyo.	20	32	87	74	56	82	*	1
Colo.	2,298	1,644	312	349	1,911	1,231	10	13
N.Mex.	23	12	12	9	21	13	*	*
Ariz.	27	26	72	24	1,384	460	*	*
Utah	88	62	154	94	690	397	*	*
Nev.	7	1	9	2	30	15	*	*
Wash.	329	223	1,504	900	3,781	1,781	31	23
Oreg.	140	115	1,095	786	2,558	1,719	22	12
Calif.	2,455	1,636	1,132	544	11,620	4,297	2	16
Unallocated*	2,623	2,917	--	--	2,872	1,956	649	78
UNITED STATES	526,910	458,793	45,320	44,538	74,210	53,829	8,798	7,798

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



## STOCKS OF WHEAT, APRIL 1, 1952

State	In Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses			Merchant Mills		Off Farm 1/		Total	Total 2/	All
	Average:			Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:
	1941-50:			1951:		1952:		1951:		1952:
	1941-50:			1951:		1952:		1951:		1952:
Thousand Bushels										
N.Eng.	243	146	215	*	*	977	837	977	837	
N.Y.	1,687	*	*	6,545	5,469	20,328	14,805	22,937	16,456	
N.J.	104	157	194	*	*	959	724	1,278	1,040	
Pa.	467	355	328	1,030	740	4,871	3,139	8,288	6,152	
Ohio	1,555	3,204	1,931	4,476	*	11,069	7,275	16,661	9,848	
Ind.	1,225	693	545	2,095	*	3,443	2,980	5,053	3,686	
Ill.	1,392	906	673	4,301	3,950	12,058	8,731	12,887	9,399	
Mich.	1,447	1,864	2,081	2,157	1,913	4,021	3,994	9,658	7,998	
Wis.	286	*	108	*	*	15,392	11,887	16,330	12,555	
Minn.	3,883	3,708	3,465	10,085	9,299	38,804	30,690	44,699	36,697	
Iowa	730	333	130	1,448	931	5,376	2,996	5,812	3,328	
Mo.	877	912	378	9,934	7,546	29,540	16,268	30,967	17,836	
N.Dak.	20,097	25,128	21,737	1,651	2,030	26,787	23,768	92,500	96,236	
S.Dak.	5,342	5,740	6,250	200	135	6,830	7,273	20,895	34,758	
Nebr.	4,598	10,627	6,092	3,106	2,302	20,287	11,977	37,099	18,365	
Kans.	19,341	40,847	23,227	20,395	12,162	104,849	60,280	124,436	67,847	
Del.	24	94	21	24	14	118	35	144	71	
Md.	158	123	113	*	*	4,076	3,139	4,489	3,408	
Va.	252	626	676	570	555	1,197	1,245	2,009	1,995	
W.Va.	30	3	6	41	11	44	17	361	275	
N.C.	115	102	276	557	597	659	873	1,246	1,925	
S.C.	29	28	418	325	134	353	552	442	762	
Ga.	52	32	148	119	95	151	243	259	351	
Ky.	444	254	154	1,650	1,570	2,818	2,076	2,892	2,183	
Tenn.	297	*	654	711	475	1,290	1,255	1,549	1,376	
Ala.	16	*	*	*	*	255	163	267	171	
Miss.	26	13	*	*	*	*	10	*	13	
Ark.	18	*	*	*	*	*	8	*	33	
La.	-	-	-	-	-	560	679	560	679	
Okla.	6,381	12,412	4,643	6,158	3,565	45,627	26,700	47,322	27,673	
Tex.	7,650	18,166	5,258	9,145	6,578	42,205	21,749	43,060	22,441	
Mont.	8,011	11,624	8,678	2,173	1,700	13,824	10,388	47,655	48,603	
Idaho	5,169	8,931	3,666	978	878	9,909	4,544	15,843	9,860	
Wyo.	139	796	*	256	*	1,052	570	3,858	2,865	
Colo.	2,583	6,838	2,964	2,145	1,958	9,359	5,079	19,324	9,974	
N.Mex.	262	358	55	149	107	507	162	614	217	
Ariz.	50	104	49	183	119	287	168	322	202	
Utah	881	1,275	550	1,825	1,540	4,908	2,646	7,495	4,099	
Nev.	38	24	36	-	-	24	36	165	136	
Wash.	15,806	27,628	7,491	2,599	3,366	34,360	16,450	42,026	22,462	
Oreg.	6,512	8,100	3,300	1,371	1,705	12,855	9,455	15,224	11,775	
Calif.	1,836	3,049	1,061	1,176	1,101	4,734	2,519	6,238	3,298	
Unall. located*	--	5,442	4,266	1,474	8,085	1,750	984	1,783	984	
UNITED STATES	120,053	200,642	111,837	101,052	80,630	498,513	319,369	715,624	520,869	

\*Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes, in addition to stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators &amp; Warehouses and Merchant Mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at terminals, and an estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit to ports, in bins and other storages under C.C.C. control.

2/ Off farm total plus farm stocks.

\*S21  
.A63

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

*Minn. Hist. Soc.*

MAY 20 1952

Immediate Release

May 12, 1952

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - MAY 1, 1952

Weather and soil condition in April 1952 favored a much earlier start of field work and vegetative growth than in either 1950 or 1951, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This year, seeding of small grains was quite general by April 19 and was nearly completed by the end of the month. In the two previous seasons small grain seeding had barely started by May 1. In addition, the unseasonably warm weather during April this year favored rapid germination and early growth. This has had the effect of advancing grain crop development 2 to 3 weeks compared with May 1 in both 1950 and 1951.

Winter grains made unusual growth in the last half of April under conditions of adequate subsoil moisture and very warm weather. A considerable proportion of the winter wheat acreage in Roseau county failed to survive the winter season but the loss of acreage for the State is small. Both winter wheat and rye were in better-than-average condition on May 1 since both showed very uniform stands and vigorous, early season growth. This year, however, the acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest is next to the smallest for the State since 1915 due to the recent continuing tendency by farmers to plant less acreage to this crop. Based on this small acreage, but excellent conditions up to May 1 this year, a crop of 1,386,000 bushels is indicated, compared with 1,462,000 bushels harvested in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,968,000 bushels. The acreage for harvest in 1952 totals only 63,000 acres, compared with the average of 107,000 acres.

The production of rye, which is centered mostly in the east central section, especially Sherburne county, is expected to total 2,055,000 bushels, based on May 1 prospects. This compares with last year's relatively large crop of 2,850,000 bushels and 2,317,000 bushels, the 10-year average. The acreage for harvest totals only 137,000 acres this year compared with 190,000 in 1951 and the average of 171,000 acres.

Pasture prospects were excellent on May 1 and were furnishing some feed in most advanced areas following the period of unseasonably warm weather during the last half of April. Hay crops were also developing rapidly on May 1 and rainfall since then has been of further benefit.

Egg production totaled 374 million eggs during April 1952, about 8 percent more than April 1951, due to an increase in both the number of layers and the rate of production.

Milk production in April 1952 totaled 752 million pounds, down 15 million from April 1951 and 56 million less than average. The decrease from average is due to the decline in number of milk cows on farms, since the rate of production per cow has been increasing in recent years.

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician



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

May 22 1952  
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

May 20, 1952

Immediate Release:

CHICK HATCHERY PRODUCTION  
April 1952

MINNESOTA:

Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota during April 1952 hatched 20,200,000 chicks, according to reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Compared with the 20,150,000 chicks hatched in the State during April 1951, current April production shows an increase of only 50,000 chicks. The April hatch this year is, however, 2 million chicks less than the 5-year (1946-50) average hatch for April of 22,192,000 chicks or a decrease of 10 percent. Combined production for the period January through April this year totaled 38,885,000 chicks, 6 percent above the 36,570,000 chicks hatched during the comparable period last year.

Although production so far this year has been above last year, sexing operations have been heavier and the number of chicks destroyed by hatcheries has been considerably larger. This indicates that the number of young chicks placed on farms for raising and replacement stock, therefore, is less than the first four months of 1951. It is further indicated by the number of eggs set in incubators on May 1 that the number of chicks hatched in May this year will be substantially lower than a year ago. The 5-year (1946-50) average shows hatcheries curtail production by 24 percent from April to May. Indications this year are that the production in May will be curtailed by at least 30 percent. Bookings on May 1 for June delivery were also well below a year ago. This information is in line with previously reported intentions of farmers to raise fewer chickens in 1952 than were raised during 1951.

Hatcheries on May 1 received an average price of \$16.50 per hundred for light breed (straight-run) chicks -- unchanged from last month but up \$1.50 per hundred when compared with May 1, 1951. Minnesota farmers received an average price of 47 cents per dozen for hatching eggs on April 15 which compares with 46 cents last month and 55 cents per dozen a year ago.

UNITED STATES:

For the United States, the number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during April totaled 296,729,000 -- 6 percent less than in April last year and 2 percent less than the 1946-50 average. The demand for chicks for both flock replacement and broiler production was weak during the month. About 1 percent less chicks were placed in the 11 principal broiler producing areas in April than a year ago. The number of chicks hatched during April for farm flocks is indicated to be down about 8 percent from a year ago. Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms on May 1 were estimated to be 5 percent less than a year ago and 9 percent below the average. This indicated a very weak demand for chicks for flock replacement during April, especially since holdings of this year's hatching on farms on April 1 was 9 percent more than a year ago.

The number of eggs in incubators on May 1 was 15 percent smaller than on May 1 last year indicating a continued weakness in the demand for chicks and a relatively small hatch during May.

April chick production was below that of a year ago in all sections of the country except in the East South Central States where an increase of 18 percent was reported. The decreases reported were 12 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the New England, 8 percent in the Mountain, 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the Mid-Atlantic, 3 percent in the Pacific Coast, and 2 percent in the West South Central States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 35.2 cents per dozen, compared with 33.9 cents in mid-March and 43.2 cents in April a year ago. Prices received for chickens on April 15 averaged 24.4 cents a pound live weight compared with 29.3 last year. The mid-April cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.24 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.99 a year ago. The egg-feed and chicken-feed relationships were less favorable than a year ago. The chicken-feed ratio in April was the lowest for the month in 29 years of record and the egg-feed ratio was the lowest except in 1937.

Robert A. Bergersen,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural  
Statistician in Charge.



Divisions		CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES				
and		During April				
Selected		January through April				
States		Average :	1951 1/	1952 2/	1951 1/	1952 2/
		1946-50 :				
T h o u s a n d s						
New England	14,638	16,775	15,225	59,627	60,825	
Middle Atlantic	23,748	23,990	23,040	77,325	80,335	
Ohio	14,762	14,500	13,400	35,600	35,700	
Indiana	21,049	20,078	18,658	51,370	56,006	
Illinois	24,617	20,851	18,500	47,141	45,800	
Michigan	7,912	6,870	7,200	17,730	21,280	
Wisconsin	8,317	6,143	6,290	12,585	14,089	
East North Central	76,657	68,442	64,048	164,426	172,875	
MINNESOTA	22,192	20,150	20,200	36,570	38,885	
Iowa	27,384	26,650	22,000	52,050	46,500	
Missouri	22,680	27,100	23,500	60,700	57,800	
North Dakota	2,091	1,917	1,950	2,963	3,170	
South Dakota	5,569	5,000	5,500	9,000	9,350	
Nebraska	9,640	10,577	8,188	22,791	19,585	
Kansas	11,829	11,240	9,150	24,615	24,420	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	101,385	102,634	90,488	208,689	199,710	
South Atlantic	35,585	45,984	43,809	153,335	168,955	
East South Central	10,485	12,191	14,424	34,277	47,295	
West South Central	21,435	24,112	23,656	70,445	87,047	
Mountain	4,684	5,076	4,654	12,943	12,938	
Pacific	15,683	18,000	17,385	63,579	63,841	
United States	304,300	317,204	296,729	844,646	893,821	

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON MAY 1, 1952									
Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds			Cross Breeds			
Selected	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed
States:	Run	Pullets	Cockerel	Run	Pullets	Cockerel	Run	Pullets	Cockerel
D o l l a r s									
Ill.	16.00	22.00	14.50	16.00	30.00	3.35	16.50	23.50	13.00
Mich.	16.00	24.50	14.00	16.50	33.00	2.90	16.00	24.00	13.00
Wis.	16.00	21.50	16.00	16.00	33.00	2.30	15.50	25.00	15.00
MINN.	16.50	28.50	12.50	16.50	33.50	2.20	16.50	33.00	4.65
Iowa	16.00	27.00	10.50	15.50	31.00	2.45	16.00	29.00	7.30
Mo.	13.50	20.50	11.00	13.00	25.50	3.20	13.50	23.50	8.00
N. Dak.	17.00	25.00	17.00	17.00	34.50	3.90	17.00	34.00	6.50
S. Dak.	16.50	29.00	10.50	16.50	34.00	2.40	16.50	33.00	3.75
Nebr.	15.00	26.00	10.50	15.00	31.00	3.10	15.50	30.00	4.55
U. S.	15.20	25.60	12.40	15.70	32.90	2.99	15.40	27.20	9.69

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES							
Month		Month		To Date		Change from 1951	
1951	1952 1/	% Change	1951	1952 1/	Number	Percent	
Thousands		from 1951	Thousands				
January	95,903	115,657	+ 21	95,903	115,657	+ 19,754	+ 21
February	161,172	190,055	+ 18	257,075	305,712	+ 48,637	+ 19
March	270,367	291,380	+ 8	527,442	597,092	+ 69,650	+ 13
April	317,204	296,729	- 6	844,646	893,821	+ 49,175	+ 6
May	270,989			1,115,635			
June	142,859			1,258,494			
July	104,792			1,363,286			
August	89,104			1,452,390			
September	76,899			1,529,289			
October	82,994			1,612,283			
November	83,612			1,695,895			
December	87,049			1,782,944			

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING			
Eggs in incubators		Chicks booked May 1 :	
Geographic		for June Delivery	
Division		% change from	% change from
		May 1, 1951	April 1951
New England	- 2	- 10	- 3
Middle Atlantic	- 13	+ 2	- 10
East North Central	- 16	+ 52	- 13
West North Central	- 26	- 30	+ 3
South Atlantic	- 10	- 32	+ 24
East South Central	+ 9	- 53	+ 57
West South Central	- 2	- 15	+ 47
Mountain	- 13	- 8	- 11
Pacific	- 13	- 14	- 2
UNITED STATES	- 15	- 6	- 1



STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

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

Immediate Release:

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/

MINNESOTA:

Turkey hatcheries in Minnesota, according to reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, hatched 1,985,000 poults during April 1952. This April production is second high of record for the month, being exceeded only by April 1950 when 2,065,000 poults were hatched in Minnesota. Compared with the 1,820,000 poults hatched during April last year, this year's production shows an increase of 9 percent. The 5-year (1947-51) average turkey poult production for April in Minnesota is 1,704,000 poults.

Combined production for January through April this year totaled 4,210,000 -- 30 percent above the 3,240,000 poults hatched during the same period last year and 15 percent above the 3,655,000 poults hatched during the comparable period in 1950. Compared with the 5-year (1947-51) average combined production of 2,966,000 poults, the hatch this year shows an increase of 42 percent.

During the past 5 years hatcheries in Minnesota have on the average decreased production 19 percent from April to May. Based on indications of eggs in incubators May 1 production during May this year will decrease somewhat more than this.

Bookings on May 1 for June delivery also show a decrease when compared with last year for hatcheries reporting these items both years.

Cost of the Minnesota standard farm poultry ration (average prices paid for commercial seeds and the evaluation of grains fed alone at prices received by farmers) in mid-April was \$3.63 per hundred pounds. This compares with \$3.60 a month ago and \$3.58 on April 15, 1951. Minnesota farmers received an average price of 36.0 cents per pound for turkeys live weight on April 15, 1952. The March 15, 1952 price was 35.0 cents while in mid-April last year farmers received 38.0 cents per pound live weight. The turkey-feed price relationship is less favorable than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of poults hatched in the United States during April as reported by hatcheries supplying information on turkey operations was 12 percent larger than in April last year. These same hatcheries reported 10 percent more eggs in incubators on May 1 than a year ago. Reports from hatcheries covering February, March and April showed approximately 22 percent more poults hatched than during the same period last year.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 34.5 cents per pound live weight compared with 35.3 cents a year earlier. The mid-April cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.24 per hundred pounds compared with \$3.99 a year ago. The turkey-feed price relationship was less favorable than a year ago.

Minnesota Turkey Poult Production by Months, 1950-52

Month				Year to Date			
Month	1950	1951	Prel. 1952	Percent Change from 1951	1951	Prel. 1952	Percent Change from 1951
	Thousands				Thousands		
January	15	45	125	✓ 178	45	125	✓ 178
February	235	240	460	✓ 92	285	585	✓ 105
March	1,340	1,135	1,640	✓ 44	1,420	2,225	✓ 57
April	2,065	1,820	1,985	✓ 9	3,240	4,210	✓ 30
May	1,745	1,790			5,030		
June	370	780			5,810		
July-Dec.	80	400			6,210		
Total	5,850	6,210			6,210		

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

Robert A. Bergersen,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural  
Statistician in Charge.

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

Min: Agr. Sec.

JUN 13 1952

Immediate Release

June 11, 1952

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT  
June 1, 1952

Progress of 1952 crops in Minnesota was about normal in most areas of the State on June 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Spring work made about normal progress and, as a result, grain was seeded earlier than in the past two years, although there was some delay in seeding due to excessive moisture in the south and from dry soil condition in the north. Planting of corn and soybeans was generally earlier than usual. In most areas, soil moisture supplies were adequate on June 1. It had been extremely dry in northwestern and eastern sections by the end of May, but these areas have had some moisture since June 1. Top soil had been dry for a short time in some southern and central sections which caused late sown grain to show uneven growth and thin stands.

Fall sown grains, winter wheat and rye, made fair to good progress during the month of May in most areas of the State. However, dry top soil in the south and continued dry weather in the north reduced yield prospects below earlier expectations. Winter-kill of wheat was somewhat larger than expected. Winter wheat prospects as of June 1 totaled 1,323,000 bushels, compared with 1,462,000 bushels in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 1,968,000 bushels. The condition of rye on June 1 indicates a production of 1,986,000 bushels compared with 2,850,000 bushels harvested in 1951. Most of this decline in production is due to a sharp decrease in acreage as the estimated yield is only slightly below a year ago.

June 1 spring grain prospects are rated good in the south to fair in the north. In southern sections most early sown small grains are in good condition. However, some late seedings are short and show thin stands due to poor germination. Grain crop prospects are only fair in the north.

Based on acreage intentions as reported in March and June 1 condition, the production of all spring wheat is expected to total 17,858,000 bushels in 1952 compared with 18,560,000 bushels in 1951 and the average of 18,378,000 bushels. No estimates are made for oats and barley at this time. The first estimates on acreage and production of these crops will be made on July 1. March Intentions to plant indicated a 7 percent increase in the acreage of oats and a 23 percent decrease in the acreage of barley compared with 1951.

The development of hay crops has been slightly below normal up to June 1. In most southern sections the crop has made normal development but in most central, eastern and northern sections, stands are thin and short. Most areas are cutting a rather light first crop of hay. Pastures have made good growth in the southern part of the State and are providing good feed. In eastern and northern areas, growth is short.

Egg production during May 1952 totaled 365 million eggs, 4 percent more than in May 1951 and 1 percent more than in May 1950. The increased production is due mainly to more layers on farms than a year ago as the rate of production per layer is unchanged.

Milk production during May 1952 was equal to 854 million pounds, only slightly below the 858 million pounds produced in May 1951. Although the number of cows milked was 2 percent below a year ago, the rate of production per cow is slightly higher than in 1951 which has tended to hold up total milk production.

Roy Potas  
H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician

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STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE  
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~~State (Fed.) Seal~~  
JUN 23 1952  
June 19, 1952

Immediate Release:

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/

MINNESOTA: Minnesota turkey hatcheries produced an estimated 1,770,000 poult during May 1952, according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production during May was only 1 percent less than the 1,790,000 poult hatched during the same month a year ago. Compared with the 5-year (1947-51) average May hatch of 1,379,000 poult, current production shows an increase of 28 percent.

Combined production for January through May this year totaled 5,980,000 poult, 19 percent more than the production of 5,030,000 poult during the same period last year. The 5-year (1947-51) average combined production is 4,345,000 poult.

Based on indications of egg in incubators June 1, 1952, production during June is expected to be approximately 10 percent less than the 780,000 poult hatched during June last year. Bookings on June 1 for July delivery also show a decrease compared with last year for hatcheries reporting these items both years.

Cost of the Minnesota standard farm poultry ration (average prices paid for commercial feeds) on May 15, 1952 was \$3.61 per hundred pound. This compares with \$3.63 a month earlier and \$3.58 a year ago.

Minnesota farmers received an average of 31.0 cent per pound liveweight for turkey on May 15, 1952 which is down 6 cent when compared with the 1951 mid-May price of 37.0 cent per pound. The turkey-feed ratio at 8.6 on May 15 was 3.1 point below the 1951 mid-May ratio of 11.7.

Minnesota Turkey Poult Production by Months, 1950-52

Month	Month				Year to Date			
				Percent			Percent	
	1950	1951	Prel.	Change	1951	Prel.	Change	
			1952	from 1951		1952	from 1951	
	<u>Thousands</u>					<u>Thousands</u>		
January	15	45	125	✓ 178	45	125	✓ 178	
February	235	240	460	✓ 92	285	585	✓ 105	
March	1,340	1,135	1,640	✓ 44	1,420	2,225	✓ 57	
April	2,065	1,820	1,985	✓ 9	3,240	4,210	✓ 30	
May	1,745	1,790	1,770	- 1	5,030	5,980	✓ 19	
June	370	780			5,810			
July-Dec.	80	400			6,210			
Total	5,850	6,210			6,210			

UNITED STATES: Hatcheries in the United States reporting on turkey operations showed that they produced 6 percent more turkey during May than a year earlier. These same hatcheries reported 2 percent less egg in incubators on June 1 than a year ago. Reports from hatcheries covering February, March, April and May showed approximately 16 percent more poult hatched than during the same period last year.

Turkey prices in mid-May averaged 32.0 cent per pound live weight, compared with 35.4 cent last year. The turkey-feed ratio for May was less favorable than last year but was equal to that of May 1950.

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

Robert A. Bergersen,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural  
Statistician in Charge.

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

June 19, 1952

Immediate Release: CHICK HATCHERY PRODUCTION  
May 1952

JUN 23 1952

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota during May this year hatched a total of 11,840,000 chicks, according to reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current May production is down 31 percent when compared with the 17,265,000 chicks hatched during May last year and down 30 percent when compared with the 5-year (1946-50) average May hatch of 16,944,000 chicks. During the months, January through May, combined production totaled 50,725,000 chicks, 6 percent below the 53,835,000 chicks hatched during the same period last year.

Hatcheries in general have experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of their chicks during the latter part of the current season. Because of this problem, production during May was curtailed more than the usual seasonal decrease. The 5-year (1946-50) average production shows a 24 percent decrease from April to May, while in 1951 the decrease was only 14 percent. However, in 1952 hatcheries reduced production 41 percent from April to May.

It is indicated by the number of eggs set in incubators on June 1 that the number of chicks to be hatched in June this year will be substantially lower than a year ago. The hatch during June 1951 was 2,715,000 chicks. Bookings on June 1 for July delivery were also well below a year ago.

Hatcheries located in the State received an average price of \$16.00 per hundred for straight-run chicks on June 1, 1952. This compares with the June 1, 1951 average price per hundred chicks of \$15.50 for heavy breeds, and \$15.00 for both light and cross breeds. Farmers received an average of 45 cents per dozen for hatching eggs on May 15 which compares with 57 cents per dozen the year before.

Cost of the Minnesota standard farm poultry ration (average prices paid for commercial feeds) on May 15, 1952 was \$3.61 per hundred pounds. This compares with \$3.63 a month earlier and \$3.58 a year ago. The average price received by farmers for all eggs was 29.9 cents per dozen on May 15, a slight decrease compared with the April 15, 1952 price of 30.5 cents and 12.1 cents below the 1951 mid-May price of 42.0 cents.

UNITED STATES: The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in the United States during May was below a year ago and below average. The number of chicks produced during the month totaled 216,343,000 -- 20 percent less than the 270,989,000 hatched during May last year and 4 percent less than the 1946-50 average hatch of 225,098,000. The demand for chicks for both flock replacement and broiler production was weak during the month. Approximately 7 percent fewer chicks were placed in the 11 principal broiler producing areas than in May last year. The number of chicks hatched during May for farm flock replacements is indicated to be down 26 percent from a year ago. Output of chicks for the first 5 months of this year totaled 1,110,164,000, compared with 1,115,635,000 during the same period last year. The number of chicks produced for broiler production during the first 5 months of this year was 11 percent larger than last year and the number produced for flock replacement is indicated to be about 6 percent smaller.

The number of eggs in incubators on June 1 was 45 percent less than on June 1 last year, indicating a much smaller June hatch than last year. Many hatcheries are closed for the year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 34.2 cents per dozen, compared with 45.2 cents last year. Egg prices decreased 1.0 cents per dozen from April 15 to May 15, compared with an average seasonal increase of 0.3 cent. Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 24.3 cents on May 15, compared with 29.0 cents a year ago and with 26.0 cents on April 15.

The mid-May cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.23 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.02 a year ago. The May egg-feed price relationship was the least favorable since 1937. Farm chickens had the least favorable chicken-feed ratio since records began in 1924.

Robert A. Bergersen,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural  
Statistician in Charge.



Divisions and Selected States		CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES					
		During May		January through May			
		Average		1951	1952	1951	1952
		1946-50		1/	2/	1/	2/
Thousands							
New England	10,304	14,789	14,031	74,416	74,856		
Middle Atlantic	15,446	17,729	15,390	95,054	95,725		
Ohio	11,543	11,700	9,400	47,300	45,100		
Indiana	16,088	18,831	14,933	70,201	70,939		
Illinois	19,289	18,132	11,900	65,273	57,700		
Michigan	5,726	5,570	4,200	23,300	25,480		
Wisconsin	5,995	5,618	3,550	18,203	17,639		
East North Central	58,642	59,851	43,983	224,277	216,858		
MINNESOTA	16,944	17,265	11,840	53,835	50,725		
Iowa	22,764	23,650	19,400	75,700	65,900		
Missouri	17,984	23,500	16,400	84,200	74,200		
North Dakota	2,046	2,150	1,800	5,113	4,970		
South Dakota	4,584	5,200	4,500	14,200	13,850		
Nebraska	6,358	7,576	4,245	30,367	23,830		
Kansas	5,930	6,825	3,120	31,510	27,540		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	76,611	86,236	61,305	294,925	261,015		
South Atlantic	30,098	43,511	39,118	196,846	208,073		
East South Central	7,239	10,440	10,761	44,717	58,056		
West South Central	12,834	19,546	16,035	89,991	103,082		
Mountain	3,414	3,908	3,031	16,851	15,969		
Pacific	10,510	14,979	12,689	78,558	76,530		
United States	225,098	270,989	216,343	1,115,635	1,110,164		
1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.							

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON JUNE 1, 1952									
Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds			Cross Breeds			
Selected States	Straight	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Straight	Sexed	Sexed	Sexed
run	Pullets	Cockerel	run	Pullet	Cockerel	run	Pullets	Cockerels	
D o l l a r s									
Ill.	15.00	21.00	14.00	15.00	28.00	3.05	16.00	21.50	13.00
Mich.	16.50	24.00	14.50	16.50	33.00	3.05	16.00	23.50	13.00
Wis.	16.00	21.00	16.00	15.50	32.50	2.10	15.50	25.00	14.00
MINN.	16.00	27.50	13.00	16.00	32.50	2.40	16.00	32.00	4.65
Iowa	15.00	26.00	10.50	15.00	30.50	2.45	15.00	27.50	7.10
Mo.	13.50	19.50	11.00	13.00	25.50	3.40	13.00	22.00	8.00
N.Dak.	17.00	24.50	16.50	17.00	33.50	3.55	17.00	33.00	6.00
S.Dak.	16.50	28.50	9.60	16.50	33.50	2.35	16.50	32.50	3.80
Nebr.	15.00	26.00	10.00	15.00	31.00	3.00	15.50	30.00	4.30
U. S.	14.90	25.20	12.20	15.20	31.80	3.00	15.00	26.40	9.99

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES								
Month			To Date					
MONTH	1951	1952 1/	% Change	1951	1952 1/	Change from 1951	Number	Percent
			from 1951					
Thousands				Thousands				
January	95,903	115,657	+ 21	95,903	115,657	+19,754	+ 21	
February	161,172	190,055	+ 18	257,075	305,712	+48,637	+ 19	
March	270,367	291,380	+ 8	527,442	597,092	+69,650	+ 13	
April	317,204	296,729	- 6	844,646	893,821	+49,175	+ 6	
May	270,989	216,343	- 20	1,115,635	1,110,164	- 5,471	----	
June	142,859			1,258,494				
July	104,792			1,363,286				
August	89,104			1,452,390				
September	76,899			1,529,289				
October	82,994			1,612,283				
November	83,612			1,695,895				
December	87,049			1,782,944				
1/ Preliminary.								

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING				
Geographic Division		Eggs in incubators		Sexing
		Chicks booked June 1:		for July delivery
		% change from		% change from
		June 1, 1951		May 1951
New England	- 36		52	- 68
Middle Atlantic	- 75		38	- 20
East North Central	- 57		11	- 32
West North Central	- 83		33	- 7
South Atlantic	- 11		12	- 33
East South Central	- 11		11	+ 32
West South Central	- 23		24	- 1
Mountain	- 80		4	- 34
Pacific	- 70		6	- 15
UNITED STATES	- 45		20	- 20

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

Min. Hist. Soc.

JUL 1 - 1952

June 27, 1952

PIG CROP REPORT - JUNE 1, 1952

MINNESOTA: The 1952 spring pig crop in Minnesota totaled 4,226,000 head, down 12 percent from the 4,782,000 head saved in the spring of 1951. This information is based on reports made by livestock producers about June 1 to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service cooperating with the Post Office Department. This year's spring pig crop is about the size indicated by intentions reported last December 1. The number of spring sows farrowed, however, is 3 percent less than intended in December 1951, but the decrease in sows is compensated by a very high average number of pigs saved per litter. The litters this spring averaged 6.74 pigs saved, the highest of record. This compares with 6.48 in 1951 and the 10-year average of 6.28 pigs per litter. Weather conditions were very favorable during the 1952 spring farrowing period, particularly during the heavy farrowing months of April and May.

Based on June 1 intentions of farmers, a further decrease in hog production is planned for the fall of 1952. The number of sows to farrow in the fall is expected to number 302,000 head, 1 percent below the 305,000 farrowed in the fall of 1951. If these intentions are realized and litters are of average size, the 1952 fall pig crop will total 1,930,000 head. On this basis, the total pig crop for 1952 would equal 6,156,000 head, 9 percent less than the 1951 total of 6,758,000 head.

This year's spring crop of 4,226,000 head was produced by 627,000 sows which farrowed during the period December 1, 1951 - June 1, 1952. The 1951 spring crop of 4,782,000 pigs was produced by 738,000 sows. The proportion of spring farrowings which occurred last December and in January and February this year is the highest of record. This spring over 10 percent of the sows farrowed before March 1 compared with 9 percent in 1951 and an even lower proportion in earlier years. Comparing this spring with a year ago, the monthly distribution of farrowings is as follows in order: before March, 10 percent and 9 percent; during March, 26 and 29; April, 36 and 37; and May, 27 and 26 percent.

UNITED STATES: The 1952 spring pig crop totaled 56,607,000 head, a decrease of 9 percent from last spring. The number of sows farrowing this spring was 11 percent below last spring. The number of pigs saved per litter is the highest on record. It is 3 percent higher than last spring which was the previous record high. For the coming fall crop, reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 5,566,000 sows to farrow, 9 percent below the number farrowing last fall. The combined 1952 spring and fall pig crop is now expected to be about 93 million head. This would be 9 percent below 1951, but 1 percent above the 1941-50 average. The number of hogs six months old and over on farms and ranches June 1 was 5 percent below last year and 12 percent below the 10-year average.

Spring Pig Crop: The number of pigs saved in the spring season of 1952 (December 1, 1951 to June 1, 1952) is estimated at 56,607,000 head. This is 5,400,000 head or 9 percent smaller than the spring crop last year and is the smallest since 1948. However, it is 1 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Compared with 1951, the spring pig crop is down in all regions except the North Atlantic and South Atlantic. The east North Central region is down 4 percent; South Central, down 8; West North Central, down 14; West down 15 percent. The South Atlantic is up 8 percent and the North Atlantic is up 6 percent.

Hog producers made a further shift toward earlier farrowings in 1952, continuing a trend begun in 1949. The monthly distribution of farrowings in the 1952 spring



season shows an increase in the percentage of litters from December through February and decreases in March and April. An increase was also shown in the percentage of sows farrowing in May.

Fall 1952 Intentions: Reports on breeding intentions reported June 1 indicate that 5,566,000 sows will farrow in the fall of 1952. This is 523,000 sows or 9 percent less than the number farrowing last fall. If these intentions are realized, the number of sows farrowing during the fall season (June 1 to December 1) would be the smallest since 1948. Compared with last year all regions show decreases in the number of sows intended for fall farrow.

If the intentions for fall farrowings materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average with an allowance for upward trend, the 1952 fall pig crop would be about 36.5 million head. This would be 9 percent smaller than the 1951 fall crop. A combined pig crop for 1952, at 93.1 million head would be 9 percent smaller than last year.

Hogs Over 6 Months Old on Farms June 1: The number of hogs 6 months old and over on June 1, including brood sows, was 23,068,000 head, 1,217,000 head or 5 percent less than on June 1 last year. Compared with a year earlier, the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and West showed increases in the number of hogs 6 months old and over, while the East North Central, West North Central and South Central showed decreases.

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

State and Div.	Pigs Saved						Sows Farrowed					
							Spring			Fall		
	Spring (December 1 - June 1)						Dec. 1 - June 1			June 1 - Dec. 1		
	10-Yr. Av.	1951	1952	Number	% of per Litter	Average	10-Yr. Av.	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
	1941-1950	1951	1952	ber	1951	1951	1952	1950				ber
	Thousands			Number			Thousands					
N. Atl.	1,044	1,016	1,072	106	6.63	6.83	161	153	157	126	123	98
Ohio	2,866	2,968	2,933	99	6.70	6.82	432	443	430	399	383	96
Ind.	3,727	4,336	4,359	101	6.63	6.80	570	654	641	636	617	97
Ill.	5,670	6,617	6,190	94	6.35	6.53	904	1,042	948	679	625	92
Mich.	829	930	843	91	6.94	6.91	124	134	122	103	88	85
Wis.	2,205	2,387	2,273	95	6.78	6.95	332	352	327	198	182	92
N.C.E.	15,297	17,238	16,598	96	6.57	6.73	2,362	2,625	2,468	2,015	1,895	94
Minn.	4,503	4,782	4,226	88	6.48	6.74	717	738	627	305	302	99
Iowa	12,339	14,557	12,939	89	6.59	6.81	1,946	2,209	1,900	1,010	970	96
Mo.	3,213	4,059	3,235	80	6.59	6.74	496	616	480	500	400	80
N. Dak.	895	677	623	92	6.64	6.70	140	102	93	16	13	81
S. Dak.	2,135	2,342	2,054	88	6.23	6.42	352	376	320	66	62	94
Nebr.	2,971	3,622	2,989	83	6.16	6.28	495	588	476	212	184	87
Kans.	1,271	1,424	1,029	72	6.30	6.43	202	226	160	160	115	72
N.C.W.	27,327	31,463	27,095	86	6.48	6.68	4,348	4,855	4,056	2,269	2,046	90
N.C.	42,624	48,701	43,693	90	6.51	6.70	6,710	7,480	6,524	4,284	3,941	92
S.A.	3,906	4,273	4,601	108	6.26	6.38	656	683	721	611	598	98
S.C.	6,761	6,430	5,899	92	6.27	6.47	1,129	1,026	912	879	747	85
West.	1,907	1,587	1,342	85	6.38	6.23	306	249	216	189	157	83
U. S.	56,242	62,007	56,607	91	6.47	6.64	8,962	9,591	8,530	6,089	5,566	91

Roy Potas and H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT July 2, 1952  
Mid-June, 1952 Prices

MINNESOTA: Mid-June prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged about the same as a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Most notable changes were price increases for potatoes and soybeans and declines for sheep and hogs. Prices received for major farm products are somewhat lower than a year ago. Greatest changes were declines indicated for sheep, lambs, eggs, chickens and turkeys and increases for potatoes and flax.

All meat animal prices were lower than a month ago with hogs down \$1.30 per cwt., beef cattle and veal calves both 50 cents, sheep \$1.40 and lambs 30 cents. Compared with a year ago, all prices were lower with sharp declines of 34 percent for sheep, 21 percent for lambs and 8 to 10 percent for hogs, beef cattle and veal calves. The average price for milk cows was \$281 in June, compared with \$279 in May and \$273 in June, 1951.

Dairy product prices were lower than a month ago as wholesale milk was down 5 cents per cwt. and cream butterfat 1 cent per pound. Turkeys were down 1 cent per pound while chickens and eggs were both up six-tenths of a cent per pound and dozen, respectively. Poultry and egg prices are down 19 to 26 percent from a year ago while wholesale milk is up 3 percent and cream butterfat shows no change.

Grain prices averaged higher than a month ago as soybeans were up 27 cents per bushel, rye 11 cents, corn 8 cents and flax 5 cents. Oats and barley were both down 2 cents per bushel while wheat was unchanged. Prices of grains averaged above a year ago with greatest increases shown for corn, rye and flax which were up 6 to 10 percent. Oats was down 3 percent and barley 5 percent. Potato prices in mid-June were up very sharply as they averaged \$4.00 per bushel compared with \$2.40 a month ago and \$1.10 a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The index of prices received by farmers declined 1 point (one-third of one percent) from mid-May to mid-June. At 292 percent of the 1910-14 average on June 15, the index compares with 293 a month earlier and with 301 a year ago. A substantial decline in beef cattle prices together with lower prices for the other meat animals, dairy products, wheat, oats, barley and several important truck crops contributed to lowering the index. These decreases were nearly offset by increases in prices for cotton, some fruits, potatoes, corn, most oil-bearing crops, eggs, and poultry.

Declines in average prices paid by farmers for goods used in production dropped the parity index (prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates) 1 percent during the month ended June 15, but prices of goods used for farm family living regained the record high recorded last December. Feeder livestock prices contributed most to the decline, but prices paid for feed, household furnishings, and clothing also were lower in mid-June than a month earlier. At 286, the current parity index is approximately 1 percent higher than a year ago.

The 3 point decline in the index of prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates, and the 1 point decline in the index of prices received by farmers raised the parity ratio from 101 to 102.

Summary Table					
Indexes	: June 15, 1951	: May 15, 1952	: June 15, 1952	: Record high	
1910-14=100	: 1951	: 1952	: 1952	: Index	: Date
Prices Received	301	293	292	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index 1/	282	289	286	289	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	107	101	102	122	Oct. 1946
1/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates. 2/Also April, 1952.					

Prices for meat animals declined during the last month. As of mid-June, prices received by farmers for hogs averaged 60 cents below last month. The seasonal increase in the relative importance of sow marketings reduced the average price of all hogs more than the decreases shown by most individual classes. Beef cattle averaged \$1.20 lower than a month earlier; calves 50 cents lower; sheep and lambs \$1.30 and 50 cents lower, respectively. As a result, the index of meat animal prices dropped 4 percent from 394 in mid-May to 380 as of June 15.

Rudolph Wagner  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician in Charge



PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JUNE 15, 1952 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICES

MINNESOTA					UNITED STATES				
COMMODITY	UNIT	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	EFFECTIVE	PRICES
		PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	U. S. PARITY	AS PERCENT OF
		JUNE 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JUNE 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	PRICES	PARITY
		1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952	JUNE 15, 1952	JUNE 15, 1952
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.11	2.13	2.13	2.08	2.13	2.06	2.45	84
CORN	"	1.47	1.48	1.56	1.62	1.70	1.73	1.78	97
OATS	"	.75	.75	.73	.829	.822	.781	.944	83
BARLEY	"	1.21	1.17	1.15	1.22	1.28	1.24	1.45	86
RYE	"	1.67	1.68	1.79	1.60	1.65	1.72	1.68	--
FLAX	"	3.39	3.67	3.72	3.40	3.62	3.67	4.72	--
SOYBEANS	"	2.86	2.64	2.91	2.98	2.77	3.02	2.86	--
POTATOES	"	1.10	2.40	4.00	1.08	2.64	3.10	1.73	179
HOGS									
CWT.	20.30	20.00	18.70	20.90	20.00	19.40	21.40	91	
BEEF CATTLE	"	30.00	27.60	27.10	29.50	27.90	26.70	21.00	127
VEAL CALVES	"	34.70	31.80	31.30	33.20	31.20	30.70	23.50	131
SHEEP	"	16.40	12.20	10.80	16.80	12.90	11.60	--	--
LAMBS	"	32.70	26.10	25.80	31.70	26.30	25.80	23.10	112
MILK COWS	"	273.00	279.00	281.00	246.00	256.00	254.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE									
LB.	.370	.310	.300	.358	.320	.323	--	--	
CHICKENS, ALL 2/	"	.227	.176	.182	.286	.243	.247	.323	76
EGGS	DOZ.	.411	.299	.305	.447	.342	.357	.507	78
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.76	.77	.76	.698	.716	.705	.764	101
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.50	3.65	1/3.60	4.20	4.43	1/4.36	4.80	102
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.20	3.50	3.45	4.01	4.41	4.36		
HOG FEED, 40%	"	5.80	6.40	6.40	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	"	4.65	5.00	5.00	4.88	5.28	5.29		
LINSEED MEAL	"	3.80	4.75	4.75	4.23	5.16	5.20		
MEAT SCRAPS	"	6.40	6.20	6.50	6.27	6.33	6.40		
BRAN	"	3.25	3.70	3.55	3.41	3.98	3.87		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.00	19.50	18.50	32.40	37.00	32.90		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/REVISED TO REFLECT COMMERCIAL BROILERS MORE ADEQUATELY.

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/REVISED TO REFLECT COMMERCIAL BROILERS MORE ADEQUATELY.

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES			
	JUNE 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JUNE 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	JUNE 15	
	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952	1952	
HOG-CORN 1/	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.9	11.8	11.2		
EGG-FEED 2/	11.8	8.3	8.4	11.3	8.1	8.5		
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	6.1	4.9	5.0	7.2	5.7	5.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/	4/	4/	4/	22.2	21.2	5/ 21.2		

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS  
UNITED STATES JUNE 15, 1952 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE		1951			1952		
	JAN. 1947	DEC. 1949	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15	APR. 15	MAY 15	JUNE 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	270		309	305	301	290	293	292
ALL CROPS	246		275	271	263	272	270	277
FOOD GRAINS	246		247	244	240	250	245	238
FEED GRAINS & HAY	223		222	223	217	229	227	226
OIL-BEARING CROPS	319		385	380	358	279	280	289
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	291		340	335	335	306	313	306
MEAT ANIMALS	334		428	418	422	372	394	380
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275		273	270	269	291	281	277
POULTRY & EGGS	224		215	221	217	180	175	181

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

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE  
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Immediate Release: HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS - June 1952 1/ July 18, 1952

This is the last release of this type covering monthly production of poults until February 1953. JBL 23 1952

MINNESOTA: Hatcheries in Minnesota produced 540,000 poults during June this year according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This represents a decrease of 31 percent when compared with the record June production of 1951 when 780,000 poults were hatched. However, when compared with the 5-year (1947-51) average production for June of 470,000 poults, the current hatch is up 15 percent.

Combined production for the January-June period this year totals 6,520,000 poults, a record for the State, and 12 percent above the previous record of last year when 5,810,000 poults were hatched during the comparable period.

June normally ends the regular hatching season in Minnesota. However, with the introduction of the smaller broiler-fryer-roaster type turkey, namely the Beltsville White, many hatcheries continue production during the rest of the year. An indication of the growth in the turkey-broiler trade can be obtained from records of hatchery production. In 1947 and 1948 turkey hatcheries did not produce any poults during the July-December months. During this same period in 1949, 5,000 poults were hatched, while in 1950, 80,000 poults were produced. However, last year hatcheries in the State produced 400,000 poults during the last 6 months of the year. Indications this year point to an increase in the number of poults hatched during the last 6 months when compared with the 400,000 poults hatched last year.

Minnesota Turkey Poult Production by Months, 1950-52

Month				Year to Date			
Month				Percent			
1950				1951			
Prel.				Prel.			
1952				1952			
Thousands				Thousands			
January	15	45	125	178	45	125	178
February	235	240	460	92	285	585	105
March	1,340	1,135	1,640	44	1,420	2,225	57
April	2,065	1,820	1,985	9	3,240	4,210	30
May	1,745	1,790	1,770	1	5,030	5,980	19
June	370	780	540	31	5,810	6,520	12
July-Dec.	80	400			6,210		
Total	5,850	6,210			6,210		

UNITED STATES: Hatcheries reporting on turkey operations in the United States showed that they produced approximately the same number of turkey poults during June as a year earlier. These same hatcheries reported 12 percent more eggs in incubators on July 1 than a year ago. Reports from hatcheries for the 5 months February through June, showed about 13 percent more poults hatched than during the same period last year. The main hatching season for turkey poults is over. Some demand for turkey poults for producing turkey fryers and light roasters will continue throughout the remaining months of the year.

The turkey-feed price relationship was less favorable than a year ago.

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



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

JUL 23 1952

Immediate Release:

July 18, 1952

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS - June 1952

This is the last release of this  
type covering monthly production  
of chicks until February 1953.

MINNESOTA: In Minnesota during the month of June this year commercial hatcheries produced only 710,000 chicks according to reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current June production is the lowest for the month since records were started in 1938. When compared with the 2,715,000 chicks hatched during June a year ago the 1952 June hatch amounts to only 26 percent. The 5-years (1946-50) average production for June is 2,111,000 chicks of which the current hatch is only 34 percent.

Combined production for the first 6 months of 1952 totaled 51,435,000 chicks 9 percent below the 56,550,000 chicks hatched during the same period and compares with the 56,670,000 chicks hatched during the first 6 months of 1950.

June ends the regular hatching season in Minnesota. The comparatively few chicks hatched during the remainder of the year are primarily for the commercial broiler trade. Last year, 98 percent of the total annual number of chicks hatched were produced during the January-June period. The 5-year (1946-50) average shows 99 percent of the annual hatch occurred during the first six months of the year.

During the first part of the current season demand for chicks was strong and hatcheries responded by producing large numbers. However, demand dropped sharply and, therefore, hatcheries drastically curtailed production during the latter part of the season. Because of the sudden decrease in demand there were a large number of chicks on hand, and hatcheries destroyed a considerably larger number of chicks this year than in previous years.

Hatcheries in Minnesota on July 1 received an average price of \$15.50 per hundred for straight-run chicks of all breeds, including heavy, light and cross.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries during June was less than a year ago. The number totaled 115,176,000 -- 19 percent less than a year ago but 22 percent more than the 1946-50 average. The demand for chicks for both broiler production and flock replacement was relatively weak during the month. Approximately 4 percent less chicks were placed in the 11 principal broiler producing areas than in June last year. The number of chicks hatched during June for flock replacement is indicated to be down 38 percent from a year ago. The production of chicks during the first 6 months of this year totaled 1,225,340,000 compared with 1,258,494,000 during the same period last year -- a reduction of 3 percent. The number of chicks produced for broiler production during the first 6 months of this year as indicated by placements in the important areas was 9 percent larger than last year. The number produced for flock replacement is indicated to be about 9 percent smaller.

Prices for commercial broilers have strengthened considerably since July 1 and the demand for chicks for broiler production is strong. Some scarcity of hatching eggs has been reported in several broiler producing areas. The number of eggs in incubators on July 1 was 6 percent less than on July 1 last year indicating a hatch only slightly less than the relatively large hatch of July last year.

June chick production was below last year in all regions of the country except the East South Central States where an increase of 17 percent was reported. The decreases reported were 45 percent in the West North Central, 30 percent in the East North Central, 20 percent in the Mid-Atlantic, 16 percent in the Mountain, 12 percent in the Pacific and New England, 10 percent in the West South Central, and 9 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 35.7 cents per dozen, compared with 44.7 cents a year ago. Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 24.7 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 24.3 cents on May 15 and 28.6 cents a year ago.

The mid-June cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.21 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.95 a year ago. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

Robert Bergersen,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural  
Statistician in Charge.

Divisions and Selected States	CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES				
	During June		January through June		
	Average 1946-50	1951 1/	1952 2/	1951 1/	1952 2/
T h o u s a n d s					
New England	6,833	11,644	10,244	86,060	85,100
Middle Atlantic	7,924	10,780	8,584	105,834	104,309
Ohio	4,979	5,700	4,500	53,000	49,600
Indiana	6,989	9,122	7,126	79,323	78,065
Illinois	6,967	7,887	4,121	73,160	61,821
Michigan	1,900	2,250	1,600	25,550	27,080
Wisconsin	1,321	2,173	1,550	20,376	19,189
East North Central	22,656	27,132	18,897	251,409	235,755
MINNESOTA	2,111	2,715	710	56,550	51,435
Iowa	4,048	5,000	3,100	80,700	69,000
Missouri	6,416	10,900	7,000	95,100	81,200
North Dakota	420	697	135	5,810	5,105
South Dakota	973	1,700	1,100	15,900	14,950
Nebraska	932	1,496	585	31,863	24,415
Kansas	1,133	1,830	810	33,340	28,350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	16,034	24,338	13,440	319,263	274,455
South Atlantic	24,725	27,563	24,552	234,409	242,425
East South Central	2,776	6,376	7,485	51,093	65,541
West South Central	5,545	12,940	11,619	102,931	114,701
Mountain	1,109	1,539	1,300	18,390	17,269
Pacific	6,583	10,547	9,255	89,105	85,785
United States	94,294	142,859	115,176	1,258,494	1,225,340
1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.					

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON JULY 1, 1952			
State and Division	Heavy Breeds	Light Breeds	Cross Breeds
	Straight	Straight	Straight
	Run	Run	Run
D o l l a r s			
Illinois	16.00	16.00	16.00
Michigan	16.00	16.00	16.00
Wisconsin	16.00	15.50	15.50
MINNESOTA	15.50	15.50	15.50
Iowa	15.00	14.50	14.50
Missouri	13.00	12.50	13.00
North Dakota	16.50	17.00	17.00
South Dakota	15.50	15.00	15.00
Nebraska	15.00	15.00	15.00
United States	14.70	15.10	14.70

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES						
MONTH	Month			To Date		
	1951	1952 1/	% change	1951	1952 1/	Change from 1951
			From 1951:			Number. :Percent
T h o u s a n d s						
January	95,903	115,657	+ 21	95,903	115,657	+ 19,754 + 21
February	161,172	190,055	+ 18	257,075	305,712	+ 48,637 + 19
March	270,367	291,380	+ 8	527,442	597,092	+ 69,650 + 13
April	317,204	296,729	- 6	844,646	893,821	+ 49,175 + 6
May	270,989	216,343	- 20	1,115,635	1,110,164	- 5,471 ---
June	142,359	115,176	- 19	1,258,494	1,225,340	- 33,154 - 3
July	104,792			1,363,286		
August	81,104			1,452,390		
September	76,899			1,529,289		
October	82,994			1,612,283		
November	83,612			1,695,895		
December	87,049			1,782,944		
1/ Preliminary.						

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS		
Geographic Division	Eggs in incubators	Chicks booked July 1
	July 1, 1952	for August delivery
	% change from July 1, 1951	
New England	+21	-39
Middle Atlantic	-10	-35
East North Central	-21	-35
West North Central	-35	-65
South Atlantic	+ 6	-45
East South Central	+32	-67
West South Central	+ 1	- 4
Mountain	-23	+ 7
Pacific	- 1	- 5
United States	- 6	-35



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

Immediate Release

July 21, 1952

Minn. Hist. Soc.

CATTLE ON FEED - JULY 1, 1952

JUL 23 1952

MINNESOTA: Cattle on feed for market in Minnesota July 1st this year are estimated to be 8 percent more than the number on July 1, 1951, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the State have been greater so far this year than for the same period a year ago. Cattle feeding is at a relatively low level at this time of year in Minnesota and most of the cattle now being fed were carried over from those put on feed earlier in the year. Cattle feeders reported that they intend to market fewer numbers than a year ago during July but more in each of the months of August and September.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt States on July 1 this year is estimated to be 13 percent larger than the number on July 1, 1951. While estimates of the absolute number of cattle on feed have not been made for all States, indications point to an increase of nearly 245,000 head. Numbers on feed a year ago were down substantially from July 1, 1950. The 1952 summer inventory is about 50,000 head more than in 1950 and is the largest number on feed for the post war years.

In the east Corn Belt, the number on feed is 18 percent larger than last year, while the west Corn Belt shows an increase of 11 percent. All States show more cattle on feed than last July except Missouri where numbers are down 8 percent and South Dakota, which is down 12 percent. Feeding operations are up substantially from a year ago in Indiana, which showed an increase of 30 percent. The July 1 number in Kansas is 20 percent above a year earlier, while Illinois and Nebraska are up 19 percent and 16 percent, respectively. Feeding was 15 percent above last year in Iowa, while other increases in the Corn Belt are: Ohio and Michigan, each 10 percent; Minnesota, 8 percent; and Wisconsin, 5 percent. Cattle feeding operations in Colorado on July 1 are about the same as a year ago.

Reports from Corn Belt cattle feeders on the length of time cattle had been on feed showed a larger percentage of the total on feed less than 3 months. They also showed a larger percentage as being on feed over 6 months, while the percentage on feed from 3 to 6 months was down from last July.

About 73 percent of the July inventory is expected to be marketed before October 1 if July intentions are carried out. The percentage of the total cattle intended for market in July is smaller than reported a year ago, while the percentages for August and September are above last year.

Strictly short term feeding is again at a low level, but somewhat higher than last year. Less than 5 percent of the fed cattle marketed between April 1 and July 1 had been placed on feed after April 1. Total marketings of fed cattle during this 3-month period have been slightly smaller than last year.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt during April - June were greater than a year ago. Total shipments for the 3-month period from public stockyards and "directs" into the nine States for which such records are available were 15 percent above the same period last year. In shipments since January were 7 percent larger than last year, with increases being registered in February, March, May and June, and decreases in January and April.

Records of shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from the five leading markets since January 1 show that a larger portion of the 1952 shipments of steers were light weight steers (under 700 pounds). The total number of steers shipped from these markets was smaller than for the same period last year. However, the number weighing 700 pounds or less was above a year ago. The number of feeder calves shipped from these markets during the period January to June was also greater than a year earlier. During June, the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from the five markets was \$4.75 per hundred pounds less than in June 1951.

Cattle on feed July 1, 1952 as a percentage of a year earlier are as follows:

Ohio	110	Minnesota	108
Indiana	130	Iowa	115
Illinois	119	Missouri	92
Michigan	110	South Dakota	88
Wisconsin	105	Nebraska	116
		Kansas	120
Eastern Corn Belt	118	Western Corn Belt	111

Corn Belt 113

H. F. Prindle, Agr'l Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l Statistician

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

JUL 30 1952

Immediate Release

July 29, 1952

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1952

Stocks of wheat and corn in all positions in Minnesota on July 1, 1952, are considerably lower than on July 1 a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. On the other hand, stocks of oats, barley and rye are somewhat larger than a year earlier.

Total supplies of corn in all positions on July 1, 1952 at 65 million bushels were down 26 percent from last year's total of 87 million bushels. The July 1 stocks this year are the lowest since 1948. Of the total stocks on hand now about 31 million are on farms and 34 million in off-farm positions. A large part of the off-farm corn is owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in their own bins.

Stocks of wheat in all positions on July 1, 1952, at 33 million bushels, are 15 percent below the record of 39 million on hand a year earlier. This is still a relatively large amount compared with the usual carry-over of old wheat at this time of the year. Nearly all or about 32 million bushels are in off-farm storage as very little old wheat is on farms at this time of year.

Stocks of oats in all positions, July 1, 1952, at 47 million bushels is somewhat larger than the 44 million on July 1, 1951. Of the total stocks on hand July 1, 1952, about 40 million bushels are still on farms.

Barley stocks are 20 million bushels on July 1, 1952 compared with 17.8 million on hand a year earlier. This is a relatively large amount on hand now compared with usual at this time. About 13.2 million are off-farm and 6.9 million on farms.

Rye stocks of 768,000 bushels on July 1, 1952 are about normal carryover of the old crop at this time of year. 668,000 bushels are off farms compared with only 100,000 bushels on farms.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	July 1		July 1		July 1	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Thousand Bushels						
Corn. . . . .	39,695	34,188	47,621	30,363	87,316	64,551
Wheat . . . . .	37,078	32,150	1,706	1,001	38,784	33,151
Oats. . . . .	7,778	6,201	35,860	40,425	43,638	46,626
Barley. . . . .	13,032	13,196	4,720	6,940	17,752	20,136
Rye . . . . .	628	668	70	100	698	768

Roy Potas  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician



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.A63

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

AUG 4 - 1952  
August 1, 1952

GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1952

MINNESOTA: Stocks of wheat, corn, soybeans and flaxseed stored in all positions in Minnesota on July 1, 1952, are considerably lower than on July 1 a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. On the other hand, stocks of oats, barley and rye are somewhat larger than a year earlier.

Total supplies of corn in all positions on July 1, 1952 at 65 million bushels were down 26 percent from last year's total of 87 million bushels. The July 1 stocks this year are the lowest since 1948. Of the total stocks on hand now, about 31 million are on farms and 34 million in off-farm positions. A large part of the off-farm corn is owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in their own bins.

Stocks of wheat in all positions on July 1, 1952, at 33 million bushels, are 15 percent below the record of 39 million on hand a year earlier. This is still a relatively large amount compared with the usual carry-over of old wheat at this time of the year. Nearly all or about 32 million bushels are in off-farm storage as very little old wheat is on farms at this time of year.

Stocks of oats in all positions, July 1, 1952, at 47 million bushels is somewhat larger than the 44 million on July 1, 1951. Of the total stocks on hand July 1, 1952, about 40 million bushels are still on farms.

Barley stocks are 20 million bushels on July 1, 1952 compared with 17.8 million on hand a year earlier. This is a relatively large amount on hand now compared with usual at this time. About 13.2 million are off-farm and 6.9 million on farms.

Rye stocks of 768 thousand bushels on July 1, 1952 are about normal carryover of the old crop at this time of year. 668 thousand bushels are off-farm compared with only 100 thousand bushels on farms.

Total stocks of soybeans at 2 million bushels are somewhat less than the amount in storage a year earlier. Farm stocks represent only about 1/2 million bushels with the remaining 1-1/2 million in mills, elevators and warehouses. Flaxseed stocks of 5 million bushels are also considerably lower than on July 1, 1951. 4 1/2 million bushels are in off-farm storage with about 1 million bushels on farms.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

Grain	OFF-FARM		ON FARM		TOTAL	
	July 1		July 1		July 1	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
T h o u s a n d   B u s h e l s						
Corn. . . . .	39,695	34,188	47,621	30,363	87,316	64,551
Wheat . . . . .	37,078	32,150	1,706	1,001	38,784	33,151
Oats. . . . .	7,778	6,201	35,860	40,425	43,638	46,626
Barley. . . . .	13,032	13,196	4,720	6,940	17,752	20,136
Rye . . . . .	628	668	70	100	698	768
Soybeans. . . .	1,716	1,581	534	471	2,250	2,052
Flaxseed. . . .	8,364	4,578	335	434	8,699	5,012

Roy Potas  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician

UNITED STATES: The carryover of old wheat in all positions on July 1, 1952 was nearly 254 million bushels. Current wheat stocks are one-third smaller than the 396 million bushels held in reserve a year ago and one-fourth smaller than average holdings for the date. Carryover stocks of rye, at 3,917,000 bushels, are more than one-fifth smaller than on July 1, 1951 and the smallest carryover since July 1, 1948.

Stocks of each of the feed grains in all positions on July 1, 1952, while smaller in most instances than on that date in the last three years, are mostly larger than in years prior to 1949. Although corn stocks, at 979 million bushels, are 22 to 29 percent less than on July 1 of the last 3 years, are considerably larger than on any July 1 of the other 6 years of record.

Oat stocks are only about 3 percent less than the large carry-overs in 1946, 1949, and 1951, and larger than any in the other 6 years of comparable record.

Barley stocks are relatively small, being 23 percent less than on July 1, 1951 and exceed carry-overs in only 3 of the last 9 years.

Stocks of old flaxseed in all positions on July 1 were 11,234,000 bushels, the smallest carry-over in four years. About 45.2 million bushels of soybeans remained in all positions on July 1, 1952. This is nearly 7 million bushels less than the 52 million a year earlier. The July 1 total was as low as 32 million bushels in 1948.

# STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, JULY 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

GRAIN	POSITION	JULY 1, 1950	JULY 1, 1951	APRIL 1, 1952	JULY 1, 1952
THOUSAND BUSHELS					
WHEAT	(ON FARMS 1/	65,861	72,638	201,500	64,449
	(TERMINALS 2/	168,497	157,848	124,865	93,924
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION 3/	4,900	3,002	2,037	1,144
	(MERCHANT MILLS 5/	55,934	73,587	80,760	39,562
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	129,522	89,159	112,357	54,816
TOTAL		424,714	396,234	521,519	253,895
CORN	(ON FARMS 1/	1,018,148	801,304	1,067,779	609,210
	(TERMINALS 2/	42,874	42,570	61,849	32,526
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION 3/	234,153	318,757	294,066	264,964
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	85,548	93,750	103,303	72,097
TOTAL		1,380,723	1,256,381	1,526,997	978,797
OATS	(ON FARMS 1/	183,261	257,920	516,603	244,646
	(TERMINALS 2/	11,268	14,889	11,785	16,038
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION 3/	--	165	201	178
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	16,333	18,751	32,489	21,131
TOTAL		210,862	291,725	561,078	281,993
BARLEY	(ON FARMS 1/	30,094	40,196	78,131	38,130
	(TERMINALS 2/	25,884	24,285	19,160	14,798
	(COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION 3/	2,557	2,771	990	638
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	21,064	26,269	33,869	18,688
TOTAL		79,599	93,521	132,150	72,254
RYE	(ON FARMS 1/	1,957	1,674	3,450	1,596
	(TERMINALS 2/	5,900	2,006	5,321	1,278
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	1,664	1,316	1,930	1,043
TOTAL		9,521	4,996	10,701	3,917
FLAXSEED	(ON FARMS 1/	1,777	1,646	8,886	4,020
	(TERMINALS 2/	9,971	5,432	4,219	2,923
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	5,221	5,209	7,196	4,291
TOTAL		16,969	12,287	20,301	11,234
SOYBEANS	(ON FARMS 1/	7,190	9,996	59,603	5,847
	(TERMINALS 2/	6,190	4,201	5,457	3,809
	(PROCESSING PLANTS 5/	28,478	33,367	42,708	30,838
	(INT. MILLS, ELEV. & WHSES. 1/ 4/	4,359	4,362	21,858	4,704
TOTAL		46,217	51,926	129,626	45,198

1/ ESTIMATES OF THE CROP REPORTING BOARD.

2/ COMMERCIAL STOCKS REPORTED BY GRAIN BRANCH, PMA AT 43 TERMINAL CITIES.

3/ OWNED BY C.C.C. AND STORED IN BINS OR OTHER STORAGES OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY C.C.C.; ALSO C.C.C. OWNED GRAIN IN TRANSIT TO PORTS AND STORED IN CANADIAN ELEVATORS. OTHER C.C.C. OWNED GRAIN IS INCLUDED IN THE ESTIMATES BY POSITIONS.

4/ ALL OFF-FARM STORAGES NOT OTHERWISE DESIGNATED FOR EACH GRAIN.

5/ MILLS REPORTING TO THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ON MILLINGS AND STOCKS OF FLOUR.



Stocks of corn, old oats, old barley, and old rye, shown below by States, are for all off-farm positions. Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are combined with holdings of C.C.C. in their own bins and other storages under their control, and with commercial stocks at terminals, as reported by the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, to obtain these State totals.

OFF FARM <sup>1/</sup> STOCKS OF FEED GRAINS, JULY 1, 1952, WITH COMPARISONS								
State	Shelled & Ear Corn:		Old Oats		Old Barley		Old Rye	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Thousand Bushels								
N. Eng.	325	288	398	464	58	326	*	*
N.Y.	4,920	4,316	1,056	2,933	3,372	1,431	*	*
N.J.	302	210	89	130	100	*	*	1
Pa.	1,528	945	585	482	78	104	37	29
Ohio	8,841	7,191	944	1,656	74	401	5	1
Ind.	12,884	10,454	678	708	63	20	50	*
Ill.	94,153	71,446	7,782	11,669	1,685	385	1,225	432
Mich.	863	1,500	452	472	114	255	14	15
Wis.	4,125	1,866	2,627	768	13,823	5,987	15	42
Minn.	39,695	34,188	7,778	6,201	13,032	13,196	628	668
Iowa	150,683	137,599	2,166	3,780	*	*	29	7
Mo.	14,210	5,953	616	538	*	*	80	87
N.Dak.	1,578	1,278	2,057	1,709	2,505	2,709	198	122
S.Dak.	31,819	28,132	1,224	1,804	956	757	165	207
Nebr.	61,637	47,474	540	685	229	278	32	69
Kans.	9,728	4,199	225	175	453	160	3	5
Del.	385	474	17	40	*	3	18	3
Md.	2,684	1,273	77	96	71	68	*	81
Va.	670	525	135	128	22	12	2	135
W.Va.	124	139	15	20	3	4	*	*
N.C.	1,259	755	50	30	1	*	1	*
S.C.	275	130	162	5	*	*	*	*
Ga.	588	420	38	16	*	1	*	*
Ky.	1,454	1,579	85	94	6	5	162	58
Tenn.	1,040	1,102	136	*	*	28	*	*
Ala.	515	499	79	*	1	*	*	2
Miss.	116	180	60	110	17	10	2	1
Ark.	110	75	31	21	6	2	*	*
La.	368	865	1	*	-	-	-	-
Okla.	384	325	154	183	21	38	*	*
Tex.	954	625	410	310	106	55	*	16
Mont.	19	20	293	115	2,072	310	3	2
Idaho	27	71	427	245	554	222	3	1
Wyo.	24	13	91	44	61	46	2	1
Colo.	1,441	784	235	190	1,113	805	2	4
N.Mex.	19	11	7	5	13	11	*	*
Ariz.	13	14	7	19	347	12	*	*
Utah	115	40	96	65	523	176	*	*
Nev.	1	2	4	5	3	14	*	*
Wash.	255	99	842	320	3,029	672	15	17
Oreg.	146	135	436	252	1,421	424	12	3
Calif.	2,177	754	700	435	4,221	3,608	6	5
Unallocated*	2,623	1,639	-	425	3,172	1,589	613	307
UNITED STATES	455,077	369,587	33,805	37,347	53,325	34,124	3,322	2,321

\*Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual operations.

<sup>1/</sup> For positions covered, see preceding paragraph.

STOCKS OF OLD WHEAT, JULY 1, 1952									
State	In Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses			Merchant Mills		Off Farm Total		Total 2/ All Positions	
	Average:			1/		1/			
	1941-50	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Thousand Bushels									
N.Eng.	180	97	*	*	*	2,108	215	2,108	215
N.Y.	1,196	*	*	6,486	5,950	13,289	14,992	14,650	15,663
N.J.	74	71	109	*	*	1,739	205	1,856	310
Pa.	250	175	155	365	175	2,167	835	4,066	2,247
Ohio	672	1,388	838	1,697	1,120	3,881	2,079	5,512	2,937
Ind.	789	348	*	1,145	*	1,770	1,114	2,253	1,467
Ill.	720	255	417	2,883	1,128	7,436	3,192	7,712	3,526
Mich.	717	885	697	1,043	646	1,928	1,343	3,856	2,883
Wis.	270	*	69	*	*	17,429	6,272	17,908	6,569
Minn.	2,896	1,352	2,736	8,255	6,920	37,078	32,150	38,784	33,151
Iowa	581	218	68	1,252	*	4,681	3,068	4,954	3,311
Mo.	537	254	203	6,611	3,583	18,895	10,390	19,490	11,398
N.Dak.	13,899	12,877	20,016	2,154	1,642	15,039	21,659	39,836	48,835
S.Dak.	3,820	2,498	5,565	150	140	3,549	6,453	8,572	14,469
Nebr.	2,561	4,055	2,123	1,952	928	10,374	5,778	15,241	6,649
Kans.	7,802	19,810	5,600	15,260	2,920	69,628	25,752	75,860	27,013
Del.	18	35	26	5	2	40	28	45	34
Md.	80	*	22	*	*	2,132	1,536	2,313	1,617
Va.	104	*	66	166	176	392	275	663	575
W.Va.	15	2	6	16	8	18	14	189	143
N.C.	52	26	71	156	61	182	132	369	658
S.C.	10	9	48	62	*	71	48	120	188
Ga.	19	2	*	48	*	50	6	104	69
Ky.	276	*	77	505	620	1,202	774	1,258	845
Tenn.	121	*	278	408	127	713	473	789	564
Ala.	31	*	*	*	*	88	128	90	131
Miss.	15	*	*	*	*	6	3	7	4
Ark.	24	*	4	*	*	142	4	157	18
La.	—	—	—	—	—	1,593	958	1,593	958
Okla.	1,799	7,157	863	3,417	593	29,627	12,458	30,051	12,847
Tex.	3,443	13,839	2,981	7,293	3,435	33,633	18,459	34,108	18,719
Mont.	5,551	4,865	6,076	1,775	1,155	6,667	7,231	16,725	19,969
Idaho	2,629	3,008	539	511	389	3,519	928	5,930	2,067
Wyo.	75	*	*	*	*	191	266	956	671
Colo.	1,224	1,327	702	2,372	566	3,935	1,392	6,888	2,441
N.Mex.	92	357	*	206	*	563	7	638	45
Ariz.	18	*	*	*	*	44	4	51	10
Utah	654	1,230	90	1,075	660	3,398	978	3,986	1,523
Nev.	15	8	13	—	—	8	13	32	38
Wash.	7,258	6,834	713	2,739	2,339	13,926	4,178	15,320	4,930
Oreg.	3,307	1,700	224	1,393	832	6,951	2,032	7,543	2,467
Calif.	956	871	332	729	696	2,109	1,415	2,246	1,512
Unal-located*	—	3,606	3,089	1,458	2,751	1,405	209	1,405	209
UNITED STATES	64,750	89,159	54,816	73,587	39,562	323,596	189,446	396,234	253,895

\*Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes, in addition to stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators & Warehouses and Merchant Mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, P.M.A., at terminals, and an estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in transit to ports, in bins and other storages under C.C.C. control. 2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.



\*S21

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

When: When: See

AUG 12 1952

Immediate Release

August 7, 1952

1952 LAMB CROP REPORT

MINNESOTA: The 1952 lamb crop in Minnesota is estimated at 615,000 head, up 21 percent from the 507,000 head saved in 1951, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the second successive year since 1942 that the Minnesota lamb crop has shown an increase in numbers. The number of lambs saved in 1952 are still 18 percent less than the 10-year, 1941-1950, average of 746,000 head saved.

For 1952, the percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old or older on January 1) was 112 percent compared with 108 percent in 1951 and the average of 103 percent. The number of breeding ewes on hand January 1, 1952 was estimated at 551,000 head, compared with 471,000 head for the same date a year earlier. Weather conditions throughout Minnesota during the lambing season were generally quite favorable this year.

UNITED STATES: The United States lamb crop for 1952 totaled 18,401,000 head, 2 percent larger than the 17,989,000 head in 1951. This is the second successive increase over the previous year since 1941. However, the lamb crop is still 37 percent below the 10-year average and only 3 percent above the 1950 low. In the 13 Western sheep States (11 Western, South Dakota and Texas) the lamb crop is about 2 percent smaller, while in the Native States it is 10 percent above last year. Texas, the leading sheep State, has a 10 percent smaller lamb crop than a year ago.

The percentage lamb crop (Number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old and older on January 1) this year is 88.1. This compares with 87.9 for last year and the 10-year average of 86.6. The 1952 lamb crop percentage for the 13 Western States at 80.3 is 1.4 percentage points below 1951. In the Native States the lamb crop percentage is 105.6 compared with 103.3 for last year.

The lamb crop of 11,593,000 head in the 13 Western sheep States is 196,000 head smaller than last year. This is the smallest on record and is 44 percent below the 10-year average. Weather conditions in most of the Western States were favorable for the 1952 lamb crop. In Texas extended drought conditions adversely affected the lamb crop. Late winter and spring storms were detrimental to lambs in Wyoming and South Dakota.

The number of early lambs in the Western sheep States is 9 percent less than a year ago. Texas had a 45 percent decrease in the number of early lambs. California, the most important early lambing State, had a slight increase over last year.

In the Native sheep States the lamb crop is 6,808,000 head, an increase of 608,000 head or 10 percent above 1951. The larger lamb crop can be attributed to a 7 percent increase in the number of breeding ewes on January 1, and to a 2 point increase in the lamb crop percentage. All of the Native States, except Maine and Oklahoma, show more lambs saved this year than last. In the Native States, weather and pasture conditions during the spring season were generally favorable for lambs.

The estimate of the 1952 lamb crop is based upon reports of sheep producers. For the Native sheep States, the reports were obtained in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers. For the Western sheep States, they were obtained by mail from owners of both range and farm flocks.

H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician

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MINN. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE DAIRY AND FOOD  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
University of Minnesota

No. 19. \*Release 12 Noon, Tuesday, August 12, 1952 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.

CROP AND LIVESTOCK SITUATION (SATURDAY, AUGUST 9): The soil moisture situation remained generally quite favorable in most areas of the State for the week ending August 9. There are, however, some areas where soil is very wet and other areas where rainfall is needed. Soil moisture continues to be excessive in the north and east central area, particularly in Aitkin, Crow Wing, Carlton, Pine and surrounding counties as a result of heavy rainfall received late in July and early August. In contrast, a dry soil condition exists in the west central area, principally in Big Stone, LacquiParle and Traverse counties and extending southward into the southwestern part of the State. It is particularly dry in Jackson, Murray, Pipestone and surrounding counties. Parts of the dry area received some rainfall in the form of local showers but more rainfall is needed for late maturing crops.

Combining and threshing of grain is about 90 percent complete in south central and southwestern areas and about 70 percent complete in the southeast, central and western areas. Harvesting of small grain has been delayed in north and east central counties due to wet weather, and as a result only 5 - 10 percent of the threshing and combining has been completed in that area as of August 9. In the Red River Valley about one-third of the small grain has been harvested.

The corn crop has developed to the extent that 95 percent of the crop was tasselled as of August 9. Of this amount about one-third was in the milk stage. Development at this date is about 10 days ahead of the 1950 crop and two weeks ahead of 1951. However, this year's crop is not as far advanced as the early crop of 1949 when 49 percent was in the milk, 24 percent in the soft dough and 7 percent in the hard dough at this time of the year.

Soybeans continue to make excellent growth and are well advanced for this time of year, although the crop is in need of rain in the west and southwest.

WEATHER, AUGUST 11: Daytime temperatures were moderate but the nights were cool, especially during the latter half of the period from the 5th to the 11th. Frequent showers and thunderstorms occurred in the southern portion of the state. While rainfall was very light in most northern counties with no measurable precipitation in the extreme north, heavy to excessive rains occurred over most of the southern half of the state during the period from the 5th to the 11th. At Pipestone, where it has been unusually dry since July 19th light rains fell on the 6th and more rain is badly needed in that locality.

WEATHER OUTLOOK THROUGH SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1952: Temperatures will average near or slightly below normal (Normal mean temperature, Minneapolis-St. Paul, 70 degrees). Warmer east and south Wednesday, otherwise minor fluctuation in temperature. Precipitation will average 1/2 to 3/4 inch occurring as scattered showers Wednesday and Thursday and again over week-end.

\*The next report will be issued at 12 noon, Tuesday, August 19, 1952, at the office of the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 531 State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.



For the Week Ending at 6:30 A.M., Tuesday, C.S.T .  
August 12, 1952

1st Column - Average temperature  
2nd Column - Highest temperature

3rd Column - Lowest temperature  
4th Column - Precipitation

MINNESOTA				NORTH DAKOTA					
Alexandria	65	81	46	.39	Bismarck	-	86	41	.09
Argyle	63	86	43	0	Devils Lake	-	88	43	.23
Bemidji	62	81	41	.01	Dickinson	-	87	42	1.04
Campbell	64	85	44	1.69	Fargo	-	87	44	0
Crookston	64	84	44	.22	Garrison	-	84	40	.53
Detroit Lakes	62	81	45	.15	Grand Forks	-	87	44	.33
Duluth	61	75	45	.52	Jamestown	-	89	38	.01
Grand Meadow	64	79	45	1.55	Minot	-	79	41	.64
Int'l. Falls	59	75	42	.04	Williston	-	87	42	T
Mpls.-St. Paul	67	83	51	2.15	Crosby	-	85	42	.04
Montevideo	66	81	49	2.45	Hankinson	-	85	45	2.43
Morris	65	83	45	1.64	MONTANA				
New Ulm	69	86	48	1.62	Billings	N			
Park Rapids	63	81	41	.38	Glasgow	o			
Pipestone	66	84	43	.06	Great Falls	t			
Rochester	66	82	45	2.00	Havre				
St. Cloud	65	81	47	1.29	Helena	R			
Redwood Falls	67	82	46	.82	Kalispell	e			
Winnebago	65	82	51	1.22	Miles City	c			
Worthington	67	84	51	.78	Bozeman	e			
LaCrosse, Wis.	67	82	50	1.75	Conrad	i			
SOUTH DAKOTA				Ekalaka		v			
Huron	69	84	47	.63	Glendive		e		
Lemmon	67	91	41	.11	Harlem		d		
Mobridge	67	90	44	1.10	Jordan				
Pierre	71	89	52	.11	Lewistown				
Rapid City	69	91	52	.22	Poplar				
Brookings	-	-	-	.50	Wyola				
Milbank	-	-	-	.78					
Mitchell	70	84	51	1.08					
Yankton	-	-	-	.88					

T-Trace, f.

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

AUG 14 1952

For Immediate Release

August 12, 1952

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA  
AUGUST 1, 1952

The total crop production outlook for Minnesota improved substantially during July, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. In the north, crops were especially benefitted by more adequate soil moisture. In other areas, weather was also generally favorable for crops, although prospects in local areas were adversely affected by drought while, in others, excess moisture was damaging to both development and harvesting of grains and hay. For the State, yield per acre prospects on August 1 were higher than a month earlier for corn, spring wheat, barley, flaxseed, soybeans, potatoes, and tame hay. For oats and rye, among the major crops, the yield per acre is the same as indicated a month ago. Grain harvesting started much earlier this year than in 1950 and 1951 and by the end of July was nearing completion in the south.

Production of major feed grains--corn, oats, and barley--is expected to total nearly 11 million tons, based on August 1 prospects, second only to 1948 when production was about 1 million tons higher. Oil crop production--flaxseed and soybeans, is expected to total nearly 950,000 tons, also the second highest total of record next to over 1 million tons produced in 1948. In contrast, the production of potatoes, rye, and wheat is at a relatively low level due to the small acreage being grown in comparison to most of the earlier years. The production of hay, however, is expected to be the fifth largest of record, surpassing last year's very large crop in both quality and tonnage.

Corn, which is Minnesota's No. 1 crop, made good progress except in a few local areas during July and on August 1 averaged about 10 days ahead of a year ago. The advanced development this year indicates that the prospects are much better for obtaining a corn crop of good quality than was the case at this date in both 1950 and 1951. For 1952 the corn crop is expected to total 248 million bushels, 33 million more than last year when most of the crop was of very low quality and 26 million bushels more than average.

Wheat production, largely spring wheat, is expected to total 18,269,000 bushels, an increase of more than 1-1/2 million bushels compared with a month ago but nearly two million bushels less than last year and average. The improvement in prospects was most noticeable in the northwest where favorable filling weather followed drought breaking rains in late June and early July. The 1952 production consists of 1,260,000 bushels of winter wheat, 16,632,000 bushels of other spring wheat and 377,000 bushels of durum which has suffered some rust damage. Harvesting was well started on August 1.

Oat production of 206 million bushels estimated for 1952 compares with 213 million in 1951 and the average of 175 million. The yield per acre prospects of 39.0 bushels on August 1 is the same as a month earlier, but is 4 bushels under last year's record yield. Barley prospects improved during July as the crop responded to moisture received in the northwestern area. The barley crop is estimated at 26.3 million bushels, 12.3 million bushels less than last year's large crop but only 2.3 million bushels less than average. Both the acreage and yield are lower this year than in 1951.

Rye production, as indicated a month ago, is the smallest in the last 6 years and except for the 4-year period (1943-46) is the lowest since 1900. The crop is estimated at 1,986,000 bushels compared with 2,850,000 in 1951 and the average of 2,317,000 bushels.

Oilseed crop production prospects spurted during July as both flaxseed and soybeans responded to favorable weather, particularly flaxseed in northern counties. The flaxseed crop is estimated on August 1 at 11.3 million bushels which compares with 10.8 in 1951 and the average of 13.5 million bushels. The 1952 soybean crop is expected to total a record 20.9 million bushels, about 2 million more than the previous record crop in 1951. The crop was in excellent condition on August 1, giving promise to an average yield of 18.0 bushels per acre.

The potato crop prospects improved during July as a result of timely rainfall in much of the important producing area. The crop, estimated at 12,075,000 bushels for 1952, compares with 11,900,000 bushels in 1951 and the average crop of 17,209,000 bushels. The small production prospect compared with average is entirely due to a reduction in acreage.

(over)



The weather was also favorable for the development of apples in the commercial producing counties. For these areas, production is estimated at 219,000 bushels compared with 342,000 in 1951 and only 65,000 in 1950. A large proportion of the crop is produced in the LaCrescent area in Houston county.

Weather has favored the development of a near-record hay crop, particularly in the eastern half of the State. The State's production of all hay is estimated at 6,931,000 tons of which 3,861,000 is alfalfa, 1,518,000 tons clover-timothy and 907,000 tons wild hay. The alfalfa crop is slightly smaller than last year's record crop and nearly 1½ million tons more than average. The clover-timothy crop is likewise slightly lower than a year ago, but is about average size. In general, the 1952 crop is of much higher quality than the 1951 crop.

Egg production in July totaled 278 million eggs, 4 percent less than in July 1951 and the lowest July total since 1942 except for 1949 when production was 277 million eggs. The record July production is 337 million eggs in 1945. Milk production totaled 755 million pounds, 2 percent more than in July last year and the highest July total since 1947. Excellent pasturage has been a factor in obtaining a record rate of production per cow in herd during July this year.

#### PRODUCTION PROSPECTS AS OF AUGUST 1, 1952

C R O P	Yield per Acre - Bus.			Production -- Thousand Bushels		
	Average:	1951	Ind.	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50:		1952	1941-50		1952
Corn	41.9	39.5	47.0	222,046	215,038	248,207
Winter Wheat	18.5	22.5	21.0	1,968	1,462	1,260
Durum Wheat	16.7	14.5	13.0	927	522	377
Other Spring Wheat	17.2	18.5	15.5	17,451	18,038	16,632
Oats	36.7	43.0	39.0	174,803	212,764	206,466
Barley	25.9	27.5	24.0	28,563	38,555	26,256
Rye	13.5	15.0	14.5	2,317	2,850	1,986
Flax	10.2	9.0	10.5	13,532	10,845	11,256
Soybeans for Beans	15.4	17.5	18.0	9,145	18,848	20,862
Potatoes	121.0	170.0	175.0	17,209	11,900	12,075
Hay, All, Tons	1.47	1.84	1.64	6,281	6,921	6,931

Roy Potas  
Agricultural Statistician

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

Min. Hist. 800.

Immediate Release

AUG 15 1952  
August 15, 1952

NUMBER OF MILK COWS ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1952

The number of milk cows on Minnesota farms June 1, 1952 totaled 1,302,000 head, about 1 percent below a year earlier and 18 percent below the June 1941-50 average of 1,581,000, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the lowest June 1 number of milk cows on farms since monthly records were established in 1932.

June 1 milk cow numbers increased from 1,635,000 head in 1932 to a record high of 1,760,000 in 1934. In 1935 the number reduced sharply to 1,630,000 head which can be attributed to farmers having to sell off large numbers of cattle due to drought and small feed supplies. The numbers were held at about this level for the period, 1935-1939. During the years following 1939, milk cow numbers increased and by 1943 had reached a near record high of 1,750,000 head. There has been a general downward trend in Minnesota's milk cow population each year since then with the annual rate of decline ranging from 4 to 7 percent up to June 1, 1948, with a 2 percent decrease each year from 1948 to 1951. Wisconsin ranks first in number of milk cows on farms, June 1, 1952, New York ranks second and Minnesota third. Other States with a million head or slightly less are Iowa, Texas, Ohio, and Missouri.

The number of milk cows on farms in United States totaled 21,581,000 head, nearly 1 percent below a year earlier and the smallest number for June since 1928. The estimates indicate a continuation of the 7-year down trend in mid-year milk cow numbers. The decline in the last four years, however, has averaged only about 1 percent annually as compared with more than 3 percent per year in the period from June 1944 through 1948 when cow numbers dropped from the record high of 25,636,000 head to 22,320,000. Sharpest declines in milk cow numbers during the past year were in the Great Plains and Central Corn Belt States, where State reductions of 4 to 6 percent were numerous. These were partially offset, however, by moderate increases in parts of the Northeast, Southeast and Eastern Gulf area, together with small gains in some important dairy States scattered throughout the country.

Prices received by farmers for milk cows in the first 6 months of 1952 continued at record high levels. However, central market prices for cutter and canner cows declined in the first half of the year and by mid-year were well under prices of a year ago. The January-May slaughter of cutter and canner cattle under Federal inspection this year was the largest for the period since 1948, but substantially lower than in most years of the 1944-48 period when milk cow numbers were being reduced so rapidly. Prices dairymen have been receiving for milk and cream in the first half of 1952 have been the highest since 1948. However, feed prices continued high, and milk-feed price ratios have been only about average, while butterfat-feed price ratios have stayed below the long-time average.

Victor Erlandson  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician  
In Charge



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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

AUG 28 1952

Immediate Release:

RECORD TURKEY CROP THIS YEAR

August 26, 1952

MINNESOTA: The 1952 turkey crop in Minnesota is estimated at a record 5,108,000 birds, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 10 percent above the previous record crop of 4,644,000 in 1951 and compares with 4,146,000 in 1950, 3,669,000 in 1949 and 3,264,000 average for 1939-48. This year's turkey crop is nearly the same size as was indicated in the survey of growers last January which showed intentions to raise 5,013,000 birds in 1952. A favorable turkey feed ratio during the early months of the year resulted in growers purchasing many more poults than during the same months of 1951. This was especially true for Beltsville Whites. As the hatching season progressed, the turkey feed ratio declined and growers purchased fewer poults during the last months of the main hatching season than during the same months of 1951. The ratio (number of pounds of poultry feed equal in value to one pound of turkey, live weight) for the United States was 9.4 last December compared with 7.6 on July 15. The average ratio was 8.9 in 1951 and 8.8 for 1950.

Minnesota growers plan to have about 58 percent of their 1952 production marketed in October or earlier. This is well above last year when it was about 47 percent. Much of this earlier marketing is due to the increased popularity of Beltsville turkeys. Many of which are grown for the broiler-fryer-roaster trade and were marketed before August 1. Growers reported monthly marketings or intentions to market the 1952 crop as follows: before August 1, 6.4 percent; August, 10.2 percent; September, 19.3 percent; October, 22.6 percent; November, 28.3 percent; December, 11.2 percent; January or later, 2.0 percent.

UNITED STATES: Farmers in the Nation are raising a record crop of 58,956,000 turkeys this year -- 13 percent more than last year's 52,252,000 turkeys. Last January, following the August-December 1951 marketing season during which turkey prices averaged 3.8 cents per pound higher than in 1950, farmers expressed their intentions to raise 11 percent more turkeys in 1952 than in 1951. Prices continued higher in January and February than in 1951, but gradually declined during the remainder of the hatching season and in mid-July were 3.4 cents per pound below the 1951 July price.

Turkey production is above that of last year in all regions of the country with all States except 13 showing increases. Producers of hatching eggs held over 16 percent more breeder hens this year than last; so there was an ample supply of hatching eggs throughout the hatching season to meet the demand from hatcheries. During the latter part of the season the supply of Beltsville White eggs was more than enough to meet the demand.

Beltsville White turkeys have been increasing during the last 3 years to meet a year-round demand for young turkeys 14-17 weeks old weighing 4-8 pounds dressed which are sold on the market as fresh killed young birds. Of all the Beltsville Whites raised in the United States, a large part of them are sold at 4-8 pounds dressed as young roasters, fryers and broilers, and the rest of the crop, part of the early spring hatch, are raised to 6 or 7 months old for the holiday trade.

Turkey producers were asked to report the number of Beltsville White turkeys raised in 1951 and 1952. These reports show that about 24.5 percent of all the turkeys raised this year are Beltsville Whites, compared with 21 percent last year. Beltsville Whites as a percent of all turkeys raised in 1952 are 49.7 percent in the South Atlantic, 23.5 percent in the North Atlantic, 22.7 percent in the South Central, 18.2 percent in the East North Central, 17.7 percent in the West and 16.3 percent in the West North Central States. The actual number of Beltsville Whites raised this year shows an increase of 32 percent from last year. All other turkeys show an increase of 8 percent. The increase in Beltsville Whites is responsible for about half the increase in the turkey crop this year. All regions of the country show large increases in number of Beltsville Whites raised compared with last year.

The trend toward earlier marketings continues and growers if they carry out their intentions, will market 43 percent of this year's turkey crop in October or earlier, the heaviest early marketings of record. Turkey growers expect to market 30 percent of their crop in November, compared with 34 percent in November last year. The net out-of-storage movement of turkeys from February 1 to August 1 this year amounted to 70 million pounds, compared with 87 million last year and 91 million in 1950. Storage stocks of turkeys on August 1 totaled 46 million pounds, compared with 30 million a year ago, 47 million in 1950 and the record high storage holdings of 63 million on August 1, 1946.

PROPORTION OF UNITED STATES TURKEY CROP MARKETING IN DIFFERENT MONTHS  
(REPORTERS' AVERAGES)

YEAR	OCT. OR EARLIER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JAN. OR LATER
	PERCENT			
1952 1/	43.0	30.4	21.6	5.0
1951	36.1	33.8	22.7	7.4
1950	23.3	39.0	29.2	8.5
1949	23.3	38.3	28.5	9.9
1948	19.5	40.1	31.2	9.2
1947	19.8	40.5	32.1	7.6
1946	22.3	36.7	28.4	12.6
1945	19.6	36.4	30.0	14.0
1944	16.6	38.7	30.9	13.8
1943	10.1	41.1	35.2	13.6
1942	11.8	41.1	36.3	10.8
1941	8.5	39.8	38.9	12.8
1940	8.8	42.1	36.9	12.2

1/ MARKETING INTENTIONS FOR 1952.

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1952, WITH COMPARISONS

STATE AND DIVISION	AVERAGE 1939-48	1949	1950	1951 2/	INDICATED 1952 3/	1952 AS % OF 1951
		THOUSANDS				PERCENT
ME.	53	68	74	183	464	349
N. H.	75	109	120	134	154	115
VT.	143	121	120	133	130	98
MASS.	314	443	447	514	653	127
R. I.	30	45	47	51	55	108
CONN.	155	238	269	285	370	130
N. Y.	556	735	808	881	925	105
N. J.	224	319	332	359	395	110
PA.	1,135	1,543	1,682	1,817	2,053	113
N. ATL.	2,686	3,621	3,899	4,307	5,192	121
OHIO	982	1,237	1,361	1,565	1,800	115
IND.	624	1,086	1,249	1,436	1,881	131
ILL.	727	824	865	934	1,037	111
MICH.	639	864	916	962	1,097	114
WIS.	546	821	977	1,153	1,257	109
E. N. CENT.	3,518	4,832	5,368	6,050	7,072	117
MINN.	3,264	3,669	4,146	4,644	5,108	110
IOWA	2,154	2,687	2,956	3,222	3,415	106
MO.	1,518	1,571	1,681	1,849	1,572	85
N. DAK.	975	521	495	619	464	75
S. DAK.	721	299	320	352	405	115
NEBR.	907	784	784	862	888	103
KANS.	914	594	713	742	668	90
W. N. CENT.	10,454	10,125	11,095	12,290	12,520	102
DEL.	101	118	124	143	186	130
MD.	409	417	438	460	529	115
VA.	1,028	1,765	2,294	3,670	5,945	162
W. VA.	332	682	887	1,064	1,330	125
N. C.	303	486	559	783	1,018	130
S. C.	280	714	771	1,002	1,252	125
GA.	150	301	316	569	615	108
FLA.	108	125	131	151	163	108
S. ATL.	2,711	4,608	5,520	7,842	11,038	141
KY.	253	262	314	392	412	105
TENN.	163	172	186	205	211	103
ALA.	152	179	152	175	192	110
MISS.	109	103	113	136	131	96
ARK.	128	277	427	585	550	94
LA.	55	71	85	106	95	90
OKLA.	930	474	545	627	658	105
TEX.	3,548	2,788	2,927	3,220	3,703	115
S. CENT.	5,336	4,326	4,749	5,446	5,952	109
MONT.	184	130	130	130	134	103
IDaho	261	249	247	203	183	90
WYO.	168	117	117	129	150	116
COLO.	862	761	723	723	723	100
N. MEX.	66	61	64	64	64	100
ARIZ.	83	89	85	85	94	110
UTAH	1,328	2,145	1,673	2,075	1,909	92
NEV.	41	27	26	24	28	118
WASH.	1,090	1,045	909	1,154	1,108	96
OREG.	1,992	1,855	1,985	2,223	2,134	96
CALIF.	4,198	7,275	7,202	9,507	10,648	112
WEST.	10,274	13,754	13,161	16,317	17,175	105
U. S.	34,982	41,266	43,792	52,252	58,956	113

1/ INCLUDES BELTSVILLE WHITES. 2/ REVISED. 3/ PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES AS OF AUGUST 1, 1952.

PROPORTION OF TURKEY CROP MARKETING IN DIFFERENT MONTHS  
(REPORTERS' AVERAGES)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS	1951 CROP				1952 CROP (INTENDED)			
	OCT. OR EARLIER	NOV.	DEC.	JAN. OR LATER	OCT. OR EARLIER	NOV.	DEC.	JAN. OR LATER
	PERCENT							
N. ATLANTIC	26.3	36.2	27.3	10.2	26.1	36.1	28.5	9.3
E.N. CENTRAL	29.3	42.3	23.0	5.4	38.7	35.3	22.2	3.8
W.N. CENTRAL	38.6	35.0	22.2	4.2	46.9	32.2	18.8	2.1
S. ATLANTIC	45.0	30.0	20.4	4.6	51.2	27.5	17.7	3.6
S. CENTRAL	31.0	34.2	23.6	11.2	41.2	27.4	23.5	7.9
WESTERN	37.6	30.1	22.4	9.9	43.6	27.5	22.6	6.3
UNITED STATES	36.1	33.8	22.7	7.4	43.0	30.4	21.6	5.0

ROY POTAS,  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN.

RUDOLPH WAGNER,  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN.

ROY A. BODIN, AGRICULTURAL  
STATISTICIAN IN CHARGE.



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

Chas. W. H. H. H.

SEP 5 - 1952

Immediate Release

August 28, 1952

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED FORECAST

Minnesota: The 1952 production of alsike-clover seed in Minnesota is forecast at 990,000 pounds of clean seed which is about half the size of last years crop, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Last years crop amounted to 2,000,000 pounds and the 1941-50 average is 3,430,000 pounds. This years small crop is due to less acreage and a lower average yield. Acreage for 1952 is estimated at 11,000 acres compared with 16,000 last year and the 10-year average of 30,100. Yield, based on early reports is indicated at 90 pounds of clean seed per acre while last years average yield was 125 and the 10-year average is 112 pounds. The average date harvesting began this year was August 15 compared with August 20 last year.

United States: With alsike-clover seed crops in 7 out of 10 States indicated to be smaller this year than last, the 1952 production in the United States is forecast at only 10,295,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 21 percent smaller than the 1951 crop of 13,035,000 pounds and 29 percent below the 1941-50 average of 14,592,000 pounds. The sharp decline in production is due entirely to the large reduction in acreage that more than offsets the expected record yield per acre. Largest declines in production from last year are reported for Minnesota and Idaho. In only two States--Iowa and California--is production indicated to be larger this year than last.

It is estimated that 62,600 acres of alsike-clover seed will have been harvested by September 20, when harvesting of this year's crop is expected to be completed. That acreage is 29 percent smaller than the 88,500 acres harvested in 1951 and 47 percent smaller than the 10-year average of 117,260 acres. Sharpest reductions in acreage from last year occur in Michigan and Idaho.

A United States yield of 164 pounds of clean seed per acre is estimated for this year. This would be larger than that of any of the 13 years (since 1939) for which revised estimates have been published. It compares with 147 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 125 pounds. However, yields per acre in four States--Minnesota, Illinois, Oregon, and California--are expected to be smaller this year than last. Largest increases over last year's yields are reported for Iowa and Ohio.

Harvesting of alsike-clover seed began earlier this year than last in five States and later in three States. The beginning of harvest for the 10 producing States averaged about 4 days earlier than in 1951 but 3 days later than average. During the year ended June 30 exports of alsike-clover seed were 536,761 pounds, compared with 451,742 pounds in the preceding year and the 1946-50 average of 1,416,043 pounds. The estimated current supply (1952 production of clean seed plus carry-overs on farms and by dealers) of alsike-clover seed is 12,910,000 pounds, 16 percent smaller than in 1951 and 27 percent below the 10-year average.

TIMOTHY-SEED FORECAST

Minnesota: Production of timothy seed in Minnesota is indicated at 1,900,000 pounds of clean seed this year which is nearly double last year's crop, but less than half the 10-year average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The 1951 crop totaled 1,100,000 pounds while the 1941-50 average is 4,400,000 pounds. This year's increased production as compared with last year is due to both increased acreage and yield. The 1952 crop is estimated at 12,000 acres while last year's was 9,000 and the 10-year average is 26,790 acres. This year's yield is indicated at 160 pounds of clean seed per acre, the same as the 10-year average but above last year's 120 pounds. Average date harvesting began was August 6 and is earlier than last year when it was August 11.

United States: The 1952 production of timothy seed, smallest in 4 years, is forecast at 30,470,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 21 percent smaller than the 1951 production of 38,540,000 pounds and a little more than half the 1941-50 average of 55,344,000 pounds. Smaller crops reported for 5 of the 8 producing States more than offset the larger crops indicated for Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. The expected decrease in the United States production this year is due entirely to the sharp reduction in acreage, as yield per acre is a little larger than the below-average 1951 yield.

Rudolph Wagner  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agr'l Statistician in Charge

An estimated 217,500 acres of timothy seed are expected to be harvested this year. This is 26 percent fewer acres than the 294,300 harvested for seed in 1951 and 41 percent below the 10-year average of 365,850 acres. The sharp reduction in acreage from last year was due chiefly to the relatively low prices received by growers for the 1951 crop. Another factor was drought in a few producing States, which made it necessary to pasture or cut for hay more timothy fields than probably otherwise would have been the case. It is estimated that nearly 2 percent more acres of clover-timothy than in 1951 were cut for hay in the 8 timothy-seed producing States. Sharpest reductions from last year's acreage for seed are indicated for Missouri and Ohio. However, declines from the 10-year average are greatest in Minnesota, Illinois, and Iowa, where 1951 as well as 1952 acreage were at very low levels.

The 1952 United States yield, estimated at 140 pounds of clean seed, compares with 131 pounds in 1951 and the average of 149 pounds. Harvesting of timothy seed this year was a little earlier than usual. It began 6 days earlier than in 1951.

Timothy-seed exports during the year ended June 30, 1952 were 6,126,958 pounds, compared with 6,130,651 pounds in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 8,570,693 pounds. The estimated current supply (1952 production of clean seed plus carry-overs on farms and by dealers) of timothy seed is 46,170,000 pounds, 26 percent smaller than in 1951 and 39 percent below the 10-year average.

Alsike Clover and Timothy Seed: Acreage Harvested, Yield per Acre,  
Production - Average 1941-50, Annual 1951 and 1952

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production-clean Seed		
	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-
	1941-50	1951	cated 1952	1941-50	1951	cated 1952	1941-50	1951	cated 1952
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
<u>ALSIKE</u>									
Ohio	18,000	16,000	10,000	79	54	72	1,454	860	720
Ind.	3,040	1,000	1,000	61	65	65	181	65	65
Ill.	8,440	2,700	2,000	76	93	80	623	250	160
Mich.	10,900	8,000	4,000	69	62	78	712	500	310
Wis.	12,950	9,000	7,000	123	110	110	1,601	990	770
Minn.	30,100	16,000	11,000	112	125	90	3,430	2,000	990
Iowa	3,610	3,500	4,000	61	49	70	221	170	280
Idaho	13,040	18,000	9,000	196	110	120	2,310	2,000	1,100
Oreg.	13,540	10,000	10,000	238	430	390	3,180	4,300	3,900
Calif.	2,440	4,300	4,600	315	440	435	800	1,900	2,000
UNITED STATES	1/117,260	88,500	62,600	1/125	147	164	1/14,592	13,035	10,295
<u>TIMOTHY</u>									
Pa.	5,830	7,300	4,500	112	115	105	656	840	470
Ohio	53,100	81,000	43,000	128	145	130	6,870	11,700	5,600
Ind.	14,230	18,000	12,000	115	120	92	1,669	2,200	1,100
Ill.	26,700	15,000	13,000	114	100	100	3,050	1,500	1,300
Wis.	13,300	8,000	10,000	127	87	130	1,809	700	1,300
Minn.	26,790	9,000	12,000	160	120	160	4,400	1,100	1,900
Iowa	157,400	70,000	80,000	170	145	165	27,450	10,200	13,200
Mo.	68,500	86,000	43,000	135	120	130	9,440	10,300	5,600
UNITED STATES	365,850	294,300	217,500	149	131	140	55,344	38,540	30,470

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

After Five Days Return to  
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St. Paul 1, Minnesota

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

September 3, 1952

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT  
Mid-August, 1952 Prices

SEP 4 - 1952

MINNESOTA: Average prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-August, 1952 for most agricultural commodities were higher than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Significant changes were price increases for barley and eggs and the price decrease for potatoes. Compared with a year ago, prices for principal grains, potatoes, milk cows, and dairy products averaged higher while prices for meat animals and poultry were less than a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, hog and lamb prices increased \$1.30 per cwt., sheep were up 30 cents per cwt., while beef cattle declined \$1.30 per cwt. and veal calves were down \$1.80 per cwt. Prices for meat animals were below a year ago. Sheep prices were down \$6.50, beef cattle decreased \$4.60, veal calves were down \$5.30, lambs declined \$3.40 and hogs dropped 10 cents per hundred. Milk cows at \$275 in mid-August 1952, showed no change from the previous month but were \$5.00 higher than a year earlier.

Milk sold wholesale was 15 cents per cwt. higher than a month ago, butterfat in cream increased 2 cents per pound, eggs were up 5 cents per dozen, and chickens increased almost 2 cents per pound, while turkeys showed no change from the previous month. Compared with a year ago, milk sold wholesale was 35 cents per cwt. higher and butterfat in cream was up 5 cents per pound while chickens were down 1.7 cents per pound and turkeys were down 7 cents and eggs were six-tenths of a cent per dozen below a year earlier.

All grain prices showed gains from a month ago except rye which dropped 3 cents per bushel. Wheat and corn were both up 1 cent per bushel, oats 4 cents, flax 10 cents, soybeans 19 cents and barley increased 20 cents per bushel. Prices of grains averaged higher than a year ago with greatest increases shown for rye and flax which increased 32 and 69 cents per bushel, respectively. Prices for barley were up 23 cents, soybeans, 38 cents, oats 3 cents, wheat 3 cents and corn 2 cents higher than a year earlier. The average price for potatoes was \$2.80 per cwt. in mid-August 1952 as compared with \$3.65 per cwt. in the previous month and \$1.25 per cwt. a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Prices received by farmers in the U. S. averaged the same in mid-August as a month ago, leaving the index at 295, but the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates at 287 was one point - one-third of one percent - higher. The Parity Ratio (Ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) remained unchanged at 103.

Price changes for farm products were mixed, with prices of poultry, dairy products, hogs, small grains, hay, and potatoes higher than a month ago. Offsetting declines were recorded for truck crops, cattle, calves, several fruit crops, and sweet potatoes. The all commodities index in mid-August was 3 points (1 percent) above August last year, with the increase in the all crops index being partially offset by the reduction in the livestock and products index.

The increase in the Parity Index resulted from the 1 point rise in the production goods index. With respect to prices paid by farmers for such items, prices paid for feed and motor supplies averaged higher, but prices for feeder and stocker cattle were down. Prices paid for commodities used in family living averaged the same as in mid-July. Food prices averaged lower, with lower apple and tomato prices more than offsetting increases for most other food items. Clothing generally was higher.

Summary Table

Indexes	: Aug. 15,	: July 15,	: Aug. 15,	: Record High	
1910-14=100	: 1951	: 1952	: 1952	: Index	: Date
Prices Received	292	295	295	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index <u>1/</u>	282	286	287	289	<u>2/</u> May, 1952
Parity Ratio	104	103	103	122	Oct. 1946
<u>1/</u> Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates.				<u>2/</u> Also April, 1952	

Victor Erlandson  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AUGUST 15, 1952 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICES

MINNESOTA					UNITED STATES				
COMMODITY	UNIT	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	EFFECTIVE	PRICES
		PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	U.S. PARITY	AS PERCENT OF
		AUGUST 15	JULY 15	AUGUST 15	AUGUST 15	JULY 15	AUGUST 15	PRICES	PARITY
1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952	1952	AUG. 15, 1952	AUG. 15, 1952	
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)		(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)	
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.09	2.11	2.12	2.05	1.98	2.04	2.46	83
CORN	BU.	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.65	1.73	1.73	1.78	97
OATS	BU.	.71	.70	.74	.759	.761	.800	.944	85
BARLEY	BU.	1.18	1.21	1.41	1.17	1.31	1.39	1.46	95
RYE	BU.	1.46	1.81	1.78	1.46	1.75	1.77	1.68	105
FLAX	BU.	3.14	3.73	3.83	3.13	3.68	3.77	4.74	80
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.71	2.90	3.09	2.71	3.00	3.05	2.87	106
POTATOES	BU.	1.25	3.65	2.80	1.16	2.74	2.78	1.73	161
HOGS									
CWT.		20.20	18.80	20.10	20.90	20.00	20.90	21.50	97
BEEF CATTLE									
CWT.		28.80	25.50	24.20	28.90	26.00	24.90	21.10	118
VEAL CALVES									
CWT.		33.30	29.80	28.00	31.90	28.80	27.40	23.60	116
SHEEP									
CWT.		15.20	8.40	8.70	15.30	10.10	9.70	10.80	90
LAMBS									
CWT.		30.30	25.60	26.90	29.80	25.50	25.60	23.20	110
MILK COWS									
HEAD		270.00	275.00	275.00	247.00	245.00	242.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE									
LB.		.380	.310	.310	.353	.319	.326	.402	81
CHICKENS, ALL 2/									
LB.		.206	.171	.188	.272	.260	.265	.324	82
EGGS									
DOZ.		.446	.390	.440	.496	.433	.483	.508	92
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM									
LB.		.74	.77	.79	.685	.718	.728	.766	100
MILK, WHOLESALE									
CWT.		3.60	3/3.80	1/3.95	4.46	4.58	1/4.77	4.82	101
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%									
CWT.		3.20	3.40	3.45	4.05	4.29	4.33		
HOG FEED, 40%									
CWT.		5.90	6.40	6.60	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH									
CWT.		4.65	5.00	5.00	4.92	5.25	5.30		
LINSEED MEAL									
CWT.		3.85	4.80	5.00	4.30	5.21	5.33		
MEAT SCRAPS									
CWT.		6.50	6.50	6.70	6.26	6.40	6.48		
BRAN									
CWT.		3.15	3.30	3.40	3.45	3.67	3.74		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED									
TON		18.50	18.50	21.50	32.00	33.10	36.50		
1/PRELIMINARY. 2/REVISED TO REFLECT COMMERCIAL BROILERS MORE ADEQUATELY. 3/REVISED.									

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/REVISED TO REFLECT COMMERCIAL BROILERS MORE ADEQUATELY. 3/REVISED.

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
	AUGUST 15	JULY 15	AUGUST 15	AUGUST 15	JULY 15	AUGUST 15
	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952
HOG-CORN 1/	13.0	12.1	12.8	12.7	11.6	12.1
EGG-FEED 2/	12.9	10.8	12.1	12.6	10.3	11.4
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	5.9	4.7	5.2	6.9	6.2	6.2
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/	4/	4/	4/	21.3	21.8	5/21.6

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS  
UNITED STATES AUGUST 15, 1952 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE			1951			1952		
	JAN. 1947	JAN. 1947	JAN. 1947	JAN. 1947	JAN. 1947	JAN. 1947	JAN. 1947	JAN. 1947	JAN. 1947
	DEC. 1949	DEC. 1949	DEC. 1949	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15	JUNE 15	JULY 15	AUG. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	270	301	294	292	292	292	295	295	295
ALL CROPS	246	263	252	244	277	276	276	272	272
FOOD GRAINS	246	240	236	234	238	230	236	236	236
FEED GRAINS & HAY	223	217	213	215	226	227	233	233	233
OIL-BEARING CROPS	319	358	317	294	289	307	310	310	310
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	291	335	332	336	306	312	316	316	316
MEAT ANIMALS	334	422	414	416	380	376	372	372	372
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	269	272	277	277	286	295	295	295
POULTRY & EGGS	224	217	222	231	181	208	225	225	225

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SEP 15 1952

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

Immediate  
Release

September 11, 1952

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT  
September 1, 1952

Minnesota's aggregate crop production prospects for 1952 remained relatively unchanged during August, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. In general, weather has been favorable for the development of late maturing crops, particularly corn, soybeans, and late hay crops. The expected per acre yields of these crops are improved over a month ago and are substantially higher than average. In contrast, the per acre yields of oats and spring wheat show a decline from a month ago, based on more complete threshing and combining returns. Spring wheat and barley are the only crops for which the per acre yield is below average due, principally, to early season drought in important producing counties, mainly Clay, Polk, Norman, and Traverse on the western border.

The 1952 crop season has so far been a favorable one for Minnesota as a whole. It has enabled the State to maintain its high rank in production among States for many major crops. Based on the September 1 estimates of production, Minnesota this year will rank as follows: Second in flaxseed, oats, rye, and hay, third in corn and barley, and fifth in soybeans. The production of all major grains in the State this year totals about 12.5 million tons compared with 11.9 in 1951. This year's tonnage is second only to the record of 13.5 million tons produced in 1948. In addition to the large total production of major grains this year there also is being produced more than 350,000 tons of potatoes, nearly 7.2 million tons of hay and a large production of miscellaneous crops such as sugar beets, buckwheat, truck and canning crops. An important feature too in the 1952 production situation is that the average quality of the crops produced is very high, particularly as compared with 1951.

The harvesting of small grains progressed satisfactorily during August, although there were interruptions due to excessive rainfall and wet soil condition in local areas. There was a minimum of damage to quality during the harvesting period this year in contrast to heavy losses last year. The grain crops were nearly all threshed by September 1 except in northern counties, particularly flaxseed in Kittson, Marshall, and Roseau. Spring wheat production totals about 16 million bushels, 1 million less than a month ago as more complete threshing and combining returns failed to fully substantiate the pre-harvest expectations of a month ago. The oat yield is also slightly lower but for the other small grain crops there is no change from a month ago.

Corn prospects on September 1 were very favorable in nearly all of the principal producing area in the south. In addition, the outlook for obtaining a considerable quantity of mature corn in northern counties is much better than average. For the State the crop is seasonally well advanced which greatly enhanced the likelihood that the crop will mature before frost and be of excellent quality. Information obtained September 6th relating to development shows that 42 percent of the crop was in the denting or more advanced stages, 29% hard dough, 15% soft dough, 13% milk and only 1% in the lower stages. On the basis of this development the crop should be nearly all dented and safe from serious frost damage by September 20th. Total

production on September 1 was estimated at 253 million bushels, the second largest production of record for the State, exceeded only by 278 million bushels in 1948. This year's crop is 38 million larger than in 1951 and 56 million more than 1950 besides excelling in quality by a very wide margin.

Soybeans have responded to very favorable weather to such an extent that a record for both yield per acre and production is in prospect. Development on September 1 indicated a yield of 18.5 bushels per acre and a crop of nearly 21.5 million bushels. This compares with the previous record crop of 18.8 million bushels last year. Dry weather has adversely affected the crop in a few western localities but this affect has been more than offset by improvement in other areas.

The potato crop is estimated at slightly more than 12 million bushels, the same as a month ago but 5 million bushels below average because of the reduction in acreage. The crop was benefitted during August by rainfall in some areas which offset the effect of continuous dry soil condition and excessive moisture in other localities. Some rotting of tubers is reported from this latter cause in east central counties. The crop is maturing at an early date.

Sugar beets were in need of moisture in extreme northwestern counties on September 1 but in the other principal producing areas the crop prospects were good to excellent. The apple crop is smaller than anticipated a month ago but production is comparatively large in the commercial area considering that 1952 is the "off" year which usually follows a large production such as in 1951.

Egg production during August totaled 257 million eggs compared with 272 million in August 1951 and 262 million in August 1950. The seasonal decline this year of 8 percent from July is about average for recent years. Compared with a year ago, the number of layers is down 2 percent and the rate of lay 4 percent, indicating a decrease of 6 percent in total egg production.

Milk production for the month of August is estimated at 611 million pounds, 4 million more than in August 1951 but 41 million below average for August. Pastures yielded much feed during the month throughout most of the main dairy area of the State which helped to place the rate of production per cow at a new record high for the month. It was too dry for pastures in western counties where there are relatively few dairy cattle.

H. F. Prindle,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural  
Statistician in Charge.

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Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics  
Minn. Hist. Soc.

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

SEP 26 1952

Immediate Release

September 23, 1952

SWEET CLOVER SEED FORECAST -- 1952 CROP

MINNESOTA: The 1952 Minnesota crop of sweetclover seed is estimated at 10,100,000 pounds of clean seed based on early reports from growers, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Prospective production for 1952 is 22 percent less than the 1951 crop of 12,900,000 pounds, but is 7 percent above the 10-year, 1941-50, average of 9,400,000 pounds of clean seed.

Minnesota growers expected to harvest about 42,000 acres of sweetclover seed this year compared with 60,000 acres last year and the average of 60,800 acres. Yields per acre of clean seed are forecast at 240 pounds for 1952, which is better than the 1951 average of 215 pounds and the 10-year average of 168 pounds per acre.

UNITED STATES: With smaller prospective crops of sweetclover seed than last year in 13 out of 17 producing States, the 1952 production for the United States is forecast at 34,740,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 27 percent smaller than last year's production of 47,390,000 pounds and 16 percent below the 1941-50 average of 41,250,000 pounds. The decline from last year is due to reductions in acreage and yield per acre, but chiefly to the much smaller acreage this year. Prospective production in Minnesota and Texas accounts for 47 percent of the total United States production this year.

Production is indicated to be larger this year than last in only four States--the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Colorado. In other States where production has averaged more than a million pounds annually, decreases from last year's crops are most marked for Oklahoma, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Texas.

An estimated 240,000 acres will have been harvested for seed by the end of September. This is 21 percent smaller than the 303,900 acres harvested in 1951 and 17 percent below the 10-year average of 289,500 acres. Many acres of sweetclover intended for seed were used for hay or pasture because of the relatively low prices for seed and high prices for hay. Another factor contributing to the reduction in the sweetclover seed acreage was the drought in many producing sections, which affected yields as well as acreage of this seed.

Although yields per acre this year are expected to be at least equal to those of last year in half the producing States, the estimated United States yield of 145 pounds of clean seed is 7 percent smaller than the 1951 yield of 156 pounds, but 2 percent above the 10-year average of 142 pounds.

Harvesting of this year's crop was early. In some sections growers harvested their crop as early as June 15, but in other sections not until September 10 or later. Generally speaking, harvesting began about 9 days earlier this year than last, and 6 days earlier than usual. Dates on which harvesting began averaged as follows: July 15 in Kansas, July 20 in Texas, July 25 in Missouri, July 27 in Oklahoma, July 28 in Ohio and Nebraska, July 31 in Illinois, August 3 in Wyoming, August 9 in South Dakota, August 10 in Michigan, August 13 in Colorado, August 15 in Wisconsin and Iowa, August 19 in Minnesota, August 20 in North Dakota, and August 23 in Montana.

(Over)

Imports of sweetclover seed during the year ended June 30, 1952 were 12,739,100 pounds, compared with 18,249,900 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 9,929,280 pounds.

Current supply of sweetclover seed, including production this year and carry-over is estimated at 59,047,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 25 percent less than in 1951, but 22 percent above the 1941-50 average.

Sweetclover Seed: Acreage Harvested, Yield per Acre, and  
Production - Average 1941-50, Annual 1951 and 1952

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production - Clean Seed		
	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-
	1941-50		cated	1941-50		cated	1941-50	1951	cated
			1952			1952			1952
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Ohio	13,060	11,000	8,000	116	180	125	1,555	2,000	1,000
Ind.	5,370	4,500	2,700	111	105	100	581	470	270
Ill.	24,100	17,000	8,000	85	88	85	2,086	1,500	680
Mich.	5,300	8,000	4,000	130	160	120	684	1,300	480
Wis.	2,850	4,000	2,500	134	110	110	383	440	280
Minn.	60,800	60,000	42,000	168	215	240	9,400	12,900	10,100
Iowa	12,800	6,000	5,000	125	105	110	1,608	630	550
Mo.	11,010	5,400	3,000	124	120	120	1,336	650	360
N.Dak.	11,900	10,000	15,000	136	120	135	1,599	1,200	2,000
S.Dak.	13,200	16,000	22,000	144	150	160	1,911	2,400	3,500
Nebr.	30,650	22,000	27,000	141	91	78	4,470	2,000	2,100
Kans.	49,100	30,000	30,000	136	94	87	6,620	2,800	2,600
Okla.	1/ 32,500	34,000	22,000	1/ 102	130	70	1/ 3,350	4,400	1,500
Tex.	1/ 90,000	54,000	34,000	1/ 188	200	180	1/ 16,700	10,800	6,100
Mont.	10,700	8,000	5,000	205	150	220	2,115	1,200	1,100
Wyo.	3,670	7,000	2,800	167	185	150	678	1,300	420
Colo.	10,490	7,000	7,000	208	200	245	2,214	1,400	1,700
U. S.	289,500	303,900	240,000	142	156	145	41,250	47,390	34,740
1/ Short-time average									

Sweetclover Seed Supply: Average 1941-50, Annual 1951  
and 1952

	Average	1951	Indicated
	1941-50		1952
Production of clean seed in pounds. . . . .	41,250,000	47,390,000	34,740,000
Farm carry-over in pounds . . . . .	2,167,200	10,090,000	7,047,000
Dealer carry-over in pounds . . . . .	5,003,100	21,158,000	17,260,000
Supply (production of clean seed plus carry-over) in pounds. . . . .	48,420,300	78,638,000	59,047,000

H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician



Immediate Release

STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minnesota

October 3, 1952

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-September, 1952 Prices

MINN. HIST. SOC.

OCT 8 - 1952

MINNESOTA: Mid-September prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged lower than a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Sharp declines were noted for potatoes, sheep and soybeans while the most notable advance was indicated for wholesale milk. Compared with a year ago, largest price changes were declines shown for sheep, beef cattle and turkeys and increases for potatoes and barley.

All meat animal prices were lower than a month ago with the exception of veal calves which were unchanged. Sheep averaged \$1.80 less per cwt., lambs \$1.50, and hogs and beef cattle both \$1.20. All meat animal prices were below a year ago with sheep down 5 1/2 percent, beef cattle 18 percent, lambs 15 percent, veal calves 13 percent, and hogs 4 percent. The average price for milk cows was \$270 per head in mid-September compared with \$275 in August and \$280 in September a year ago.

Dairy product prices for September were above a month ago with whole-sale milk rising 25 cents per cwt. and cream butterfat 1 cent per pound higher. Turkeys advanced 1 cent per pound while chickens were down 1.3 cents per pound and eggs were 1 cent per dozen lower. Compared with a year ago wholesale milk and cream butterfat prices increased 13 and 8 percent respectively while poultry and eggs declined 18 to 14 percent.

Prices received by farmers for grains in mid-September averaged below a month earlier with the following declines indicated: soybeans down 33 cents per bushel, rye 13 cents, barley 9 cents, and corn 2 cents. Flax rose 4 cents per bushel and corn 2 cents with wheat showing no change. Compared with a year ago, all grain prices averaged higher with the exception of corn which showed a decline of 3 percent. Flax, rye and barley showed increases between 13 and 19 percent with wheat, soybeans, and oats 2 to 6 percent higher. Potato prices in mid-September averaged \$1.95 per bushel compared with \$2.80 a month earlier and \$1.10 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The index of prices received by farmers declined 7 points (2 percent) and the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates declined 3 points (1 percent) during the month ended September 15, 1952. As a result the parity ratio (ratio of the index of prices received by farmers to the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates) declined from 103 to 101.

The drop in the index of prices received by farmers resulted primarily from lower prices for meat animals, commercial truck crops, potatoes, and deciduous fruits, which were offset only partially by increases in prices of dairy products, cotton, wheat, and eggs.

The decline in the index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates resulted mainly from lower prices for feeder livestock, vegetables and meat, which over-shadowed increases in prices of most feeds and of household furnishings.

Summary Table						
Indexes	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Record high	Index	Date
1910-14=100	1951	1952	1952			
Prices Received	291	295	288	313		Feb. 1951
Parity Index 1/	282	287	284	289		2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	103	103	101	122		Oct. 1946
1/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates.				2/Also April, 1952.		

Reflecting relatively high levels of marketings, prices received by farmers for meat animals as of September 15 averaged 6 percent lower than a month earlier. The meat animal price index, was 15 percent below a year earlier, and at the lowest point since June 1950, just prior to the Korean War.

Continued increases in prices received by farmers for milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers, for butterfat in cream, and for milk sold by farmers at retail raised the dairy products price index about 4 percent. This was 8 percent higher than a year earlier and the highest for the month in the 43 years of record. Although milk production during August was at the lowest level for the month since 1940, production during the first eight months of 1952 was only 1.6 percent less than last year.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS SEPTEMBER 15, 1952 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICES

MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES					
COMMODITY	UNIT	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	EFFECTIVE	PRICES
		PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	U. S. PARITY	AS PERCENT OF
		SEPT. 15, 1951	AUGUST 15, 1952	SEPT. 15, 1952	SEPT. 15, 1951	AUGUST 15, 1952	SEPT. 15, 1952	PRICES	PARITY
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.08	2.12	2.12	2.07	2.04	2.09	2.46	85
CORN	BU.	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.65	1.73	1.71	1.78	96
OATS	BU.	.72	.74	.76	.775	.800	.835	.944	88
BARLEY	BU.	1.11	1.41	1.32	1.17	1.39	1.43	1.46	98
RYE	BU.	1.45	1.78	1.65	1.46	1.77	1.73	1.67	104
FLAX	BU.	3.43	3.83	3.87	3.41	3.77	3.80	4.69	81
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.65	3.09	2.76	2.59	3.05	2.83	2.84	100
POTATOES	BU.	1.10	2.80	1.95	1.23	2.78	2.22	1.73	128
HOGS									
CWT.		19.60	20.10	18.90	19.80	20.90	19.10	21.30	89
BEEF CATTLE									
CWT.		27.90	24.20	23.00	29.20	24.90	23.80	20.90	114
VEAL CALVES									
CWT.		32.10	28.00	28.00	32.10	27.40	26.00	23.30	112
SHEEP									
CWT.		14.20	8.70	6.90	15.20	9.70	9.16	10.60	86
LAMBS									
CWT.		29.80	26.90	25.40	29.70	25.60	24.10	23.00	105
MILK COWS									
HEAD		280.00	275.00	270.00	250.00	242.00	238.00	--	--
TURKEYS									
LB.		.390	.310	.320	.363	.326	.332	.398	83
CHICKENS, ALL 2/									
LB.		.204	.188	.175	.264	.265	.263	.321	82
EGGS									
DOZ.		.502	.440	.430	.550	.483	.487	.508	86
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM									
LB.		.74	.79	.80	.684	.728	.743	.758	99
MILK, WHOLESALE									
CWT.		3.75	3/4.00	1/4.25	4.67	4.78	1/5.03	4.77	102
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%									
CWT.		3.25	3.45	3.50	4.07	4.33	4.37		
HOG FEED, 40%									
CWT.		5.90	6.60	6.80					
LAYING MASH									
CWT.		4.70	5.00	5.00	4.94	5.30	5.35		
LINSEED MEAL									
CWT.		4.05	5.00	5.10	4.42	5.33	5.43		
MEAT SCRAPS									
CWT.		6.60	6.70	7.10	6.29	6.48	6.73		
BRAN									
CWT.		3.30	3.40	3.45	3.58	3.74	3.77		
ALFALFA HAY, BALE									
TON		19.00	21.50	20.50	33.20	36.50	37.60		

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FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
	SEPTEMBER 15, 1951	AUGUST 15, 1952	SEPTEMBER 15, 1952	SEPTEMBER 15, 1951	AUGUST 15, 1952	SEPTEMBER 15, 1952
	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952
HOG-CORN 1/	12.3	12.8	12.2	12.0	12.1	11.2
EGG-FEED 2/	14.3	11.4	11.8	13.8	11.4	11.4
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	5.8	6.2	4.8	6.6	6.2	6.1
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/	4/	4/	4/	21.0	21.6	5/21.9

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS  
UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 15, 1952 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-77, 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE	1951			1952		
	JAN. 1947	SEP. 15, 1951	AUG. 15, 1952	SEP. 15, 1952	JULY 15, 1952	AUG. 15, 1952	SEP. 15, 1952
	DEC. 1949	JULY 15	AUGUST 15	SEPT. 15	JULY 15	AUGUST 15	SEPT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	270	294	292	291	295	295	288
ALL CROPS	246	252	244	239	276	272	264
FOOD GRAINS	246	236	234	233	230	236	240
FEED GRAINS & HAY	223	213	215	216	227	233	234
OIL-BEARING CROPS	319	317	294	288	307	310	305
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	291	332	336	337	312	316	309
MEAT ANIMALS	334	414	416	411	376	372	349
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	272	277	283	286	295	307
POULTRY & EGGS	224	222	231	247	208	225	227

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

OCT 20 1952

Immediate Release

October 14, 1952

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA  
OCTOBER 1, 1952

For Minnesota as a whole, the 1952 crop season has been one of the most favorable in its history, based on information available on October 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Weather during September was unusually favorable for harvesting of small grains and for maturing late field crops, particularly corn, which is the No. 1 crop, and soybeans. Even the very late sown acreage of such crops reached maturity before killing frost. This resulted in material improvement since a month ago in total yield and quality prospects. The lack of rainfall during September, however, has created a very dry soil condition which has caused slow growth of fall sown winter wheat, rye, and pastures. The soil is too dry for easy plowing, although an unusual amount has been done following an early grain harvest.

The combined production of major grain crops in 1952 totaled nearly 13.0 million tons compared with 11.9 in 1951 and is exceeded only by the 1948 production of 13.5 million tons. In addition to the large production of grain there has been produced this year over 380,000 tons of potatoes, a record hay crop of nearly 7½ million tons and a large tonnage of other crops such as sugar beets, buckwheat, truck and canning crops. These totals suggest that the 1952 aggregate crop production may exceed that of 1948 which heretofore has been considered to be the banner year. The production this year is of very good quality in contrast to that of the 1950 and 1951 seasons. Included in the 1952 grain crop production total is 11.4 million tons of the principal feed grains--corn, oats, and barley. This total is the second largest of record, exceeded only by 11.9 million tons in 1948. Flaxseed and soybean production of slightly more than 960,000 tons is, likewise, the second largest of record. The largest production of these oil bearing crops was obtained in 1948 when over 1 million tons were produced. In contrast to the large crops of feed grains and oil crops, the production of wheat and of rye is less than a year ago and much below the peak production in earlier years.

The 1952 corn crop of 269 million bushels is the second largest of record based on pre-harvest estimates of yield on October 1. The crop is of unusually high quality and exceeds last year's poor quality crop by 54 million bushels and is only 8 million bushels smaller than the 1948 record crop. The dry, warm weather during September this year enabled the crop to reach full maturity without frost damage even in northern counties which normally do not produce corn for grain. Picking of corn had been started by October 1 but mostly on a limited basis to meet current feed needs or to open fields for later use of mechanical pickers. Since then, weather has continued favorable for curing corn and harvesting became quite general by October 10. Corn is of such high quality that some is being shelled directly from the pickers.

Soybean prospects also improved during September in response to very favorable weather for maturing the late sown acreage and long growing varieties. The 1952 crop of soybeans is the largest of record, slightly more than 22 million bushels compared with the previous record of 19 million in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of only 9 million bushels. The increase over average is due largely to the expansion in acreage used for the production of this crop, particularly in the southern third of the State.

The harvesting of small grains was completed by October 1 except for a few fields of flaxseed in extreme northern counties. Results from late threshing operations indicate that the yield of flaxseed is slightly less than pre-harvest expectations of a month ago, consequently, the State's production is now estimated at 10.7 million bushels. This is about one-half million bushels less than estimated a month ago and is about equal to the 1951 crop. There is no change from a month ago for other grain crops when it was estimated that the oat, wheat, barley, and rye crops would all be smaller than in 1951.

Potato production was increased by weather which favored both growth and harvesting. The crop is estimated at 12,765,000 bushels, nearly three-fourths of a million more than a month ago and about one million larger than last year's small crop. As in recent years, a very large percentage of the 1952 crop has been produced in northwestern counties, principally Clay and Polk counties. In that area of the State yield and quality are both good. In east central counties the crop was adversely affected by excessive moisture in July resulting in unsatisfactory yields and poor quality in many instances.

(over)

The hay crop is very large this year, totaling 7,426,000 tons which, on the average, is of very good quality. Many farmers have a surplus of hay, a small quantity of which is now being purchased for shipment to drought stricken areas in the south. Included in this year's hay crop is 4,221,000 tons of alfalfa hay which is an unusually high proportion of 57 percent compared with the average of only 38 percent.

The October 1 supply of old corn on Minnesota farms this year totaled only 4,465,000 bushels compared with 21,506,000 bushels on October 1, 1951 and 57,380,000 on October 1, 1950. The supply this year was the smallest for October 1 for any year since 1937. This reflects the rapid disappearance resulting from the poor quality of both the 1950 and 1951 crops and also the tendency to reduce supplies in view of the prospects for a large good quality crop in 1952. The carryover on farms of old soybeans was also relatively small on October 1 this year, only 94,000 bushels compared with 178,000 bushels a year ago. The October 1 supply of all other grains on farms, including both old and new crop production, is less than a year ago. Oat stocks of 165 million bushels compare with 189 million a year ago and the average of 148 million bushels. Barley stocks totaled 16 million compared with last year's large October 1 farm supply of 29 million bushels and the average of 15 million bushels. Wheat stocks on farms October 1 this year of 10.8 million bushels are 3 million bushels less than a year ago and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million below average. Rye stocks of 397,000 bushels on farms October 1 this year compare with 940,000 bushels a year ago and the average of 843,000 bushels.

Milk production during September this year totaled 474 million pounds, 2 million pounds less than for September a year ago and 52 million less than average. These decreases are due to the decline in the number of milk cows kept on farms. Due to dry weather, pastures were furnishing less than on October 1 a year ago when they were in excellent condition. The rate of feeding grain and other concentrates was higher than on the same date a year ago.

Egg production during September is estimated at 236 million eggs, down 20 million from the record September production in 1951. September is the 4th consecutive month for which total production is less than in the corresponding month a year earlier. The number of layers has been lower than a year ago in each of the past three months while the rate of lay has been lower in each of the last four months.

#### PRINCIPAL CROP SUMMARY--OCTOBER 1, 1952 -- MINNESOTA

Crop	Yield per Acre				Production		
	Average:	1951	Indicate:	Average	1951	Indicated	
	1941-50:	1951	ed 1952:	1941-50	1951	1952	
		Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Corn	41.9	39.5	51.0	222,046	215,038		269,331
Winter Wheat	18.5	22.5	21.0	1,968	1,462		1,260
Durum Wheat	16.7	14.5	12.0	927	522		348
Other Spring Wheat	17.2	18.5	14.5	17,451	18,038		15,558
Oats	36.7	43.0	38.5	174,803	212,764		203,819
Barley	25.9	27.5	24.0	28,563	38,555		26,256
Rye	13.5	15.0	14.5	2,317	2,850		1,986
Flaxseed	10.2	9.0	10.0	13,532	10,845		10,720
Soybeans for Beans	15.4	17.5	19.0	9,145	18,848		22,021
Potatoes	121.0	170.0	185.0	17,209	11,900		12,765
Hay, All (Tons)	1.47	1.84	1.76	6,281	6,921		7,426

Roy Potas  
H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician



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

Min. Hist. Sec.

OCT 20 1952

Immediate Release

October 17, 1952

1952 RED-CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION

MINNESOTA: Red-clover seed production for Minnesota for 1952 is estimated at 4,600,000 pounds of clean seed, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the same as last year's crop, but is 14 percent below the 1941-50 average of 5,330,000 pounds.

Acreage harvested for seed this year is estimated at 82,000 acres with an indicated yield of 56 pounds of clean seed per acre. This is the same as last year while the 1941-50 average acreage harvested is 89,900 acres and average yield is 58 pounds per acre.

UNITED STATES: With acreage slightly larger than last year and prospective yield per acre smaller, 1952 production of red-clover seed is indicated to be approximately the same as that of 1951 and the 1941-50 average. This year's production is forecast at 90,835,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with 90,620,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 91,257,000 pounds. Sharpest (percentage) declines in production are reported for Kentucky, Pennsylvania, California, and Ohio, while largest increases are indicated for Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Illinois.

Drought in many red-clover seed producing sections this year tended to reduce the seed acreage, as more acres than usual were needed for pasture and hay. Prices for hay were also more attractive than those for seed. Last year weather conditions in many sections were the opposite of this year. In 1951, it was too wet in many places for harvesting a normal acreage of this seed. It is estimated that by the end of October, when harvesting has been completed, that 1,625,200 acres of red clover will have been harvested for seed. This is 6 percent more than the 1,534,050 acres harvested in 1951, but 11 percent fewer than the 10-year average of 1,830,530 acres. Largest increases in acreage over last year are indicated for Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois. Decreases are sharpest for California, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

Although prospective yields per acre in 12 out of 20 States are expected to be larger than in 1951, this year's United States yield is estimated at 56 pounds of clean seed per acre, 3 pounds less than last year but 6 pounds above average. Sharpest reductions from the 1951 yields are indicated for Kentucky and Ohio, whereas largest increases are expected in Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska. The hot, dry weather during the summer in a number of sections resulted in thin stands and poor filling of seed.

Harvesting of the 1952 crop of red-clover seed began about 8 days earlier than last year and 6 days earlier than usual. Dates on which harvesting began this year averaged as follows: August 17 in Kansas; August 19 in Missouri and Kentucky, August 22 in Virginia, August 24 in Maryland; August 30 in Illinois, September 2 in Indiana and Washington, September 3 in Ohio, September 6 in Nebraska, September 8 in Michigan, September 13 in Iowa, September 14 in Idaho, September 16 in Wisconsin, September 18 in Minnesota and Montana, September 19 in Oregon, September 20 in New York and September 23 in Pennsylvania.

Imports of red-clover seed during the 12 months ended June 30, 1952 were 5,740,200 pounds, largest in 14 years and nearly all from Canada. They compare with

1,644,700 pounds the year before and the 10-year average of 1,186,910 pounds.

Current supply of red-clover seed, including estimated production this year and carry-over, is 124,598,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 9 percent less than in 1951 but 13 percent above the 1941-50 average.

Red-Clover Seed: Acreage Harvested, Yield per Acre, and  
Production - Average 1941-50, Annual 1951 and 1952

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production-Clean Seed		
	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-	Average	1951	Indi-
	1941-50	1951	cated 1952	1941-50	1951	cated 1952	1941-50	1951	cated 1952
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
N.Y.	11,040	16,000	14,000	62	75	70	699	1,200	980
Pa.	31,700	49,000	20,000	48	59	48	1,488	2,900	960
Ohio	217,900	264,000	172,000	40	60	42	8,870	15,800	7,200
Ind.	224,400	179,000	215,000	40	44	43	8,950	7,900	9,200
Ill.	297,600	190,000	285,000	38	42	45	11,500	8,000	12,800
Mich.	168,000	185,000	185,000	52	55	59	8,890	10,200	10,900
Wis.	166,200	121,000	109,000	47	52	70	7,460	6,300	7,600
Minn.	89,900	82,000	82,000	58	56	56	5,330	4,600	4,600
Iowa	294,700	187,000	243,000	41	45	47	12,120	8,400	11,400
Mo.	155,600	100,000	160,000	60	57	68	9,450	5,700	10,900
Nebr.	28,300	31,000	43,000	52	28	35	1,401	870	1,500
Kans.	46,400	5,000	15,000	52	36	46	2,335	180	690
Md.	17,210	17,000	12,000	41	54	45	699	920	540
Va.	12,100	15,000	11,000	43	52	56	538	780	620
Ky.	18,900	18,000	8,000	65	72	42	1,227	1,300	340
Mont.	1/ 7,700	6,000	5,000	162 1/	150	160	1,250 1/	900	800
Idaho	28,550	43,000	28,000	253	245	250	7,190	10,500	7,000
Wash.	2,950	5,500	6,000	160	155	160	463	850	960
Oreg.	17,500	20,000	12,000	138	160	150	2,390	3,200	1,800
Calif.	1/ 400	550	200	175 1/	220	225	70 1/	120	45
UNITED STATES	1,830,530	1,534,050	1,625,200	50	59	56	91,257	90,620	90,835

1/ Short-time average

Red-Clover Seed Supply: Average 1941-50, Annual 1951 and 1952

	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
Production of clean seed in pounds . . . . .	91,257,000	90,620,000	90,835,000
Farm carry-over in pounds . . . . .	11,473,200	24,180,000	16,262,000
Dealer carry-over in pounds . . . . .	7,383,200	22,152,000	17,501,000
Supply (production of clean seed plus carry-over) in pounds . . . . .	110,113,400	136,952,000	124,598,000

Rudolph Wagner and H. F. Frindle  
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician



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

MINN. STAT. 8983

OCT 30 1952

Immediate Release

October 28, 1952

MINNESOTA GRAIN STOCKS, OCTOBER 1, 1952

A relatively large carry-over of 36 million bushels of old corn remained in all storage positions on October 1, 1952, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A large portion of this amount was in off-farm storage positions, mostly owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, as farm stocks of old corn were only 4.5 million bushels, the smallest October 1 farm stocks since 1937. Including the 1952 corn crop at 269 million bushels, the total supply of corn is equal to 305 million bushels. This is the second largest supply on record for October 1, exceeded only by the 309 million bushels in 1949.

Stocks of wheat on October 1, 1952, at 69 million bushels, are the largest on record. Farm stocks of 11 million bushels are about the same as in previous years on October 1, however, the 58 million bushels in off-farm positions are at an all-time high.

Oat stocks of 183 million bushels in all storage positions are large being exceeded only by the record stocks of 228 million on October 1, 1945 and the 203 million in 1951. 165 million bushels of the October 1, 1952 supply are on farms with only 18 million in off-farm positions.

The supply of barley in all positions on October 1, 1952 was estimated at 35 million bushels of which 16 million bushels are on farms and 19 million in off-farm positions. On October 1, 1951, a record supply of 51 million bushels were in all storage positions compared with 44 million in 1950.

Stocks of rye in all positions are estimated at 3.3 million bushels compared with 3.0 million in 1951. Stocks on farms are relatively small at about .4 million bushels, the remaining 2.9 million bushels are in off-farm positions.

Minnesota Grain Stocks - October 1, 1952, with Comparisons

Crop	Off-Farm		On Farm		Total	
	October 1		October 1		October 1	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Corn	37,151	31,695	21,506	4,465	58,657	36,160
Wheat	40,702	57,985	13,815	10,815	54,517	68,800
Oats	13,419	17,569	189,360	165,093	202,779	182,662
Barley	21,579	19,383	29,302	16,016	50,881	35,399
Rye	2,033	2,938	940	397	2,973	3,335

Roy Potas  
 Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
 Agricultural Statistician

Immediate Release

STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minnesota

October 31, 1952

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-October 1952 Prices

NOV 3 - 1952

**MINNESOTA:** Prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged lower in mid-October than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Greatest declines were shown for corn, veal calves and sheep while the most notable advances were recorded for potatoes and eggs. Compared with a year ago sheep, lambs, veal calves and beef cattle were showing large declines with only potatoes showing a large increase.

Prices of all meat animals were lower than a month ago with veal calves down \$2.50 per cwt., lambs \$1.90, hogs and sheep both 60 cents and beef cattle 50 cents. All meat animals were also below a year ago with sheep off a sharp 57 percent, lambs 22 percent, veal calves 20 percent, beef cattle 15 percent and hogs 8 percent. The average price for milk cows was \$260 per head in mid-October compared with \$270 last month and \$280 a year ago.

Wholesale milk for October increased 5 cents per cwt. from a month ago while there is no change for cream butterfat. Turkeys were down 1 cent per pound and chickens 1.1 cents per pound while eggs increased 3 cents per dozen. Compared with a year ago wholesale milk and cream butterfat were up 6 and 5 percent, while turkeys, chickens and eggs receded 11, 10 and 6 percent.

Grain prices averaged lower than a month ago with corn off 18 cents per bushel, soybeans 15 cents, flax 8 cents, oats and barley both 2 cents. Rye rose 2 cents per bushel from a month ago and wheat 1 cent. The drop in corn price is largely due to discounts for the high moisture content in new corn being sold. The carry-over of old corn on farms is small, consequently there are very few sales of old corn. Compared with a year ago, the principal changes were the increases of 11 percent and 7 percent for rye and barley and the declines of 12 and 4 percent for corn and oats. Potato prices in mid-October averaged \$2.15 per bushel compared with \$1.95 a month ago and \$1.15 a year ago.

**UNITED STATES:** Price declines during the month ended October 15 for meat animals, cotton, corn, chickens, and potatoes, offset only in part by higher prices for milk, eggs, and fruits, were mainly responsible for a 6 point--2 percent--drop in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to 282.

During the same period, lower average prices paid by farmers for feed, food, feeder livestock, and motor supplies, together with a continued downturn in seasonally adjusted farm wage rates, lowered the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates to 282--3 points or 1 percent down from the revised September level.

With both the Index of Prices Received by Farmers and the Index of Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates at 282 percent of the 1910-14 level, the Parity Ratio stands at an even 100 percent, down one point from September, at the same level as the average for 1950, but 7 points below the 1951 average.

Summary Table						
Indexes	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952	Record High		
1910-14=100	1951	1952	1952	Index	Date	
Prices Received	296	288	282	313	Feb. 1951	
Parity Index 1/	283	285	282	289	2/May 1952	
Parity Ratio	105	101	100	122	Oct. 1946	
1/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates.				2/Also April 1952		

The index of prices received by farmers for meat animals was 6 percent below mid-September, 17 percent below the high for this year set in May, and 20 percent below October a year ago.

Continued increases in milk prices to record high levels lifted the dairy products price index to 316 in mid-October. This was 3 percent above a month earlier, 7 percent above a year earlier, and the highest for the month in the 43 years of record.



PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS OCTOBER 15, 1952 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES					
		AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	EFFECTIVE	PRICES	
		PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	U.S. PARITY	AS PERCENT	
		OCT. 15,	SEPT. 15,	OCT. 15,	OCT. 15,	SEPT. 15,	OCT. 15,	PRICES	PARITY	
		1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952	OCT. 15, '52	OCT. 15, '52	
(DOLLARS)				(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS) (PERCENT)			
PRICES RECEIVED:										
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.10	2.09	2.07	2.45	84	
CORN	BU.	1.56	1.55	1.37	1.64	1.71	1.53	1.78	86	
OATS	BU.	.77	.76	.74	.819	.835	.828	.944	88	
BARLEY	BU.	1.21	1.32	1.30	1.23	1.43	1.42	1.45	98	
RYE	BU.	1.50	1.65	1.67	1.52	1.73	1.74	1.66	105	
FLAX	BU.	3.80	3.87	3.79	3.78	3.80	3.73	4.65	80	
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.56	2.76	2.61	2.62	2.83	2.71	2.82	96	
POTATOES	BU.	1.15	1.95	2.15	1.39	2.22	2.11	1.73	122	
HOGS	CWT.	19.80	18.90	18.30	20.20	19.10	18.60	21.10	88	
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	26.60	23.00	22.50	28.40	23.80	22.00	20.80	106	
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	31.70	28.00	25.50	31.80	26.00	23.80	23.20	103	
SHEEP	CWT.	14.60	6.90	6.30	15.60	9.16	7.73	10.60	73	
LAMBS	CWT.	30.00	25.40	23.50	29.70	24.10	22.20	22.80	97	
MILK COWS	HEAD	280.00	270.00	260.00	253.00	238.00	228.00	--	--	
TURKEYS	LB.	.350	.320	.310	.358	.332	.329	.395	83	
CHICKENS, ALL 2/	LB.	.183	.175	.164	.245	.263	.242	.319	76	
EGGS	DOZ.	.488	.430	.460	.556	.487	.504	.507	85	
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.76	.80	.80	.699	.743	.735	.753	95	
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.90	4.153/	4.201/	4.91	5.07	5.30 1/	4.74	105	
PRICES PAID:										
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.20	3.50	3.45	4.13	4.37	4.31			
HOG FEED, 40%	CWT.	6.10	6.80	6.60	-	-	-			
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.75	5.00	4.95	5.03	5.35	5.27			
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.20	5.10	5.10	4.59	5.43	5.44			
MEAT SCRAPS	CWT.	6.70	7.10	6.90	6.45	6.73	6.64			
BRAN	CWT.	3.30	3.45	3.40	3.60	3.77	3.71			
ALFALFA HAY, BALE	TON	19.00	20.50	20.50	34.70	37.60	38.40			
1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ REVISED TO REFLECT COMMERCIAL BROILERS MORE ADEQUATELY. 3/ REVISED.										

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ REVISED TO REFLECT COMMERCIAL BROILERS MORE ADEQUATELY. 3/ REVISED.

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
	OCTOBER 15, 1951	SEPTEMBER 15, 1952	OCTOBER 15, 1952	OCTOBER 15, 1951	SEPTEMBER 15, 1952	OCTOBER 15, 1952
	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952
HOG-CORN 1/	12.7	12.2	13.4	12.3	11.2	12.2
EGG-FEED 2/	13.7	11.8	13.0	13.8	11.4	12.1
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	5.2	4.8	4.6	6.1	6.1	5.8
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/	4/	4/	4/	21.7	21.9	5/ 22.3

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS  
UNITED STATES OCTOBER 15, 1952 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914 = 100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE		1951			1952		
	JAN. 1947	DEC. 1949	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	AUG. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	270		292	291	296	295	288	282
ALL CROPS	246		244	239	247	272	264	260
FOOD GRAINS	246		234	233	239	236	240	240
FEED GRAINS & HAY	223		215	216	219	233	234	219
OIL-BEARING CROPS	319		294	288	296	310	305	304
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	291		336	337	340	316	309	301
MEAT ANIMALS	334		416	411	410	372	349	328
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275		277	283	294	295	307	316
POULTRY & EGGS	224		231	247	247	225	227	228

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE  
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Minn. Hist. Soc.

NOV 18 1952

Immediate Release

November 13, 1952

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA--NOVEMBER 1952

Weather during October was very favorable in Minnesota for the harvesting of late maturing crops such as corn, soybeans, and potatoes, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The outturn of soybeans is about one-half million bushels more than expected a month ago but there is no change in the production estimates for corn and potatoes based on reports of yield per acre available on November 1.

The dry weather this fall has seriously depleted soil moisture. Pastures have been dormant in nearly all areas of the State for several months. This has increased the need for supplemental feeding of roughage such as hay and silage at a date much earlier than usual. The dry soil condition has also retarded the development of winter wheat and rye crops sown this fall. Many low, marsh-type lands are completely dry for the first time in many years. A considerable acreage of such lands is being tilled while on some the vegetative cover has been burned off, particularly in western counties. These measures tend to have the effect of increasing the rate of water run-off and of lowering the subsoil moisture supply. The present lack of soil moisture could develop into a serious situation next year unless heavy rains are received before ground freezes or rains come after the ground thaws next spring.

The 1952 corn crop for all purposes is estimated at 269,331,000 bushels which is only 8 million bushels less than the record crop in 1948. A very large percentage of the crop was picked by November 1 this year. The new corn is of excellent quality and a considerable quantity moved into commercial channels directly from the pickers. The very dry, brittle condition of stalks has resulted in some shelling and loss of ears during picking, and much of the picked corn contains more than the usual amount of husks and other matter. Exceptionally high per acre yields are reported in many south central and eastern counties. It is expected that a large amount of corn will be used as collateral in obtaining loans under the Government price support program.

Soybean production is estimated at a record 22,600,000 bushels for 1952, about one-half million bushels more than pre-harvest expectations a month ago and nearly 4 million greater than last year's crop. The yield per acre is very satisfactory in all areas except in some southwestern and west central counties where weather was both too dry and too wet earlier in the season. The crop was mostly harvested by mid-October and is of excellent quality.

Per acre yield information for potatoes indicates a production of 12,765,000 bushels, no change from the estimate of a month ago, although nearly 1 million bushels more than last year's short crop. About one-fourth of the acreage of potatoes grown this year is on farms planting over 100 acres each to this crop. This is further evidence that this crop is being produced on a highly commercialized basis in which the most advanced methods are used. This tendency has been very noticeable since 1945 and is the factor which largely accounts for the upward trend in the yield obtained per acre. This year's yield per harvested acre of 185 bushels compares with the 1941-50 average of only 121 bushels.

Egg production during October totaled 245 million eggs compared with 255 million in October 1951 and 248 million in October 1950. Production in October this year is the third highest of record for the month, being exceeded only by production in 1950 and 1951. The seasonal increase in production of 9 million eggs from September to October this year is unusual since only in one other year--1948--did production increase between September and October. There has been a strong tendency in recent years to bring pullets into production at an earlier date. This largely accounts for the change noted in the upward seasonal trend in October production compared with September. The rate of lay per hen in October this year is the highest of record for the month but the effect on production compared with a year ago is more than off-set by a decrease in the number of hens of laying age on farms.

Milk production during October totaled 467 million pounds, down 7 million pounds from September which is about the usual seasonal decrease in recent years. There is practically no change in production from a year ago. Production per cow has been maintained this fall through supplemental feeding made necessary by the lack of feed from pastures which are very short due to dry weather.

Roy Potas  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician



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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics  
Nov. 14, 1952

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

NOV 18 1952

November 14, 1952

TRUCK CROPS

Acreage and Indicated Production  
(As of November 1, 1952)

MINNESOTA: Late Cabbage: Production of late cabbage in Minnesota is estimated at 12,400 tons. This is 11 percent below last year's crop of 14,000 tons but is above the 1941-50 average of 11,870 tons. These estimates do not include production for local markets. Yield of this year's crop is estimated at 9.5 tons per acre compared with 10.0 tons last year and the 1941-50 average of 8.6 tons.

Carrots: (for fresh market and processing) The Minnesota carrot crop is now estimated at 280,000 bushels compared with 190,000 bushels for both 1951 and the 1941-50 average. Carrots failed to put on as much size as was expected this fall, mainly because of the dry weather. Yield is now indicated at 430 bushels per acre.

UNITED STATES: Cabbage: The early fall Danish cabbage crop production prospects declined slightly during October and a total crop of 259,400 tons is now forecast compared to 267,600 tons indicated on October 1. In 1951 production totaled 253,900 tons. Dry weather reduced yield prospects in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. In New York harvest is ahead of the usual schedule, but harvesting for storage did not become active until late October. Harvest continues in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The deal in Colorado was about over by November 5. The late fall cabbage production in Oregon, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina is indicated at 49,300 tons, about 18 percent more than in 1951 and 32 percent more than the average for 1941-50. Dry weather in all the States has retarded growth. In South Carolina light movement has started with heaviest movement expected in late November and early December. Some light damage from frost occurred in North Carolina during the week of October 20, but losses were negligible; however, growers are concerned over prospects of losing a considerable portion of the crop due to freeze before it reaches marketable size. The crop is considered 20-30 days late. In Virginia the crop is late but marketing should begin in late November.

Carrots: Indicated production of the fall crop of carrots is now 12,095,000 bushels which is about 9 percent greater than 1951 and the 1941-50 average. The estimated decrease of 137,000 bushels from a month ago is due to lower acreage for harvest in Utah, Minnesota and Pennsylvania and to lower yield prospects in New Mexico, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. In New York harvest was nearly completed by November 1 in the muckland areas, and was active in upland areas. The Utah carlot bunch deal was over about October 18. In California harvest is active in all districts and production at a high level is expected to continue throughout the month of November, barring unfavorable weather or market conditions. The bulk of the crop is located in the Salinas Valley, but limited carlot supplies are available from Santa Maria, Lompoc and Oxnard.

Rudolph Wagner,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin,  
Agricultural Statistician  
in Charge.

# ACREAGE AND INDICATED PRODUCTION - November 1, 1952

CROP AND STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	10-year	1951	Ind.	10-yr	1951	Ind.	10-year	1951	Ind.
	Average : 1941-50	1951	1952	Average : 41-50	1951	1952	Average : 1941-50	1951	1952
<b>CABBAGE</b>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Winter	62,420	43,250	42,700	6.45	8.89	7.66	406,100	384,600	326,900
Spring	31,590	23,000	21,370	5.27	5.42	5.98	167,700	124,700	127,800
Summer	31,860	29,250	28,340	7.63	8.24	7.55	242,600	241,100	214,000
Early Fall Dom.	30,280	28,450	29,100	9.44	10.85	10.41	286,600	308,700	302,900
Early Fall Dan.									
New York	17,270	11,000	11,600	9.9	10.1	10.5	170,450	111,000	121,800
Pennsylvania	2,740	2,300	2,100	8.8	9.0	9.0	24,240	20,700	18,900
Ohio	940	850	850	7.8	8.0	8.0	7,390	6,800	6,800
Indiana	270	200	200	7.9	8.5	9.5	2,150	1,700	1,900
Michigan	1,780	1,900	2,300	8.4	9.0	8.5	15,040	17,100	19,600
Wisconsin	3,660	3,600	3,900	9.5	11.5	8.5	34,870	41,400	33,200
MINNESOTA	1,350	1,400	1,300	8.6	10.0	9.5	11,870	14,000	12,400
Colorado	3,480	3,200	3,200	12.8	12.5	14.0	44,660	41,200	44,800
Group Total	31,490	24,550	25,450	9.88	10.34	10.19	310,700	253,900	252,400
<b>Late Fall</b>									
Oregon	1,960	2,000	3,000	7.8	8.6	7.5	15,470	17,300	22,500
Virginia	200	400	500	5.4	6.0	5.5	1,070	2,400	2,800
North Carolina	2,470	3,300	3,300	5.1	5.0	5.5	13,030	16,500	18,200
South Carolina	1,300	800	900	6.2	7.0	6.5	7,920	5,600	5,800
Group Total	5,920	6,500	7,700	6.26	6.43	6.40	37,500	41,800	49,300
<b>ALL STATES</b>	193,570	155,000	154,660	7.49	8.74	8.28	1,451,100	1,354,800	1,280,300
<b>CARROTS</b>	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter	32,380	32,350	27,750	249	285	256	8,050	9,214	7,101
Spring	10,140	6,500	8,100	434	586	541	4,328	3,810	4,385
Summer	6,400	5,500	5,900	355	354	333	2,263	1,949	1,967
<b>Fall</b>									
California	11,160	9,300	12,000	409	495	500	4,654	4,604	6,000
Oregon	820	500	600	412	460	450	335	230	270
Washington	1,570	1,400	1,500	454	550	550	720	770	825
Idaho	370			305			106		
Utah	420	450	460	311	400	320	135	180	147
New Mexico	2,020	2,400	2,200	312	372	350	635	893	770
MINNESOTA	390	500	650	454	380	430	190	190	280
Illinois	2,290	2,300	2,200	396	470	450	904	1,081	990
Indiana	70			492			35		
Michigan	1,880	1,700	1,900	602	750	750	1,114	1,275	1,425
Pennsylvania	1,820	1,200	900	324	350	320	583	420	288
New York	3,340	2,500	2,200	490	575	500	1,636	1,438	1,100
Group Total	26,140	22,250	24,610	422	498	491	11,048	11,081	12,095
<b>ALL STATES</b>	75,060	66,600	66,360	341	391	385	25,689	26,054	25,548



Immediate STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE  
Release 531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minnesota December 2, 1952

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT  
Mid-November, 1952 Prices

DEC 5 - 1952

MINNESOTA: Mid-November prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged lower than a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Most significant changes were the price declines for sheep, hogs and lambs. Prices also averaged lower than a year ago with large declines shown for sheep, lambs, veal calves and beef cattle while the only large increase was noted for potatoes.

All meat animal prices were below a month ago with lambs off \$2.00 per cwt., hogs \$1.90, veal calves \$1.00, sheep 70 cents and beef cattle 50 cents. Prices were less than a year ago for all meat animals with sheep off a sharp 59 percent, lambs 25 percent, veal calves 18 percent, beef cattle 17 percent and hogs, 8 percent. Milk cows averaged \$250 per head in mid-November compared with \$260 a month ago and \$275 a year ago.

Dairy product prices were lower than a month ago as wholesale milk was off 5 cents per cwt. and cream butterfat 2 cents per pound. Eggs declined 1 cent per dozen while chicken prices rose one-half cent per pound and turkeys 1 cent per pound. Compared with a year ago, turkeys receded 11 percent, and eggs, chickens and cream butterfat were down 8 to 6 percent while wholesale milk increased 2 percent.

All grain prices were above a month ago with the exception of corn which was down 6 cents per bushel. Rye was 9 cents per bushel higher, wheat 7 cents, oats 3 cents and flax, soybeans and barley 2 cents. Compared with a year ago all grain prices were lower with the exception of rye which was up 8 percent and wheat unchanged. The other grains were down varying from 10 to 1 percent. Potato prices in mid-November averaged \$2.20 per bushel compared with \$2.15 last month and \$1.40 a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Lower prices for meat animals, cotton, fruit, and corn dropped the U.S. index of prices received by farmers as of November 15, 1952 by 5 points (2 percent) from a month earlier. Increases in prices of commercial truck crops, food grains, and poultry and eggs partially offset the effect of these declines.

During the same period the index of prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index) dropped one point (one-third of one percent). This decline resulted from lower prices for feeder livestock, feed, food, and items bought for household operation. These declines were, however, nearly offset by higher prices paid for clothing, building materials, and gasoline.

As a result of the greater decline in the index of prices received than in the parity index, the parity ratio (ratio of the index of prices received to the parity index) dropped to 99. This is the first month the parity ratio has been below 100 since June of 1950.

Summary Table

Indexes	: Nov. 15,	: Oct. 15,	: Nov. 15,	: Record	High
1910-14=100	: 1951	: 1952	: 1952	: Index	: Date
Prices Received	301	282	277	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index <u>1</u> /	284	282	281	289	2/ May 1952
Parity Ratio	106	100	99	122	Oct. 1946
<u>1</u> /Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. <u>2</u> /Also April 1952.					

Continuing the downward movement that began in June, prices of meat animals dropped during the month ended November 15, 1952 to the lowest levels since March of 1950. Prices of hogs dropped 10 percent since a month ago, sheep and lambs 6 percent, and beef cattle 5 percent. Marketings and slaughter have continued heavy over the period.

This is the third consecutive monthly decline in prices of commodities bought by farmers and the general level of prices paid by farmers on November 15 was 2 percent lower than a year earlier. Continued declines in feed and feeder livestock prices reduced the index of prices paid by farmers for production goods about 1 percent during the month ended November 15. Only slight changes were recorded in prices paid for other production commodities during the month ended in mid-November.

Rudolph Wagner  
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS NOVEMBER 15, 1952 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICES

		MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES			
		AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	EFFECTIVE	PRICES
		PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	PRICES	U. S. PARITY	AS PERCENT OF
		NOV. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	NOV. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	PRICES	PARITY
COMMODITY	UNIT	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952	NOV. 15, 1952	NOV. 15, 1952
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.20	2.13	2.20	2.19	2.07	2.13	2.44	87
CORN	BU.	1.39	1.37	1.31	1.61	1.53	1.45	1.77	82
OATS	BU.	.86	.74	.77	.911	.828	.845	.935	90
BARLEY	BU.	1.33	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.42	1.43	1.45	99
RYE	BU.	1.63	1.67	1.76	1.62	1.74	1.79	1.65	108
FLAX	BU.	4.12	3.79	3.81	4.10	3.73	3.75	4.64	81
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.67	2.61	2.63	2.77	2.71	2.71	2.81	96
POTATOES	BU.	1.40	2.15	2.20	1.74	2.11	2.17	1.73	125
HOGS									
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	17.80	18.30	16.40	18.10	18.60	16.70	21.00	80
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	26.50	22.50	22.00	27.50	22.00	21.30	20.70	103
SHEEP	CWT.	29.90	25.50	24.50	30.50	23.80	23.60	23.10	102
LAMBS	CWT.	13.50	6.30	5.60	14.40	7.73	7.25	10.50	69
MILK COWS	HEAD	28.70	23.50	21.50	29.00	22.20	20.90	22.70	92
TURKEYS									
CHICKENS, ALL 2/	LB.	.360	.310	.320	.378	.329	.337	.393	86
EGGS	DOZ.	.179	.164	.169	.242	.242	.264	.318	83
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.490	.460	.450	.565	.504	.519	.504	88
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	.83	.80	.78	.717	.735	.723	.750	91
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	4.00	4.15	1/4.10	5.15	5.28	1/5.38	4.72	104
HOG FEED, 40%	CWT.	3.30	3.45	3.40	4.24	4.31	4.27		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	6.20	6.60	6.50	-	-	-		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.85	4.95	4.90	5.12	5.27	5.20		
MEAL SCRAPS	CWT.	4.40	5.10	5.00	4.73	5.44	5.40		
BRAN	CWT.	6.70	6.90	6.50	6.50	6.64	6.44		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED TON	CWT.	3.50	3.40	3.35	3.82	3.71	3.70		
		19.50	20.50	21.50	36.30	38.40	39.60		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/REVISED TO REFLECT COMMERCIAL BROILERS MORE ADEQUATELY.

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO		MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES		
		NOVEMBER 15	OCTOBER 15	NOVEMBER 15	NOVEMBER 15	OCTOBER 15	NOVEMBER 15
		1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1952
HOG-CORN 1/		12.8	13.4	12.5	11.2	12.2	11.5
EGG-FEED 2/		13.5	13.0	12.7	13.7	12.1	12.7
CHICKEN-FEED 2/		4.7	4.6	4.8	5.9	5.8	6.5
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/		4/	4/	4/	21.5	22.3	5/22.4

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS  
UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 15, 1952 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910=DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES		3-YR. AVERAGE		1951			1952		
		JAN. 1947	DEC. 1949	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15	SEPT. 15	OCT. 15	NOV. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS		270		291	296	301	288	282	277
ALL CROPS		246		239	247	267	264	260	257
FOOD GRAINS		246		233	239	249	240	240	248
FEED GRAINS & HAY		223		216	219	224	234	219	213
OIL-BEARING CROPS		319		288	296	307	305	304	300
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS		291		337	340	332	309	301	295
MEAT ANIMALS		334		411	410	387	349	328	310
DAIRY PRODUCTS		275		283	294	305	307	316	318
POULTRY & EGGS		224		247	247	249	227	228	238

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP & LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE  
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Immediate Release: MINNESOTA TURKEY BREEDER HEN REPORT 1/ December 19, 1952

TURKEY BREEDER HEN NUMBERS DOWN 9 PERCENT FROM LAST SEASON:

Turkey breeder hens in Minnesota supply flocks at the beginning of the 1953 laying season will number 9 percent less than in 1952 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This information is based on plans reported in mid-November by 76 hatchery operators who in 1952 hatched over 98 percent of the turkey poults in this State. The indicated decrease of 19,000 hens of all breeds compared with last season consists of a decline of 12,000 bronze, 6,000 beltsville, and 1,000 hens of other breeds. In 1952 on January 1 there were 221,000 breeder hens in Minnesota flocks of which 166,000 were bronze, 49,000 were beltsville, and 6,000 other breeds. In percent the decrease in number compared with 1952 is as follows: Bronze 7 percent, beltsville 12 percent, and other breeds of minor importance 17 percent.

Turkey Breeder Hens in Minnesota, 1951, 1952, and 1953				
Breed	1951	1952	Intentions for 1953	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent of
	January 1, 1951:	January 1, 1952:		1952
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(%)
Bronze	134	166	154	93
Beltsville	31	49	43	88
Other	5	6	5	83
Total	170	221	202	91

SOURCES OF TURKEY EGGS RECEIVED BY MINNESOTA TURKEY HATCHERIES:

Minnesota turkey hatcheries in 1952 received 13,459,000 eggs of which 9,316,000 were supplied by Minnesota flocks and 4,143,000 by out-of-State sources. Most of the turkey eggs received from Minnesota flocks were retained for hatching but some, mostly beltsville breed, were shipped to out-of-State users. Because of these outshipments which were not recorded, a direct comparison is not available to show the exact relationship between poults hatched and eggs used by Minnesota Hatcheries. Minnesota flock owners supplied 69 percent of all eggs in 1952 compared with 64 percent in 1951, 53 percent in 1950, and 44 percent in 1949. By breeds, Minnesota hatcheries received 9,590,000 bronze eggs of which 6,109,000 were produced in Minnesota and 3,481,000 out-of-State. They also received 3,563,000 beltsville eggs of which 2,925,000 were from Minnesota flocks and 638,000 from out-of-State. In addition, 306,000 eggs of other breeds were received of which 282,000 were from Minnesota flocks and the remainder of only 24,000 from out-of-State sources.

Source of Turkey Eggs, Minnesota Hatcheries								
Source of Eggs	1949	1950	1951	1952				
	Number	Number	Number	Number				
	(000) : %	(000) : %	(000) : %	(000) : %				
Minnesota Flocks	4,031 44	5,346 53	6,736 64	9,316 69				
Other States	5,215 56	4,740 47	3,789 36	4,143 31				
All Eggs	9,246 100	10,086 100	10,525 100	13,459 100				

Source of Turkey Eggs, By Breeds, Minnesota Hatcheries, 1952						
Breeds	Source of Eggs					
	Minnesota Flocks	Other States	All			
	(000) : %	(000) : %	(000) : %			
Bronze	6,109 64	3,481 36	9,590 100			
Beltsville	2,925 82	638 18	3,563 100			
Other	282 92	24 8	306 100			
All Eggs	9,316 69	4,143 31	13,459 100			

NUMBER OF TURKEY POULTS HATCHED UP SHARPLY IN 1952:

The production of poults by Minnesota hatcheries during 1952 is estimated at 7,026,000 poults which includes an allowance for November and December production and a small volume of production by farm type hatcheries not reporting in the November 15 survey. In 1951, production of poults totaled 6,210,000 poults, 1950 production was 5,850,000, and in 1949 only 5,150,000 poults of all breeds. There has been a substantial shift in the importance of various breeds since 1949. The proportion of beltsville to total has risen from 3 percent in 1949 to 21 percent in 1951 and 25 percent in 1952. In 1949 only 159,000 beltsville poults were produced in Minnesota hatcheries compared with 1,298,000 in 1951 and 1,745,000 in 1952. In the meantime the relative importance of bronze poults have been decreasing although their number has remained fairly constant. In 1952 the number of bronze poults hatched was 73 percent of the total compared with 76 percent in 1951 and 95 percent in 1949. In actual numbers bronze poults hatched in 1952 totaled 5,106,000 compared with 4,727,000 in 1951 and 4,906,000 in 1949.

Poults Hatched, By Breeds, Minnesota Hatcheries						
Breeds	1949		1951		1952	
	(000)	%	(000)	%	(000)	%
Bronze	4,906	95	4,727	76	5,106	73
Beltsville	159	3	1,298	21	1,745	25
Other	85	2	185	3	175	2
Total Poults	5,150	100	6,210	100	7,026	100

POULTS SHIPPED OUT OF STATE:

Minnesota hatcheries reported exports of 752,000 poults to out-of-State growers. This total consisted of 512,000 bronze, 227,000 beltsville, and 13,000 of other breeds.

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

Victor Erlandson,  
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin,  
Agricultural Statistician  
in Charge.



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

DEC 23 1952

Immediate Release

December 19, 1952

MINNESOTA ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1952

The 1952 crop season in Minnesota produced the second largest tonnage of grain crops in the history of the State, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The production of grain crops in 1952 totaled nearly 13.0 million tons, exceeded only by 13.5 in 1948. In addition, nearly 7 million tons of hay were produced this year and a substantial tonnage of such other crops as sugar beets, potatoes, grass crops for silage, fruit, and vegetable crops for fresh market use and canning. In some parts of the State, however, weather and soil conditions were unfavorable which resulted in quite low yields in affected areas. For example, it was much too dry during seeding time in some northwest border counties, principally Traverse, Clay, Norman, parts of Polk, and surrounding areas. In mid-season it was too wet for low-lying land in west central counties while, later in the season, weather was too dry for proper development of late maturing crops in some southwestern and west border counties, particularly in Lincoln and Pipestone. Even so, for the State as a whole, the 1952 growing season was favorable and in many localities record per acre yields were realized, particularly of corn, soybeans, and hay. For 1952, the aggregate value of production of all major crops based on the season average price for each crop totals 861 million dollars compared with 781 million for the 1951 season. The increase of 10 percent in total value is mostly due to the larger production in 1952, particularly of corn. The comparison of aggregate value of production does not, however, take into account changes in the cost of production and proportions of grain fed to livestock, or livestock prices, and it is therefore not a direct measure of cash farm income or of net income to farmers.

In general, farm work and the development of crops were ahead of normal throughout the 1952 season. Grain crops were largely planted by May 1 and the seeding of late maturing crops, such as corn and soybeans, was completed earlier than usual. Weather was generally very favorable during the grain harvesting period while the dry, warm fall permitted late sown crops to mature without frost damage. The quality of this year's production is above average, particularly of corn which was of very poor quality in both 1950 and 1951.

Corn production for all purposes in 1952 totals 267 million bushels, a slight reduction from November 1 pre-harvest expectations, but still the second largest crop of record. This year's production which is of excellent quality compares with last year's poor quality crop of 215 million bushels and the record of 278 million bushels produced in 1948. The State average yield per acre harvested of 50.5 bushels has been exceeded only once--in 1948--when the average was 52.5 bushels per acre. There were many localities, particularly in south central and eastern counties where record high yields were obtained in 1952, but their effect upon the State's production was more than offset by lower yields in western counties where weather was too dry in late summer. This year the proportion of corn harvested for grain is the highest for any year since utilization records were started in 1924. The percentage harvested for grain is 84.5 percent while only 13.0 percent was harvested for use as silage and 2.5 percent for forage, hogging down and grazing. The decline in the proportion used for silage is attributed, in part, to higher yields and the growing tendency of farmers to use grass for silage in preference to corn.

The production of wheat declined sharply in Minnesota in 1952 even though the acreage harvested was a tenth more than in 1951. Lower per acre yields for all three kinds, winter, durum and other spring wheat, more than offset the effect on production of the large increase in the acreage of other spring wheat. Compared with last year the per acre yield declined 2.5 bushels for both winter and durum and 4.0 bushels for other spring wheat to place the yield of each kind at 20.0, 12.0 and 14.5 bushels, respectively. The lower yields are largely the result of weather and soil conditions which were extremely unfavorable in the main spring wheat area early last season, particularly in Clay, Norman, and surrounding counties. For the State, wheat production totaled only 15.4 million bushels this year compared with 18.0 million in 1951. Of this year's production 1,200,000 is classed as winter wheat, 384,000 as durum and the remainder of 15,414,000 bushels as other spring wheat.

The outturn of barley and oats as indicated by the after-harvest survey completed in November is slightly larger than estimated earlier. The production of oats, the State's second leading grain crop, totals 205 million bushels for 1952 compared with 213 million bushels in 1951. The reduction this year is due to a lower yield per acre caused largely by dry weather in western counties. This year oats and corn are about of equal rank in land use as 5,245,000 acres of oats were harvested compared with a slightly larger acreage of corn--5,281,000 acres. A sharp reduction of 19 percent in the acreage of barley harvested and a smaller decrease in yield per acre combined to

to lower production--10 million bushels--compared with last year's large crop of 38.6 million bushels. Early season prospects were poor for this crop but they improved as the season developed. The per acre yield of 25.0 bushels compares with 27.5 bushels per harvested acre in 1951. The quality of the crop is much above that of the 1951 crop.

Rye production totaled only 1,742,000 bushels in 1952 compared with 2,850,000 bushels in 1951. The acreage sown in the fall of 1951 for harvest in 1952 was reduced nearly a third and this largely accounts for the decrease in production.

Buckwheat production also declined sharply from a year ago. Production of this comparatively minor crop totaled only 168,000 bushels compared with 204,000 bushels in 1951. Only 14,000 acres were harvested in 1952 as grain in this State.

A record 21.9 million bushel crop of soybeans was produced in 1952, about 3 million bushels more than the previous high in 1951. In Minnesota, the importance of this crop has shown a spectacular rise since 1940 when less than 1 million bushels were produced. During this period there has been a westward shift within the State with most of the crop now being grown in south central counties and those bordering the Minnesota River in the west central area of the State. Leading counties in acreage sown to soybeans this year are Blue Earth and Renville counties each with 81,000 acres. For flaxseed, the other oil producing crop of importance raised in this State, production is estimated at 10.5 million bushels. This is a slight reduction from the 10.8 million total for 1951 and is 3 million less than average. The production of flaxseed is of particular importance in many of the northwestern and northern counties where soybeans are not successfully grown for climatic reasons. The combined production of the two oil-bearing crops--flaxseed and soybeans--totals 951,000 tons compared with 869,000 in 1951 and 653,000, the 1941-50 average.

After-harvest returns from potato growers in November indicated that per acre yields were slightly below expectations. The 1952 crop which was harvested under favorable conditions totals 12.2 million bushels compared with 11.9 in 1951 and 17.2 million bushels, the 10-year (1941-50) average. The acreage harvested this year is the smallest since 1883, but, in contrast, the yield of 180 bushels per harvested acre is the highest of record. The leading counties in acreage this year are, in order, Polk, Clay, Marshall, and Freeborn. The same trends were again evident this year, showing greater commercialization in production practices and a smaller total acreage. This change is emphasized by the fact that over 18,000 acres of the State's total acreage of potatoes in 1952 were grown by only 106 growers, all of whom raised 100 or more acres. This heavy concentration of acreage on a few farms reflects the tendency to put into effect those practices which are especially suited to large scale operations.

Hay production in 1952 totals 6,986,000 tons compared with 6,921,000 in 1951 and the average of 6,281,000 tons. The practice of using grass production for silage has been increasing for several years but it became quite common for the first time this year. The diversion of some grass land production to silage has had the effect of reducing the tonnage harvested for hay and has also reduced the need for corn silage. This year's hay production is of high quality as it was harvested under weather conditions which were, in general, favorable. Also, the proportion which is alfalfa is the highest of record--58 percent, which compares with the average of only 38 percent. In relation to need there was a surplus of hay after harvest in many areas in the eastern part of the State, but supplies were comparatively short in the west and north where drought affected yields. A considerable quantity of surplus has been shipped out of State for use in drought stricken areas.

Crops	Acreage		Yield per		Production		
	Harvested		Harv. Acre		Average	1951	1952
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	(000 Acres)		(Bushels)			(000 Bushels)	
Corn. . . . .	5,444	5,281	39.5	50.5	222,046	215,038	266,690
Winter Wheat. . . . .	65	60	22.5	20.0	1,968	1,462	1,200
Durum Wheat . . . . .	36	32	14.5	12.0	927	522	384
Other Spring Wheat. . . . .	975	1,063	18.5	14.5	17,451	18,038	15,414
Oats. . . . .	4,948	5,245	43.0	39.0	174,803	212,764	204,555
Barley. . . . .	1,402	1,136	27.5	25.0	28,563	38,555	28,400
Rye . . . . .	190	129	15.0	13.5	2,317	2,850	1,742
Flaxseed. . . . .	1,205	1,048	9.0	10.0	13,532	10,845	10,480
Soybeans for Beans. . . . .	1,077	1,155	17.5	19.0	9,145	18,848	21,945
Potatoes. . . . .	70	68	170.0	180.0	17,209	11,900	12,240
Hay, All (Tons) . . . . .	3,770	3,821	1.84	1.83	6,281	6,921	6,986

H. F. Prindle  
Agricultural Statatistician

Roy A. Bodin  
Agricultural Statistician



\*S21  
A23 Minn Cooperating Reporting Service

Winn, Dist. Sec.

JAN 5 - 1953

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Dairy and Food  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

Immediate Release

December 22, 1952

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE SOWN IN MINNESOTA THIS FALL  
FOR HARVEST IN 1953

WINTER WHEAT: Minnesota farmers have made a further slight reduction in the number of acres sown to winter wheat this fall, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The acreage sown--only 67,000 acres for harvest in 1953, is 3 percent less than sown a year ago and is the smallest acreage sown since 1914. The acreage sown this fall is only a fifth as large as the peak acreage of 329,000 acres sown in the fall of 1936. The season was very dry during the usual time for seeding this fall and this situation undoubtedly influenced some farmers not to plant wheat. Some of the earliest sown acreage germinated quickly and developed quite satisfactorily, but it was too dry for most of the later seedings. As a result of the very dry fall weather, the crop entered the dormant stage in comparatively poor condition. The December 1 condition and sown acreage suggests a production of only 938,000 bushels in 1953. A crop of that size compares with 1,200,000 bushels produced in 1952 and 1,968,000 bushels, the 1941-50 average.

RYE SOWN FOR ALL PURPOSES: The acreage sown this fall compared with a year ago has been reduced 14 percent. The acreage sown this fall, mostly for harvest as grain in 1953, totals only 133,000 acres compared with 155,000 acres sown in the fall of 1951 and the average of 212,000 acres sown for the 10-year (1941-50) period. Dry weather this fall did not favor the planting of the crop nor its development. This crop also went into the dormant winter season in relatively poor condition. There is no estimate of prospective production available at this time.

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PIG CROP REPORT - DECEMBER, 1952

Minnesota farmers are planning a sharp reduction in the number of pigs to be raised in the Spring of 1953, based on intentions reported by farmers on December 1 to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in cooperation with the Post Office Department. The decrease is indicated by their plan to farrow only 564,000 sows during the period December 1, 1952 to June 1, 1953 compared with 627,000 in the same period a year earlier and 738,000 two years ago. If the intentions to keep sows for spring farrow are realized and litters are of average size, then the 1953 spring pig crop will total 3,542,000 pigs compared with 4,226,000 in the spring of 1952 and 4,782,000 in the spring of 1951. On this basis, the decrease in the size of the 1953 spring pig crop will be 16 percent compared with 1952 and 26 percent compared with 1951. The relatively low price of live hogs in relation to feed costs and the price of many other farm commodities are the common reasons given for the planned reduction in hog production. An important factor contributing to the low price of live hogs is the low value of lard.

The fall crop of pigs in 1952 totals 1,937,000 pigs, a slight increase over the number indicated last June by intentions, but about 2 percent less than the fall crop of 1951. The fall pig crop has been about the same size the last three years. The number of sows farrowed this fall was 4 percent less than a year ago, but the effect on the number of pigs raised was more than compensated for by an increase in the number of pigs saved per litter. Farrowings this fall were earlier than a year ago and they occurred under very favorable weather conditions which contributed to a record number saved per litter. The average of 6.61 pigs saved per litter in the fall of 1952 compares with 6.48 in 1951 and the 10-year (1941-50) average of 6.39.

The number of pigs saved in 1952 from both the spring and fall crops totals 6,163,000 compared with 6,758,000 in 1951 and 6,552,000 in 1950. A record number of 8,373,000 pigs were saved in 1943.

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