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

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Minn. Hist. Soc.
FEB 11 1954

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

Immediate Release

January 22, 1954

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1954

MINNESOTA: Grower and dealer stocks of potatoes in Minnesota storages on January 1, 1954 totaled 5,600,000 bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 3 percent below a year ago and 25 percent lower than the 7,430,000 bushel average for January 1, 1943-1952.

Sales of 1953 crop potatoes for all purposes are expected to total about 9,167,000 bushels which, if realized, would be 1 percent above sales from the 1952 crop. Production in 1953 totaled 12,480,000 bushels, about 2 percent above the preceding year.

The amount fed and to be fed to livestock, shrinkage, and loss after harvest is expected to total 1,372,000 bushels, 18 percent higher than a year earlier. Potatoes used and being saved for farm household use are indicated at 1,035,000 bushels, down 23 percent from the 1952 crop. Growers are expecting to use 906,000 bushels of last year's crop for seed this year on farms where produced or about one-third more than the preceding year. Growers are planning to use more of their own seed and less purchased seed this year than they did last year.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and local dealers on January 1, 1954 in or near producing areas are estimated at 120,210,000 bushels. These holdings are 5.6 percent smaller than the average January 1 stocks for 1943-52 but are 5.9 percent -- 6.7 million bushels -- larger than on the same date last year.

Compared with holdings on January 1, 1953 stocks are up 3.7 million bushels in the eastern late States, 2.0 million in the central late States and 0.8 million bushels in the western late States. In the intermediate States, holdings are 230,000 bushels larger than on January 1, 1953.

In the 36 late and intermediate States, production in 1953 -- at 308.2 million bushels -- was 4 percent larger than the 296.6 million bushels produced in 1952. Sales of 1953-crop potatoes in these States for all purposes are expected to total 256.1 million bushels -- 83 percent of production. For the 1952 crop, sales are estimated at 248.9 million bushels or 84 percent of the total crop.

For the 1953 crop in the late and intermediate States, quantities fed to livestock on farms where grown and loss through shrinkage and waste are expected to run substantially larger than for the 1952 crop, accounting for 8.2 percent of production or 25.4 million bushels, compared with 6.8 percent -- 20.2 million bushels -- from the 1952 production. Quantities used for food on farms where produced are estimated at 13.9 million bushels this season compared with 15.4 million from last year's crop. This decline is chiefly the result of a continued decline in the number of farms producing potatoes. Potatoes saved for seed on farms where produced are placed at 12.7 million bushels this season compared with 12.3 million bushels for the 1952 crop.

Sales prior to January 1 this year from the 1953 crop in these States are indicated to be 135.9 million bushels, compared with 135.4 million bushels to the same date a year ago. Through December 31, 1953, rail and boat shipments of 1953-crop potatoes from the late and intermediate States totaled 49.0 million bushels, or about 36 percent of total estimated marketings from these States prior to January 1, 1954. Rail and boat movement for the 1952 crop through December 1952 was relatively heavy and accounted for 59.1 million bushels or 44 percent of total marketings prior to January 1, 1953.

1954 Acreage Intentions: Growers reported their planting intentions for this year along with their January 1 stocks. Based on past relationships between intended acreages reported at this time and the acreages actually planted, growers in the late and intermediate States are expected to plant 1,141,000 acres -- 7 percent less than the 1,223,000 acres planted in 1953. Decreases are indicated in all major late-producing regions as well as in the intermediate group. Plantings are expected to be down 10 percent in the eastern late States, 5 percent less in the central late group, 2 percent less in the western late States, and 15 percent less than in 1953 in the intermediate States.

Rudolph Wagner,
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POTATOES (IRISH): MERCHANTABLE STOCKS HELD BY GROWERS AND LOCAL DEALERS ON JANUARY 1 IN THE 36 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES

GROUP AND SELECTED STATES	10-year average Jan. 1, 1943-1952 Crops of 1942-51	January 1, 1953 Crop of 1952	January 1, 1954 Crop of 1953
		Thousand Bushels	
LATE STATES:			
9 Eastern	58,082	51,088	54,807
Maine	38,227	35,628	39,840
New York, L. I.	2,455	1,500	1,500
New York, Upstate	6,399	5,630	5,900
Pennsylvania	7,184	5,600	4,600
9 Central	28,296	20,005	21,961
Michigan	5,873	3,760	3,792
Wisconsin	2,845	2,700	3,960
MINNESOTA	7,430	5,800	5,600
Iowa	232	120	100
North Dakota	8,902	5,900	6,439
South Dakota	787	440	600
11 Western	40,194	42,100	42,927
Nebraska	4,419	3,100	2,948
Idaho	17,774	19,010	20,000
Colorado	6,269	7,700	6,600
Oregon	3,779	3,900	4,100
California - Late	2,574	3,500	4,162
29 Late States	126,572	113,193	119,695
7 Intermediate States	781	285	515
36 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	127,353	113,478	120,210

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO REPORT

MINNESOTA: Certified seed production in Minnesota for 1953 totaled 5,264,295 bushels. This is 26 percent higher than in 1952 and 29 percent above the 1942-51 average of 4,088,255 bushels. The increase compared with 1952 and the average is due, mainly, to more acreage being certified. Acreage certified in 1953 totaled 24,414, compared with 18,616 in 1952 and the average of 21,258 acres.

Leading varieties of certified seed produced were Cobbler, Red Pontiac, and Triumphs. These three varieties accounted for 81 percent of the total production of certified seed in the State. Other varieties making up most of the remaining production in order of importance are: Cherokee, Kennebec, Pontiac, Russet Burbank, and Red Warba.

UNITED STATES: Production of certified seed potatoes in the United States during 1953 is estimated at 44,584,943 bushels. This is 4 percent larger than the 1952 crop of 42,835,222 bushels and 15 percent above the 1942-51 average of 38,632,449 bushels, but is 13 percent below the record 1950 production of 51,072,916 bushels.

The larger production this year than last was due entirely to the larger acreage harvested, which more than offset the smaller yield per acre. Katahdin, with a production of 15,030,979 bushels this year, leads all other varieties for the seventh consecutive year. It is followed by Cobbler with 5,661,066 bushels, Russet Burbank 4,576,490, Red Pontiac 3,834,012, White Rose 3,686,803, Triumph 3,050,859, Kennebec 2,118,062, Chippewa 1,215,298, Green Mountain 702,270, and Sebago 698,282 bushels. Production of the foregoing 10 varieties accounts for 40,574,121 bushels, 91 percent of the total 1953 production of certified seed potatoes in the United States.

Production of other varieties in bushels is as follows: Ontario 537,981, Red Warba 449,401, Russet Rural 424,385, Teton 391,422, Cherokee 352,367, Pontiac 276,809, Red McClure 263,027, Progress 186,222, Russet Sebago 185,593, La Soda 175,450, Early Ohio 126,636, Canso 101,770, Early Gem 88,548, Sequoia 68,228, Red Kote 62,000, Houma 51,525, Waseca 38,192, Burbank 35,583, Rural New Yorker 30,026, White Cloud 25,545, Essex 23,975, Keswick 15,700, Osage 13,872, De Soto 11,413, Pungo 10,486, Red Burt 9,102, Sheridan 7,873, Dazoc 6,203, Early Rose 4,167, Warba 3,328, Yampa 2,750, Red La Soda 1,290, Canoga 1,210, Cayuga 1,200, Beauty of Hebron 833, and all other varieties 26,710 bushels.

Canadian production: The 1953 production of certified seed potatoes in the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island was reported by certifying agencies in Canada at 10,460,791 bushels, compared with 8,213,383 bushels in 1952 and the 1947-51 average of 12,570,051 bushels. The 1953 production for principal varieties in the three provinces is as follows: Katahdin 3,593,757 bushels, Sebago 3,302,018, Cobbler 1,233,938, Canso 691,466 bushels.

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

Immediate Release

February 1, 1954

GRAIN STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1954

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all storage positions in Minnesota on January 1 at 229 million bushels were a record high exceeding the previous record set in 1950 by nearly 13 million bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. January 1 stocks were also 9 percent above a year ago. Off-farm stocks of 44 million bushels were up 8 percent from a year earlier.

Total supplies of wheat in all Minnesota positions totaled 68 million bushels compared with 63 million in 1953. Stocks in off-farm positions were 58 million bushels up 4 million from a year ago.

Oats stocks in all positions were 121 million bushels, down 26 million from a year earlier. About 112 million bushels of the total stocks were on farms. These farm stocks were down 21 million bushels from a year ago.

Storage stocks of barley at 28 million bushels were the smallest for January 1 since 1947. Approximately 15 million bushels were on-farm stocks.

Rye stocks of 2.6 million bushels were about 11 percent larger than a year ago. About 2.0 million bushels of these stocks were in off-farm storage.

January 1 stocks of soybeans in all positions equalled 19 million bushels, the largest stocks on record for any quarter, and 26 percent above a year ago. Prior to October 1, 1947, no data are available for stocks of soybeans stored in all positions. About 7½ million bushels were in off-farm storage, with practically all of the increase coming in on-farm storage.

Flaxseed stocks at 11.9 million bushels were the lowest of record for January 1, and were down about 1½ million bushels from a year ago. Off-farm stocks on January 1 accounted for 8.5 million bushels compared with 10.6 million bushels a year earlier.

Grain Stocks, January 1, 1953-54

	Crop	On Farm 1953	On Farm 1954	Off-Farm 1953	Off-Farm 1954	Total 1953	Total 1954
		Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA	Corn	169,378	184,787	41,114	44,206	210,492	228,993
	Wheat	8,839	10,026	54,304	58,257	63,143	68,283
	Oats	132,961	111,718	14,055	9,482	147,016	121,200
	Barley	16,188	14,790	14,691	13,626	30,879	28,416
	Rye	192	638	2,175	1,987	2,367	2,625
	Soybeans	7,681	11,632	7,490	7,548	15,171	19,180
	Flaxseed	2,830	3,428	10,645	8,457	13,475	11,885
UNITED STATES	Corn	2,154,757	2,138,464	403,704	537,646	2,558,461	2,676,110
	Wheat	401,110	424,057	704,805	908,302	1,105,915	1,332,359
	Oats	786,560	778,541	72,826	62,789	859,386	841,330
	Barley	98,680	107,770	65,573	69,340	164,253	177,110
	Rye	3,649	6,587	5,578	14,748	9,227	21,335
	Soybeans	83,621	79,785	142,629	108,691	226,250	188,476
	Flaxseed	9,424	16,315	17,435	18,385	26,859	34,700

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

Immediate Release: February 2, 1954

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION - 1953

MINNESOTA: The 1953 honey crop in Minnesota totaled 21,335,000 pounds, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 14 percent below the preceding year and 9 percent smaller than the 1951 crop. The decline in production as compared with 1952 is due to both lower yield per colony and fewer colonies. The number of colonies in 1953 is estimated at 251,000, which is the lowest number since 1942. It is a decline of 4 percent from 1952 and 9 percent from 1951. Average yield per colony was 85 pounds--down 10 pounds from the preceding year but the same as the 1951 yield.

Stocks on hand for sale by Minnesota producers in mid-December totaled 5,547,000 pounds compared with 7,686,000 a year earlier and 6,735,000 two years earlier. Beeswax production was 405,000 pounds, down 41,000 from December 1952 and 52,000 below December 1951.

Prices received by producers for honey were slightly higher with the average for all sales, both wholesale and retail, set at 14.4 cents per pound. The price was 14.2 cents in 1952 and 12.4 cents in 1951. Extracted honey sold during 1953 in all sizes of containers averaged 13 cents wholesale and 20 cents retail. Comb honey averaged 31 cents wholesale and 34 cents retail. The average price received for beeswax was 42 cents per pound compared with 44 cents in 1952 and 50 cents in 1951.

UNITED STATES: Honey production in the United States during 1953 totaled 224,126,000 pounds, 18 percent less than in 1952 and the smallest crop since 1948. Honey production per colony was 40.5 pounds, also the lowest since 1948, compared with 49.5 pounds in 1952 and the 1947-51 average of 40.6 pounds. In mid-December, producers had about 53 million pounds of honey for sale--24 percent of total production. The 1953 honey crop was produced by 5,533,000 colonies of bees, slightly more than in 1952. Stocks of honey include 2,115,239 pounds under the Government farm storage loans and 184,401 pounds under Government purchase agreements. Beeswax production totaled 4,093,000 pounds compared with 4,825,000 pounds in 1952, a decrease of 15 percent.

The leading honey producing States in 1953 were California, Minnesota, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Idaho, Arizona, Indiana and Colorado. These 13 States produced about 68 percent of the total crop.

Compared with 1952, honey production was down in all regions of the country. Production in the West was down 30 percent, mainly because the California crop was less than half of its 1952 record crop. The production in the North Atlantic region was down 24 percent. Production in the South Central States was down 18 percent. The crop in the West North Central States was down 13 percent mainly due to the smaller crops in Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. Production in the East North Central States was down 5 percent.

The average price received by beekeepers for all honey sold in 1953 was 16.6 cents per pound, including the combined wholesale and retail sales of extracted, chunk and comb honey. This was about 2 percent higher than the combined average price of 16.2 cents in 1952. These prices cover large and small apiaries owned by farmers and by non-farmers. Price increases over 1952 were small but were fairly general. Extracted honey in wholesale lots, the principal method of sale, brought an average price of 12.9 cents per pound, compared with 12.6 cents in 1952. Retail prices for extracted honey averaged 21.9 cents in 1953, six-tenths of a cent more than in 1952. Prices received for both chunk and comb honey also increased during the year. In wholesale lots, prices for chunk honey averaged 25.3 cents and for comb honey 30.2 cents in 1953, up one-half cent and two-tenths of a cent, respectively, from 1952. Beeswax prices received by beekeepers declined from 43.1 cents per pound in 1952 to 41.0 cents in 1953, as demand was somewhat less than a year earlier.

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NUMBER OF COLONIES, HONEY PRODUCTION PER COLONY, AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF HONEY, BY STATES - 1951-53

State and Division	Colonies of Bees			Honey Production per Colony			Total Honey Production		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
	Thousands			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Me.	8	8	8	20	26	20	160	208	160
N. H.	5	5	5	30	36	21	150	180	105
Vt.	10	10	10	47	44	26	470	440	260
Mass.	31	29	30	19	18	16	589	522	480
R. I.	2	2	2	26	21	16	52	42	32
Conn.	17	16	16	21	26	16	357	416	256
N. Y.	209	215	219	54	55	41	11,286	11,825	8,979
N. J.	31	32	31	28	23	31	868	736	961
Pa.	180	171	173	36	33	23	6,480	5,643	3,979
N. A.	493	488	494	41.4	41.0	30.8	20,412	20,012	15,212
Ohio	295	301	301	42	22	28	12,390	6,622	8,428
Ind.	170	180	180	48	38	35	8,160	6,840	6,300
Ill.	167	167	164	45	47	31	7,515	7,849	5,084
Mich.	184	175	180	55	49	45	10,120	8,575	8,100
Wis.	194	194	200	75	82	78	14,550	15,908	15,600
E. N. C.	1,010	1,017	1,025	52.2	45.0	42.5	52,735	45,794	43,512
Minn.	275	261	251	85	95	85	23,375	24,795	21,335
Iowa	198	176	183	55	97	77	10,890	17,072	14,091
Mo.	184	158	152	20	23	23	3,680	3,634	3,496
N. Dak.	14	13	13	138	130	140	1,932	1,690	1,820
S. Dak.	17	19	23	115	100	80	1,955	1,900	1,840
Nebr.	43	42	42	75	110	97	3,225	4,620	4,074
Kans.	60	55	51	28	30	30	1,680	1,650	1,530
W. N. C.	791	724	715	59.1	76.5	67.4	46,737	55,361	48,186
Del.	3	3	3	30	22	30	90	66	90
Md.	29	29	29	25	26	27	725	754	783
Va.	157	151	146	29	28	21	4,553	4,228	3,066
W. Va.	123	127	124	20	19	17	2,460	2,413	2,108
N. C.	189	189	191	34	28	20	6,426	5,292	3,820
S. C.	58	58	56	17	16	12	986	928	672
Ga.	215	215	209	24	26	22	5,160	5,590	4,598
Fla.	218	227	238	82	75	76	17,876	17,025	18,088
S. A.	992	999	996	38.6	36.3	33.4	38,276	36,296	33,225
Ky.	152	143	146	20	15	7	3,040	2,145	1,022
Tenn.	167	167	172	28	21	19	4,676	3,507	3,268
Ala.	200	200	200	21	23	16	4,200	4,600	3,200
Miss.	73	74	74	26	20	16	1,898	1,480	1,184
Ark.	86	84	88	27	23	21	2,322	1,932	1,848
La.	95	95	100	25	25	22	2,375	2,375	2,200
Okla.	56	54	53	28	30	18	1,568	1,620	954
Texas	304	304	292	31	36	33	9,424	10,944	9,636
S. C.	1,133	1,121	1,125	26.0	25.5	20.7	29,503	28,603	23,312
Mont.	65	62	66	80	83	87	5,200	5,146	5,742
Idaho	184	178	178	52	38	37	9,568	6,764	6,586
Wyo.	38	34	34	92	94	55	3,496	3,196	1,870
Colo.	68	67	67	70	85	90	4,760	5,695	6,030
N. Mex.	17	16	16	30	35	35	510	560	560
Ariz.	73	73	73	100	85	90	7,300	6,205	6,570
Utah	51	50	49	66	65	56	3,366	3,250	2,744
Nev.	14	15	15	64	55	57	896	825	855
Wash.	78	82	86	62	50	47	4,836	4,100	4,042
Oreg.	65	60	57	35	31	36	2,275	1,860	2,052
Calif.	487	521	537	58	94	44	28,246	48,974	23,628
West.	1,140	1,158	1,178	61.8	74.8	51.5	70,453	86,575	60,679
U. S.	5,559	5,507	5,533	46.4	49.5	40.5	258,116	272,641	224,126

1951 and 1952 Revised. 1953 Preliminary.

AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR HONEY -- 1952 AND 1953

DIVISIONS	Extracted Honey				Comb				All Honey	
	Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail		1952	1953
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953		
	CENTS									
North Atlantic	13.6	13.6	25.5	26.4	29.0	29.3	36.0	37.2	18.1	18.5
EastNorthCentral	13.4	13.5	20.3	21.0	30.6	30.4	32.4	33.9	17.0	17.0
WestNorthCentral	12.6	12.7	19.6	20.0	29.2	28.8	31.4	32.7	14.1	14.3
South Atlantic	14.4	15.1	26.9	26.7	31.2	29.8	34.6	34.1	22.4	22.2
South Central	14.3	14.2	23.1	24.1	29.6	30.4	32.6	33.8	20.0	19.9
Western	11.4	11.7	17.2	17.4	29.6	31.5	34.7	38.8	12.8	13.1
UNITED STATES	12.6	12.9	21.3	21.9	30.0	30.2	33.6	34.5	16.2	16.6

1953 Preliminary.

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Immediate Release

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

February 2, 1954

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-January, 1954 Prices

MINNESOTA: Mid-January prices received by farmers averaged considerably higher than a month earlier but are somewhat below a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop & Livestock Reporting Service. Mainly responsible for the increase from a month earlier were the higher prices received for hogs, beef cattle, and calves. Most important of the declines shown were those for wholesale milk and eggs. Prices generally were below a year ago with sharpest declines indicated for potatoes and rye. Only hogs were showing a large increase.

All meat animal prices were above a month ago as calves rose $4.00 per cwt., hogs $2.00, beef cattle and lambs both $1.40 and sheep 40 cents. Compared with a year ago hog prices were up 42 percent while beef cattle were down 26 percent, sheep 21 percent, calves 17 percent, and lambs 7 percent. Milk cows averaged $175 per head in mid-January, up $5.00 from a month ago. This is the first time milk cow prices have advanced from the preceding month since June 1952. The January 1953 price was $235.

Poultry and livestock products averaged about the same as a month ago. Chickens advanced 3.4 cents per pound and turkeys 2 cents per pound while wholesale milk was down 10 cents per cwt., cream butterfat 1 cent per pound and eggs 1 cent per dozen. Wool was unchanged. The advance in the all turkey price was due entirely to the January decline in the proportion of lower priced mature turkeys sold. Turkey prices actually declined considerably by classes. Compared with a year ago, chicken prices were 4 percent higher, eggs 3 percent and wool 2 percent while wholesale milk was down 6 percent and cream butterfat 5 percent. Turkeys were unchanged.

Grain prices averaged lower than a month ago as wheat, flax and rye all declined 2 cents per bushel and corn 1 cent. Soybeans and barley were 1 cent higher while oats showed no change. All grain prices were below a year ago with the exception of soybeans, up 5 percent. Rye was 36 percent lower, barley 13 percent, oats 3 percent, corn 2 percent, flax 1 percent and wheat less than 1 percent. The average price received by farmers for potatoes was 75 cents per bushel in mid-January, down 5 cents from the preceding month and $1.25 below a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Higher prices for hogs, beef cattle, and commercial vegetables, together with small increases for lambs, chickens, wheat, and hay during the month ended January 15, 1954 raised the index of prices received by farmers 5 points (2 percent) above the revised December level. The January index at 259 percent of its 1910-14 average was 9 points (3 percent) below the 268 of a year earlier.

During the same period -December 15, 1953 to January 15, 1954 - the Prices Paid Index rose 4 points (one percent) to 282 percent of the 1910-14 average. This was primarily the result of increases in the prices paid for feeder livestock and increases in the indexes of farm wage rates, interest on farm mortgage indebtedness, and taxes on farm real estate. The prices paid index is now 2 points lower than a year ago.

The Parity Ratio on January 15 was 92 percent, a rise of 1 point from the mid-December level but 2 points lower than January 1953.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Jan. 15, 1953	Dec. 15, 1953	Jan. 15, 1954	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	1/268	1/254	259	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 2/	284	278	282	290	3/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	94	91	92	1/123	Oct. 1946

1/Revised. 2/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates. 3/Also February and April 1952.

Prices received by farmers for meat animals averaged 8 percent higher in mid-January than a month earlier. This increase was associated with seasonally reduced marketings and slaughter. The index of prices for dairy products dropped 3 percent during the month ended January 15. At 274 in mid-January, this index was 7 percent less than the 294 of a year earlier and, except for 1950, was the lowest for the month since 1946.

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Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JANUARY 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JAN. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE DEC. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JAN. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JAN. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE DEC. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JAN. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES JAN. 15, 1954	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY JAN. 15, 1954
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.16	2.17	2.15	2.10	2.01	2.03	2.48	82
CORN	BU.	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.48	1.41	1.42	1.80	79
OATS	BU.	.72	.70	.70	.821	.767	.779	.877	89
BARLEY	BU.	1.26	1.09	1.10	1.37	1.15	1.16	1.36	85
RYE	BU.	1.61	1.05	1.03	1.65	1.20	1.17	1.71	68
FLAX	BU.	3.74	3.72	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.64	4.51	81
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.60	2.71	2.72	2.69	2.81	2.83	2.82	100
POTATOES	BU.	2.00	.80	.75	7/1.92	7/.699	7/.691	1.52	45
HOGS	CWT.	17.50	22.80	24.80	17.80	22.80	24.60	20.70	119
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	20.30	13.60	15.00	19.70	14.80	16.00	21.20	75
CALVES	CWT.	24.00	16.00	20.00	22.40	15.80	17.80	23.30	76
SHEEP	CWT.	6.80	5.00	5.40	8.40	6.64	7.11	10.30	69
LAMBS	CWT.	20.80	17.90	19.30	20.30	17.30	18.60	23.00	81
MILK COWS	HEAD	235.00	170.00	175.00	213.00	154.00	156.00		
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.350	.330	.350	.336	.344	.332	.378	88
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.218	.192	.226	.265	.224	.238	.299	80
EGGS	DOZ.	.370	.390	.380	.458	.485	.463	.468	2/104
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.75	.72	.71	.683	.663	.659	.747	2/ 85
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.60	3.50	1/3.40	4.84	4.58	1/4.36	4.74	2/ 87
WOOL	LB.	.47	.48	.48	.510	.522	.521	-	-
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.30	3.05	3.10	4.26	3.87	3.94		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.10	5.70	5.70	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.75	4.45	4.45	5.12	4.77	4.83		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	5.10	4.35	4.45	5.42	4.75	4.83		
MEAT SCRAPS	CWT.	6.00	5.50	5.60	6.07	5.32	5.38		
BRAN	CWT.	3.30	2.85	2.95	3.66	3.13	3.22		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	22.50	19.50	19.50	40.30	35.10	35.70		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.4	17.7	19.4	12.0	16.2	17.3		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	10.8	11.9	11.6	11.3	12.9	12.1		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.5	5.7		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.8	22.2	1/21.5		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM. 6/NOT AVAILABLE. 7/REVISED U. S. PRICES COMPUTED BY WEIGHTING STATE PRICES BY ESTIMATED MONTHLY SALES INSTEAD OF BY PRODUCTION AS IN PREVIOUS REPORTS.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES JANUARY 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1952 NOV. 15	1952 DEC. 15	1953 JAN. 15	1953 NOV. 15	1953 DEC. 15	1954 JAN. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	275	268	268	249	254	259
ALL CROPS	247	258	259	254	234	238	240
FOOD GRAINS	246	248	247	245	229	230	233
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	221	226	222	195	205	207
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	300	300	291	263	269	268
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	290	276	281	263	269	277
MEAT ANIMALS	334	299	284	303	267	285	309
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	316	306	294	288	282	274
POULTRY & EGGS	229	238	221	218	224	218	213

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

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

February 15, 1954

MINNESOTA EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION REPORT
FEBRUARY 1, 1954

Egg Production: Egg production in Minnesota during January continued at near record levels totaling 386 million eggs for the month up about 1 percent from the 384 million produced during January 1953, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production for January this year was only slightly less than the record for the month of 387 million eggs produced in January 1951. The increase in production over a year ago was due to the higher average number of layers on Minnesota farms during the month, 22,876,000 this year compared with 22,525,000 during January 1953. Eggs produced per layer during January this year was about 1 percent less than the record January rate of lay reported a year ago.

Milk Production: Milk production in Minnesota during January 1954 totaled 751 million pounds, the largest January volume of record for the State. Production for January this year was nearly 4 percent higher than the 724 million pounds produced in January 1953 and about 2 percent above the previous high for the month of 737 million in January 1943. Average milk production per cow for January 1954 was at a record high level for the month and the average number of milk cows on farms at 1,404,000 was the highest for the month since the average of 1,458,000 head for January 1948.

Annual milk production in Minnesota during the year 1953 totaled 8,590 million pounds, six percent higher than in 1952, and the largest annual production since the 8,747 million pounds produced in 1946. The average annual rate of production per cow at 6,270 pounds was a new record high for the 12-month period in Minnesota. The previous high was the average annual production of 6,160 pounds per cow for 1952. There was an average of 1,370,000 head of milk cows on Minnesota farms, the highest since the 1949 annual average of 1,384,000 head.

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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Minn. Hist. Soc.

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

Immediate Release

Feburary 15, 1954

ANNUAL LIVESTOCK REPORT - JANUARY 1, 1954

The number of cattle, chickens, and turkeys on Minnesota farms January 1, 1954, was above a year ago, while hogs, sheep and horse numbers were down, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Cattle numbers increased 4 percent from January 1, 1953 to January 1, 1954 including an increase of 4 percent in the number of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over, kept for milk. Hog inventories were down 10 percent and sheep numbers down 5 percent. Chicken inventories were up 1 percent and turkeys 32 percent. The number of horses continued to decline with a decrease of 17 percent occurring between January 1, 1953 and January 1, 1954.

Cattle and calves are the leading class of livestock and poultry in terms of January 1 inventory value, hogs were second; poultry third; sheep fourth; and horses fifth. The total farm value of the principal classes of livestock and poultry on Minnesota farms January 1, 1954 was 612 million dollars, 15 percent less than on January 1, 1953. Included in the total value of 612 million dollars are cattle and calves at 425 million dollars; hogs 129 million; chickens 34 million; sheep and lambs 14 million; horses and mules 8 million, and turkeys 2 million dollars.

Cattle numbers at 3,900,000 are at an all-time high exceeding by 34,000 head the previous record set in 1944. This is the fifth consecutive year that January 1 cattle numbers have shown an increase. Included in all cattle numbers are 1,542,000 head of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over, kept for milk. This is the second year in which milk cow numbers have shown an increase. Their numbers, however, are still 6 percent below the 1943-52 average. The proportion of bulls in cattle herds continues to decline indicating increased use of artificial insemination, particularly in dairy herds.

The number of hogs totaled 3,057,000 head on January 1, compared with 3,397,000 a year ago and the record of 5,352,000 on January 1, 1944. The decrease in the January 1 inventory reflects the reduced 1953 spring and fall pig crops. Farmers intentions to keep sows for spring farrow reported last December indicated a 6 percent increase in sows for farrow this spring compared with a year earlier.

Stock sheep numbers, after showing increases for three consecutive years, turned down and on January 1 were estimated at 742,000 head compared with 765,000 a year ago and the peak of 1,201,000 on January 1, 1943.

Horse numbers totaled only 128,000 head on January 1, 1954, down 17 percent from last year and less than one-half of the inventory 4 years ago. The peak inventory number of 1,025,000 head was reached in 1916 and 1917. Since then, the State has experienced a continuous decline with the end of the decline not yet evident.

The number of chickens on farms, January 1, 1954, totaled 23,658,000, about 1 percent more than the number on farms a year earlier. The average number for the 10-year period, 1943-52, is 27,516,000 head. Turkey inventories, exclusive of those being raised as broilers or fryers, increased from 244,000 on January 1, 1953 to 322,000 on January 1, 1954. These turkeys are kept principally as supply flocks for egg production.

(over)

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1954, WITH COMPARISONS

CLASS	NUMBER JANUARY 1			VALUE PER HEAD			TOTAL FARM VALUE		
	AVERAGE 1943-52	1953	1954	AVERAGE 1943-52	1953	1954	AVERAGE 1943-52	1953	1954
	(000 HEAD)			(DOLLARS)			(000 DOLLARS)		
MINNESOTA									
CATTLE, ALL	3,509	3,750	3,900	123.00	149.00	109.00	422,814	558,750	425,100
MILK COWS, 1/	1,644	1,483	1,542	169.00	221.00	165.00	267,074	327,743	254,430
HOGS	3,890	3,397	3,057	36.30	30.70	42.00	135,969	104,288	128,394
SHEEP, ALL	1,043	1,040	990	-	-	-	15,456	18,490	14,356
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	805	765	742	15.90	17.70	14.00	11,897	13,540	10,388
HORSES	377	154	128	55.50	55.00	59.00	22,011	8,470	7,552
MULES	4	2	2	61.60	65.00	63.00	254	130	126
CHICKENS	27,516	23,479	23,658	1.29	1.30	1.45	35,001	30,523	34,304
TURKEYS	300	244	322	5.96	6.00	6.00	1,705	1,464	1,932
TOTAL 3/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	633,210	722,115	611,764
UNITED STATES									
CATTLE, ALL	81,673	93,637	94,677	109.00	128.00	92.40	8,919,864	11,998,139	8,746,058
MILK COWS, 1/	25,440	24,094	24,735	156.00	202.00	146.00	3,894,924	4,862,803	3,614,427
HOGS	63,124	54,294	48,179	29.20	26.00	36.60	1,796,030	1,409,988	1,763,714
SHEEP, ALL	39,014	31,861	30,902	-	-	-	555,199	507,320	431,963
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	33,732	27,700	26,905	15.30	15.80	13.90	478,962	437,002	372,958
HORSES	7,060	3,798	3,432	58.40	47.20	48.80	431,893	179,395	167,568
MULES	2,730	1,753	1,603	118.00	65.30	61.40	333,209	114,426	98,402
CHICKENS	486,084	429,731	439,271	1.36	1.41	1.43	653,344	606,935	629,024
TURKEYS	5,932	5,305	5,323	6.35	6.16	6.31	36,768	32,687	33,594
TOTAL 3/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX	XX	12,726,307	14,848,890	11,870,323

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.

D. O. MESICK
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

ROY A. BODIN
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
IN CHARGE

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Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

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

February 16, 1954

MINNESOTA MILK PRODUCTION UP 6 PERCENT IN 1953

MINNESOTA: Minnesota, the third ranking State in total milk production in 1953, produced 8,590 million pounds of milk, 6 percent more than in 1952 and the largest since the 8,747 million pounds produced in 1946, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The increased output in 1953 is due to an increase in both the number of milk cows and rate of production per cow. However, the record high average annual rate of production per cow of 6,270 pounds in 1953 is the principal factor. The previous high was 6,160 pounds per cow in 1952. The general trend in production per cow has been upward, especially since World War II. More efficient care and management, closer culling of cows, and improved breeding practices are important factors which have helped to increase the production per cow. The increase in the rate of production has largely compensated for the effect in milk production of fewer milk cows which were declining rapidly until mid-1952.

Milk cow numbers in Minnesota were on a steady decrease from 1,748,000 head in 1943 to 1,304,000 head in mid-1952, a drop of 25 percent. Thereafter, numbers began an upward trend which has continued to date, the increase for 1953 being 4 percent. As a result, the average of 1,370,000 head of milk cows on Minnesota farms in 1953 was the highest since the 1949 annual average of 1,384,000 head.

Seasonally, there are sharp fluctuations in the monthly totals of milk production in Minnesota. The fluctuations are due, primarily, to rapid changes in the rate of milk production per cow, as milk cow numbers tend to change much more slowly. Each year, beginning about December, total milk production shows a steady increase until it reaches a peak in the following May and June; thereafter it decreases to a seasonal low, usually in October. For example, in 1953, the high milk production month was June with 934 million pounds and the lowest was September with 497 million, slightly below October with 499 million pounds.

UNITED STATES: Nationally, milk production in 1953 totaled 121,219 million pounds. The 1953 total is 5 percent more than the 115,197 million pounds for 1952, and represents an all-time high. The previous record was the 119,828 million pounds produced in 1945. During the half dozen years prior to 1953, milk production had been relatively steady at a level not far from 116 billion pounds. Total milk production in 47 of the 48 States exceeded that in 1952. In most of the Great Lakes and North Central States, production was up 4 to 6 percent. Wisconsin, as usual, was the first ranking State in total milk production with almost 16 billion pounds of milk, followed by New York with 9 1/3 billion, Minnesota with about 8½ billion, California with 6½ billion, and Pennsylvania and Iowa with almost 6 billion.

The number of milk cows on farms during 1953 was some 3 percent greater than in 1952, the first substantial increase in annual average numbers since 1944. Milk cow numbers were on a steady downward trend from the late World War II years to about the beginning of 1952, then turned up moderately and have continued on the upgrade since that time. The 1953 numbers exceeded those a year earlier in all but a few States, chiefly in the Great Plains area.

Milk production per cow on United States farms during 1953 averaged 5,447 pounds exceeding by about 2 percent the previous high of 5,329 established in 1952. Milk production per cow has increased rather steadily over a long period of years, and the 1953 level was about one-third above the 30-year low point of 4,033 pounds per cow in 1934.

MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, BY MONTHS, MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES
1942-51 AVERAGE, 1952 AND 1953

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL
					MILLION POUNDS								
MINNESOTA													
1942-51 Av.	691	688	807	801	916	938	806	646	517	494	505	611	8,421
1952	621	660	758	770	913	887	737	594	487	480	519	662	8,088
1953	724	722	841	843	925	934	773	597	497	499	550	685	8,590
UNITED STATES													
1942-51 Av.	8,298	8,130	9,610	10,389	12,338	12,393	11,660	10,593	9,185	8,555	7,655	7,908	116,713
1952	8,151	8,155	9,430	10,148	12,073	11,896	11,027	10,265	9,131	8,660	7,884	8,377	115,197
1953	8,800	8,555	10,191	10,910	12,637	12,449	11,603	10,624	9,306	8,878	8,359	8,907	121,219

VICTOR ERLANDSON
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

ROY A. BODIN
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN IN CHARGE

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

Immediate Release: February 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
January 1954

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by hatcheries located in Minnesota reached a new record for the month during January 1954, according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A total of 750,000 chicks were hatched during the month which compares with 500,000 chicks hatched in January 1953, an increase of 50 percent in production. Eggs in incubators on February 1, 1954 were about one-third more than a year ago indicating a larger chick hatch during February 1954 than in February 1953.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries for straight-run chicks were the same as a year ago. Heavy and light breeds, each averaged $16.50 per hundred, while price for hybrids averaged $28.50 per hundred. Hatching eggs averaged 55 cents per dozen on February 15, 1954 which is 1 cent higher than a year ago.

The cost of a standard Minnesota farm poultry ration in mid-January 1954 was $3.28 per hundred pounds the same as a month earlier and compares with $3.43 in mid-January 1953.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 140,361,000 chicks during January, the largest output of record for the month. The hatch was 10 percent larger than in January last year, the previous high production for the month and 60 percent above the 1948-52 average. The demand for chicks for flock replacement is strong. Although more chicks were placed in the broiler areas than a year ago, the demand for chicks for broiler production is dull due to relatively low prices for broilers. A relatively large hatch during February is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on February 1 was 15 percent larger than a year ago. Compared with January last year, all sections of the country reported increases in the number of chicks hatched, except in the South Atlantic States where a decrease of 1 percent was reported. Increases reported were 49 percent in the Mountain, 24 percent in the East South Central, 23 percent in the East North Central, 19 percent in the West North Central and Pacific, 12 percent in the West South Central, 7 percent in the New England and 4 percent in the mid-Atlantic States.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING

Geographic Division	Eggs in Incubators	Chicks booked Feb. 1 for March Delivery	Sexing
	% change from February 1, 1953		% change from January 1953
New England	+3	+37	-1
Middle Atlantic	+5	+3	+36
East North Central	+19	+17	+65
West North Central	+30	+31	+77
South Atlantic	+12	+40	-4
East South Central	+11	+78	+74
West South Central	+20	+23	+70
Mountain	+14	-17	+70
Pacific	+9	+10	+5
UNITED STATES	+15	+27	+36

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

Divisions and Selected States	During January		
	Average 1948-52	1953 1/	1954 1/
	Thousands		
New England	10,536	14,399	15,462
Middle Atlantic	10,732	15,185	15,800
Ohio	2,143	3,100	3,800
Indiana	4,336	5,547	7,150
Illinois	2,670	4,250	4,750
Michigan	1,024	1,800	2,200
Wisconsin	429	794	1,220
East North Central	10,601	15,491	19,120
MINNESOTA	227	500	750
Iowa	1,168	1,150	1,500
Missouri	3,848	5,700	7,000
North Dakota	0	0	0
South Dakota	7	0	20
Nebraska	667	775	580
Kansas	957	1,220	1,290
West North Central	6,874	9,345	11,140
South Atlantic	25,852	38,421	38,136
East South Central	3,760	8,058	9,956
West South Central	9,146	13,851	15,542
Mountain	615	867	1,290
Pacific	9,344	11,698	13,195
UNITED STATES	87,460	127,315	140,361

1/ Preliminary.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY HATCHERIES FOR 100 CHICKS ON FEBRUARY 1, 1954

State and Division	Straight run chicks		
	Heavy and heavy cross breeds	Light breeds	Hybrids
	Dollars		
Illinois	17.00	18.00	28.00
Michigan	17.00	17.00	30.00
Wisconsin	17.00	17.00	28.00
MINNESOTA	16.50	16.50	28.50
Iowa	16.50	16.50	28.00
Missouri	14.00	14.50	28.00
Nebraska	16.50	16.50	27.50
UNITED STATES	16.00	17.60	29.20

William Manion,
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural
Statistician in Charge.

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

Immediate Release: February 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
January 1954

MINNESOTA: Minnesota turkey poult production during January 1954 totaled 524,000 poults of which 384,000 were light breed and 140,000 were heavy breed, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the highest January total since monthly records were started in 1947 and compares with 165,000 poults hatched in January 1953 and 125,000 in January 1952. Heavy breed poults hatched totaled 140,000 during January 1954 which is twice the 65,000 produced in January 1953. Poults of light breeds hatched during January 1954 totaled 384,000 which is almost 4 times the 100,000 poults hatched in January 1953. On the basis of eggs in incubators on February 1, 1954 indications are that the hatch during February will be almost two-thirds larger than February 1953.

The number of eggs in incubators on February 1, 1954 totaled 1,118,000 compared with 680,000 eggs in incubators on February 1, 1953. The total number of eggs in incubators on February 1, 1954 consisted of 373,000 heavy breed eggs and 745,000 light breed eggs. In Minnesota a record number of turkey eggs are being produced due to larger number of breeder hens and unseasonably warm weather.

The average price of turkey poults on February 1, 1954 as reported by hatcheries was 74 cents for the heavy breed, compared with 79 cents a year ago and 49 cents for the light breed compared with 51 cents.

The cost of a standard Minnesota farm poultry ration in mid-January 1954 was $3.28 per hundred pounds, the same as a month earlier, and compares with $3.43 in mid-January 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on January 15 this year was 10.7 compared with 10.2 on January 15 a year ago, indicating a somewhat more favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: In the United States, the hatching season for turkey poults was off to an early start with the number hatched during January considerably larger than in January last year. The number of heavy breed poults hatched totaled 1,212,000 compared with 858,000 in January last year -- an increase of 41 percent. The number of light breed poults hatched totaled 1,838,000 compared with 968,000 in January a year ago -- an increase of 90 percent. Compared with January last year, all sections of the country reported increases in the number of heavy and light breed poults hatched. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on February 1 was 4,578,000 eggs. Light breed eggs in incubators totaled 2,914,000 eggs. No comparisons are available with the previous year for eggs in incubators.

William Manion,
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural
Statistician in Charge.

POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS IN INCUBATORS

Geographic Division and Selected States	Poults hatched during January: Heavy Breeds 1953	Heavy Breeds 1954	Light Breeds 1953	Light Breeds 1954	Eggs in incubators February 1, 1954 1/: Heavy Breeds	Light Breeds
	Thousands					
New England	11	17	31	53	58	102
Middle Atlantic	30	58	77	111	208	137
East North Central	27	55	176	240	432	239
West North Central	78	170	156	544	965	1,075
South Atlantic	212	358	449	608	740	811
South Central	4	25	14	23	164	65
West	496	529	65	259	2,011	485
United States	858	1,212	968	1,838	4,578	2,914
Pennsylvania	7	33	69	105	124	116
Ohio	2/	2/	60	115	123	104
Michigan	17	18	23	72	227	80
Wisconsin	10	30	65	53	78	50
MINNESOTA	65	140	100	384	373	745
Iowa	13	27	15	35	516	176
Missouri	2/	2/	41	125	2/	150
Virginia	72	162	410	526	301	685
North Carolina	15	45	2/	2/	68	2/
South Carolina	120	146	22	49	353	118
Texas	2	8	4	8	84	51
Washington	---	23	6	24	87	47
California	491	494	53	159	1,406	242
Other States 3/	46	86	100	183	838	350

1/ 1953 data not available for comparison. 2/ Included with other States.
3/ Combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Minn. Hist. Soc.
MAR 5 1954

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

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

March 2, 1954

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-February, 1954 Prices

MINNESOTA Prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-February averaged about 1 percent above a month earlier and 4 percent above a year earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Mainly responsible for the increase from a month earlier were the higher prices for hogs, beef cattle and eggs while the principal decline was that shown for flax. The increase from a year ago is due almost entirely to the large increase in hog prices although eggs and soybeans were also up considerably. Most significant of the declines were those indicated for beef cattle, potatoes, wholesale milk and calves.

All meat animal prices were above a month ago with the exception of calves which were unchanged. Hogs advanced 70 cents per cwt., lambs 60 cents, sheep 50 cents and beef cattle 40 cents. Compared with a year ago, hog prices were up 34 percent while sheep were down 25 percent, calves 17 percent, beef cattle 12 percent, and lambs 6 percent. The average price received by Minnesota farmers for milk cows in mid-February was $175 per head - unchanged from a month earlier but down $55 from a year ago.

Poultry and livestock products averaged below a month ago as wholesale milk was 5 cents less per cwt., turkeys 3 cents per pound, wool 1 cent per pound and chickens nine-tenths of a cent per pound. Cream butterfat prices were unchanged while eggs rose 1.5 cents per dozen. Compared with a year ago egg prices were 10 percent higher while turkeys were down 14 percent, wholesale milk and wool both 4 percent, cream butterfat 3 percent and chickens 1 percent.

Grain prices averaged above a month ago as soybeans were up 14 cents per bushel, wheat 2 cents, and corn, oats and barley each 1 cent. Rye was unchanged while flax declined 18 cents per bushel. Compared with a year ago, rye prices were off 32 percent, barley 6 percent, and flax 1 percent. Soybeans were 13 percent higher, oats 6 percent and wheat and corn both 2 percent. Potatoes averaged 75 cents per bushel in mid-February, unchanged from a month earlier but $1.00 below a year ago.

UNITED STATES The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers declined 1 point (four-tenths of one percent) during the month ending in mid-February. Declines in prices of commercial vegetables, dairy products, fruits, poultry, and eggs slightly more than offset increases in meat animal, cotton, and wheat prices. The Index at 258 percent of its 1910-14 average in mid-February was 2 percent less than the 264 for February a year earlier.

The mid-February 1954 Prices Paid Index held steady at its January level, which is one point above February 1953. This index is now higher than in the corresponding month a year earlier for the first time since September 1952. Prices paid by farmers for production goods increased slightly from January to February this year, but not enough to raise the overall index, with prices of family living items, interest, taxes, and wage rates unchanged.

With the Prices Paid Index remaining at 282 percent of its 1910-14 average, and farm product prices off slightly, the Parity Ratio dropped back 1 point this month to 91, the same as in December 1953.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Feb. 15 1953	Jan. 15, 1954	Feb. 15 1954	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	264	259	258	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	281	282	282	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	94	92	91	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/Also February and April 1952.

Prices received by farmers for meat animals as of mid-February averaged 2 percent above mid-January, as marketings continued to decline seasonally. The index at 315 was 3 percent above February 1953, and 1 percent below the 1953 high of 319 for July. Prices of chickens, eggs, and turkeys declined during the month to lower the index to 2 percent. Egg prices increased in New England and the West North Central States, but declined in all other areas.

Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS FEBRUARY 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE FEB. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JAN. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE FEB. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE FEB. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JAN. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE FEB. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES FEB. 15, 1954	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY FEB. 15, 1954
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.13	2.15	2.17	2.05	2.03	2.06	2.48	83
CORN	BU.	1.26	1.28	1.29	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.80	79
OATS	BU.	.67	.70	.71	.773	.779	.781	.877	89
BARLEY	BU.	1.18	1.10	1.11	1.28	1.16	1.15	1.36	85
RYE	BU.	1.52	1.03	1.03	1.57	1.17	1.16	1.71	68
FLAX	BU.	3.56	3.70	3.52	3.54	3.64	3.47	4.51	77
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.52	2.72	2.86	2.63	2.83	2.97	2.82	105
POTATOES	BU.	1.75	.75	.75	1.59	.691	.653	1.52	43
HOGS	CWT.	19.10	24.80	25.50	19.30	24.60	25.30	20.70	122
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	17.50	15.00	15.40	18.80	16.00	16.20	21.20	76
CALVES	CWT.	24.00	20.00	20.00	22.50	17.80	18.10	23.30	78
SHEEP	CWT.	7.90	5.40	5.90	8.53	7.11	7.39	10.30	72
LAMBS	CWT.	21.20	19.30	19.90	20.40	18.60	19.10	23.00	83
MILK COWS	HEAD	230.00	175.00	175.00	206.00	156.00	156.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.370	.350	.320	.333	.332	.327	.378	87
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.219	.226	.217	.266	.238	.224	.299	75
EGGS	DOZ.	.360	.380	.395	.420	.463	.457	.468	2/112
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.73	.71	.71	.668	.559	.651	.747	2/ 85
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.50	3.40	1/3.35	4.62	4.40	1/4.21	4.74	2/ 86
WOOL	LB.	.49	.48	.47	.523	.531	.531	.589	90
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.25	3.10	3.15	4.19	3.94	3.99		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.90	5.70	5.80	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.65	4.45	4.55	5.02	4.83	4.86		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	5.00	4.45	4.55	5.36	4.83	4.91		
MEAT SCRAPS	CWT.	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.76	5.38	5.43		
BRAN	CWT.	3.20	2.95	3.00	3.58	3.22	3.27		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	22.50	19.50	20.00	39.20	35.70	35.90		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	15.2	19.4	19.8	13.5	17.3	17.7		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	10.8	11.6	11.9	10.6	12.1	11.8		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.4	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.7	5.6		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.7	21.7	1/21.3		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM 6/NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES FEBRUARY 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1952 DEC. 15	1953 JAN. 15	1953 FEB. 15	1953 DEC. 15	1954 JAN. 15	1954 FEB. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	268	268	264	254	259	258
ALL CROPS	247	259	254	249	238	240	237
FOOD GRAINS	246	247	245	241	230	233	236
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	226	222	214	205	207	208
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	300	291	287	269	268	269
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	276	281	277	269	277	277
MEAT ANIMALS	334	284	303	305	285	309	315
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	306	294	284	282	274	267
POULTRY & EGGS	229	221	218	206	218	213	208

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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

SAINT PAUL MARAMEC 2 PM 1954 MINN.

GIVE RED CROSS FUND

R Gray

C RAFTER, ACQUISITIONS ASSISTANT
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST PAUL 1, MINN.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Immediate Release

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

March 3, 1953

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-February, 1953 Prices

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged lower in mid-February than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Greatest declines from a month ago were shown for beef cattle, potatoes, oats, barley and rye while notable advances were recorded for sheep and hogs. Most prices were below a year ago with large declines indicated for sheep, beef cattle, lambs, veal calves, milk cows, cream butterfat, oats and wholesale milk. Only eggs and hogs were showing a large increase.

Meat animal prices were higher than a month ago with the exception of beef cattle which were down $2.80 per cwt. Hogs were up $1.60 per cwt., veal calves and sheep $1.10 and lambs 40 cents. Prices were below a year ago for all meat animals except hogs which were 14 percent higher. Sheep prices decreased 37 percent, beef cattle 35 percent, lambs 23 percent and veal calves 20 percent. The average price received by farmers for milk cows was $230 per head in mid-February, down $5.00 from a month earlier and $51.00 lower than a year earlier.

Dairy product prices were less than a month ago with wholesale milk down 10 cents per cwt. and cream butterfat 2 cents per pound. Eggs declined 1 cent per dozen while chickens increased one-tenth of a cent per pound. Turkeys and wool were both up 2 cents per pound. Compared with a year ago, cream butterfat was down 18 percent and wholesale milk 15 percent. Wool, turkeys, and chickens were 2 to 5 percent higher and eggs 29 percent.

All grain prices were below a month ago. Flax was off 18 cents per bushel, rye 9 cents, soybeans and barley 8 cents, corn and oats 5 cents and wheat 3 cents. All grain prices declined from a year ago with oats receding 17 percent, flax 10 percent, soybeans, rye and barley 6 percent, corn 3 percent and wheat 1 percent. Mid-February potato prices averaged $1.75 per bushel compared with $2.00 a month earlier and $1.95 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Lower prices for cattle, eggs, milk, potatoes, wheat, and corn in the nation during the month ended February 15, 1953, were offset only in part by higher prices for hogs, cotton and some other commodities. This resulted in a 4-point (one and a half percent) drop in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers, to 263 percent of the 1910-14 level. The February index was 16 percent below the all-time peak of February 1951, but 6 percent above June 1950, just before the Korean outbreak.

During the month ended February 15 the Parity Index (Index of Prices Paid by Farmers including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) declined 2 points (nearly 1 percent) to 280. This decline resulted primarily from lower prices for food, feeder cattle, and livestock feed. Slight offsetting advances were noted for motor supplies. The mid-February index was 3 percent below the peak first reached in April 1952 but 10 percent above June 1950.

As a result of the greater drop in Prices Received, than in the Parity Index, the Parity Ratio declined 1 point to 94, the lowest since June, 1941.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1953	Feb. 15, 1953	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	289	267	263	313	Feb. 1951
Parity Index 1/	288	282	280	289	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	100	95	94	122	Oct. 1946

1/Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/Also April, 1952.

Prices received by farmers for each of the important dairy products continued to decline during the month and the index dropped about 3 percent from January 15 to mid-February. This was 10 percent below a year earlier, and 8 percent below February 1948, but was higher than in any other February of record. Although the poultry and egg price index in mid-February was 6 percent less than in January, it was 14 percent above February last year, and the highest for the month since 19[illegible]. Prices received by farmers for feed grains and hay declined 4 percent during the month ended February 15. The index was at the lowest level since December 1950 but still 31 percent above the post-war low of 157 for November, 1949.

Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS FEBRUARY 15, 1953 WITH U. S. EFFECTIVE PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE PRICES FEB. 15 1952	MINNESOTA AVERAGE PRICES JAN. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE PRICES FEB. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE PRICES FEB. 15 1952	UNITED STATES AVERAGE PRICES JAN. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE PRICES FEB. 15 1953	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES FEB. 15, 1953	PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY FEB. 15, 1953
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.15	2.16	2.13	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.41	85
CORN	BU.	1.30	1.31	1.26	1.65	1.48	1.43	1.75	82
OATS	BU.	.81	.72	.67	.890	.821	.773	.888	87
BARLEY	BU.	1.26	1.26	1.18	1.38	1.37	1.28	1.37	93
RYE	BU.	1.62	1.61	1.52	1.62	1.65	1.57	1.69	93
FLAX	BU.	3.96	3.74	3.56	3.92	3.70	3.54	4.54	78
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.69	2.60	2.52	2.78	2.69	2.63	2.79	94
POTATOES	BU.	1.95	2.00	1.75	2.05	2.06	1.79	1.65	108
HOGS	CWT.	16.70	17.50	19.10	17.20	17.80	19.30	20.40	95
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	27.00	20.30	17.50	27.60	19.70	18.80	21.20	89
VEAL CALVES	CWT.	31.90	24.50	25.60	31.90	23.40	23.20	23.60	98
SHEEP	CWT.	12.60	6.80	7.90	13.30	8.40	8.55	10.50	81
LAMBS	CWT.	27.40	20.80	21.20	26.80	20.30	20.40	22.90	89
MILK COWS	HEAD	281.00	235.00	230.00	255.00	213.00	206.00		
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.360	.350	.370	.361	.336	.333	.384	87
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.208	.218	.219	.277	.265	.266	.308	86
EGGS	DOZ.	.278	.370	.360	.347	.458	.420	.470	2/103
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.89	.75	.73	.829	.683	.668	.748	2/ 87
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	4.10	3.60	1/3.50	5.11	4.84	1/4.66	4.70	2/ 97
WOOL	LB.	.48	.47	.49	.552	.510	.517	.588	88
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.55	3.30	3.25	4.45	4.26	4.19		
HOG FEED, 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.40	6.10	5.90	--	--	--		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	5.00	4.75	4.65	5.31	5.12	5.02		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.60	5.10	5.00	4.97	5.42	5.36		
MEAT SCRAPS	CWT.	7.00	6.00	5.60	6.74	6.07	5.76		
BRAN	CWT.	3.80	3.30	3.20	4.04	3.66	3.58		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	21.00	22.50	22.50	39.60	40.30	39.30		

1/PRELIMINARY 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES.

FEED RATIOS - MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES

RATIO	MINNESOTA FEBRUARY 15 1952	MINNESOTA JANUARY 15 1953	MINNESOTA FEBRUARY 15 1953	UNITED STATES FEBRUARY 15 1952	UNITED STATES JANUARY 15 1953	UNITED STATES FEBRUARY 15 1953
HOG-CORN 1/	12.8	13.4	15.2	10.4	12.0	13.5
EGG-FEED 2/	7.8	10.8	10.8	8.1	11.3	10.6
CHICKEN-FEED 2/	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7
BUTTERFAT-FEED 3/	4/	4/	4/	23.9	20.8	5/ 20.7

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES FEBRUARY 15, 1953 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1951 DEC. 15	1952 JAN. 15	1952 FEB. 15	1952 DEC. 15	1953 JAN. 15	1953 FEB. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	270	305	300	289	269	267	268
ALL CROPS	246	280	277	259	257	251	247
FOOD GRAINS	246	253	251	249	247	245	240
FEED GRAINS & HAY	223	233	234	230	218	214	206
OIL-BEARING CROPS	319	309	303	296	300	291	287
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS	291	328	320	317	280	281	277
MEAT ANIMALS	334	379	376	377	291	303	305
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	314	316	317	309	296	286
POULTRY AND EGGS	224	233	200	181	221	218	206

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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

FORM BAE-B-3/53 - 3064
PERMIT No. 1001

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Minn. Hist. Soc.
MAR 1 8 1954

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

Minn. Dept. 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

March 12, 1954

MINNESOTA EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION

Egg Production: Egg production on Minnesota farms for February 1954 totaled 359 million eggs, up 4 percent from the 345 million produced during the same month a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The increased production over a year earlier was due to a higher rate of lay and also to larger number of layers on Minnesota farms during the month. Relatively favorable egg prices during recent months has encouraged poultrymen to follow good feeding and management practices which has helped in maintaining production at high levels. Minnesota weather conditions during February also favored a high rate of egg production.

February 1954 egg production was 4 percent greater than the 10-year (1944-53) average February production of 346 million eggs. The January-February egg production in the State this year totaled 745 million eggs compared with 729 million during the same two months last year, and 728 million for the same period in 1952.

Milk Production: February 1954 milk production on Minnesota farms totaled 732 million pounds, 1 percent more than in February 1953 and 7 percent higher than the 10-year (1944-53) average of 684 million pounds. Production per cow was at a relatively high rate during the month, although slightly less than for February 1953. The number of milk cows on Minnesota farms was 4 percent greater than a year ago and at the highest February level since 1948.

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Minn. Hist. Soc.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

Immediate Release

March 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS 1/
February 1954

MINNESOTA: Production of turkey poults by Minnesota hatcheries during February 1954 reached a record-high for the month, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A total of 720,000 poults were hatched during February. This is a 76 percent increase over the 410,000 poults hatched in February 1953 and compares with the previous record for February of 460,000 in 1952. Poults of light breeds hatched during February 1954 totaled 390,000 which is almost 2½ times the 160,000 poults hatched in February 1953. Poults of heavy breeds totaled 330,000 during February 1954 which is about one-third larger than the February 1953 hatch of 250,000 poults.

On the basis of eggs in incubators on March 1, 1954, indications are that the hatch of all poults during March may be 10 percent larger than in March 1953.

The average price for turkey poults on March 1, 1954, as reported by Minnesota hatcheries was 74 cents for the heavy breeds and 49 cents for the light breeds. This was 3 cents lower for the heavy breeds and 1 cent less for the light breeds compared with March 1, 1953.

The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-February 1954 was $3.33 per hundred pounds compared with $3.28 a month earlier and $3.33 in mid-February 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on February 15 this year was 9.6 compared with 10.7 in mid-January and 11.1 on February 15, 1953 indicating a less favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION, BY MONTHS, 1953-54

Month	Heavy Breeds: Month 1953	Heavy Breeds: Month 1954 1/	Heavy Breeds: Year to Date 1953	Heavy Breeds: Year to Date 1954 1/	Light Breeds: Month 1953	Light Breeds: Month 1954 1/	Light Breeds: Year to Date 1953	Light Breeds: Year to Date 1954 1/
	Thousand				Thousand			
Jan.	65	140	65	140	100	384	100	384
Feb.	250	330	315	470	160	390	260	774
Mar.	1,190		1,505		280		540	
April	1,450		2,955		365		905	
May	1,270		4,225		400		1,305	
June	210		4,435		410		1,715	
July	25		4,460		355		2,070	
Aug.	-		4,460		245		2,315	
Sept.	-		4,460		150		2,465	
Oct.	-		4,460		130		2,595	
Nov.	-		4,460		140		2,735	
Dec.	20		4,480		315		3,050	
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched during February in the United States totaled 3,171,000 compared with 2,819,000 during February last year--an increase of 12 percent. The number of light breed poults hatched totaled 1,677,000 compared with 1,201,000 in February a year ago--an increase of 40 percent.

The production of heavy breed poults during the first 2 months of this year totaled 4,383,000 compared with 3,677,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 19 percent. The number of light breed turkeys hatched during January and February this year totaled 3,515,000 compared with 2,169,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 62 percent. The number of heavy breed eggs reported in incubators March 1 was 12,470,000 eggs. Light breed eggs in incubators totaled 2,575,000.

1/ For this project State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A., under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

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POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954 1/	% Change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954 1/	Change from 1953 Number	Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	858	1,212	+ 41	858	1,212	+ 354	+ 41
February	2,819	3,171	+ 12	3,677	4,383	+ 706	+ 19
March	8,766			12,443			
April	12,722			25,165			
May	12,634			37,799			
June	6,306			44,105			
July	1,150			45,255			
August	123			45,378			
September	11			45,389			
October	25			45,414			
November	65			45,479			
December	345			45,824			

1/ Preliminary

Light Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954 1/	Percent change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954 1/	Change from 1953 Number	Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	968	1,838	+ 90	968	1,838	+ 870	+ 90
February	1,201	1,677	+ 40	2,169	3,515	+ 1,346	+ 62
March	1,667			3,836			
April	2,270			6,106			
May	2,964			9,070			
June	2,649			11,719			
July	1,804			13,523			
August	1,103			14,626			
September	442			15,068			
October	408			15,476			
November	671			16,147			
December	1,306			17,453			

1/ Preliminary

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

Immediate Release

March 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS

FEBRUARY 1954

MINNESOTA: Minnesota chick hatcheries established a record February production, according to monthly hatching reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A total of 4,600,000 chicks were hatched during February 1954, which is a 35 percent increase over the 3,400,000 chicks hatched during February 1953. Chick production during the first two months of this year is up 37 percent over the same period a year ago. The number of eggs in incubators on March 1, 1954 was about one-fourth more than a year ago indicating a larger hatch during March 1954 than in March 1953.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries for straight-run chicks, heavy and light breeds, each averaged $16.50 per hundred, the same as a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $28.00 on March 1, 1954 compared with $28.50 on March 1, 1953. Hatching eggs averaged 55 cents per dozen on February 15, 1954 which is 2 cents higher than a year ago.

The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-February 1954 was $3.33 per hundred pounds compared with $3.28 a month earlier and $3.33 in mid-February 1953.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in the United States during February was the largest of record for the month. Production during February totaled 190,983,000 chicks compared with 170,191,000 a year ago and the 1948-52 average of 146,187,000 chicks. The previous high hatch for the month was 190,390,000 chicks produced in February 1952. On the basis of the number of chicks placed in 14 principal broiler areas during February, the number of chicks hatched for broilers was up 7 percent from a year ago and the number of chicks produced for flock replacement was up 17 percent.

The production of chicks during the first 2 months of this year totaled 329,263,000 compared with 295,419,000 during the same period last year -- an increase of 11 percent. Chicks produced for broiler production during the first 2 months of this year as indicated by placements in the important broiler areas was up 7 percent from last year. The number produced for flock replacement was up 18 percent.

The number of eggs in incubators on March 1 was 10 percent more than last year indicating a relatively large March hatch.

Chick production in February was up from a year earlier in all areas of the country expect the West South Central States -- which reported a decrease of 1 percent. Increases reported were 27 percent in the West North Central, 17 percent in the East North Central, 16 percent in the East South Central, 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 11 percent in the New England, 6 percent in the Pacific and 5 percent in the Mid-Atlantic and Mountain States.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING

Geographic Division	Eggs in Incubators	Chicks booked March 1 for April delivery	Sexing
	% change from March 1, 1953		% change from February 1953
New England	+ 17	+ 37	- 26
Middle Atlantic	- 5	- 9	+ 5
East North Central	+ 9	+ 35	+ 21
West North Central	+ 18	+ 30	+ 70
South Atlantic	+ 6	+ 42	+ 6
East South Central	+ 19	+ 26	+ 31
West South Central	+ 5	+ 18	+ 59
Mountain	+ 11	+ 2	- 4
Pacific	+ 3	+ 29	+ 8
UNITED STATES	+ 10	+ 26	+ 23

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
in Charge

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

Divisions & Selected States	During February: Average 1948-52	During February: 1953 1/	During February: 1954 2/	January 1954 Revised	January through February: 1953 1/	January through February: 1954 2/
	Thousands					
N. E.	12,578	13,050	14,508	13,481	25,618	27,989
M. A.	16,708	20,261	21,250	15,750	35,397	37,000
Ohio	6,093	6,505	7,100	3,565	9,403	10,665
Ind.	9,645	10,187	11,855	7,525	16,020	19,380
Ill.	7,550	8,259	10,000	4,333	12,128	14,333
Mich.	2,908	3,500	4,000	2,208	5,310	6,208
Wis.	1,308	1,277	2,500	1,234	2,778	3,734
E. N. C.	27,503	30,428	35,455	18,865	45,639	54,320
Minn.	2,092	3,400	4,600	750	3,900	5,350
Iowa	5,123	4,800	6,900	1,495	5,950	8,395
Mo.	8,024	8,300	10,000	6,396	13,500	16,396
N. Dak.	42	102	91	59	161	150
S. Dak.	225	400	650	20	420	670
Nebr.	2,618	2,308	2,520	475	2,941	2,995
Kans.	3,270	2,705	3,260	1,261	3,895	4,521
W. N. C.	21,395	22,015	28,021	10,456	30,767	38,477
S. A.	31,546	38,757	43,573	38,889	77,791	82,462
E. S. C.	6,706	10,333	11,271	10,055	18,401	22,026
W. S. C.	14,601	17,723	17,547	15,419	31,470	32,966
Mountain	2,164	2,638	2,758	1,284	3,498	4,042
Pacific	12,985	14,986	15,900	14,081	26,838	29,981
United States	146,187	170,191	190,983	138,280	295,419	329,263

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month: 1953 1/	Month: 1954 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1953	To Date: 1953 1/	To Date: 1954 2/	Change from 1953: Number	Change from 1953: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	500	750	+ 50	500	750	+ 250	+ 50
February	3,400	4,600	+ 35	3,900	5,350	+ 1,450	+ 37
March	15,200			19,100			
April	18,800			37,900			
May	13,200			51,100			
June	1,460			52,560			
July	200			52,760			
August	190			52,950			
September	195			53,145			
October	185			53,330			
November	210			53,540			
December	200			53,740			
Total	53,740			53,740			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Month	Month: 1953 1/	Month: 1954 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1953	To Date: 1953 1/	To Date: 1954 2/	Change from 1953: Number	Change from 1953: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	125,228	138,280	+ 10	125,228	138,280	+ 13,052	+ 10
February	170,191	190,983	+ 12	295,419	329,263	+ 33,844	+ 11
March	276,985			572,404			
April	287,468			859,872			
May	229,817			1,089,689			
June	136,638			1,226,327			
July	96,783			1,323,110			
August	91,014			1,414,124			
September	86,895			1,501,019			
October	97,944			1,598,963			
November	107,456			1,706,419			
December	116,198			1,822,617			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

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 March 22, 1954

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1954 IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers are planning smaller acreages of corn, wheat, flax, and potatoes, in 1954 than in 1953, based on intentions reported to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service on March 1. Increases in acreage are planned, however, for soybeans, oats, barley, sugar beets, and hay. The amount of land to be placed in cultivation for the production of major crops in 1954 is expected to be about the same as in 1953, nearly 19½ million acres. It is expected that the acreage planted to various crops will differ some from these early season intentions due to such factors as weather conditions and the receipt after March 1 by some farmers of their corn acreage allotments.

The corn acreage in prospect for 1954 of 5,421,000 acres is 5 percent less than planted in 1953 and 2 percent below average. Acreage allotments in the commercial corn areas are an important cause for the reduced acreage. The rate of decrease is the greatest in the important surplus cash corn producing areas, being about 9 percent in both the southwestern and west central counties.

A sharp increase of 30 percent in acreage from last year is indicated for soybeans. The intended 1,820,000 acres for all purposes is a record high and is equal to about one-third the acreage of either corn or oats--Minnesota's two major crops. Favorable weather in recent years, a record yield last year, and corn acreage allotments this year are important factors causing the sharp expansion in soybean acreage. The crop is continuing to gain in popularity, especially in western and central areas of the State where soil erosion is not the factor as that is in the more hilly areas in the southeast.

Oats acreage is expected to show a 3 percent increase, which if realized will place the planted acreage at 5,458,000 acres--a near record--exceeded only by the 5,466,000 acres planted in 1945. The fact that farmers intend to plant this large acreage despite last year's unfavorable yield is partly due to the desire to utilize acreage to be diverted from corn.

Barley acreage is being increased in the important Red River Valley area to utilize acreage released from wheat as a result of the government's acreage allotment program. The total acreage planted to barley is expected to be 1,075,000 acres, 2 percent more than in 1953. The acreage in the rest of the State will be generally down from last year.

The acreage of other spring wheat is expected to be less this year, partly as a result of the reduced acreage goals set by the government under its acreage allotment and marketing quota program. March 1 plans indicated 718,000 acres of other spring wheat to be planted this year, 25 percent less than in 1953. The acreage of durum wheat is being reduced to 20,000 acres, 20 percent below last year's acreage of 25,000 acres. Durum suffered heavy loss from rust in 1953, particularly in west central counties.

(over)

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

Flaxseed acreage intentions indicate 1,036,000 acres, 19 percent less than in 1953 and 21 percent below average. Yield last year was 15 percent below average which is probably the principal factor behind the planned reduction in acreage.

Potato acreage is expected to total only 67,000 acres, 21 percent less than in 1953 and the smallest acreage in more than 70 years. The very low price received for last year's production is the principal reason for the sharp drop in acreage.

The hay acreage for harvest at 3,756,000 acres is expected to be 1 percent larger than in 1953. There is a large supply of hay on farms.

The indicated crop acreages for 1954 in Minnesota, based on March 1 intentions are as follows:

Crops	Acreage Planted			
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	1954 as Percent of 1953
	- Thousand Acres -			
MINNESOTA:				
Corn	5,543	5,706	5,421	95
Durum Wheat	53	25	20	80
Other Spring	1,032	957	718	75
Oats	5,012	5,299	5,458	103
Barley	1,066	1,054	1,075	102
Flaxseed	1,313	1,151	1,036	90
Soybeans (All Purposes)	819	1,400	1,820	130
Potatoes	137	85	67	79
Hay, All	4,100	3,719	3,756	101
UNITED STATES:				
Corn	87,383	81,403	81,037	99.6
Durum Wheat	2,661	2,103	1,490	70.9
Other Spring	17,388	19,800	15,167	76.6
Oats	43,927	44,015	47,256	107.4
Barley	12,454	9,597	14,095	146.9
Flaxseed	4,223	4,560	5,383	118.0
Soybeans (All Purposes)	13,523	16,085	18,075	112.4
Potatoes	2,184	1,532	1,364	89.0
Hay, All	74,629	73,918	75,793	102.5

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

Immediate Release

March 23, 1954

SOWS FARROWING AND MARCH 1 INVENTORIES OF HOGS, MINNESOTA AND SIX CORN BELT STATES1/

Prospects for the 1954 spring pig crop in Minnesota are 2 percent larger than indicated last December based on March 1 reports received from farmers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. For the six Corn Belt States, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, prospects are now 3 percent larger than December intentions.

Expected spring sow farrowings for 1954 are now reported to be 8 percent above last spring for Minnesota, 9 percent for the six States. For Minnesota, the December-February farrowings were 46 percent above a year ago and in the six Corn Belt States 39 percent larger. Of the 609,000 sows for spring farrow in Minnesota this year, 86,000 or 14 percent had farrowed by March 1.

Producers also plan a 5 percent increase in June-August farrowings in both Minnesota and the six Corn Belt States as a group. Favorable hog prices in relation to corn prices are encouraging expansion in hog production. Weather during the winter months has been especially favorable for the pig crop.

For the six Corn Belt States, the number of all hogs on farms March 1, 1954 was 25,025,000 head compared with 25,661,000 head on January 1, 1954. Hogs, 6 months old and over, totaled 10,300,000 head on March 1 compared with 10,859,000 head on January 1. The details of farrowings and inventories are shown by States in the following table.

Sows Farrowing and March 1 Hog Inventories

State	Sows Farrowing: December-February 1953	December-February 1954	Per-cent Chg.	Sows Farrowing: December - May 1953	December - May 1954	Per-cent Chg.	Sows Farrowing: June - August 1953	June - August 1954	Per-cent Chg.	March 1, 1954 Inventories: All Hogs	Hogs 6 Mo. & Over
	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.	
Ind.	225	280	124	554	587	106	328	353	108	4,570	1,260
Ill.	169	256	151	901	991	110	276	280	101	5,750	2,000
Wis.	41	64	156	281	312	111	104	107	103	1,630	720
Minn.	59	86	146	564	609	108	164	172	105	2,700	1,400
Iowa	223	320	143	1,786	1,929	108	537	561	104	9,600	4,700
Kans.	30	35	117	110	130	118	30	35	117	775	220
Total 6 States	747	1,041	139	4,196	4,558	109	1,439	1,508	105	25,025	10,300

1/ The special March 1 survey on hog production conducted in the six States was made possible by State Funds matched under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. State Agencies sponsoring these surveys are: Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University; Illinois Department of Agriculture; Wisconsin Department of Agriculture; Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; Iowa Department of Agriculture; and Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

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 April 1, 1954

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-March, 1954 Prices

MINNESOTA

Mid-March, 1954 average prices received by Minnesota farmers for most agricultural commodities showed little or no change from a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The items showing the most significant changes were price increases for beef cattle, lambs, soybeans and flaxseed while eggs showed a sharp price decline.

Compared with a month earlier, both hogs and calves were down 50 cents per cwt., lambs were up $2.60 per cwt., beef cattle increased $1.30 per cwt., and sheep advanced 30 cents per cwt. Compared with a year ago hog prices were up 25 percent and lambs 6 percent, while sheep prices were down 27 percent, calves 8 percent and beef cattle 3 percent. Milk cows at $175 per head was unchanged from a month earlier but averaged $50 lower than a year ago.

Poultry and livestock products all averaged below a month earlier. Eggs were lower by 6½ cents per dozen, wholesale milk decreased 15 cents per cwt., chickens dropped 2 cents per pound. Turkeys, cream butterfat, and wool all declined 1 cent per pound. Compared with a year earlier, eggs declined 20 percent, turkeys 18 percent, chickens 10 percent, wholesale milk 9 percent, wool 6 percent and cream butterfat down 4 percent.

Grain price changes varied from a month earlier with wheat, oats, and barley showing no change, while rye was 4 cents per bushel lower. Corn, flaxseed, and soybeans were up 1 cent, 14 cents and 28 cents per bushel, respectively. Compared with a year ago, wheat, corn, and oats showed no change and flaxseed showed less than one percent decrease. Rye was down 36 percent and barley 11 percent. Soybeans advanced 15 percent from a year ago. The average prices received for potatoes at 70 cents per bushel was 5 cents lower than a month earlier and 80 cents below a year ago.

UNITED STATES

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers declined 2 points (eight-tenths of one percent) during the month ending in mid-March to 256 percent of the 1910-14 average. Lower prices for eggs, milk, hogs, potatoes, and butterfat in cream were primarily responsible for the decline. These decreases were only partially offset by higher prices for beef cattle, commercial vegetables, cotton, lambs, wheat, and soybeans. The March index compares with 258 in February and 264 in March a year ago.

The Prices Paid Index rose 1 point (one-third of one percent) during the month ended March 15 to 283. Higher food prices were primarily responsible. The production and service components held unchanged at mid-February levels. The Prices Paid Index for March is 1 point above a year ago.

With farm product prices off 2 points and the Prices Paid Index up 1 during the month, the mid-March parity ratio was 90, 1 point lower than a month earlier and 4 points down from March 15, 1953.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Mar. 15, 1953	Feb. 15, 1954	Mar. 15, 1954	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	264	258	256	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	282	282	283	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	94	91	90	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/Also February and April 1952.

A sharp decline in egg prices in the U. S. during the month ending in mid-March was primarily responsible for a 10 percent drop in the poultry and egg price index. The March index at 188 percent of its 1910-14 average was 13 percent below a year earlier. Continuing the decline from the seasonal high of last November, the dairy products price index dropped 4 percent from 267 on February 15 to 257 in mid-March. Higher prices as of mid-March than a month earlier for beef cattle, sheep, and lambs were nearly offset by lower prices for hogs and calves with the result that the index of meat animal prices rose only 1 point.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS MARCH 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MAR. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE FEB. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MAR. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MAR. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE FEB. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MAR. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES MAR. 15, 1954 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY MAR. 15, 1954 (PERCENT)
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.10	2.06	2.09	2.49	84
CORN	BU.	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.46	1.43	1.44	1.81	80
OATS	BU.	.71	.71	.71	.783	.781	.781	.880	89
BARLEY	BU.	1.25	1.11	1.11	1.32	1.15	1.14	1.37	83
RYE	BU.	1.55	1.03	.99	1.58	1.16	1.14	1.71	67
FLAX	BU.	3.67	3.52	3.66	3.63	3.47	3.60	4.53	79
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.72	2.86	3.14	2.81	2.97	3.22	2.83	114
POTATOES	BU.	1.50	.75	.70	1.42	.653	.532	1.53	35
HOGS	CWT.	20.00	25.50	25.00	20.20	25.30	24.70	20.80	119
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	17.30	15.40	16.70	17.80	16.20	16.60	21.20	78
CALVES	CWT.	21.20	20.00	19.50	20.60	18.10	17.90	23.40	76
SHEEP	CWT.	8.50	5.90	6.20	8.69	7.39	8.02	10.40	77
LAMBS	CWT.	21.30	19.90	22.50	20.30	19.10	20.90	23.10	90
MILK COWS	HEAD	225.00	175.00	175.00	201.00	156.00	155.00		
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.380	.320	.310	.336	.332	.331	.379	87
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.220	.217	.197	.274	.224	.231	.300	77
EGGS	DOZ.	.410	.395	.330	.447	.457	.387	.470	2/95
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.73	.71	.70	.666	.651	.628	.750	2/84
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.45	3.30	1/3.15	4.40	4.21	1/4.01	4.75	2/86
WOOL	LB.	.49	.47	.46	.534	.531	.521	.591	88
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.20	3.15	3.15	4.18	3.99	4.00		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.80	5.80	6.00	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.65	4.55	4.60	5.00	4.86	4.93		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.90	4.55	4.60	5.27	4.91	4.95		
MEAT SCRAPS	CWT.	5.40	5.60	5.80	5.48	5.43	5.57		
BRAN	CWT.	3.25	3.00	3.10	3.62	3.27	3.31		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	22.50	20.00	20.00	38.40	35.90	35.50		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	15.4	19.8	19.2	13.8	17.7	17.2		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	12.1	11.9	9.8	11.3	11.8	9.9		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.6	5.1	5.1	6.4	5.6	5.7		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.6	21.3	1/20.4		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM. 6/NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES MARCH 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 JAN. 15	1953 FEB. 15	1953 MAR. 15	1954 JAN. 15	1954 FEB. 15	1954 MAR. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	268	264	264	259	258	256
ALL CROPS	247	254	249	252	240	237	239
FOOD GRAINS	246	245	241	247	233	236	238
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	222	214	215	207	208	208
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	291	287	291	268	269	275
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	281	277	274	277	277	271
MEAT ANIMALS	334	303	305	301	309	315	316
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	294	284	276	274	267	257
POULTRY & EGGS	229	218	206	217	213	208	188

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~~C RAFTER~~, ACQUISITIONS ASSISTANT
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Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

MAY 1 8 1954

Immediate Release

April 12, 1954

MINNESOTA CROP REPORT - APRIL 1, 1954

Farming activities on April 1 were slightly retarded compared with 1953, but ahead of 1952, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This year the start of field work was delayed by cold, wet weather during late March, but, even so, it is getting under way about the usual time. The precipitation received in March was very beneficial in providing needed topsoil moisture and adding to the subsoil moisture supply which is still quite short in some areas. A favorable feature has been that there has been practically no run-off of water from melting snow or spring rains, indicating that the moisture has been absorbed by the soil.

Winter grains were still mostly dormant on April 1, and, therefore, the amount of winter-kill could not be accurately determined. Prospects for winter wheat total only 825,000 bushels, based on its condition last fall and early appearance this spring. This compares with 1,414,000 bushels in 1953 and the 1943-52 average of 1,620,000 bushels. If these early season prospects are realized for 1954, the crop of 825,000 bushels will be the smallest since records for winter wheat were started in 1913. The decrease from last year and average is due, largely, to the decline in the acreage sown. Only 55,000 acres were seeded to winter wheat in the fall of 1953 for harvest this year, compared with 74,000 sown in the fall of 1952 and the 1942-51 average of 102,000 acres.

The condition of rye on April 1 this year was 83 percent of normal, the same as a year ago but 4 points below average. The below-average condition, together with a sharp reduction of 23 percent in the acreage sown last fall, are factors indicating that Minnesota's production of rye in 1954 is likely to be much less than in 1953 and average. The first estimate of 1954 rye production will be released May 10.

The April 1 corn supply on Minnesota farms was a record high, 140 million bushels for this season of the year. This amount is 17 million more than a year ago and more than twice the April 1 supply two years ago. Two important factors in the build up of the current large supply of farm stored corn are the small number of hogs on farms and the rapid movement of corn into storage as collateral for Government price support loans.

Oats in farm storage on April 1 totaled 74 million bushels, nearly 12 million less than a year ago but about average. Barley stocks on farms of 9.9 million bushels were 1 million more than a year ago and 2 million above average. The supply of rye on farms was comparatively large, 562,000 bushels on April 1 this year, compared with 157,000 a year ago and average of 330,000 bushels. Most of the rye in farm storage is held as collateral for Government price support loans.

Farm soybean stocks on April 1 of 5.0 million bushels were nearly three-quarter million bushels smaller than a year ago, but twice average. The amount of flaxseed stored on farms April 1 was about average at 2.7 million bushels but nearly a million more than holdings a year ago.

Egg production during March totaled 396 million eggs, 20 million more than a year ago and the highest total for March since 1946 when 432 million eggs were produced. The increase over last year is mostly due to the high record rate of lay per hen.

Milk production during March of 854 million pounds was a record for the month. Production exceeded March a year ago by 13 million pounds and average by 53 million pounds. The increase over a year ago is due to more cows as the rate of production per cow is 2 percent less.

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Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

APR 28 1954

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

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 April 15, 1954

CATTLE ON FEED, APRIL 1, 1954

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on feed for market in Minnesota on April 1 was the same as a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Marketings during the January-March period in 1954 were somewhat larger than for this period in 1953. Replacements during the period were also larger than a year earlier. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the three months, January-March, at 40 thousand head were about 63 percent greater than for the same period a year ago. Most of the cattle fed are shipped into the State before January 1.

About 35 percent of the cattle had been on feed less than 3 months, 60 percent on feed 3 to 6 months and the balance 6 months or longer. On April 1, 1953, only about 27 percent of the cattle had been on feed less than 3 months and 65 percent on feed 3 to 6 months. Steers accounted for 76 percent of the total on feed April 1, heifers 14 percent, calves 9 percent and other cattle 1 percent.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market about 42 percent of the cattle that were on feed April 1 during the next 3 months, with 12 percent in April, 12 percent in May and 18 percent in June. This is at a slightly slower rate than reported a year ago when 47 percent were expected to be marketed during the April-June period.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on April 1 was 1 percent less than a year earlier. The decrease was probably equivalent to about 30,000 head. Considering information available on several important States outside the Corn Belt, it appears that the number of cattle on feed April 1 for the country as a whole was down 2-3 percent from April a year ago compared with a decrease of 9 percent on January 1. The number of cattle placed on feed during the January-March period was sharply higher, while marketings of fed cattle were only slightly higher.

The decrease of 1 percent in the number of cattle on feed on April 1 for the 11 Corn Belt States compares with a decrease of 10 percent for this area on January 1. The eastern Corn Belt States showed 1 percent more cattle on feed on April 1 than a year ago. Wisconsin and Illinois reported decreases of 10 and 3 percent, respectively, while other States reported increases as follows: Ohio, 15 percent; Indiana, 5 percent; and Michigan, 8 percent. The western Corn Belt States showed a 1 percent decrease in cattle on feed for market, Missouri and Kansas reported increases of 2 and 6 percent, respectively. Minnesota reported the same as a year ago, while Iowa showed a decrease of 2 percent, Nebraska down 3 percent and South Dakota down 7 percent.

Corn Belt cattle feeders who reported the month in which they expect to market fed cattle indicate that 46 percent will be marketed before July 1 this year, the same as reported a year earlier. Feeders intend to market 14 percent of the April 1 number on feed during April, 16 percent during May, and 16 percent in June. This compares with 15 percent of the April 1, 1953 number intended to be marketed in April, 16 percent in May, and 15 percent in June.

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Agricultural Statistician

Cattle on Feed - Cont'd:

All of the decrease in the number of cattle on feed April 1 was in the number on feed over 3 months which is indicated to be down 14 percent. The number on feed less than 3 months was up about 40 percent. In the 11 Corn Belt States about 66 percent of the total cattle on feed April 1 was reported to have been on feed over 3 months, compared with 76 percent last April and 70 percent two years ago. The proportion of steers on feed this year in the 11 Corn Belt States was 69 percent compared with 68 percent a year earlier. Heifers accounted for 17 percent of the total compared with 15 percent a year ago, while calves comprised 14 percent this year compared with 17 percent a year earlier.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into 9 Corn Belt States during the first three months of the year were 51 percent larger than last year's shipments. Shipments were up in all States except Wisconsin which showed a decrease of 5 percent. Increases in the other 8 States were as follows: Nebraska, 100 percent, Minnesota, 63 percent; Iowa and Michigan each 59 percent; South Dakota, 21 percent; Illinois, 18 percent; Indiana, 9 percent; and Ohio, 7 percent.

The January-March average cost of feeder and stocker cattle shipped from 8 markets for which records are available was $19.19 per hundred pounds compared with $20.80 a year earlier. The average cost of feeders for the period July-December 1953 at these markets was $16.23 per hundred pounds compared with $23.81 a year earlier. The January-March 1954 average price of choice beef steers sold for slaughter at three mid-western markets was $23.54 per hundred pounds compared with $23.86 a year earlier.

The following table shows by States, the estimated percentages of cattle on feed April 1 this year compared with April 1, 1953:

Ohio	115	Minnesota	100
Indiana	105	Iowa	98
Illinois	97	Missouri	102
Michigan	108	South Dakota	93
Wisconsin	90	Nebraska	97
Eastern Corn Belt	101	Kansas	106
		Western Corn Belt	99
	Corn Belt	99	

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Division of Agricultural Statistics

APR 28 1954

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

Immediate Release

April 19, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
March 1954

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by hatcheries located in Minnesota totaled 18,000,000 during March 1954, according to monthly hatchery reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current March production shows an increase of 18 percent above March 1953 and for the month is exceeded only by the record hatch of 20,273,000 during March 1944.

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Chick production during the first three months of this year is up 22 percent over the same period a year ago but 2 percent below the first-quarter record hatch of 1944. A larger portion of this year's hatch is being sexed in response to an early demand for pullets for flock replacement. This has resulted in the destruction of a higher percentage of cockerels which indicates that the number of first-quarter chicks for sale is 19 percent above a year ago rather than the 22 percent indicated by the total hatch.

The number of eggs in incubators on April 1, 1954 was about 7 percent greater than last year, indicating a somewhat larger hatch during April 1954 than a year ago.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on April 1, 1954 for straight-run chicks averaged $16.50 per hundred for heavy breeds, the same as a year ago, while the price for light breeds averaged $16.00 as compared with $16.50 a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $28.00 compared with $29.00 a year earlier. Hatching eggs averaged 50 cents per dozen on March 15, 1954 which is 5 cents lower than a month earlier and 8 cents lower than March 15, 1953.

The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-March 1954 was $3.36 per hundred pounds compared with $3.33 a month earlier and $3.39 in mid-March 1953.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in the United States during March was the largest of record for the month. The number of chicks produced totaled 310,436,000 chicks, compared with 276,985,000 in March last year and the 1948-52 average of 261,593,000. The previous record March hatch was in 1944, when 293,636,000 chicks were produced. The demand for chicks during March for flock replacement continued strong. The demand for chicks for broilers was also active. On the basis of the number of chicks placed in 13 principal broiler areas, the indicated number of chicks hatched for broilers was 4 percent larger than during March last year. The number of chicks hatched for flock replacement was about 17 percent larger. For the months January through March, the number of chicks hatched for flock replacement is indicated to be 18 percent larger than during the same months last year. The number hatched for broilers was 6 percent larger.

A relatively large April hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on April 1 was 7 percent larger than a year ago.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING

Geographic Division	Eggs in Incubators	Chicks booked April 1 for May Delivery	Sexing
	% Change from April 1, 1953		% Change from March 1953
New England	+ 11	+ 40	+ 1
Middle Atlantic	- 4	- 5	+ 20
East North Central	+ 4	+ 2	+ 15
West North Central	+ 7	- 1	+ 26
South Atlantic	+ 9	+ 63	+ 6
East South Central	+ 22	+ 62	+ 44
West South Central	+ 12	+ 42	+ 88
Mountain	+ 9	+ 33	+ 5
Pacific	+ 11	+ 36	- 10
UNITED STATES	+ 7	+ 16	+ 21

William Manion,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician
in Charge.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During March: Average 1948-52	During March: 1953 1/	During March: 1954 2/	January through March: 1953 1/	January through March: 1954 2/
	Thousands				
N. E.	15,818	15,019	16,056	40,637	44,045
M. A.	23,419	26,048	27,300	61,445	64,300
Ohio	12,696	12,366	13,500	21,769	24,165
Ind.	17,614	18,144	21,134	34,164	40,514
Ill.	17,197	16,221	18,500	28,349	32,833
Mich.	6,272	6,350	6,850	11,660	13,058
Wis.	4,644	5,207	5,750	7,985	9,484
E. N. C.	58,423	58,288	65,734	103,927	120,054
Minn.	13,268	15,200	18,000	19,100	23,350
Iowa	17,180	18,250	21,300	24,200	29,695
Mo.	16,700	16,800	18,000	30,300	34,396
N. Dak.	877	908	1,200	1,069	1,350
S. Dak.	3,284	3,830	4,700	4,250	5,370
Nebr.	7,707	6,887	8,500	9,828	11,495
Kans.	8,878	6,820	8,600	10,715	13,121
W. N. C.	67,894	68,695	80,300	99,462	118,777
S. A.	41,349	48,460	51,190	126,251	133,652
E. S. C.	10,722	14,409	16,865	32,810	38,891
W. S. C.	21,490	22,954	28,067	54,424	63,062
Mountain	4,453	4,431	4,812	7,929	8,854
Pacific	18,025	18,681	20,112	45,519	50,093
United States	261,593	276,285	310,436	572,404	641,728

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month: 1953 1/	Month: 1954 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1953	To Date: 1953 1/	To Date: 1954 2/	Change from 1953: Number	Change from 1953: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	500	750	+ 50	500	750	+ 250	+ 50
February	3,400	4,600	+ 35	3,900	5,350	+ 1,450	+ 37
March	15,200	18,000	+ 18	19,100	23,350	+ 4,250	+ 22
April	18,800			37,900			
May	13,200			51,100			
June	1,460			52,560			
July	200			52,760			
August	190			52,950			
September	195			53,145			
October	185			53,330			
November	210			53,540			
December	200			53,740			
Total	53,740			53,740			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Month	Month: 1953 1/	Month: 1954 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1953	To Date: 1953 1/	To Date: 1954 2/	Change from 1953: Number	Change from 1953: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	125,228	1/138,469	+ 11	125,228	138,469	+ 13,241	+ 11
February	170,191	1/192,823	+ 13	295,419	331,292	+ 35,873	+ 12
March	276,985	310,436	+ 12	572,404	641,728	+ 69,324	+ 12
April	287,468			859,872			
May	229,817			1,089,689			
June	136,638			1,226,327			
July	96,783			1,323,110			
August	91,014			1,414,124			
September	86,895			1,501,019			
October	97,944			1,598,963			
November	107,456			1,706,419			
December	116,198			1,822,617			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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

April 30, 1954

GRAIN STOCKS - April 1, 1954

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all Minnesota storage positions on April 1 at 187 million bushels were a record high, exceeding by 23 million bushels the previous record set in 1950, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. About three-fourths of these stocks were stored on farms. Off-farm stocks of 47 million bushels were up 27 percent from a year earlier.

Wheat stocks in all Minnesota positions totaled 71 million bushels, compared with 50 million in 1953. Most of the increase was in off-farm positions which had 63 million bushels of the total compared with 44 million a year ago.

Oats stocks in all storage positions of 80 million bushels were the smallest for April 1 since 1948. About 74 million bushels of the total stocks were on farms. These farm stocks were down about 11 million bushels from a year earlier.

Storage stocks of barley in all positions were 20.5 million bushels, up nearly 2 million bushels from a year earlier. Of this supply about 10 million bushels were on farms and 10.5 million in off-farm positions.

Rye supplies in all positions were the largest of record dating back to 1945, due mainly to an increase in farm stocks. Stocks of rye on April 1 were 2.2 million bushels, of which 1.6 million were in off-farm storage.

April 1 stocks of soybeans in all positions equalled 9.7 million bushels. Both farm and off-farm supplies are exceeded only by the record high stocks of April 1, 1953. About 4.7 million bushels were in off-farm storage.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions at 8.6 million bushels were down about one-half million from a year ago. Off-farm stocks accounted for 6.0 million bushels of the total supply compared with 7.4 million a year earlier.

Grain Stocks, April 1, 1953-54

	Crop	On Farm 1953	On Farm 1954	Off-Farm 1953	Off-Farm 1954	Total 1953	Total 1954
		Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA	Corn	122,973	139,775	36,970	46,982	159,943	186,757
	Wheat	5,949	8,086	44,440	63,287	50,389	71,373
	Oats	85,913	74,479	8,276	5,657	94,189	80,136
	Barley	8,804	9,945	9,899	10,536	18,703	20,481
	Rye	157	562	1,352	1,588	1,509	2,150
	Soybeans	5,706	4,985	5,239	4,689	10,945	9,674
	Flaxseed	1,782	2,687	7,399	5,951	9,181	8,638
UNITED STATES	Corn	1,452,627	1,468,770	344,924	518,894	1,797,551	1,987,664
	Wheat	269,523	297,873	571,006	830,427	840,529	1,128,300
	Oats	454,075	450,335	49,712	43,943	503,787	494,278
	Barley	57,126	74,883	40,693	46,933	97,819	121,816
	Rye	2,454	5,386	4,313	13,055	6,767	18,441
	Soybeans	59,669	36,640	87,402	80,654	147,071	117,294
	Flaxseed	7,165	14,028	12,346	13,395	19,511	27,423

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

UNITED STATES: Stocks of 1,128 million bushels of Wheat stored in all positions on April 1, 1954 are the largest for that date in the 20 year period of comparable estimates beginning in 1953. This total is one-fourth larger than the previous record holdings of April 1, 1943, one-third larger than stocks a year earlier and more than double stocks on April 1, 1952. Current stocks are smaller than those of January 1, 1954 by 205 million bushels, or 15 percent. The Commodity Credit Corporation on April 1 had 30.4 million bushels of wheat stored in bins under CCC control, aboard ships of the "mothball fleet", and in transit to ports.

The 18.4 million bushels of rye stored in all positions on April 1 is the most for the date since 1945 and compares with the small stocks of 6.8 million bushels a year earlier. Commercial stocks of 9.9 million bushels at terminals on April 1 were more than four times as large as a year earlier and the largest for the date in that position since 1945. Compared with a year earlier, stocks of 3.2 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses on April 1 were 53 percent larger, while the 5.4 million bushels of rye on farms were more than twice as large.

Corn stocks of 1,988 million bushels were stored in all positions on April 1, topping the previous April 1 record in 1950 by 46 million bushels. Current stocks are 190 million bushels larger than a year earlier. Farm stocks of 1,469 million bushels are only 1 percent larger than a year ago, but are third-largest for April 1. The off-farm portion is larger than usual, having been exceeded on April 1 only in 1951. Largest contributor to the off-Farm total is the 399 million bushels owned by Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in their own bins. The 34 million bushels at terminals and 86 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses are each relatively small for recent years.

Stocks of 494 million bushels of oats are nearly 10 million bushels smaller than a year ago and smaller than on April 1 in all but 3 years of the series beginning in 1943. The 44 million bushels in off-farm positions is only slightly less than on April 1 in each of the last 3 years.

Barley stocks of 122 million bushels are a fourth larger than on April 1, 1953, but smaller than in 7 of the 10 preceding years of record. About 47 million bushels were in off-farm positions; while more than the 40 million a year earlier; this portion is otherwise smallest since April 1, 1948.

Soybean stocks in all positions on April 1 totaled 117 million bushels, the smallest for this date in five years. This quantity compares with 147 million bushels held a year ago and 130 million bushels in all positions on April 1, 1952. Current totals include farm stocks of nearly 37 million bushels and interior mill and elevator stocks of 17 million bushels. Also included in the totals are 11½ million bushels in terminals as reported by the Grain Division, AMS; about 52 million bushels at processing plants; and only 36,000 bushels owned by Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in their own bins.

Stocks of 27.4 million bushels of flaxseed were stored in all positions April 1, 1954. This quantity is considerably larger than the 19.5 million bushels of flaxseed held a year earlier and the 20.6 million bushel stocks of April 1, 1952. However, stocks on April 1 this year were only slightly larger than the average stocks for the date in the preceding four years, 1948-51. Flaxseed held in off-farm storages on April 1, 1954 totaled 13.4 million bushels. Of this, 2.2 million bushels were at terminals, the smallest quantity at terminals on this date in the 7-year series of stocks in all positions.

Stocks of grain on farms are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Terminal stocks of grain are reported by the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service at 44 terminal cities. C.C.C. stocks are those stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by C.C.C.; also C.C.C.-owned grain in transit to ports. Other C.C.C.-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions. Interior mills, elevators, and warehouse storage is all of that off-farm storage not otherwise designated for each grain; some of this storage being at terminals.

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, April 1, 1953-54

State	Rye: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Rye: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Rye: All Positions 2/ 1953	Rye: All Positions 2/ 1954	Shelled and Ear Corn: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Shelled and Ear Corn: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Shelled and Ear Corn: All Positions 2/ 1953	Shelled and Ear Corn: All Positions 2/ 1954
	Thousand Bushels							
N. Y.	*	1,112	*	1,129	2,039	1,849	7,623	7,177
Ohio	10	*	36	*	7,422	11,788	88,083	98,592
Ind.	28	46	62	69	8,145	20,925	117,366	136,047
Ill.	1,281	8,015	1,326	8,054	53,641	94,966	306.753	341,779
Mich.	16	32	142	185	1,145	3,504	42,530	40,267
Wis.	53	162	253	331	5,028	6,869	52,265	55,479
MINN.	1,352	1,588	1,509	2,150	36,970	46,982	159,943	186,757
Iowa	21	10	36	27	123,197	193,959	508,504	555,105
Mo.	96	132	114	145	7,558	13,983	71,600	68,615
N.Dak.	252	1,087	526	2,996	1,043	680	3,590	4,977
S.Dak.	302	497	997	2,044	27,732	31,995	69,442	102,887
Nebr.	74	47	363	451	46,474	61,614	176,073	169,631
Kans.	13	24	59	60	5,311	5,860	23,185	23,423
Mont.	*	4	*	32	48	24	85	121
Ida.	*	3	*	7	46	20	498	490
Wash.	26	7	41	44	456	167	538	261
Oreg.	11	24	105	121	202	154	435	318
Calif.	21	31	26	43	824	749	1,132	1,045
Other	757	234	1,172	553	17,643	22,806	167,906	194,693
UNITED STATES	4,313	13,055	6,767	18,441	344,924	518,894	1,797,551	1,987,664

State	Oats: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Oats: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Oats: All Positions 2/ 1953	Oats: All Positions 2/ 1954	Barley: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Barley: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Barley: All Positions 2/ 1953	Barley: All Positions 2/ 1954
N. Y.	1,479	3,731	11,451	13,399	939	678	1,525	1,158
Ohio	2,502	2,467	16,577	17,641	132	*	283	*
Ind.	998	1,271	15,976	15,134	26	28	139	149
Ill.	6,815	4,870	43,545	40,542	*	1,839	*	1,996
Mich.	854	771	20,153	19,125	141	133	1,162	990
Wis.	2,508	1,184	51,675	47,753	9,280	9,684	10,502	10,692
MINN.	8,276	5,657	94,189	80,136	9,899	10,536	18,703	20,481
Iowa	6,616	4,446	89,458	67,852	*	165	*	221
Mo.	1,755	1,085	8,059	8,120	*	*	*	*
N.Dak.	2,466	2,542	27,941	38,710	3,582	4,572	20,872	26,873
S.Dak.	3,556	2,542	50,646	53,436	542	501	5,993	5,946
Nebr.	1,092	656	16,945	15,749	127	110	1,297	1,562
Kans.	559	444	4,550	5,924	57	62	444	391
Mont.	263	149	5,957	7,076	420	798	5,013	12,747
Ida.	1,280	590	4,004	2,942	1,199	1,968	3,491	4,441
Wash.	1,434	725	3,474	2,101	2,675	2,425	3,189	3,521
Oreg.	1,312	820	3,854	3,208	2,373	2,590	3,905	4,261
Calif.	654	892	709	1,055	3,864	6,828	6,020	11,592
Other	5,293	9,101	34,624	54,375	5,437	4,016	15,281	14,795
UNITED STATES	49,712	43,943	503,787	494,278	40,693	46,933	97,819	121,816

* Included in "Other" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and 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.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, April 1, 1953-54

State	Interior Mills, Elevators & Warehouses 1953	Interior Mills, Elevators & Warehouses 1954	Merchant Mills 1953	Merchant Mills 1954	Off Farm 1/ 1953	Off Farm 1/ 1954	All Positions 2/ 1953	All Positions 2/ 1954
	Thousand Bushels							
N. Y.	*	*	5,194	6,172	21,312	39,054	24,912	43,778
Ohio	6,003	8,829	*	*	14,362	20,838	21,525	35,357
Ind.	1,125	3,047	2,618	2,596	4,120	7,737	6,892	15,120
Ill.	1,287	5,641	4,491	4,090	16,639	21,994	18,124	32,782
Mich.	3,943	5,245	2,320	2,202	6,605	7,641	16,808	23,730
Wis.	*	1,565	*	*	19,462	29,018	20,105	29,634
MINN.	3,115	4,201	7,971	8,952	44,440	63,287	50,389	71,373
Iowa	742	1,479	1,915	*	5,615	11,144	6,014	11,485
Mo.	671	943	8,829	9,391	30,155	32,398	31,394	37,732
N.Dak.	19,034	23,000	2,068	2,930	21,103	26,011	71,283	85,814
S.Dak.	5,548	7,351	132	204	8,907	10,181	25,785	29,838
Nebr.	15,413	26,607	3,858	3,031	27,941	44,131	50,565	69,065
Kans.	75,750	80,525	23,511	19,844	145,827	170,746	213,505	206,912
Okla.	21,589	30,956	4,919	4,117	50,164	71,676	53,945	75,215
Texas	23,587	57,378	10,561	13,146	58,262	94,298	60,166	94,874
Mont.	10,095	11,242	1,739	2,195	11,834	13,437	45,253	53,398
Ida.	7,471	13,426	924	1,241	8,395	14,667	13,850	21,619
Colo.	11,941	15,741	2,560	2,297	15,319	20,980	28,736	32,407
Wash.	22,096	50,165	2,899	3,725	27,871	63,974	33,509	70,706
Oreg.	7,700	16,100	1,882	2,361	11,766	23,400	14,968	29,231
Calif.	706	712	903	1,085	1,753	2,400	3,124	3,754
Other	9,890	15,079	12,397	15,199	19,154	41,415	29,677	54,476
UNITED STATES	247,706	379,232	101,691	104,778	571,006	830,427	840,529	1,128,300

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, April 1, 1953-54

State	Soybeans Off Farms 1/ 1953	Soybeans Off Farms 1/ 1954	Soybeans All Positions 2/ 1953	Soybeans All Positions 2/ 1954	Flaxseed Off Farms 1/ 1953	Flaxseed Off Farms 1/ 1954	Flaxseed All Positions 2/ 1953	Flaxseed All Positions 2/ 1954
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	-	-	-	-	0	628	0	628
Ohio	9,631	7,689	15,835	10,875	-	-	-	-
Ind.	4,067	5,482	13,163	9,536	-	-	-	-
Ill.	31,140	31,857	45,409	41,085	-	-	-	-
Wis.	-	-	-	-	586	308	628	343
MINN.	5,239	4,689	10,945	9,674	7,399	5,951	9,181	8,638
Iowa	12,658	15,797	26,278	22,321	87	150	168	221
Kans.	2,390	1,677	3,420	2,312	-	-	-	-
Mo.	4,999	3,146	9,257	6,210	-	-	-	-
N.Dak.	-	-	-	-	2,702	4,624	6,733	13,335
S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	733	1,419	1,934	3,799
N.C.	1,162	*	1,825	*	-	-	-	-
Ky.	1,712	*	1,917	*	-	-	-	-
Ark.	3,373	*	4,066	*	-	-	-	-
Mont.	-	-	-	-	*	22	88	163
Calif.	-	-	-	-	321	221	321	221
Others	11,031	10,317	14,956	15,281	518	72	458	75
UNITED STATES	87,402	80,654	147,071	117,294	12,346	13,395	19,511	27,423

* Included in "Other" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and 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
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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Immediate Release

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

May 4, 1954

MAY 6 1954

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-April, 1954 Prices

MINNESOTA

Prices received by Minnesota farmers in mid-April averaged about one-half of one percent below a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Mainly responsible for the decline were lower prices for eggs, wholesale milk, cream butterfat and beef cattle while the principal increases were those shown for hogs and soybeans. Compared with a year ago, prices were down about one percent. Most important of the declines since then were those shown for eggs, wholesale milk, cream butterfat, beef cattle and potatoes while only hogs and soybeans were up by significant amounts.

Meat animal prices in mid-April averaged above a month ago due mainly to the higher hog prices. Hogs were up $1.80 per cwt. and lambs 30 cents while calves declined $1.00, beef cattle 50 cents and sheep 20 cents. Prices of meat animals averaged considerably above a year ago due almost entirely to hogs. Hogs advanced 26 percent and lambs 5 percent while sheep were 29 percent lower, calves 11 percent and beef cattle 5 percent. The average price received by Minnesota farmers for milk cows in mid-April was $170 per head - down $5 from a month earlier and $50 less than a year ago.

Prices of poultry and livestock products in mid-April averaged well below a month earlier. Eggs decreased 3.5 cents per dozen, cream butterfat 7 cents per pound, wholesale milk 25 cents per cwt. and chickens 1.5 cents per pound. Turkey prices were unchanged while wool advanced 2 cents per pound. Poultry and livestock product prices were far below a year ago with eggs declining 29 percent, chickens 19 percent, turkeys 16 percent, cream butterfat and wholesale milk each 12 percent and wool 4 percent.

Grain prices in mid-April averaged above a month earlier as soybeans were up 35 cents per bushel, corn 2 cents and oats 1 cent. Rye was off 8 cents per bushel, flax 5 cents, and wheat 3 cents while barley was unchanged. Prices of grains averaged above a year earlier with soybeans up 29 percent, oats 4 percent, corn 2 percent and flax a fraction of 1 percent. Rye was down 37 percent, barley 9 percent and wheat 2 percent. Potatoes averaged 60 cents per bushel in mid-April which was down 10 cents from the previous month and 55 cents lower than in April 1953.

UNITED STATES

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 1 point (four-tenths of one percent) during the month ending April 15. During the month, increases in prices for hogs, cattle, potatoes, cotton, and soybeans were nearly offset by decreases for milk, eggs, butterfat, and several commercial vegetables. The Index was 257 percent of its 1910-14 average on April 15, compared with 259 a year earlier.

The Prices Paid Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) held unchanged at 283 from March 15 to April 15. Retail commodity prices were up slightly in mid-April. These increases were offset by a 3 percent decline in farm wage rates which have made more than the usual seasonal decline this spring. The Prices Paid Index for April was 1 percent higher than a year ago.

With farm product prices averaging slightly higher and the Prices Paid Index steady, the Parity Ratio returned to its February level in mid-April. At 91, the ratio was 1 percent below a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Apr. 15, 1953	Mar. 15, 1954	Apr. 15, 1954	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	259	256	257	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	280	283	283	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	92	90	91	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates. 2/also February and April 1952.

Farmers in the U. S. were receiving $1.90 more per cwt. for their hogs as of mid-April than a month earlier; 90 cents more for their lambs; 50 cents more for their beef cattle; and 20 cents more for their calves. Average prices received for sheep on the other hand were down 46 cents. These changes raised the meat animal index 5 percent to 333, 11 percent above a year ago and the highest since September 1952. Hog prices increased in all parts of the country during the month ended in mid-April. The U. S. average of $26.60 was the highest since September 1948.

Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS APRIL 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE APR. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MAR. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE APR. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE APR. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MAR. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE APR. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES APR. 15, 1954 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY APR. 15, 1954 (PERCENT)
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.18	2.17	2.14	2.08	2.09	2.06	2.50	82
CORN	BU.	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.46	1.44	1.45	1.82	80
OATS	BU.	.69	.71	.72	.763	.781	.780	.880	89
BARLEY	BU.	1.22	1.11	1.11	1.30	1.14	1.10	1.37	80
RYE	BU.	1.44	.99	.91	1.49	1.14	1.07	1.71	63
FLAX	BU.	3.60	3.66	3.61	3.57	3.60	3.56	4.53	79
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.70	3.14	3.49	2.81	3.22	3.52	2.83	124
POTATOES	BU.	1.15	.70	.60	1.12	.532	.702	1.53	46
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	27.50	27.50	28.50	30.30	27.70	27.80	39.30	71
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.70	9.00	9.50	9.81	10.90	11.40	12.50	91
HOGS	CWT.	21.30	25.00	26.80	21.00	24.70	26.60	20.80	128
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	17.00	16.70	16.20	17.30	16.60	17.10	21.20	81
CALVES	CWT.	20.80	19.50	18.50	19.30	17.90	18.10	23.40	77
SHEEP	CWT.	8.40	6.20	6.00	8.29	8.02	7.56	10.30	73
LAMBS	CWT.	21.70	22.50	22.80	20.80	20.90	21.80	23.10	94
MILK COWS	HEAD	220.00	175.00	170.00	193.00	155.00	153.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.370	.310	.310	.333	.331	.328	.379	87
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.225	.197	.182	.273	.231	.237	.300	79
EGGS	DOZ.	.415	.330	.295	.455	.387	.350	.470	2/86
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.72	.70	.63	.654	.628	.568	.750	2/77
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.35	3.20	1/2.95	4.11	4.03	1/3.67	4.75	2/82
WOOL	LB.	.50	.46	.48	.541	.521	.536	.591	91
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.20	3.15	3.25	4.13	4.00	4.01		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.70	6.00	6.30	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.60	4.60	4.70	4.94	4.93	5.01		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.70	4.60	4.70	5.03	4.95	5.01		
MEAT SCRAPS	CWT.	5.10	5.80	6.30	5.14	5.57	5.98		
BRAN	CWT.	3.20	3.10	3.30	3.58	3.31	3.51		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	21.50	20.00	20.50	37.30	35.50	35.10		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	16.4	19.2	20.3	14.4	17.2	18.3		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	12.3	9.8	8.7	11.5	9.9	8.9		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.9	5.1	4.4	6.4	5.7	5.3		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.8	20.4	1/18.1		

1/PRELIM. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJ. PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM. 6/NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES APRIL 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 FEB. 15	1953 MAR. 15	1953 APR. 15	1954 FEB. 15	1954 MAR. 15	1954 APR. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	264	264	259	258	256	257
ALL CROPS	247	249	252	246	237	239	240
FOOD GRAINS	246	241	247	244	236	238	234
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	214	215	213	208	208	208
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	287	291	289	269	275	283
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	277	274	270	277	271	271
MEAT ANIMALS	334	305	301	299	315	316	333
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	284	276	263	267	257	237
POULTRY & EGGS	220	206	217	219	208	188	178

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

May 11, 1954

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - MAY 1, 1954

Field work on Minnesota farms was somewhat retarded on May 1 because of the cool, wet weather during April, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The delay was most noticeable in the northern half of the State, particularly in the extreme north where grain seeding was just started by May 1. In the south, progress of grain seeding varied from nearly completed in the southern third to about one-half finished in the more central portions of the State. The early seedings were made in well prepared seed beds, with the result that fields where grain has emerged are showing good stands. There has been, however, some damage from frost after May 1, mostly to oats and flax. This will necessitate reseeding of a small acreage.

In the main corn area, a very small acreage of corn had been planted by May 1 but for the most part, farmers were busy at that time in preparing land to later planting to corn or soybeans. The usual time for planting corn is between May 5 to May 25. While the wet weather did cause some delay in the progress of grain seeding, it had the very beneficial longer time effect of correcting a dry soil condition which was quite general in the State. The soil moisture supply is now plentiful for early season needs.

Early season per acre yield prospects are about average for the small acreage of winter grains for harvest this year in Minnesota. Winter wheat in the southeastern and south central counties has suffered considerable damage from exposure during the dormant period following a poor start last fall when soil condition was very dry. This condition has resulted in more-than-usual abandonment of acreage. Nearly all such acreage has been or will be replanted to other crops. In other important areas winter wheat has responded favorably to improvement in the soil moisture situation. The winter wheat crop for the State, however, will be the smallest since records were started in 1913. This year's crop is expected to total 855,000 bushels compared with 1,414,000 in 1953 and 1,620,000 bushels, the 1943-52 average. The primary reason for the small production outlook for this year is the record low acreage of only 45,000 acres for harvest. This compares with a peak acreage of 303,000 acres for harvest in 1937.

Due to the small acreage for harvest, the rye crop for Minnesota is expected to be the second smallest of record since 1889, when production first exceeded one million bushels in this State. In the period since then, the crop was smaller in 1944 when wet weather reduced production to only 940,000 bushels. This year's prospects on May 1 are for a rye crop of 1,330,000 bushels. This compares with 1,875,000 bushels last year and 2,108,000 bushels, the 1943-52 average.

The supply of hay on farms May 1 totaled 898,000 tons compared with 1,048,000 tons a year ago and the average of 776,000 tons. In general, there is an adequate supply of roughage to meet livestock needs until pastures become productive. Both pastures and haylands were in slightly better-than-average condition on May 1, although some stands of old hay were severely damaged by winter-kill, particularly in the southeast.

Milk production totaled 861 million pounds during April, the highest total for the month since records were started in 1932. The April output this year was 2 percent more than April a year ago when production was 843 million pounds. The increase is due to more cows, as the rate of production per cow is below a year ago. This has been the situation each month since January this year.

Egg production totaled 361 million eggs during April, about the same as in April of each of the last six years or since 1948. For April, the rate of production per hen was, however, the highest for the month since records were started in 1925. The rate of production per hen has shown a rather consistent upward trend throughout this period, reflecting improvement in flock management practices.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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MAY 27 1954

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

May 18, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
April 1954

MINNESOTA: Commercial chick hatcheries in Minnesota produced 18,500,000 chicks during April 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current April production shows a decrease of almost two percent below the April 1953 hatch and eight percent below the 1948-52 April average.

The combined production for the January through April period in 1954 totaled 41,850,000 chicks which is ten percent more than in the same months a year ago. This year, the proportion of chicks sexed is slightly higher and a much larger proportion of chicks mostly cockerels have been destroyed compared with last year. The result is that the number of this year's chicks available for sale is only two percent more than last year even though the total hatch is 10 percent higher.

The number of eggs in incubators on May 1, 1954 was about one-fourth less than last year indicating a smaller hatch during May 1954 than May 1953.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on May 1, 1954 for straight-run chicks averaged $16.50 per hundred for heavy breeds, the same as a year ago, while the price for light breeds averaged $16.00 as compared with $16.50 a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $29.00, the same as a year earlier. Hatching eggs averaged 47 cents per dozen on April 15, 1954 which is 3 cents lower than a month earlier and 11 cents lower than April 15, 1953.

The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-April 1954 was $3.41 per hundred pounds compared with $3.36 a month earlier and $3.37 in mid-April 1953.

UNITED STATES: The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in the United States during April was 7 percent larger than a year ago and 4 percent above average. The number of chicks produced during the month totaled 308,869,000, compared with 287,468,000 in April last year and the 1948-52 April average of 295,920,000. On the basis of the number of chicks placed in 13 principal broiler areas, the indicated number of chicks hatched for broilers was 5 percent larger than in April last year. The number of chicks hatched for flock replacement was 9 percent larger. For the months January through April, the number of chicks hatched for broilers was 6 percent larger than last year and the number hatched for flock replacement 14 percent larger. However, the number of flock replacement chicks destroyed was greater than last year.

A slower demand for chicks is indicated by the 2 percent decrease in eggs in incubators on May 1. The lower demand reflects the sharp drop in egg prices and the prospect of increased feed costs.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - BOOKINGS - SEXING

Geographic Division	Eggs in incubators May 1, 1954	Chicks booked May 1 for June delivery	Sexing
	% change from May 1, 1953		% change from April 1953
New England	+ 10	- 10	+ 12
Middle Atlantic	+ 2	- 8	+ 4
East North Central	- 6	- 12	+ 21
West North Central	- 14	- 17	+ 18
South Atlantic	+ 5	+ 18	+ 30
East South Central	+ 16	- 9	+ 53
West South Central	- 2	- 18	+138
Mountain	- 1	+ 5	- 6
Pacific	+ 8	+ 1	+ 28
UNITED STATES	- 2	- 9	+ 19

William Manion,
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician
in Charge.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	Average 1948-52	During April 1953 1/	During April 1954 2/	January through April 1953 1/	January through April 1954 2/
	Thousands				
N. E.	14,921	13,878	14,932	54,515	58,977
M. A.	22,586	24,516	25,620	85,961	89,920
Ohio	13,734	12,753	12,100	34,522	36,265
Ind.	19,612	18,286	19,478	52,450	59,992
Ill.	21,171	16,668	18,200	45,017	51,033
Mich.	6,898	5,690	5,950	17,350	19,008
Wis.	7,056	6,033	6,550	14,018	16,034
E. N. C.	68,472	59,430	62,278	163,357	182,332
Minn.	20,203	18,800	18,500	37,900	41,850
Iowa	24,892	23,750	24,200	47,950	53,895
Mo.	22,260	20,300	21,000	50,600	55,396
N.Dak.	1,918	1,757	2,000	2,826	3,350
S.Dak.	5,155	5,160	5,650	9,410	11,020
Nebr.	9,131	7,882	8,750	17,710	20,245
Kans.	10,630	7,440	8,500	18,155	21,621
W. N. C.	94,189	85,089	88,600	184,551	207,377
S. A.	40,417	47,564	52,423	173,815	186,075
E. S. C.	11,237	13,867	16,476	46,677	55,367
W. S. C.	22,206	22,337	25,816	76,761	88,878
Mountain	4,870	4,605	4,697	12,534	13,551
Pacific	17,021	16,182	18,027	61,701	68,120
United States	295,920	287,468	308,869	859,872	950,597

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month 1953 1/	Month 1954 2/	Month Percent Change from 1953	To Date 1953 1/	To Date 1954 2/	Change from 1953 Number	Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	500	750	+ 50	500	750	+ 250	+ 50
February	3,400	4,600	+ 35	3,900	5,350	+ 1,450	+ 37
March	15,200	18,000	+ 18	19,100	23,350	+ 4,250	+ 22
April	18,800	18,500	- 2	37,900	41,850	+ 3,950	+ 10
May	13,200			51,100			
June	1,460			52,560			
July	200			52,760			
August	190			52,950			
September	195			53,145			
October	185			53,330			
November	210			53,540			
December	200			53,740			
Total	53,740			53,740			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Month	Month 1953 1/	Month 1954 2/	Month %change from 1953	To Date 1953 1/	To Date 1954 2/	Change from 1953 Number	Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	125,228	1/138,469	+ 11	125,228	138,469	+ 13,241	+ 11
February	170,191	1/192,823	+ 13	295,419	331,292	+ 35,873	+ 12
March	276,985	310,436	+ 12	572,404	641,728	+ 69,324	+ 12
April	287,468	308,869	+ 7	859,872	950,597	+ 90,725	+ 11
May	229,817			1,089,689			
June	136,638			1,226,327			
July	96,783			1,323,110			
August	91,014			1,414,124			
September	86,895			1,501,019			
October	97,944			1,598,963			
November	107,456			1,706,419			
December	116,198			1,822,617			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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MAY 2 1954

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

Immediate Release

May 18, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS*/
April 1954

MINNESOTA: Production of turkey poults by Minnesota hatcheries during April 1954 totaled 2,050,000 poults according to reports received by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 1,647,000 heavy breed poults, an increase of 14 percent over April 1953, and 403,000 light breed poults up 10 percent from a year ago.

During the first 4 months of this year, production of heavy breed poults numbered 3,313,000, an increase of 12 percent above last year, while light breed poults numbered 1,523,000, 68 percent more than a year earlier. This year, about 31 percent of the Minnesota poults hatched to May 1 were light breeds compared with 23 percent a year ago.

The total number of turkey eggs in incubators on May 1 consisted of 2,347,000 heavy breed and 875,000 light breed eggs. Indications based on eggs in incubators are that the hatch of all poults during May 1954 may be somewhat larger than a year ago. The size of the hatch of poults for April 1 this year turned out to be larger than was anticipated from the number of eggs reported in incubators on April 1.

The average price received for turkey poults on May 1, 1954 as reported by Minnesota hatcheries was 75 cents for heavy breeds, the same as a year ago, and 48 cents for light breeds -- 2 cents less than a year earlier.

The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-April 1954 was $3.41 per hundred pounds compared with $3.36 a month earlier and $3.37 in mid-April 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on April 15 this year was 9.1 compared with 9.2 in mid-March and 11.0 on April 15, 1953 indicating a less favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched during April in the United States totaled 13,711,000, compared with 12,762,000 during April last year -- an increase of 7 percent. Light breed poults hatched during the month totaled 2,332,000, compared with 2,270,000 in April a year ago, an increase of 3 percent.

Production of heavy breed poults during the first 4 months of this year totaled 27,298,000, compared with 25,215,000 during the same months last year, an increase of 8 percent. January through April production of heavy breeds was above last year in all areas of the country except in the West South Central where it was down about 17 percent, and in the Pacific Coast States where it was down 1 percent. The Middle Atlantic was about the same as last year. The increases reported were 12 percent in the Mountain States, 13 percent in the East North Central, 15 percent in the New England, 19 percent in the West North Central, 20 percent in the South Atlantic and 66 percent in the East South Central States.

The production of light breed poults hatched during the period January through April totaled 7,596,000, compared with 6,106,000 during the same period in 1953 -- an increase of 24 percent.

The number of turkey eggs reported in incubators on May 1 was -- heavy breed eggs 22,423,000, and light breed eggs 4,571,000. No comparisons are available with a year ago for eggs in incubators.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1953-54

Month	Heavy Breeds: Month 1953	Heavy Breeds: Month 1954 1/	Heavy Breeds: Year to Date 1953	Heavy Breeds: Year to Date 1954 1/	Light Breeds: Month 1953	Light Breeds: Month 1954 1/	Light Breeds: Year to Date 1953	Light Breeds: Year to Date 1954 1/
	Thousand				Thousand			
Jan.	65	140	65	140	100	384	100	384
Feb.	250	330	315	470	160	390	260	774
Mar.	1,190	1,196	1,505	1,666	280	346	540	1,120
Apr.	1,450	1,647	2,955	3,313	365	403	905	1,523
May	1,270		4,225		400		1,305	
June	210		4,435		410		1,715	
July	25		4,460		355		2,070	
Aug.	-		4,460		245		2,315	
Sept.	-		4,460		150		2,465	
Oct.	-		4,460		130		2,595	
Nov.	-		4,460		140		2,735	
Dec.	20		4,480		315		3,050	
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary.

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS*/

POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month 1953 1/	Month 1954 2/	Month % change from 1953	To Date 1953 1/	To Date 1954 2/	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	858	1,212	+ 41	858	1,212	+ 354	+ 41
February	2,819	3,170	+ 12	3,677	4,382	+ 705	+ 19
March	8,776	9,205	+ 5	12,453	13,587	+1,134	+ 9
April	12,762	13,711	+ 7	25,215	27,298	+2,083	+ 8
May	12,669			37,884			
June	6,321			44,205			
July	1,150			45,355			
August	123			45,478			
September	11			45,489			
October	25			45,514			
November	65			45,579			
December	345			45,924			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Light Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954 1/	Month % change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954 1/	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	968	1,838	+ 90	968	1,838	+ 870	+ 90
February	1,201	1,676	+ 40	2,169	3,514	+1,345	+ 62
March	1,667	1,750	+ 5	3,836	5,264	+1,428	+ 37
April	2,270	2,332	+ 3	6,106	7,596	+1,490	+ 24
May	2,964			9,070			
June	2,649			11,719			
July	1,804			13,523			
August	1,103			14,626			
September	442			15,068			
October	408			15,476			
November	671			16,147			
December	1,306			17,453			

1/ Preliminary.

*/ For this project State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

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Minn. Hist. Soc.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

MAY 27 1954

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

Immediate Release

May 20, 1954

MINNESOTA FARMS - NUMBER AND SIZE

The downward trend in the number of farms in Minnesota continues according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total of 179,000 farms for 1953 is the lowest in over 30 years. The number is 1 percent below 1952 and over 13 percent below the 1935 record of 204,000 farms.

In 1850, there were 157 farms in Minnesota as listed in the U. S. Census of Agriculture. The number of farms jumped to 18,000 by 1860, passed 100,000 between 1880 and 1890, and continued to increase until 1935. Since 1935, the trend in the number of farms has been downward.

The land in farms increased rapidly prior to 1900 along with increases in the number of farms, but the rate of increase has been rather slow since the turn of the century. By 1935, it stood at 32,900,000 acres and has changed but little since then, being 33,200,000 acres in 1953.

The average size of the farms is at an all time peak since the number of farms is decreasing while the land in farms has been rather stable for about 20 years. In 1953, the average size of farm in Minnesota was 185 acres. This is an increase of 2 acres over 1952, 10 acres over 1947, and 20 acres over 1942. Changes in the average size of the farms were most rapid during the post World War II period, due primarily to increased mechanization which facilitated the consolidation of farm units.

FARMS: NUMBER, AVERAGE SIZE, AND ACREAGE, MINNESOTA, 1850-1953 1/

Year	Number of Farms number	Average Size acres	Land in Farms acres	Year	Number of Farms number	Average Size acres	Land in Farms acres
1850	157	184	28,881	1937	198,000	164	32,400,000
1860	18,181	149	2,711,968	1938	194,000	166	32,200,000
1870	46,500	139	6,483,828	1939	197,000	165	32,500,000
1880	92,386	145	13,403,019	1940	198,000	165	32,700,000
1890	116,851	160	18,663,645	1941	199,000	164	32,700,000
1900	154,659	170	26,248,498	1942	198,000	165	32,600,000
1910	156,137	177	27,675,823	1943	196,000	168	33,000,000
1920	178,478	169	30,221,758	1944	191,000	172	32,900,000
1925	188,231	160	30,059,137	1945	189,000	176	33,200,000
1929	190,000	-	-	1946	189,000	174	32,900,000
1930	191,000	165	31,500,000	1947	188,000	175	32,900,000
1931	192,000	164	31,500,000	1948	187,000	174	32,600,000
1932	194,000	162	31,500,000	1949	186,000	177	32,900,000
1933	196,000	161	31,500,000	1950	184,000	179	33,000,000
1934	198,000	162	32,000,000	1951	183,000	181	33,200,000
1935	204,000	161	32,900,000	1952	181,000	183	33,200,000
1936	201,000	163	32,700,000	1953	179,000	185	33,200,000

1/ 1850-1925: U. S. Census Data; 1929-53: U. S. D. A. Estimates.

Paul Walsh,
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Immediate Release

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

June 3, 1954

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-May, 1954 Prices

MINNESOTA Mid-May prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged about 2 percent below a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Mainly responsible for the decline were the lower prices for hogs and eggs which more than offset the significant increase for beef cattle. Compared with a year ago, prices averaged about 4 percent lower. Most important of the price changes were the declines shown for eggs, wholesale milk and cream butterfat and the increases for hogs and soybeans.

Prices of meat animals in mid-May averaged below a month ago mainly because of hogs. Hogs dropped $2.20 per cwt. and lambs 30 cents as beef cattle advanced 70 cents and calves 20 cents. Sheep prices were unchanged. Meat animal prices averaged above a year ago due entirely to hogs. Hogs were up 9 percent while sheep declined 25 percent, calves 14 percent, lambs 2 percent and beef cattle 1 percent. Milk cows averaged $165 per head in mid-March compared with $170 a month earlier and $215 a year earlier.

Poultry and livestock product prices in mid-May averaged below a month ago as wholesale milk declined 5 cents per cwt., eggs 2 cents per dozen, cream butterfat 1 cent per pound and chickens six-tenths of a cent per pound. Wool advanced 2 cents per pound while turkey prices remained unchanged. Prices of poultry and livestock products averaged far below a year ago. All items were lower with eggs down 34 percent, chickens 24 percent, cream butterfat 13 percent, wholesale milk 12 percent, turkeys 11 percent and wool 2 percent.

Prices of grains averaged above a month ago as flax increased 11 cents per bushel, soybeans 5 cents, corn 4 cents and wheat 1 cent. Rye fell 4 cents while oats and barley showed no change. Grain prices also averaged above a year ago with soybeans 34 percent higher, flax 7 percent, oats 6 percent, and corn 1 percent. Rye was 34 percent lower, barley 8 percent and wheat 1 percent. The average price received by farmers for potatoes in mid-May was 70 cents per bushel - up 10 cents from the previous month but 30 cents below May, 1953.

UNITED STATES The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers increased 1 point (four-tenths of one percent) during the month ending May 15. Increased prices for potatoes and cattle and high prices for early marketings of new crop cantaloups and watermelons more than offset decreases for hogs, milk, and strawberries. The index was 258 percent of its 1910-14 average on May 15, compared with 263 a year earlier.

After holding steady from March to April, the Prices Paid Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) rose slightly in mid-May to reach 284 percent of its 1910-14 average. Increases in prices of family living items accounted for this upturn, with other component indexes holding unchanged from April to May. The May Prices Paid Index was about 1 percent higher than a year ago and at the highest level recorded since January 1953.

With both farm product prices and prices paid by farmers up slightly this month, the Parity Ratio held unchanged at 91, 3 percent lower than a year earlier.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	May 15, 1953	April 15 1954	May 15, 1954	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	263	257	258	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid Index 1/	280	283	284	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	94	91	91	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/Also February and April 1952

Continuing the decline since last November, the dairy products price index was 3 percent less on May 15 than a month earlier. At 230, this index was 10 percent below a year earlier, the same as in May 1950, and, with this exception, the lowest for the month since 1945. Milk production set a new high record for the month in April - 4 percent above the previous high of a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for eggs, chickens, and turkeys declined during the month ending May 15 and were below a year ago. The index at 168 percent in mid-May was 6 percent less than a month earlier, 23 percent below a year earlier, and at the lowest point since June 1950.

Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS MAY 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MAY 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE APR. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MAY 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MAY 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE APR. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MAY 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES MAY 15, 1954 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY MAY 15, 1954 (PERCENT)
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.18	2.14	2.15	2.06	2.06	2.00	2.50	80
CORN	BU.	1.34	1.32	1.36	1.49	1.45	1.47	1.82	81
OATS	BU.	.68	.72	.72	.749	.780	.766	.883	87
BARLEY	BU.	1.21	1.11	1.11	1.24	1.10	1.08	1.37	79
RYE	BU.	1.31	.91	.87	1.40	1.07	1.02	1.72	59
FLAX	BU.	3.47	3.61	3.72	3.45	3.56	3.64	4.54	80
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.65	3.49	3.54	2.78	3.52	3.55	2.84	125
POTATOES	BU.	1.00	.60	.70	1.02	.702	1.34	1.52	88
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	27.00	28.50	29.50	30.20	27.80	27.30	39.50	69
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.70	9.50	9.50	9.98	11.40	11.40	12.50	91
HOGS	CWT.	22.60	26.80	24.60	23.10	26.60	25.70	20.80	124
BEEF CATTLE	CWT.	17.10	16.20	16.90	17.50	17.10	17.60	21.30	83
CALVES	CWT.	21.70	18.50	18.70	19.40	18.10	18.40	23.50	78
SHEEP	CWT.	8.00	6.00	6.00	7.89	7.56	7.01	10.30	68
LAMBS	CWT.	23.00	22.80	22.50	22.10	21.80	21.80	23.20	94
MILK COWS	HEAD	215.00	170.00	165.00	188.00	153.00	152.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.350	.310	.310	.325	.328	.305	.381	80
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.233	.182	.176	.265	.237	.225	.301	75
EGGS	DOZ.	.415	.295	.275	.459	.350	.331	.471	2/80
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.71	.63	.62	.651	.568	.562	.753	2/78
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.30	2.95	1/2.90	3.92	3.68	1/3.50	4.77	2/82
WOOL	LB.	.51	.48	.50	.557	.536	.543	.594	91
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.20	3.25	3.25	4.08	4.01	3.97		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.60	6.30	6.60	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.93	5.01	5.10		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.55	4.70	5.00	4.90	5.01	5.25		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.10	6.30	7.00	5.03	5.98	6.58		
BRAN	CWT.	3.30	3.30	3.25	3.59	3.51	3.36		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	21.50	20.50	20.50	35.30	35.10	34.50		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	16.9	20.3	18.1	15.5	18.3	17.5		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	12.3	8.7	7.9	11.7	8.9	8.3		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	6.2	4.4	4.0	6.4	5.3	4.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	21.0	18.7	1/18.7		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM. 6/NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES MAY 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 MAR. 15	1953 APR. 15	1953 MAY 15	1954 MAR. 15	1954 APR. 15	1954 MAY 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	264	259	263	256	257	258
ALL CROPS	247	252	246	247	239	240	249
FOOD GRAINS	246	247	244	242	238	234	227
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	215	213	212	208	208	207
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	291	289	286	275	283	286
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	274	270	277	271	271	267
MEAT ANIMALS	334	301	299	317	316	333	331
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	276	263	256	257	237	230
POULTRY & EGGS	229	217	219	218	188	178	168

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
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JUN 16 1954

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release June 11, 1954

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - JUNE 1, 1954

Although weather in Minnesota during May was too cool for rapid vegetative growth, it was generally favorable for field work and planting of crops, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Crops were planted in seedbeds which were above average because soil was in favorable condition to be worked. By June 1, seeding of spring grains was virtually complete in the southern two-thirds of the State. In the north, field work was delayed by unseasonable cold weather and snow. In the northwestern counties where spring wheat is important, most of that crop was, however, planted by June 1, as well as 85 percent of the oats and 75 percent of the barley. About one-half of the flax acreage remained to be seeded in the north. The progress of corn planting in May was both timely and rapid in the main producing area. Over 90 percent of the State's corn acreage was planted by June 1. The unplanted acreage is largely intended for use as silage and forage. About 75 percent of the soybeans, nearly all of the sugar beets, and over 75 percent of the potatoes were planted before June 1. First plantings of corn and soybeans were up, showing good stands with cultivating started in earliest areas.

Crop losses from the cool weather were less than might be expected, due mainly to the delayed development. The May frosts did damage a large proportion of the early flax which had emerged in southern counties, but the total is small compared to the State's acreage. The severely damaged flax was largely replanted to flax. Some early oats were also damaged but generally they made a good recovery. Bluegrass is heading short in north central counties. Pastures and hay crops also made rather unsatisfactory growth during May, but prospects for both were improving rapidly on June 1.

The outlook for winter wheat of 855,000 bushels is the same as a month ago, about 40 percent less than last year's final production. The crop showed improvement in some areas, mainly west central, but prospects continue unsatisfactory in southeastern counties where stands are very thin due mostly to the poor start last fall. Some of the fields have been replanted to other crops or over planted with oats. As of June 1, the indications are that the winter wheat crop will be the smallest for the State since records were started in 1913. Rye production is expected to total only 1,330,000 bushels, the second smallest crop in the State since 1889. The reduced crop prospect for both winter grains compared with other years is due, mainly, to the small acreage planted last fall.

The June 1 prospects for spring wheat were, in general, favorable as the seeding was accomplished in good season. While development has been slow, the soil moisture supply has been improving so the outlook is quite satisfactory at this early date. Based on March 1 intentions to plant and these conditions, a spring wheat crop of 12,486,000 bushels is in prospect for this year. This indicates a decrease in production of 2.3 million bushels compared with 1953 and 5.6 million less than the 10-year (1943-52) average. It appears now that the crop of other spring wheat will be the second smallest since estimates were started in 1919. The small production prospect is due to the limited acreage planted this year. The acreage this year is expected to be 25 percent less than last year reflecting, mainly, the response by growers to acreage allotments which have been established as a provision of the price support program. It seems likely that durum wheat production will exceed last year even though intentions were to reduce the acreage by 12 percent. In 1953, the yield of durum wheat was materially lowered by rust and wet weather during the harvest period. The importance of durum wheat in Minnesota has been declining rapidly in recent years, now averaging only about 3 percent of all spring wheat production.

Egg production is May totaled 354 million eggs, 1 percent less than a year ago and down 2 percent from April. The decrease from last year is due to a slight decline in both the number of layers and the rate of lay, mostly the latter. Milk production totaled 960 million pounds, the fourth highest May total since monthly records were started in 1932. Production was higher in May 1946, 1942, and 1941 when it totaled 984, 983, and 1,008 million pounds, respectively. The seasonal increase of 11 percent in production in May compared with April this year is about average.

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Roy A. Bodin
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In Charge

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JUN 1 8 1954

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

Immediate Release June 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
May 1954

MINNESOTA: The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota during May 1954 was the lowest of record for the month, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A total of 11,500,000 chicks were hatched during the month which was 13 percent below the 13,200,000 hatch of a year ago and 27 percent below the 1948-52 May average.

Although the May chick production was at a record low, the combined production for the January through May period totaled 53,350,000 chicks which is 4 percent more than in the same months a year ago. In recent years, the trend has been toward earlier hatchings with the greatest shift occurring this year. Beginning in 1952 the peak chick production months have been March and April compared with April and May for earlier years except 1944. This shift brings pullets into egg production earlier in the fall.

This year, the proportion of chicks sexed has been higher and a larger number of chicks, mostly cockerels, have been destroyed as compared with last year. The result is that the number of this year's chicks available for sale is less than is indicated by the total hatch. The number of eggs in incubators on June 1, 1954 was about one-fourth less than last year indicating a smaller hatch during June 1954 than June 1953.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on June 1, 1954 for straight-run chicks averaged $16.00 per hundred for heavy and light breeds, compared with $16.50 a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $28.00 as compared with $28.50 a year earlier. Hatching eggs averaged 46 cents per dozen on May 15, 1954 which is 1 cent lower than a month earlier and 10 cents lower than May 15, 1953.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during May in the United States totaled 225,255,000, compared with 229,817,000 in May last year and the 1948-52 average of 234,242,000. The demand for chicks for broilers during May was relatively strong. The demand for chicks for flock replacement was below a year ago.

On the basis of the number of chicks placed in 13 principal broiler areas, the number of chicks hatched for broilers was 3 percent larger than during May last year. The number of chicks hatched for flock replacement was 6 percent smaller. Chicks hatched for flock replacement from January through May are indicated to be about 10 percent larger than during the same months last year. The number hatched for broilers was 6 percent larger.

A smaller June hatch than last year is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on June 1 was 7 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Geographic Division	EGGS IN INCUBATORS - Eggs in Incubators June 1, 1954	BOOKINGS - Chicks booked June 1: for July delivery	SEXING - Sexing
	% change from June 1, 1953		% change from May 1953
New England	- 7	- 21	+ 10
Middle Atlantic	- 6	- 26	- 3
East North Central	- 15	- 33	- 14
West North Central	- 35	- 34	- 7
South Atlantic	+ 2	+ 15	+ 43
East South Central	+ 11	+ 4	+ 22
West South Central	+ 3	- 13	- 8
Mountain	----	- 32	- 28
Pacific	+ 2	+ 3	+ 27
UNITED STATES	- 7	- 16	- 6

Wm. Manion,
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Roy A. Bodin,
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CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

Selected State and Division	Average 1948-52	During May 1953 1/	During May 1954 2/	January through May 1953 1/	January through May 1954 2/
	Thousands				
N. E.	12,464	12,996	13,829	67,511	72,806
M. A.	15,658	15,695	15,800	101,656	105,720
Ohio	10,949	9,082	8,700	43,604	44,965
Ind.	15,989	14,173	14,576	66,623	74,568
Ill.	17,066	12,873	10,500	57,890	61,533
Mich.	5,252	3,860	3,750	21,210	22,758
Wis.	5,413	4,556	4,200	18,574	20,234
E. N. C.	54,669	44,544	41,726	207,901	224,058
Minn.	15,743	13,200	11,500	51,100	53,350
Iowa	21,569	20,150	16,500	68,100	70,395
Mo.	18,264	18,100	17,000	68,700	72,396
N.Dak.	1,928	1,524	1,450	4,350	4,800
S.Dak.	4,644	4,680	4,600	14,090	15,620
Nebr.	6,287	5,719	5,396	23,429	25,641
Kans.	5,790	4,005	4,400	22,160	26,021
W. N. C.	74,225	67,378	60,846	251,929	268,223
S. A.	36,874	43,400	46,101	217,215	232,176
E. S. C.	8,668	11,890	13,011	58,567	68,378
W. S. C.	15,590	17,887	17,729	94,648	106,607
Mountain	3,606	2,848	2,534	15,382	16,085
Pacific	12,488	13,179	13,679	74,880	81,799
United States	234,242	229,817	225,255	1,089,689	1,175,852

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month 1953 1/	Month 1954 2/	Month Percent Change from 1953	To Date 1953 1/	To Date 1954 2/	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	500	750	+ 50	500	750	+ 250	+ 50
February	3,400	4,600	+ 35	3,900	5,350	+ 1,450	+ 37
March	15,200	18,000	+ 18	19,100	23,350	+ 4,250	+ 22
April	18,800	18,500	- 2	37,900	41,850	+ 3,950	+ 10
May	13,200	11,500	- 13	51,100	53,350	+ 2,250	+ 4
June	1,460			52,560			
July	200			52,760			
August	190			52,950			
September	195			53,145			
October	185			53,330			
November	210			53,540			
December	200			53,740			
Total	53,740			53,740			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Month	Month 1953 1/	Month 1954 2/	Month Percent Change from 1953	To Date 1953 1/	To Date 1954 2/	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	125,228	1/138,469	+ 11	125,228	138,469	+ 13,241	+ 11
February	170,191	1/192,823	+ 13	295,419	331,292	+ 35,873	+ 12
March	276,985	310,436	+ 12	572,404	641,728	+ 69,324	+ 12
April	287,468	308,869	+ 7	859,872	950,597	+ 90,725	+ 11
May	229,817	225,255	- 2	1,089,689	1,175,852	+ 86,163	+ 8
June	136,638			1,226,327			
July	96,783			1,323,110			
August	91,014			1,414,124			
September	86,895			1,501,019			
October	97,944			1,598,963			
November	107,456			1,706,419			
December	116,198			1,822,617			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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

JUL 15 1954

Immediate Release

July 9, 1954

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - JULY 1, 1954

In the aggregate, Minnesota's crop prospects were excellent on July 1 even though development has been retarded in local areas, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Some crops suffered damage from late spring frosts and more recently there has been some loss from wet weather. In general, weather conditions have been very favorable and the soil moisture supply is adequate for immediate crop needs. There is a threat of rust damage to susceptible grain crops--mainly wheat and oats. Rust is present in nearly all of the few fields of wheat growing in the south where the crop was in the milk and early dough stage on July 1. In the northwest, where wheat is important, the crop is considerably later and therefore subject to rust damage should weather be humid. Wheat production is, however, less than 3 percent of the production of grain crops in Minnesota, hence rust damage to wheat would not materially affect the total crop prospects for the State. However, such loss could be serious on a local and individual basis. More serious could be the loss to oats, a major crop whose tonnage makes up about 25 percent of the grain total. It seems unlikely that oats will suffer seriously considering the favorable development at this date and the increased plantings of rust resistant varieties.

Aggregate small grain prospects totaled 13,556,000 tons on July 1, about the same as the record tonnage produced in 1948 and 1.2 million tons more than was produced last year. The three crops contributing heavily to the current excellent prospects are the corn crop which is expected to total a near record high of 272 million bushels; oats, 218 million bushels and soybeans. The first production estimate for soybeans will be made on August 1 but indications are that a record large crop will be produced on the basis of a 47 percent increase in acreage planted and assuming an average yield.

Crops made rapid progress during June, particularly the latter part of the month when weather was warm and humid. By July 1 the lateness in the south had been largely overcome but in the extreme north development is still retarded about a week or more. Earlier the season was favorable for planting crops and farmers have nearly 20 million acres in crops, about 1 percent more than last year. Corn with 5,592,000 acres planted is the No. 1 crop followed by oats, 5,299,000; hay, 3,756,000 and soybeans, 2,058,000 acres. Accordingly over four-fifths of the crop land is devoted to the production of these four crops: Corn, 28 percent; oats, 27 percent; another 19 percent to hay and over 10 percent of the cropland is planted to soybeans.

The corn crop prospects were excellent on July 1, although cultivation was retarded or even passed by in some cases due to wet soil. Some fields are, therefore, quite weedy, but on the whole the stands and development are uniformly good. Except for the central area, the crop is advanced about the same as last year which was a good corn year. This year's production prospects of 272 million bushels compares with 269 million bushels last year and the record high of 278 million bushels in 1948. The acreage of corn for all purposes remaining for harvest this year is estimated at 5,542,000 acres--only 1 percent less than last year. The decrease in acreage in the cash corn area in the southwest quarter of the State was almost offset by increases in other areas.

The oat crop prospects are uniformly good except for rather short development in some west central areas where late frosts retarded development and thinned the stands. The outlook is for a second largest crop of 218 million bushels, 56 million more than last year's crop which was very short due to a combination of damage from rust and wet weather at harvest. The crop this year could also suffer rust and other damage, but it seems unlikely that last year's unfavorable condition will develop again this year. Earliest oats is expected to be ready for harvest in the south about July 15.

The acreage of wheat for harvest this year shows a decrease of more than 25 percent, due mostly to farmers participating in the acreage allotment and production control program. Consequently wheat production is expected to total only about 12 million bushels this year--the smallest wheat crop since 1867. This year's wheat crop prospects consist of only 722,000 bushels of winter wheat, 11,492,000 bushels of other spring wheat and 266,000 bushels of durum. The durum wheat and other late plantings are especially susceptible to rust damage should weather favor the development and spread of the present rust infestation.

(over)

A large barley crop of 31.6 million bushels is in prospect due to an increase in both acreage and yield compared with last year. This year's prospects compare with 25.5 million last year when the crop was quite small compared with other recent years. Most of the crop is grown in the western and northwestern counties. The large acreage increases in the latter area are more than offset by the very sharp decreases in most other areas of the State.

In general, the flax crop has made reasonably good progress even though conditions have been unfavorable in some areas. Late spring frosts and excessive soil moisture damaged prospects in the south where many stands are thin and weedy. The flax was mostly in bloom in the south on July 1, progressively later in the north. The crop is expected to total 9,920,000 bushels on July 1 development and acreage remaining for harvest. This compares with 9,265,000 bushels in 1953 when production was the lowest since 1944.

A record high acreage of 2,058,000 acres of soybeans has been planted for all purposes this year. This acreage is 47 percent larger than last year's acreage of 1,400,000 acres when 1,351,000 acres were harvested for beans. This year's crop has been making good progress and all indications point to a record high production for the State.

Potato production prospects of 13,430,000 bushels compare with 12,480,000 bushels produced in 1953. The production is largely concentrated in the Red River Valley counties and is being produced largely on a commercial basis by growers who have a very large acreage.

A large hay crop is being produced which is expected to total 6,810,000 tons, about 1 percent less than last year's large crop. The problem so far has been that of harvesting during a period of frequent rains. Some of the first cuttings, especially alfalfa, suffered severe damage to quality from the wet weather.

Egg production totaled 321 million eggs during June this year, 4 percent more than a year ago and 7 percent above June 1952. The rate of lay declined seasonally during June but the number of layers declined less than usual.

Milk production is estimated at 924 million pounds for June 1954, the first month since August 1952 that production was less than in the corresponding month a year earlier. Compared with a year ago, the number of cows in herds continues larger but the rate of production per cow is sufficiently lower to cause a decline in production of 1 percent.

Production prospects for 1954 as of July 1 in comparison with 1953 and 1952 are as follows:

Crop	Yield per Acre			Production		
	1952	1953	Ind. 1954	1952	1953	Ind. 1954
	Bushels			000 Bushels		
Corn	50.5	48.0	49.0	266,690	268,704	271,558
Winter Wheat	20.0	20.5	19.0	1,200	1,414	722
Durum Wheat	12.0	9.5	14.0	384	133	266
Other Spring Wheat	14.5	16.0	17.0	15,414	14,624	11,492
Oats	39.0	31.5	42.0	204,555	161,910	218,022
Barley	25.0	25.5	29.0	28,400	25,500	31,610
Rye	13.5	15.0	15.0	1,742	1,875	1,425
Flaxseed	10.0	8.5	10.0	10,480	9,265	9,920
Potatoes	180.0	160.0	170.0	12,240	12,480	13,430
Hay, All (Tons)	1.83	1.86	1.81	6,986	6,909	6,810

D. O. Mesick
H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
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In Charge

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AUG 6 1954

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

Immediate Release

July 16, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
June 1954

MINNESOTA: The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota during the first half of 1954 was 4 percent larger than during the same period a year ago and 2 percent above average according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number of chicks produced by mid-year 1954 totaled 54,550,000 compared with 52,560,000 through June last year and the 1948-52 average of 53,553,000.

During the month of June 1954, 1,200,000 chicks were hatched which was 18 percent below the 1,460,000 of June 1953. A relatively small July hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on July 1 was about 13 percent below a year ago.

Although the total hatch by mid-year was up 4 percent, the number of chicks available for sale was indicated to be 3 percent below that of a year earlier. This is the result of a larger proportion of chicks, mainly of cockerels being sexed and destroyed.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on July 1, 1954 for straight-run chicks averaged $16.00 per hundred for heavy and light breeds, the same as a year ago, while the price for hybrids, straight-run, averaged $27.00 compared with $28.50 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the United States reported 5 percent less chicks hatched during June 1954 than during June 1953. Production during June totaled 130,468,000 compared with 136,638,000 last year and the 1948-52 average of 114,699,000. The demand for chicks for broilers during June was above a year ago. The demand for chicks for flock replacement was below a year ago.

On the basis of the number of chicks placed in 13 principal broiler areas in the United States, the number of chicks hatched for broiler production was 5 percent larger than during June last year. The number of chicks hatched for flock replacement was 24 percent smaller. Chicks hatched for flock replacement during January through June are indicated to be about 7 percent larger than during the same months last year. The number hatched for broilers was 5 percent larger.

A larger July hatch, most of which are for broilers, is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators was 8 percent larger than a year earlier.

Compared with June last year, chick production in the United States varied considerably throughout the regions of the country. Production was reported about the same as a year ago in the Pacific Coast States. Decreases reported were 23 percent in the West North Central, 22 percent in the Mountain, 13 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the mid-Atlantic and 4 percent in the New England States. Increases reported were 6 percent in the East South Central, 5 percent in the West South Central and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States.

EGGS IN INCUBATOR

	Eggs in Incubators July 1, 1954
	Percent change from July 1, 1953
New England	+ 3
Middle Atlantic	+ 3
East North Central	- 3
West North Central	- 30
South Atlantic	+ 14
East South Central	+ 39
West South Central	+ 20
Mountain	- 3
Pacific	+ 8
UNITED STATES	+ 8

Wm. Manion,
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural
Statistician in Charge.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

Selected State and Division	During June: Average 1948-52	During June: 1953 1/	During June: 1954 2/	January through June: 1953 1/	January through June: 1954 2/
	Thousands				
N. E.	9,171	11,010	10,591	78,521	83,397
M. A.	8,651	9,647	8,825	111,303	114,545
Ohio	5,002	5,732	4,600	49,336	49,565
Ind.	8,038	8,459	7,343	75,082	81,911
Ill.	6,395	4,167	3,600	62,057	65,133
Mich.	1,998	1,920	1,550	23,130	24,308
Wis.	1,940	1,452	1,900	20,026	22,134
E. N. C.	23,373	21,730	18,993	229,631	243,051
Minn.	2,021	1,460	1,200	52,560	54,550
Iowa	4,241	3,550	1,800	71,650	72,195
Mo.	7,916	11,600	10,000	80,300	82,396
N. Dak.	481	250	340	4,600	5,140
S. Dak.	1,235	1,070	450	15,160	16,070
Nebr.	1,151	1,329	750	24,758	26,391
Kans.	1,302	1,165	1,200	23,325	27,221
W. N. C.	18,347	20,424	15,740	272,353	283,963
S. A.	31,150	39,302	40,835	256,517	273,011
E. S. C.	4,935	8,728	9,236	67,295	77,614
W. S. C.	9,054	13,965	14,655	108,613	121,262
Mountain	1,365	1,175	912	16,557	16,997
Pacific	8,654	10,657	10,681	85,537	92,480
UNITED STATES	114,699	136,638	130,468	1,226,327	1,306,320

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month: 1953 1/	Month: 1954 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1953	To Date: 1953 1/	To Date: 1954 2/	Change from 1953: Number	Change from 1953: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	500	750	+ 50	500	750	+ 250	+ 50
February	3,400	4,600	+ 35	3,900	5,350	+ 1,450	+ 37
March	15,200	18,000	+ 18	19,100	23,350	+ 4,250	+ 22
April	18,800	18,500	- 2	37,900	41,850	+ 3,950	+ 10
May	13,200	11,500	- 13	51,100	53,350	+ 2,250	+ 4
June	1,460	1,200	- 18	52,560	54,550	+ 1,790	+ 4
July	200			52,760			
August	190			52,950			
September	195			53,145			
October	185			53,330			
November	210			53,540			
December	200			53,740			
Total	53,740			53,740			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Month	Month: 1953 1/	Month: 1954 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1953	To Date: 1953 1/	To Date: 1954 2/	Change from 1953: Number	Change from 1953: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	125,228	1/ 138,469	+ 11	125,228	138,469	+ 13,241	+ 11
February	170,191	1/ 192,823	+ 13	295,419	331,292	+ 35,873	+ 12
March	276,985	310,436	+ 12	572,404	641,728	+ 69,324	+ 12
April	287,468	308,869	+ 7	859,872	950,597	+ 90,725	+ 11
May	229,817	225,255	- 2	1,089,689	1,175,852	+ 86,163	+ 8
June	136,638	130,468	- 5	1,226,327	1,306,320	+ 79,993	+ 7
July	96,783			1,323,110			
August	91,014			1,414,124			
September	86,895			1,501,019			
October	97,944			1,598,963			
November	107,456			1,706,419			
December	116,198			1,822,617			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

AUG 6 1954

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

Immediate Release July 16, 1954

CATTLE ON FEED, JULY 1, 1954

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on feed for market in Minnesota on July 1 was 10 percent larger than the number on feed July 1, 1953, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Marketings of fat cattle during the past three months have been below the corresponding period a year earlier, while shipments of feeder cattle into Minnesota for this period have been larger than a year ago.

State inspected inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle and calves into Minnesota during the April-June period were 4 percent greater than for the same period a year earlier. About 15 percent of the cattle on feed July 1 had been on feed less than 3 months, 39 percent 3 to 6 months and the balance on feed 6 months or longer.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 73 percent of the cattle that were on feed July 1 during the next three months with 29 percent going in July, 22 percent in August, and 22 percent in September. This is at a slightly lower rate than reported a year ago when 76 percent were expected to be marketed during the July-September period. Compared with a year ago, stocks of corn held by commercial feeders were up over 25 percent per head of cattle on feed. During June the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from South St. Paul was $18.67 per hundred pounds compared with $16.53 in June 1953. This situation is in contrast with last fall when feeder prices were considerably below the preceding year.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on July 1 was estimated to be 5 percent larger than the number on feed July 1, 1953. Although estimates of the number of cattle on feed have not been made for all States, indications point to an increase of nearly 200,000 head in the Corn Belt. Considering information available on other important States outside the Corn Belt, it appears likely that the number of cattle on feed July 1 for the country as a whole was also about 5 percent more than on July 1, 1953. This compares with a 9 percent decrease in number on feed January 1 this year and a 2 to 3 percent decrease indicated on April 1 this year.

The number of cattle on feed in the eastern Corn Belt on July 1 was 5 percent larger than on the corresponding date last year. The western Corn Belt showed an increase of 6 percent from July 1 a year ago. All States showed increases except Missouri which had 2 percent fewer and Kansas which showed no change from a year ago. Feeding operations are up substantially in South Dakota which had 25 percent more cattle on feed than last year. Wisconsin showed a 15 percent increase, while Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota each had a 10 percent increase. Other increases were Ohio, 8 percent; Illinois, 1 percent; Iowa, 5 percent; and Nebraska, 4 percent.

Cattle feeding operations in Colorado are reported at about the same level as a year ago. Shipments into the northern Colorado feeding areas since January 1 have been of near record size. Marketings of fed cattle since January 1 have been smaller than last year. The Arkansas Valley shows a reduction from a year ago.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

All of the increase in numbers on feed was in cattle that were on feed less than 6 months. Reports from cattle feeders in the Corn Belt States showed a smaller percentage of the total on feed over 6 months than last year. Reporters indicate that 42 percent of the total had been on feed over 6 months, 35 percent on feed 3 to 6 months and 23 percent on feed less than 3 months. For last July 1 the corresponding percentages (revised) were 54, 26 and 20 percent.

About 74 percent of the July inventory is expected to be marketed before October 1 if feeders carry out their July intentions. The percentage of total cattle intended for market in July is above a year ago whereas the percentage intended for market during August and September is below 1953.

Strictly short term feeding is at a higher level than last season. About 4 percent of the cattle marketed during April through June were placed on feed after April 1. Last year the percentage was 2 percent. Total marketings of fed cattle have been running less 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 9 States for which such records are available were 5 percent above the same period last year. Shipments since January 1 were 26 percent above the corresponding period in 1953.

Records of shipments of stocker and feeder cattle since January 1 from the eight leading markets show that the total number of steers was considerably greater than during the same period a year ago but the number of calves was smaller. The biggest increases were for steers weighing from 700 to 900 pounds. The proportion of light steers (under 700 pounds) was smaller than in 1953, although their number was about 60,000 more than last year. The number of feeder calves shipped from these 8 markets during the 6-month period this year was 6 percent fewer than in 1953. During June the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from these 8 markets was $17.98 per hundred pounds compared with $15.38 in June 1953.

Cattle on feed July 1, 1954 as a percentage of a year earlier are as follows:

Ohio	108	Minnesota	110
Indiana	110	Iowa	105
Illinois	101	Missouri	98
Michigan	110	South Dakota	125
Wisconsin	115	Nebraska	104
		Kansas	100
Eastern Corn Belt	105	Western Corn Belt	106

Corn Belt 105

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

AUG 6 1954

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

Immediate Release

July 16, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS*/
June 1954

MINNESOTA: During the first six months of 1954, Minnesota hatcheries established a new turkey poult production record according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A total of 7,693,000 poults were hatched January through June 1954. This total exceeds any previous annual hatch. This year's production to date is 25 percent ahead of 1953 and 18 percent greater than the previous mid-year record in 1952. For the first six months in 1954, light breed production is 62 percent above last year while heavy breed production is up 11 percent. Light breed poults for the first 6 months in 1954 comprise 36 percent of the total production compared with 28 percent a year ago.

A record high production for the month was again reached during June 1954. A total of 946,000 poults were hatched, 53 percent more than the 620,000 hatch of June a year ago. Light breed poults accounted for 70 percent of the total June production, numbering 660,000 -- an increase of 61 percent over June, 1953. Heavy breed poults numbered 286,000, 36 percent more than the 210,000 of a year ago.

On the basis of eggs in incubators on July 1, indications are that heavy breed poult production will be somewhat below a year ago, while light poult production will be again much higher than a year earlier. About 97 percent of the total eggs in incubators on July 1 were of the light breed variety.

The average price received for heavy breed turkey poults in Minnesota on July 1 was 74 cents, the same as a year ago, and 48 cents for light poults, 2 cents less than a year earlier.

The cost of a standard Minnesota Poultry ration in mid-June 1954 was $3.41 per hundred pounds compared with $3.46 a month earlier and $3.29 in mid-June 1953. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on June 15 this year was 9.1 compared with 9.0 in mid-May and 10.0 on June 15, 1953.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1953-54

Month	Heavy Breeds: Month 1953	Heavy Breeds: Month 1954 1/	Heavy Breeds: Year to Date 1953	Heavy Breeds: Year to Date 1954 1/	Light Breeds: Month 1953	Light Breeds: Month 1954 1/	Light Breeds: Year to Date 1953	Light Breeds: Year to Date 1954 1/
	Thousand				Thousand			
Jan.	65	140	65	140	100	384	100	384
Feb.	250	330	315	470	160	390	260	774
Mar.	1,190	1,196	1,505	1,666	280	346	540	1,120
Apr.	1,450	1,647	2,955	3,313	365	403	905	1,523
May	1,270	1,321	4,225	4,634	400	590	1,305	2,113
June	210	286	4,435	4,920	410	660	1,715	2,773
July	25		4,460		355		2,070	
Aug.	-		4,460		245		2,315	
Sept.	-		4,460		150		2,465	
Oct.	-		4,460		130		2,595	
Nov.	-		4,460		140		2,735	
Dec.	20		4,480		315		3,050	
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed turkey poults hatched during June 1954 in the United States totaled 7,431,000, compared with 6,321,000 in June last year -- an increase of 18 percent. Production during the first 6 months of this year totaled 47,528,000, compared with 44,205,000 during the same period last year -- an increase of 8 percent.

Light breed poults hatched during June totaled 2,870,000, compared with 2,649,000 in June last year -- an increase of 8 percent. Production during the first 6 months of this year totaled 13,674,000 compared with 11,719,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 17 percent.

The number of turkey eggs reported in incubators in the United States on July 1 was 2,924,000 heavy breed eggs and 4,017,000 light breed eggs. No comparisons are available with a year ago for eggs in incubators.

Wm. Manion,
Agricultural Statistician.

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician
in Charge.

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */

POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month 1953 1/	Month 1954 2/	Month % change from 1953	To Date 1953 1/	To Date 1954 2/	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	858	1,212	+ 41	858	1,212	+ 354	+ 41
February	2,819	3,170	+ 12	3,677	4,382	+ 705	+ 19
March	8,776	9,205	+ 5	12,453	13,587	+ 1,134	+ 9
April	12,762	13,711	+ 7	25,215	27,298	+ 2,083	+ 8
May	12,669	12,799	+ 1	37,884	40,097	+ 2,213	+ 6
June	6,321	7,431	+ 18	44,205	47,528	+ 3,323	+ 8
July	1,150			45,355			
August	123			45,478			
September	11			45,489			
October	25			45,514			
November	65			45,579			
December	345			45,924			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Light Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954 1/	Month % change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954 1/	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	968	1,838	+ 90	968	1,838	+ 870	+ 90
February	1,201	1,676	+ 40	2,169	3,514	+ 1,345	+ 62
March	1,667	1,750	+ 5	3,836	5,264	+ 1,428	+ 37
April	2,270	2,332	+ 3	6,106	7,596	+ 1,490	+ 24
May	2,964	3,208	+ 8	9,070	10,804	+ 1,734	+ 19
June	2,649	2,870	+ 8	11,719	13,674	+ 1,955	+ 17
July	1,804			13,523			
August	1,103			14,626			
September	442			15,068			
October	408			15,476			
November	671			16,147			
December	1,306			17,453			

1/ Preliminary.

*/ For this project, State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

Minn. Hist. Soc.

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

AUG 6 1954

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

Immediate Release

August 2, 1954

CHICKENS RAISED -- 1954

MINNESOTA: The number of young chickens raised on Minnesota farms in 1954 is estimated at 29,651,000, 7 percent above the 27,711,000 raised in 1953, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number raised this year is 23 percent below the 1943-52 average of 38,282,000. Minnesota moved slightly ahead of California to rank third in the number of chickens raised and is exceeded only by Iowa with 42,927,000 chickens raised and Pennsylvania with 37,146,000.

UNITED STATES: Young chickens raised on United States farms in 1954 are estimated at 620,847,000--about 2 percent more than in 1953, but 16 percent less than the 1943-52 average. This July preliminary estimate is based on reports as of June 1 obtained through rural mail carriers covering 116,000 farms from all parts of the country and supplemented by later information from crop respondents and commercial hatchery operators.

All regions of the country showed increases from last year except the North Atlantic States, which showed a decrease of 3 percent. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the North Central States, 3 percent in the West, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States.

With 4 percent more layers in farm flocks on June 1 than a year ago and a 2 percent increase in young chickens raised this year, the laying flock on January 1, 1955, is expected to be several percent larger than a year earlier.

On February 1, farmers reported they intended to buy about the same number of chicks for flock replacements this year as last. During the first 5 months of this year, egg prices averaged 11 percent lower than last year, while feed prices averaged 2 percent less.

Commercial broiler production is not included in these estimates of chickens raised on farms.

CHICKENS RAISED ON FARMS 1954, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Number (Thousands) 10-Yr.Av. 1943-52	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 1/	1954 % of 1953	1954 % of 10-Yr. Av. 1943-52
N. Atl.	104,742	96,006	107,046	106,098	109,462	106,191	97	101
Ohio	30,557	26,483	27,013	24,852	25,598	24,830	97	81
Ind.	30,545	28,002	27,442	26,893	26,086	28,173	108	92
Ill.	35,299	29,671	29,968	27,271	27,544	29,197	106	83
Mich.	20,791	18,690	19,811	18,424	18,608	18,980	102	91
Wis.	23,148	21,458	21,887	20,355	20,762	21,800	105	94
E.N.Cent.	140,339	124,304	126,121	117,795	118,598	122,980	104	88
MINN.	38,282	30,124	29,823	27,437	27,711	29,651	107	77
Iowa	53,632	45,719	44,805	41,669	42,502	42,927	101	80
Mo.	34,965	29,234	30,988	26,650	27,450	28,548	104	82
N.Dak.	8,386	6,142	7,125	6,412	6,733	7,070	105	84
S.Dak.	15,825	12,988	14,547	11,929	13,480	13,750	102	87
Nebr.	26,706	22,249	23,361	19,156	20,497	20,497	100	77
Kans.	26,335	21,729	22,598	18,530	18,345	20,180	110	77
W.N.Cent.	204,132	168,185	173,247	151,783	156,718	162,623	104	80
S. Atl.	79,093	65,577	67,669	67,326	62,920	64,034	102	81
S. Cent.	147,376	122,307	123,089	112,786	103,205	104,685	101	71
West.	65,993	58,751	66,309	61,230	58,440	60,334	103	91
UNITED STATES	741,675	635,130	663,481	617,018	609,343	620,847	102	84

1/ Preliminary

William Manion
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

AUG 6 1954

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

Immediate Release

August 2, 1954

1954 LAMB CROP

MINNESOTA: The 1954 lamb crop in Minnesota totals 664,000 head, down 1 percent from the 671,000 head saved in 1953, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. However, with the exception of last year, this is the largest lamb crop since 1946. The number of lambs saved this year is about 1 percent above the 10-year (1943-52) average of 660,000 head.

The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes, 1 year old and over on January 1) is 112 percent compared with 111 percent in 1953 and the average of 104 percent. Breeding ewes on hand January 1, 1954 equalled 591,000 head, 2 percent less than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The United States lamb crop for 1954 totaled 20,170,000 head, 3 percent larger than the 19,600,000 head raised in 1953. This is the fourth successive increase over the preceding year since the record low lamb crop of 1950. Although 13 percent above the 1950 low, the lamb crop is still 10 percent below the 10-year average. In 13 western States (11 Western, South Dakota and Texas), the lamb crop is 4 percent larger than last year, while in the native States it is 1 percent larger. Texas, the leading sheep State, has an 11 percent larger lamb crop than in 1953.

The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old and older on January 1) this year is 94. This is the largest lamb crop percentage on record. It compares with 90 last year and the 10-year average of 87. The 1954 lamb crop percentage for the 13 western States is 89--6 percentage points above a year earlier and 3 points above average. In the native States the lamb crop percentage is 106, the same as a year earlier, but 5 points higher than the 10-year average.

The lamb crop of 12,801,000 head in the 13 western States is 526,000 head larger than last year, but it is still 13 percent below average. All of the 13 States, with the exception of Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington, showed more lambs raised this year than a year earlier.

In the native sheep States the lamb crop is 7,369,000 head, an increase of 44,000 head, or about 1 percent more than in 1953. This increase can be attributed to a slightly larger number of breeding ewes on hand January 1. The lamb crop percentage at 106 was the same as a year earlier. Most of the native States showed the same number or fewer lambs raised this year than a year ago. However, increases in a few of the important sheep States were large enough to hold lambs raised for the native States above a year earlier.

Estimates of the 1954 lamb crop are based on reports from sheep producers. For the native States, the reports were obtained in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the Rural Mail Carriers. For the western sheep States reports were received by mail directly from owners of both range and farm flocks.

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AUG 6 1954

Immediate Release

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

August 3, 1954

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-July, 1954 Prices

MINNESOTA Mid-July prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged 1 percent below a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The principal changes from the preceding month were the price declines for flax, cattle, hogs, oats and chickens and the increases for potatoes, wholesale milk and eggs. Compared with a year ago, prices averaged 10 percent lower. Large declines were shown for eggs, hogs, wholesale milk, cattle and cream butterfat with only soybeans up a large amount from a year ago.

Prices of meat animals in mid-July averaged 2 percent below a month earlier. Lambs were down $1.50 per cwt., sheep $1.10, cattle 50 cents and hogs 30 cents while calves rose 20 cents. Meat animal prices were down 11 percent from a year ago. Lambs were 16 percent lower, sheep 15 percent, hogs 14 percent and cattle and calves both 7 percent. Milk cows averaged $165 per head in mid-July - unchanged from a month earlier but $30 less than a year ago.

Poultry and livestock product prices were one-half of one percent above a month ago. Wholesale milk advanced 10 cents per cwt. and eggs 1 cent per dozen while turkeys declined 4 cents per pound and chickens 2.6 cents per pound. Cream butterfat and wool prices were the same as a month ago. Prices of poultry and livestock products averaged 21 percent below a year ago. Chickens were down 38 percent, eggs 34 percent, turkeys 16 percent, cream butterfat 13 percent and wholesale milk 12 percent. Wool prices were 2 percent higher.

Prices of grain were 2 percent lower than a month ago. Flax declined 33 cents per bushel, oats 8 cents and barley 4 cents while rye increased 8 cents, wheat 3 cents and soybeans 1 cent. Corn prices were unchanged. Compared with a year ago grain prices averaged 8 percent higher. Soybean prices advanced 48 percent, corn 6 percent, wheat 4 percent and flax 1 percent. Rye was off 15 percent with oats and barley both 6 percent lower. The average prices received by farmers for potatoes in mid-July was $1.00 per bushel - up 25 cents from the previous month but the same as a year earlier.

UNITED STATES The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers declined 1 point (four-tenths of one percent) during the month ending July 15. Price declines registered by cattle, hogs, and deciduous fruits were nearly offset by higher prices for commercial vegetables, milk, wheat, and eggs. The index, at 247 percent of its 1910-14 average in mid-July, compares with 248 a month earlier and with 260 in July last year.

Declining farm production costs lowered the Prices Paid Index (Prices Paid, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) another 2 points (almost 1 percent) during the month ended July 15. Lower feeder livestock and livestock feed prices accounted for most of the commodity price decline. The seasonally adjusted farm wage rate index also declined in July as rates paid hired labor during the second quarter increased less than usual. Prices paid by farmers for family living items rose to a new high in mid-July, offsetting part of the downturn in prices of production goods.

With both farm product prices and the Prices Paid Index down slightly during the month, the Parity Ratio remained at 88, the same as in June, and 6 points below a year earlier.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14 100	July 15, 1953	June 15, 1954	July 15, 1954	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	260	248	247	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	2/278	282	280	290	3/May 1952
Parity Ratio	2/ 94	88	88	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/Revised 3/Also February and April 1952.

Greater than seasonal increases in prices received by farmers for milk sold at wholesale and at retail raised the dairy products price index 3 percent during the month. Prices received for butterfat in cream changed very little. Milk production passed the seasonal peak early in June and has declined much more rapidly than usual in many areas under the influence of hot dry weather.

Rudolph Wagner
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JULY 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JULY 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JUNE 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JULY 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JULY 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JUNE 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JULY 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES JULY 15, 1954	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY JULY 15, 1954
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.07	2.12	2.15	1.87	1.91	2.00	2.50	80
CORN	BU.	1.30	1.38	1.38	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.82	82
OATS	BU.	.67	.71	.63	.701	.735	.668	.871	77
BARLEY	BU.	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.36	74
RYE	BU.	1.13	.88	.96	1.21	.990	.992	1.69	59
FLAX	BU.	3.21	3.56	3.23	3.17	3.48	3.17	4.48	71
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.39	3.53	3.54	2.44	3.49	3.47	2.80	124
POTATOES	BU.	1.00	.75	1.00	.868	1.51	1.49	1.50	99
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	25.50	28.50	25.00	27.90	26.40	25.80	38.90	66
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.70	9.50	8.50	8.95	10.20	9.30	12.40	75
HOGS	CWT.	22.30	19.50	19.20	23.70	21.70	21.20	20.60	103
CATTLE	CWT.	18.20	17.40	16.90	17.10	16.90	15.80	21.00	75
CALVES	CWT.	19.00	17.50	17.70	16.80	17.50	16.10	23.20	69
SHEEP	CWT.	5.30	5.60	4.50	6.08	6.66	5.78	10.20	57
LAMBS	CWT.	23.40	21.10	19.60	21.60	20.30	19.50	22.80	86
MILK COWS	HEAD	195.00	165.00	165.00	169.00	151.00	145.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.320	.310	.270	.323	.301	.286	.375	76
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.209	.156	.130	.264	.226	.224	.297	75
EGGS	DOZ.	.425	.270	.280	.477	.329	.344	.465	2/75
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.71	.62	.62	.648	.559	.557	.742	2/76
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.35	2.85	1/ 2.95	4.06	3.49	1/3.69	4.70	2/84
WOOL	LB.	.49	.50	.50	.548	.552	.550	.585	94
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.15	3.25	3.15	3.95	3.86	3.83		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.60	6.40	6.40	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.50	4.70	4.65	4.84	5.00	4.97		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.25	4.80	4.35	4.67	5.07	4.66		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.20	7.00	7.30	5.05	6.56	6.68		
BRAN	CWT.	2.95	3.00	2.75	3.27	3.15	3.03		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.00	20.00	18.50	32.00	32.00	31.30		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	17.2	14.1	13.9	16.1	14.6	14.1		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	13.0	7.9	8.3	12.3	8.4	8.9		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	6.0	3.8	3.3	5.9	4.8	4.5		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	21.0	18.8	1/19.2		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM 6/NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES JULY 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 MAY 15	1953 JUNE 15	1953 JULY 15	1954 MAY 15	1954 JUNE 15	1954 JULY 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	263	257	260	258	248	247
ALL CROPS	247	247	246	237	249	244	248
FOOD GRAINS	246	242	222	218	227	216	225
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	212	204	204	207	205	202
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	286	280	268	286	283	286
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	277	267	280	267	251	247
MEAT ANIMALS	334	317	300	319	331	299	286
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	256	255	261	230	229	237
POULTRY & EGGS	229	218	213	223	168	168	171

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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AUG 6 1954

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

August 4, 1954

GRAIN STOCKS -- JULY 1, 1954

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all storage positions in Minnesota on July 1 at 139 million bushels were a record high for July, exceeding by 11 million bushels the previous record set in July 1950, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Off-farm stocks of 32 million bushels were up 10 percent from a year earlier.

Total supplies of wheat in all Minnesota positions at 62 million bushels were also a record high for July exceeding the record set last year by 22 million bushels. Most of these stocks or 59 million bushels were in off-farm storage. These off-farm stocks were up 52 percent from a year earlier.

Oats stocks in all storage positions were 35 million bushels, down 14 million from a year ago and the lowest since 1948. Only 4.2 million bushels of the total stocks were stored off-farms. This compares with 8.0 million bushels in off-farm storage on July 1, 1953.

Storage stocks of barley at 10.7 million bushels were up over 1 million bushels from a year earlier. However stocks in off-farm positions at 5.6 million bushels were down 9 percent for the same period.

Total rye stocks of 1.2 million bushels were 50 percent larger and off-farm supplies of 1.0 bushels were 42 percent larger than in July last year.

Soybean stocks were at a very low level throughout Minnesota. The 1.3 million bushels on hand in all positions were less than one-fourth those of a year earlier.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions totaled 4.2 million bushels, down a fourth from a year ago, the smallest since 1948. Off-farm quantities totaled 4.0 million bushels, down 1.4 million from last year.

Grain Stocks, July 1, 1953-54

	Crop	On Farm 1953	On Farm 1954	Off-Farm 1953	Off-Farm 1954	Total 1953	Total 1954
		Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA:							
	Corn	88,169	106,608	29,157	32,112	117,326	138,720
	Wheat	850	3,072	38,964	59,090	39,814	62,162
	Oats	40,911	30,763	8,003	4,178	48,914	34,941
	Barley	3,408	5,100	6,132	5,604	9,540	10,704
	Rye	87	188	732	1,040	819	1,228
	Soybeans	2,194	277	3,292	1,037	5,486	1,314
	Flaxseed	367	185	5,372	4,013	5,739	4,198
UNITED STATES	Corn	984,975	986,080	278,265	416,978	1,263,240	1,403,058
	Wheat	73,105	102,997	489,381	799,857	562,486	902,854
	Oats	218,757	204,050	35,434	30,143	254,191	234,193
	Barley	25,479	34,945	25,865	35,753	51,344	70,698
	Rye	1,500	2,845	4,776	11,117	6,276	13,962
	Soybeans	20,393	3,566	41,899	29,637	62,292	33,203
	Flaxseed	1,670	5,429	8,283	8,349	9,953	13,778

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

UNITED STATES: Wheat stocks of 903 million bushels, as reported in all storage positions on July 1, 1954, were about 43 percent larger than the previous record for the date. Old wheat stocks in all off-farm storages--nearly 800 million bushels--are the largest off-farm carryover of record. They exceed the 489 million bushel stocks a year earlier, the previous record total, by 310 million bushels or 63 percent. The record large off-farm total includes nearly 297 million bushels of old wheat at terminals and nearly 308 million bushels in interior mills, elevators and warehouses; each is the largest of record for the date in that position.

The 14 million bushels of old rye stored in all positions on July 1 is the largest carryover since 1944, comparing with 6.3 million bushels on July 1, 1953 and 3.9 million bushels on July 1, 1952. A major factor in the increase in carryover stocks was the importation of rye from Canada. July 1, 1954 commercial stocks of 8.4 million bushels and interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks of 2.5 million bushels were each more than double quantities in the same positions a year earlier.

Corn stocks of 1,403 million bushels in all positions on July 1 top by only 22 million bushels the previous July 1 record set in 1950. They are, however, 140 million bushels or 11 percent larger than a year earlier. The off-farm portion is larger than usual, exceeded only on July 1, 1951. This is largely because of the 336 million bushels of corn owned by CCC and stored in their own bins, the most in this position on any July 1. The 16 million bushels at terminals and 65 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses are each more than a year ago, but less than in the other 3 of the last 4 years.

The oats carryover of 234 million bushels is 20 million less than on July 1, 1953 and smaller than in all but 3 of the previous 11 years of record. About 30 million bushels are in off-farm positions, which is less than in any of the last 3 years, but more than in any year before 1951.

The barley carryover of 71 million bushels, while 38 percent larger than a year earlier, is smaller than in all but 4 of the last 11 years of record. The total is almost evenly divided between farm and off-farm positions, whereas in most years farm stocks make up the larger portion.

A carryover of nearly 13.8 million bushels of flaxseed in all storage positions is indicated. This compares with the carryover of 10 million bushels a year ago, the smallest carryover of 7.2 million in 1948 and the largest of 19.4 million bushels in 1949, in the 7 years of comparable record.

Soybean stocks in all storage positions on July 1 amounted to 33.2 million bushels. This quantity compares with 62.3 million bushels held a year ago and is the smallest reserve for the date since July 1, 1948 when 31.9 bushels were held in storages.

Derived disappearance from the estimated supply of 272.5 million bushels (carryover of 10,137,000 bushels and the 1953 production of 262,341,000 bushels) is thus about 239 million bushels. About 156 million bushels were processed through May 31 (June crushing data are not yet available). About 37 million bushels had been exported to July 1, about 26 million bushels used for seed and a small quantity fed to livestock.

Stocks of grain on farms are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Terminal stocks of grain are reported by the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration at 44 terminal cities. CCC stocks are those 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. Interior mills, elevators and warehouse storage is all of that off-farm storage not otherwise designated for each grain; some of this storage being at terminals.

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, July 1, 1953-54

State	Old Rye: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Old Rye: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Old Rye: All Positions 2/ 1953	Old Rye: All Positions 2/ 1954	Shelled and Ear Corn: Off Farm 1/ 1953	Shelled and Ear Corn: Off Farm 1/ 1954	Shelled and Ear Corn: All Positions 2/ 1953	Shelled and Ear Corn: All Positions 2/ 1954
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	*	521	*	527	1,251	2,191	4,411	5,281
Ohio	2	1	18	31	5,887	9,825	56,076	61,538
Ind.	29	35	50	49	4,974	18,436	76,302	98,317
Ill.	2,946	7,313	2,976	7,341	38,395	80,597	200,387	240,300
Mich.	11	24	87	124	945	4,377	26,898	28,205
Wis.	60	182	220	325	1,470	4,850	35,081	35,698
Minn.	732	1,040	819	1,228	29,157	32,112	117,326	138,720
Iowa	20	*	26	*	112,073	162,974	399,420	428,191
Mo.	109	90	112	94	3,417	10,985	48,246	43,764
N.Dak.	166	1,011	359	2,016	578	497	2,353	3,622
S.Dak.	174	577	616	1,469	25,306	24,424	58,674	81,391
Nebr.	77	40	281	260	39,378	48,299	135,942	126,857
Kans.	15	17	38	39	2,505	3,940	13,229	16,429
Mont.	1	3	2	19	20	23	28	54
Idaho	1	*	3	*	31	30	137	265
Wash.	2	7	8	22	187	100	225	221
Oreg.	8	5	36	26	161	133	233	178
Calif.	17	24	17	34	635	662	650	677
Other	406	227	608	358	11,895	12,523	87,622	93,350
UNITED STATES	4,776	11,117	6,276	13,962	278,265	416,978	1,263,240	1,403,058

State	Old Oats: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Old Oats: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Old Oats: All Positions 2/ 1953	Old Oats: All Positions 2/ 1954	Old Barley: Off Farm 1/ 1953	Old Barley: Off Farm 1/ 1954	Old Barley: All Positions 2/ 1953	Old Barley: All Positions 2/ 1954
N.Y.	2,219	1,905	6,493	6,347	433	863	650	1,055
Ohio	1,600	1,478	8,637	8,591	*	*	*	*
Ind.	998	637	7,762	6,182	28	31	56	91
Ill.	3,963	1,736	19,879	15,544	229	517	313	574
Mich.	641	616	8,767	7,861	277	*	864	*
Wis.	2,318	965	23,580	21,799	7,235	8,059	7,778	8,675
Minn.	8,003	4,178	48,914	34,941	6,132	5,604	9,540	10,704
Iowa	2,999	3,175	41,234	27,919	87	155	177	187
Mo.	698	317	3,325	4,474	*	*	*	*
N.Dak.	2,246	2,786	18,707	27,087	2,645	4,021	10,944	15,636
S.Dak.	3,031	2,231	29,402	32,390	488	401	3,408	4,405
Nebr.	628	522	10,419	6,991	63	72	682	870
Kans.	255	182	2,795	3,150	30	68	257	256
Mont.	192	126	3,505	3,419	319	1,623	2,886	6,917
Idaho	457	154	1,512	994	479	447	1,565	1,307
Wash.	340	321	986	681	592	1,214	834	1,449
Oreg.	575	229	1,553	1,184	2,119	805	2,579	1,362
Calif.	474	361	474	415	2,297	8,028	2,566	9,087
Other	3,797	8,224	16,247	24,224	2,412	3,845	6,245	8,123
UNITED STATES	35,434	30,143	254,191	234,193	25,865	35,753	51,344	70,698

*Included in "Other" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and 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

Stocks of Old Wheat, Selected States, July 1, 1953-54

State	Int. Mills, Elevators & Warehouses 1953	Int. Mills, Elevators & Warehouses 1954	Merchant Mills 1953	Merchant Mills 1954	Off Farm 1/ 1953	Off Farm 1/ 1954	All Positions 2/ 1953	All Positions 2/ 1954
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	*	*	6,493	5,927	34,351	43,284	35,187	44,326
Ohio	1,153	5,975	1,160	1,388	3,042	15,056	4,695	17,476
Ind.	226	2,461	222	1,567	812	6,207	1,921	6,668
Mich.	1,702	2,494	792	986	2,494	4,229	5,409	5,570
Wis.	1,037	1,723	*	*	21,893	25,420	22,187	25,744
Minn.	2,323	4,089	4,241	6,370	38,964	59,090	39,814	62,162
Iowa	*	*	1,304	852	5,598	9,409	5,715	9,462
Mo.	347	736	5,989	7,421	26,680	30,706	27,644	33,373
N.Dak.	14,191	24,000	2,541	2,425	16,733	26,602	28,776	53,969
S.Dak.	4,811	7,150	113	138	6,380	10,204	10,838	23,094
Nebr.	15,686	28,469	1,682	1,820	28,623	48,810	33,541	56,118
Kans.	59,907	74,586	13,090	12,257	127,637	157,884	149,171	168,734
Okla.	9,402	19,325	2,461	1,572	38,206	54,537	39,827	55,245
Texas	26,881	45,899	8,080	8,244	57,930	78,676	58,969	79,022
Mont.	9,192	10,246	1,097	1,519	10,289	11,765	20,315	25,466
Idaho	3,649	7,728	516	673	4,165	8,401	5,004	9,328
Colo.	11,309	16,536	1,821	1,366	15,802	22,706	18,318	29,054
Wash.	11,170	29,961	1,240	2,451	15,725	54,826	16,530	57,350
Oreg.	4,200	9,700	1,061	1,197	6,975	14,184	7,615	16,070
Calif.	314	510	625	665	1,486	1,880	1,623	2,275
Other	5,779	15,987	3,880	4,991	25,596	115,981	29,387	122,348
UNITED STATES	183,279	307,575	58,408	63,829	489,381	799,857	562,486	902,854

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, July 1, 1953-54

State	Soybeans: Off Farms 1/ 1953	Soybeans: Off Farms 1/ 1954	Soybeans: All Positions 2/ 1953	Soybeans: All Positions 2/ 1954	Flaxseed: Off Farms 1/ 1953	Flaxseed: Off Farms 1/ 1954	Flaxseed: All Positions 2/ 1953	Flaxseed: All Positions 2/ 1954
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	-	-	-	-	*	71	*	71
Ohio	4,725	2,471	6,793	3,002	-	-	-	-
Ind.	2,127	2,458	5,687	2,827	-	-	-	-
Ill.	15,432	13,337	20,337	14,106	-	-	-	-
Wis.	-	-	-	-	573	994	585	1,003
Minn.	3,292	1,037	5,486	1,314	5,372	4,013	5,739	4,198
Iowa	7,473	5,964	13,310	6,479	57	58	88	82
Mo.	1,735	1,159	2,390	1,670	-	-	-	-
N.Dak.	-	-	-	-	1,702	2,608	2,740	6,395
S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	476	390	683	1,768
N.C.	299	*	394	*	-	-	-	-
Kans.	1,273	819	1,383	879	-	-	-	-
Ky.	677	*	737	*	-	-	-	-
Mont.	-	-	-	-	*	*	73	76
Calif.	-	-	-	-	*	8	*	8
Other	4,866	2,392	5,775	2,926	103	207	45	177
UNITED STATES	41,899	29,637	62,292	33,203	8,283	8,349	9,953	13,778

*Included in "Other" 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, A.M.S., at terminals, and those owned by CCC which are in transit to ports, in bins and other storages under CCC control, and processing plants.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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AUG 1 0 1954

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

Immediate Release

August 6, 1954

SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION -- 1954

MINNESOTA: The 1954 wool crop in Minnesota totals 5,688,000 pounds, 4 percent less than the 1953 crop, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Wool production in 1953 equalled 5,936,000 pounds and the 1943-52 average is 5,841,000 pounds.

The decreased production in 1954 compared with 1953 is due to a slight drop in both the number of sheep shorn and average weight per fleece. There were 720,000 sheep shorn in 1954 with an average fleece weight of 7.9 pounds. In 1953, 742,000 sheep were shorn with an average of 8.0 pounds per fleece.

UNITED STATES: The amount of wool shorn and to be shorn in 1954 is estimated at 229,371,000 pounds. This is slightly less than the 230,343,000 pounds produced in 1953 and 14 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Although the average weight per fleece reached an all-time high, this increase in weight was not sufficient to offset the decline in the number of sheep shorn. The number of sheep shorn this year was 3 percent less than a year ago. The record fleece weight of 8.56 pounds compares with 8.30 last year and the 10-year average of 8.07 pounds.

In the "Native" or "Fleece" wool States, shorn wool production is estimated at 67,260,000 pounds, with an average fleece weight of 7.71 pounds. In 1953 production amounted to 68,015,000 pounds, with an average of 7.58 pounds per fleece.

Shorn wool production this year in the 13 western sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas) is estimated at 162,111,000 pounds. This is only slightly below a year ago but 17 percent below average. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn in the western States was estimated at 18,057,000 head, 4 percent less than last year and 23 percent less than average. The average weight per fleece at 8.98 pounds compares with an average of 8.64 in 1953 and 8.34 for the 10-year average. Production of shorn wool was greater than last year in South Dakota, Texas, Idaho, Arizona, Oregon and California, and smaller in the other western States. Texas, the leading sheep State, had an average of 8.5 pounds per fleece compared with 7.8 pounds a year ago. The increase in weight per fleece more than offset the decline in number of sheep shorn, and the State had a net increase of 2 percent in shorn wool production over 1953. Estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall. The allowance for Texas is 4,555,000 pounds compared with 5,243,000 pounds shorn last fall. The allowance for California is 2,396,000 pounds compared with 2,645,000 pounds last fall.

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August 6, 1954

NUMBER OF MILK COWS ON FARMS IN JUNE

MINNESOTA: The number of milk cows on Minnesota farms in June 1954 totaled 1,390,000 head, about 2 percent above a year earlier, but 8 percent below the 1943-52 average of 1,507,000 milk cows, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

In Minnesota, June 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 1935-39. During the years following 1939, milk cow numbers increased and by June 1943 had reached a near record high of 1,750,000 head. In the years from 1943 to 1952 there was general downward trend in Minnesota's milk cow population with a 1 percent decline in 1944, 4 percent drop each year for 1945, 1946, and 1947. The decline continued gradually with about a 2 percent decrease each year from 1948 to 1951 and 1 percent in 1952. The upward trend in numbers as indicated in June 1953 and 1954 reflected favorable milk production conditions during last year and early 1954. Since then the rate of increase has slowed and the number of milk cows is leveling off.

Minnesota is tied with New York for second place in number of milk cows, each with 1,390,000 head in June 1954. Wisconsin ranks first with 2,330,000 head and Iowa is third with 1,056,000 head in June 1954. Other States with nearly a million head are Missouri, Texas, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES: The number of milk cows on United States farms in June this year, totaling 22.5 million head, was about 1½ percent greater than in June a year ago, but was about the same as in December 1953. This leveling off in milk cow numbers in the last 6 months contrasts with the moderate uptrend that started in early 1952 and extended through 1953. Milk cow numbers continued to gain during the past year in most of the more important specialized dairy States, but turned down in many Central States where other enterprises such as hog raising offered good alternatives to milk producers.

The June 1954 milk cow numbers in the United States indicate that the increase in the past 12 months was about half as great as during the calendar years 1952 and 1953, and that in the last six months there has been very little change in numbers. The leveling off of milk cow numbers appears to reflect less favorable conditions for milk production in recent months. In the first half of 1954, prices received by farmers for milk and cream averaged nearly one-tenth lower than for the same period of 1953. The relationship between milk prices and feed prices during this period was the least favorable for milking in 6 years, and was 8 percent below the longtime average. Butterfat-feed price relationships in the first half of 1954 were the lowest for the period since 1937, and 15 percent below average. While direct information on slaughter of milk cows is lacking, culling appears to have been heavy, judging from data available on slaughter of all cows, including both milk and beef animals.

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

Immediate Release

August 10, 1954

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
AUGUST 1, 1954

Minnesota's total crop prospect for 1954, as of August 1, was above average and last year, even though the outlook for nearly all of the various crops declined during July, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Above-average crops of corn, oats, barley, soybeans, sugar beets, and hay are likely to be harvested, while the production of wheat, flaxseed, rye, and potatoes is expected to be below average. Compared with last year, the production of oats, barley, flaxseed, soybeans, potatoes, and sugar beets will be larger, while the corn, wheat, rye, and hay crops will be smaller than in 1953.

Most significant of the upward changes in crop size compared with last year are these: oats, up 19 percent; barley, 13 percent; soybeans, 40 percent and potatoes and sugar beets both up 8 percent. Important decreases are: wheat, 33 percent; rye, 29 percent; and hay, 6 percent. Except for wheat, the general quality of small grains is above last year, largely due to more favorable conditions for harvesting. Last year's grain suffered severe damage from wet weather after swathing, particularly oats and barley in the south. This year test weight is again quite light in many cases, mainly due to rust and hot weather which brought grain to maturity too rapidly in some areas. The rust infestation, which was becoming noticeable in the south on July 1, spread rapidly to other areas of the State during the month. The rust has caused considerable loss in the yield of susceptible varieties of oats and wheat, particularly late plantings. Hot, dry weather in mid-July was a major factor in lowering yield prospects from a month ago, although army worms, grasshoppers, hail, and other hazards caused considerable loss in local areas and on individual farms.

The progress of the small grain harvest on August 1 was advanced a week or more compared with last year. By August 1, in the south the harvest was nearing completion, but in the northwest, where harvest is normally later, about 5 to 10 percent of the spring wheat, oats and barley had been cut. There is a small acreage of very late grain just heading in Marshall and Kittson counties; also some very late flax for which yield prospects are rather poor.

In general, the corn crop made rapid and good growth during July in the main producing areas. For the State, total prospects, however, declined slightly due to rather severe damage from dry weather in local areas, particularly, Lincoln, Lyon, and Pipestone counties. The crop is well advanced seasonally, slightly ahead of a year ago when a good quality corn crop was produced. For corn, the August 1 prospect for a 266 million bushel crop compares with 269 million harvested last year and the average of 231 million bushels.

The oat crop, much already harvested, is estimated at 192 million bushels, 26 million less than a month ago, but still 30 million more than last year when the crop was short due to severe damage from rust and wet weather. This year's crop is about average size. The quality and yield per acre of oats were both much improved over a year ago in southern counties where harvest is complete.

The 1954 barley crop is expected to total 28.9 million bushels, about 3 million more than last year and average. In general, yield prospects declined during July, but they remain above average at 26.5 bushels per acre for harvest.

Wheat suffered heavy damage from rust in some areas, particularly durum and susceptible varieties. The rust infestation is heavy in nearly all areas, even in the extreme northwest where it was light a year ago. Most of the small acreage in southern and west central counties suffered severe damage, while in the north only late plantings and the most susceptible varieties are expected to be seriously affected. This year's wheat crop is expected to total only 10.9 million bushels, about 5 million less than last year and 19 million less than average. The decrease in production is due to sharp reductions in both acreage and yield per acre. This year's wheat production of 10,862,000 bushels includes 570,000 bushels of winter wheat; 10,140,000 of other spring wheat and only 152,000 bushels of durum.

Flaxseed production is estimated at 9.4 million bushels, down nearly a half million from last month but slightly more than last year and 3 million more than average. Some flax was ready for cutting on August 1 in the south while in the north, where most of the acreage is located, the crop was mostly in full bloom or just past.

Soybean prospects continue good for the record large acreage being grown this year. Development has been retarded by dry weather in some localities, but in the main, the crop is in good condition and it is well advanced for this time of year. A record large crop of 38.7 million bushels is in prospect. This compares with the previous record of 27.7 million produced last year and the average of only 12.8 million bushels. In recent years, soybeans have been gaining in popularity with farmers at a tremendously rapid rate as reflected by the increase in acreage from only 800,000 acres planted in 1949 to 2,058,000 planted for all purposes this year.

Potato production is expected to total 13,430,000 bushels, the same as last year but nearly 3 million bushels less than average. Both the acreage and expected yield per acre are about the same as last year. Compared with average, the acreage is down very sharply, but yield prospects are a fifth more than average. Some early potatoes had been harvested before August 1 in southern counties, mainly, Hennepin, although in the important area in the northwest the crop was mostly in full bloom. In most areas the crop needs more moisture to maintain August 1 prospects.

The small acreage of rye for harvest this year is producing about an average yield. The crop is estimated at 1,330,000 bushels, down slightly from a month ago and 29 percent less than last year.

Hay production was reduced during July as hot, dry weather retarded the development of the second crop in many areas. Weather has, however, been favorable for harvesting so that second cuttings are, in general, of good quality. Total hay production is estimated at 6,500,000 tons, over 300,000 tons less than a month ago and 409,000 tons under last year's very large crop. This year's crop is expected to exceed average by more than 250,000 tons. Pastures declined sharply during July due to dry weather and they were supplying much less feed than a year ago. Last year, pastures in early August were in unusually good condition.

Egg production during July this year totaled 298 million eggs, 5 percent more than a year ago. The seasonal decline of only 7 percent for July is less than for other recent years. The increase in production over last year is due to more hens kept as layers.

Milk production of 751 million pounds for July this year compares with 773 a year ago July, a decrease of 3 percent. The rate of production per cow was substantially lower than a year ago due, mainly, to poorer pasture. The number of milk cows appears to be leveling off, following a period of rapid increase.

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Immediate Release

August 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS*/
July 1954

MINNESOTA: A record high production of turkey poults was established by Minnesota hatcheries during July 1954 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The hatch totaled 559,000 poults, an increase of 47 percent over the July hatch of 1953. Light breed poults accounted for 98 percent of the total July production numbering 547,000 poults, an increase of 54 percent over July a year ago. Heavy breed poults hatched numbered only 12,000, a decrease of 52 percent from July 1953.

An indication of the rapid expansion of the turkey broiler industry in Minnesota may be noted from the hatchery production of 559,000 poults in July 1954 compared with 380,000 in July 1953, 160,000 in July 1952, 195,000 in July 1951, 15,000 in July 1950, and 4,000 poults hatched in July 1949.

During the period of January through July 1954, Minnesota hatcheries produced 8,252,000 poults which is a 26 percent increase over the 6,530,000 poults produced during the same period a year ago. Light breed poults hatched are up 60 percent, while heavy breed poult production is up 11 percent.

On the basis of eggs in incubators on August 1, indications are that heavy breed poult production has ended for the season which normally closes by July. However, since the introduction of the Beltsville White for commercial broiler production, many hatcheries are now operating on a year around basis. The majority of turkey poults hatched in Minnesota during the July-December period are Beltsville White for the broiler trade. In general, any poults hatched after October 1 will be marketed after January 1 of the following year. Turkeys marketed during 1954 will tend to be those hatched between October 1, 1953 and September 30, 1954. Indications are that the number of light poults hatched during August may be about 50 percent above August 1953.

The average price received for light breed turkey poults in Minnesota on August 1, 1954 was 46 cents, 3 cents less than a year earlier.

The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-July 1954 was $3.36 per 100 pounds compared with $3.41 a month earlier and $3.27 in mid-July 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on July 15 this year was 8.0 compared with 9.1 in mid-June and 9.8 on July 15, 1953 indicating a less favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1953-54

Month	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds			
	Month		Year to Date		Month		Year to Date	
	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/
	Thousand				Thousand			
Jan.	65	140	65	140	100	384	100	384
Feb.	250	330	315	470	160	390	260	774
Mar.	1,190	1,196	1,505	1,666	280	346	540	1,120
Apr.	1,450	1,647	2,955	3,313	365	403	905	1,523
May	1,270	1,321	4,225	4,634	400	590	1,305	2,113
June	210	286	4,435	4,920	410	660	1,715	2,773
July	25	12	4,460	4,932	355	547	2,070	3,320
Aug.	-		4,460		245		2,315	
Sept.	-		4,460		150		2,465	
Oct.	-		4,460		130		2,595	
Nov.	-		4,460		140		2,735	
Dec.	20		4,480		315		3,050	
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed turkey poults hatched in the United States during July totaled 1,370,000, compared with 1,150,000 in July last year -- an increase of 19 percent. Production for the first 7 months of this year totaled 48,898,000, compared with 45,355,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 8 percent.

(Over)

UNITED STATES: (continued)

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS*/
July 1954

Light breed poults hatched during July totaled 2,420,000, compared with 1,804,000 in July last year -- an increase of 34 percent. Production during the first 7 months of this year totaled 16,094,000, compared with 13,523,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 19 percent.

The number of turkey eggs reported in incubators on August 1 was 278,000 heavy breed eggs and 2,402,000 light breed eggs. No comparisons are available with a year ago for eggs in incubators.

POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	Month % change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	858	1,212	+ 41	858	1,212	+ 354	+ 41
February	2,819	3,170	+ 12	3,677	4,382	+ 705	+ 19
March	8,776	9,205	+ 5	12,453	13,587	+ 1,134	+ 9
April	12,762	13,711	+ 7	25,215	27,298	+ 2,083	+ 8
May	12,669	12,799	+ 1	37,884	40,097	+ 2,213	+ 6
June	6,321	7,431	+ 18	44,205	47,528	+ 3,323	+ 8
July	1,150	1,370	+ 19	45,355	48,898	+ 3,543	+ 8
August	123			45,478			
September	11			45,489			
October	25			45,514			
November	65			45,579			
December	345			45,924			

Light Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	Month % change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	968	1,838	+ 90	968	1,838	+ 870	+ 90
February	1,201	1,676	+ 40	2,169	3,514	+ 1,345	+ 62
March	1,667	1,750	+ 5	3,836	5,264	+ 1,428	+ 37
April	2,270	2,332	+ 3	6,106	7,596	+ 1,490	+ 24
May	2,964	3,208	+ 8	9,070	10,804	+ 1,734	+ 19
June	2,649	2,870	+ 8	11,719	13,674	+ 1,955	+ 17
July	1,804	2,420	+ 34	13,523	16,094	+ 2,571	+ 19
August	1,103			14,626			
September	442			15,068			
October	408			15,476			
November	671			16,147			
December	1,306			17,453			

*/ For this project, State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

William Manion,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician
in Charge.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.
AUG 2 6 1954

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

Immediate Release

August 24, 1954

RECORD TURKEY CROP THIS YEAR

MINNESOTA: The 1954 turkey crop in Minnesota is estimated at a record 7,583,000 birds, 35 percent above the 5,617,000 crop of 1953, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This year's turkey crop is much larger than the 14 percent increase indicated in the survey of growers last January which showed intentions to raise 6,285,000 birds in 1954. This year's increase in the number of turkeys raised is due mainly to a 61 percent increase in light varieties which number 3,716,000 birds and accounts for 49 percent of the total crop as compared with 41 percent in 1953. Heavy varieties are estimated at 3,867,000 birds, 17 percent above a year ago.

Minnesota turkey growers intend to market about 63 percent of their 1954 production in October or earlier. By August 1, 25 percent of this year's production had already been marketed as compared with 17 percent by August 1 a year ago. Much of this earlier marketing is due to the increased proportion of light breed turkeys being raised. Many of these are grown for the broiler-fryer trade and are marketed throughout the year. Growers reported monthly marketings or intentions to market the 1954 crop as follows: before August, 25 percent; August, 9 percent; September, 15 percent; October, 14 percent; November, 16 percent; December, 13 percent; January or later, 8 percent.

This year Minnesota moved ahead of Virginia to become the Nation's leading State in the production of light breed turkeys, accounting for 21 percent of the total U. S. supply. Minnesota remains in second place behind California in total turkeys raised but this year has narrowed the margin by more than two million birds.

UNITED STATES: Farmers are raising 61,045,000 turkeys in the United States this year -- 9 percent above last year. Large varieties increased in number by 6 percent and small varieties by 16 percent. The previous record crop was 60,868,000 in 1952. However, light breeds were 30 percent of the total this year, compared with 24 percent reported for 1952.

Heavy breeds increased from last year in the East North Central, West North Central and South Atlantic States by 11 percent, 12 percent and 18 percent, respectively. The North Atlantic States were down 1 percent and the South Central down 4 percent. Numbers in the West were about the same as a year ago.

Turkeys of the small varieties increased 16 percent over a year ago and now make up 30 percent of all turkeys raised this year. Small varieties as a percent of all turkeys raised this year are 51.3 percent in the South Atlantic, 32.3 percent in the West North Central, 31.0 percent in the North Atlantic, 30.0 percent in the East North Central, 23.5 percent in the South Central and 14.2 percent in the West. All sections of the country showed increases in the number of small variety turkeys raised, compared with last year. Increases were 40 percent in the West North Central, 23 percent in the North Atlantic, 19 percent in the South Central, 11 percent in the West, 6 percent in the East North Central and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Last January, farmers expressed their intentions to produce 7 percent more turkeys than in 1953. This followed a good turkey year where the relationship between the price of turkeys and the cost of feed was favorable. Turkey prices during the August-December 1953 marketing season were about the same as a year earlier; however, feed prices were down during the year about 8 percent. This year's crop is about the same as intended for heavy breeds but is up sharply on light breeds from the 9 percent increase planned by farmers in January. Prices during the first 7 months of this year were below 1953. Compared with last year, the first 4 months of the year were down less than 0.5 cent per pound, April through June prices were down about 1.5 cents per pound and July, down 3.7 cents a pound.

Breeder hen holdings of the heavy breeds on January 1, 1954 were 7 percent smaller than a year earlier, while holdings of light breed hens were 40 percent larger. However, there was an ample supply of hatching eggs for both heavy and light varieties during the season.

The trend toward earlier marketings continues. Growers marketed 9.9 percent of this year's crop before August 1, compared with 9.0 percent reported last year. If growers carry out their intentions, they will market 6.8 percent of the crop in August, 11.1 percent in September and 17.3 in October. Growers expect to market 45.1 percent of their turkeys in October or earlier this year, compared with 44.8 percent last year. Expected marketings in November at 30.2 percent are the same as a year ago. December marketings are expected to account for 19.6 percent of the crop, compared with 20.2 percent intended in 1953. January or later marketings will be 5.1 percent

(Over)

of the crop, compared with 4.8 percent last year.

Growers indicated their intentions to market 4.6 percent of their heavy variety turkeys before August 1, 6.4 percent in August, 11.5 percent in September, 17.9 percent in October, 32.9 percent in November, 21.1 percent in December and 5.6 percent January or later. Marketings of light variety turkeys are expected to be 23.8 percent before August 1, 7.8 percent in August, 10.4 percent in September, 15.7 percent in October, 22.8 percent in November, 15.8 percent in December and 3.7 percent January or later.

The actual marketings of the 1954 crop after August 1 will depend to a considerable extent upon later developments. The net out-of-storage movement of turkeys from January 31 to July 31 this year amounted to about 77 million pounds, compared with 99 million last year and the 5-year average of 76 million pounds. Storage stocks of turkeys on July 31 totaled 48 million pounds, compared with 44 million a year ago and the 5-year average of 38 million pounds.

INTENDED MARKETINGS BY HEAVY AND LIGHT TURKEYS VARIETIES, UNITED STATES, 1954

Varieties	Before Aug. 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. or later
	Percent						
Heavy breeds	4.6	6.4	11.5	17.9	32.9	21.1	5.6
Light breeds	23.8	7.8	10.4	15.7	22.8	15.8	3.7

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS, 1954, WITH COMPARISONS

Selected State and Division	Heavy breeds 1953	Heavy breeds 1954	Heavy breeds 1954 % of 1953	Light breeds 1953	Light breeds 1954	Light breeds 1954 % of 1953	Total all breeds 1953	Total all breeds 1954	Total all breeds 1954 % of 1953
	Number raised								
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
Pa.	1,046	880	84	698	916	131	1,744	1,796	103
Other N.A.	2,440	2,587	106	567	645	114	3,007	3,232	107
N. Atl.	3,486	3,467	99	1,265	1,561	123	4,751	5,028	106
Ohio	1,223	1,361	111	749	907	121	1,972	2,268	115
Ind.	1,364	1,482	109	341	325	95	1,705	1,807	106
Ill.	719	737	103	180	162	90	899	899	100
Mich.	823	873	106	274	246	90	1,097	1,119	102
Wis.	876	1,118	128	716	745	104	1,592	1,863	117
E.N. Cent.	5,005	5,571	111	2,260	2,385	106	7,265	7,956	110
MINN.	3,314	3,867	117	2,303	3,716	161	5,617	7,583	135
Iowa	3,122	3,652	117	551	498	90	3,673	4,150	113
Mo.	956	914	96	537	609	113	1,493	1,523	102
N.Dak.	418	440	105	92	96	104	510	536	105
S. Dak.	393	417	106	44	51	116	437	468	107
Nebr.	794	833	105	25	35	140	819	868	106
Kans.	592	645	109	105	123	117	698	768	110
W.N. Cent.	9,590	10,768	112	3,657	5,128	140	13,247	15,896	120
Del.	133	177	133	295	144	49	428	321	75
Md.	320	304	95	172	203	118	492	507	103
Va.	1,383	1,637	118	3,227	3,480	108	4,610	5,117	111
W. Va.	576	718	125	864	952	110	1,440	1,670	116
N. C.	677	851	126	290	213	73	967	1,064	110
S. C.	821	967	118	352	358	102	1,173	1,325	113
Ga.	337	356	106	35	35	100	372	391	105
Fla.	134	146	109	52	49	94	186	195	105
S. Atl.	4,381	5,156	118	5,287	5,434	103	9,668	10,590	110
Ky.	260	312	120	111	78	70	371	390	105
Tenn.	130	173	133	56	43	77	186	216	116
Ala.	115	146	127	116	62	53	231	208	90
Miss.	92	100	109	23	15	65	115	115	100
Ark.	370	412	111	158	222	141	528	634	120
La.	94	81	86	18	15	83	112	96	86
Okla.	404	386	96	217	291	134	621	677	109
Texas	2,998	2,682	89	409	589	144	3,407	3,271	96
S. Cent.	4,463	4,292	96	1,108	1,315	119	5,571	5,607	101
Mont.	112	123	110	28	17	61	140	140	100
Idaho	74	74	100	21	36	171	95	110	116
Wyo.	94	72	77	6	8	133	100	80	80
Colo.	572	715	125	64	80	125	636	795	125
N. Mex.	51	49	96	10	9	90	61	58	95
Ariz.	94	89	95	9	9	100	103	98	95
Utah	1,453	1,635	113	281	359	128	1,734	1,994	115
Nev.	17	10	59	2	1	50	19	11	60
Wash.	694	699	101	284	299	105	978	998	102
Oreg.	1,727	1,507	87	236	377	160	1,963	1,884	96
Calif.	8,790	8,722	99	1,109	1,078	97	9,899	9,800	99
West.	13,678	13,695	100	2,050	2,273	111	15,728	15,968	102
U. S.	40,603	42,949	106	15,627	18,096	116	56,230	61,045	109

Wm. Manion, Agricultural Statistician. D. O. Mesick, Agricultural Statistician.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.
SEP 2 1954

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

Immediate Release

August 30, 1954

TIMOTHY SEED REPORT

MINNESOTA: Production of timothy seed in Minnesota this year is forecast at 2,400,000 pounds of clean seed, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is one-third larger than the 1953 production of 1,800,000 pounds but is only about two-thirds of the 1943-52 average of 3,493,000 pounds of seed produced. The increase in production this year over 1953 is the result of both an increase in acreage harvested and a higher average yield per acre. Acreage harvested for seed this year totaled 15,000 acres, compared with 12,000 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 21,590 acres. The average yield per acre is forecast at 160 pounds for the 1954 crop, 10 pounds above last year's yield of 150 pounds per acre and 5 pounds greater than the 10-year average yield of 155 pounds per acre. Harvesting began on the average about August 9, one day earlier than last year but 3 days later than in 1952.

UNITED STATES: With an acreage the third smallest on record and a yield per acre about one-tenth below average, production of timothy seed this year is forecast at only 23,464,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 12 percent smaller than the 1953 crop of 26,525,000 pounds and less than half the 1943-52 average of 50,108,000 pounds. It is smaller than any other crop since the series of estimates began in 1919, except in 1934 and 1948, but production in five of the producing States --Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, and Missouri--is indicated to be larger this year than last.

The acreage of timothy that will have been harvested for seed by the end of August is estimated at 180,000 acres, 9 percent smaller than the 197,500 acres harvested in 1953 and only 53 percent of the 10-year average of 337,760 acres. Sharp declines in the acreage of this seed this year and last were due chiefly to drought, together with high temperatures, in the principal producing sections. This year many more acres probably would have been harvested for seed because of much higher opening prices and much smaller carry-over than usual had there not been such a great need for forage. Conditions of farm pastures in the United States on August 1 averaged only 59 percent of normal, the lowest for that date in 18 years, compared with 72 percent last year and the average of 82 percent. Furthermore, production of clover-timothy hay in the eight timothy-seed producing States is estimated to be 16 percent less than in 1953 and 19 percent below average.

A yield of 130 pounds of clean timothy seed per acre is forecast, compared with 134 pounds last year and the average of 146 pounds. The largest decline in yield per acre from last year is reported for Iowa. Largest increases in yields are shown for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Harvesting of timothy seed was earlier than last year in four States, but later in four others. It averaged about a day later than last year, but 1 to 2 days earlier than usual. The average dates for the beginning of harvest this year, by States, were as follows: July 23 in Missouri, July 24 in Illinois, July 28 in Iowa, July 30 in Ohio, July 31 in Indiana, August 4 in Pennsylvania, and August 9 in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The estimated current supply (1954 production plus carry-overs on farms and by dealers) of this seed is 32,557,000 pounds, 14 percent smaller than in 1953 and only

46 percent of the 1943-52 average. The following tables show the estimated acreage, yield per acre, and production by States; also the estimated supply for the United States, together with comparisons.

Timothy Seed: Acreage Harvested, Yield per Acre, and Production - Average 1943-52, Annual 1953 and 1954

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production-Clean Seed		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Pa.	6,000	4,500	4,000	111	100	125	670	450	500
Ohio	55,200	32,000	29,000	128	115	130	7,190	3,680	3,770
Ind.	14,470	8,000	8,000	112	105	110	1,665	840	880
Ill.	22,800	12,000	9,500	111	100	95	2,570	1,200	902
Wis.	12,400	12,000	7,500	122	115	115	1,610	1,380	862
Minn.	21,590	12,000	15,000	155	150	160	3,493	1,800	2,400
Iowa	132,500	57,000	41,000	166	175	160	22,960	9,975	6,560
Mo.	72,800	60,000	66,000	135	120	115	9,950	7,200	7,590
UNITED STATES	337,760	197,500	180,000	146	134	130	50,108	26,525	23,464

Timothy-Seed Supply: Average 1943-52, Annual 1953 and 1954

	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Pounds		
Production	50,108,000	26,525,000	23,464,000
Farm carry-over	3,239,300	2,650,000	1,888,000
Dealer carry-over	1/ 17,881,400	8,745,000	7,205,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	71,228,700	37,920,000	32,557,000

1/ Includes small quantities carried over by the Government in 1944, 1945, and 1946, averaging only 49,800 pounds for the 10-year period.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician
Acting in Charge

Minn. Hist. Soc.

SEP 8 1954

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-August, 1954 Prices — September 2, 1954

MINNESOTA — Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products in mid-August 1954 averaged 3 percent above a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Most of the increase was caused by seasonally higher prices for hogs, eggs and whole milk. The commodities showing the most significant price declines were soybeans and flax. Compared with a year ago prices received averaged about 7 percent lower.

On August 15 prices for meat animals averaged higher than a month earlier principally due to substantially higher prices for hogs. Calves were down $1.20 per cwt., lambs 40 cents, sheep 30 cents, and cattle 20 cents, while hogs were up $1.60 per cwt. Compared with a year ago prices for all meat animals were lower. Hogs were down $2.00 per cwt., lambs $1.80, calves $1.50, sheep 60 cents, and cattle down 40 cents from August 1953. Milk cows at $165 per head in mid-August were unchanged from a month earlier but $20 per head less than a year ago.

Poultry and livestock product prices averaged higher than a month earlier principally due to an increase of 4 cents per dozen for eggs, 15 cents per cwt. more for whole milk and an increase of about one-half cent per pound for chickens. Prices for turkeys, cream butterfat, and wool were unchanged from a month earlier. Compared with a year ago prices for all poultry and livestock products were lower except wool. Eggs were down 13½ cents per dozen, whole milk 35 cents per cwt., cream butterfat 9 cents per pound, chickens 6½ cents per pound and turkeys 6 cents per pound, while wool was up 2 cents per pound.

Soybeans dropped 29 cents per bushel from mid-July, flaxseed 11 cents, and oats 3 cents, while prices for corn, barley and wheat each increased 3 cents per bushel and rye 6 cents. Compared with a year ago, soybeans were up 93 cents per bushel, corn 7 cents, wheat 20 cents, barley 2 cents and rye 1 cent, while oats were down 6 cents per bushel, and flax 14 cents. The average prices received by Minnesota farmers for potatoes in mid-August was $1.35 per bushel - up 35 cents from the previous month and 5 cents more than a year ago.

UNITED STATES — The Index of Prices Received by farmers rose 4 points (nearly 2 percent) during the month ending August 15. The advances was led by cotton, milk, eggs, oranges, hogs, and cottonseed. Declining prices for commercial vegetables and tobacco were only partially offsetting. The mid-August index, at 251 percent of its 1910-14 base, compares with 247 at mid-July and 255 in August last year.

Higher prices of production goods, primarily feeder livestock and feed, lifted the Prices Paid Index 2 points (nearly 1 percent) during the month ended August 15. At 282, the Prices Paid Index regained its June level, about 1 percent higher than a year ago.

The August increase in the Prices Paid Index was accompanied by a slightly stronger upturn in farm product prices. As a result, the Parity Ratio rose 1 percent in mid-August to 89, about 2 percent lower than a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Aug. 15, 1953	July 15, 1954	Aug. 15, 1954	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	255	247	251	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	279	280	282	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	91	88	89	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/Also February and April 1952.

A 3 percent rise in the dairy products price index during the month ended August 15 resulted from a seasonal increase in wholesale milk prices and a slight increase in the price of milk sold by U. S. farmers at retail. The poultry and eggs price index increased 4 percent during the month ending August 15, with the seasonal increase in egg prices more than offsetting the decreases in chicken and turkey prices. At 287, the Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers for meat animals as of mid-August was three-tenths of one percent above a month earlier and 6 percent below a year ago.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AUGUST 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE AUG. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JULY 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE AUG. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE AUG. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JULY 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE AUG. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES AUG. 15, 1954	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY AUG. 15, 1954
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	1.98	2.15	2.18	1.86	2.00	2.03	2.50	81
CORN	BU.	1.34	1.38	1.41	1.48	1.50	1.53	1.82	84
OATS	BU.	.66	.63	.60	.717	.668	.675	.877	77
BARLEY	BU.	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.10	1.00	1.01	1.36	74
RYE	BU.	1.01	.96	1.02	1.15	.992	1.08	1.71	63
FLAX	BU.	3.26	3.23	3.12	3.21	3.17	3.03	4.51	67
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.32	3.54	3.25	2.40	3.47	3.23	2.82	115
POTATOES	BU.	1.30	1.00	1.35	.842	1.49	1.41	1.51	93
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	24.50	25.00	27.00	24.80	25.80	27.70	39.20	71
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.50	8.50	7.50	8.72	9.30	8.79	12.40	71
HOGS	CWT.	22.80	19.20	20.80	23.30	21.20	21.60	20.70	104
CATTLE	CWT.	17.10	16.90	16.70	16.10	15.80	15.90	21.20	75
CALVES	CWT.	18.00	17.70	16.50	16.10	16.10	15.80	23.30	68
SHEEP	CWT.	4.80	4.50	4.20	6.10	5.78	5.28	10.30	51
LAMBS	CWT.	21.00	19.60	19.20	20.00	19.50	18.50	23.00	80
MILK COWS	HEAD	185.00	165.00	165.00	163.00	145.00	145.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.330	.270	.270	.327	.286	.277	.378	73
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.199	.130	.134	.257	.224	.215	.299	72
EGGS	DOZ.	.455	.280	.320	.502	.344	.374	.468	2/75
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.71	.62	.62	.647	.557	.557	.747	2/75
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.45	2.95	1/3.10	4.18	3.71	1/3.88	4.74	2/84
WOOL	LB.	.48	.50	.50	.545	.550	.542	.589	92
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	3.15	3.10	3.95	3.83	3.84		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.60	6.40	6.40	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.50	4.65	4.65	4.84	4.97	4.96		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.20	4.35	4.25	4.64	4.66	4.65		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.60	7.30	7.00	5.38	6.68	6.52		
BRAN	CWT.	2.95	2.75	2.70	3.24	3.03	3.04		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.00	18.50	19.00	32.40	31.30	33.10		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	17.0	13.9	14.8	15.7	14.1	14.1		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	14.0	8.3	9.5	13.1	8.9	9.6		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.8	3.3	3.6	5.9	4.5	4.3		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	21.1	19.1	1/18.9		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM. 6/NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES AUGUST 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 JUNE 15	1953 JULY 15	1953 AUGUST 15	1954 JUNE 15	1954 JULY 15	1954 AUGUST 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	257	260	255	248	247	251
ALL CROPS	247	246	237	232	244	248	250
FOOD GRAINS	246	222	218	215	216	225	228
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	204	204	205	205	202	207
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	280	268	263	283	286	294
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	267	280	276	251	247	251
MEAT ANIMALS	334	300	319	305	299	286	287
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	255	261	265	229	237	245
POULTRY & EGGS	229	213	223	229	168	171	178

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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

C RAFTER, ACQUISITIONS ASSISTANT
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST PAUL 1, MINN.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.
SEP 17 1954

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

Immediate Release

September 10, 1954

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
September 1, 1954

Yield prospects for the late-maturing crops such as corn, soybeans, sugar beets, and potatoes improved during August while small grain yields were turning out lower than anticipated, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The cool weather during late August retarded the progress of corn towards maturity but even so, the crop is seasonally well advanced.

Production prospects for Minnesota's 1954 corn crop are estimated at 272 million bushels as of September 1, up 6 million bushels from a month earlier and the second largest production for the State. Last year 269 million bushels were harvested and the average corn crop for the State is 231 million bushels. Rains during the last half of August improved the soil moisture situation throughout the main corn area, but the cool nights tended to retard the rate of maturity for the crop. On August 1 the seasonal development for this year's crop was about the same as for the 1953 crop on the corresponding date. By September 4, 24 percent of this year's acreage of grain corn had reached the denting stage compared with 42 percent for last year's crop on a comparable date. Also, in 1952 about 42 percent of the acreage was dented by the first week of September, but in 1951 only 13 percent had reached this stage of maturity on a comparable date.

Production prospects for the three principal feed grains--corn, oats, and barley--on a combined tonnage basis totaled 11.3 million tons on September 1, up slightly from the 11.2 million tons estimated a month earlier, and higher than the total of 10.7 million tons of these crops produced in 1953. Production of oats was estimated at 187 million bushels on September 1 compared with 192 million bushels on August 1. The per acre yields of this crop and of most other small grains, were turning out lower than EXPECTED a month ago, particularly in northern parts of the State where rust, insects and unfavorable weather conditions were proving more damaging than anticipated earlier. The barley crop was estimated at nearly 29 million bushels, unchanged from a month ago, and above both the 25.5 million bushels produced last year and the average production of 25.8 million bushels.

Rust and adverse weather conditions at harvest time in the north made further in-roads on the 1954 wheat crop during August. Total wheat production for the State is now placed at 10.2 million bushels, compared with 10.9 million a month earlier, the 1953 crop of 16.2 million, and the average of 19.7 million bushels. Durum wheat production for this year is estimated at only 124,000 bushels. Yields were even lower than last year in the extreme northwest counties where the rust infestation was much more severe this year. The crop of Other Spring Wheat was estimated at 9,464,000 bushels, and the winter wheat crop at 570,000 bushels.

September 1 prospects for flaxseed indicated a production of around 8.4 million bushels this year, nearly 1 million less than a month earlier. Harvesting was virtually complete in the south but in the north wet weather brought frequent interruptions to operations during late August. There was some late acreage of flax in northern counties which was not ripe on September 1.

Prospects continued favorable during August for a record crop of 39.7 million bushels of soybeans. This is slightly above the August 1 estimate of 38.7 million

bushels, and compares with the 1953 crop of 27.7 million.

Prospects for the potato crop improved during August and production is now placed at 13,825,000 bushels. The August rains came too late for the early maturing portion of the crop, but added tonnage to total production as the majority of the Minnesota acreage is harvested as a late crop. Harvesting of the main potato crop will get under way throughout the State about mid-September. Sugar beets also made good progress during August with prospects on September 1 placed at 759,000 tons for the State, compared with the 1953 crop of 670,000 tons and an average production of 400,000 tons. Most of the State's acreage of sugar beets is located in the Red River Valley counties.

Production of hay was estimated at 6.6 million tons, up slightly from the August 1 estimate. Rains helped improve prospects for the late hay crops, but mid-season cuttings were generally lighter than average. Pastures were also starting to show some recovery as the result of the rains during the last half of August, but were furnishing only limited supplies of feed on September 1.

Milk production for August totaled 591 million pounds, down seasonally from July, and 1 percent less than August last year due to a lower production rate per cow. August production of 272 million eggs compares with 262 million produced in August 1953.

Principal Crop Summary, Minnesota, September 1, 1954

Crop	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average 1943-1952	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-1952	1953	Indicated 1954
	Bushels			1,000 Bushels		
Corn	42.2	48.0	49.0	230,537	268,704	271,558
Winter Wheat	19.1	20.5	15.0	1,620	1,414	570
Durum Wheat	15.7	9.5	6.5	780	133	124
Other Spring Wheat	17.1	16.0	14.0	17,321	14,624	9,464
Oats	38.0	31.5	36.0	187,584	161,910	186,876
Barley	25.5	25.5	26.5	25,838	25,500	28,885
Rye	13.7	15.0	14.0	2,108	1,875	1,330
Flaxseed	10.0	8.5	8.5	12,600	9,265	8,432
Soybeans	16.3	20.5	20.0	12,754	27,696	39,720
Potatoes	139.0	160.0	175.0	16,211	12,480	13,825
Sugar Beets (Tons)	9.9	10.5	11.0	400	670	759
Hay, All (Tons)	1.52	1.86	1.76	6,239	6,909	6,595

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

SEP 17 1954

Immediate Release

September 14, 1954

ALSIKE-CLOVER SEED REPORT

MINNESOTA: Alsike-clover seed production in Minnesota this year is forecast to be 14 percent greater than in 1953 but only about two-thirds of average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. An estimated 2,185,000 pounds of clean seed will be produced this year, compared with 1,920,000 pounds in 1953 and the 1943-52 average production of 3,245,000 pounds.

This year's increase in production, compared with a year earlier, is the result of a larger harvested acreage, as estimated yield per acre for 1954 is below last year's yield. A total of 19,000 acres of alsike-clover will be harvested for seed this year, compared with 16,000 in 1953 and the 10-year average of 28,750 acres. Yield per acre is forecast at 115 pounds of clean seed for this year's crop. The 1953 yield was 120 pounds and the 1943-52 average is 110 pounds of clean seed per acre.

The average date harvesting began this year was August 16. In 1953, harvesting began on the average on August 18, and in 1952 on August 15.

UNITED STATES: Production of alsike-clover seed this year is forecast at 8,220,000 pounds of clean seed, smallest crop on record, 32 percent smaller than last year's production of 12,177,000 pounds and 43 percent below the 1943-52 average of 14,497,000 pounds. Smaller crops this year than last are indicated in seven of the eight producing States. In Minnesota alone, a larger crop than last year is in prospect.

This year's harvest of 45,400 acres is the smallest on record and compares with 63,300 acres in 1953 and the 10-year average of 112,760 acres. The sharp reduction in acreage is due chiefly to the relatively low prices of this seed, poor stands from sowings made in the spring of 1953, and greater need for hay and pasture than for seed.

The 1954 yield is estimated at 181 pounds of clean seed per acre, compared with 192 pounds last year and the average of 131 pounds. Prospective yields in only two of the producing States--Illinois and Idaho--are indicated larger this year than in 1953.

Harvesting of the 1954 crop averages about 5 days later than in 1953 and 8 days later than average. Harvesting began or was expected to begin, according to reports from growers, as follows: July 21 in Ohio, July 25 in Illinois, August 9 in Wisconsin, August 12 in Michigan, August 16 in Minnesota, September 1 in Idaho, September 9 in Oregon, and September 15 in California.

Imports of alsike-clover seed for the year ended June 30, 1954 totaled 5,260,300 pounds (all from Canada), largest on record. They compare with 4,144,500 pounds last year and the 1948-52 average of 1,459,520 pounds. Imports during July and August of this year totaled 975,300 pounds, largest quantity ever imported for these two months.

Exports of this seed for the year ended June 30, 1954 were 2,723,124 pounds, compared with 713,896 pounds last year and the 5-year average of 1,007,927 pounds.

Domestic Disappearance of alsike-clover seed during the 1953-54 season is estimated at 14,347,000 pounds, compared with 11,980,000 pounds last year and the 1943-52 average of 14,357,600 pounds.

The estimated supply for the 1954-55 season, exclusive of imports but including the 1954 production and the June 30 stocks of growers, dealers, and the Government, is 15,985,000 pounds. This is 18 percent smaller than the 1953-54 supply, likewise exclusive of imports, and 5 percent below the 1943-52 average. The following tables show the estimated acreage, yield per acre, and production by States, and the estimated supply for the United States, together with comparisons.

Alsike Clover Seed: Acreage Harvested, Yield per acre, and Production - Average 1943-52, Annual 1953 and 1954

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production-Clean Seed		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Ohio	17,100	8,500	3,000	70	75	50	1,255	638	150
Ill.	7,410	2,500	1,700	74	65	90	532	162	153
Mich.	10,600	3,000	1,200	62	60	50	642	180	60
Wis.	12,550	7,000	4,000	119	125	100	1,500	875	400
Minn.	28,750	16,000	19,000	110	120	115	3,245	1,920	2,185
Idaho	15,050	11,500	7,500	182	175	195	2,552	2,012	1,462
Oreg.	11,890	10,000	7,000	283	435	430	3,264	4,350	3,010
Calif.	3,000	4,800	2,000	357	425	400	1,131	2,040	800
UNITED STATES	112,760	63,300	45,400	131	192	181	14,497	12,177	8,220

Alsike Clover Seed Supply: Average 1943-52, Annual 1953 and 1954

	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Pounds		
Production.	14,497,400	12,177,000	8,220,000
Farm Carry-over	469,400	820,000	684,000
Dealer and Government carry-over. . . .	1,884,500	6,578,000	7,081,000
Supply (Production plus carry-over) . .	16,851,300	19,575,000	15,985,000

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

Immediate Release

September 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS*/
August 1954

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 8,620,000 turkey poults January through August 1954, 27 percent more than during the same period in 1953 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number of light breed poults hatched is up 59 percent, while heavy breed poult production is up 11 percent.

A total of 368,000 light breed turkey poults were hatched during August 1954, 50 percent above the August 1953 production. This is a record high for the month of August. A sizeable proportion of the August poults were exported from Minnesota to other States. No heavy breed poults were hatched or set during August. On the basis of eggs in incubators on September 1, indications are that light breed poult production during September may be about 50 percent above September a year ago.

The average price received for light breed turkey poults in Minnesota on September 1, 1954 was 47 cents, 3 cents less than a year earlier.

In mid-August 1954, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.36 per hundred pounds, the same as a month earlier and compares with $3.26 in mid-August 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on August 15 this year was 8.0, the same as in mid-July and compares with 10.1 on August 15, 1953.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1953-54

Month	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds			
	Month		Year to Date		Month		Year to Date	
	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/
	Thousand				Thousand			
Jan.	65	140	65	140	100	384	100	384
Feb.	250	330	315	470	160	390	260	774
Mar.	1,190	1,196	1,505	1,666	280	346	540	1,120
Apr.	1,450	1,647	2,955	3,313	365	403	905	1,523
May	1,270	1,321	4,225	4,634	400	590	1,305	2,113
June	210	286	4,435	4,920	410	660	1,715	2,773
July	25	12	4,460	4,932	355	547	2,070	3,320
Aug.	-	-	4,460	4,932	245	368	2,315	3,688
Sept.	-		4,460		150		2,465	
Oct.	-		4,460		130		2,595	
Nov.	-		4,460		140		2,735	
Dec.	20		4,480		315		3,050	
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary.

(Over)

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */
August 1954

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched during August in the United States totaled 85,000 compared with 123,000 in August last year. Hatchings of heavy breed poults are now approaching the low point for the year. Only 50,000 heavy breed turkey eggs were reported in incubators September 1. Light breed poults hatched during August totaled 1,311,000, compared with 1,103,000 in August last year, an increase of 19 percent.

The number of light breed turkey eggs reported in incubators on September 1 was 1,171,000. No comparisons are available with a year ago for eggs in incubators.

POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	Month % Change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	858	1,212	+ 41	858	1,212	+ 354	+ 41
February	2,819	3,170	+ 12	3,677	4,382	+ 705	+ 19
March	8,776	9,205	+ 5	12,453	13,587	+ 1,134	+ 9
April	12,762	13,711	+ 7	25,215	27,298	+ 2,083	+ 8
May	12,669	12,799	+ 1	37,884	40,097	+ 2,213	+ 6
June	6,321	7,431	+ 18	44,205	47,528	+ 3,323	+ 8
July	1,150	1,370	+ 19	45,355	48,898	+ 3,543	+ 8
August	123	85	- 31	45,478	48,983	+ 3,505	+ 8
September	11			45,489			
October	25			45,514			
November	65			45,579			
December	345			45,924			

Light Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	Month % Change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	968	1,838	+ 90	968	1,838	+ 870	+ 90
February	1,201	1,676	+ 40	2,169	3,514	+ 1,345	+ 62
March	1,667	1,750	+ 5	3,836	5,264	+ 1,428	+ 37
April	2,270	2,332	+ 3	6,106	7,596	+ 1,490	+ 24
May	2,964	3,208	+ 8	9,070	10,804	+ 1,734	+ 19
June	2,649	2,870	+ 8	11,719	13,674	+ 1,955	+ 17
July	1,804	2,420	+ 34	13,523	16,094	+ 2,571	+ 19
August	1,103	1,311	+ 19	14,626	17,405	+ 2,779	+ 19
September	442			15,068			
October	408			15,476			
November	671			16,147			
December	1,306			17,453			

*/ For this project, State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

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Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release September 17, 1954

SWEETCLOVER SEED FORECAST - 1954 CROP

MINNESOTA: The 1954 Minnesota crop of sweetclover seed is forecast at 6.7 million pounds of clean seed, according to the State-Federal Agricultural Reporting Service. Prospective production for 1954 is 13 percent below last year's crop of 7.7 million pounds, and is only about two-thirds of the 1943-52 average production of 9.3 million pounds. This year's crop will be the smallest since 1947, when only 4.8 million pounds of clean seed was produced.

Growers expect to harvest about 32,000 acres of sweetclover seed this year, compared with 35,000 acres last year and the 10-year average of 50,200 acres. Yield per acre of clean seed is forecast at 210 pounds for 1954, which is below last year's yield of 220 pounds of clean seed per acre but above the 10-year average yield of 187 pounds.

UNITED STATES: The 1954 crop of sweetclover seed is forecast at 38,885,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 14 percent larger than last year's crop of 34,121,000 pounds, but 10 percent below the 1943-52 average of 43,207,000 pounds. Half the producing States indicate increases in production and half indicate decreases. The larger prospective production than last year is due to increases both in acreage and yield per acre. Three States--Texas, Minnesota, and Kansas--account for more than half the United States production this year. In Texas about 74 percent is Hubam, 22 percent Madrid, and 4 percent other sweetclover. In Minnesota an estimated 40 percent is biennial white, 27 percent biennial yellow, and 33 percent is mixed sweetclover. About 94 percent of the Kansas crop is biennial yellow (largely Madrid) and about 6 percent is biennial white.

An estimated 241,000 acres of sweetclover are expected to be harvested for seed before operations are completed late in September. Acreages in 8 of the 16 producing States are reported to be smaller this year than last, due chiefly to low prices received for this seed during the last 3 years resulting in part from the declining demand. Nevertheless, the acreage for the United States is indicated to be 6 percent larger than the 226,300 acres harvested in 1953. But the 1954 acreage falls 17 percent short of the 10-year average of 289,480 acres.

Prospective yields per acre are larger this year than last in a majority of States despite the dry, hot weather during the summer in a number of States. The United States yield is forecast at 161 pounds per acre, compared with 151 pounds last year and the average of 148 pounds.

Harvesting of this year's crop was about 3 days earlier than last year and 5 days earlier than usual. Dates on which harvesting began this year, as reported by growers, averaged as follows: July 5 in Texas; July 13-15 in Kansas and Oklahoma; July 21-23 in Missouri and Illinois; July 27 in Ohio and Nebraska; August 7-10 in Colorado and Michigan; August 17-21 in South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana; and August 25-29 in Iowa, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Imports of sweetclover seed during the year ended June 30, 1954 were 10,936,900 pounds, compared with 15,262,800 pounds a year earlier, and the 10-year average of 12,888,490 pounds.

Domestic disappearance of sweetclover seed during the 1953-54 season is estimated at 48,854,000 pounds, compared with 66,121,000 pounds last year and the average of 53,895,900 pounds.

The estimated current supply (1954 production plus carry-overs on farms and by dealers and the quantity owned or controlled by the Government on June 30, 1954) of this seed is 51,312,000 pounds, 2 percent larger than in 1953, but 4 percent below the 1943-52 average. The following tables show the estimated acreage, yield per acre, and production by States; also the estimated supply for the United States, together with comparisons.

Sweetclover Seed: Acreage Harvested, Yield per Acre, and Production - Average 1943-52, Annual 1953 and 1954

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production - Clean Seed		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Ohio	12,160	16,000	17,000	124	180	200	1,526	2,880	3,400
Ind.	5,090	5,000	4,000	108	100	100	536	500	400
Ill.	21,800	11,000	9,000	83	100	100	1,846	1,100	900
Mich.	5,500	6,000	2,500	131	140	140	725	840	350
Minn.	50,200	35,000	32,000	187	220	210	9,336	7,700	6,720
Iowa	10,200	6,000	5,000	126	120	120	1,299	720	600
Mo.	10,240	3,600	3,000	120	135	140	1,215	486	420
N.Dak.	11,600	11,000	12,000	144	110	130	1,679	1,210	1,560
S.Dak.	14,100	12,000	21,000	149	150	150	2,136	1,800	3,150
Nebr.	31,150	31,000	24,000	135	165	140	4,401	5,115	3,360
Kans.	48,000	28,000	45,000	127	105	130	6,177	2,940	5,850
Okla.	1/30,250	7,000	15,000	1/101	70	100	1/3,160	490	1,500
Texas	1/69,250	41,000	41,000	1/189	140	205	1/12,975	5,740	8,405
Mont.	11,000	2,000	2,000	200	190	240	2,140	380	480
Idaho	1/ 3,000	700	2/	1/350	200	2/	1/ 1,050	140	2/
Wyo.	4,500	3,000	4,500	175	200	220	846	600	990
Colo.	10,630	8,000	4,000	216	185	200	2,324	1,480	800
UNITED STATES	289,480	226,300	241,000	148	151	161	43,207	34,121	38,885

1/ Short-time average 2/ Estimates discontinued

Sweetclover Seed Supply: Average 1943-52, Annual 1953 and 1954

	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
		Pounds	
Production.	43,207,000	34,121,000	38,885,000
Farm Carry-over	3,010,900	5,775,000	5,392,000
Dealer and Government carry-over. . . .	7,032,600	10,448,000	7,035,000
Supply (production plus carry-over) . .	53,250,500	50,344,000	51,312,000

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

Immediate Release

September 22, 1954

SOWS FARROWING AND SEPTEMBER 1 INVENTORIES OF HOGS, MINNESOTA, AND SIX CORN BELT STATES 1/

Prospects for the 1954 fall pig crop in Minnesota are 8 percent larger than indicated last June based on September 1 reports received from farmers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. For the six Corn Belt States, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, prospects are now 2 percent larger than June intentions.

Expected fall sow farrowings for 1954 are now reported to be 10 percent above last fall for Minnesota, and 14 percent above for the six States. For Minnesota, the June-August farrowings were 10 percent above a year ago, and for the six Corn Belt States they were 18 percent larger. Of the 300,000 sows for fall farrow in Minnesota this year, 180,000 or 60 percent of the total had farrowed by September 1.

Producers in Minnesota plan to have 129,000 sows farrow in the period, December 1 to February 28. This would be an increase of 40,000 head, 45 percent, over the same period a year earlier. For the six Corn Belt States the estimate is 1,176,000 sows as compared with 1,063,000 head a year ago, an increase of 11 percent. In recent years there has been a trend towards earlier spring farrowings. This trend seems to be continuing.

For the six Corn Belt States, the number of all hogs on farms September 1, 1954 was 41,525,000 head compared with 39,654,000 on June 1, 1954. Hogs, 6 months old and over, totaled 6,610,000 head on September 1 compared with 8,105,000 head on June 1. The details of farrowings and inventories are shown by States in the following table.

Sows Farrowing and September 1 Hog Inventories

State	Sows Farrowing: June - August 1953	June - August 1954	Per-cent Chg.	June - November 1953	June - November 1954	Per-cent Chg.	December-February 1954	December-February 1955	Per-cent Chg.	Sept. 1, 1954 Inventories: All Hogs	Hogs 6 Mo. & Over
	Thousand		Pct.	Thousand		Pct.	Thousand		Pct.	Thousand	
MINN.	164	180	110	273	300	110	89	129	145	5,375	690
Ind.	328	416	127	512	614	120	301	327	109	6,460	1,550
Ill.	276	340	123	580	667	115	229	229	100	8,625	1,590
Wis.	104	120	115	175	198	113	70	82	117	2,965	550
Iowa	537	598	111	911	1,002	110	336	376	112	17,000	2,000
Kan.	30	48	160	76	97	128	38	33	87	1,100	230
Total 6 States	1,439	1,702	118	2,527	2,878	114	1,063	1,176	111	41,525	6,610

1/ The special September 1 survey on hog production conducted in the six States was made possible by State funds matched under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. State agencies sponsoring these surveys are: Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University; Illinois Department of Agriculture; Wisconsin Department of Agriculture; Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy and Food; Iowa Department of Agriculture and Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

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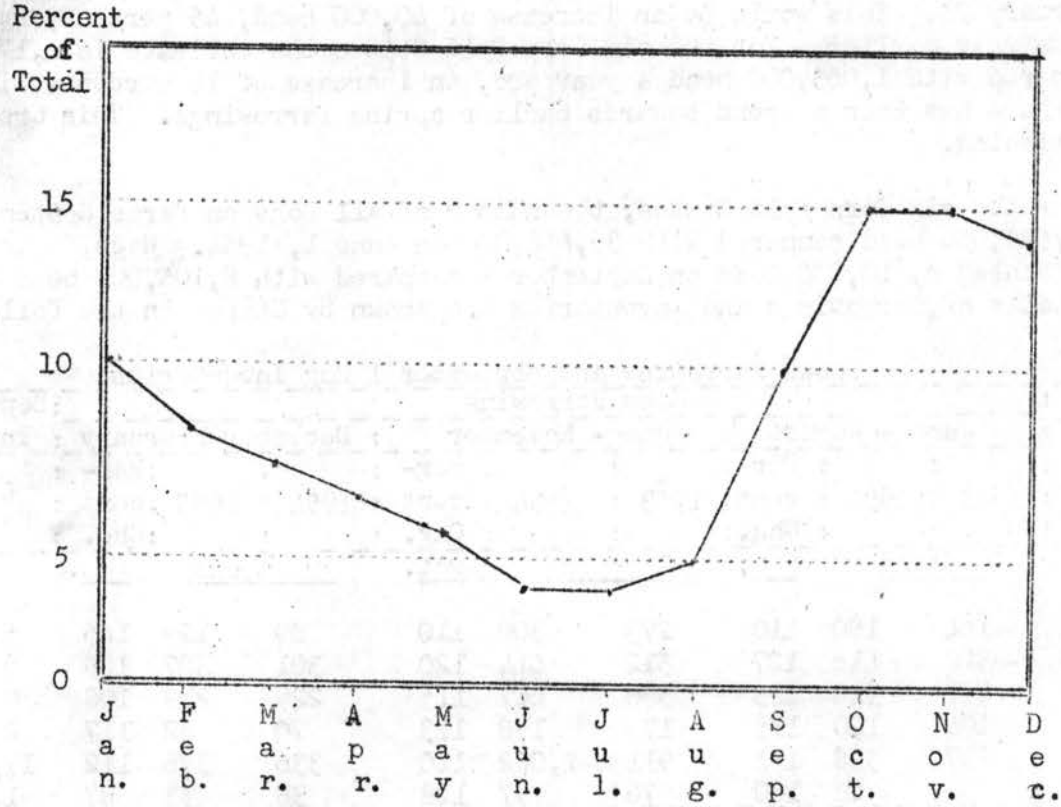
Milk Cow Freshenings in Minnesota

Preliminary results from March 1 and September 1 surveys indicate that peak freshenings of milk cows come in the months of October, November and December, while the low point occurs in June and July with August also being low. About five times as many cows freshen in each of the peak months as during June or July. The large milk cow herds have a higher proportion of their freshenings in the fall with relatively few cows coming fresh during the late spring and summer months. Farmers with small herds have a somewhat more uniform rate of freshening than those with large herds. For the month of May the proportion of cows freshening in the smallest herds is about 3 times as great as in the large herds.

The following table shows the freshening pattern for a 12-month period.

Percent of Total Milk Cow Freshenings by Months, Minnesota[1/]

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					Percent						
10	8	7	6	5	3	3	4	10	15	15	14



1/ Based on data reported March 1 and September 1, 1954

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Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-September 1954 Prices

October 1, 1954

MINNESOTA Mid-September 1954 prices received by Minnesota farmers averaged 5 percent lower than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Much of the decrease from the mid-August level resulted from a sharp drop in prices for eggs, hogs and soybeans. Prices averaged higher for whole milk, wheat and feed grains. Prices received averaged about 13 percent below a year ago principally because of sharply lower prices for eggs, hogs, whole milk and cream butterfat.

Meat animal prices averaged lower than a month earlier, primarily due to a decline of $1.60 per cwt. in hog prices. Cattle were off 30 cents per cwt. and lambs decreased 70 cents while calves were up 20 cents per cwt. and sheep 30 cents per cwt. Compared with a year ago, hogs were down $4.70 per cwt., lambs off 50 cents and sheep 10 cents per cwt., while calves increased $1.10 per cwt. and cattle up 60 cents. Milk cows averaged $160 per head on September 15, 1954 which was $5 lower than a month earlier and $20 below a year ago.

Prices for poultry and livestock products averaged below a month ago primarily due to a drop of 8 cents per dozen for eggs. Chicken prices were off 2 cents per pound and cream butterfat 1 cent per pound. Prices for whole milk increased 10 cents per cwt. and turkeys were up 1 cent per pound and wool was unchanged. Compared with a year ago prices for all poultry and livestock products were lower except wool. Eggs decreased 22½ cents per dozen, whole milk 35 cents per cwt., cream butterfat 10 cents per pound, chickens 7 cents per pound and turkeys 5 cents per pound while wool was up 2 cents per pound.

Soybeans dropped 87 cents per bushel from mid-August while rye increased 21 cents per bushel, wheat 11 cents, oats 6 cents, corn and barley both increased 2 cents per bushel while the price of flax was unchanged. Compared with a year ago, rye increased 30 cents per bushel, wheat 20 cents, soybeans 12 cents, corn 7 cents, barley 4 cents and oats 2 cents, while flax was down 41 cents per bushel. The potato price at 90 cents per bushel in mid-September was 45 cents less than a month earlier but was unchanged from a year ago.

UNITED STATES: A decline in hog prices during the month ended September 15, together with lower prices for commercial vegetables, eggs, potatoes, soybeans, and chickens, was responsible for a two percent (5 points) decline in the Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers. Higher prices for milk, apples, cotton, cattle, tobacco and wheat were only partially offsetting. The mid-September index, at 246 percent of its 1910-14 base, compares with 251 a month earlier and with 257 in September a year ago.

Lower prices for goods bought for rural living reduced the Prices Paid Index nearly 1 percent during the month ended September 15 with food prices leading the decline. These downturns were partially offset by a slight increase in prices paid for production goods bought by farmers. At 280, however, the Prices Paid Index was about 1 percent higher than a year ago.

With the Prices Paid Index off less than the Index of Prices Received for farm products, the Parity Ratio dropped back to 88 this month, the same as in June and July. The September ratio was about 5 percent lower than a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Sept. 15, 1953	Aug. 15, 1954	Sept. 15, 1954	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	257	251	246	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid Index 1/	277	282	280	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	93	89	88	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/ Also February and April 1952.

Chiefly as a result of lower prices for hogs, the Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers for meat animals dropped 3 percent (10 points) during the month ended September 15 to 277 percent of its 1910-14 average, the lowest point of this year. This was 7 percent below a year earlier. Declining prices for poultry and eggs in the U. S. dropped the index 9 percent during the past month.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS SEPTEMBER 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE AUG. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE AUG. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES SEPT. 15, 1954 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY SEPT. 15, 1954 (PERCENT)
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.09	2.18	2.29	1.92	2.03	2.07	2.48	83
CORN	BU.	1.36	1.41	1.43	1.50	1.53	1.53	1.80	85
OATS	BU.	.64	.60	.66	.714	.675	.711	.871	82
BARLEY	BU.	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.12	1.01	1.05	1.36	77
RYE	BU.	.93	1.02	1.23	1.12	1.08	1.25	1.69	74
FLAX	BU.	3.53	3.12	3.12	3.48	3.03	3.04	4.48	68
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.26	3.25	2.38	2.33	3.23	2.51	2.80	90
POTATOES	BU.	.90	1.35	.90	.982	1.41	1.16	1.50	77
RED CLOVER SEED	BWT.	23.00	27.00	29.00	23.70	27.70	30.20	38.90	78
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.20	7.50	8.60	8.61	8.79	9.51	12.40	77
HOGS	CWT.	23.90	20.80	19.20	23.90	21.60	19.70	20.60	96
CATTLE	CWT.	15.80	16.70	16.40	15.60	15.90	16.10	21.00	77
CALVES	CWT.	15.60	16.50	16.70	14.80	15.80	15.80	23.20	68
SHEEP	CWT.	4.60	4.20	4.50	5.81	5.28	5.30	10.20	52
LAMBS	CWT.	19.00	19.20	18.50	17.60	18.50	17.80	22.80	78
MILK COWS	HEAD	180.00	165.00	160.00	157.00	145.00	145.00	-	-
TURKEYS LIVE	LB.	.330	.270	.280	.324	.277	.275	.375	73
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.184	.134	.116	.242	.215	.192	.297	65
EGGS	DOZ.	.465	.320	.240	.514	.374	.338	.465	2/64
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.71	.62	.61	.648	.557	.558	.742	2/74
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.55	3.10	1/3.20	4.43	3.89	1/4.10	4.70	2/85
WOOL	LB.	.48	.50	.50	.541	.542	.528	.585	90
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.90	3.84	3.82		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.60	6.40	6.20	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.45	4.65	4.55	4.80	4.96	4.90		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.15	4.25	4.25	4.60	4.65	4.61		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.60	7.00	6.60	5.37	6.52	6.18		
BRAN	CWT.	2.80	2.70	2.70	3.11	3.04	3.01		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.00	19.00	20.00	33.60	33.10	34.30		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	17.6	14.8	13.4	15.9	14.1	12.9		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	14.3	9.5	7.1	13.5	9.6	8.7		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.5	3.6	3.2	5.6	4.3	3.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	21.7	18.9	1/18.7		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM. 6/ NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 JULY 15	1953 AUGUST 15	1953 SEPT. 15	1954 JULY 15	1954 AUGUST 15	1954 SEPT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	260	255	257	247	251	246
ALL CROPS	247	237	232	235	248	250	247
FOOD GRAINS	246	218	215	219	225	228	233
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	204	205	207	202	207	210
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	268	263	251	286	294	276
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	280	276	276	247	251	245
MEAT ANIMALS	334	319	305	299	286	287	277
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	261	265	275	237	245	253
POULTRY & EGGS	229	223	229	230	171	178	162

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Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

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MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
OCTOBER 1, 1954

The frost free weather for much of Minnesota during September has assured the State a very large production of late maturing crops, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Pre-harvest yield estimates received from voluntary crop reporters and other information indicate that the State will harvest record crops of soybeans and sugar beets, the second largest corn crop in its history, and the largest potato crop since 1950. A first general hard frost occurred on September 21 in northern and west central areas, but in the main corn and soybean area in the south there was only light scattered frost until after October 1.

In the north some immature late seeded flax was damaged by the frost and due to wet weather there has been a problem in completing the grain harvest, particularly in Kittson, Marshall and Roseau counties. In that area about half of the flax and a small acreage of barley was still unthreshed on October 1. On that date the potato and sugar beet harvests were in full progress and silo filling in the State was nearing completion. Fall plowing is well advanced in all areas.

The corn crop is expected to total nearly 272 million bushels, the same as a month ago. The crop suffered some frost damage to both yield and quality in a few west central counties and in the north. This loss was, however, offset by improved prospects in south central and eastern areas which were benefited by the frost free weather. Yield prospects are unusually high in Fillmore and surrounding counties in the southeast; also in Le Sueur, Scott, Carver, McLeod, Renville and other south central counties. The State's corn crop of 272 million bushels compares with the large 1952 and 1953 crops of 267 and 269 million bushels, respectively. The record large crop of 278 million bushels was harvested in 1948. This year, the expected yield per acre of 49.0 bushels compares with 48.0 last year and the record of 52.5 in 1948.

Soybean yield prospects are estimated at 20.0 bushels per acre, the same as last month, but due to the sharp increase in acreage the production will be much larger this year. This year's production of soybeans is expected to total a record 39.7 million bushels, 12 million more than last year. The crop suffered only slight frost damage, mostly in the western area. A very limited acreage had been harvested before October 1 in south central counties.

Potatoes were rapidly being harvested in late September with the yield slightly above earlier expectations. The late portion of the crop was benefited by the late season rains and frost free weather. The crop is expected to total 14,220,000 bushels compared with last month's expectation of 13,825,000 bushels and last year's crop of 12,480,000 bushels.

Sugar beet production will total 759,000 tons based on the October 1 estimated yield per acre of 11 tons. This year's tonnage compares with 670,000 tons last year and the average of only 400,000. Most of the sugar beets are in the Red River Valley and will be processed in plants located in that area. About a fourth of the acreage had been harvested before October 1.

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Roy A. Bodin
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Small grain crop yields and production are turning out about as expected last month. The wheat crop is estimated at 10.2 million bushels, about 6 million less than last year. This year, spring wheat, especially durum, was again seriously damaged by rust. The loss from rust and a sharp reduction in acreage are the main causes for the decline in production. Oat production totaling 187 million bushels is about 25 million more than last year's short crop. Weather, especially at harvest time, was much more favorable this year and resulted in a material improvement in both quality and yield per acre. The large barley crop of 29 million bushels compares with last year's crop of 25.5 million bushels which was about average. Late harvested barley in the northern area suffered some damage from weathering while in the swath but, in general, the crop is of good quality. Flaxseed production is estimated at 8.4 million bushels, unchanged from last month but nearly 1 million less than last year and 4 million below average. The quality of some late flax was lowered by frost and a small acreage of the most immature flax may be abandoned.

The early fall was favorable for the development of alfalfa and other hay crops and this has resulted in the harvesting of a larger tonnage of hay. Production for 1954 is estimated at 6.9 million tons only slightly less than 1953 but much more than the average of 6.2 million tons. About 62 percent of this year's tonnage of hay is classed as alfalfa compared with the average of only 42 percent. This and the fact that much hay was harvested under favorable conditions indicates that the current supply of hay is of desirable quality. Pastures are in good condition as a result of adequate soil moisture and they are supplying good grazing for this time of year.

The 54.5 million bushel October 1 carry-over of old corn on Minnesota farms is very large compared with most years. Only in 1949 and 1950 when the carry-over was about 57 million bushels was the October 1 supply of old corn larger than this year. In those years as now, the big October 1 supply followed two successive years of large production combined with active participation by farmers in the government's price support and loan programs. This year's October 1 supply of 54.5 million bushels of old corn compares with 32.5 million a year ago and only 4.5 million two years ago.

Old soybeans were almost all marketed from farms before October 1 in response to a comparatively active demand. Only 28,000 bushels of old beans were in farm storage on October 1 this year compared with 878,000 bushels a year ago.

Farm stored wheat including new crop totaled only 7.8 million bushels compared with 13.1 million a year ago. Oat stocks on farms are estimated at 155 million, 16 million more than last year when stocks were low following the harvest of a small, poor quality crop. Following harvest, barley marketings have been at about the usual rate. The farm stocks on October 1 of 22 million bushels are, however, 2 million higher than a year ago due to the larger production this year. Farm stocks of rye on October 1 of 798,000 bushels compare with 1,050,000 bushels a year ago. Flaxseed stocks on farms October 1 of 3.5 million bushels were about 1 million less than a year ago. In general, the movement of this year's flaxseed production to market has been more rapid than last year even though a considerable acreage was not harvested on October 1 in the extreme north.

Milk production declined 17 percent during September which is about the usual seasonal decline. Production usually declines each month after June until a low is reached in October. From then it increases each month until the peak is again reached in May or June. This year production in September totaled 493 million pounds which compares with 591 in August and 497 million pounds in September a year ago.

Egg production during September is estimated at 265 million eggs, the highest September production since records were started in 1925. The seasonal decline from August was only 3 percent this year compared with 13 percent last year and the average decline of 10 percent for other recent years. The September production of 265 eggs this year is 16 percent larger than a year ago, the increase being due to more hens and pullets of laying age. Pullets are coming into production much earlier than usual this year due to early hatching. This is an important factor largely responsible for the smaller than usual seasonal decline in production.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

OCT 21 1954

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

Immediate Release

October 15, 1954

HONEY REPORT - OCTOBER 1954

MINNESOTA: Production of honey in Minnesota in 1954 totaled 19,440,000 pounds, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is a decrease of 9 percent from the 1953 honey crop and is 8 percent below the 1943-52 average. Both the number of colonies and the average yield per colony this year were less than in 1953. The 243,000 colonies of bees on hand this year is the lowest since 1942, and compares with 251,000 colonies in 1953 and the average of 277,000 colonies. This continues the downward trend in the number of colonies from the high point of 299,000 in 1946 and 1947. Average yield of 80 pounds per colony is below last year's yield of 85 pounds but is above the 10-year average of 76 pounds per colony. Hot, dry weather in late July, during the main honey-producing season, was an important factor in the reduced production in Minnesota this year. Conditions in many other important honey-producing States were also generally unfavorable, and Minnesota remained the second most important State in honey production, exceeded only by California.

UNITED STATES: The 1954 honey crop is estimated at 213,658,000 pounds -- 5 percent less than last year's crop. This estimate is based on reports from about 8,000 beekeepers, including farm and non-farm apiaries. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,452,000 colonies of bees -- 1 percent fewer than in 1953. Honey production per colony averaged 39.2 pounds, which compares with 40.5 in 1953, and the 1948-52 average production of 42.8 pounds. In mid-September producers had about 81 million pounds of honey on hand for sale -- about 38 percent of the estimated 1954 production.

Honey production is below that of last year in all regions except the West and South Atlantic States, where it is up 14 and 6 percent respectively. Decreases from last year were 19 percent in the West North Central, 17 percent in the East North Central, 13 percent in the North Atlantic and 10 percent in the South Central States. These decreases were mainly due to the drought which developed in mid-June and continued during August over much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Unfavorable hot dry weather over most of the North Central States curtailed production. Short crops in Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio accounted for most of the decrease in the East North Central States. Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska crops were well below last year and were responsible for most of the decrease in the West North Central States. Weather was very unfavorable in the North Atlantic region where a cool wet spring was followed by hot dry weather over most of the area. Production in New England was down due to continuous cloudy rainy weather. Drought conditions in the South Central area resulted in a small crop. The South Atlantic region, although very dry during the summer months, had a good early crop. Florida with a good citrus crop has a total production equal to last year. Crops well above last year in California, Idaho and Wyoming more than offset the very poor Colorado crop, resulting in an increased production in the West.

The 10 leading honey producing States this year are California, Minnesota, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Idaho, Michigan, Texas, New York and Ohio. These States produced 60 percent of the crop.

Important honey States showing decreases in yield per colony were Minnesota from 85 pounds last year to 80 pounds this year, Wisconsin from 78 to 53 pounds, Iowa from 77 to 50 pounds, Michigan 45 to 40 pounds, New York 41 to 32 pounds, Texas 33 to 25 pounds, Ohio 28 to 24 pounds, and Arizona from 90 pounds to 67 pounds this year. In Illinois, yields were poor in the drought stricken southern areas of the State but excellent in regions where rainfall was more abundant. The yield of 40 pounds per colony this year compared with 31 pounds last year in this State.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-September totaled 80,723,000 pounds. Stocks on hand amounted to 37.8 percent of production. Stocks as a percentage of production were 42 percent in the East North Central, 41 percent in the West, 38 percent in the West North Central, 37 percent in the North Atlantic, 33 percent in the South Atlantic and 28 percent in the South Central States.

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Roy A. Bodin
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1954 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State and Division	Colonies of Bees 1953 1/	Colonies of Bees 1954 2/	Yield per Colony 1953 1/	Yield per Colony 1954 2/	Honey Production 1953 1/	Honey Production 1954 2/	Honey for Sale in Producer's Hand on 9/15/54
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand Pounds		Thous. Pounds
Maine	8	8	20	13	160	104	38
N.H.	5	5	21	12	105	60	22
Vt.	10	11	26	46	260	506	329
Mass.	30	31	16	17	480	527	264
R.I.	2	2	16	19	32	38	13
Conn.	16	16	16	21	256	336	151
N.Y.	219	219	41	32	8,979	7,008	2,032
N.J.	31	31	31	25	961	775	442
Pa.	173	166	23	23	3,979	3,818	1,527
N.A.	494	489	30.8	26.9	15,212	13,172	4,818
Ohio	301	289	28	24	8,428	6,936	1,942
Ind.	180	178	35	26	6,300	4,628	1,250
Ill.	164	161	31	40	5,084	6,440	3,542
Mich.	180	185	45	40	8,100	7,400	3,108
Wis.	200	202	78	53	15,600	10,706	5,460
E.N.C.	1,025	1,015	42.5	35.6	43,512	36,110	15,302
MINN.	251	243	85	80	21,335	19,440	7,582
Iowa	183	185	77	50	14,091	9,250	4,070
Mo.	152	137	23	15	3,496	2,055	308
N.Dak.	13	14	140	120	1,820	1,680	874
S.Dak.	23	22	80	110	1,840	2,420	557
Nebr.	42	43	97	64	4,074	2,752	1,156
Kans.	51	49	30	29	1,530	1,421	341
W.N.C.	715	693	67.4	56.3	48,186	39,018	14,888
Del.	3	3	30	29	90	87	39
Md.	29	30	27	25	783	750	450
Va.	146	143	21	26	3,066	3,718	1,524
W.Va.	124	124	17	18	2,108	2,232	670
N.C.	191	193	20	25	3,820	4,825	1,351
S.C.	56	59	12	16	672	944	132
Ga.	209	205	22	22	4,598	4,510	1,263
Fla.	238	238	76	76	18,088	18,088	6,150
S.A.	996	995	33.4	35.3	33,225	35,154	11,579
Ky.	146	127	7	15	1,022	1,905	381
Tenn.	172	169	19	13	3,268	2,197	637
Ala.	200	190	16	16	3,200	3,040	790
Miss.	74	73	16	18	1,184	1,314	552
Ark.	88	90	21	19	1,848	1,710	342
La.	100	100	22	23	2,200	2,300	736
Okla.	53	50	18	26	954	1,300	390
Texas	292	286	33	25	9,636	7,150	2,074
S.C.	1,125	1,085	20.7	19.3	23,312	20,916	5,902
Mont.	66	66	87	85	5,742	5,610	2,917
Idaho	178	174	37	52	6,586	9,048	2,986
Wyo.	34	33	55	92	1,870	3,036	2,368
Colo.	67	68	90	48	6,030	3,264	1,893
N.Mex.	16	16	35	45	560	720	554
Ariz.	73	77	90	67	6,570	5,159	1,960
Utah	49	50	56	50	2,744	2,500	950
Nev.	15	14	57	70	855	980	637
Wash.	86	85	47	43	4,042	3,655	1,608
Oreg.	57	55	36	27	2,052	1,485	520
Calif.	537	537	44	63	23,628	33,831	11,841
West.	1,178	1,175	51.5	59.0	60,679	69,288	28,234
UNITED STATES	5,533	5,452	40.5	39.2	224,126	213,658	80,723

1/ Revised
2/ Preliminary

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release October 18, 1954

ALFALFA SEED REPORT

MINNESOTA: Production of alfalfa seed for Minnesota during 1954 is estimated at 1,000,000 pounds of clean seed according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 230,000 pounds above the small 1953 crop of 770,000 pounds but still far below the ten year average, 1943-52, of 2,448,000 pounds.

The main reason for this year's increase in production is due entirely to the increase in yield. The 1954 yield of 50 pounds per acre is above both the 1943-52 average of 49 pounds per acre and the 1953 yield of 35 pounds per acre. The 20,000 acres harvested this year, however, is 2,000 acres below 1953 and less than half of the 1943-52 average of 49,600 acres harvested.

UNITED STATES: The 1954 United States crop of alfalfa seed is forecast at 150,839,000 pounds of clean seed. This is about a sixth smaller than the record crop of 180,326,000 pounds in 1952 but is 10 percent larger than last year's production of 136,543,000 pounds and 59 percent above the 1943-52 average of 94,773,000 pounds. California, with 59,040,000 pounds, accounts for 39 percent of the total production this year, and the crop there is nearly a third larger than last year.

Increased production of alfalfa seed this year is due entirely to the expected record yield per acre, which more than offsets the smaller acreage this year as compared with last year and the 10-year average. Of the eight States with a larger indicated production than in 1953, largest (percentage) increases occur in Oklahoma, Montana, New Mexico, and California. Sharpest reductions are reported for Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, Michigan, and Washington.

An estimated 916,500 acres, smallest in 3 years, will have been harvested for seed by mid-November, when harvesting is expected to be completed. This is 2 percent less than the 939,200 acres harvested in 1953 and 6 percent below the average of 973,570 acres. Dry, hot weather during the summer depleted forage supplies and necessitated the harvesting of many acres of alfalfa for hay that otherwise might have been cut for seed. Sharp declines in prices of this seed during the last two years also tended to decrease the acreage harvested for seed.

The estimated yield of 165 pounds per acre for the United States this year is the largest yield on record. It is 20 pounds more than the 1953 yield of 145 pounds and 69 pounds more than the average of 96 pounds. The record yield is attributed largely to the fact that in recent years relatively more alfalfa seed is being produced in the Far Western States where yields are much larger than in other States.

Harvesting of alfalfa seed this year began about a day later than usual and a day or two later than last year. Dates on which harvesting began this year averaged as follows: August 9 in Arizona; August 19-21 in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas; September 3-4 in Kansas and Colorado; September 7-12 in California, Utah, and Nebraska; September 21-24 in Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, and South Dakota; September 26-30 in Ohio, Oregon, and Minnesota; October 1-5 in Washington, Michigan, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

(Over)

Domestic disappearance of alfalfa seed during the 1953-54 season is estimated at 149,082,000 pounds, compared with 138,312,000 pounds last year and the 1943-52 average of 87,702,900 pounds.

Current United States supply of alfalfa seed, including estimated production and carry-over as of June 30, 1954, is 210,733,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 1 percent less than in 1953 but nearly twice the 10-year average. Largest quantities of old seed were carried over on farms in Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas.

Alfalfa Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production - Average 1943-52, Annual 1953 and 1954

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production - Clean seed		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Ohio	13,460	11,000	7,000	41	50	49	566	550	343
Mich.	47,900	26,000	19,000	38	40	43	1,881	1,040	817
Wis.	22,400	12,000	7,000	63	60	49	1,459	720	343
MINN.	49,600	22,000	20,000	49	35	50	2,448	770	1,000
N. Dak.	46,300	54,000	51,000	44	37	36	2,118	1,998	1,836
S. Dak.	80,000	140,000	140,000	53	45	50	4,366	6,300	7,000
Nebr.	109,700	123,000	64,000	71	90	90	8,400	11,070	5,760
Kans.	156,000	135,000	142,000	76	92	100	12,880	12,420	14,200
Okla.	96,400	42,000	58,000	101	92	145	9,900	3,864	8,410
Tex.	19,400	26,000	24,000	130	110	110	2,528	2,860	2,640
Mont.	84,600	78,000	79,000	76	74	105	6,340	5,772	8,295
Idaho	27,500	27,000	28,000	106	185	170	3,150	4,995	4,760
Wyo.	19,300	19,000	20,000	73	180	150	1,426	3,420	3,000
Colo.	24,000	18,000	17,000	96	115	120	2,269	2,070	2,040
N. Mex.	8,550	4,700	6,000	176	275	300	1,480	1,292	1,800
Ariz.	42,900	27,000	32,000	172	200	190	7,400	5,400	6,080
Utah	46,500	45,000	50,000	130	230	200	6,480	10,350	10,000
Wash.	9,820	25,000	24,000	286	595	495	4,597	14,875	11,880
Oreg.	5,890	5,500	5,500	146	315	290	1,012	1,732	1,595
Calif.	48,800	99,000	123,000	230	455	480	13,520	45,045	59,040
UNITED STATES	973,570	939,200	916,500	96	145	165	94,773	136,543	150,839

Alfalfa-Seed Supply: Average 1943-52, Annual 1953 and 1954

	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
	Pounds		
Production	94,773,400	136,543,000	150,839,000
Farm carry-over	2,838,700	18,484,000	10,946,000
Dealer + Government carry-over	10,683,700	57,034,000	48,948,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	108,295,800	212,061,000	210,733,000

Paul Walsh,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

October 20, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */
September 1954

MINNESOTA: Production of turkey poults by Minnesota hatcheries January through September 1954 totaled 8,882,000 poults, 28 percent above the same period a year ago according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number of light breed poults hatched is up 60 percent, while heavy breed production is up 11 percent.

A total of 262,000 light breed poults were hatched in Minnesota during September 1954, 75 percent above the September 1953 production. No heavy breed poults were hatched or eggs set during September. About 13 percent of the poults hatched in September were exported to other States. On the basis of eggs in incubators on October 1, indications are that light breed poult production during October may be about 50 percent or more above October a year ago.

The average price received for light breed turkey poults in Minnesota on September 15, 1954 was 46 cents, 4 cents less than a year earlier. In mid-September the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.39 per hundred pounds compared with $3.36 a month earlier and $3.25 in mid-September 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on September 15 this year was 8.3 compared with 8.0 in mid-August and 10.2 on September 15, 1953. This indicates a slightly more favorable price relationship for turkey growers compared with a month ago but less favorable compared with a year earlier.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1953-54

Month	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds			
	Month		Year to Date		Month		Year to Date	
	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/
	Thousand				Thousand			
Jan.	65	140	65	140	100	384	100	384
Feb.	250	330	315	470	160	390	260	774
Mar.	1,190	1,196	1,505	1,666	280	346	540	1,120
Apr.	1,450	1,647	2,955	3,313	365	403	905	1,523
May	1,270	1,321	4,225	4,634	400	590	1,305	2,113
June	210	286	4,435	4,920	410	660	1,715	2,773
July	25	12	4,460	4,932	355	547	2,070	3,320
Aug.	-	-	4,460	4,932	245	368	2,315	3,688
Sept.	-	-	4,460	4,932	150	262	2,465	3,950
Oct.	-		4,460		130		2,595	
Nov.	-		4,460		140		2,735	
Dec.	20		4,480		315		3,050	
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during September totaled 27,000, compared with 11,000 in September last year. Hatchings of heavy breeds are now at the low point for the year. Only 93,000 heavy breed turkey eggs were reported in incubators October 1. Light breed poults hatched during September totaled 646,000, compared with 442,000 in September last year, an increase of 46 percent. The number of light breed turkey eggs reported in incubators on October 1 was 952,000. No comparisons are available with a year ago for eggs in incubators. During September, Minnesota produced almost 40 percent of the Nation's supply of all turkey poults.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
in Charge

POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	Month % change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	858	1,212	+ 41	858	1,212	+ 354	+ 41
February	2,819	3,170	+ 12	3,677	4,382	+ 705	+ 19
March	8,776	9,205	+ 5	12,453	13,587	+ 1,134	+ 9
April	12,762	13,711	+ 7	25,215	27,298	+ 2,083	+ 8
May	12,669	12,799	+ 1	37,884	40,097	+ 2,213	+ 6
June	6,321	7,431	+ 18	44,205	47,528	+ 3,323	+ 8
July	1,150	1,370	+ 19	45,355	48,898	+ 3,543	+ 8
August	123	85	- 31	45,478	48,983	+ 3,505	+ 8
September	11	27	+ 145	45,489	49,010	+ 3,521	+ 8
October	25			45,514			
November	65			45,579			
December	345			45,924			

Light Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	Month % Change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	To Date Change from 1953 Number	To Date Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	968	1,838	+ 90	968	1,838	+ 870	+ 90
February	1,201	1,676	+ 40	2,169	3,514	+ 1,345	+ 62
March	1,667	1,750	+ 5	3,836	5,264	+ 1,428	+ 37
April	2,270	2,332	+ 3	6,106	7,596	+ 1,490	+ 24
May	2,964	3,208	+ 8	9,070	10,804	+ 1,734	+ 19
June	2,649	2,870	+ 8	11,719	13,674	+ 1,955	+ 17
July	1,804	2,420	+ 34	13,523	16,094	+ 2,571	+ 19
August	1,103	1,311	+ 19	14,626	17,405	+ 2,779	+ 19
September	442	646	+ 46	15,068	18,051	+ 2,983	+ 20
October	408			15,476			
November	671			16,147			
December	1,306			17,453			

*/ For this project, State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

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

Immediate Release

November 1, 1954

GRAIN STOCKS - OCTOBER 1, 1954

MINNESOTA: Stocks of old corn in all Minnesota storage positions on October 1 were a record high for October, exceeding by 34 million bushels the previous record set in 1950, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Off-farm stocks of 68 million bushels were nearly three times as large as the 24 million bushels in storage a year earlier.

Wheat stocks in all Minnesota positions totaled 76 million bushels compared with 71 million in October 1953. This also was a record high for October. Stocks in off-farm positions were 68 million bushels, up 10 million from a year ago.

Storage stocks of oats in all positions were 176 million bushels, up 21 million bushels from a year earlier. About 21 million bushels of the total stocks were in off-farm storage as compared with 15 million in October 1953.

Barley stocks totaled 39 million bushels compared with 35 million a year ago. Of this year's supply, 17 million bushels were located off farms, up over 1 million bushels from a year earlier.

Total rye stocks of 3.2 million bushels were nearly one-half million bushels greater than a year ago. Around 2.4 million bushels or about 75 percent of the total supplies were located in off-farm storage.

October 1 stocks of old soybeans in all positions equalled 54,000 bushels, the smallest supplies of record beginning with 1947. Off-farm stocks were 26,000 bushels compared with 692,000 a year ago and were the smallest since 1948.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions at 9.1 million bushels were down 5-1/2 million from a year ago. Off-farm stocks accounted for 5.7 million bushels of the total supply compared with 10.1 million a year earlier.

Grain Stocks, October 1, 1953-54

Crop	On Farm		Off-Farm		Total	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA						
Corn (Old)	32,483	54,489	23,936	68,005	56,419	122,494
Wheat	13,099	7,822	57,855	67,857	70,954	75,679
Oats	139,243	155,107	15,400	20,718	154,643	175,825
Barley	19,890	21,953	15,374	16,593	35,264	38,546
Rye	1,050	798	1,664	2,359	2,714	3,157
Soybeans (Old)	878	28	692	26	1,570	54
Flaxseed	4,447	3,457	10,135	5,651	14,582	9,108
UNITED STATES:						
Corn (Old)	329,625	357,950	439,165	560,291	768,790	918,241
Wheat	563,569	436,769	978,000	1,245,181	1,541,569	1,681,950
Oats	984,324	1,191,309	86,837	114,295	1,071,161	1,305,604
Barley	148,842	225,104	86,817	128,956	235,659	354,060
Rye	10,470	14,522	10,201	17,955	20,671	32,477
Soybeans (Old)	5,755	520	4,382	807	10,137	1,327
Flaxseed	21,271	24,428	19,188	13,912	40,459	38,340

D.O. Mesick, Agr'l Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l Statistician in Charge

UNITED STATES: Stocks of 1,682 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on October 1 are the largest for the date in the comparable series beginning in 1935. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,245 million bushels, one-fourth larger than a year earlier, are a record total for the date, with holdings in each of the off-farm positions at a record level. The off-farm total includes 423 million bushels at terminals, nearly one-fourth more than a year earlier, the previous record. The 537 million bushels held in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on October 1 compares with the previous record holdings of 459 million bushels a year earlier.

Rye stocks of 32.5 million bushels stored in all positions on October 1, 1954, are 57 percent larger than stocks a year earlier and the largest October 1 holdings in 10 years. Farm stocks of rye at 14½ million bushels, the largest since October 1, 1943, account for nearly half of the total stocks. Stocks of rye at terminals totaled 12.0 million bushels, nearly double the quantity held in that position a year earlier. Other off-farm storages held 5.9 million bushels of rye, compared with 4.0 million bushels a year earlier.

The corn carryover of 918 million bushels in all positions on October 1 is largest of record. It is nearly a fifth larger than the 769 million bushels in storage a year ago and tops the previous record in 1950 by 73 million bushels. The farm stocks portion of 358 million bushels is 28 million larger than a year ago, but has been exceeded 6 times previously. However, with 468 million bushels of CCC-owned corn stored in their own bins, the off-farm portion is by far the largest of record. Stocks of over 74 million bushels at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses have been exceeded only twice previously and the 18 million bushels at terminals is more than in most recent years.

Oats stocks of 1,306 million bushels have been exceeded on this date only in 1945. At more than a fifth larger than a year earlier, current stocks reflect the near-record 1954 production. Off-farm stocks of 114 million bushels are largest of record and farm stocks of 1,191 million are second largest.

Barley stocks of 354 million bushels on October 1 are the largest in the 12 years of comparable record, also reflecting heavy 1954 production. Farm stocks of 225 million bushels are the largest since 1943 and the off-farm portion of 129 million bushels has never been exceeded.

Stocks of 38.3 million bushels of flaxseed were stored in all positions October 1, 1954. This quantity is 5 percent smaller than stocks a year earlier and also slightly less than average October 1 holdings for the previous 7 years of record. Farm stocks of 24.4 million bushels on October 1 were the largest in the 8-year series, 15 percent above a year earlier and 44 percent above average. The 13.9 million bushels of flaxseed in off-farm storages on October 1, 1954 are a fourth less than a year earlier and except for October 1, 1951 are the smallest off-farm stocks for the date in the 8 years of record.

Only 1,327,000 bushels of old soybeans remained in all storages on October 1. This carry-over is the smallest in the 13 years of record and compares with 10,137,000 bushels on hand October 1, 1953.

This carry-over of old soybeans includes 520,000 bushels on farms and 113,000 bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Stocks of old crop soybeans at terminals are reported at 613,000 bushels by the Grain Division, AMS.

Stocks of grain on farms are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Terminal stocks of grain are reported by the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service at 44 terminal cities. CCC stocks are those stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned grain in transit to ports. Other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions. Interior mills, elevators and warehouse storage is all of that off-farm storage not otherwise designated for each grain; some of this storage being at terminals.

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, October 1, 1953-54

State	Rye: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Rye: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Rye: All Positions 2/ 1953	Rye: All Positions 2/ 1954	Shelled and Ear Corn (old crop): Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Shelled and Ear Corn (old crop): Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Shelled and Ear Corn (old crop): All Positions 2/ 1953	Shelled and Ear Corn (old crop): All Positions 2/ 1954
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	*	1,409	*	1,595	540	1,815	2,015	2,881
Ohio	39	72	267	538	7,820	10,379	21,263	23,307
Ind.	52	94	405	1,110	18,984	31,622	32,358	45,719
Ill.	4,889	8,844	5,046	9,761	85,321	107,763	115,694	136,800
Mich.	49	81	416	551	5,569	5,509	19,598	14,359
Wis.	180	256	497	624	1,418	4,810	15,044	18,832
Minn.	1,664	2,359	2,714	3,157	23,936	68,005	56,419	122,494
Iowa	39	2	94	72	212,107	182,847	329,658	301,348
Mo.	184	230	381	576	4,728	11,355	18,337	23,495
N.Dak.	1,102	2,029	3,547	5,459	460	750	1,386	2,801
S.Dak	588	1,472	2,581	3,325	24,026	38,307	35,149	66,157
Nebr.	95	132	854	1,093	45,555	74,040	78,590	103,499
Kans.	23	26	131	419	2,646	7,286	7,114	11,969
Mont.	2	4	87	139	19	20	25	37
Idaho	5	2	27	44	18	37	78	186
Wash.	16	205	118	437	145	188	169	218
Oreg.	28	26	262	357	177	113	216	139
Calif.	28	29	95	96	413	537	413	537
Other	1,218	683	3,149	3,124	5,283	14,908	35,264	43,463
UNITED STATES	10,201	17,955	20,671	32,477	439,165	560,291	768,790	918,241

State	Oats: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Oats: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Oats: All Positions 2/ 1953	Oats: All Positions 2/ 1954	Barley: Off-Farm 1/ 1953	Barley: Off-Farm 1/ 1954	Barley: All Positions 2/ 1953	Barley: All Positions 2/ 1954
N.Y.	6,767	4,283	30,284	29,577	1,515	1,406	3,243	3,550
Ohio	4,218	4,799	42,627	48,287	97	*	572	*
Ind.	2,478	3,130	37,597	46,402	50	44	389	842
Ill.	9,616	9,387	94,768	109,980	*	2,268	*	3,071
Mich.	901	1,475	43,888	48,023	157	*	1,956	*
Wis.	2,552	3,330	111,622	120,479	16,849	17,411	19,145	19,367
Minn.	15,400	20,718	154,643	175,825	15,374	16,593	35,264	38,546
Iowa	11,217	13,770	136,482	207,290	195	*	332	*
Mo.	1,945	3,121	26,248	44,881	*	*	*	*
N.Dak.	3,334	6,911	61,542	58,778	6,382	9,910	41,692	60,899
S.Dak.	5,460	9,106	89,341	107,982	740	1,826	8,267	9,880
Nebr.	2,976	3,347	39,631	66,177	164	197	2,922	5,557
Kans.	596	954	17,264	25,767	84	237	1,040	5,277
Mont.	237	177	12,729	13,761	934	2,284	16,059	34,468
Idaho	1,828	1,922	8,128	9,334	3,295	6,595	9,746	18,658
Wash.	1,732	1,692	6,317	6,387	4,146	17,094	6,260	23,079
Oreg.	1,473	3,459	7,124	9,899	4,578	10,294	8,921	17,569
Calif.	1,547	2,047	2,903	3,118	19,726	29,461	35,607	55,677
Other	12,360	20,667	148,023	173,657	12,531	13,336	44,244	57,620
UNITED STATES	86,637	114,295	1,071,161	1,305,604	86,817	128,956	235,659	354,060

*Included in "Other" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corportation which are in transit to ports, in bins and other storages under C.C.C. control.

2/Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, October 1, 1953-54

State	Interior Mills, Elevators & Warehouses		Merchant Mills		Off Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	*	*	7,358	10,171	51,474	73,009	60,227	79,407
Ohio	11,593	13,411	*	*	26,548	30,460	56,968	51,893
Ind.	4,878	3,790	4,391	4,219	11,974	13,073	27,663	27,159
Ill.	5,753	9,215	6,535	6,808	35,017	41,761	50,348	55,065
Mich.	6,836	6,493	2,603	3,479	9,961	11,671	41,245	30,190
Wis.	1,771	1,543	*	*	29,787	29,880	30,986	31,187
Minn.	5,587	6,088	9,208	9,396	57,855	67,857	70,954	75,679
Iowa	2,061	*	2,053	*	12,827	13,524	13,720	14,445
Mo.	1,995	16,285	11,431	12,892	42,922	63,427	53,179	74,974
N.Dak.	30,548	28,600	3,000	2,721	33,688	36,363	114,777	96,949
S.Dak.	7,986	8,225	195	182	11,139	17,518	35,951	39,555
Nebr.	27,817	38,117	3,339	4,525	46,399	65,881	99,707	99,650
Kans.	92,448	124,510	23,295	24,539	185,659	246,240	250,757	317,132
Okla.	35,332	47,884	6,689	7,607	82,114	109,132	94,146	123,994
Texas	58,028	63,737	15,337	*	102,386	122,281	105,841	126,332
Mont.	19,496	16,174	2,848	2,990	22,344	19,164	105,691	70,377
Idaho	19,877	17,181	1,786	2,064	21,663	19,245	39,738	32,630
Colo.	17,947	21,424	3,296	3,476	24,264	29,890	51,773	39,107
Ariz.	79	83	188	121	267	204	434	327
Wash.	63,693	62,612	4,588	4,601	77,286	94,670	94,116	116,511
Oreg.	19,700	18,300	2,712	2,713	27,586	53,205	37,875	59,962
Calif.	1,333	1,811	1,627	1,643	3,600	4,634	7,550	9,450
Other	23,883	31,623	21,998	54,928	61,240	82,092	97,923	109,975
UNITED STATES	458,641	537,106	134,477	159,075	978,000	1,245,181	1,541,569	1,681,950

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, October 1, 1953-54

State	Soybeans (Old crop)				Flaxseed			
	Off-Farms 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farms 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	-	-	-	-	*	613	*	613
Ohio	162	21	886	127	-	-	-	-
Ind.	113	3	706	40	-	-	-	-
Ill.	565	541	1,903	618	-	-	-	-
Wis.	-	-	-	-	738	1,432	817	1,493
Minn.	692	26	1,570	54	10,135	5,651	14,582	9,108
Iowa	1,601	15	2,963	84	184	80	279	153
Mo.	269	17	760	68	-	-	-	-
N.Dak.	-	-	-	-	5,175	4,322	17,483	21,468
S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	1,735	1,072	5,619	4,155
Kans.	116	11	153	31	-	-	-	-
Ala.	541	57	550	59	-	-	-	-
Mont.	-	-	-	-	55	59	378	555
Calif.	-	-	-	-	751	346	839	426
Other	323	116	646	246	415	337	462	369
UNITED STATES	4,382	807	10,137	1,327	19,188	13,912	40,459	38,340

*Included in "Other" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/Includes, in addition to stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses and Merchant Mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by CCC which are in transit to ports, in bins and other storages under CCC control. 2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
*S21 Agricultural Estimates
A Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

November 2, 1954

Mid-October, 1954 Prices

MINNESOTA Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products in mid-October 1954 averaged 3 percent lower than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Seasonally lower prices for hogs and cattle and a further decline in egg prices were the main factors contributing to the decline. Prices averaged 12 percent below the mid-October level a year earlier primarily because of sharply lower prices for hogs, eggs and butterfat in cream.

Meat animal prices were lower than in mid-September for all species except sheep, which remained the same. Hogs were down $1.00 per cwt., cattle $1.10, calves $1.40, and lambs were off 40 cents per cwt. from the previous month's level. Compared with a year ago, hogs were down $2.70 per cwt. and sheep were off 60 cents, while cattle were up 60 cents, calves 10 cents and lambs were 70 cents per cwt. higher. Milk cows averaged $155 per head on October 15, 1954 which was $5 below a month earlier and $20 lower than a year ago.

Prices for poultry and livestock products averaged slightly below a month earlier, as lower prices for turkeys, chickens, eggs and wool more than offset higher wholesale milk and cream butterfat prices. Compared with the September 15, 1954 level, chickens, turkeys and wool were off about 1 cent per pound, and eggs declined 2 cents per dozen. Prices increased 10 cents per cwt. for wholesale milk and 1 cent per pound for cream butterfat. All poultry and livestock product prices were down in mid-October 1954 from a year earlier. The sharpest decline was for eggs which dropped from the October 1953 record high of 49.5 cents per dozen to 22 cents per dozen in October, 1954. Turkeys were off 6 cents per pound, chickens about 6 cents, butterfat in cream 10 cents per pound, wholesale milk 25 cents per cwt., and wool was down 1 cent per pound.

Crop prices were also down slightly from a month earlier. Wheat was off 3 cents per bushel, corn 7 cents, rye 12 cents, flax 2 cents, and potatoes 20 cents per bushel. Oats advanced 1 cent per bushel, barley was up 3 cents, and soybeans increased 7 cents per bushel from the mid-September average price. Compared with October 1953, prices for crops were higher for all commodities except flax and potatoes. Wheat and corn were both 15 cents per bushel higher, oats was up 2 cents, barley 4 cents, rye 14 cents and soybeans were 12 cents higher. Flax was off 46 cents per bushel and potatoes were 5 cents per bushel lower than in October a year ago.

UNITED STATES Led by a seasonal decline in hog prices and a sharper than usual drop in citrus prices, the Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers declined 4 points (nearly 2 percent) during the month ending October 15. Lower prices for potatoes, corn, and cattle also contributed to the decrease in the index. Sharper increases than usual in milk and commercial vegetable prices were important offsetting factors. The Prices Received Index at 242 percent of its 1910-14 average on October 15 compares with 246 in September and 249 a year earlier.

Reductions in feed prices and in the seasonally adjusted index of farm wage rates were the primary factors that contributed to a 1 point decline (1/3 of 1 percent) in the Prices Paid Index during the month ended October 15. At 279, the Prices Paid Index was 1 percent higher than a year ago. Prices paid for commodities and services used for farm family living held at their revised September level of 273.

With the Prices Paid Index down slightly from September 15 to October 15 and the Index of Prices Received for farm products down nearly 2 percent, the Parity Ratio dropped one point to 87, and in mid-October was 3 percent lower than a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Oct. 15, 1953	Sept. 15, 1954	Oct. 15, 1954	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	249	246	242	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	276	280	279	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	90	88	87	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/Also February and April 1952.

A seasonal decline in hog prices, as the fall hog marketing season moved toward its peak, and a smaller than seasonal decline in cattle prices lowered the index of prices received by farmers for meat animals 4 percent from last month. At 267 of its 1910-14 average the index was 2 percent below a year earlier.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS OCTOBER 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE OCT. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE OCT. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE OCT. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE OCT. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES OCT. 15, 1954	U.S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY OCT. 15, 1954
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.11	2.29	2.26	1.94	2.07	2.08	2.47	84
CORN	BU.	1.21	1.43	1.36	1.34	1.53	1.45	1.79	81
OATS	BU.	.65	.66	.67	.727	.711	.731	.868	84
BARLEY	BU.	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.05	1.08	1.35	80
RYE	BU.	.97	1.23	1.11	1.15	1.25	1.20	1.69	71
FLAX	BU.	3.56	3.12	3.10	3.51	3.04	3.05	4.46	68
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.33	2.38	2.45	2.41	2.51	2.54	2.79	91
POTATOES	BU.	.75	.90	.70	.804	1.16	.932	1.49	63
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	23.90	29.00	40.00	24.40	30.20	42.00	38.80	108
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	8.00	8.60	13.30	9.21	9.51	12.00	12.30	98
HOGS	CWT.	20.90	19.20	18.20	21.30	19.70	18.40	20.50	90
CATTLE	CWT.	14.70	16.40	15.30	14.60	16.10	15.80	20.90	76
CALVES	CWT.	15.20	16.70	15.30	13.80	15.80	16.00	23.10	69
SHEEP	CWT.	5.10	4.50	4.50	5.72	5.30	5.52	10.20	54
LAMBS	CWT.	17.40	18.50	18.10	16.60	17.80	17.60	22.80	77
MILK COWS	HEAD	175.00	160.00	155.00	153.00	145.00	142.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.330	.280	.270	.333	.275	.271	.374	72
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.164	.116	.105	.234	.192	.175	.296	59
EGGS	DOZ.	.495	.240	.220	.532	.338	.324	.463	2/ 60
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.72	.61	.62	.657	.558	.569	.739	2/ 76
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.60	3.25	1/3.35	4.61	4.12	1/4.33	4.69	2/ 87
WOOL	LB.	.48	.50	.49	.539	.528	.522	.583	90
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.05	3.10	3.05	3.84	3.82	3.77		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.50	6.20	5.90	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.40	4.55	4.40	4.73	4.90	4.77		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.15	4.25	4.20	4.58	4.61	4.58		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.60	6.60	6.10	5.36	6.18	5.80		
BRAN	CWT.	2.75	2.70	2.65	3.05	3.01	2.98		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	18.50	20.00	19.50	34.30	34.30	34.80		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	17.3	13.4	13.4	15.9	12.9	12.7		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	15.6	7.1	6.7	14.3	8.7	8.5		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED	LB.	5.0	3.2	3.0	5.4	3.9	3.7		
BUTTERFAT-FEED	LB.	6/	6/	6/	22.8	18.7	1/19.5		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/ NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM. 6/NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES OCTOBER 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 AUG. 15	1953 SEPT. 15	1953 OCT. 15	1954 AUG. 15	1954 SEPT. 15	1954 OCT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	255	257	249	251	246	242
ALL CROPS	247	232	235	229	250	247	243
FOOD GRAINS	246	215	219	223	228	233	235
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	205	207	194	207	210	204
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	263	251	255	294	276	275
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	276	276	266	251	245	242
MEAT ANIMALS	334	305	299	273	287	277	267
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	265	275	282	245	253	263
POULTRY & EGGS	229	229	230	234	178	162	153

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

November 10, 1954

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR MINNESOTA
NOVEMBER 1, 1954

Late maturing crops in Minnesota have yielded up to or better than pre-harvest expectations, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Harvesting of corn and soybeans in important producing counties was generally delayed by damp weather and wet soil. In late October, conditions became more favorable and by November 1 about 70 percent of the soybeans and 25 percent of the corn had been harvested. Potatoes and sugar beets, which are grown mostly in northwestern counties, were almost all harvested during October.

Corn production for 1954 is estimated at 274 million bushels, up nearly 3 million from a month ago and over 5-1/2 million more than last year's large production. The per acre yield for this year of 49.5 bushels compares with 48.0 bushels last year and the record of 52.5 bushels per acre in 1948. The anticipated crop for 1954 of 274 million bushels is the second highest of record, exceeded only by 278 million in 1948. Record high yields are being reported from many southern counties, especially in the south central area. The long period of frost-free weather extending into October in much of the important producing area was especially beneficial to corn.

Soybean production is estimated at a record 41,706,000 bushels, up 2 million from a month ago as harvesting revealed yields above expectations. The per acre yield is estimated at 21.0 bushels. Both this year's acreage and yield in Minnesota are a record high for the State. The leading county in acreage is Renville with about 135,000 acres. Other leading counties in order of importance are: Blue Earth, Redwood, Faribault, Lac Qui Parle, and Chippewa.

The 1954 potato crop of 15,010,000 bushels is 2-1/2 million larger than last year's production and is the largest since 1950 when 16,275,000 bushels were harvested. Most growers this year obtained excellent yields of good quality. The average yield per acre of 190 bushels is the highest of record for the State. It compares with 160 bushels per acre last year and the previous record of 180 bushels in 1952. Polk is the leading county in potato acreage followed closely by Clay.

Sugar beet production is indicated at 759,000 tons based on a yield of 11 tons per acre, the same as estimated a month ago. This year's production is a record high for the State. In order, Polk and Clay counties are the leading sugar beet producing counties.

No additional yield information is available at this time for small grain crops. The final estimates for the season of acreage, yield, and production for all major crops will be available in the annual report.

Egg production during October this year totaled 291 million eggs, a fifth more than a year ago and a record high for the month. This year, large numbers of pullets were brought into production much earlier than usual, apparently in response to record high egg prices that existed during much of the preceding year and in February this year. The number of layers in flocks totaled 22,542,000 hens and pullets, 17 percent more than a year ago and a record number for October.

Milk production totaled 481 million pounds during October, compared with 499 million in October a year ago and 493 million in September this year. The decrease of 4 percent compared with a year ago is due to a decline in the rate of production per cow.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release: November 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */
October 1954

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 218,000 light breed poults during October 1954, 68 percent above the October 1953 production, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is a record high for the month of October. About 10 percent of the light poults hatched in October were exported to other States. On the basis of eggs in incubators on November 1, indications are that light breed poult production during November will be 75 percent or more above November a year ago.

A total of 9,100,000 turkey poults were hatched January through October 1954, 29 percent more than the 7,055,000 poults produced during the same period in 1953. The number of light breed poults hatched is up 61 percent, while heavy breed poult production is up 11 percent for the year to date.

The average price received for light breed turkey poults in Minnesota on October 15, 1954 was 46 cents, 4 cents less than a year earlier. In mid-October, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.29 per hundred pounds compared with $3.39 a month earlier and $3.18 in mid-October 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on October 15 this year was 8.2 compared with 8.3 in mid-September and 10.4 on October 15, 1953. This indicates a less favorable price relationship for turkey growers compared with a month and a year ago.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1953-54

Month	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds			
	Month		Year to Date		Month		Year to Date	
	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/
	Thousand				Thousand			
Jan.	65	140	65	140	100	384	100	384
Feb.	250	330	315	470	160	390	260	774
Mar.	1,190	1,196	1,505	1,666	280	346	540	1,120
Apr.	1,450	1,647	2,955	3,313	365	403	905	1,523
May	1,270	1,321	4,225	4,634	400	590	1,305	2,113
June	210	286	4,435	4,920	410	660	1,715	2,773
July	25	12	4,460	4,932	355	547	2,070	3,320
Aug.	-	-	4,460	4,932	245	368	2,315	3,688
Sept.	-	-	4,460	4,932	150	262	2,465	3,950
Oct.	-	-	4,460	4,932	130	218	2,595	4,168
Nov.	-		4,460		140		2,735	
Dec.	20		4,480		315		3,050	
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary.

(Over)

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS*/ - October 1954

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during October totaled 57,000, compared with 25,000 in October last year. Light breed turkeys hatched during October totaled 632,000, compared with 408,000 in October last year, an increase of 55 percent. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on November 1 totaled 127,000. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on November 1 totaled 1,348,000. No comparisons are available with a year ago for eggs in incubators. Hatchings of turkeys are now rising from the low point in the annual hatching cycle and will continue to rise during the next few months, reaching their seasonal peak in April or May of 1955.

POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	% change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	Change from 1953 Number	Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	858	1,212	+ 41	858	1,212	+ 354	+ 41
February	2,819	3,170	+ 12	3,677	4,382	+ 705	+ 19
March	8,776	9,205	+ 5	12,453	13,587	+ 1,134	+ 9
April	12,762	13,711	+ 7	25,215	27,298	+ 2,083	+ 8
May	12,669	12,799	+ 1	37,884	40,097	+ 2,213	+ 6
June	6,321	7,431	+ 18	44,205	47,528	+ 3,323	+ 8
July	1,150	1,370	+ 19	45,355	48,898	+ 3,543	+ 8
August	123	85	- 31	45,478	48,983	+ 3,505	+ 8
September	11	27	+ 145	45,489	49,010	+ 3,521	+ 8
October	25	57	+ 128	45,514	49,067	+ 3,553	+ 8
November	65			45,579			
December	345			45,924			

Light Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	% change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	Change from 1953 Number	Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	968	1,838	+ 90	968	1,838	+ 870	+ 90
February	1,201	1,676	+ 40	2,169	3,514	+ 1,345	+ 62
March	1,667	1,750	+ 5	3,836	5,264	+ 1,428	+ 37
April	2,270	2,332	+ 3	6,106	7,596	+ 1,490	+ 24
May	2,964	3,208	+ 8	9,070	10,804	+ 1,734	+ 19
June	2,649	2,870	+ 8	11,719	13,674	+ 1,955	+ 17
July	1,804	2,420	+ 34	13,523	16,094	+ 2,571	+ 19
August	1,103	1,311	+ 19	14,626	17,405	+ 2,779	+ 19
September	442	646	+ 46	15,068	18,051	+ 2,983	+ 20
October	408	632	+ 55	15,476	18,683	+ 3,207	+ 21
November	671			16,147			
December	1,306			17,453			

*/For this project, State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

William Manion,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural
Statistician in Charge

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-November, 1954 Prices

December 1, 1954

MINNESOTA Mid-November 1954 prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged about the same as a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Lower average prices for grains and meat animals were nearly offset by higher poultry and livestock product prices, resulting in a decline of less than 1 percent from the mid-October level. Prices averaged about 10 percent lower than a year earlier primarily because of lower prices for hogs and dairy and poultry products.

Meat animal prices averaged about 2 percent lower than a month earlier as hogs continued to decline seasonally, and cattle and calf prices were also lower. Sheep increase slightly in price and lambs remained unchanged. Compared with mid-October, hogs were down 10 cents per cwt., cattle 60 cents and calves 50 cents per cwt. Sheep prices were up 30 cents. Hogs were $1.90 per cwt. lower than in mid-November last year, while calves were down 20 cents and sheep 30 cents. Cattle prices averaged 70 cents per cwt. higher than a year earlier and lambs were up 90 cents from the November 1953 level. For the meat animal group as a whole, prices this month were off about 3 percent from the November average last year. Milk cow prices this month were off $5 from October 1954 and $25 from November last year.

Prices received by farmers for poultry and livestock products averaged about 2 percent higher than in October 1954 as higher prices for eggs, chickens, and turkeys more than offset a decline in wholesale milk and wool prices. Egg prices averaged 3 cents per dozen higher than a month earlier and both turkeys and chickens were up a cent a pound. Wholesale milk was off 5 cents per cwt. and wool prices dropped from 49 cents in October to 48 cents in November. Butterfat in cream prices showed no change. Compared with November 1953, poultry and livestock products as a group averaged about 22 percent lower. Egg prices were down 18 cents per dozen on the average while chickens and turkeys were off about 5 cents per pound. Cream butterfat prices were down 11 cent per pound and wholesale milk 25 cents per cwt. Wool prices at 48 cents per pound were unchanged.

Crop prices averaged about 2 percent less this month than in October 1954. Wheat, oats and potatoes were up while corn, barley, rye and flaxseed declined in price. Corn prices averaged 13 cents per bushel lower, while potatoes were up 10 cents per bushel. Otherwise, price changes for crops were relatively small. Compared with November last year, crop prices were off about 1 percent. Sharpest changes were recorded for wheat, which was 13 cents per bushel higher, and flaxseed, which declined 57 cents per bushel.

UNITED STATES The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers increased 2 points (eight-tenths of one percent) during the month ending November 15. At 244 percent of its 1910-14 average, the index was 2 percent below a year earlier. Increases during the past month in prices of commercial vegetables, potatoes, eggs, milk, and wheat were partially offset by lower prices for cotton, oranges, and corn. Meat animal prices held relatively steady with a slight decline in cattle prices being nearly offset by higher hog prices.

During the same period, the Prices Paid Index remained unchanged at 279. A small increase in prices of production items, notably feeder livestock, was offset by declines in prices of commodities bought for family living. The increase in the Index of Prices Received was not sufficient to raise the Parity Ratio from the 87 recorded last month.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Nov. 15, 1953	Oct. 15, 1954	Nov. 15, 1954	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	249	242	244	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	277	279	279	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	90	87	87	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates. 2/Also February and April 1952

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS NOVEMBER 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE NOV. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE OCT. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE NOV. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE NOV. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE OCT. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE NOV. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES NOV. 15, 1954	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY NOV. 15, 1954
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.17	2.26	2.30	2.00	2.08	2.12	2.48	85
CORN	BU.	1.22	1.36	1.23	1.33	1.45	1.37	1.80	76
OATS	BU.	.67	.67	.69	.745	.731	.761	.868	88
BARLEY	BU.	1.08	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.08	1.08	1.35	80
RYE	BU.	1.00	1.11	1.07	1.17	1.20	1.18	1.69	70
FLAX	BU.	3.64	3.10	3.07	3.58	3.05	3.02	4.46	68
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.51	2.45	2.46	2.60	2.54	2.57	2.79	92
POTATOES	BU.	.75	.70	.80	.834	.932	1.09	1.49	73
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	22.50	40.00	48.30	24.30	42.00	46.70	38.80	120
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.80	13.30	14.10	9.27	12.00	12.80	12.30	104
HOGS	CWT.	20.00	18.20	18.10	20.30	18.40	18.60	20.50	91
CATTLE	CWT.	14.00	15.30	14.70	14.50	15.80	15.60	20.90	75
CALVES	CWT.	15.00	15.30	14.80	14.50	16.00	15.60	23.10	68
SHEEP	CWT.	5.10	4.50	4.80	5.98	5.52	5.88	10.20	58
LAMBS	CWT.	17.20	18.10	18.10	17.10	17.60	17.70	22.80	78
MILK COWS	HEAD	175.00	155.00	150.00	152.00	142.00	142.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.330	.270	.280	.339	.271	.288	.374	77
CHICKENS, ALL LIVE	LB.	.168	.105	.114	.235	.175	.177	.296	60
EGGS	DOZ.	.430	.220	.250	.497	.324	.339	.463	2/64
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.73	.62	.62	.668	.569	.572	.739	2/76
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.55	3.35	1/3.30	4.72	4.32	1/4.41	4.69	2/86
WOOL	LB.	.48	.49	.48	.524	.522	.514	.583	88
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	3.05	3.00	3.79	3.77	3.81		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.50	5.90	5.80	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.35	4.40	4.40	4.66	4.77	4.76		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.56	4.58	4.64		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.30	6.10	5.70	5.23	5.80	5.57		
BRAN	CWT.	2.70	2.65	2.75	2.99	2.98	3.01		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	18.50	19.50	20.00	34.90	34.80	35.40		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	16.4	13.4	14.7	15.3	12.7	13.6		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	13.5	6.7	7.7	13.5	8.5	9.0		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.0	3.0	3.2	5.6	3.7	3.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	23.2	19.8	1/ 20.1		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICES TO PARITY PRICES. 3/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AND 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 5/POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF BUTTERFAT IN CREAM. 6/NOT AVAILABLE.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 SEPT. 15	1953 OCT. 15	1953 NOV. 15	1954 SEPT. 15	1954 OCT. 15	1954 NOV. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	257	249	249	246	242	244
ALL CROPS	247	235	229	234	247	243	244
FOOD GRAINS	246	219	223	229	233	235	239
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	207	194	195	210	204	199
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	251	255	263	276	275	277
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	276	266	263	245	242	243
MEAT ANIMALS	334	299	273	267	277	267	266
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	275	282	288	253	263	266
POULTRY & EGGS	229	230	234	224	162	153	159

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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

C RAFTER, ACQUISITIONS ASSISTANT
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST PAUL 1, MINN.

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Immediate Release

December 10, 1954

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA
DECEMBER 1, 1954

EGG PRODUCTION: November egg production on Minnesota farms was at a record level for the month with 338 million eggs produced. It was the third consecutive month in which Minnesota egg production was at a record high monthly level. The November 1954 production of 338 million eggs was 14 percent above the number produced during the corresponding month last year and also was 41 percent higher than the ten-year (1943-52) November average of 239 million. The number of layers was the highest since November 1950 and the number of eggs produced per 100 layers was at a record level for the month.

MILK PRODUCTION: November milk production on Minnesota farms totaled 516 million pounds, up seasonally from the 476 million pounds produced in October, but 6 percent less than the 550 million pounds produced in November 1953. The rate of production per cow--375 pounds for November 1954--is 20 pounds less than the record of 395 pounds per cow for the corresponding month last year.

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

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Immediate Release

December 17, 1954

MINNESOTA ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1954

Minnesota's production of major grain crops totaled nearly 13.2 million tons in 1954, the second largest total of record, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The peak of 13.5 million tons was attained in 1948 when much hay acreage was diverted to grain production. In addition to the large production of grains in 1954, Minnesota farmers produced 6,683,000 tons of hay, a record crop of 817,000 tons of sugar beets, and 480,000 tons of potatoes. For principal crops, the aggregate of all production for 1954 is nearly 21.2 million tons, compared with 20.3 in 1953 and the previous high of 20.8 million tons in 1952.

Contributing heavily toward this year's high production total was the second largest corn crop, a record large soybean crop and an oat crop which was nearly average in size. Also important were the large crops of barley, potatoes and sugar beets, each of whose 1954 production was larger than in 1953 and above average. For only three crops--flaxseed, wheat, and rye--was the 1954 production less than in 1953 and average.

An after harvest survey of growers made in November revealed that generally the per acre yield of late maturing crops was equal to or above earlier expectations. For corn, the yield is established at 50.5 bushels per acre and production 277,043,000 bushels. This compares favorably with the very large crops in 1953 and 1952 which totaled 267 and 269 million bushels respectively. This year's crop is only a half million bushels smaller than the record 1948 crop of 277.5 million bushels. Damp weather in the early fall this year kept the moisture content of corn high and soil wet, so harvesting was delayed until late October. Conditions then improved and by mid-November growers had completed nearly all of the harvest. The acreage harvested of 5,486,000 acres was only 2 percent less than in 1953 even though acreage allotments providing for a much larger reduction as part of the price support program were available to growers on a voluntary basis in the commercial producing area. Some decrease in acreage was attained through the program in the cash corn area but this was largely offset by increases in other areas.

A record large crop of soybeans totaling 42,294,000 bushels was produced this year, about 15 million bushels more than the previous high of 27,696,000 bushels produced in 1953. In Minnesota, the production of soybeans has increased three-fold since 1949 and ten-fold since 1944. Both the yield per acre of 21.0 bushels and the sown acreage of 2,044,000 acres were all-time highs for the State. The expansion in acreage has been mostly northwesterly in counties bordering the Minnesota River, especially Renville and adjacent counties.

The two other major late maturing crops--potatoes and sugar beets--are now grown mostly in the Red River Valley in northwestern border counties. The yield of both crops established a new high this year - potatoes averaging 200 bushels per acre, while sugar beets yielded 11.3 tons per acre. Potato production totaled 16,000,000 bushels, about 3½ million more than in 1953 and almost equal to average. Compared with average, this year's high yield about offset the effect on production of a much smaller acreage. Sugar beet production reached a new peak this year of 817,000 tons, a fifth more than last year and double the average.

Small grain yields were disappointing in some areas, especially for wheat which again suffered severe damage from rust. Army worms and other hazards progressively reduced yield prospects for small grains, which were excellent until mid-July. The final outturn as indicated by the November after-harvest survey showed the per acre yield of oats to be 35.0 bushels, 3.5 bushels better than last year, but 3 bushels below average. The barley yield of 25.5 bushels per acre is the same as 1953 and average. Wheat yielded only 14.0 bushels--3 bushels below average--with durum averaging only 7.0 bushels this year due to severe rust damage. The per acre yield of flaxseed of 8.5 bushels is the same as last year but 1.5 bushels less than average. Rye yielded 14.5 bushels, .5 less than last year but .8 bushel over average.

Wheat production was sharply reduced this year because of a large cut in acreage due to acreage allotments under the price support program and the low yield. The wheat crop totaled only 9.8 million bushels, compared with 16.2 last year and the average of 19.7 million bushels. This year's production consisted of 532,000 bushels of winter wheat and 9,296,000 bushels of spring wheat of which only 84,000 bushels were durum.

The oat crop of 182 million bushels compares with last year's very poor crop of 162 million bushels and the average of 188 million bushels. Barley production totaled 28.0 million compared with 25.5 for last year's crop which was about average size.

Flaxseed production declined to 8.4 million bushels in 1954 from 9.3 in 1953 and the average of 12.6 million bushels. The decrease from last year was due to the 9 percent reduction in acreage. Rye production continues at a low level with 1954 production totaling only 1.3 million bushels, sharply under last year's production of 1.9 million bushels and the average of 2.1 million bushels.

The hay crop of 6,683,000 tons for 1954 was 3 percent smaller than 1953 but 7 percent above average. About three-fifths of this year's crop was classed as alfalfa and, in general, the crop was of good average quality. The supply of hay for feeding livestock is ample on most farms and some hay has moved out of the State into drought areas.

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Crop Summary for 1954, Minnesota, with Comparisons

Crop	Acres Harvested		Yield per Acre			Production		
	1953	1954	Average 1943-1952	1953	1954	Average 1943-1952	1953	1954
	(000 Acres)		(Bushels)			(000 Bushels)		
Corn	5,598	5,486	42.2	48.0	50.5	230,537	268,704	277,043
Wheat, Durum	14	12	15.7	9.5	7.0	780	133	84
Wheat, Oth. Sprg.	914	658	17.1	16.0	14.0	17,321	14,624	9,212
Wheat, Winter	69	38	19.1	20.5	14.0	1,620	1,414	532
Wheat, All	997	708	17.2	16.2	14.0	19,721	16,171	9,828
Oats	5,140	5,191	38.0	31.5	35.0	187,584	161,910	181,685
Barley	1,000	1,100	25.5	25.5	25.5	25,838	25,500	28,050
Soybeans	1,351	2,014	16.3	20.5	21.0	12,754	27,696	42,294
Flaxseed	1,090	992	10.0	8.5	8.5	12,600	9,265	8,432
Rye	125	92	13.7	15.0	14.5	2,108	1,875	1,334
Potatoes	78	80	139.0	160.0	200.0	16,211	12,480	16,000
Hay, All	3,719	3,740	1/ 1.52	1/ 1.86	1/ 1.79	1/ 6,239	1/ 6,909	1/ 6,683

1/ Tons

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

Immediate Release: December 17, 1954

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */

November 1954

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 288,000 light breed poults during November 1954, more than twice the 140,000 hatched in November last year according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is a record high for the month of November. About 16 percent of the light poults hatched in November were exported to other States.

On the basis of eggs in incubators on December 1, indications are that the light breed poult production during December will be below December a year ago. It will be the first time this year that the 1954 monthly light breed production has failed to surpass the corresponding month in 1953. However, heavy breed production will be 65 percent or more above that of December a year ago. This increase is a result of a greater proportion of Minnesota producers going into the Broad White varieties.

A total of 9,388,000 turkey poults were hatched January through November 1954, 30 percent more than the 7,195,000 poults produced during the same period in 1953. The number of light breed poults hatched is up 63 percent, while heavy breed poult production is up 11 percent for the year to date.

The average price received for light breed turkey poults in Minnesota on November 1, 1954 was 46 cents, 4 cents less than a year earlier. In mid-November, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.26 per hundred pounds compared with $3.29 a month earlier and $3.19 in mid-November 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on November 15 this year was 8.6 compared with 8.2 in mid-October and 10.3 on November 15, 1953. This indicates a slightly more favorable price relationship for turkey growers compared with a month ago, but less favorable compared with a year ago.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1953-54

Month	Heavy Breeds: Month 1953	Heavy Breeds: Month 1954 1/	Heavy Breeds: Year to Date 1953	Heavy Breeds: Year to Date 1954 1/	Light Breeds: Month 1953	Light Breeds: Month 1954 1/	Light Breeds: Year to Date 1953	Light Breeds: Year to Date 1954 1/
	Thousand				Thousand			
Jan.	65	140	65	140	100	384	100	384
Feb.	250	330	315	470	160	390	260	774
Mar.	1,190	1,196	1,505	1,666	280	346	540	1,120
Apr.	1,450	1,647	2,955	3,313	365	403	905	1,523
May	1,270	1,321	4,225	4,634	400	590	1,305	2,113
June	210	286	4,435	4,920	410	660	1,715	2,773
July	25	12	4,460	4,932	355	547	2,070	3,320
Aug.	-	-	4,460	4,932	245	368	2,315	3,688
Sept.	-	-	4,460	4,932	150	262	2,465	3,950
Oct.	-	-	4,460	4,932	130	218	2,595	4,168
Nov.	-	-	4,460	4,932	140	288	2,735	4,456
Dec.	20		4,480		315		3,050	
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary.

(Over)

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */ - November 1954

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during November totaled 150,000, compared with 65,000 in November last year. Light breed turkeys hatched during November totaled 1,023,000, compared with 671,000 in November last year. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 629,000, compared with 200,000 (revised) on November 1. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 2,120,000, compared with 1,403,000 (revised) on November 1. No comparisons with a year ago are available for eggs in incubators.

POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	% change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	Change from 1953 Number	Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	858	1,212	+41	858	1,212	+ 354	+41
February	2,819	3,170	+12	3,677	4,382	+ 705	+19
March	8,776	9,205	+ 5	12,453	13,587	+1,134	+ 9
April	12,762	13,711	+ 7	25,215	27,298	+2,083	+ 8
May	12,669	12,799	+ 1	37,884	40,097	+2,213	+ 6
June	6,321	7,431	+ 18	44,205	47,528	+3,323	+ 8
July	1,150	1,370	+ 19	45,355	48,898	+3,543	+ 8
August	123	85	- 31	45,478	48,983	+3,505	+ 8
September	11	27	+145	45,489	49,010	+3,521	+ 8
October	25	1/ 60	+140	45,514	1/49,070	+3,556	+ 8
November	65	150	+131	45,579	49,217	+3,638	+ 8
December	345			45,924			

1/ Revised.

Light Breeds

Month	Month 1953	Month 1954	% change from 1953	To Date 1953	To Date 1954	Change from 1953 Number	Change from 1953 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	968	1,838	+ 90	968	1,838	+ 870	+90
February	1,201	1,676	+ 40	2,169	3,514	+1,345	+62
March	1,667	1,750	+ 5	3,836	5,264	+1,428	+37
April	2,270	2,332	+ 3	6,106	7,596	+1,490	+24
May	2,964	3,208	+ 8	9,070	10,804	+1,734	+19
June	2,649	2,870	+ 8	11,719	13,674	+1,955	+17
July	1,804	2,420	+ 34	13,523	16,094	+2,571	+19
August	1,103	1,311	+ 19	14,626	17,405	+2,779	+19
September	442	646	+ 46	15,068	18,051	+2,983	+20
October	408	1/ 651	+ 60	15,476	1/18,702	+3,226	+21
November	671	1,023	+ 52	16,147	19,725	+3,578	+22
December	1,306			17,453			

1/ Revised.

*/ For this project, State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A., under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

William Manion,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural
Statistician in Charge

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

Immediate Release December 22, 1954

MINNESOTA TURKEY BREEDER HEN REPORT*/

Turkey Breeder Hen Numbers Up 9 Percent From Last Season:

Turkey breeder hens in Minnesota supply flocks in early 1955 will number 9 percent more than in the early part of the 1954 hatching season according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This information is based on plans recently reported by Minnesota turkey hatcheries.

Minnesota supply flocks will have a total of 267,000 hens, consisting of 200,000 heavy breed hens and 67,000 light breed hens. A year ago, there were 245,000 breeder hens in Minnesota flocks of which 145,000 were heavy breeds and 100,000 light breeds. The indicated net increase of 22,000 hens of all breeds compared with last season includes an increase of 55,000 bronze, broad white and other heavy breeds and a decrease of 33,000 beltsville and other light breed hens.

By breeds, heavy breed hens are up 38 percent, while light breed hens are down 33 percent. The large increase in the heavy breeds, particularly the broad white varieties has more than offset the decrease in light breeds, primarily because many producers are substituting the broad white varieties for the light breeds which heretofore supplied most of the broiler trade.

Turkey Breeder Hens in Minnesota, January 1, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955 Intentions

Breed	1951 Number (000)	1952 Number (000)	1953 Number (000)	1954 Number (000)	Intentions for 1955 Number (000)	Intentions for 1955 % Change from 1953 (%)
Heavy 1/	138	171	158	145	200	+ 38
Light 2/	32	50	43	100	67	- 33
Total	170	221	201	245	267	+ 9

1/ Heavy breed includes such varieties as the Standard and Broad Breasted Bronze, Thompson White, Lancaster, Empire White and others.
2/ Light breed includes such varieties as the Beltsville Small White, Small Bronze and others.

*/ For this project, State funds were matched with Federal funds received from the Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A., under provision of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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December 23, 1954

PIG CROP REPORT - DECEMBER 1954

For 1955 MINNESOTA farmers are planning a small increase over 1954 in the number of spring sows to farrow, 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 number of sows to farrow next spring is expected to number 651,000 head, 3 percent above the 632,000 farrowed in the spring of 1954. If these intentions are realized and litters average the same size as for recent years, the 1955 spring pig crop will total about 4,394,000 head, 2 percent over 1954.

Additional information from farmers shows plans for a 45 percent increase this winter over the 89,000 sows farrowed last winter (December through February). The number of litters for March through May are expected to be down 7 percent from the 543,000 head a year ago.

The 1954 fall pig crop totaled 2,102,000 head, 17 percent more than in 1953. It was considerably larger than intended in June and somewhat larger than indicated by farmers' reports as of September 1. This year, farmers saved an average of 6.76 fall pigs per litter, the highest of record. For 1954, the spring and fall pig crops totaled nearly 6½ million head, 15 percent more than in 1953 when production was at its lowest level in 5 years.

Sows farrowing June through August numbered 197,000 head, up 20 percent compared with the same months in 1953. For the period September through November sows farrowing were estimated at 114,000, up 5 percent from the same period a year ago.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge