

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 Administrative Services

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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

January 4, 1955

Mid-December, 1954 Prices

MINNESOTA Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products in mid-December 1954 averaged about 3 percent less than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Seasonally lower hog prices, and declines in the prices of eggs and wholesale milk were important factors in the lower average price level. Compared with December 1953, prices received by farmers were off 15 percent. Generally lower meat animal prices, together with lower dairy and poultry product prices in December 1954 were mainly responsible for the decline in average prices from the December 1953 level.

Meat animal prices in mid-December 1954 averaged about 5 percent less than a month earlier as hogs declined seasonally $1.60 per cwt. and cattle prices remained the same. Calves increased 50 cents per cwt. from the November level. Compared with December 1953, meat animal prices as a group were off about 17 percent. The sharpest decline was in hog prices, off $6.50 per cwt., while cattle were up 70 cents and calves were off 70 cents per cwt.

Average prices received for poultry and livestock product prices declined about 3 percent during the month ending December 15. A drop of 3 cents per dozen in egg prices and a decline of 10 cents per cwt. in wholesale milk more than offset price increases for chickens, turkeys and butterfat in cream. Mid-December 1954 poultry and livestock product prices were off about 20 percent from a year earlier, as all items in the group except wool showed price decreases. Eggs were down 17 cents per dozen, butterfat in cream 9 cents per pound and wholesale milk 25 cents per cwt. Turkey prices averaged 4 cents per pound lower and chickens were down 5½ cents per pound.

Crop prices remained about the same in mid-December 1954 as the previous month. Slight increases were recorded for corn, flaxseed and soybeans, while wheat, oats and barley were off somewhat in price. Compared with December 1953, crop prices were down about 5 percent. Sharpest declines were in flaxseed prices, which averaged 62 cents per bushel lower, and soybeans, off 24 cents. Corn, oats and barley were moderately lower while wheat advanced 11 cents per bushel from the December 1953 average.

UNITED STATES The Index of Prices Received by Farmers declined 5 points (2 percent) during the month ending December 15. Lower prices received for hogs, lettuce, cotton, milk, and eggs were primarily responsible for the decline. Price increases for feed grains, hay, sweetpotatoes, butterfat, and calves only partially offset these reductions. Compared with December 1953, prices for crops averaged slightly higher with the All Crops Index up 1 percent. The Livestock and Livestock Products Index, however, was 12 percent lower, and the all Farm Products Index 6 percent lower.

The Prices Paid Index remained at 279 during the month ended December 15, less than 1 percent higher than a year earlier. Retail prices of production items averaged slightly lower, but prices of family living items averaged the same as in November. With farm product prices down and the Prices Paid Index steady, the Parity Ratio dropped to 86, the lowest since March 1941.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Dec. 15, 1953	Nov. 15, 1954	Dec. 15, 1954	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	254	244	239	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	278	279	279	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	91	87	86	123	Oct., 1946

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

A much sharper than usual decline in hog prices during the month ending in mid-December was primarily responsible for a 3 percent decline in the meat animal index. The mid-December index, at 257 percent of its 1910-14 average, compared with 266 in November and with 285 last December. Prices received by U. S. farmers for eggs averaged 32.7 cents in mid-December, 1.2 cents per dozen lower than a month earlier as production continued at unusually high levels for this season of the year.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE DEC. 15 1953	MINNESOTA AVERAGE NOV. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE DEC. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE DEC. 15 1953	UNITED STATES AVERAGE NOV. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE DEC. 15 1954	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES DEC. 15, 1954 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY DEC. 15, 1954 (PERCENT)
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.17	2.30	2.28	2.01	2.12	2.12	2.48	85
CORN	BU.	1.29	1.23	1.24	1.41	1.37	1.39	1.80	77
OATS	BU.	.70	.69	.68	.767	.761	.767	.868	88
BARLEY	BU.	1.09	1.10	1.05	1.15	1.08	1.09	1.35	81
RYE	BU.	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.18	1.14	1.69	67
FLAX	BU.	3.72	3.07	3.10	3.66	3.02	3.04	4.46	68
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.71	2.46	2.47	2.81	2.57	2.57	2.79	92
POTATOES	BU.	.80	.80	.80	.699	1.09	1.05	1.49	70
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	23.80	48.30	49.40	25.10	46.70	50.40	38.80	130
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	8.00	14.10	13.90	9.50	12.80	13.60	12.30	111
HOGS	CWT.	23.00	18.10	16.50	23.00	18.60	17.00	20.50	83
CATTLE	CWT.	14.00	14.70	14.70	14.80	15.60	15.60	20.90	75
CALVES	CWT.	16.00	14.80	15.30	15.60	15.60	15.90	23.10	69
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	4.80	5.10	6.33	5.88	5.78	10.20	57
LAMBS	CWT.	17.90	18.10	18.10	17.30	17.70	17.50	22.80	77
MILK COWS	HEAD	170.00	150.00	155.00	154.00	142.00	141.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.330	.280	.290	.345	.288	.294	.374	79
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.185	.114	.130	.225	.177	.176	.296	59
EGGS	DOZ.	.390	.250	.220	.485	.339	.327	.463	2/ 63
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.72	.62	.63	.663	.572	.581	.739	2/ 75
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.45	3.30	1/3.20	4.58	4.42	1/ 4.33	4.69	2/ 85
WOOL	LB.	.48	.48	.48	.528	.514	.507	.583	87
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.05	3.00	3.15	3.87	3.81	3.84		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.70	5.80	5.70	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.45	4.40	4.35	4.77	4.76	4.75		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.35	4.30	4.30	4.75	4.64	4.70		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.50	5.70	5.60	5.32	5.57	5.52		
BRAN	CWT.	2.85	2.75	2.75	3.13	3.01	3.03		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.50	20.00	20.50	35.10	35.40	35.80		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	17.8	14.7	13.3	16.3	13.6	12.2		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	11.9	7.7	6.8	12.9	9.0	8.7		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.0	3.2	3.2	5.5	3.9	3.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	22.2	20.1	1/20.2		

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 DECEMBER 15, 1954 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 OCT. 15	1953 NOV. 15	1953 DEC. 15	1954 OCT. 15	1954 NOV. 15	1954 DEC. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	249	249	254	242	244	239
ALL CROPS	247	229	234	238	243	244	241
FOOD GRAINS	246	223	229	230	235	239	239
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	194	195	205	204	199	202
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	255	263	269	275	277	279
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	266	263	269	242	243	237
MEAT ANIMALS	334	273	267	285	267	266	257
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	282	288	282	263	266	264
POULTRY & EGGS	229	234	224	218	153	159	156

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Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

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JAN 13 1955
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Immediate Release

January 11, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
January 1, 1955

Grain and Hay Stocks On Farms:

The supply of grain and hay stored on Minnesota farms on January 1 this year was considerably larger than average according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The supplies of corn and soybeans are very large compared with average, while barley, rye, and hay supplies are moderately higher with the supply of oats about average. Only wheat and flaxseed stocks are substantially lower than average. Compared with a year ago, the January 1 farm stored supplies of corn, soybeans, oats, and barley are larger, while for wheat, rye, flaxseed, and hay they are smaller.

The corn supply of 196 million bushels on farms is the largest of record for January 1, exceeding by nearly 12 million bushels the previous high last year. The comparatively mild weather since harvest has tended to keep the moisture content of stored corn at a high level, particularly of early picked corn. A large proportion of corn which would be eligible for sealing and loan purposes under the Government's acreage allotment and price support program does not qualify for this reason, especially in the west central counties.

The record high soybean stocks this year of 22.4 million bushels are fivefold the average January 1 supply and about twice the previous record last year. This year's large supply on farms is due to the peak production last year and the tendency of farmers to delay marketing.

Barley stocks on farms totaled 16.8 million bushels on January 1 this year, about 2 million more than a year ago and 3 million more than average. The oat supply on farms of 121.7 million bushels on January 1, 1955 is 10 million bushels larger than a year ago but, otherwise, the smallest for January 1 since 1950.

Wheat stored on farms totaled only 6.4 million bushels on January 1, the smallest supply on that date for any year since records of this type were started in 1927. The small supply is mostly due to the sharp drop in production last year to less than 10 million bushels, the smallest since 1867.

Rye stocks on farms of 560,000 bushels on January 1 this year compare with 638,000 bushels a year ago and the average of 510,000 bushels. Flaxseed stocks totaled 2.7 million bushels on January 1 this year, nearly a fourth less than last year and average.

The supply of hay is 8 percent above average and, on most farms, is adequate for livestock feeding needs. The stocks are estimated at 4,411,000 tons on January 1, 1955, compared with 4,560,000 tons a year ago and the average of 4,074,000 tons.

EGG PRODUCTION: The December production of eggs totaled 402 million eggs, 33 million more than in December a year earlier and a record for the month. Production has now been larger than in the corresponding month a year earlier for 7 consecutive months, or since May 1954. Contributing to the large December production was an increase of 5 percent in the number of layers and a further improvement of 4 percent in the rate of lay compared with a year ago. The rate of lay was a record high for the month in October, November and December 1954. For the year 1954, production totaled 4,043 million eggs, based on preliminary information, compared with 3,813 million eggs produced in 1953.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production showed a further seasonal increase of 29 percent during December and totaled 655 million pounds for the month. This is 30 million pounds or about 4 percent less than a year earlier. Compared with average, the December 1954 production was 8 percent higher. Both the number of milk cows on farm and the rate of production per cow were indicated to be slightly lower than in December a year ago.

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*S21
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Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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FEB 1 1955

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

Immediate Release

January 17, 1955

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: Sheep and lambs on feed for market in Minnesota on January 1 totaled 211,000 head, a 10 percent decrease from a year earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the second consecutive year that January 1 numbers have shown a decrease from a year earlier. However, with the exception of 1953 and 1954, the number on feed is the highest since 1948.

Shipments of sheep and lambs into Minnesota during the months July through December were down about 11 percent from a year earlier. Movement of lambs into feed lots in southwestern Minnesota was reported to have been made somewhat earlier than last year and at heavier weights.

UNITED STATES: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the United States on January 1 was 4 percent smaller than last year. The number is estimated at 3,952,000 head, 165,000 head less than last year. Most of the decrease was in the number of lambs on feed in the Corn Belt States and on wheat pastures in the Southwestern Plain States.

In the 11 Corn Belt States, the number of sheep and lambs on feed is estimated at 2,180,000 head, 10 percent below a year ago. Lamb feeding was less than a year ago in all of the Corn Belt States except Michigan which reports the same number on feed as a year ago. Feeding in each of the States of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas was 15 percent below a year earlier, while the number on feed was down 10 percent in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. In South Dakota the number on feed was down 4 percent and in Ohio, down 2 percent.

Shipments of sheep and lambs into the 9 Corn Belt States for which State inspection data are available for July through December 1954 were 7 percent below the same months for 1953. All States except Indiana and Michigan received fewer sheep during this 6-month period than a year earlier.

The number of lambs on feed in the wheat pasture areas of the Great Plains was down from last year. In Kansas the number of sheep and lambs on wheat pastures on January 1 is estimated at about 134,000 head compared with 196,000 head last year. The drought in the Central and Southern Plains States restricted early development of wheat pastures. However, rains in October improved wheat pastures and a limited acreage was available for pasture. Total lambs on feed in Kansas were down 15 percent; in Oklahoma, 33 percent. In Texas the total number on feed is estimated to be the same as a year ago.

The number of lambs on feed in Colorado, the leading western feeding State, was up 7 percent from January 1 last year. Nearly all of the increase in Colorado occurred in the irrigated areas of northern Colorado, where 397,000 head were on feed this year compared with 320,000 head last year. The Arkansas Valley showed a decrease of 21 percent. In California, the second largest feeding State in the West, sheep and lambs on feed are estimated at 312,000 head--18 percent larger than on January 1, 1954. Lamb feeding in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and Wyoming was below a year ago.

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Roy A. Bodin
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SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED[1] BY STATES, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1947-55

STATE	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Percent [2]
	Thousand Head									
New York	35	25	25	20	19	21	20	21	20	95
Ohio	297	267	265	210	189	204	239	215	211	98
Indiana	129	170	112	84	70	80	95	86	77	90
Illinois	210	242	180	180	155	217	239	196	167	85
Michigan	95	95	85	89	70	90	108	90	90	100
Wisconsin	90	66	55	60	57	51	66	60	54	90
MINNESOTA	231	210	170	165	127	210	275	234	211	90
Iowa	600	450	382	344	323	404	485	412	371	90
Missouri	200	160	165	130	120	145	135	100	85	85
South Dakota	299	191	153	130	115	164	185	196	188	96
Nebraska	538	610	550	420	580	632	590	555	500	90
Kansas	1,004	382	351	460	308	206	190	266	226	85
TOTAL CORN BELT	3,693	2,843	2,468	2,272	2,112	2,403	2,607	2,410	2,180	90
North Dakota	100	80	52	52	46	62	75	82	65	79
Oklahoma	70	25	30	40	50	65	30	75	50	67
Texas	215	100	105	118	105	117	110	140	140	100
Montana	280	245	216	120	135	160	135	143	135	94
Idaho	135	115	115	75	60	65	83	90	95	106
Wyoming	175	165	90	83	71	115	120	122	133	109
Colorado	520	675	520	545	435	625	545	505	542	107
New Mexico	26	44	30	28	52	31	30	52	63	121
Arizona	32	55	15	10	24	45	35	40	55	138
Utah	115	140	81	60	60	73	90	105	98	93
Nevada	18	22	15	8	7	10	10	12	11	94
Washington	46	41	27	28	26	28	37	34	32	94
Oregon	28	20	16	18	15	20	18	21	21	100
California	205	256	198	167	165	198	216	265	312	118
TOTAL WESTERN	1,965	1,983	1,510	1,352	1,251	1,614	1,534	1,686	1,752	104
UNITED STATES	5,693	4,851	4,003	3,644	3,382	4,038	4,161	4,117	3,952	96

1/ Includes sheep and lambs on feed in commercial feed lots.

2/ 1955 as a percent of 1954.

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

FEB 1 1955

Immediate Release: January 18, 1955

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS*/
December 1954

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 347,000 turkey poults during December 1954, 4 percent more than the 335,000 hatched in December last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 303,000 light breed poults, a decrease of 4 percent from December 1953, and 44,000 heavy breed poults, more than twice the number produced a year ago. About 10 percent of the light poults hatched in December were exported to other States.

A total of 9,735,000 turkey poults were hatched during 1954, 29 percent above the 7,530,000 hatch of 1953. The number of light breed poults hatched was up 56 percent, while heavy breed poult production was 11 percent above 1953.

On the basis of eggs in incubators on January 1, 1955, indications are that the State's total poult production during January should be about 20 percent below January a year ago. Light breed production may be 30 percent less, while heavy breed production should be around 20 percent above January 1954.

The average price received for light breed turkey poults in Minnesota on December 15, was 45 cents, 4 cents less than a year ago. In mid-December, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.24 per hundred pounds compared with $3.26 a month earlier and $3.28 in mid-December 1953. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on December 15 was 9.0 compared with 8.6 in mid-November and 10.1 on December 15, 1953. This ratio 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				Light Breeds			
	Month		Year to Date		Month		Year to Date	
	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/	1953	1954 1/
	Thousands				Thousands			
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	44	4,480	4,976	315	303	3,050	4,759
Total	4,480		4,480		3,050		3,050	

1/ Preliminary.

(Over)

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */ - December 1954

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during December totaled 545,000 compared with 345,000 in December 1953. Light breed turkeys hatched during December 1954 totaled 1,593,000 compared with 1,306,000 a year earlier. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on January 1 totaled 1,460,000. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on January 1 totaled 2,018,000. 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	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	60	↑ 140	45,514	49,070	↑ 3,556	↑ 8
November	65	150	↑ 131	45,579	1/49,220	↑ 3,641	↑ 8
December	345	545	↑ 58	45,924	49,765	↑ 3,841	↑ 8

1/ Revised.

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	15,626	17,405	↑ 2,779	↑ 19
September	442	646	↑ 46	15,068	18,051	↑ 2,983	↑ 20
October	408	651	↑ 60	15,476	18,702	↑ 3,226	↑ 21
November	671	1,023	↑ 52	16,147	19,725	↑ 3,578	↑ 22
December	1,306	1,593	↑ 22	17,453	21,318	↑ 3,865	↑ 22

*/ 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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January 31, 1955

GRAIN STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all storage positions in Minnesota on January 1 at 267 million bushels were a record high exceeding the previous record set in January 1954 by 38 million bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Off-farm stocks of 70 million bushels were up 59 percent from a year earlier.

Total supplies of wheat in all Minnesota positions totaled 70 million bushels compared with 68 million bushels in January 1954. Stocks in off-farm positions were 64 million bushels, up 6 million from a year ago.

Oats stocks in all positions were 140 million bushels, up 19 million from a year earlier. Only 18 million bushels of the total stocks were in off-farm storage. These off-farm stocks were up about 9 million bushels from a year ago.

Storage stocks of barley at 34 million bushels were up 5 million bushels from a year earlier. Approximately 17 million bushels were located in off-farm storage.

Rye stocks of 2.1 million bushels were about 21 percent less than a year ago and were the lowest for January since 1947. About 1.5 million bushels of these stocks were in off-farm storage.

January 1 stocks of soybeans in all positions equalled 35 million bushels, the largest stocks of record for any quarter and 80 percent above a year ago. About 12.2 million bushels were in off-farm storage up 4.7 million bushels from a year earlier.

Flaxseed stocks at 11.5 million bushels were the lowest of record for January 1, being down about 0.4 million bushels from a year ago. Off-farm stocks on January 1 accounted for 8.8 million bushels compared with 8.5 million bushels a year earlier.

Grain Stocks, January 1, 1954-55

	Crop	On Farm		Off Farm 1/		Total	
		1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
		Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA	Corn	184,787	196,406	44,206	70,342	228,993	266,748
	Wheat	10,026	6,388	58,257	63,847	68,283	70,235
	Oats	111,718	121,729	9,482	18,241	121,200	139,970
	Barley	14,790	16,830	13,626	16,939	28,416	33,769
	Rye	638	560	1,987	1,520	2,625	2,080
	Soybeans	11,632	22,416	7,548	12,191	19,180	34,607
	Flaxseed	3,428	2,698	8,457	8,754	11,885	11,452
UNITED STATES	Corn	2,144,305	2,070,187	537,757	728,621	2,682,062	2,798,808
	Wheat	423,068	315,689	909,198	1,144,557	1,332,266	1,460,246
	Oats	773,516	922,637	63,026	93,670	836,542	1,016,307
	Barley	108,490	165,805	69,535	117,760	178,025	283,565
	Rye	6,662	8,896	14,879	16,460	21,541	25,356
	Soybeans	81,599	150,267	108,688	110,922	190,287	261,189
	Flaxseed	16,240	15,990	18,466	15,417	34,706	31,407

1/ Includes all C.C.C. owned stocks.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

UNITED STATES: Corn stocks of 2.8 billion bushels in all storage positions on January 1 are the largest of record, topping by about 4 percent those of a year earlier and the previous record on January 1, 1950. Farm stocks of 2,070 million bushels are only a little above average for the date. But the off-farm portion is much larger than in any previous year, chiefly because of the 516 million bushels owned and stored in their own storages by Commodity Credit Corporation. The 60 million bushels of commercial stocks at terminals has been exceeded only 3 times in the 29 years of record.

Stocks of 1,460 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on January 1, 1955 are the largest for that date in the comparable series beginning in 1935.

Off-farm stocks of 1,145 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. Of this total, about five-sixths was either owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or was warehouse-stored wheat under Government commodity loans.

The 25.4 million bushels of rye stored in all positions on January 1, 1955 is the most for the date in 10 years and exceeds the relatively large stocks held on January 1 a year earlier by 18 percent. Stocks of rye in bins under Commodity Credit Corporation's control on January 1 totaled 1.7 million bushels. Rye held in all other off-farm storage totaled 14.7 million bushels, which compares with 14.9 million held in similar positions on January 1, 1954.

Oats stocks of 1,016 million bushels on January 1, 1955 were over a fifth larger than a year ago and were exceeded on January 1 only in 1946. The record large off-farm stocks of about 94 million bushels consisted of record large holdings in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and in CCC bins, while about the usual holdings were reported at terminals.

Barley stocks of nearly 284 million bushels in all positions were the largest of record and were 59 percent larger than holdings on this date a year ago. Record large holdings were reported at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, and in CCC bins. Stocks at terminal points were the largest since 1951.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions on January 1, 1955 totaled 31.4 million bushels. This total is one-tenth smaller than stocks held a year earlier, but one-sixth larger than the January 1, 1953 stocks. The 15.4 million bushels in off-farm storages is one-sixth less than a year earlier and the smallest off-farm total for the date in 8 years of record. Included are 4.0 million bushels commercial stocks at terminals and 11.4 million bushels at processing plants and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses.

Soybean stocks in all positions on January 1, 1955 totaled over 261 million bushels. These are the largest January 1 stocks of record, exceeding the previous high on January 1, 1951 by 15 percent and those of a year ago by 37 percent. Most of the difference from a year ago is in the farm stocks, as the off-farm portion was only slightly larger than last year. Current totals include farm stocks of 150 million bushels and nearly 58 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses. Stocks in each of these positions are the largest of record. Also, terminals held 8.5 million bushels, sharply less than the 13.2 million a year ago; processing plants held 44.6 million bushels, compared with 58.5 million a year earlier.

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Stocks of grain on farms are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Terminal stocks of grain are those stocks in public storage 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 in private storage.

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, January 1, 1954-55

State:	Rye				Shelled and Ear Corn			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	*	963	*	1,014	7,894	10,886	16,419	18,788
Ohio	8	47	99	412	13,558	22,922	142,841	184,364
Ind.	29	40	85	564	15,963	36,539	189,821	224,755
Ill.	9,454	7,834	9,526	8,265	104,214	158,723	465,812	493,433
Mich.	31	90	244	426	2,061	8,466	58,567	66,131
Wis.	234	755	472	977	5,303	9,936	74,478	86,060
Minn.	1,987	1,520	2,625	2,080	44,206	70,342	228,993	266,748
Iowa	17	4	42	36	188,914	229,571	658,760	683,398
Mo.	134	192	215	314	15,396	22,269	97,886	71,704
N.Dak.	1,216	2,049	3,316	4,684	748	1,477	6,638	8,069
S.Dak.	545	1,593	2,211	3,241	33,060	39,401	126,739	120,288
Nebr.	76	123	590	789	75,102	77,199	232,217	239,017
Kans.	26	49	87	247	6,900	8,621	32,268	29,337
Mont.	3	2	63	63	32	34	236	176
Idaho	4	9	20	30	33	30	1,099	1,183
Wash.	13	159	56	230	325	242	634	894
Oreg.	28	51	156	134	183	115	542	612
Calif.	39	13	63	39	1,240	1,178	1,906	2,204
Other	1,035	967	1,671	1,811	22,625	30,670	346,206	301,647
UNITED STATES	14,879	16,460	21,541	25,356	537,757	728,621	2,682,062	2,798,808
	Barley				Oats			
N.Y.	2,221	3,964	3,315	5,244	5,848	4,293	23,878	21,770
Ohio	*	*	*	*	2,440	2,898	33,736	36,908
Ind.	48	72	293	688	1,463	2,173	29,796	37,549
Ill.	3,383	*	3,679	*	7,983	5,392	78,176	87,860
Mich.	183	*	1,554	*	882	1,197	35,060	39,490
Wis.	15,452	15,600	17,160	17,136	2,494	3,425	89,504	91,287
Minn.	13,626	16,939	28,416	33,769	9,482	18,241	121,200	139,970
Iowa	*	*	*	*	6,851	9,566	106,833	164,258
Mo.	*	799	*	2,759	1,070	1,590	21,216	36,299
N.Dak.	5,177	8,448	34,181	49,664	2,849	7,623	48,306	50,162
S.Dak.	499	2,226	6,664	9,030	2,976	9,807	75,547	92,861
Nebr.	137	231	2,024	3,111	1,370	2,056	28,969	47,794
Kans.	48	290	628	4,040	569	774	13,812	20,343
Mont.	766	3,214	13,240	28,880	177	306	10,284	10,899
Idaho	2,917	4,177	7,218	12,279	1,296	2,659	6,168	8,573
Wash.	2,618	17,308	3,988	22,233	1,107	2,148	4,317	5,887
Oreg.	3,489	9,340	6,162	13,704	1,404	2,969	5,421	8,100
Calif.	12,259	22,771	21,258	38,149	1,138	1,153	1,626	1,717
Other	6,712	12,381	28,245	42,879	11,627	15,400	102,693	114,580
UNITED STATES	69,535	117,760	178,025	283,565	63,026	93,670	836,542	1,016,307

*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, January 1, 1954-55

State	Int. Mills, Elev. & Warehouses		Merchant Mills		Off Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	*	*	10,785	9,932	54,681	64,223	61,628	68,954
Ohio	9,281	9,666	*	*	22,144	21,902	43,576	38,395
Ind.	3,599	2,534	3,275	3,583	9,288	9,882	22,208	21,001
Ill.	5,702	11,153	5,499	5,750	28,478	35,527	41,083	47,206
Mich.	6,622	4,938	2,535	2,651	9,506	9,143	35,874	22,943
Wis.	1,726	1,813	*	*	27,343	25,880	28,315	26,797
Minn.	4,636	5,858	8,955	9,238	58,257	63,847	68,283	70,235
Iowa	1,999	1,500	1,909	*	11,758	11,891	12,372	12,404
Mo.	1,431	17,417	10,290	11,488	36,573	55,998	43,958	64,422
N.Dak.	27,752	25,500	2,833	2,758	30,760	37,752	96,927	87,378
S.Dak.	7,965	7,923	193	153	11,330	18,925	34,209	36,750
Nebr.	26,985	35,385	3,265	3,718	44,653	60,837	84,204	85,486
Kans.	87,668	117,134	22,061	24,103	180,085	238,170	229,270	289,270
Okla.	33,811	47,592	5,853	5,385	78,771	101,464	85,849	109,249
Texas	63,217	60,968	14,518	*	104,063	116,454	104,984	117,999
Mont.	14,343	13,080	2,056	2,743	16,399	15,898	76,994	54,176
Idaho	16,885	15,330	1,562	1,487	18,447	16,817	31,520	24,592
Colo.	15,919	18,188	2,729	2,632	21,714	25,387	38,825	32,152
Wash.	55,601	56,618	4,057	4,172	69,017	89,913	81,639	100,055
Oreg.	18,100	17,300	2,309	2,362	25,469	53,109	33,015	58,864
Calif.	1,101	1,130	1,354	1,386	3,163	3,147	5,759	5,277
Other	19,949	22,673	17,429	51,581	47,299	68,391	71,774	86,641
UNITED STATES	424,292	493,700	123,467	145,122	909,198	1,144,557	1,332,266	1,460,246

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, January 1, 1954-55

State	Soybeans				Flaxseed			
	Off Farms 1/		All Positions 2/		Off Farms 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	-	-	-	-	1,483	1,122	1,483	1,122
Ohio	10,892	10,155	18,113	24,415	-	-	-	-
Ind.	9,330	9,650	21,100	29,485	-	-	-	-
Ill.	37,402	36,324	57,113	75,976	-	-	-	-
Wis.	-	-	-	-	208	224	259	255
Minn.	7,548	12,191	19,180	34,607	8,457	8,754	11,885	11,452
Iowa	20,702	20,490	37,090	47,881	128	57	207	135
Kans.	2,145	689	3,058	1,595	-	-	-	-
Mo.	4,730	5,074	10,410	16,365	-	-	-	-
N.Dak.	-	-	-	-	5,310	3,627	14,904	14,215
S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	1,618	793	4,437	2,976
N.C.	398	533	1,213	1,760	-	-	-	-
Ky.	975	1,408	1,485	2,148	-	-	-	-
Ark.	1,969	2,793	2,774	4,066	-	-	-	-
Mont.	-	-	-	-	40	69	256	417
Calif.	-	-	-	-	444	52	488	111
Others	12,597	11,615	18,751	22,891	778	719	787	724
UNITED STATES	108,688	110,922	190,287	261,139	18,466	15,417	34,706	31,407

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.
FEB 8 1955

Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-January, 1955 Prices — January 31, 1955

Minnesota — Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged 1 percent higher in mid-January than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Sharp increases in meat animal prices, with the exception of hogs, were mainly responsible for the higher price level. Compared with January 1954, agricultural prices averaged 17 percent lower. Largest decreases from a year earlier were shown for hogs, eggs, and cream butterfat prices.

Meat animals as a group were nearly 3 percent higher in mid-January 1955 than in the previous month. Hog prices, at $16.50 per cwt., showed no change, but cattle were up $1.10, calves $2.00, lambs $1.00 and sheep were 20 cents per cwt. higher. Compared with a year earlier, hog prices were sharply lower, calves were off $2.70 per cwt., cattle were up 80 cents, and sheep and lambs were down slightly, the net result being a drop of nearly 20 percent in the price level for the group as a whole.

Poultry and livestock product prices declined slightly (less than 1 percent) during the month ending in mid-January. Egg prices, which averaged 23 cents per dozen, were up 1 cent, but cream butterfat and wholesale milk were both lower. All prices in the poultry and livestock product group, except wool, were lower in mid-January than a year earlier. Eggs and cream butterfat showed the largest declines. For the group as a whole, prices were off about 20 percent from the January 1954 average.

Crop prices showed no change from the December 1954 level. Increases in barley and rye were offset by declines in wheat and flaxseed. Corn, oats, soybeans and potatoes were unchanged. Compared with January 1954, the overall average of crop prices was lower. Exceptions were wheat, up 10 cents per bushel, rye, up 13 cents, and potatoes, 5 cents per bushel higher. Red clover and sweet clover seed were sharply higher. Crop prices as a group averaged about 5 percent lower in mid-January 1955 than a year earlier.

United States — The mid-January Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers at 244 percent of its 1910-14 average was 5 points (2 percent) higher than in December but was 15 points (6 percent) less than a year earlier. Higher prices received for cattle, chickens, strawberries, lettuce, and snapbeans were primarily responsible for the increase. The All Crop Index was up 3 percent from December and was also 3 percent above January last year. The Livestock and Livestock Product Index was up 1 percent during the month but was 13 percent below a year earlier.

The Prices Paid Index advanced nearly 1½ percent during the month ended January 15 to 283 percent of its 1910-14 average. Increases in commodity prices accounted for about half of the increase in the Prices Paid Index, with increases in farm wage rates, in per acre payments for taxes on farm real estate, and in interest on farm mortgage indebtedness responsible for the remainder. The Prices Paid Index was about one-third of one percent higher than a year earlier. With farm product prices up only slightly more than the Prices Paid Index, the Parity Ratio remained at 86, about 7 percent lower than in January 1954.

Summary Table

Indexes (1910-14=100)	Jan. 15, 1954	Dec. 15, 1954	Jan. 15, 1955	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	259	239	244	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid Index 1/	282	279	283	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	92	86	86	123	Oct. 1946

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

At 263, the mid-January index of prices received by U. S. farmers for meat animals was 2 percent higher than the 1954 low of 257 reached in December. The upturn followed a virtually uninterrupted decline from the 1954 high of 333 in April. The dairy products price index declined seasonally during the past month. At 258 on January 15, this index was 2 percent below a month earlier and 6 percent less than the 274 of a year earlier. Egg prices, which usually drop sharply from December to January, declined only slightly - less than 2 percent compared with the usual decline of 16 percent.

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Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JANUARY 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES			EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES JAN. 15, 1955	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY JAN. 15, 1955
		AVERAGE JAN. 15 1954	AVERAGE DEC. 15 1954	AVERAGE JAN. 15 1955	AVERAGE JAN. 15 1954	AVERAGE DEC. 15 1954	AVERAGE JAN. 15 1955		
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.15	2.28	2.25	2.03	2.12	2.14	2.51	85
CORN	BU.	1.28	1.24	1.24	1.42	1.39	1.40	1.82	77
OATS	BU.	.70	.68	.68	.779	.767	.768	.863	89
BARLEY	BU.	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.16	1.09	1.09	1.34	81
RYE	BU.	1.03	1.07	1.16	1.17	1.14	1.18	1.68	70
FLAX	BU.	3.70	3.10	3.05	3.64	3.04	3.00	4.47	67
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.72	2.47	2.47	2.83	2.57	2.58	2.91	89
POTATOES	BU.	.75	.80	.80	.701	1.05	1.13	1.46	77
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	25.00	49.40	49.50	26.20	50.40	51.80	38.80	134
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	8.50	13.90	14.10	10.00	13.60	14.10	12.00	118
HOGS	CWT.	24.80	16.50	16.50	24.60	17.00	17.00	21.40	79
CATTLE	CWT.	15.00	14.70	15.80	16.00	15.60	16.20	21.40	76
CALVES	CWT.	20.00	15.30	17.30	17.80	15.90	17.20	23.40	74
SHEEP	CWT.	5.40	5.10	5.30	7.11	5.78	6.10	10.20	60
LAMBS	CWT.	19.30	18.10	19.10	18.60	17.50	18.50	23.40	79
MILK COWS	HEAD	175.00	155.00	155.00	156.00	141.00	142.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.350	.290	.280	.332	.294	.264	.371	71
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.226	.130	.147	.238	.176	.222	.291	76
EGGS	DOZ.	.380	.220	.230	.463	.327	.322	.464	2/ 74
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.71	.63	.62	.659	.581	.575	.739	2/ 76
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.40	3.25	1/3.15	4.38	4.33	1/4.19	4.70	2/ 84
WOOL	LB.	.48	.48	.48	.531	.507	.500	-	-
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	3.15	3.10	3.94	3.84	3.85		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.70	5.70	5.70	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.45	4.35	4.35	4.83	4.75	4.77		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.45	4.30	4.40	4.83	4.70	4.77		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.38	5.52	5.42		
BRAN	CWT.	2.95	2.75	2.75	3.22	3.03	3.06		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.50	20.50	20.00	35.70	35.80	36.10		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	19.4	13.3	13.3	17.3	12.2	12.1		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	11.6	6.8	7.1	12.1	8.7	8.5		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.0	3.2	3.4	5.7	3.9	4.1		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	21.7	20.2	1/19.8		

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 JANUARY 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 NOV. 15	1953 DEC. 15	1954 JAN. 15	1954 NOV. 15	1954 DEC. 15	1955 JAN. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	249	254	259	244	239	244
ALL CROPS	247	234	238	240	244	241	248
FOOD GRAINS	246	229	230	233	239	239	241
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	195	205	207	199	202	204
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	263	269	268	277	279	274
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	263	269	277	243	237	240
MEAT ANIMALS	334	267	285	309	266	257	263
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	288	282	274	266	264	258
POULTRY & EGGS	229	224	218	213	159	156	163

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

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

FEB 8 1955

Immediate Release

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION - 1954

January 28, 1955

MINNESOTA: The 1954 honey crop in Minnesota 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 crop and is 8 percent below the 1943-52 average. Lower production in 1954 compared with the previous year is the result of both a decrease in the number of colonies and in the average yield per colony. The 243,000 colonies of bees on hand during 1954 compares with 251,000 colonies a year earlier and the 10-year average of 277,000 colonies. The decline in the number of colonies on hand in 1954 continues the downward trend from the high point of 299,000 colonies in 1946 and 1947. Average yield per colony at 80 pounds is below the 1953 yield of 85 pounds but higher than the 10-year average of 76 pounds per colony. A major factor in the reduced yield during 1954 from a year earlier was hot, dry weather in late July, during the main honey-producing season. However, Minnesota retained its rank of second most important honey-producing State in the Nation, exceeded only by California.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by Minnesota beekeepers in mid-December 1954 totaled 5,832,000 pounds. This compares with 5,547,000 pounds on hand at the same date in 1953 and the 1948-52 average of 8,077,000 pounds. Beeswax production during 1954 totaled 369,000 pounds, down 9 percent from the 405,000 pounds produced in 1953 and also 9 percent below the 10-year average.

Prices received by Minnesota producers for all honey sold in 1954 averaged 14.5 cents per pound. This compares with 14.4 cents per pound in 1953 and the 10-year average of 17.2 cents. Extracted honey sold in all sizes of containers during 1954 averaged 13 cents per pound wholesale and 20 cents per pound retail, the same as a year earlier. Comb honey sold for an average of 29 cents per pound wholesale and 34 cents retail in 1954, compared with a wholesale price of 31 cents and a retail price of 34 cents per pound in the previous year. Beeswax prices averaged 44 cents per pound compared with 42 cents in 1953 and the 10-year average of 43 cents per pound.

UNITED STATES: Honey production in the United States in 1954 totaled 217,414,000 pounds, 3 percent less than in 1953, and the smallest crop since 1948. Honey production per colony was 39.8 pounds, compared with 40.6 pounds in 1953, 49.5 pounds in 1952 and the 1948-52 average of 42.8 pounds. In mid-December, producers had about 41 million pounds of honey on hand for sale--19 percent of total production. The 1954 honey crop was produced by 5,467,000 colonies of bees--1 percent less than in 1953. Beeswax production totaled 4,031,000 pounds, compared with 4,093,000 pounds in 1953, a decrease of 2 percent.

Compared with 1953, production was down in all regions of the country except the West and South Atlantic, where it was up 16 and 4 percent respectively. Decreases from last year were as follows: North Atlantic, 23 percent; East North Central, 15; West North Central, 13; and South Central States, 8 percent.

The leading honey producing States in 1954 were California, Minnesota, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Idaho, Texas, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. These States produced 59 percent of the crop.

Beekeepers received an average price of 17.0 cents per pound for all honey sold in 1954, including the combined wholesale and retail sales of extracted chunk and comb honey. This was about 3 percent higher than the combined average price for 1953 of 16.5 cents. These prices cover large and small apiaries owned by farmers and non-farmers. Price increases were small but fairly general. Extracted honey in wholesale lots, the principal method of sale, brought an average price of 13.2 cents per pound, compared with 12.9 cents in 1953. Retail prices for extracted honey averaged 22.5 cents per pound, six-tenths of a cent more than in 1953. Prices received for chunk honey in wholesale lots averaged 25.1 cents, and at retail 31.9 cents per pound, both four-tenths of a cent higher than in 1953. Prices received for comb honey sold at wholesale in 1954 averaged 30.2 cents per pound, the same as a year earlier. Comb honey at retail brought 35 cents, one-half cent higher than in 1953. Prices received by beekeepers for beeswax increased in all areas during the year and averaged 44.1 cents per pound for sales in 1954, compared with 41.0 cents a year earlier.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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NUMBER OF COLONIES, HONEY PRODUCTION PER COLONY, AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF HONEY, BY STATES - 1952-54

State and Division	Colonies of Bees			Honey Production per Colony			Total Honey Production		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
	Thousands			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Maine	8	8	8	26	20	12	208	160	96
N.H.	5	5	5	36	21	12	180	105	60
Vt.	10	10	11	44	26	46	440	260	506
Mass.	29	30	31	18	16	15	522	480	465
R.I.	2	2	2	21	16	13	42	32	26
Conn.	16	16	17	26	16	15	416	256	255
N.Y.	215	219	221	55	41	28	11,825	8,979	6,188
N.J.	32	31	32	23	31	24	736	961	768
Pa.	171	173	168	33	23	29	5,643	3,979	3,360
N.A.	488	494	425	41.0	30.8	28.7	20,012	15,212	11,724
Ohio	301	301	289	22	28	24	6,622	8,428	6,936
Ind.	180	180	178	38	35	32	6,840	6,300	5,696
Ill.	167	164	164	47	31	43	7,849	5,084	7,052
Mich.	175	180	185	49	45	36	8,575	8,100	6,660
Wis.	194	200	204	82	78	53	15,908	15,600	10,812
E.N.C.	1,017	1,025	1,020	45.0	42.5	36.4	45,794	43,512	37,156
Minn.	261	251	243	95	85	80	24,795	21,335	19,440
Iowa	176	183	185	97	77	56	17,072	14,091	10,360
Mo.	158	152	137	23	23	19	3,634	3,496	2,603
N.Dak.	13	13	15	130	140	140	1,690	1,820	2,100
S.Dak.	19	23	24	100	80	115	1,900	1,840	2,760
Nebr.	42	42	43	110	97	75	4,620	4,074	3,225
Kans.	55	51	48	30	30	28	1,650	1,530	1,344
W.N.C.	724	715	695	76.5	67.4	60.2	55,361	48,186	41,832
Del.	3	3	3	22	30	30	66	90	90
Md.	29	29	30	26	27	28	754	783	840
Va.	151	146	143	28	21	28	4,228	3,066	4,004
W.Va.	127	124	122	19	17	18	2,413	2,108	2,196
N.C.	189	191	193	28	20	26	5,292	3,820	5,018
S.C.	58	56	59	16	12	14	928	672	826
Ga.	215	209	205	26	22	20	5,590	4,598	4,100
Fla.	227	238	238	75	76	74	17,025	18,088	17,612
S.A.	999	996	993	36.3	33.4	34.9	36,296	33,225	34,686
Ky.	143	146	139	15	7	15	2,145	1,022	2,085
Tenn.	167	172	170	21	19	11	3,507	3,268	1,870
Ala.	200	200	190	23	16	16	4,600	3,200	3,040
Miss.	74	74	73	20	16	22	1,480	1,184	1,606
Ark.	84	88	92	23	21	19	1,932	1,848	1,748
La.	95	100	93	25	22	26	2,375	2,200	2,418
Okla.	54	53	50	30	18	21	1,620	954	1,050
Texas	304	292	280	36	33	27	10,944	9,636	7,560
S.C.	1,121	1,125	1,087	25.5	20.7	19.7	28,603	23,312	21,377
Mont.	62	67	68	83	90	85	5,146	6,030	5,780
Idaho	178	178	174	38	37	52	6,764	6,586	9,048
Wyo.	34	34	33	94	55	93	3,196	1,870	3,069
Colo.	67	67	68	85	90	56	5,695	6,030	3,808
N.Mex.	16	16	15	35	35	35	560	560	525
Ariz.	73	73	77	85	90	69	6,205	6,570	5,313
Utah	50	49	50	65	56	50	3,250	2,744	2,500
Nev.	15	15	14	55	57	70	825	855	980
Wash.	82	86	86	50	47	50	4,100	4,042	4,300
Oreg.	60	57	55	31	36	27	1,860	2,052	1,485
Calif.	521	537	537	94	44	63	48,974	23,628	33,831
West.	1,158	1,179	1,177	74.8	51.7	60.0	86,675	60,967	70,639
U.S.	5,207	5,234	5,467	49.5	40.6	39.8	272,641	224,414	217,414

1953 Revised

1954 Preliminary

AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR HONEY -- 1953 AND 1954

Divisions	Extracted Honey				Comb				All Honey	
	Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail			
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Cents									
North Atlantic	13.6	14.6	26.4	27.2	29.3	30.9	37.2	38.2	18.5	20.1
E.N.Central	13.5	13.7	21.0	21.3	30.4	30.8	33.9	35.4	17.0	17.8
W.N.Central	12.7	13.0	20.0	20.8	28.8	28.5	32.7	33.7	14.3	14.8
South Atlantic	15.1	15.6	26.7	27.8	29.8	29.8	34.1	34.6	22.0	23.2
South Central	14.2	14.4	24.1	24.9	30.4	30.7	33.8	33.7	19.9	20.9
Western	11.7	11.9	17.4	17.6	31.5	29.6	38.8	34.7	13.2	13.0
United States	12.9	13.2	21.9	22.5	30.2	30.2	34.5	35.0	16.5	17.0

1954 Preliminary

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

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INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1955

MINNESOTA: Turkey growers in Minnesota plan to raise 8,038,000 turkeys in 1955 compared with 7,583,000 raised in 1954 and 5,513,000 in 1953, based on intentions reported in early January to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The intended increase of 6 percent compared with last year continues an upward trend in production which started after 1948 when only 2,759,000 turkeys were raised in Minnesota.

The growers intend to raise 5,144,000 heavy breed turkeys this year, 33 percent more than in 1954; and 2,894,000 light breed birds, 22 percent less than last year. Only 36 percent of this year's production will be Beltsville and other light breed varieties as compared with 49 percent during 1954. The intended expansion of heavy breed production is due mainly to a switch by many growers from light breeds to the broad white varieties which can be grown out to a heavy weight or sold at an earlier age for the broiler trade.

Breeder hen flock owners and hatchery operators have reported information that indicates an increase of 9 percent in the number of breeder hens for the early 1955 hatching season compared with a year ago. By breeds, heavy breed hens are up 38 percent in number, while light breed hens are down 33 percent. The number of turkey breeder hens in Minnesota flocks is estimated at 267,000 birds. Of this number, 200,000 are heavy breeds and 67,000 are light breeds.

UNITED STATES: Turkey growers plan to decrease turkey numbers in the United States this year by 4 percent. If growers carry out their intentions the number of turkeys raised will be 58,896,000, compared with 61,045,000 raised last year. All parts of the country plan decreases except the North Central States. The West North Central expects an increase of 3 percent, while the East North Central plans no change.

Growers intend to raise 42,820,000 bronze and other heavy breed turkeys this year, about the same as last year. They plan to raise 16,076,000 beltsville white and other light breed birds - 11 percent less than in 1954. About 27 percent of all the turkeys to be raised this year are expected to be beltsville white and other light breed birds, compared with 30 percent in 1954.

A record crop of turkeys in 1954 with considerably lower turkey prices and less favorable turkey-feed price relationship than a year ago are the reasons given by turkey growers for the expected decrease in production this year.

Turkey growers in the Western States, the largest commercial producing area in the United States, expect to decrease heavy breed turkeys by 4 percent and light breed turkeys by 8 percent, a decrease in total of 5 percent. The 14 percent increase in heavy breed turkeys expected in the West North Central States will offset decreases in heavy breed birds planned in all other parts of the country. Intended decreases in heavy breed birds range from 1 percent in the East North Central to 14 percent in the South Atlantic States. All parts of the country except the East North Central plan decreases of from 3 to 21 percent in light breed turkeys except the East North Central which plans to increase light breed birds by 1 percent.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1955

State and Division	Number Raised 1954 1/			Intended for raising in 1955			Total turkeys 1955 as % of 1954
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	
	Thousands						Percent
Maine	148	344	492	149	318	467	95
N.H.	139	9	148	120	10	130	88
Vt.	118	10	128	114	8	122	95
Mass.	622	62	684	549	67	616	90
R.I.	48	5	53	49	4	53	100
Conn.	309	31	340	307	26	333	98
N.Y.	928	92	1,020	882	87	969	95
N.J.	275	92	367	253	103	356	97
Pa.	880	916	1,796	840	687	1,527	85
N. Atlantic	3,467	1,561	5,028	3,263	1,310	4,573	91
Ohio	1,361	907	2,268	1,557	938	2,495	110
Ind.	1,482	325	1,807	1,260	366	1,626	90
Ill.	737	162	899	763	145	908	101
Mich.	873	246	1,119	876	187	1,063	95
Wis.	1,118	745	1,863	1,081	782	1,863	100
E. N. Central	5,571	2,385	7,956	5,537	2,418	7,955	100
Minn.	3,867	3,716	7,583	5,144	2,894	8,038	106
Iowa	3,652	498	4,150	3,966	392	4,358	105
Mo.	914	609	1,523	949	422	1,371	90
N.Dak.	440	96	536	424	74	498	93
S.Dak.	417	51	468	334	111	445	95
Nebr.	833	35	868	879	32	911	105
Kans.	645	123	768	611	142	753	98
W. N. Central	10,768	5,128	15,896	12,307	4,067	16,374	103
Del.	177	144	321	48	193	241	75
Md.	304	203	507	301	155	456	90
Va.	1,637	3,480	5,117	1,556	3,305	4,861	95
W.Va.	718	952	1,670	727	776	1,503	90
N.C.	851	213	1,064	638	160	798	75
S.C.	967	358	1,325	771	263	1,034	78
Ga.	356	35	391	253	21	274	70
Fla.	146	49	195	131	45	176	90
S. Atlantic	5,156	5,434	10,590	4,425	4,918	9,343	88
Ky.	312	78	390	318	80	398	102
Tenn.	173	43	216	159	35	194	90
Ala.	146	62	208	139	59	198	95
Miss.	100	15	115	93	11	104	90
Ark.	412	222	634	438	323	761	120
La.	81	15	96	76	20	96	100
Okla.	386	291	677	442	208	650	96
Texas	2,682	589	3,271	2,501	541	3,042	93
S. Central	4,292	1,315	5,607	4,166	1,277	5,443	97
Mont.	123	17	140	119	13	132	94
Idaho	74	36	110	77	33	110	100
Wyo.	72	8	80	58	6	64	80
Colo.	715	80	795	687	68	755	95
N.Mex.	49	9	58	46	9	55	95
Ariz.	89	9	98	81	7	88	90
Utah	1,635	359	1,994	1,503	491	1,994	100
Nev.	10	1	11	11	---	11	100
Wash.	699	299	998	834	144	978	98
Oreg.	1,507	377	1,884	1,590	219	1,809	96
Calif.	8,722	1,078	9,800	8,116	1,096	9,212	94
Western	13,695	2,273	15,968	13,122	2,086	15,208	95
U. S.	42,949	18,096	61,045	42,820	16,076	58,896	96

1/ Preliminary.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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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, Minnesota

Minn. Hist. Soc.

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Immediate Release

January 19, 1955

CATTLE ON FEED - JANUARY 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on grain feed in Minnesota on January 1, 1955 was 334,000, 1 percent more than a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This number is 8 percent above the 1949-53 average of 309,000. Inshipments of feeder cattle into Minnesota during July-December 1954 were 11 percent less than for the same period a year earlier.

Cattle on feed weighing under 600 pounds are estimated at 120,000 head. They comprised 36 percent of the total number on feed January 1. Cattle weighing 600 - 900 pounds were 45 percent of the total and the number weighing 900 - 1100 pounds was estimated at 50,000 head and represented 15 percent of the total. There were about 13,000 head weighing over 1100 pounds. Steers accounted for 55 percent of the total cattle on feed; heifers 17 percent; calves 26 percent, and other cattle 2 percent.

Feeders intend to market their fed cattle at a rather uniform rate during the next three months with 9 percent in January, 11 percent in February, and 9 percent in March. The remaining 71 percent are not intended for market until sometime after April 1.

The number of cattle that had been on feed under 3 months on January 1 is estimated at 271,000 head. Cattle that had been on feed 3 to 6 months totaled 40,000 head, and those on feed over 6 months 23,000 or only 7 percent of the total.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed in the United States on January 1, 1955 was 8 percent larger than a year ago. The estimated number was 5,816,000 head compared with 5,394,000 head last year and the 1949-53 average of 4,893,000 head. The number on feed in the North Central States was up 4 percent above a year ago. In the 13 western States it was up 22 percent.

The Corn Belt total on January 1 was estimated at 4,205,000 head—the second highest on record. The peak number was 4,442,000 on January 1, 1953. Both the Eastern Corn Belt and the Western Corn Belt were each 4 percent above a year earlier. Iowa, the leading feeding State, showed a 6 percent increase, while Nebraska, the second ranking feeding State, was up 2 percent. Illinois was up 5 percent. All other North Central States showed the same or more cattle on feed than a year ago, except North Dakota, which was down 8 percent. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle during December into the 9 Corn Belt States for which State inspection records are available were 24 percent larger than in December a year earlier. For the July-December period, inshipments were 20 percent larger than for the corresponding period a year earlier.

Outside the North Central States, the number of cattle on feed was considerably larger than a year earlier. California and Colorado, the important feeding States in the West, showed increases of 33 percent and 12 percent, respectively. All other areas of the West showed increases ranging from 7 to 69 percent, except Wyoming where numbers were down 14 percent. Pennsylvania and Texas were each down 2 percent.

Detailed estimates showing classes of cattle, their weight, expected marketings and length of time on feed are presented in this report for 14 States having 87 percent of the January 1, 1955 number of cattle and calves on feed. In 5 of these States--Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Idaho and California--similar data are available for 1954.

In the 5 States, a larger proportion of light weight cattle were on feed than a year earlier, with 76 percent weighing less than 900 pounds compared with 74 percent last year. Cattle weighing over 900 pounds accounted for 24 percent of the total this year compared with 26 percent a year earlier. The five States showed a considerable increase in the number of heifers on feed. This represented 17 percent of the total this year compared with 12 percent last year. Steers accounted for 56 percent of the total this year compared with 57 percent a year ago; calves 26 percent and 29 percent; cows and other, 1 percent and 2 percent. Shipments of calves into feeding areas during the fall of 1954 are indicated to have been much heavier than the previous fall. Apparently many of these calves were on pasture and roughage feed about January 1 and have not been started on grain rations.

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA JANUARY 1, 1955

WEIGHT GROUPS		
Weight	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Over 1300 lb.	3	1
1100-1300 lb.	10	3
900-1100 lb.	50	15
600 - 900 lb.	151	45
Under 600 lb.	120	36

KINDS		
Kind	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Steers	184	55
Heifers	57	17
Calves	86	26
Others	7	2

TIME ON FEED		
Time	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Less 3 months	271	81
3 -- 6 months	40	12
More 6 months	23	7

EXPECTED MONTH OF MARKETING		
Month	Number Thousands	Percent Total
January	30	9
February	37	11
March	30	9
Later	237	71

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED 1/ BY STATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1951-55

State	5-year Average (1949-53)	1951	1952	1953 2/	1954 2/	1955	Percent 3/
	Thousand Head						
Pa.	89	90	90	90	86	84	98
Ohio	129	125	130	143	164	164	100
Ind.	189	176	180	225	259	272	105
Ill.	511	489	504	600	550	578	105
Mich.	93	86	99	109	114	114	100
Wisc.	91	91	96	100	104	108	104
E.N.C.	1,014	967	1,009	1,177	1,191	1,236	104
Minn.	309	300	315	334	331	334	101
Iowa	1,018	955	1,003	1,274	1,108	1,174	106
Mo.	309	294	279	357	321	331	103
N.Dak.	61	54	65	72	76	70	92
S.Dak.	191	180	189	227	204	214	105
Nebr.	515	450	522	731	607	619	102
Kans.	264	252	265	270	216	227	105
W.N.C.	2,665	2,485	2,638	3,265	2,863	2,969	104
N.Cent.	3,679	3,452	3,647	4,442	4,054	4,205	104
Okla.	62	62	55	70	70	75	107
Texas	172	177	186	193	129	126	98
Mont.	33	26	32	45	54	62	115
Idaho	86	76	80	100	110	135	123
Wyo.	21	17	24	33	35	30	86
Colo.	247	229	300	296	245	275	112
N.Mex.	25	16	28	32	18	29	160
Ariz.	74	87	80	80	100	169	169
Utah	46	46	50	51	53	57	108
Nev.	21	22	18	18	26	30	115
Wash.	25	24	25	31	32	36	112
Oreg.	29	26	26	30	32	36	113
Calif.	282	248	383	327	350	467	133
Western	1,124	1,056	1,287	1,306	1,254	1,527	122
Total U.S.	4,893	4,598	5,024	5,838	5,394	5,816	108

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

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

2/ Revised

3/ 1955 as a percent of 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.

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Immediate Release: January 25, 1955

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: January 1, 1955 grower and dealer potato stocks in Minnesota storages totaled 7,500,000 bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 29 percent above a year ago but only 1 percent above the January 1, 1944-53 average of 7,423,000 bushels.

Production in 1954 totaled 16,000,000 bushels as compared to 12,480,000 bushels in 1953. An estimated 12,164,000 bushels, 76 percent of the 1954 crop, is expected to be sold for all purposes, 35 percent above the sales for the smaller 1953 crop. The amount fed and to be fed to livestock, shrinkage and loss after harvest is 2,000,000 bushels, 34 percent above last year and the highest since 1945 when 2,340,000 bushels were disposed of in the same manner. Although the production showed an increase over the previous year, both the amount saved for seed on farms where grown and the amount used and saved for farm household use have decreased. 702,000 bushels were saved for seed on farms where grown, 11 percent below last year. Potatoes used and saved for farm household use total 1,134,000 bushels, down 2 percent from the 1953 crop.

UNITED STATES: United States stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and dealers on January 1, 1955 in or near producing areas are estimated at 118,168,000 bushels. These holdings are 10.2 million bushels or 7.9 percent less than the 128,333,000 bushels on hand January 1, 1954.

These estimates of January 1 merchantable stocks include all potatoes available for sale at any price for table stock, seed, livestock feed, starch and other processing. Thus, cullouts sold and to be sold at very low prices to starch plants or for livestock feed are included in these stocks estimates. The stocks estimates do not include potatoes saved for food, seed and feed for livestock on farms where grown and expected losses for the entire season through shrinkage, decay and waste.

Compared with holdings on January 1, 1954, stocks this year are down 8.9 million bushels (15.2 percent) in the eastern late States, up 0.8 million bushels (3.7 percent) in the central late States, down 2.0 million bushels (4.2 percent) in the western late States and down nearly 0.2 million bushels in the intermediate States.

Although the 1954 production in the late and intermediate States was 11.4 million bushels smaller than that for 1953, the quantity sold and available for sale from the 1954 crop is 13.7 million bushels less than estimated sales from the 1953 crop. Quantities lost through shrinkage and cullage and fed to livestock are expected to be substantially larger than from the 1953 crop - 28,192,000 bushels compared with 24,939,000 bushels from the 1953 crop. The quantity of the 1954 crop saved for food on farms where grown is estimated at 13,358,000 bushels compared with 14,195,000 bushels from the 1953 crop. This reduction reflects the continued decline in number of farms producing potatoes. Potatoes saved for seed on farms where produced are placed at 12,182,000 bushels this season compared with 12,221,000 bushels from the 1953 crop.

Sales prior to January 1 this year from the 1954 crop are estimated at 131,268,000 bushels compared with 134,832,000 bushels to the same date a year ago. Through December 31, 1954 rail and boat shipments of 1954 crop potatoes from the late and intermediate States totaled 45.5 million bushels or about 34.7 percent of estimated marketings from these States prior to January 1, 1955. Rail and boat movement from the 1953 crop through December 1953 accounted for 49.5 million bushels or 36.7 percent of total marketings prior to January 1, 1954.

In Maine sales of 1954 crop potatoes to starch factories are expected to be quite large chiefly because of poor quality and small size. Of the 8,016,000 bushels sold before January 1, 1955 from the Maine crop, 1,789,000 bushels or 22 percent went to starch factories. For the 1953 crop, sales to starch factories prior to January 1, 1954 were about 17 percent of total sales to that date.

1955 Acreage Intentions - Growers reported their planting intentions for this year, as well as their January 1 stocks. Based on past relationships between intended acreages reported and acreage actually planted, growers in the late and intermediate States are expected to plant 1,138,500 acres - - 4 percent less than the 1,183,500 acres planted in 1954. Decreases are indicated for all groups of States, viz., eastern late, down 5 percent; central late, down 5 percent; western late, down 2 percent; and intermediate, down 1 percent.

Paul Walsh, Agricultural Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural Statistician

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, 1944-1953 Crops of 1943-52	January 1, 1954 Crop of 1953	January 1, 1955 Crop of 1954
		Thousand bushels	
LATE STATES:			
5 Eastern, Total	58,993	58,440	49,540
Maine	39,077	42,900	33,500
New York - L.I.	2,292	1,580	1,150
New York - Upstate	6,592	5,900	5,200
Pennsylvania	7,269	5,000	6,000
9 Central, Total	28,188	22,700	23,550
Michigan	5,807	4,000	3,500
Wisconsin	2,958	3,800	3,050
Minnesota	7,423	5,800	7,500
North Dakota	8,947	6,800	7,400
11 Western, Total	41,036	46,685	44,725
Nebraska	4,168	2,950	2,500
Idaho	18,466	22,500	21,000
Colorado	6,377	7,200	5,800
Oregon	3,897	4,550	4,700
California - Late	2,755	4,500	5,100
29 Late States	128,218	127,825	117,815
7 Intermediate States	694	508	353
36 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	128,912	128,333	118,168

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO REPORT

MINNESOTA: Certified seed production in Minnesota for 1954 totaled 6,377,728 bushels, 22 percent above the 5,208,495 bushels produced in 1953 and 50 percent above the 1943-52 average of 4,263,449 bushels. The increase from a year ago is due primarily to the higher yields obtained this year. The 25,172 acres harvested in 1954 is only 3 percent above the 24,413 acres harvested in 1953 and 16 percent above the 1943-52 average of 21,763 acres harvested. Minnesota ranks second in the Nation for both acreage harvested and production of certified seed potatoes.

The leading varieties of certified seed produced were Cobbler, and Red Pontiacs. Cobblers with a production of 3,085,868 bushels and Red Pontiacs with a production of 1,440,677 accounted for 71 percent of the total production of certified seed in Minnesota. Other prominent varieties listed in order of importance are: Triumph, Cherokee, Russet Burbank, Kennebec, and Red Warba.

UNITED STATES: The 1954 production of certified seed potatoes in 30 States totals 43,745,893 bushels. This production is 3 percent smaller than the 1953 crop of 44,931,796 bushels but is 7 percent larger than the 1943-52 average of 40,866,790 bushels.

The total of 137,078 acres that passed inspection in 1954 is 5 percent less than the 144,412 acres in 1953 and 6 percent below the 10-year average of 145,431 acres. But the 1954 yield per acre of 319 bushels exceeds the 1953 yield of 311 bushels and the average of 281 bushels.

For the eighth consecutive year Katahdin, with a record production of 17,024,591 bushels, leads all other varieties. It is followed by Cobbler with 5,600,750 bushels, Russet Burbank 4,927,212, Red Pontiac 4,623,379, White Rose 2,784,633, Triumph 2,179,364, Kennebec 1,614,736, Chippewa 783,165, Cherokee 646,007, and Sebago 561,187 bushels. Production of the foregoing 10 varieties accounts for 93 percent of the 1954 production of certified seed potatoes in the United States.

Canadian production: The 1954 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 10,443,784 bushels, compared with 10,462,831 bushels in 1953 and the 1948-52 average of 11,998,153 bushels. The 1954 production of principal varieties in the three provinces is: Katahdin 3,887,465 bushels, Sebago 3,834,930, Cobbler 857,375, Green Mountain 436,200, and Pontiac 426,000.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION FOR PRINCIPAL STATES

States	Acreage Harvested: Average 1943-52	1953	1954	Production: Average 1943-52	1953	1954
	Acres			Bushels		
Maine	48,853	50,051	52,723	18,123,647	21,109,797	21,300,203
Minnesota	21,763	24,413	25,172	4,263,449	5,208,495	6,377,728
North Dakota	29,754	23,893	19,233	5,634,387	4,471,892	4,415,480
Idaho	7,425	8,959	9,086	1,363,354	2,072,830	2,046,574
California	5,932	6,094	4,527	2,557,642	2,954,050	2,195,160

*S21
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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

FEB 28 1955

Immediate Release: February 18, 1955

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */
January 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 466,000 turkey poults during January 1955, 14 percent less than the 540,000 hatched in January last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 264,000 light breed poults, a decrease of 34 percent from January 1954, and 202,000 heavy breed poults, up 44 percent from a year ago. Included in the heavy breed hatch, however, were a considerable number of the broad white poults, many of which will be sold at an earlier age for the broiler trade. About 14 percent of the total poults hatched in January were exported to other States.

A total of 9,957,000 turkey poults were hatched during 1954, 32 percent above the 7,530,000 hatch of 1953. The number of light breed poults hatched was up 59 percent, while heavy breed poult production was 14 percent above 1953.

On the basis of eggs in incubators on February 1, 1955, indications are that the State's total poult production during February will be about on the same level as February a year ago. Light breed eggs in incubators on February 1 were down 16 percent from a year ago, while the number of heavy breed eggs in incubators was up 17 percent from February 1, 1954.

The average price received for light breed turkey poults in Minnesota January 15 was 45 cents, 5 cents less than a year ago, and 64 cents for heavy poults - down 12 cents from a year earlier. However, lower priced broad white varieties are included in the heavy breed price making this decrease appear unduly sharp. In mid-January, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.23 per hundred pounds compared with $3.24 a month earlier and $3.28 in mid-January 1954. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on January 15 was 8.7 compared with 9.0 in mid-December and 10.7 in January 15, 1954 indicating a less favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

MINNESOTA TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds			
	Month		Year to Date		Month		Year to Date	
	1954	1955 1/	1954	1955 1/	1954	1955 1/	1954	1955 1/
	Thousands				Thousands			
Jan.	140	202	140	202	400	264	400	264
Feb.	385		525		380		780	
Mar.	1,190		1,715		355		1,135	
Apr.	1,680		3,395		400		1,535	
May	1,340		4,735		590		2,125	
June	300		5,035		650		2,775	
July	11		5,046		560		3,335	
Aug.	-		5,046		380		3,715	
Sept.	-		5,046		275		3,990	
Oct.	-		5,046		230		4,220	
Nov.	-		5,046		290		4,510	
Dec.	51		5,097		350		4,860	
Total	5,097		5,097		4,860		4,860	

1/ Preliminary.

(over)

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS */ - January 1955

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during January totaled 1,196,000 compared with 1,219,000 in January last year - a decrease of 2 percent. Light breed turkeys hatched in January totaled 1,323,000 compared with 1,736,000 in January a year ago - a decrease of 24 percent. A smaller February hatch than a year ago in both heavy and light breeds is in prospect. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on February 1 totaled 4,597,000 compared with 5,186,000 a year ago, a decrease of 11 percent. Light breed eggs on February 1 totaled 2,146,000 compared with 2,680,000 on February 1 last year, a decrease of 20 percent. In 1954, 7 percent of the total heavy breed poults hatched were hatched in February. Of the total light breed poults hatched, 8 percent were hatched in February.

POULTS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - UNITED STATES

Heavy Breeds

Month	Month			To Date			
	1954 1/	1955 2/	% Change from 1954	1954 1/	1955 2/	Change from 1954 Number	Change from 1954 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	1,219	1,196	- 2	1,219	1,196	- 23	- 2
February	3,366			4,585			
March	9,273			13,858			
April	13,546			27,404			
May	12,988			40,392			
June	7,511			47,903			
July	1,397			49,300			
August	88			49,388			
September	25			49,413			
October	61			49,474			
November	178			49,652			
December	528			50,180			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Light Breeds

Month	Month			To Date			
	1954 1/	1955 2/	% Change from 1954	1954 1/	1955 2/	Change from 1954 Number	Change from 1954 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	1,736	1,323	- 24	1,736	1,323	- 413	- 24
February	1,636			3,372			
March	1,842			5,214			
April	2,264			7,478			
May	3,179			10,657			
June	2,942			13,599			
July	2,371			15,970			
August	1,288			17,258			
September	684			17,942			
October	653			18,595			
November	1,012			19,607			
December	1,579			21,186			

1/ Revised. 2/ 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.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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*S21
.A63

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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, Minnesota

FEB 28 1955

February 18, 1955

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS
(February 1, 1955)

MINNESOTA: Minnesota growers and dealers had 5,650,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes in local storage facilities on February 1st, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is a decrease of 25 percent from the January 1, 1955 estimate of 7,500,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes on hand throughout the State. During February there was a net out-movement of 1,850,000 bushels from Minnesota storages.

These estimates of merchantable potato stocks stored in Minnesota include some potatoes which were produced in North Dakota but which were being stored in Minnesota potato houses.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and dealers on February 1, 1955 in or near producing areas are estimated at 89,690,000 bushels compared with 118,168,000 bushels on January 1, 1955, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Comparable February 1 stocks estimates for recent years are not available.

These estimates of February 1 stocks, like the January 1 stocks estimates, include all potatoes available for sale at any price for table stock, seed, livestock feed, starch and other processing. Cullouts, sold and to be sold at very low prices to starch plants or for livestock feed, are included in these stocks estimates. These stocks figures do not include potatoes saved for food, seed and feed for livestock on farms where grown nor expected losses for the season through shrinkage, decay and waste.

Disappearance during January, as indicated by a comparison of the February 1, 1955 and January 1, 1955 stocks, was 28,478,000 bushels. The corresponding disappearance figures by groups of States are: 9 Eastern Late States - 10,660,000 bushels; 9 Central Late States - 6,095,000 bushels; 11 Western Late States - 11,485,000 bushels and 7 Intermediate States - 238,000 bushels.

Estimates of the March 1, 1955 merchantable potato stocks will be released on March 17, 1955 at 3:00 p.m. E.S.T.

Paul Walsh
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

POTATOES (IRISH): FEBRUARY 1, 1955 MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS HELD BY GROWERS AND LOCAL DEALERS IN THE 36 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES, WITH COMPARISONS

GROUP AND STATE	Production Crop of 1954	Sold and For Sale From the 1954 Crop	Merchantable Stocks 1/	
			January 1, 1955	February 1, 1955
	Thousand Bushels			
LATE STATES:				
Maine	49,725	41,516	33,500	28,400
Massachusetts	2,100	1,834	840	550
Connecticut	3,140	2,851	1,540	1,100
New York - L.I.	18,615	17,957	1,150	350
New York - Upstate	12,320	9,684	5,200	3,700
Pennsylvania	14,210	11,768	6,000	3,850
Other States 2/	4,536	2,761	1,310	930
9 Eastern	104,646	88,371	49,540	38,880
Ohio	5,750	4,731	900	580
Indiana	3,438	2,497	580	350
Michigan	9,555	6,537	3,500	2,700
Wisconsin	11,610	8,466	3,050	2,250
MINNESOTA	16,000	12,164	7,500	5,650
North Dakota	18,620	14,017	7,400	5,400
South Dakota	1,680	1,068	540	460
Other States 2/	960	416	80	65
9 Central	67,613	49,896	23,550	17,455
Nebraska	4,830	3,894	2,500	1,900
Montana	2,401	1,765	1,310	1,070
Idaho	42,075	37,640	21,000	15,800
Wyoming	1,680	1,358	800	600
Colorado	17,280	13,510	5,800	4,300
Utah	3,380	2,752	1,510	1,250
Washington	13,200	11,413	1,700	1,050
Oregon	13,200	11,068	4,700	3,550
California - Late	16,560	15,287	5,100	3,500
Other States 2/	588	482	305	220
11 Western	115,194	99,169	44,725	33,240
29 Late States	287,453	237,436	117,815	89,575
7 Intermediate States 2/	15,715	12,000	353	115
36 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	303,168	249,436	118,168	89,690

1/ Merchantable stocks consist of potatoes held by growers, local dealers and buyers on farms or near areas of production for sale or delivery after December 31, 1954 and January 31, 1955 for food, seed, feed and processing.

2/ Eastern - New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, West Virginia;
Central - Illinois, Iowa;
Western - New Mexico, Nevada;
Intermediate - New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas.

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*S21
.A63
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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.

February 18, 1955

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
January 1955

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 545,000 during January 1955, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current January production shows a decrease of 41 percent from the 930,000 hatch of January a year ago. Eggs in incubators on February 1, 1955 were about 40 percent below a year ago indicating a much smaller chick hatch during February 1955 than in February 1954.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on January 1 for straight-run chicks averaged $15.50 per hundred for heavy breeds compared with $16.00 a year ago, and the price for light breeds was $16.00 compared with $16.50 a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $27.00 compared with $28.50 a year earlier. Hatching eggs were 47 cents per dozen on January 15, 1955, the same as a month earlier and 8 cents lower than on January 15, 1954.

The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-January was $3.23 per hundred pounds compared with $3.24 a month earlier and $3.28 in mid-January 1954.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in the United States during January was 21 percent less than the number hatched in January last year. The number hatched totaled 111,109,000 compared with 140,115,000 in January last year and the 1949-53 average of 101,991,000. Of the 111,109,000 chicks hatched in January, 32,206,000 were estimated to be for egg production and 78,903,000 were for broiler production. No comparisons with a year ago are available for chicks produced for egg production and broiler production. The demand for chicks for broiler production is relatively strong. The demand for chicks for egg production is considerably below that of a year ago.

A smaller February hatch than a year ago is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on February 1 was 14 percent less than on February 1, 1954. The largest reductions in eggs set are in the States that produce most of the chicks for egg production - the West North Central Region had 44 percent fewer eggs than a year ago.

Chick Production in January was down from a year earlier in all areas of the country. Decreases reported were 51 percent in the West North Central, 32 percent in the East North Central, 31 percent in the Mid-Atlantic, 26 percent in the Mountain, 22 percent in the Pacific, 19 percent in the West South Central, 13 percent in the East South Central, 12 percent in the New England and 11 percent in the South Atlantic States.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During January		
	Average 1949-53	1954 1/	1955 2/
	Thousands		
New England	11,682	13,230	11,663
Middle Atlantic	12,440	16,387	11,231
Ohio	2,490	4,020	2,800
Indiana	5,062	7,287	5,417
Illinois	3,093	3,660	1,850
Michigan	1,336	2,109	1,700
Wisconsin	567	1,238	760
East North Central	12,547	18,314	12,527
Minnesota	318	930	545
Iowa	1,270	1,550	700
Missouri	4,560	5,884	2,877
North Dakota	12	54	---
South Dakota	11	20	10
Nebraska	711	742	500
Kansas	1,092	1,386	540
West North Central	7,974	10,566	5,172
South Atlantic	30,212	38,719	35,715
East South Central	5,096	10,499	9,086
West South Central	10,865	17,120	13,852
Mountain	719	1,051	781
Pacific	10,456	14,229	11,082
UNITED STATES	101,991	140,115	111,109

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date		
	1954 1/	1955 2/	Percent Change from 1954	1954 1/	1955 2/	Change from 1954
	Thousands			Thousands		Number / Percent
January	930	545	- 41	930	545	- 385 - 41
February	5,150			6,080		
March	17,090			23,170		
April	18,510			41,680		
May	11,180			52,860		
June	1,210			54,070		
July	175			54,245		
August	230			54,475		
September	185			54,660		
October	105			54,765		
November	100			54,865		
December	135			55,000		
Total	55,000			55,000		

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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*S21
.A63

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Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

February 25, 1955

EGG MARKETING IN MINNESOTA 1/

This report relates to a survey of Minnesota egg producers to obtain information on egg production and marketing practices made during November 1954 by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A similar survey was made in June 1954 when production was at a seasonal peak. This summary for November is limited primarily to the basis of sale, quantities sold, and the price received by producers for eggs. Other summaries will provide additional information about flock handling practices and marketing outlets. For these surveys, every 20th egg producer received a questionnaire by mail, after being selected at random from the 1953 State Farm Census. All areas of the State, therefore, were included in the surveys. In November, a total of over 2,200 replies were received of which 1,826 were included in the tabulation, the remainder being received too late or were too incomplete for use. As a group, the producers who cooperated were representative of all egg producers listed in the census on the basis of various measures such as the average size of farm, layer flock, and milk cow herd.

The second survey results were divided into two time periods, 533 returns applying to the first week and 1,293 to the second week of November 1954. The preliminary results indicate that over 85 percent of the eggs marketed during the first half of November were sold on grade while 15 percent were ungraded. The November survey also indicated that over 75 percent of the producers sold some eggs on grade, with a tendency for more of the owners of large flocks to sell on grade. For the second week of November, 49 percent of all the eggs marketed were sold by the producer as graded A large, at an average price of 32 cents per dozen. An additional 26 percent of all eggs sold were A medium grade, 21 cents; 7 percent A small, 15 cents; 2 percent grade B, 20 cents; while 3 percent were C's for which the average price received was 14 cents per dozen.

When the survey was made last November, pullet eggs were in abundant supply and egg size was a particularly important quality factor affecting price. The difference in the supply and demand for eggs of various sizes, resulted in a wide variation in price received for large and small eggs of otherwise equal quality. The great difference in price due to size encouraged many farmers to utilize several sale outlets. The kinds of eggs sold through various outlets were often quite different. Some producers sold pullet eggs, mostly ungraded, direct to consumers while disposing of larger eggs through commercial channels, often on grade. Others did the opposite, selling large eggs to consumers and smaller eggs to buying stations, produce dealers and other commercial outlets, either on grade or ungraded. A large number of producers indicated that they sorted eggs before offering them for sale.

The wide range in the quality of eggs and the numerous kinds of sale outlets were very important factors causing a wide variation in the price received per dozen by producers. In general, however, sales on grade brought a higher average price than

1/ 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.

ungraded sales. For example, the aggregate of all on-grade sales included in the second survey week averaged 26.9 cents per dozen while ungraded sales averaged 24.7 cents per dozen. The ungraded average, however, includes most of the direct-to-consumer sales which are usually made at a higher price. These and other differences can be noted from data appearing in the table which follows:

Percent of Eggs Sold and Prices Received on Grade and Ungraded Basis by Minnesota Producers, November 1954

Basis of Sale	First Week		Second Week	
	Eggs Sold	Price Received per Dozen	Eggs Sold	Price Received per Dozen
	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents
On Grade				
A Large	45	33	49	32
A Medium	29	18	26	21
A Small	7	13	7	15
B	2	16	2	20
C	3	12	3	14
Total Graded	86	25.5	87	26.9
Ungraded				
Direct to Consumer	2	32	2	33
Commercial Channels	12	22	11	24
Total Ungraded	14	23.6	13	24.7
ALL SALES	100	25.2	100	26.6

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*S21
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STATE FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-February 1955 Prices — March 2, 1955

MINNESOTA: Mid-February 1955 prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged about 4 percent higher than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A substantial increase in egg prices was mainly responsible for the higher price level. However, farm prices in February 1955 continued to average about 15 percent lower than a year earlier primarily because of lower prices for hogs and dairy products.

A decline of 50 cents per cwt. in hog prices from mid-January nearly offset increases in other meat animal prices, and resulted in only a slight increase (less than 1 percent) for the group as a whole. The average price of $16.00 per cwt. received by farmers for hogs in mid-February 1955 is the lowest February average for the State since 1946. Price increases for cattle, calves, sheep and lambs ranged from 50 cents to $1.00 per cwt. higher than in January. Compared with February 1954, meat animal prices as a whole were nearly 25 percent lower. This unfavorable year-to-year comparison is due mainly to the sharp drop in hog prices, which a year ago averaged $25.50 per cwt., the highest of record for the month. Prices of all the other meat animals as a group averaged higher in February this year than a year earlier.

Led by a sharp increase in egg prices, the poultry and livestock product group advanced about 11 percent from the January average. Prices received by farmers for eggs averaged 35 cents per dozen in mid-February, compared with 23 cents in the previous month. Egg prices have averaged lower in February than in January for recent years, the seasonal increase usually beginning in March. Butterfat in cream prices at 62 cents per pound were the same as in January and wholesale milk prices declined seasonally to $3.00 per cwt. Prices of poultry and livestock products averaged about 11 percent lower in February this year than a year earlier as prices for most items in the group were at a lower level.

Crop prices averaged somewhat lower this month than in January. Slight increases for wheat and soybeans were more than offset by lower prices for corn, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, resulting in a decline of less than 1 percent for the group. Compared with February last year, crops were about 6 percent lower. Declines in flaxseed and soybean prices were the main reasons for the lower price level.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers rose one point (4-tenths of one percent) during the month ending in mid-February. At 245 percent of its 1910-14 average, the index was 5 percent below a year earlier. During the past month a sharp contraseasonal increase in egg prices and higher prices for cattle, chickens, and oranges slightly more than offset lower prices for hogs, strawberries, milk, and cotton. The Livestock and Livestock Product Index rose 2 percent during the past month while the All Crop Index declined 1 percent.

The Prices Paid Index held steady during the month ended February 15 at 283. Decreases in retail prices of family living items were offset by increases in prices paid for farm production goods. The index was 1 point (about 1/3 of 1 percent) higher than a year earlier.

With prices received for farm products advancing slightly over the mid-January level and with no change in the Prices Paid Index, the Parity Ratio rose 1 point to 87. This increase, the first since last August, left the ratio 4 percent lower than in February 1954.

Summary Table

Indexes (1910-14=100)	Feb. 15, 1954	Jan. 15, 1955	Feb. 15, 1955	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	258	244	245	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	282	283	283	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	91	86	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 FEBRUARY 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE FEB. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JAN. 15 1955	MINNESOTA AVERAGE FEB. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE FEB. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JAN. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE FEB. 15 1955	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES FEB. 15, 1955 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY FEB. 15, 1955 (PERCENT)
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.17	2.25	2.26	2.06	2.14	2.13	2.51	85
CORN	BU.	1.29	1.24	1.23	1.43	1.40	1.40	1.82	77
OATS	BU.	.71	.68	.67	.781	.768	.757	.863	88
BARLEY	BU.	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.15	1.09	1.08	1.34	81
RYE	BU.	1.03	1.16	1.12	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.68	69
FLAX	BU.	3.52	3.05	3.04	3.47	3.00	2.99	4.47	67
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.86	2.47	2.50	2.97	2.58	2.61	2.91	90
POTATOES	BU.	.75	.80	.80	.654	1.13	1.17	1.46	80
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	26.00	49.50	51.50	27.30	51.80	52.40	38.80	135
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	9.00	14.10	14.50	10.90	14.10	14.30	12.00	119
HOGS	CWT.	25.50	16.50	16.00	25.30	17.00	16.40	21.40	77
CATTLE	CWT.	15.80	15.80	16.50	16.20	16.20	16.50	21.40	77
CALVES	CWT.	19.70	17.30	17.80	18.10	17.20	18.00	23.40	77
SHEEP	CWT.	5.90	5.30	6.30	7.39	6.10	6.67	10.20	65
LAMBS	CWT.	20.30	19.10	19.90	19.10	18.50	19.30	23.40	82
MILK COWS	HEAD	175.00	155.00	155.00	156.00	142.00	145.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.320	.280	.290	.332	.264	.281	.371	76
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.217	.147	.178	.224	.222	.237	.291	81
EGGS	DOZ.	.395	.230	.350	.457	.322	.395	.464	2/ 99
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.71	.62	.62	.651	.575	.575	.739	2/ 77
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.30	3.10	1/3.00	4.21	4.19	1/4.05	4.70	2/ 84
WOOL	LB.	.47	.48	.49	.528	.505	.507	.594	85
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.98	3.85	3.88		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.80	5.70	5.60	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.55	4.35	4.35	4.86	4.77	4.77		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.55	4.40	4.40	4.91	4.77	4.76		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.60	5.50	5.50	5.43	5.42	5.35		
BRAN	CWT.	3.00	2.75	2.75	3.27	3.06	3.08		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	20.00	20.00	35.90	36.10	35.90		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	19.8	13.3	13.0	17.7	12.1	11.7		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	11.9	7.1	10.8	11.8	8.5	10.4		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.1	3.4	3.7	5.6	4.1	4.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	21.3	19.6	1/ 19.6		

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, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1953 DEC. 15	1954 JAN. 15	1954 FEB. 15	1954 DEC. 15	1955 JAN. 15	1955 FEB. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	254	259	258	239	244	245
ALL CROPS	247	238	240	237	241	248	245
FOOD GRAINS	246	230	233	236	239	241	240
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	205	207	208	202	204	203
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	269	268	269	279	274	270
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	269	277	277	237	240	244
MEAT ANIMALS	334	285	309	315	257	263	264
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	282	274	267	264	258	253
POULTRY & EGGS	229	218	213	208	156	163	190

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
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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

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

March 4, 1955

Egg Marketing in Minnesota 1/

This report emphasizes information on market outlets for eggs as obtained from Minnesota egg producers through surveys made in June and November 1954 by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A recent report issued February 25 dealt with the bases of sale, quantities sold, and the prices received for eggs as reported by 1,826 producers cooperating in the November survey.

In these surveys, egg producers were also given the opportunity to indicate the importance of various outlets used in marketing eggs. On the basis of number of sales, more flock owners delivered and sold eggs to produce buying stations than to any other outlet. About 43 percent of all sales were of this type. The next most commonly used outlet was truck pickup at the farm as 36 percent of all sales were on this basis, mostly to trucks operated by produce buying stations. Another 10 percent of the number of sales were to stores acting as buying stations while 8 percent were direct sales to consumers, hotels, restaurants, hatcheries and others. Three percent of all sales were to stores who resell eggs at retail but not at wholesale.

In terms of the number of eggs sold, the November survey showed that 46 percent of the eggs were picked up by truck at the farm. An additional 40 percent were delivered by the producer to a produce buying station. The next most important outlet was stores acting as buying stations which received 9 percent of the eggs marketed. Another 3 percent of the eggs were sold to stores which resell eggs at retail but not at wholesale. Two percent were sold direct to consumers, hotels, restaurants, hatcheries and others during the survey period. These proportions are about the same as shown by the survey made in June 1954.

Referring to the sale of eggs by truck pickup at the farms, the proportion sold by this method was much higher in eastern sections than in western sections of the State. This became evident by a comparison of survey returns for the eastern area including crop reporting districts 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9 with the western area including districts 1, 4, 5, and 7. For the East, 56 percent of the eggs sold were picked up by trucks at the farms compared with 38 percent in the West and the State average of 46 percent. The opposite tendency is shown for eggs delivered to produce stations by producers. In the West, 49 percent of the eggs sold were delivered to produce stations compared with 26 percent in the East and the State average of 40 percent.

While only 9 percent of the eggs marketed were sold to stores acting as buying stations, the tendency to utilize this type of market outlet was most pronounced in east central counties. The marketings of eggs through stores which resell eggs at retail but not at wholesale totaled 3 percent of all eggs sold. Such sales were largely concentrated in the Northeast where over one-half of the eggs were sold by this method.

Direct sales of eggs to consumers and others such as hotels, restaurants, and hatcheries were of least importance, averaging only 2 percent of all eggs sold for the State. At the time of the survey in June and November the demand from hatcheries for eggs was at a seasonal low. Consequently, the percent of direct sales as shown by these surveys is low relative to the average for the whole year. Direct sales were relatively important in the northern and northeastern areas, particularly the latter where about one-fifth of all eggs were sold by this method.

(over)

1/ 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.

Both the June and November surveys showed a pronounced tendency toward truck pickup of eggs for larger producers. Fifty-three percent of the eggs marketed by farmers with laying flocks of 400 or over were by truck pickup while 40 percent of eggs from farms under 400 layers were sold through this type of outlet. Smaller producers delivered more of their eggs to produce buying stations than larger producers.

The importance of various sale outlets in the marketing of eggs may be noted from the data appearing in the table which follows:

Eggs Sold Through Various Market Outlets By Minnesota Producers, June and November 1954.

OUTLET	Eggs sold through various outlets. (Percent of total sales.)	
	June 1954	November 1954
	Percent	Percent
Truck pickup at farm.	43	46
Produce buying station, delivered to.	41	40
Store acting as buying station, delivered to.	9	9
Store reselling eggs at retail but not at wholesale, delivered to.	4	3
Sold direct to consumers, restaurants and others.	3	2
Total, all eggs sold.	100	100

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MAR 2 8 1955

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

Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn.

Immediate Release

March 11, 1955

MINNESOTA EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION
MARCH 1, 1955

Egg Production: Egg production in Minnesota for February 1955 totaled 360 million eggs--one million more than the number produced during the same month a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The slight increase in production compared with a year ago is due to a few more layers on farms, since the rate of lay was the same in both years. Egg production last summer, fall, and early this winter, was substantially higher than a year earlier with accompanying lower prices. With egg production declining in February to the previous year's level, prices strengthened and on February 15 Minnesota farmers were receiving an average of 35 cents per dozen, compared to 39.5 cents a year ago.

Milk Production: February milk production at 731 million pounds was 4 percent less than a year earlier. For the first two months of this year, milk production has been 3 to 4 percent below a year ago and for each of the past ten months it has been at a lower level than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The average production per cow in February was the third highest of record, being exceeded only in 1953 and 1954. Milk cow numbers on farms during the month averaged about 2 percent less than a year ago.

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MAR 2 2 1955

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

March 17, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS

February 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 640,000 turkey poults during February 1955, 16 percent less than the 765,000 hatched in February last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 390,000 heavy breed poults, up 1 percent from February 1954, and 250,000 light breed poults, down 34 percent from a year ago. Included in the heavy hatch, however, were a large number of broad white poults, many of which will enter the broiler trade. Heavy breed eggs in incubators on March 1, 1955 were about on the same level as a year earlier, while light breed eggs were down almost one-half from the number in incubators on March 1, 1954. A generally low rate of hatchability of 55 percent compared with 66 percent for February a year ago was in part responsible for the decreased February hatch.

The average price received for heavy breed turkey poults in Minnesota on February 15 was 65 cents, 9 cents less than a year ago, and 43 cents for light poults, down 6 cents from a year earlier. The inclusion of the broad white varieties in the heavy breeds has lowered this average a few cents. In mid-February, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.23 compared with $3.33 a year ago. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on February 15 was 9.0 compared with 8.7 in mid-January and 9.6 on February 15, 1954.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the U.S. totaled 2,652,000, compared with record hatch of 3,374,000 in February 1954--a decrease of 21 percent. Light breed turkeys hatched during February totaled 1,093,000, compared with 1,673,000, the record February hatch for last year--a decrease of 35 percent. A much smaller March hatch than last year is in prospect for both heavy and light breeds. The number of heavy breed turkey eggs in incubators on March 1 was 23 percent less than on March 1 a year ago. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on March 1 was 40 percent less than on March 1 last year.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA Month 1954	MINNESOTA Month 1955 1/	MINNESOTA Year to Date 1954	MINNESOTA Year to Date 1955 1/	UNITED STATES Month 1954 2/	UNITED STATES Month 1955 1/	UNITED STATES Month % Chg.	UNITED STATES Year to Date 1954 2/	UNITED STATES Year to Date 1955 1/	UNITED STATES Year to Date % Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
Heavy Breeds										
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	-2	1,217	1,196	-2
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-16
Mar.	1,190		1,715		9,369			13,960		
Apr.	1,680		3,395		13,855			27,815		
May	1,340		4,735		13,449			41,264		
June	300		5,035		7,743			49,007		
July	11		5,046		1,446			50,453		
Aug.	-		5,046		88			50,541		
Sept.	-		5,046		25			50,566		
Oct.	-		5,046		61			50,627		
Nov.	-		5,046		179			50,806		
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
Light Breeds										
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-27
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-31
Mar.	355		1,135		1,786			5,279		
Apr.	400		1,535		2,344			7,623		
May	590		2,125		3,295			10,918		
June	650		2,775		3,024			13,942		
July	560		3,335		2,446			16,388		
Aug.	380		3,715		1,338			17,726		
Sept.	275		3,990		690			18,416		
Oct.	230		4,220		675			19,091		
Nov.	290		4,510		1,041			20,132		
Dec.	350		4,860		1,655			21,787		

1/ Preliminary 2/ Revised

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending March 12, 1955 on other side.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending March 12, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending March 12, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries set 478,000 heavy breed turkey eggs which included 168,000 broad white eggs; and 60,000 light breed eggs. The heavy set was up 16 percent, while the light set was down 54 percent from a week earlier. A total of 239,000 heavy breed poults were hatched, up 51 percent, and 36,000 light breed poults, down 31 percent from a week ago. Included in the heavy hatch were 76,000 broad white poults. Poults shipped out of the State during the week amounted to 15 percent of the week's total hatch.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven reporting States set 3,108,000 heavy breed eggs, up 11 percent; and 341,000 light breed eggs, down 13 percent from the week ending March 5. Heavy breed poults hatched totaled 1,144,000, up 22 percent from last week, while the light breed hatch of 175,000 was down 25 percent from a week ago.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	MINNESOTA 1/ Broad Whites	MINNESOTA 1/ Other Heavy	MINNESOTA 1/ Total	Pa.	Ohio	Iowa	Mo.	Va.	S. C.	Tex.	Wash.	Oreg.	Calif.	11 States
Thousands														
Heavy Breed Poults Hatched														
Jan. 22			59	#	0	#	#	25	32	#	0	0	138	268
Jan. 29			59	6	C	#	0	20	23	0	#	#	118	266
Feb. 5			71	13	#	47	#	39	30	#	#	26	139	393
Feb. 12			61	15	#	98	#	23	22	#	#	48	122	409
Feb. 19			102	13	19	151	0	29	38	18	#	20	159	559
Feb. 26		84	133	17	18	160	#	26	30	37	#	35	204	674
Mar. 5	49	99	158	14	28	232	#	24	37	55	#	119	248	934
Mar. 12	76	163	239	14	43	224	#	32	39	89	#	133	310	1,144
Heavy Breed Eggs Set														
Feb. 12			437	30	66	349	#	55	65	122	#	225	519	1,899
Feb. 19			454	29	73	356	#	70	70	183	#	279	668	2,237
Feb. 26		94	577	30	78	301	#	81	68	227	#	242	611	2,293
Mar. 5	483	116	585	33	107	389	28	78	85	283	84	274	843	2,789
Mar. 12	510	168	678	53	154	358	#	82	91	280	#	355	891	3,108
Light Breed Poults Hatched														
Jan. 22		--	56	10	#	0	#	85	18	#	#	#	27	235
Jan. 29		--	69	7	#	#	#	83	#	0	#	#	35	235
Feb. 5		--	56	7	#	#	#	73	#	#	#	13	23	225
Feb. 12		--	67	9	#	#	#	72	#	#	#	#	20	215
Feb. 19		--	61	#	#	#	#	62	#	31	#	#	28	211
Feb. 26		--	68	8	#	0	#	66	#	23	#	#	32	239
Mar. 5		--	52	7	17	#	#	79	#	19	#	#	#	232
Mar. 12		--	36	9	#	#	#	53	0	25	0	#	#	175
Light Breed Eggs Set														
Feb. 12		--	65	19	#	#	#	92	0	52	0	#	#	326
Feb. 19		--	67	17	22	#	#	102	0	34	0	#	41	334
Feb. 26		--	61	14	#	#	#	95	0	33	#	#	50	320
Mar. 5		--	130	17	#	0	12	113	#	19	#	30	#	393
Mar. 12		--	60	26	32	#	#	129	0	20	#	#	38	341

Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries. 1/ For this project started Feb. 26 separating Broad Whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agr'l. Marketing Act of 1946.

Minn. Hist. Soc.

MAR 2 2 1955

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

March 18, 1955

EGG MARKETING SURVEY[1/]

This report is another in a series relating to the egg marketing surveys of Minnesota egg producers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in June and November 1954. In it are summarized the responses to survey questions concerned with farm practices related to egg production. Some survey questions were common to both surveys, others to one but not the other, depending on the seasonal importance of the practice in question. The information on flock and egg handling practices is of particular interest to persons concerned with egg quality improvement and marketing programs.

Regarding housing of flocks during the summer season, about 27 percent were confined to the laying house all of the time, 27 percent part of the time and 46 percent none of the time, except at night, according to the November data. Less than one-fourth of the flocks in western districts (1, 4, 7, and 5) were confined all of the time while over one-third of the flocks in eastern districts (6, 8, and 9) were confined all the time. In this State, more large than small producers confined their flocks all of the time, with 52 percent of flocks over 400 layers confined all of the time. On the basis of layer numbers, 31 percent of Minnesota layers were confined all the time.

In the November survey, 38 percent of the producers had insulated laying houses and 20 percent had fan ventilated laying houses. Both of these laying house improvements were much more common to large producers.

Table 1.- Daytime Confinement of Layers in Summer: Percent of All Laying Flocks and Percent of Layers Confined to Laying House, by Time Periods, Minnesota, November 1954

Daytime Confinement Period	All Laying Flocks	All Layers
	Percent	Percent
All the Time	27	31
Part Time	27	27
None	46	42

On gathering eggs, the June survey showed that 56 percent of farmers gathered eggs in a pail or can, 40 percent used a wire basket and 4 percent used some other container. Large producers tended to prefer a wire basket. The frequency of egg gathering by producers is as follows: 15 percent gathered once a day, 57 percent twice a day and 28 percent more often. Large producers gathered eggs more often than small producers.

Table 2.- Percent of Farmers Using Various Types of Containers for Gathering Eggs, Minnesota, June 1954

Pail or Can	Wire Basket	Other	Total
Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
56	40	4	100

1/ 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.

On cooling of eggs, the June survey indicated that 75 percent of producers cooled eggs in the same container as gathered, 5 percent in a wire tray, 16 percent in an egg case and 4 percent used some other container. As to the place of storage, 66 percent of the producers cooled and stored their eggs in the house basement, 13 percent in the house porch, 11 percent in the kitchen and 10 percent in some other place---refrigerator, pumphouse, well, barn, egg house, according to the June survey. The November survey showed that 63 percent stored eggs in the basement, 18 percent in the porch, 15 percent in the kitchen and 4 percent some other place. There was little difference in storage practices between large and small producers.

Table 3.- Eggs: Place of Storage before Sale by Producers, Minnesota, June and November 1954

Place of Storage	June	November
	Percent	Percent
Basement	66	63
Porch	13	18
Kitchen	11	15
Other	10	4

Data from the November survey showed that 22 percent of the farmers sorted their eggs before marketing. More small than large producers sorted eggs. This practice was especially prevalent in the relatively low producing areas of the east central and northern counties where a high percentage of eggs were sold directly to the consumer.

In the manner of handling soiled eggs, the November survey showed that 75 percent of producers washed, 14 percent buffed, 6 percent washed and buffed while 5 percent sold eggs without cleaning.

Table 4.- Percent of Producers Cleaning Eggs by Various Methods, Minnesota, June and November 1954

Month	Method of Cleaning				Total
	Buffing	Washing	Buffing and Washing	Not Cleaned	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
June	10	75	5	10	100
November	14	75	6	5	100

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MAR 2 2 1955

*S21
.A63

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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

March 18, 1955

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
February 1955

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 2,700,000 chicks during February 1955, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current February production shows a 48 percent decrease from the record 5,150,000 hatch of February a year ago, but about on the same level as the 1949-53 average. The number of eggs in incubators on March 1, 1955 were 38 percent below a year ago indicating a much smaller chick hatch during March 1955 than in March 1954.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on February 1 for straight-run chicks, heavy and light breeds, each averaged $16.00 per hundred compared with $16.50 a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $28.50, the same as a year ago. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-February at $3.23 per hundred pounds was the same as a month earlier, and 10 cents less than in mid-February 1954.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in the United States during February was 15 percent less than the number hatched in February last year. The number hatched totaled 161,781,000 compared with 190,662,000 in February last year and the 1949-53 average of 160,658,000. Of the 161,781,000 chicks hatched in February 67,006,000 were estimated to be for egg production and 94,775,000 were for broiler production. No comparisons with a year ago are available for chicks hatched separately for egg production and for broiler production. However, the 3 percent more broiler chicks placed in important broiler producing areas during February compared with a year ago indicates that the number of chicks hatched for egg production during February was considerably less than the number hatched for egg production in February last year. The demand for chicks for broiler production is strong. The demand for chicks for egg production is considerably below that of a year ago.

A smaller March hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on March 1 was 16 percent less than a year ago. The largest reductions in eggs set continues to be in the States that produce most of the chicks for egg production.

Chick production in February was down from a year earlier in all areas of the country except New England and South Atlantic States where increases of 1 and 11 percent, respectively, were reported. Decreases reported were 42 percent in the West North Central, 27 percent in the East North Central, 23 percent in the Mountain, 18 percent in the Mid-Atlantic, 17 percent in the Pacific, 15 percent in the West South Central and 9 percent in the East South Central States.

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CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During February			January through February	
	Average 1949-53	1954 1/	1955 2/	1954 1/	1955 2/
	Thousands				
New England	13,371	13,624	13,776	26,854	25,439
Middle Atlantic	18,444	21,456	17,494	37,843	28,725
Ohio	6,641	7,120	5,500	11,140	8,300
Indiana	10,411	12,681	9,427	19,968	14,844
Illinois	8,094	9,548	6,450	13,208	8,300
Michigan	3,408	3,879	2,800	5,988	4,500
Wisconsin	1,625	2,299	1,785	3,537	2,545
East North Cent.	30,179	35,527	25,962	53,841	38,489
Minnesota	2,649	5,150	2,700	6,080	3,245
Iowa	5,413	7,750	4,200	9,300	4,900
Missouri	8,700	9,110	6,133	14,994	9,010
North Dakota	58	84	69	138	97
South Dakota	265	810	330	830	340
Nebraska	2,639	2,946	1,425	3,688	1,925
Kansas	3,279	3,551	2,100	4,937	2,640
West North Cent.	23,003	29,401	16,957	39,967	22,157
South Atlantic	35,264	40,274	44,506	78,993	80,221
East South Cent.	8,077	12,384	11,302	22,883	20,388
West South Cent.	16,067	19,358	16,495	36,478	30,345
Mountain	2,378	2,681	2,056	3,732	2,837
Pacific	13,873	15,957	13,233	30,186	24,315
UNITED STATES	160,658	190,662	161,781	330,777	272,218

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date			
	1954 1/	1955 2/	Percent Change from 1954	1954 1/	1955 2/	Change from 1954 Number	Change from 1954 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	930	545	- 41	930	545	- 385	- 41
February	5,150	2,700	- 48	6,080	3,245	-2,835	- 47
March	17,090			23,170			
April	18,510			41,680			
May	11,180			52,860			
June	1,210			54,070			
July	175			54,245			
August	230			54,475			
September	185			54,660			
October	105			54,765			
November	100			54,865			
December	135			55,000			
Total	55,000			55,000			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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MAR 22 1955

*S21
.A63

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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

March 18, 1955

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS
(March 1, 1955)

MINNESOTA: Minnesota growers and dealers had 3,700,000 bushels of merchantable potatoes in local storage facilities on March 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 51 percent below the 7,500,000 bushels held on January 1, 1955, and 35 percent below the 5,650,000 bushels held on February 1, 1955. During February there was a net out-movement of 1,950,000 bushels from Minnesota storage.

These estimates of merchantable potato stocks stored in Minnesota include some potatoes which were produced in North Dakota but were stored in Minnesota potato houses.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and dealers on March 1, 1955 in or near producing areas are estimated at 62,265,000 bushels compared with 89,690,000 bushels held on February 1, 1955 and 118,168,000 bushels on January 1, 1955. Comparable March 1 stocks estimates for recent years are not available.

These estimates of March 1 stocks, like the January 1 and February 1 stocks estimates, include all potatoes available for sale at any price for table stock, seed, livestock feed, starch and other processing. Cullouts to be sold at very low prices to starch plants or for livestock feed are included in these stocks estimates. These stocks figures do not include potatoes saved for food, seed and feed for livestock on farms where grown nor expected losses for the season through shrinkage, decay and waste.

Disappearance during February, as indicated by a comparison of the March 1, 1955 and February 1, 1955 stocks, was 27,425,000 bushels. The corresponding disappearance figures by groups of States are: 9 Eastern Late States--10,570,000 bushels; 9 Central Late States--6,015,000 bushels; 11 Western Late States--10,740,000 bushels and 7 Intermediate States--100,000 bushels.

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POTATOES(IRISH): MARCH 1, 1955 MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS HELD BY GROWERS AND LOCAL DEALERS IN THE 36 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES, WITH COMPARISONS

GROUP AND STATE	Production Crop of 1954	Sold and for Sale from the 1954 Crop	Merchantable Stocks 1/ January 1, 1955	Merchantable Stocks 1/ February 1, 1955	Merchantable Stocks 1/ March 1, 1955
	- Thousand Bushels -				
LATE STATES:					
Maine	49,725	41,516	33,500	28,400	22,000
Connecticut	3,140	2,851	1,540	1,100	560
New York- Upstate	12,320	9,684	5,200	3,700	2,800
Pennsylvania	14,210	11,768	6,000	3,850	2,100
Other States 2/	25,251	22,552	3,300	1,830	850
9 Eastern	104,646	88,371	49,540	38,880	28,310
Michigan	9,555	6,537	3,500	2,700	1,900
Wisconsin	11,610	8,466	3,050	2,250	1,350
Minnesota	16,000	12,164	7,500	5,650	3,700
North Dakota	18,620	14,017	7,400	5,400	3,700
South Dakota	1,680	1,068	540	460	300
Other States 2/	10,148	7,644	1,560	995	490
9 Central	67,613	49,896	23,550	17,455	11,440
Nebraska	4,830	3,894	2,500	1,900	1,200
Montana	2,401	1,765	1,310	1,070	900
Idaho	42,075	37,640	21,000	15,800	11,600
Wyoming	1,680	1,358	800	600	300
Colorado	17,280	13,510	5,800	4,300	2,800
Utah	3,380	2,752	1,510	1,250	850
Washington	13,200	11,413	1,700	1,050	600
Oregon	13,200	11,068	4,700	3,550	2,300
California-Late	16,560	15,287	5,100	3,500	1,830
Other States 2/	588	482	305	220	120
11 Western	115,194	99,169	44,725	33,240	22,500
29 Late States	287,453	237,436	117,815	89,575	62,250
7 Intermediate States 2/	15,715	12,000	353	115	15
36 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	303,168	249,436	118,168	89,690	62,265

1/ Merchantable stocks consist of potatoes held by growers, local dealers and buyers on farms or near areas of production for sale or delivery after December 31, 1954, January 31, 1955, and February 28, 1955 for food, seed, feed and processing.

2/ Eastern - New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York - Long Island, West Virginia; Central - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa; Western - New Mexico, Nevada; Intermediate - New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas.

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S21
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Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

March 21, 1955

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1955 IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers expect to have larger plantings of field corn and soybeans in 1955 than in 1954, but smaller acreages devoted to oats, flaxseed, sugar beets, and hay, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The 1955 acreages of barley and potatoes will be about the same as last year. The estimates of 1955 planting intentions were based on information obtained from Minnesota farmers in the regular Acreage Intentions Survey about March 1.

The prospective plantings of field corn at 5,850,000 acres is 6 percent above the 5,519,000 acres planted to this crop in 1954, and is 5 percent above the 1944-53 average of 5,578,000 acres. If growers carry out the indicated planting intentions for this crop, the 1955 acreage will be the largest since the record of 6,059,000 acres planted in 1945, and will be the third largest planted acreage of record.

Growers intend to plant 2,412,000 acres of soybeans for all purposes, up 18 percent from the previous record plantings in 1954 at 2,044,000 acres, and over 2½ times the 10 year, 1944-53, average of 925,000 acres. The increase in acreage is mostly in western and central portions of the State. In recent years this crop has become one of the leading cash crops grown in this State.

The oat acreage is expected to show an 8 percent decrease to 4,844,000 acres this year compared with 5,265,000 acres planted in 1954. With the increased acreage allotment for corn this year in the commercial corn counties under the farm program, some of the acreage of oats is being diverted back to field corn.

The barley acreage is expected to remain about the same as last year with the intentions indicating 1,120,000 acres for 1955. March intentions indicate 639,000 acres of all spring wheat to be planted in 1955, of which 32,000 acres is durum, compared with 690,000 of all spring of which 16,000 acres were durum last year. The average for all spring wheat is 1,080,000 bushels planted, of which 50,000 acres was durum wheat and 1,030,000 acres was other spring wheat.

The flax crop acreage is expected to decrease to 1,026,000 acres planted for 1955 compared with 1,047,000 acres planted last year, a decline of 2 percent, and the smallest acreage of this crop since 1946 when 932,000 acres were planted.

Growers intend to plant 82,000 acres of potatoes, the same as last year. About 67,000 acres of sugar beets will be planted this year, an 11 percent reduction from last year due to acreage restrictions. All hay crops for 1955 at 3,703,000 acres would be only slightly less than the 3,740,000 acres harvested in 1954.

UNITED STATES: Sharp shifts from 1954 planted acreages of several major crops will be made by United States growers this season; and if farmers' plans materialize, the total acreage of spring-planted crops will be slightly larger than last season. Much uncertainty about fulfillment of plans arises from the possible extent of winter wheat to be lost and replanted to other crops, final acreage allotments for some crops, and the weather at planting time. Improvement in soil moisture conditions

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in large areas during the last few weeks permits some optimism about crop prospects. While the season generally is not as early as in the past few years, there have as yet been no serious delays in starting spring work; a few areas are advanced. Shortages of irrigation water supplies and drought in a large southwestern area are the chief dark spots in the otherwise good spring prospects.

For the 16 crops covered in this report, a total of nearly 285½ million acres is now indicated, 3.2 million more than were planted in 1954. Decreases of over a half-million acres of durum wheat, 1.4 million acres of other spring wheat, along with small decreases in flax, peanuts, tobacco, and sugar beets, are now in prospect. These would be more than offset by increases of 1¼ million acres each of barley and soybeans, 1.4 million acres of sorghums and smaller increases in corn, oats, potatoes, dry beans, and dry peas. Much of the overall difference results from an increase of 1.6 million acres in hay crops.

The indicated crop acreages for 1955 in Minnesota, based on March 1 intentions are as follows:

Crops	Acreage Planted			
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	1955 as Percent of 1954
	- Thousand Acres -			
MINNESOTA:				
Corn	5,578	5,519	5,850	106
Durum Wheat	50	16	32	200
Other Spring	1,030	674	607	90
Oats	5,097	5,265	4,844	92
Barley	1,037	1,120	1,120	100
Flaxseed	1,252	1,047	1,026	98
Soybeans (All Purposes)	925	2,044	2,412	118
Potatoes	119	82	82	100
Hay, All	4,015	3,740	3,703	99
Sugar Beets	48.8	75.5	67.0	89
UNITED STATES:				
Corn	86,122	81,893	82,033	100.2
Durum Wheat	2,657	1,658	1,112	67.1
Other Spring	17,823	14,229	12,848	90.3
Oats	43,968	47,284	47,664	100.8
Barley	11,673	14,517	15,776	108.7
Flaxseed	4,069	5,959	5,743	96.4
Soybeans (All Purposes)	13,740	18,753	19,981	106.5
Potatoes	2,004	1,423	1,434	100.8
Hay, All	74,328	72,770	74,360	102.2
Sugar Beets	813	963	833	86.5

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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 — March 22, 1955

SOWS FARROWING, MINNESOTA AND SIX CORN BELT STATES[1/]

Prospects for the 1955 spring (December 1 - June 1) sows to farrow in Minnesota are 8 percent above last spring, 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 7 percent larger than for the spring of 1954. The spring pig crop in Minnesota for 1955 is now expected to be 5 percent larger than indicated last December, and 2 percent larger for the six States.

For Minnesota, the December-February farrowings were 38 percent above a year ago and the six Corn Belt States 20 percent larger. Practically all of the increase in this year's spring pig crop occurred in the period December through February since Minnesota farmers only intend to farrow 3 percent more sows during the March-May period than a year earlier. For the six States, farrowings will be up 3 percent for the March-May period. Producers plan a decrease in June-August farrowings of 4 percent for Minnesota and 2 percent for the six States. Less favorable hog prices in relation to corn prices appear to be discouraging further expansion in hog production.

For the six Corn Belt States, the number of all hogs on farms March 1 was 28 million head, compared with 30 million on January 1, and 25 million head a year ago. Hogs 6 months old and over totaled slightly more than 11½ million head compared with almost 10½ million head a year ago.

Sows Farrowed and to Farrow

State	Spring Sows: Total (Dec.-May) 1954	1955	Per-cent Chg.	December-February: 1954	1955	Per-cent Chg.	March-May: 1954	1955	Per-cent Chg.	June-August Intentions: 1954	1955	Per-cent Chg.
	Thous.		%	Thous.		%	Thous.		%	Thous.		%
Ind.	593	658	111	283	327	116	310	331	107	385	378	98
Ill.	970	1,018	105	229	258	113	741	760	103	337	340	101
Wis.	323	346	107	70	85	121	253	261	103	111	107	96
MINN.	632	683	108	89	123	138	543	560	103	197	190	96
Iowa	1,923	2,038	106	336	410	122	1,587	1,628	103	584	575	98
Kans.	127	147	116	38	52	137	89	95	107	46	45	98
Total Six States	4,568	4,890	107	1,045	1,255	120	3,523	3,635	103	1,660	1,635	98

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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MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS IN MINNESOTA

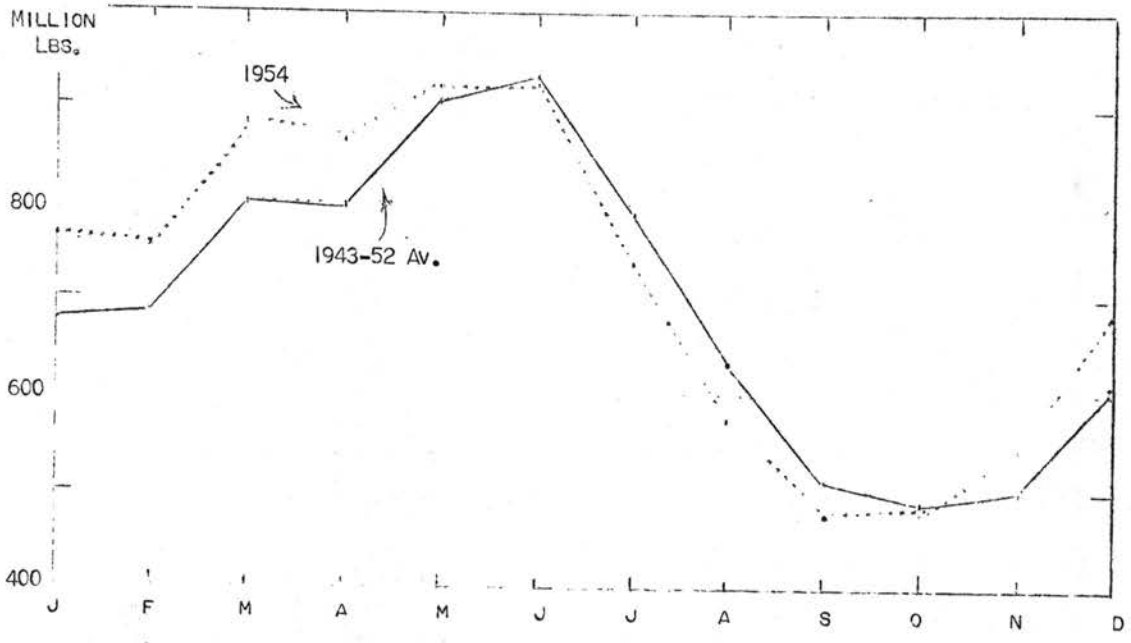
There were about the same number of milk cows on farms March 1 as on December 1. Preliminary results from the March survey indicate that of the milk cows on farms about 18 percent freshened in December; 12 percent in January and 9 percent in February. In the coming months about 8 percent will freshen in March; 6 percent in April and 6 percent in May.

Annual milk production in Minnesota during the year 1954 totaled 8,615 million pounds. It was just slightly more than in 1953 with all of the increase coming in the first four months of 1954. However, it was the largest annual production since the 8,747 million pounds produced in 1946. The 1954 average annual rate of production per cow at 6,180 pounds was the second highest of record being exceeded only by the 1953 rate. There was an average of 1,394,000 head of milk cows on Minnesota farms, the highest since the 1948 annual average of 1,424,000 head.

MILK PRODUCTION, BY MONTHS, MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES, 1943-52 AVERAGE, 1953 AND 1954

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL
						MILLION POUNDS							
MINNESOTA:													
1943-52	681	684	801	796	909	927	793	634	509	487	500	609	8,330
1953	724	722	841	843	925	934	773	597	497	499	550	685	8,590
1954	769	760	884	865	917	926	740	576	476	480	539	683	8,615
UNITED STATES:													
1943-52	8,268	8,130	9,599	10,353	12,286	12,327	11,577	10,529	9,156	8,558	7,665	7,931	116,379
1953	8,822	8,584	10,183	10,905	12,631	12,438	11,597	10,610	9,289	8,862	8,348	8,880	121,149
1954	9,202	9,001	10,683	11,280	12,999	12,600	11,558	10,474	9,369	9,021	8,474	8,841	123,502

MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, BY MONTHS, MINNESOTA, 1943-52 AVERAGE AND 1954



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S21
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-March 1955 Prices

April 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products in mid-March 1955 averaged slightly lower (less than 1 percent) than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A further decline in the price of hogs and seasonally lower wholesale milk prices were mainly responsible for the decrease from February. Mid-March 1955 prices continued to average about 15 percent lower than a year earlier, as hog and dairy product prices were at lower levels.

Meat animal prices were down slightly from mid-February as lower prices received for hogs and calves offset higher cattle, sheep and lamb prices. The March average of $15.40 per cwt. for hogs is the lowest State average for the month since 1946. Cattle prices, however, increased for the fourth consecutive month and are at the highest level since last June. Meat animal prices as a group averaged about 25 percent lower in mid-March 1955 than a year earlier. Sharply lower hog prices (from a near-record high in March 1954 to below-average levels now) are mainly responsible for this substantial decline. Other meat animals as a group were higher in March this year than a year earlier.

A slight decline in poultry and livestock product prices from February resulted mainly from seasonally lower wholesale milk prices. Other items in the group were generally unchanged. Compared with March 1954, poultry and livestock product prices are about 4 percent lower, as decreases in butterfat in cream and wholesale milk more than offset higher egg prices.

Crop prices in mid-March 1955 averaged about 2 percent below the February level. Largest declines were shown for soybeans and flaxseed. Compared with March last year, crop prices as a group were about 10 percent lower. Corn, soybeans and flaxseed showed the greatest declines.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers for March 15 at 244 percent of its 1910-14 average was 1 point (4 tenths of one percent) lower than a month earlier, and 5 percent below a year earlier. Lower prices for hogs, strawberries, and milk were nearly offset by higher prices for chickens, cattle, tomatoes, cucumbers, oranges, and cotton. The Index for All Crops held steady during the past month but was nearly 3 percent above March 1954. The Livestock and Livestock Products Index declined 1 point during the month, and was 10 percent below a year earlier.

Advancing prices of family living items raised the Prices Paid Index 1 point, or approximately one-third of 1 percent, during the month ending March 15. Higher feeder livestock prices offset lower feed prices to leave the production component unchanged. At 284, the March Prices Paid Index was 1 point higher than a year earlier, and 2 percent below the all-time March high recorded in 1952.

The increase in the Prices Paid Index, together with the decline in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers, reduced the Parity Ratio 1 point this month to 86, the same as for December 1954.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Mar. 15, 1954	Feb. 15, 1955	Mar. 15, 1955	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	256	245	244	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	283	283	284	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	90	87	86	123	Oct. 1946

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

The index of prices received by farmers for meat animals receded during the month ending March 15 as lower prices for hogs and calves were only partially offset by increases in prices of beef cattle, sheep, and lambs. Substantial price increases for commercial broilers, coupled with higher farm chicken, turkey, and egg prices, raised the poultry and egg index 5 percent during the month ending March 15. A decline in the price of milk sold by farmers at wholesale, though less than seasonal was primarily responsible for a 2 percent reduction in the dairy products index during the past month.

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PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS MARCH 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MARCH 15: 1954 (DOLLARS)	MINNESOTA AVERAGE FEB. 15 : 1955 (DOLLARS)	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MARCH 15: 1955 (DOLLARS)	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MARCH 15: 1954 (DOLLARS)	UNITED STATES AVERAGE FEB. 15 : 1955 (DOLLARS)	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MARCH 15: 1955 (DOLLARS)	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES MAR. 15, 1955: (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY MAR. 15, 1955 (PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.17	2.26	2.30	2.09	2.13	2.12	2.52	84
CORN	BU.	1.30	1.23	1.19	1.44	1.40	1.36	1.83	74
OATS	BU.	.71	.67	.66	.781	.757	.737	.866	85
BARLEY	BU.	1.11	1.06	1.07	1.14	1.08	1.08	1.35	80
RYE	BU.	.99	1.12	1.08	1.14	1.16	1.12	1.69	66
FLAX	BU.	3.66	3.04	2.92	3.60	2.99	2.88	4.49	64
SOYBEANS	BU.	3.14	2.50	2.41	3.22	2.61	2.54	2.93	87
POTATOES	BU.	.70	.80	.80	.515	1.17	1.18	1.47	80
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	27.50	51.50	51.50	27.70	52.40	51.20	38.90	132
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	9.00	14.50	13.50	10.90	14.30	14.50	12.10	120
HOGS	CWT.	25.30	16.00	15.40	24.70	16.40	15.40	21.40	72
CATTLE	CWT.	17.00	16.50	17.30	16.60	16.50	16.70	21.40	78
CALVES	CWT.	19.50	17.80	16.80	17.90	18.00	17.40	23.50	74
SHEEP	CWT.	6.20	6.30	6.80	8.02	6.67	6.91	10.20	68
LAMBS	CWT.	22.50	19.90	20.70	20.90	19.30	19.80	23.50	84
MILK COWS	HEAD	175.00	155.00	160.00	155.00	145.00	146.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.310	.290	.290	.336	.281	.295	.372	79
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.192	.178	.175	.233	.237	.273	.293	93
EGGS	DOZ.	.330	.350	.350	.387	.395	.397	.466	2/ 97
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.70	.62	.62	.628	.575	.575	.741	2/ 78
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.20	3.05	1/3.00	4.03	4.09	1/3.94	4.71	2/ 85
WOOL	LB.	.47	.49	.48	.524	.507	.501	.596	84
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.99	3.88	3.86		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.00	5.60	5.60	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.60	4.35	4.35	4.93	4.77	4.75		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.60	4.40	4.35	4.95	4.76	4.75		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.80	5.50	5.40	5.57	5.35	5.28		
BRAN	CWT.	3.10	2.75	2.80	3.31	3.08	3.11		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	20.00	20.00	35.50	35.90	35.70		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	19.5	13.0	12.9	17.2	11.7	11.3		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	9.8	10.8	10.9	9.9	10.4	10.6		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.1	3.7	4.3	5.8	4.9	5.6		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.4	19.6	1/19.8		

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 MARCH 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 JAN. 15	1954 FEB. 15	1954 MAR. 15	1955 JAN. 15	1955 FEB. 15	1955 MAR. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	259	258	256	244	245	244
ALL CROPS	247	240	237	239	248	245	245
FOOD GRAINS	246	233	236	238	241	240	239
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	207	208	208	204	203	198
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	268	269	275	274	270	264
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	277	277	271	240	244	243
MEAT ANIMALS	334	309	315	316	263	264	260
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	274	267	257	258	253	249
POULTRY & EGGS	229	213	208	188	163	190	199

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
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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

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
APR 19 1955

Immediate Release

April 12, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP REPORT - APRIL 1, 1955

Only a few Minnesota farmers were able to start field work on the dry, lighter soils by April 1st, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Much of the northern one-third of the State still had some snow cover and soils in the south central and southern areas were generally too wet to work. Field work was expected to start by mid-April throughout the major farming areas of the State. This is about the same time that field work got under way last year in Minnesota but is a few days later than usual.

Winter grains were just emerging from winter dormancy by April 1st, and, therefore, it was difficult to estimate accurately the amount of winter-killing. However, early season prospects for winter wheat were favorable, with the crop indicated at 665,000 bushels this year compared with 532,000 bushels last year and the average of 1,565,000 bushels. The prospects of larger production this year than last are attributed to more favorable YIELD prospects as the 1955 acreage of winter wheat is 22 percent less than a year earlier.

Minnesota's rye crop was reported at 90 percent of normal on April 1st this year, compared with 83 percent last year and the average of 87 percent. Present soil moisture conditions are considered favorable for good, early development of the rye crop.

The corn supply on Minnesota farms on April 1st totaled 136 million bushels, about 4 million bushels less than the record level of 140 million bushels for the same date a year earlier, but more than the average of 87 million bushels for April 1st. Large quantities of corn are being held on farms as collateral for Government loans under the price-support program. About 82 million bushels of oats were stored on Minnesota farms on April 1st. This compares with 74 million bushels for the same date a year earlier and is slightly higher than the average of 78 million bushels for April 1. Barley stocks totaled 13 million bushels compared with 10 million bushels a year earlier and the average April 1st stocks of 8 million bushels. About 600,000 bushels of rye were on hand this year, compared with 562,000 bushels for April 1st last year and the average of 313,000 bushels. Farm stocks of wheat were estimated at 4.6 million bushels compared with 8.1 million a year earlier, and the April 1st average of 6.5 million. This year's April 1 farm stocks of wheat were the lowest of record for that date starting in 1926.

Farm stocks of soybeans at 16 million bushels are at a record level for April 1st, compared with 5 million a year earlier and the average of about 3 million bushels. However, disappearance of soybeans from farms during the first quarter of 1955 totaled nearly 6.3 million bushels compared with 6.6 million a year earlier, and about 2.0 million bushels during the same period of 1953. The present record supplies of soybeans were the result of the record production on Minnesota farms in 1954 and a tendency for many growers to delay sales. Minnesota growers will need greater-than-average seed supplies to plant the record soybean acreage planned for 1955 of 2,412,000 acres, an increase of 18 percent over the 1954 acreage. Minnesota farm stocks of flaxseed were estimated at 1.9 million bushels on April 1st, 28 percent less than the 2.7 million bushels on hand a year earlier and 24 percent less than the average of 2.5 million bushels.

Egg production during March totaled 394 million eggs compared with 396 million for the same month last year. The average number of layers on hand during the month was 3 percent greater than a year earlier, but the rate of lay was less than a year earlier, resulting in a slightly smaller number of eggs during March 1955.

Milk production in Minnesota during March was estimated at 849 million pounds, up seasonally from the 731 million pounds produced in February, and 6 percent higher than the March average production of 800 million pounds. Milk production was, however, 4 percent less than during March 1954 because of fewer milk cow numbers and also because the average rate of production per cow was lower.

Harold F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

*S21
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Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

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Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Minn Hist. Soc.
APR 2 5 1955

April 15, 1955

CATTLE ON FEED - APRIL 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on feed for market in Minnesota on April 1 was 290,000--3 percent more than a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the three months (January-March) at 56,000 were 39 percent above the same period a year ago.

Cattle on feed weighing under 600 pounds are estimated at 75,000 head and comprised 26 percent of the total on feed. Cattle weighing 600-900 pounds at 122,000 head accounted for 42 percent of the total and the number weighing 900-1100 pounds was estimated at 81,000 head and represented 28 percent of the total. There were 12,000 head weighing over 1100 pounds. Steers accounted for 66 percent of the total cattle on feed; heifers 15 percent; calves 18 percent; and other cattle, 1 percent.

Feeders intend to market about one-third of their fed cattle during the next three months, with 12 percent going in April, 10 percent in May, and 13 percent in June. The remaining 65 percent are intended to be marketed after July 1.

The number of cattle that had been on feed under 3 months on April 1 is estimated at 78,000 head; cattle that had been on feed 3 to 6 months totaled 192,000 head, and those on feed over 6 months 20,000 or only 7 percent of the total.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in the 14 major feeding States on April 1 was estimated at 4,547,000 head. This was an increase of about 12 percent from the previous year and compares with an increase of 8 percent in these 14 States on January 1. The April 1 number on feed is 11 percent below the previous January 1 level.

The number of cattle on feed in 9 Corn Belt States on April 1 was estimated at 3,671,000 head, 8 percent larger than a year earlier. For the 11 Corn Belt States, including an allowance for Michigan and Wisconsin, the number on feed was 8 percent larger than on April 1, 1954. The April 1 number in 9 States was 6 percent below the 3,913,000 on feed January 1. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States during the January-March period were 11 percent larger than for a year ago.

In California, the number of cattle on feed April 1 totaled 318,000 head compared with 467,000 on feed January 1 and 206,000 head on feed April 1, 1954. The number on feed in Idaho was 102,000 compared with 135,000 on feed January 1 and 85,000 on feed a year ago. Colorado had 220,000 on feed April 1 compared with 275,000 on January 1 and 183,000 on April 1 last year. Arizona had 155,000 on feed, compared with 169,000 on January 1, while Texas had 81,000 on feed April 1 and 126,000 on January 1.

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA APRIL 1, 1955

WEIGHT GROUPS		
Weight	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Over 1300 lb.	0	0
1100-1300 lb.	12	4
900-1100 lb.	81	28
600 - 900 lb.	122	42
Under 600 lb.	75	26

KINDS		
Kind	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Steers	191	66
Heifers	44	15
Calves	52	18
Others	3	1

TIME ON FEED		
Time	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Less 3 months	78	27
3 -- 6 months	192	66
More 6 months	20	7

EXPECTED MONTH OF MARKETING		
Month	Number Thousands	Percent Total
April	35	12
May	29	10
June	38	13
Later	188	65

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED 1/

STATE	April 1, 1955	January 1, 1955	April 1, 1954	Percent 2/
	Thousand Head			
Illinois	555	578	500	111
Iowa	1,256	1,174	1,163	108
Nebraska	588	619	534	110
Total 3 States	2,399	2,371	2,197	109
Ohio	148	164	132	112
Indiana	231	272	201	115
Minnesota	290	334	282	103
Missouri	265	331	298	89
South Dakota	190	214	164	116
Kansas	148	227	123	120
Total 9 N.C. States	3,671	3,913	3,327	108
Texas	81	126	4/	---
Idaho	102	135	85	120
Colorado	220	275	183	120
Arizona	155	169	4/	---
California	318	467	206	154
Total 5 Western States	876	1,172	---	---
Total 14 States	4,547	5,085	---	3/112
Michigan	4/	114	4/	107
Wisconsin	4/	108	4/	112

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

2/ April 1, 1955 as a percent of April 1, 1954.

3/ Allowances made for Texas and Arizona in computing percentage change for 14 States.

4/ Data not available.

S21
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Dairy and Food
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Minn. Hist. Soc.
APR 2 0 1955

Immediate Release

April 18, 1955

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
MARCH 1955

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 12,500,000 chicks during March 1955, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current March production shows a 27 percent decrease from the 17,090,000 hatched in March a year ago, and 14 percent below the 1949-53 average of 14,542,000.

Chick production during the first three months of this year was 32 percent below the first-quarter hatch of a year ago and 18 percent below the same period in 1953. A slightly larger portion of this year's hatch is being sexed with resulting destruction of a higher percentage of cockerels. This indicates that the number of first-quarter chicks available for sale was 34 percent below a year ago rather than the 32 percent indicated by the total hatch.

The number of eggs in incubators on April 1, 1955, was 24 percent below a year ago indicating a smaller hatch during April 1955 than in April 1954.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on March 1 for straight-run chicks, heavy and light breeds, each averaged $16.00 per hundred compared with $16.50 a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $28.50 compared with $28.00 a year earlier. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-March was $3.22 compared with $3.23 a month earlier and $3.36 in mid-March 1954.

UNITED STATES: The number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries during March was 18 percent less than the number hatched during March last year. The number hatched totaled 252,473,000 compared with 308,268,000 in March last year and the 1949-53 average of 274,101,000. Of the 252,473,000 chicks hatched in March, 104,660,000 were for broiler production and 147,813,000 were for other purposes. On the basis of the number of chicks placed in 13 principal broiler areas, the indicated number of chicks hatched for broilers was 2 percent smaller. The number of chicks hatched for flock replacement was 27 percent smaller. For January through March, the number of chicks hatched for flock replacement is indicated to be 30 percent smaller than the record high number hatched during the same months last year. The number hatched for broilers was 3 percent smaller.

A smaller April hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on April 1 was 9 percent less than a year ago. The largest reductions in eggs set continues to be in the States that produce most of the chicks for egg production. The demand for chicks for broiler production continues strong.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During March: Average 1949-53	During March: 1954 1/	During March: 1955 2/	January thru March: 1954 1/	January thru March: 1955 2/
	Thousands				
New England	16,063	16,252	16,591	43,106	42,030
Middle Atlantic	24,623	26,884	23,603	64,727	52,328
Ohio	12,943	13,000	11,000	24,140	19,300
Indiana	18,175	21,548	13,942	41,516	28,786
Illinois	16,677	18,344	12,250	31,552	20,550
Michigan	6,642	6,311	4,800	12,299	9,300
Wisconsin	5,006	5,383	4,280	8,919	6,825
East North Cent.	59,443	64,585	46,272	118,426	84,761
Minnesota	14,542	17,090	12,500	23,170	15,745
Iowa	17,705	22,640	16,000	31,940	20,900
Missouri	17,600	18,966	11,989	33,960	20,999
North Dakota	945	1,374	965	1,512	1,062
South Dakota	3,530	4,700	3,300	5,530	3,640
Nebraska	7,682	8,913	5,849	12,601	7,774
Kansas	8,711	8,372	5,600	13,309	8,240
West North Cent.	70,715	82,055	56,203	122,022	78,360
South Atlantic	45,165	50,493	50,883	129,486	131,104
East South Cent.	12,154	17,104	14,292	39,987	34,680
West South Cent.	22,592	26,412	23,602	62,890	53,949
Mountain	4,629	4,594	3,803	8,326	6,640
Pacific	18,717	19,889	17,224	50,075	41,539
UNITED STATES	274,101	308,268	252,473	639,045	525,391

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month: 1954 1/	Month: 1955 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1954	To Date: 1954 1/	To Date: 1955 2/	Change from 1954: Number	Change from 1954: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	930	545	- 41	930	545	- 385	- 41
February	5,150	2,700	- 48	6,080	3,245	-2,835	- 47
March	17,090	12,500	- 27	23,170	15,745	-7,425	- 32
April	18,510			41,680			
May	11,180			52,860			
June	1,210			54,070			
July	175			54,245			
August	230			54,475			
September	185			54,660			
October	105			54,765			
November	100			54,865			
December	135			55,000			
Total	55,000			55,000			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

*821
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

Immediate Release — April 21, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS

March 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1955 first-quarter turkey poult production totaled 2,504,000 poults, 12 percent below the record 2,850,000 in 1954, but 22 percent above the 2,045,000 hatched in 1953 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. For the first quarter, heavy breed production was up 5 percent from last year while light breed production was down 38 percent. About one-fourth of the heavy hatch, however, was of the broad white variety, many poults of which will replace the light breed poults in the broiler trade.

Total poult production in Minnesota during March 1955 was 1,398,000, 10 percent below March 1954 and 5 percent below the hatch of March 1953. The total hatch included 1,209,000 heavy breed poults, up 2 percent from March 1954, and 189,000 light breed poults, down 47 percent from a year ago. Heavy breed eggs in incubators on April 1, 1955, were 4 percent above a year ago, while light breed eggs were down 43 percent from the number in incubators on April 1, 1954. The rate of hatchability improved during March averaging 65 percent for heavy breeds and 63 percent for the light varieties.

The average price received for heavy breed poults in Minnesota on March 15 was 67 cents which included an average of 62 cents for broad white and 69 cents for the other heavy breeds. Light breed poults averaged 42 cents. In mid-March, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.22 compared with $3.36 a year ago. The Turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on March 15 was 9.0, the same as a month earlier, and compared with 9.2 on March 15, 1954.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during March totaled 7,644,000, compared with 9,369,000 during March last year -- a decrease of 18 percent. Light breed turkeys hatched during March totaled 1,080,000, compared with 1,786,000 during March last year -- a decrease of 40 percent. The heavy breed hatch during the first 3 months was down 18 percent and light poult production was down 34 percent compared with the same months last year. Heavy breed eggs in incubators on April 1 were down 5 percent and light breed eggs were 32 percent less than on April 1 a year ago.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES					
	Month		Year to Date		Month			Year to Date		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	% Chg.	1954	1955	% Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	-2	1,217	1,196	-2
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-16
Mar.	1,190	1,209	1,715	1,801	9,369	7,644	-18	13,960	11,492	-18
Apr.	1,680		3,395		13,855			27,815		
May	1,340		4,735		13,449			41,264		
June	300		5,035		7,743			49,007		
July	11		5,046		1,446			50,453		
Aug.	-		5,046		88			50,541		
Sept.	-		5,046		25			50,566		
Oct.	-		5,046		61			50,627		
Nov.	-		5,046		179			50,806		
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-27
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-31
Mar.	355	189	1,135	703	1,786	1,080	-40	5,279	3,496	-34
Apr.	400		1,535		2,344			7,623		
May	590		2,125		3,295			10,918		
June	650		2,775		3,024			13,942		
July	560		3,335		2,446			16,388		
Aug.	380		3,715		1,338			17,726		
Sept.	275		3,990		690			18,416		
Oct.	230		4,220		675			19,091		
Nov.	290		4,510		1,041			20,132		
Dec.	350		4,860		1,655			21,787		

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending April 16, 1955 on other side.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending April 16, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending April 16, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 385,000 heavy breed turkey poults which included 95,000 broad white poults; and 49,000 light breed poults. The heavy hatch was up 3 percent, while the light hatch was up 58 percent from a week earlier. A total of 663,000 heavy breed eggs were set, down 16 percent; and 116,000 light breed eggs, up 20 percent from a week ago. Included in the heavy set were 167,000 broad white eggs. Poults shipped out of the State during the week amounted to 10 percent of the week's total hatch.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven reporting States hatched 2,098,000 heavy breed poults, up 14 percent; and 250,000 light breed poults, up 18 percent from the week ending April 9. Heavy breed eggs set totaled 4,024,000, down 5 percent from the apparent seasonal peak of last week. The light breed set was up 12 percent from a week ago.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

| Week | MINNESOTA 1/ | | |

*S21
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Immediate Release

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

MAY 9 1955

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-April 1955 Prices

May 3, 1955

MINNESOTA

Mid-April 1955 prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged slightly higher (less than 1 percent) than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Higher hog and cattle prices, which more than offset decreases in the price of eggs and wholesale milk, were the main factors in the slight overall increase. Compared with April 1954, the average price level was about 15 percent lower, largely because of a $10.40 per cwt. decrease in hog prices.

Meat animal prices as a group were about 3 percent above the mid-March 1955 level as hogs, cattle and calves increased in price. Compared with last April, meat animal prices were down nearly 25 percent. Sharply lower hog prices (from an all-time April record high of $26.50 per cwt. last year to a below average level now) were primarily responsible for this unfavorable year-to-year comparison. Cattle prices averaged $1.00 per cwt. higher in April this year than in 1954.

Poultry and livestock products prices declined about 6 percent from the March 1955 level. All items in this group decreased in price except butterfat in cream, which remained the same. Eggs and wholesale milk showed the largest decline. The general level of poultry and livestock products prices was about 1 percent lower in mid-April this year than a year earlier, as a decrease in butterfat in cream prices more than offset slightly higher average prices received for eggs.

Crop prices as a group increased about 4 percent during the month ending in mid-April. The price of potatoes increased sharply from 80 cents a bushel in mid-March to $2.00 a bushel in April, reflecting late March freeze damage to the early potato crop in the southern States. Other crop prices showed relatively little change. Compared with April 1954, the average level of crop prices was down about 8 percent. Flax and soybeans were considerably lower than in April last year, while potato prices showed a sharp increase. Other crop price changes were moderate.

UNITED STATES

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers rose 3 points (one percent) during the past month to 247 percent of its 1910-14 average. Higher prices for potatoes, hogs, strawberries, and beef cattle were primarily responsible for the increase. Lower prices for eggs, milk and tomatoes were only partially offsetting. The Index was 4 percent lower than in April 1954, with lower hog and feed grain prices primarily responsible. During the past month the All Crops Index increased 3 percent while the Livestock and Livestock Products Index declined slightly.

The Prices Paid Index remained unchanged from March 15 to April 15 as advances in prices of family living items offset lower prices for production goods and wage rates. At 284, the April Prices Paid Index was nearly 1 percent higher than the revised index of a year earlier. Prices of family living items, interest, taxes, and wage rates averaged slightly above a year earlier, but prices of production goods averaged slightly lower.

The Parity Ratio rose one point to 87 as the Index of Prices Received by Farmers for farm products advanced slightly with the Prices Paid Index unchanged. This is the same as February, and 4 points (4 percent) below April 1954.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Apr. 15, 1954	Mar. 15, 1955	Apr. 15, 1955	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	257	244	247	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	2/282	284	284	290	3/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	91	86	87	123	Oct. 1946

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

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS APRIL 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES			EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY
		AVERAGE APR. 15 1954	AVERAGE MAR. 15 1955	AVERAGE APR. 15 1955	AVERAGE APR. 15 1954	AVERAGE MAR. 15 1955	AVERAGE APR. 15 1955	APR. 15, 1955	APR. 15, 1955
		(DOLLARS)			((DOLLARS))			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.14	2.30	2.22	2.06	2.12	2.09	2.51	83
CORN	BU.	1.32	1.19	1.23	1.45	1.36	1.36	1.82	75
OATS	BU.	.72	.66	.66	.780	.737	.727	.866	84
BARLEY	BU.	1.11	1.07	1.05	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.35	79
RYE	BU.	.91	1.08	1.01	1.07	1.12	1.06	1.69	63
FLAX	BU.	3.61	2.92	2.92	3.56	2.88	2.87	4.49	64
SOYBEANS	BU.	3.49	2.41	2.31	3.52	2.54	2.42	2.93	83
POTATOES	BU.	.60	.80	2.00	.702	1.18	2.17	1.47	148
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	28.50	51.50	50.00	27.80	51.20	50.70	38.90	130
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	9.50	13.50	12.00	11.40	14.50	13.40	12.10	111
HOGS	CWT.	26.50	15.40	16.10	26.40	15.40	16.60	21.40	78
CATTLE	CWT.	16.70	17.30	17.70	16.90	16.70	17.00	21.40	79
CALVES	CWT.	18.50	16.80	17.40	18.10	17.40	17.60	23.50	75
SHEEP	CWT.	6.00	6.80	6.60	7.49	6.91	6.68	10.10	66
LAMBS	CWT.	22.80	20.70	20.20	21.90	19.80	19.60	23.50	83
MILK COWS	HEAD	170.00	160.00	160.00	153.00	146.00	147.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.310	.290	.270	.331	.295	.291	.372	78
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.167	.175	.171	.235	.273	.264	.293	90
EGGS	DOZ.	.295	.350	.300	.350	.397	.359	.466	2/86
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.63	.62	.62	.568	.575	.571	.741	2/79
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.95	3.00	1/ 2.95	3.67	3.93	1/3.73	4.71	2/84
WOOL	LB.	.48	.48	.42	.536	.501	.487	.596	82
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.25	3.10	3.05	4.01	3.86	3.79		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.30	5.60	5.50	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.70	4.35	4.30	5.01	4.75	4.70		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.70	4.35	4.10	5.01	4.75	4.56		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.30	5.40	5.20	5.98	5.28	5.11		
BRAN	CWT.	3.30	2.80	2.85	3.51	3.11	3.08		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.50	20.00	19.00	35.10	35.70	35.40		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	20.1	12.9	13.1	18.2	11.3	12.2		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	8.7	10.9	9.4	8.9	10.6	9.6		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.5		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	18.7	19.8	1/19.7		

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 APRIL 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 FEB. 15	1954 MAR. 15	1954 APR. 15	1955 FEB. 15	1955 MAR. 15	1955 APR. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	258	256	257	245	244	247
ALL CROPS	247	237	239	240	245	245	252
FOOD GRAINS	246	236	238	234	240	239	236
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	208	208	208	203	198	197
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	269	275	283	270	264	261
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	277	271	271	244	243	242
MEAT ANIMALS	334	315	316	333	264	260	269
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	267	257	237	253	249	240
POULTRY & EGGS	229	208	188	178	190	199	185

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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531 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
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PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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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, Minnesota

Immediate Release

May 11, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - MAY 1, 1955

Seeding of small grains progressed rapidly throughout Minnesota during April under nearly ideal weather conditions, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. By May 1, seeding of spring grains was virtually completed in the southern two-thirds of the State. The unseeded grain acreage was mostly in the Red River Valley and other northern areas, mainly, Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, and Clearwater counties. Seedbeds were generally well prepared this year and a large portion of the small grain had emerged in the southern half of the State by May 1. High winds and blowing soil did minor damage to new seedings of spring grains in central, west central, and northwestern areas in late April and early May. Spring planting progressed rapidly in southern portions of the State for such crops as potatoes, sugar beets, green peas, cabbage and onions. However, planting of potatoes and sugar beets was just getting under way on May 1 in the State's major producing area--the Red River Valley of the North. In general, the soil moisture supply on May 1 was considered adequate for early season requirements but timely rains will be needed to assure satisfactory crop development.

While much of the land had been prepared, only a few scattered fields of corn and soybeans had been planted by the first of the month. Corn planting operations in the main area became general by the end of the first week of May. Normally, Minnesota farmers do most of their corn planting between May 5 and May 25, and even with favorable, earlier weather conditions, farmers are somewhat reluctant to start planting prior to the usual starting date.

Winter wheat, rye, hay fields, and pastures made good progress during April despite the lack of normal rainfall in many localities. Early season per acre yield prospects were well above average for the small acreage of winter grains. Both winter wheat and rye came through the winter months with less-than-average abandonment of acreage intended for harvest as grain. Prospective production for the winter wheat crop was indicated at 726,000 bushels, 36 percent more than the small 1954 crop of 532,000 bushels. The acreage for harvest this year is 13 percent less than a year ago, but yield per acre prospects are more favorable than a year ago. However, prospective 1955 production for the Minnesota winter wheat crop is still the second smallest of records dating back to 1913.

The May 1 prospects were favorable for a rye grain crop of about 1,696,000 bushels which compares with the small 1954 production of only 1,334,000 bushels, and the average production of 2,154,000 bushels. Both the prospective acreage for harvest and the yield per acre for 1955 are expected to be greater than last year.

With 936,000 tons of hay still on Minnesota farms May 1, there was generally an adequate supply of roughage to meet local requirements for livestock feed. A year ago the supply of hay was estimated at 898,000 tons and the average May 1 supplies are 802,000 tons. Both haylands and pastures were in good condition on May 1 with development for that date more advanced than usual in all areas of the State.

Milk production on Minnesota farms during April totaled 856 million pounds. This year's April production was one percent less than the same month last year, due to fewer milk cows on farms, as the April rate of production per cow was unchanged from a year earlier.

April egg production totaled 384 million eggs, up 6 percent from a year earlier due to more layers on farms. The April rate of production per hen was at a very high level, due, in part, to the warm weather prevailing during the month.

Harold F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Minn. Hist. Soc.

MAY 25 1955

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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 19, 1955

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
APRIL 1955

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 16,600,000 chicks during April 1955, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Current April production shows a 10 percent decrease from the 18,510,000 hatch in April a year ago, and 18 percent below the 1949-53 average of 20,143,000. The number of eggs in incubators on May 1, 1955 was 11 percent less than last year indicating a somewhat smaller hatch during May than a year ago.

The combined production for the January through April period in 1955 totaled 32,345,000 chicks which is 22 percent less than in the same months a year ago. A slightly larger portion of this year's hatch is being sexed with the resulting destruction of a higher percentage of cockerels. This indicates that the number of this year's chicks available for sale was 24 percent below a year ago rather than the 22 percent decrease indicated by the total hatch.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on April 1, 1955 for straight-run chicks, heavy and light breeds, each averaged $15.50 per hundred compared with $16.50 for heavy breeds and $16.00 for light breeds on April 1 a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $28.00, the same as a year earlier. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-April was $3.20 per hundred pounds compared with $3.22 a month earlier and $3.41 in mid-April 1954.

UNITED STATES: The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in the United States during April was 11 percent smaller than a year ago and 9 percent below average. The number of chicks produced during the month totaled 270,442,000 compared with 304,188,000 in April last year and the 1949-53 average of 296,275,000. Of the 270,442,000 chicks hatched in April, 114,741,000 were for broiler production and 155,701,000 were for other purposes. 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 in April last year. The number hatched for flock replacement was 19 percent smaller. For January through April, the number of chicks hatched for broilers is indicated to be 1 percent smaller than during the same months last year. The number hatched for flock replacement was 25 percent smaller.

A slightly smaller May hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on May 1 was 2 percent less than a year ago. The reduction in eggs set continues to be in the States that produce most of the chicks for egg production. The demand for chicks for broiler production continues strong.

William Manion,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During April: Average 1949-53	During April: 1954 1/	During April: 1955 2/	January thru April: 1954 1/	January thru April: 1955 2/
	Thousands				
New England	15,050	15,516	15,781	58,622	57,811
Middle Atlantic	23,098	25,050	22,240	89,777	74,568
Ohio	13,571	12,180	11,200	36,320	30,500
Indiana	19,422	19,682	15,706	61,198	44,492
Illinois	19,321	17,139	12,700	48,691	33,250
Michigan	6,636	5,516	4,100	17,815	13,400
Wisconsin	6,663	5,533	4,610	14,452	11,435
East North Cent.	65,612	60,050	48,316	178,476	133,077
Minnesota	20,143	18,510	16,600	41,680	32,345
Iowa	24,442	25,300	23,000	57,240	43,900
Missouri	22,220	19,620	14,797	53,580	35,796
North Dakota	1,905	2,006	1,600	3,518	2,662
South Dakota	5,107	5,930	5,150	11,460	8,790
Nebraska	8,837	9,210	7,235	21,811	15,009
Kansas	10,061	8,344	6,100	21,653	14,340
West North Cent.	92,714	88,920	74,482	210,942	152,842
South Atlantic	42,810	50,335	52,232	179,821	183,336
East South Cent.	12,124	16,435	15,342	56,422	50,022
West South Cent.	22,681	25,842	22,970	88,732	76,919
Mountain	4,935	4,450	3,776	12,776	10,416
Pacific	17,250	17,590	15,303	67,665	56,842
UNITED STATES	296,275	304,188	270,442	943,233	795,833

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month: 1954 1/	Month: 1955 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1954	To Date: 1954 1/	To Date: 1955 2/	Change from 1954: Number	Change from 1954: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	930	545	- 41	930	545	- 385	- 41
February	5,150	2,700	- 48	6,080	3,245	- 2,835	- 47
March	17,090	12,500	- 27	23,170	15,745	- 7,425	- 32
April	18,510	16,600	- 10	41,680	32,345	- 9,335	- 22
May	11,180			52,860			
June	1,210			54,070			
July	175			54,245			
August	230			54,475			
September	185			54,660			
October	105			54,765			
November	100			54,865			
December	135			55,000			
Total	55,000			55,000			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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MAY 25 1955

S21
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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

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

Immediate Release

May 19, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS

April 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,874,000 turkey poults during April 1955, 10 percent less than the record 2,080,000 hatch of April 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 1,641,000 heavy breed poults, down 2 percent from April 1954, and 233,000 light breed poults, down 42 percent from a year ago. Broad white varieties numbered 318,000, 19 percent of the April heavy hatch. Heavy breed eggs in incubators totaled 2,602,000 on May 1, 1955, 11 percent above a year ago, while the 402,000 light breed eggs were down 55 percent from the number in incubators on May 1, 1954. The rate of hatchability during April averaged 60 percent for heavy and 65 percent for the light breeds.

During the first 4 months of this year, production of heavy breed poults numbered 3,442,000, up 1 percent from last year, while light breed poults numbered 936,000, 39 percent less than a year earlier.

The weighted price received for heavy breed poults in Minnesota on April 15 was 67 cents which included an average of 62 cents for broad white and 69 cents for the other heavy breeds. Light breed poults averaged 43 cents. In mid-April, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.20 compared with $3.41 a year ago. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on April 15 was 8.4 compared with 9.0 in mid-March and 9.1 on April 15, 1954.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during April totaled 12,635,000, compared with 13,855,000 during April last year -- a decrease of 9 percent. Light breed turkeys hatched during April totaled 1,717,000, compared with 2,344,000 in April last year -- a decrease of 27 percent. The heavy breed hatch during the first 4 months was down 13 percent and light poult production was down 32 percent compared with the same 4 months last year.

The number of heavy breed turkey eggs in incubators on May 1 is estimated at 22,860,000, or slightly more than 1 percent above the 22,583,000 in incubators on May 1 last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on May 1 was 31 percent less than on May 1 last year.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA Month		MINNESOTA Year to Date		UNITED STATES Month			UNITED STATES Year to Date		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	% Chg.	1954	1955	% Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	-2	1,217	1,196	-2
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-16
Mar.	1,190	1,209	1,715	1,801	9,369	7,644	-18	13,960	11,492	-18
Apr.	1,680	1,641	3,395	3,442	13,855	12,635	-9	27,815	24,127	-13
May	1,340		4,735		13,449			41,264		
June	300		5,035		7,743			49,007		
July	11		5,046		1,446			50,453		
Aug.	-		5,046		88			50,541		
Sept.	-		5,046		25			50,566		
Oct.	-		5,046		61			50,627		
Nov.	-		5,046		179			50,806		
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-27
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-31
Mar.	355	189	1,135	703	1,786	1,080	-40	5,279	3,496	-34
Apr.	400	233	1,535	936	2,344	1,717	-27	7,623	5,213	-32
May	590		2,125		3,295			10,918		
June	650		2,775		3,024			13,942		
July	560		3,335		2,446			16,388		
Aug.	380		3,715		1,338			17,726		
Sept.	275		3,990		690			18,416		
Oct.	230		4,220		675			19,091		
Nov.	290		4,510		1,041			20,132		
Dec.	350		4,860		1,655			21,787		

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending May 14, 1955 on other side.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending May 14, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending May 14, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 360,000 heavy breed turkey poults which included 86,000 broad white poults; and 72,000 light breed poults. The heavy hatch was down 19 percent from the seasonal peak of last week, while the light breed hatch was up 12 percent from a week earlier. A total of 355,000 heavy breed eggs were set, down 29 percent; and 210,000 light breed eggs, up 41 percent from a week ago. Included in the heavy set were 93,000 broad white eggs. Poults shipped out of the State during the week amounted to 13 percent of the week's total hatch.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven reporting States hatched 2,275,000 heavy breed poults down 8 percent; and 480,000 light breed poults, up 15 percent from the week ending May 7. Heavy breed eggs set totaled 3,428,000, down 12 percent from last week. The light breed set was up 19 percent from a week ago.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

Week	MINNESOTA 1/			Pa.	Ohio	Iowa	Mo.	Va.	S. C.	Tex.	Wash.	Oreg.	Calif.	Total 11 States
	Broad Whites	Other Heavy	Total											
							Thousands							
						Heavy Breed Poults Hatched								
Mar. 26	61	270	331	20	49	196	26	43	45	157	40	168	393	1,468
Apr. 2	73	276	349	31	61	229	39	42	45	194	64	157	486	1,697
Apr. 9	69	304	373	37	77	220	71	47	47	186	68	183	538	1,847
Apr. 16	95	290	385	43	113	237	102	76	55	190	74	188	656	2,119
Apr. 23	72	329	401	66	146	263	144	104	42	189	63	183	723	2,324
Apr. 30	61	321	382	77	176	291	159	108	50	219	57	160	597	2,276
May 7	88	356	444	98	203	294	190	152	28	192	59	210	603	2,473
May 14	86	274	360	114	211	289	177	154	35	169	59	169	538	2,275
						Heavy Breed Eggs Set								
Apr. 16	167	496	663	191	352	533	273	251	59	293	99	342	974	4,030
Apr. 23	144	488	632	205	342	495	284	266	77	264	99	360	1,070	4,094
Apr. 30	83	437	520	189	356	444	278	306	73	271	99	305	972	3,813
May 7	127	372	499	197	392	370	248	342	55	257	106	359	1,055	3,880
May 14	93	262	355	184	302	313	228	300	59	204	100	323	1,060	3,428
						Light Breed Poults Hatched								
Mar. 26	--	--	35	11	#	#	7	53	0	19	#	#	28	196
Apr. 2	--	--	62	18	#	0	12	71	#	19	#	17	19	245
Apr. 9	--	--	35	17	19	#	#	87	0	12	#	#	24	215
Apr. 16	--	--	49	21	24	#	11	91	#	15	#	7	21	250
Apr. 23	--	--	71	21	34	0	9	162	#	15	#	10	30	359
Apr. 30	--	--	60	19	49	#	27	204	0	9	#	14	25	413
May 7	--	--	64	22	38	#	28	206	0	11	#	#	34	416
May 14	--	--	72	26	46	#	44	228	#	20	#	8	23	480
						Light Breed Eggs Set								
Apr. 16	--	--	116	42	73	#	50	330	#	30	#	14	35	711
Apr. 23	--	--	89	38	75	#	23	289	#	27	#	16	36	616
Apr. 30	--	--	100	40	74	#	49	267	#	26	#	12	10	636
May 7	--	--	149	53	56	#	39	262	22	24	#	#	54	695
May 14	--	--	210	47	79	#	63	320	#	28	#	17	32	825

Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries. 1/ For the project separating Broad Whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

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*S21
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JUN 3 1955

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

June 1, 1955

Mid-May, 1955 Prices

MINNESOTA Mid-May 1955 prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged about 2 percent lower than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Generally lower meat animal and poultry product prices more than offset higher prices received for crops, and resulted in a decline in the overall average. Compared with May 1954, Minnesota's farm prices this year averaged about 13 percent less. Meat animals showed the largest decline, nearly 25 percent, and crops were off almost 10 percent. Poultry and livestock products were slightly higher.

Prices received for meat animals in mid-May 1955 averaged about 4 percent below the previous month. All species except calves were lower. Sharpest declines were for sheep and lambs, off $1.60 and $2.60 per cwt. respectively. Compared with May 1954, meat animal prices as a group were nearly 25 percent lower. All classes were down, with hogs showing the largest drop, from a record May level of $23.80 per cwt. in 1954 to a below-average price of $15.90 now.

Poultry and livestock products prices were about 2 percent lower in mid-May 1955 than a month earlier. Decreases in chickens, eggs and wool offset higher turkey prices. Other items in the group were unchanged. The general level of poultry and livestock products prices was slightly higher (less than 1 percent) in May 1955 than a year earlier. Increases were recorded in the price of chickens, eggs, and wholesale milk, while turkeys and wool were lower.

Crop prices in May this year averaged about 1 percent higher than in April. Changes were relatively small. Compared with May last year, crop prices were down nearly 10 percent. Soybeans and flax were sharply lower, while wheat, rye and potatoes showed moderate increases. Seed prices were also higher.

UNITED STATES The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers at 244 percent of its 1910-14 average in mid-May was 1 percent (3 points) below a month earlier and 4 percent below a year earlier. Lower prices for beef cattle, strawberries, milk, and eggs were leading contributors to the decline in the index during the past month. Sharp price increases for a number of commercial vegetables and moderate increases in grain prices were only partially offsetting.

Price reductions of some farm production goods dropped the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates nearly 1 percent during the month ended May 15. The most important element in the change was the further decline in prices paid for feeder livestock. Average prices paid by farmers for consumer goods remained unchanged. At 282, the Prices Paid Index was nearly 1 percent lower than a year ago, and below the corresponding month a year earlier for the first time since January 1954.

With both indexes declining, the Parity Ratio remained at 87, three percent below a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	May 15, 1954	Apr. 15, 1955	May 15, 1955	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	1/255	247	244	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 2/	284	284	282	290	3/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	1/ 90	87	87	123	Oct. 1946

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

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers for meat animals at 260 percent of its 1910-14 average was off 3 percent during the month ended May 15, with all major species showing declines. Moderate price declines for commercial broilers and eggs, together with smaller declines for turkeys and farm chickens, lowered the poultry and egg index 5 percent during the month ending May 15. Continued declines in prices received by farmers for dairy products lowered this index 2 percent from 241 in mid-April to 236 in mid-May.

R. J. Schriever
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS MAY 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MAY 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE APR. 15 1955	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MAY 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MAY 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE APR. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MAY 15 1955	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES MAY 15, 1955 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY MAY 15, 1955 (PERCENT)
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.15	2.22	2.28	2.00	2.09	2.13	2.51	85
CORN	BU.	1.36	1.23	1.30	1.47	1.36	1.40	1.82	77
OATS	BU.	.72	.66	.65	.766	.727	.715	.860	83
BARLEY	BU.	1.11	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.34	80
RYE	BU.	.87	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.68	63
FLAX	BU.	3.72	2.92	3.02	3.64	2.87	2.96	4.46	66
SOYBEANS	BU.	3.54	2.31	2.26	3.55	2.42	2.36	2.90	81
POTATOES	BU.	.70	2.00	1.80	1.24	2.17	2.23	1.46	153
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	29.50	50.00	45.00	27.30	50.70	49.40	38.60	128
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	9.50	12.00	12.00	11.40	13.40	13.20	12.00	110
HOGS	CWT.	23.80	16.10	15.90	24.70	16.60	16.40	21.30	77
CATTLE	CWT.	17.50	17.70	16.50	17.40	17.00	16.30	21.30	77
CALVES	CWT.	19.20	17.40	17.80	18.40	17.60	17.20	23.30	74
SHEEP	CWT.	6.00	6.60	5.00	6.74	6.68	5.95	10.10	59
LAMBS	CWT.	22.50	20.20	17.60	21.80	19.60	18.20	23.30	78
MILK COWS	HEAD	165.00	160.00	160.00	152.00	147.00	147.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.310	.270	.280	.311	.291	.284	.369	77
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.156	.171	.166	.227	.264	.251	.290	87
EGGS	DOZ.	.275	.300	.280	.331	.359	.338	.462	2/ 81
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.62	.62	.562	.571	.567	.736	2/ 80
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.90	2.95	1/ 2.95	3.51	3.75	1/3.62	4.68	2/ 86
WOOL	LB.	.50	.42	.41	.546	.487	.469	.592	79
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.25	3.05	3.05	3.97	3.79	3.76		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.60	5.50	5.40	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.80	4.30	4.35	5.10	4.70	4.68		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	5.00	4.10	4.00	5.25	4.56	4.45		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	7.00	5.20	5.10	6.58	5.11	5.01		
BRAN	CWT.	3.25	2.85	2.85	3.36	3.08	3.07		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.50	19.00	19.00	34.50	35.40	35.00		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	17.5	13.1	12.2	16.8	12.2	11.7		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	7.9	9.4	8.6	8.3	9.6	9.0		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.4		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	18.7	19.9	1/ 19.9		

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 MAY 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 MAR. 15	1954 APR. 15	1954 MAY 15	1955 MAR 15	1955 APR. 15	1955 MAY 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	255	257	255	243	247	244
ALL CROPS	247	237	242	246	243	252	255
FOOD GRAINS	246	238	234	227	239	236	240
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	208	208	207	198	197	200
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	275	283	286	264	261	259
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	271	270	263	243	242	234
MEAT ANIMALS	334	316	330	324	260	269	260
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	257	237	231	248	241	236
POULTRY & EGGS	229	189	178	169	199	185	175

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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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, Minnesota

1955

June 1955

PIG CROP REPORT - JUNE 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: The 1955 spring pig crop in Minnesota totaled 4,691,000 head, up 9 percent from the 4,317,000 head saved in the spring of 1954. This information is based on reports made by livestock producers about June 1 to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service cooperating with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers. The number of sows farrowed this spring was 1 percent less than farmers intended last March, although 4 percent more than intended last December. This spring, litters averaged 6.94 pigs--the highest of record--and compares with 6.83 last year and the 10-year average of 6.38 pigs.

The 1955 spring crop of 4,691,000 head was produced from 676,000 sows, compared with 632,000 sows that farrowed in the spring of 1954. December-February farrowings were 46 percent above a year ago, while March-May sows were only 1 percent greater. Recent years have witnessed a pronounced trend toward earlier farrowing and this year about 19 percent of the spring sows farrowed during the December-February period as compared with 14 percent a year ago.

Based on June 1 intentions, a 7 percent increase over last year in fall farrowings (June-November) is also anticipated. The increase will occur in the late fall as producers are actually planning a decrease of 4 percent in June-August farrowings, but an increase of 25 percent for the September-November period. This is a continuation of the trend toward smoothing out the seasonal peak in hog marketings with more sows farrowing in the fall and winter months.

The number of sows to farrow this fall is expected to total 333,000 head. If intentions are realized and litters are of average size, the 1955 fall pig crop will total about 2,200,000 head--the second largest of record and exceeded only by the war-time fall pig crop of 1943.

The number of all hogs on Minnesota farms on June 1 at 5,508,000 head was 6 percent above a year ago, and the number 6 months old and over at 940,000 was 3 percent lower.

UNITED STATES: The 1955 spring pig crop totaled 60,453,000 head, an increase of 9 percent from the spring of 1954. The number of sows farrowing this spring totaled 8,758,000 sows and was also 9 percent larger than last spring. Most of this increase came during December through February with an increase of 22 percent compared to only a 3 percent increase for the March-May period. The number of pigs saved per litter was the same as the record high number attained in 1954. Reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 6,043,000 sows to farrow this fall, 11 percent above the number farrowing last fall. For 7 major Corn Belt States, the number of sows to farrow June through August is expected to be 10 percent above the same period a year ago. For the September-November period the increase is expected to be 12 percent for these States. The number of hogs 6 months old and over on farms and ranches June 1 was 5 percent above last year, but 25 percent below the 10-year average.

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Spring Sows Farrowing

State	December-February			March-May			December-May		
	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of '54	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of '54	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of '54
Indiana	283	325	115	310	315	102	593	640	108
Illinois	229	281	123	741	757	102	970	1,038	107
Wisconsin	70	88	126	253	267	106	323	355	110
Minnesota	89	130	146	543	546	101	632	676	107
Iowa	336	418	124	1,587	1,620	102	1,923	2,038	106
South Dakota	19	34	179	295	315	107	314	349	111
Kansas	38	41	108	89	92	103	127	133	105
SEVEN-STATES	1,064	1,317	124	3,818	3,912	102	4,882	5,229	107
UNITED STATES	2,180	2,663	122	5,891	6,095	103	8,071	8,758	108

Hogs on Farms and Pigs Saved

State	Hogs on Farms June 1, 1955			Spring Pigs Saved			Spring Pigs Saved per Litter	
	All Hogs (000)	Over 6 Mo. of Age (000)	3-6 Mo. of Age (000)	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	Percent of 1954	1954	1955
Indiana	5,585	1,307	2,028	4,216	4,474	106	7.11	6.99
Illinois	8,700	1,700	1,760	6,635	7,121	107	6.84	6.86
Wisconsin	3,014	599	585	2,277	2,503	110	7.05	7.05
Minnesota	5,508	940	788	4,317	4,691	109	6.83	6.94
Iowa	17,875	3,540	2,806	13,519	14,409	107	7.03	7.07
South Dakota	2,833	507	221	2,054	2,352	115	6.54	6.74
Kansas	1,167	260	262	885	930	105	6.97	6.99
SEVEN-STATES	44,682	8,853	8,450	33,903	36,480	108	6.94	6.98
UNITED STATES	-	-	-	55,667	60,453	109	6.90	6.90

Fall Sows to Farrow

State	June-August			September-November			June-November		
	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of '54	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of '54	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of '54
Indiana	385	445	116	204	191	94	589	636	108
Illinois	337	367	109	330	367	111	667	734	110
Wisconsin	111	125	113	72	80	111	183	205	112
Minnesota	197	190	96	114	143	125	311	333	107
Iowa	584	650	111	427	503	118	1,011	1,153	114
South Dakota	38	40	105	28	33	118	66	73	111
Kansas	46	44	96	44	52	118	90	96	107
SEVEN-STATES	1,698	1,861	110	1,219	1,369	112	2,917	3,230	111
UNITED STATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,424	6,043	111

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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, Minnesota

Immediate Release

June 10, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - JUNE 1, 1955

In most areas of the State, May weather conditions favored rapid advancement of spring field work but were too dry for good development of crops, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. However, northwestern border counties of the State had good rainfall, mainly in Kittson, northern Marshall, Roseau and Lake of the Woods counties and adjacent areas. Also, some southeastern localities had ample moisture supplies for good crop development, but in most other portions of the State warm, dry, and often windy, weather prevailed during most of the month. Frosts early in the month damaged some emerging crops, mainly flax and oats in west central counties, and also retarded growth of hay and pastures. The frosts were especially damaging to alfalfa in western areas.

Timely rains during late May and early June relieved the dry soil condition. Moisture supplies were becoming excessive in early June in some northwestern and southeastern areas. In northwestern counties, the wet, cool weather delayed field work, including the late seeding of a small acreage of barley and flax, and made weed control measures difficult. Even so, by June 1st farming operations in the State were generally 10 days to two weeks more advanced than normal for this date. Haying operations were under way in many localities in southern Minnesota. The first crop of hay is generally short and early seeded fields of oats which are heading in the south also show short stem growth.

Planting of the late maturing crops was nearing completion by June 1st. Over 95 percent of the corn and nearly 90 percent of the soybeans had been planted by May 28th, compared with 90 percent of the corn and around three-fourths of the soybeans by the same date last year. In the Red River Valley of the North where most of the State's potatoes are grown over three-fourths of the crop was planted by June 1st. The dry soil condition of late May caused unevenness in germination of late planted crops, in fact some farmers delayed planting until moisture was received. Late-planted stands of corn and soybeans were sometimes "spotty" in their early appearance, but many of the missing plants appeared after the rains of late May and early June.

The Minnesota outlook for winter grains was decreased by the dry May weather. The winter wheat crop was estimated at 627,000 bushels on June 1st, a 14 percent decrease from a month earlier, but still nearly 18 percent greater than the small 1954 crop of 532,000 bushels. The production of rye is now expected to total only 1,378,000 bushels, down nearly 19 percent from a month earlier, and only 3 percent greater than the small 1954 crop of 1,334,000 bushels. A large portion of the rye crop is grown on the lighter, sandy soils in the east central portions of the State where the lack of rainfall was very detrimental to many fields.

Prospects for spring wheats were generally quite favorable on June 1st, especially for the major producing northwestern counties. Spring wheat seeding was generally completed earlier than normal and moisture supplies were adequate for early development. Based on March 1 reports of acreage planting intentions and early development of the crop, June 1st prospects indicate a spring wheat crop of about 10,767,000 bushels of which 448,000 bushels are durum wheat and 10,319,000 bushels are other spring wheat. This outlook compares with the 1954 spring wheat production of 9,296,000 bushels, including 84,000 bushels of durum and 9,212,000 bushels of other spring wheat. The improved prospects are mainly due to higher yield per acre expectations. Last year, a severe infestation of black stem rust after June 1 seriously reduced the final outturn of the crop.

For the United States, the prospective 1955 spring wheat crop was estimated at 205,991,000 bushels, of which 14,191,000 is durum wheat. On this basis the 1955 spring wheat crop for the Nation is about 15 percent greater than the 1954 crop of 179 million bushels, but is nearly 29 percent less than the average of 288.5 million bushels. The 1954 U. S. durum wheat crop was placed at nearly 5.6 million bushels, about 39 percent of the prospective 1955 crop.

May production totaled 384 million eggs, up 8 percent from a year earlier, and unchanged from a month earlier. There were more layers on farms during May, 1955 than a year ago. Also, warm weather and other factors brought the 1955 rate of lay to record high levels for the month. Milk production on Minnesota farms during May totaled 952 million pounds, up nearly 4 percent from the 917 million pounds produced during May 1954 and was seasonally higher than the 856 million produced in April, 1955. The increased 1955 production for May resulted from a higher production per cow as milk cow numbers were 2 percent less than a year earlier.

Harold F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

*S21
A63

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

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Immediate Release

June 16, 1955

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
MAY 1955

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 10,700,000 chicks during May 1955, the lowest of record for the month, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Although the current May production was down only 4 percent from the 11,180,000 previous low of May a year ago, it was 31 percent below the 1949-53 average of 15,484,000 chicks hatched. The sharp decrease from the average is due in part to a shift since 1952 toward the earlier hatching months. This brings pullets into egg production earlier in the fall. During January and February of this year, the chick hatch was above the 1949-53 average but well below the record established last year.

The combined production for the January through May period in 1955 totaled 43,045,000 chicks which is 19 percent less than the 52,860,000 hatched during the same months last year. The number of this year's chicks available for sale is also 19 percent below a year earlier. The number of eggs in incubators on June 1, 1955 was 4 percent greater than a year ago indicating some closing strength to the slow flock replacement hatching season of 1955.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on May 1, 1955 for straight-run chicks, heavy and light breeds, each averaged $15.50 per hundred compared with $16.50 for heavy breeds and $16.00 for light breeds on May 1 a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $28.00 compared with $29.00 a year earlier. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-May was $3.26 per hundred pounds compared with $3.20 a month earlier and $3.46 in mid-May 1954.

UNITED STATES: The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in the United States during May totaled 216,931,000, compared with 219,841,000 in May last year and the 1949-53 average of 237,864,000 for the month. Of the 216,931,000 chicks hatched during May 121,391,000 were for broilers and 95,540,000 were hatched for other purposes. On the basis of the number of chicks placed in 13 principal broiler areas, the indicated number of chicks hatched for broilers was 12 percent larger than in May last year. The number hatched for flock replacement was 13 percent smaller. For January through May, the number of chicks hatched for broilers is indicated to be 1 percent more than during these same months last year. The number hatched for flock replacement was 23 percent smaller.

A larger June hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on June 1 was 15 percent more than a year ago. The demand for broilers is strong, with the supply of hatching eggs limited in some areas. The demand for chicks for flock replacement showed some strengthening during May.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During May			January through May	
	Average 1949-53	1954 1/	1955 2/	1954 1/	1955 2/
	Thousands				
New England	13,161	13,592	14,681	72,214	72,492
Middle Atlantic	16,021	15,409	15,248	105,186	89,816
Ohio	10,666	8,420	7,500	44,740	38,000
Ind.	15,788	14,586	13,132	75,784	57,624
Ill.	15,877	9,669	7,300	58,360	40,550
Mich.	4,984	3,429	2,400	21,244	15,800
Wis.	5,331	3,588	3,140	18,040	14,575
East N. Cent.	52,647	39,692	33,472	218,168	166,549
Minnesota	15,484	11,180	10,700	52,860	43,045
Iowa	21,389	15,800	16,000	73,040	59,900
Mo.	18,440	15,860	12,676	69,440	48,472
N. Dak.	1,849	1,578	1,250	5,096	3,912
S. Dak.	4,680	4,440	4,000	15,900	12,790
Nebr.	6,221	5,099	5,391	26,910	20,400
Kans.	5,544	3,551	2,600	25,204	16,940
West N. Cent.	73,607	57,508	52,617	268,450	205,459
South Atlantic	39,414	46,414	52,100	226,235	235,436
East South Cent.	9,769	12,751	13,669	69,173	63,691
West South Cent.	16,660	18,392	19,623	107,124	96,542
Mountain	3,528	2,528	2,228	15,304	12,644
Pacific	13,058	13,555	13,293	81,220	70,135
UNITED STATES	237,864	219,841	216,931	1,163,074	1,012,764

1/ Revised 2/ Preliminary

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date			
	1954 1/	1955 2/	Percent Change from 1954	1954 1/	1955 2/	Change from 1954 Number	Change from 1954 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	930	545	- 41	930	545	- 385	-41
February	5,150	2,700	- 48	6,080	3,245	- 2,835	-47
March	17,090	12,500	- 27	23,170	15,745	- 7,425	-32
April	18,510	16,600	- 10	41,680	32,345	- 9,335	-22
May	11,180	10,700	- 4	52,860	43,045	- 9,815	-19
June	1,210			54,070			
July	175			54,245			
August	230			54,475			
September	185			54,660			
October	105			54,765			
November	100			54,865			
December	135			55,000			
Total	55,000			55,000			

1/ Revised 2/ Preliminary

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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

July 1, 1955

Mid-June, 1955 Prices

MINNESOTA — Mid-June 1955 prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged about 3 percent above a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The increase in hog and beef cattle prices were mainly responsible for the advance although higher prices for corn, calves and lambs contributed significantly. Most predominant of the declines were those shown for wholesale milk, barley, soybeans and potatoes. Compared with a year ago, prices averaged 6 percent lower. Meat animals and crops were down 8 and 9 percent, respectively, while poultry and livestock products were slightly higher.

Meat animals averaged above a month ago as hogs advanced $1.60 per cwt., beef cattle $1.10, calves 20 cents, and lambs $2.10. Sheep were down 50 cents per cwt. Compared with June 1954, however, hog prices were down 13 percent, beef cattle 2 percent, sheep 20 percent, lambs 7 percent, while the price of calves was at the same level. The average price received by Minnesota farmers for milk cows in mid-June was $155 per head - down $5 from a month ago and $10 from a year ago.

Prices of poultry and livestock products averaged slightly below (less than 1 percent a month earlier. The 5-cent per cwt. decrease in the value of wholesale milk slightly more than offset higher prices received for turkeys and chickens. Other items in the group were unchanged. The general level of poultry and livestock products prices was 2 percent higher in June 1955 than a year earlier. Increases were recorded in the price of chickens, eggs, and wholesale milk while turkeys and wool were lower.

Crop prices averaged about 1 percent below a month ago as soybeans and barley decline 4 cents per bushel and wheat 2 cents. Corn, oats, rye and flax were slightly higher. Compared with June last year, crop prices were down 9 percent. Soybeans and flax were sharply lower, while wheat and rye showed moderate increases over last year. Potatoes averaged $1.30 per bushel in mid-June compared with $1.80 a month ago and 75 cents a year earlier.

UNITED STATES — The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers declined 1 point (4 tenths of one percent) during the month ending in mid-June. At 243 percent of its 1910-14 average, the index was nearly 2 percent below a year earlier. Sharp declines during the past month in prices received by farmers for potatoes, cantaloups, watermelons, tomatoes, and wheat were primarily responsible for lowering the All Crops Index nearly 4 percent. This reduction was nearly offset by the increase in the Livestock and Livestock Products Index which rose primarily because of a sharp advance in hog prices.

The Prices Paid Index as of June 15 remained at the May level, and was the same as a year earlier. Prices paid by farmers for items in both the living and production components eased off slightly in June but not enough to change the index for all commodities and services. Compared with June 1954, commodity prices paid by farmers were down nearly 1 percent but these reductions were offset by increases in interest, taxes, and wage rates.

With no change in the Prices Paid Index, and with farm product prices down slightly, the Parity Ratio for June declined 1 point to 86, the same as in March.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	June 15, 1954	May 15, 1955	June 15, 1955	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	247	244	243	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	282	282	282	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	88	87	86	123	Oct. 1946

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

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JUNE 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JUNE 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE MAY 15 1955	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JUNE 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JUNE 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE MAY 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JUNE 15 1955	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES JUNE 15, 1955 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY JUNE 15, 1955 (PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.12	2.28	2.26	1.91	2.13	2.06	2.52	82
CORN	BU.	1.38	1.30	1.33	1.49	1.40	1.40	1.83	77
OATS	BU.	.71	.65	.66	.735	.715	.698	.860	81
BARLEY	BU.	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.05	1.07	.995	1.34	74
RYE	BU.	.88	1.00	1.02	.990	1.06	1.03	1.68	61
FLAX	BU.	3.56	3.02	3.05	3.48	2.96	2.99	4.46	67
SOYBEANS	BU.	3.53	2.26	2.22	3.49	2.36	2.32	2.90	80
POTATOES	BU.	.75	1.80	1.30	1.41	2.23	1.21	1.46	83
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	28.50	45.00	40.00	26.40	49.40	43.70	38.60	113
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	9.50	12.00	11.50	10.20	13.20	12.20	12.00	102
HOGS	CWT.	20.20	15.90	17.50	21.50	16.40	18.40	21.30	86
CATTLE	CWT.	17.90	16.50	17.60	16.60	16.30	16.50	21.30	77
CALVES	CWT.	18.00	17.80	18.00	17.10	17.20	17.50	23.30	75
SHEEP	CWT.	5.60	5.00	4.50	6.30	5.95	5.49	10.10	54
LAMBS	CWT.	21.10	17.60	19.70	20.90	18.20	20.10	23.30	86
MILK COWS	HEAD	165.00	160.00	155.00	151.00	147.00	148.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.310	.280	.290	.313	.284	.291	.369	79
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.140	.166	.168	.227	.251	.251	.290	87
EGGS	DOZ.	.270	.280	.280	.330	.338	.338	.462	2/ 80
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.62	.62	.559	.567	.565	.736	2/ 81
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.85	2.95	1/ 2.90	3.49	3.62	1/ 3.61	4.68	2/ 86
WOOL	LB.	.50	.41	.41	.553	.469	.447	.592	76
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.25	3.05	3.05	3.86	3.76	3.72		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.40	5.40	5.30	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.70	4.35	4.30	5.00	4.68	4.62		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.80	4.00	3.95	5.07	4.45	4.40		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	7.00	5.10	4.90	6.56	5.01	4.84		
BRAN	CWT.	3.00	2.85	2.70	3.15	3.07	2.99		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	19.00	18.00	32.00	35.00	32.50		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	14.6	12.2	13.2	14.4	11.7	13.1		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.5	9.0	9.2		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED	LB.	3.8	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.4		
BUTTERFAT-FEED	LB.	6/	6/	6/	18.8	19.9	1/ 20.0		

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 JUNE 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 APR. 15	1954 MAY 15	1954 JUNE 15	1955 APR. 15	1955 MAY 15	1955 JUNE 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	257	255	247	247	244	243
ALL CROPS	247	242	246	243	252	255	244
FOOD GRAINS	246	234	227	216	236	240	232
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	208	207	205	197	200	196
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	283	286	283	261	259	256
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	270	263	249	242	234	242
MEAT ANIMALS	334	330	324	296	269	260	276
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	237	231	229	241	236	235
POULTRY & EGGS	229	178	169	169	185	175	176

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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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JUL 14 1955

S21 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
A63 Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

July 12, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - JULY 1, 1955

Minnesota's crop prospects on July 1 were vary favorable and indicated a production of nearly 21½ million tons of major field crops, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A production of this magnitude would be slightly larger than the previous high record harvested in 1954. Among grains, corn, with a prospective record production of 297 million bushels and oat prospects of 203 million bushels were main contributors to the large aggregate tonnage indicated for Minnesota crops. Also an important factor in the outlook is an allowance for soybeans computed on the basis of a record large 1955 acreage planted and the long time average yield of 17.0 bushels per harvested acre. For recent years, the yields have been better than average. The first official production estimate for the 1955 soybean crop will be available August 10.

Most crops are seasonally well advanced due, in part, to early planting and also because of the warm weather, especially in the southern part of the State. Harvesting of winter wheat, rye and oats got under way during the first week of July in southern Minnesota which was earlier than usual. The early maturity of small grains in southern Minnesota greatly reduces the danger of crop loss from stem rust in that area. The warm humid weather prevailing during late June and early July was favorable for rapid development of rust which remains a threat to the later small grains in the more northern parts of the State, especially to the small acreage of durum wheat. Late oats are also subject to damage from both rust and high temperatures which may result in pre-mature ripening. The recent stormy weather has caused lodging and a wet soil condition which may be a problem in the operation of grain harvesting machinery.

The July 1 prospective aggregate production for the major grain crops was 14,113,000 tons, including the allowance for soybeans. Wheat prospects which total 321,000 tons are only a small part of the total--about 2 percent. While wheat production is relatively small, losses from stem rust damage have been serious during the past two years on a local and individual basis, especially in west central and northwestern counties. With the rapid development to date of the oat crop and the increased plantings of rust resistant varieties, prospects appear favorable for this crop, but late fields may suffer considerable damage from the rust now quite prevalent on some varieties.

Except for northwestern counties, the early spring season was favorable for planting crops and the States' farmers have about 20 million acres planted, nearly 2 percent more than last year. Corn continues to be the States' No. 1 crop with 5,850,000 acres planted, followed by oats with 4,896,000 acres, hay crops with 3,878,000 acres for harvest, soybeans at 2,371,000 acres and barley at 1,243,000 acres. About nine-tenths of the total Minnesota cropland is taken up by these five crops.

The prospects for corn on July 1 were for the second highest average yield per acre and the third highest acreage. Such a combination would result in the largest corn production of record for the State with a prospective production of nearly 297 million bushels. Corn stands are good in spite of dry weather in mid-May. A small amount of replanting was done. Timely rainfall and warm weather has brought rapid early development of this crop, and prospects are generally very good except in some central and northern border counties. The prospective production of 297 million bushels is 7 percent greater than the 1954 production of 277 million bushels--a fourth more than the average of 236 million, and 7 percent more than the 1948 record of 278 million bushels.

The oat crop prospects appear good despite the dry weather and frost damage during May which resulted in uneven development early in the season. The present outlook is for 203 million bushels, up 12 percent from the small 1954 crop of 182 million, and 7 percent higher than the average of 190 million bushels. The late portion of this crop could suffer damage from stem rust, but a favorable factor is the early harvest which is getting under way in the south ten days to two weeks earlier than last year.

The wheat acreage continues to show a decrease again this year, due mainly to the restrictions under the Government crop program. However, the prospective wheat production for Minnesota on July 1 for a crop of 10.7 million bushels, compares with the small 1954 crop of only 9.8 million and the average of about 19.5 million bushels.

(over)

Harvesting of winter wheat was getting under way in the south during the first week of July and it was doubtful that rust would materially effect the prospective yield of 21.0 bushels per acre, compared with the 1954 average of only 14.0 bushels per acre. Both the acreage and prospective yield of durum wheat were up from last year, with the acreage for harvest at 27,000 compared with only 12,000 acres harvested in 1954, and the yield prospects indicating 15.0 bushels per acre this year compared with only 7.0 bushels for the final 1954 yield. Total production was estimated at 405,000 bushels for 1955 compared with only 84,000 bushels in 1954 and the average of 707,000 bushels. Stem rust is present in some of the durum producing areas of the State, and weather conditions during early July were favorable for development of this infestation. Other spring wheat production was estimated at 9,622,000 bushels, 4 percent larger than the 1954 crop of 9,212,000 bushels, but 44 percent less than the average of nearly 17.3 million bushels.

July 1 prospects indicated a large barley crop of 32.7 million bushels, up 17 percent from the 1954 crop of 28.0 million bushels, and 25 percent larger than the average of 26.1 million bushels. Present indications are that both the acreage for harvest and the average yield per acre will be higher this year than last for this crop. There is a 10 percent increase in the acreage for harvest and the 1955 yield is estimated at 27.0 bushels per acre compared with the 1954 average of only 25.5 bushels and the 10-year average of 26.2 bushels.

The flax crop has made good progress despite some losses of acreage due to the frosts of May 7-8, mainly in west central counties, and the early dry weather in other areas. Production is estimated at 8.1 million bushels, down 4 percent from the 1954 crop of 8.4 million, and a third less than the average of 12.1 million. The 1955 acreage is down 14 percent from last year at 853,000 acres, but the 1955 yield prospect is for an average of 9.5 bushels per acre compared with only 8.5 in 1954 and the average yield of 10.0 bushels.

Minnesota farmers planted 2,371,000 acres of soybeans this year--up 16 percent from the previous high of 2,044,000 acres for 1954. The acreage to be harvested as beans is estimated at 2,335,000 acres compared with 2,014,000 acres in 1954. The 1955 crop has made good progress so far this season.

Potato production for 1955 is estimated at 17,090,000 bushels, 3 percent more than the 1954 production of 16,605,000 bushels. The crop was making good development on July 1 in the Red River Valley counties, which is the principal producing area for the State. Some early potatoes have been harvested in the Minneapolis area.

Dry weather during the spring months has sharply reduced the prospective hay crop. The 1955 production is estimated at 6,090,000 tons compared with the 1954 production of 6,683,000 tons and the average of 6,205,000 tons. Haying operations were under way at an early date this year, starting in the south in May. Second crop prospects are uneven, depending on earlier soil moisture conditions. Some second cuttings were made during the first week of July.

Egg production totaled 342 million eggs during June this year, 7 percent more than a year ago and 4 percent above the June average. Both the rate of lay and the number of layers was higher than a year ago.

Milk production is estimated at 925 million pounds for June, 1955, compared with 926 million during the same month last year. An increase in the production rate per cow was about offset by reduced numbers of milk cows compared with a year earlier.

Minnesota production prospects for 1955 as of July 1 in comparison with 1954 and 1953 are as follows:

Crop	Yield per Acre			Production		
	1953	1954	Ind. 1955	1953	1954	Ind. 1955
	Bushels			000 Bushels		
Corn	48.0	50.5	51.0	268,704	277,043	296,565
Winter Wheat	20.5	14.0	21.0	1,414	532	672
Durum Wheat	9.5	7.0	15.0	133	84	405
Other Spring Wheat	16.0	14.0	17.0	14,624	9,212	9,622
Oats	31.5	35.0	42.0	161,910	181,685	202,734
Barley	25.5	25.5	27.0	25,500	28,050	32,670
Rye	15.0	14.5	14.0	1,875	1,334	1,484
Flaxseed	8.5	8.5	9.5	9,265	8,432	8,104
Potatoes	160	205	209	12,480	16,605	17,090
Hay, All (Tons)	1.86	1.79	1.57	6,909	6,683	6,090

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Minn. Hist. Soc.
JUL 14 1955

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

July 13, 1955

STOCKS OF GRAINS ON FARMS - JULY 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: Stocks of grains stored on Minnesota farms on July 1 this year were larger than average according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Supplies of all the feed grains were larger, as were also stocks of soybeans and rye. Only wheat and flaxseed stocks were below average. Compared with a year ago, the July 1 farm supplies of oats, soybeans, barley, rye and flaxseed were larger, while for corn and wheat they were smaller.

The corn supply of 102 million bushels on farms was the second largest of record exceeded only by the 107 million bushels on farms a year ago. A large proportion of this corn was sealed under loan as a result of the government's price support program.

The record high soybeans stocks of 7.2 million bushels were over 12 times the average July 1 supply and over 3 times the previous high for July set in 1953. This year's large supply on farms is due to the peak production last year and farmers' delay in marketing.

Oats supplies on farms equalled 36 million bushels, up over 5 million bushels from a year earlier. Barley stocks on farms totaled 6.5 million bushels on July 1, about 1 and 1/3 million more than a year ago and 3 million more than average.

Wheat stored on farms amounted to 688,000 bushels on July 1, the smallest supply on that date for any year since records were started in 1926. The small supply is due mostly to the low production last year, the smallest since 1867.

Rye stocks on farms of 400,000 bushels on July 1 this year compare with 188,000 bushels a year ago and the average of 122,000 bushels. Flaxseed stocks totaled 295,000 bushels on July 1, somewhat above last year and a little below the average of 320,000.

UNITED STATES: Nationally farm stocks of grains and oilseeds on July 1 were slightly lower than a year earlier. The 938 million bushels of corn represent a decrease of 5 percent and the 38 million bushels of wheat a decrease of over 60 percent. Flaxseed stocks were almost 50 percent smaller. Oats stocks, however, at 250 million bushels and barley at 44 million bushels each were about one-fourth larger than last year. Rye stocks were only slightly higher. Soybean stocks, because of slow marketing of the large 1954 crop, still total over 33 million bushels, highest of record and nearly 9 times the very low stocks of last July.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

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

JUL 27 1955

Immediate Release

July 15, 1955

CATTLE ON FEED - JULY 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on feed for market in Minnesota on July 1 was 235,000 -- 7 percent more than a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the three months (April-June) at 39,000 head were 34 percent above the same period for last year.

Cattle on feed weighing under 600 pounds were estimated at 12,000 head and comprised 5 percent of the total number on feed. Those weighing 600 - 900 pounds at 139,000 head accounted for 59 percent of the total and the number weighing 900 - 1,100 pounds was estimated at 56,000 head and represented 24 percent of the total. There were 28,000 head weighing over 1,100 pounds. Steers accounted for 71 percent of the total cattle on feed; heifers, 23 percent; calves 6 percent; and other cattle, 1 percent.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 61 percent of the cattle that were on feed July 1 during the next three months with 18 percent going in July, 24 percent in August and 19 percent in September. This is at a somewhat lower rate than reported a year ago when 73 percent were expected to be marketed during the July-September period.

The number of cattle that had been on feed under three months on July 1 is estimated at 47,000 head; cattle on feed 3 to 6 months totaled 68,000; and those on feed over 6 months 120,000 head or slightly over one-half of the total. During June the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from South St. Paul was $18.15 per hundred pounds compared with $18.67 in June 1954.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in 13 major feeding States on July 1 was estimated at 3,609,000 head. This was an increase of about 13 percent from the previous year, but the seasonal decline from April 1 was 19 percent. The July 1 increase was larger than for April 1, when it was 12 percent. The number of cattle placed on feed during the last 3 months was substantially larger than last year. Marketings of fed cattle have also been above last year, with a sharp increase in fed heifers marketed.

The number of cattle on feed in the 9 Corn Belt States on July 1 was estimated at 2,803,000, 10 percent larger than a year earlier. For the 11 Corn Belt States, including an allowance for Michigan and Wisconsin, the number on feed was also 10 percent larger than on July 1, 1954. All States showed an increase from a year ago. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States during the April-June period were 24 percent larger than for the same period a year ago.

In California, the number of cattle on feed July 1 totaled 457,000 head compared with 318,000 on feed April 1 and 344,000 on feed July 1, 1954. The number on feed in Colorado was 180,000, compared with 220,000 on April 1. Arizona had 120,000 on July 1 and 155,000 on April 1, while Texas had 49,000 on July 1 and 81,000 April 1.

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST PAUL 1, MINN.

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA JULY 1, 1955

WEIGHT GROUPS		
Weight	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Over 1300 lb.	2	1
1100-1300 lb.	26	11
900-1100 lb.	56	24
600- 900 lb.	139	59
Under 600 lb.	12	5
Total	235	100

KINDS		
Kind	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Steers	167	71
Heifers	54	23
Calves	12	5
Other	2	1
Total	235	100

TIME ON FEED		
Time	Number Thousands	Percent Total
Less 3 months	47	20
3 -- 6 months	68	29
More 6 months	120	51
Total	235	100

EXPECTED MONTH OF MARKETINGS		
Month	Number Thousands	Percent Total
July	42	18
Aug.	56	24
Sept.	45	19
Later	92	39
Total	235	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED 1/

STATE	July 1, 1955	April 1, 1955	July 1, 1954	Percentage of Previous year 2/
		1,000 Head		Percent
Illinois	440	555	390	113
Iowa	1,031	1,256	946	109
Nebraska	408	588	396	103
Total 3 States	1,879	2,399	1,732	108
Ohio	90	148	76	118
Indiana	170	231	145	117
Minnesota	235	290	220	107
Missouri	199	265	191	104
South Dakota	150	190	128	117
Kansas	80	148	65	123
Total 9 N.C. States	2,803	3,671	2,557	110
Texas	49	81	3/	---
Colorado	180	220	3/	---
Arizona	120	155	3/	---
California	457	318	344	133
Total 4 Western States	806	774	---	---
Total 13 States	3,609	4,445	---	4/ 113
Michigan	3/	3/	3/	115
Wisconsin	3/	3/	3/	101

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

2/ July 1, 1955 as a percent of July 1, 1954.

3/ Data not available.

4/ Allowance made for Texas, Colorado, and Arizona in computing percentage change for 13 States.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.
JUL 21 1955

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

Immediate Release

July 18, 1955

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
JUNE 1955

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 1,450,000 chicks during June 1955 compared with 10,700,000 chicks in May 1955 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch in June 1955 shows about the usual sharp decrease from a month earlier. This is because the hatching season of chicks for farm flock replacement for egg production in Minnesota is usually about completed in most hatcheries before the end of May; although a few continue to operate through June. For the last 6 months in the year, nearly all chicks hatched are intended for commercial broilers.

The combined production for January through the June period in 1955 totaled 44,495,000 chicks, which is 18 percent less than the 54,070,000 chicks hatched during the same months last year. The number of eggs in incubator on July 1 1955 was 15 percent greater than a year earlier. This indicates a possible increase in demand for chicks for the broiler trade.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on June 1, 1955 for straight-run chicks, heavy and light breeds, each averaged $15.50 per hundred compared with $16.00 on the same date a year ago. The price of hybrids at $27.00 per hundred on June 1, 1955 compares with $28.00 a year earlier. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-June 1955 was $3.26 per hundred pounds, no change from a month earlier but less than the average of $3.41 in mid-June 1954.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the United States reported 11 percent more chicks hatched during June 1955 than in June last year. Production totaled 143,337,000 chicks, compared with 129,260,000 in June last year and the 1949-53 average of 123,492,000 chicks. Of the 143,337,000 chicks hatched, 111,654,000 were for broiler production and 31,683,000 were hatched for other purposes. The indicated number of chicks hatched for broilers was 17 percent larger than in June last year. The number hatched for flock replacement was 7 percent smaller. For January through June, the number hatched for broilers is indicated to be 4 percent more than during these same months last year. The number hatched for flock replacement was 22 percent smaller.

The demand for broiler chicks is strong. The July hatch, most of which is for broiler production, will be larger than a year ago as the number of eggs in incubators on July 1 was 12 percent more than on July 1 last year.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During June: Average 1949-53	During June: 1954 1/	During June: 1955 2/	January thru June: 1954 1/	January thru June: 1955 2/
	Thousands				
New England	9,968	10,626	12,263	82,840	84,755
Middle Atlantic	9,166	9,776	9,130	114,962	98,946
Ohio	5,236	4,000	4,600	48,740	42,600
Ind.	8,255	8,090	8,260	83,874	65,884
Ill.	5,937	3,373	3,000	61,733	43,550
Mich.	2,082	1,184	1,150	22,428	16,950
Wis.	1,910	1,339	1,370	19,379	15,945
East N. Central	23,421	17,986	18,380	236,154	184,929
Minn.	2,077	1,210	1,450	54,070	44,495
Iowa	4,191	2,050	2,200	75,090	62,100
Mo.	8,760	7,446	7,369	76,886	55,841
N. Dak.	451	246	125	5,342	4,037
S. Dak.	1,289	630	845	16,530	13,635
Nebr.	1,153	760	850	27,670	21,250
Kans.	1,353	1,068	1,000	26,272	17,940
West N. Central	19,275	13,410	13,839	281,860	219,298
South Atlantic	34,036	41,084	48,362	267,319	283,798
East South Cent.	6,130	9,548	11,863	78,721	75,554
West South Cent.	10,774	14,870	16,916	121,994	113,458
Mountain	1,368	1,078	953	16,382	13,597
Pacific	9,355	10,882	11,631	92,102	81,766
UNITED STATES	123,492	129,260	143,337	1,292,334	1,156,101

1/ Revised 2/ Preliminary

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Month	Month: 1954 1/	Month: 1955 2/	Month: Percent Change from 1954	To Date: 1954 1/	To Date: 1955 2/	Change from 1954: Number	Change from 1954: Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	930	545	- 41	930	545	- 385	- 41
February	5,150	2,700	- 48	6,080	3,245	- 2,835	- 47
March	17,090	12,500	- 27	23,170	15,745	- 7,425	- 32
April	18,510	16,600	- 10	41,680	32,345	- 9,335	- 22
May	11,180	10,700	- 4	52,860	43,045	- 9,815	- 19
June	1,210	1,450	+ 20	54,070	44,495	- 9,575	- 18
July	175			54,245			
August	230			54,475			
September	185			54,660			
October	105			54,765			
November	100			54,865			
December	135			55,000			
Total	55,000			55,000			

1/ Revised 2/ Preliminary

*S21 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
A62 Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

JUL 27 1955

Immediate Release

July 21, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
June 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,059,000 turkey poults during June 1955, 11 percent above the previous record high June hatch of 1954 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 650,000 heavy breed poults, more than twice that of June 1954; and 409,000 light breed poults, down 241,000 from a year ago. Broad white varieties numbered 296,000, or 46 percent of the June heavy hatch. These broad white poults may enter the broiler trade or be raised to maturity depending upon the decisions of individual growers. Heavy breed eggs in incubators on July 1 totaled 417,000 compared with 28,000 a year ago. Broad white eggs numbered 396,000, while other heavy varieties numbered 21,000 of the total heavy set. The light breed egg set of 549,000 was 39 percent below July 1, 1954.

During the first half of 1955, Minnesota poult production was 6 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Heavy breed production of 5,660,000 was up 12 percent, while the total light breed hatch of 1,659,000 was off 40 percent from last year. For the period March through June, broad white varieties accounted for 1,256,000 or 25 percent of the heavy hatch.

The price received for heavy breed poults in Minnesota on June 15 was 64 cents which included an average of 60 cents for broad white and 68 cents for the other heavy breeds. Light breed poults averaged 42 cents. In mid-June, the cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration was $3.26 compared with $3.41 a year ago. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on June 15 was 8.9 compared with 8.6 in mid-May and 9.1 on June 15, 1954.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during June was 14 percent larger than in June last year. The number produced totaled 8,814,000, compared with 7,743,000 in June 1954. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first 6 months of this year totaled 47,487,000, compared with 49,007,000 during these same months last year -- a decrease of 3 percent. Light breed turkeys hatched during June totaled 2,559,000, compared with 3,024,000 in June last year -- a decrease of 15 percent. The number of light breed poults hatched January through June totaled 10,134,000, compared with 13,942,000 hatched during these same months last year -- a decrease of 27 percent.

The demand for heavy breed turkey poults continues strong. A larger July hatch of heavy breed poults than a year ago is in prospect. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on July 1 totaled 4,156,000, compared with 2,951,000 on July 1 a year ago -- an increase of 41 percent. The July hatch of heavy breed poults last year amounted to 2.8 percent of the total heavy breed production during the year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on July 1 was 10 percent less than on July 1 last year.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES				
	Month		Year to Date		Month		% Chg.	Year to Date		% Chg.
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955		1954	1955	
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	-2	1,217	1,196	-2
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-16
Mar.	1,190	1,209	1,715	1,801	9,369	7,644	-18	13,960	11,492	-18
Apr.	1,680	1,641	3,395	3,442	13,855	12,635	-9	27,815	24,127	-13
May	1,340	1,568	4,735	5,010	13,449	14,546	+8	41,264	38,673	-6
June	300	650	5,035	5,660	7,743	8,814	+14	49,007	47,487	-3
July	11		5,046		1,446			50,453		
Aug.	-		5,046		88			50,541		
Sept.	-		5,046		25			50,566		
Oct.	-		5,046		61			50,627		
Nov.	-		5,046		179			50,806		
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-27
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-31
Mar.	355	189	1,135	703	1,786	1,080	-40	5,279	3,496	-34
Apr.	400	233	1,535	936	2,344	1,717	-27	7,623	5,213	-32
May	590	314	2,125	1,250	3,295	2,362	-28	10,918	7,573	-31
June	650	409	2,775	1,659	3,024	2,559	-15	13,942	10,134	-27
July	560		3,335		2,446			16,388		

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending July 16, 1955 on other side.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending July 16, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending July 16, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 70,000 light breed poults and 49,000 heavy breed poults which were almost entirely of the broad white variety. Both the light and heavy hatch were at about the same level as a week earlier. A total of 122,000 light breed eggs were set compared with 86,000 a week ago. The heavy breed set consisting mainly of broad whites numbered 36,000, down 43,000 from the week ending July 9. Poults shipped out of State during the week amounted to 4 percent of the week's total hatch.

SIX STATE TOTAL: The six leading light breed producing States hatched 392,000 light breed poults, down 8 percent; and 296,000 heavy breed poults, down 32 percent from the week ending July 9. Light breed eggs set totaled 524,000, down 4 percent from last week. The heavy breed set of 104,000 was down 38 percent from a week ago.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 6 REPORTING STATES

Week	MINNESOTA 1/ Broad Whites	MINNESOTA 1/ Other Heavy	MINNESOTA 1/ Total	Pa.	Ohio	Mo.	Va.	Calif.		Total 11 States
			Thousands							
			Heavy Breed Poults Hatched							
May 28	59	223	282	110	205	162	182	513		2,148
June 4	69	190	259	113	190	132	186	572		2,045
June 11	63	127	190	102	159	120	166	563		1,804
June 18	84	74	158	96	153	130	141	442		1,501
June 25	68	33	101	84	121	103	118	348		1,164
July 2	57	13	70	78	114	71	96	279		881
July 9	50	2/	50	52	59	42	82	152	3/	437
July 16	49	2/	49	38	42	27	58	82	3/	296
			Heavy Breed Eggs Set							
June 18	115	0	115	88	110	68	104	169		763
June 25	82	2/	82	51	71	#	26	85		413
July 2	92	2/	92	38	36	#	13	#		266
July 9	79	2/	79	23	24	#	#	#	3/	168
July 16	36	2/	36	11	21	#	#	#	3/	104
			Light Breed Poults Hatched							
May 28	--	--	64	24	52	24	161	5		391
June 4	--	--	105	29	51	35	157	33		454
June 11	--	--	114	28	52	31	190	20		485
June 18	--	--	81	21	50	48	220	33		507
June 25	--	--	98	25	59	39	202	3		485
July 2	--	--	78	24	51	38	203	#		482
July 9	--	--	89	16	64	42	203	13	3/	427
July 16	--	--	70	#	48	25	224	#	3/	392
			Light Breed Eggs Set							
June 18	--	--	123	29	72	53	404	#		787
June 25	--	--	133	20	67	78	413	#		818
July 2	--	--	116	15	66	70	386	#		729
July 9	--	--	86	#	69	78	282	#	3/	545
July 16	--	--	122	#	68	70	234	#	3/	524

Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries. 1/ For the project separating Broad Whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. 2/ Broad Whites include a very small number of the heavy Bronze variety. 3/ 6-State Total. Excludes 5 States, Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and Oregon.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

July 29, 1955

HONEY REPORT - JULY 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: Beekeepers in Minnesota had 243,000 colonies on Hand July 1st, the same as a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This follows 3 consecutive years of decrease, and compares with the peak number of 299,000 colonies on hand in 1946 and 1947. The 1944-53 ten year average is 277,000 colonies. Nationally, Minnesota ranks fourth to California, Ohio, and Texas in the number of colonies of bees on hand July 1.

About 21 percent of the total number of colonies on hand last fall at the start of the winter season were lost during the past winter and this spring. Over 50 percent of the beekeepers reporting winter losses showed starvation as the cause of loss. Winter killing and queenless each accounted for about 15 percent of the reports of loss, diseases and poisoning 10 percent, rodents and insects about 2 percent, and miscellaneous and unknown causes, about 8 percent.

Minnesota bees were in good condition on July 1. Dry weather during May retarded growth of nectar plants and reduced the early honey flow, but rains beginning in late May improved crop prospects as of July 1. Estimated production of honey in Minnesota this year, together with 1955 production estimates for other States, will be released about mid-October.

UNITED STATES: A total of 5,233,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1 in the United States. The number of colonies available for producing this year's crop is 4 percent smaller than last year. The 1954 crop of 217 million pounds of honey was produced by 5,465,000 colonies of bees. All regions of the country showed decreases in number of colonies compared with last year except the East North Central region, which showed no change. Decreases from last year are 11 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West. The decrease in colony numbers was greatest in the small apiaries. Beekeepers with from 1 to 9 colonies decreased 18 percent, compared with last year, those with 10 to 39 colonies decreased 6 percent while the commercial group, with 40 or more colonies, increased 1 percent. These estimates are based on reports from about 7,000 beekeepers including farm and nonfarm apiaries.

Colony losses during last winter and this spring averaged 17 percent. Winter and spring losses were 23 percent in the North Atlantic, 20 percent in the West North Central, 18 percent in the West, 15 percent in the South Central and in the East North Central States, and 13 percent in the South Atlantic States. These percentages cover winter and spring losses only and do not cover losses during the honey producing season. Of the 4,750 reports received on causes of losses 1,889 reported starvation, 723 queenless, 597 winter killing, 252 insects, 172 foul brood, 89 spray poison, 79 rodents, 32 dysentery, and 917 reported other or unknown causes.

The condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 86 percent, which is about average for this date. July 1 condition of nectar plants was 79 percent--slightly below the 1947-51 average. Honey flows are in progress in practically all areas of the country. In California cool weather during the spring delayed the development of honey plants but conditions now are reported to be good. The citrus honey crop is reported to be light. In the intermountain States the late spring and retarded nectar flow would indicate a crop below that of last year. Crop prospects in Washington and Oregon are not too favorable although condition of nectar plants in the irrigated sections of eastern Oregon are good. For the East North Central region prospects are good in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. In Michigan, prospects are fairly good except in the Thumb area. Crop prospects are excellent in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. Abundant supplies of nectar plants in Missouri are offset by weakened colonies. In the South Atlantic States a short crop is in prospect. Last year's drought resulted in weakened colonies and the March freeze damaged nectar plants. The orange bloom in Florida was short due to dry weather. The South Central States report nectar plants damaged by the freeze and by dry conditions in the spring, but the present outlook is good following improvement in June. In the North Atlantic region New Jersey and New England have prospects for a good crop of honey while in Pennsylvania and New York prospects are for a below average crop.

Richard Schrimper,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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

State and Division	Colonies of bees 1954 1/	Colonies of bees 1955 2/	1955 of 1954	Colonies lost winter and spring of 1954-55	Condition of colonies July 1 1955	Condition of nectar plants July 1 1955
	Thousands		Percent	Percent 3/	Percent of normal	
Maine	8	6	75	53	87	91
New Hampshire	5	4	80	56	85	87
Vermont	11	10	91	12	87	90
Massachusetts	31	28	90	33	87	87
Rhode Island	2	2	100	31	85	86
Connecticut	17	13	76	36	86	81
New York	221	199	90	22	88	75
New Jersey	32	32	100	27	88	88
Pennsylvania	168	148	88	23	89	75
North Atlantic	495	442	89	23	88	78
Ohio	289	292	101	12	87	88
Indiana	178	180	101	12	92	90
Illinois	164	157	96	20	91	88
Michigan	185	185	100	14	84	80
Wisconsin	204	208	102	16	93	98
East North Central	1,020	1,022	100	15	89	89
Minnesota	243	243	100	21	94	88
Iowa	185	165	89	21	92	94
Missouri	137	119	87	22	93	90
North Dakota	13	14	108	36	89	89
South Dakota	24	25	104	18	89	86
Nebraska	43	43	100	13	95	92
Kansas	48	45	94	24	87	80
West North Central	693	654	94	20	93	90
Delaware	3	3	100	--	89	84
Maryland	30	26	87	27	89	84
Virginia	143	136	95	10	85	72
West Virginia	122	109	89	30	87	81
North Carolina	193	183	95	21	83	68
South Carolina	59	50	85	26	78	70
Georgia	205	189	92	7	82	68
Florida	238	238	100	13	78	64
South Atlantic	993	934	94	13	82	70
Kentucky	139	126	91	24	89	88
Tennessee	170	148	87	27	84	78
Alabama	190	171	90	17	70	64
Mississippi	73	73	100	14	87	82
Arkansas	92	89	97	22	87	82
Louisiana	93	93	100	8	90	82
Oklahoma	50	48	95	20	82	70
Texas	280	266	95	14	87	72
South Central	1,087	1,014	93	15	84	76
Montana	68	71	105	22	85	87
Idaho	174	174	100	28	84	85
Wyoming	33	33	100	13	88	87
Colorado	68	65	96	18	79	75
New Mexico	15	16	105	10	85	71
Arizona	77	79	103	13	79	70
Utah	50	47	94	29	82	83
Nevada	14	14	100	8	77	74
Washington	86	81	94	15	84	77
Oregon	55	50	91	29	86	85
California	537	537	100	14	87	71
Western	1,177	1,167	99	18	85	76
UNITED STATES	5,465	5,233	96	17	86	79

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Percent of colonies entering winter, as reported.

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.A63 Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release — July 29, 1955

NUMBER OF MILK COWS ON FARMS IN JUNE

MINNESOTA: The number of milk cows on Minnesota farms June 1955 totaled 1,376,000 head, about 1 percent below a year earlier, and 6 percent below the June 1944-53 average of 1,468,000 milk cows according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

For many years Minnesota ranked second only to Wisconsin in number of milk cows on farms. However, since June 1952 New York and Minnesota have been competing for second position.

In June 1955, Wisconsin ranks first in the Nation, with 2,364,000 milk cows followed by New York with 1,404,000 head, Minnesota with 1,376,000 head and Iowa with 1,015,000 milk cows. Other States with nearly a million milk cows in June 1955 were Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas.

UNITED STATES: Milk cows on United States farms in June 1955 numbered 22.1 million head--down about 1½ percent from June 1954. The current decline in number of milk cows on farms started in early 1954 following 2 years of increase. In June this year there were more milk cows on farms than during the 1950-52 period, but about 14 percent less than the record high of 25.6 million in 1944. During the past year, milk cows numbers declined substantially in the Great Plains, central Corn Belt, and generally over the South, but showed only limited changes in the Northeast, upper Great Lakes, and Pacific Coast areas.

A number of factors have contributed to the decline in milk cow numbers during the 12 months ending in June this year. Two successive years of drought in the South and some adjacent central sections caused close culling of dairy herds and contributed to the decline in numbers in this area. Also, National butterfat-feed price ratios during the year ending this June averaged the lowest since 1936-37 and were 16 percent below the longtime average. This, no doubt, caused some farmers in cream-selling areas of the Midwest to reduce their milking herds in favor of other enterprises. Milk-feed price ratios were the lowest in several years and about 4 percent below average. Recently, however, milk-feed price ratios have improved to about average levels for the country as a whole, through still about one-tenth below average in the West North Central region.

June milk cow numbers were above a year ago in 8 States, unchanged in 5, and showed moderate to sharp declines in the other 35. Regionally, numbers were slightly increased in the North Atlantic area and showed only slight decline in the West. Reductions were general in the South where drought conditions during the past 2 years cut feed supplies and pastures. In most States of this area, the reduction in the past year contrasts with an upward trend in previous years.

In the North Central States, where nearly half the Nation's milk cows are located, aggregate June numbers declined for the first time since 1952. Milk cow numbers on farms were lower in all these States except Wisconsin, but the declines were less pronounced in Minnesota, Missouri, and Michigan where June numbers were only 1 percent below a year earlier. Numbers were down 2 percent in Ohio, and 3 percent in the Dakotas. In Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois, declines of 4 percent brought June numbers to the lowest in a quarter century.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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Agricultural Marketing Service

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

Immediate Release

July 29, 1955

1955 LAMB CROP

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1955 lamb crop totals 692,000 head, a 3 percent increase over the 671,000 head saved in 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the largest lamb crop since 1946. The number of lambs saved this year is about 10 percent above the 10-year (1944-53) average of 631,000 head. Minnesota's lamb crop is still below any of those for the 16-year period 1931-1946.

The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old and over on January 1) is 116 percent compared with 112 percent in 1954 and the average of 105 percent. Breeding ewes on hand January 1, 1954 numbered 597,000 head, the same as a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The United States lamb crop for 1955 totaled 20,092,000 head, 1 percent less than the 20,272,000 head raised in 1954. Although the current lamb crop is 12 percent larger than the 1950 low, it is still 6 percent below the 10-year average. In 13 Western States (11 Western, South Dakota, and Texas), the lamb crop is 3 percent smaller than last year, while in the Native States it is 3 percent larger. Texas, the leading sheep State, has a 1 percent smaller lamb crop than last year.

The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old and over on January 1) this year is 95. This is the largest lamb crop percentage on record. It compares with 94 percent last year and the 10-year average of 88 percent. The 1955 lamb crop percentage for the 13 Western States is 88--1 percentage point below a year earlier, but 7 percentage points above average. For Texas, the 76 percent lamb crop is 1 point below last year, but 8 points above average. In the Native States the lamb crop percentage is 108, 2 points above a year ago and 6 points higher than average.

The lamb crop of 12,490,000 head in the 13 Western States is 373,000 head smaller than last year and 11 percent below average. All of the 13 States, with the exception of South Dakota, showed less lambs raised this year than a year earlier.

In the Native sheep States the lamb crop is 7,602,000 head, an increase of 193,000 head or about 3 percent more than in 1954. This increase can be attributed to a slightly larger number of breeding ewes on hand January 1, also to a larger lambing percentage. The lamb crop percentage at 108 is 2 points higher than last year and the highest of record for the Native States. Most of the Native States showed the same number or more lambs raised than last year.

Estimates of the 1955 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.

D. O. Mesick,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

AUG 8 1955

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

July 29, 1955

GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all storage positions in Minnesota on July 1 at 172 million bushels were a record high for July, exceeding by 33 million bushels, the previous record set last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Off-farm stocks of 70 million bushels were up 38 million bushels from a year earlier.

Total supplies of wheat in all Minnesota positions at 65 million bushels were also a record high for July, exceeding the record set last year by 3 million bushels. Nearly all of these stocks, or over 64 million bushels, were in off-farm storage. These off-farm stocks were up 9 percent from a year ago.

Oats stocks in all storage positions were 53 million bushels, up 18 million from a year ago and the largest of record for July. About 16.9 million bushels of the total stocks were stored off farms, compared with 4.2 million bushels on July 1, 1954.

Storage stocks of barley at 14.5 million bushels were up nearly 4 million bushels from a year earlier. Stocks in off-farm positions, at 8.0 million bushels, were up 2.4 million bushels.

Total rye stocks of 1.6 million bushels were one-third larger and off-farm supplies of 1.2 million bushels were 19 percent larger than on July 1 last year.

Soybean stocks in all positions at 13.5 million bushels were about 10 times larger than a year earlier, and were the largest of record for July. Off-farm stocks of 6.3 million bushels were up 5.2 million from July 1, 1954.

Stocks of flaxseed in all positions totaled 3.6 million bushels, down 16 percent from a year ago and the smallest since 1948. Off-farm quantities totaled 3.3 million bushels, down 0.7 million from last year.

Grain Stocks, July 1, 1954-55

	Crop	On Farm		Off Farm 1/		Total	
		1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
		Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA	Corn	106,608	101,840	32,112	70,370	138,720	172,210
	Wheat	3,072	688	59,090	64,546	62,162	65,234
	Oats	30,763	36,337	4,178	16,917	34,941	53,254
	Barley	5,100	6,452	5,604	8,012	10,704	14,464
	Rye	188	400	1,040	1,242	1,228	1,642
	Soybeans	277	7,190	1,091	6,265	1,368	13,455
	Flaxseed	278	295	4,013	3,296	4,291	3,591
UNITED STATES	Corn	989,833	938,034	416,991	638,800	1,406,824	1,576,834
	Wheat	99,038	38,241	803,344	981,770	902,382	1,020,011
	Oats	202,778	249,507	30,268	65,272	233,046	314,779
	Barley	35,290	44,041	35,751	85,575	71,041	129,616
	Rye	3,589	3,686	11,333	12,385	14,922	16,071
	Soybeans	3,652	33,130	31,969	33,711	35,621	66,841
	Flaxseed	5,494	3,049	8,514	7,817	14,008	10,866

1/ Includes all C.C.C. owned stocks.

D. O. Mesick, Agr'l. Statistician

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

UNITED STATES: Stocks of over 1,020 million bushels of old wheat stored in all positions on July 1, 1955, are the largest of record for that date and compare with the previous high of 902 million bushels on July 1, 1954. Old wheat stocks in all off-farm storages--982 million bushels--were the largest off-farm carryover of record. They exceed the 803 million bushel stocks a year earlier, the previous record total, by 178 million bushels or 22 percent.

The 16.1 million bushels of old rye stored in all positions on July 1 is the largest carryover since 1944, and compares with 14.9 million bushels on July 1, 1954, and 6.3 million bushels on July 1, 1953. Stocks of rye in bins and warehouses under Government control and in transit on July 1 totaled more than 1½ million bushels. Rye in other off-farm storage totaled 4.3 million bushels compared with 2.7 million in similar positions on July 1, 1954.

Stocks of corn in all storage positions on July 1 are estimated at a record high level of 1,577 million bushels compared with 1,407 million bushels a year ago. While stocks on farms at 938 million bushels were about 52 million less than a year earlier, there was an increase of 158 million bushels in CCC storage in their own bins or in transit. Stocks in commercial elevators and terminals were also far above July 1 a year ago. Disappearance of corn from all positions was 538 million bushels from April 1 to July 1 compared with 586 million bushels during the same quarter last year.

Oats carryover, totaling 315 million bushels in all positions, was more than one-third larger than on July 1 a year ago and the largest of record for this date. About 65 million bushels were in off-farm positions--more than double a year ago--with largest increases percentagewise in CCC and terminal holdings.

The carryover of barley at 130 million bushels exceeded the July 1, 1954, total by 82 percent, and the 10-year average by 76 percent. An unusually large portion of barley stocks was held in off-farm positions this year.

Flaxseed stocks in all storage positions on July 1 amounted to 10.9 million bushels. This quantity is almost a fourth smaller than the stocks held a year ago but is nearly a tenth larger than the July 1, 1953 stocks. Terminal stocks totaled 3.2 million bushels, down about 8 percent from a year ago. The 4.7 million bushels in all other off-farm storages, which includes stocks at processing plants and interior mills, elevators and warehouses is 8 percent lower than stocks in the same positions a year ago.

Soybean stocks in all storage positions on July 1 amounted to 66.8 million bushels. These are the highest stocks of record for the date and compare with 35.6 million bushels on July 1 last year.

Included in the current totals are farm stocks of 33.1 million bushels and 19.0 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses. Terminal stocks, as reported by the Grain Division, AMS, are at extremely low levels--2.4 million bushels compared with 3.9 million a year ago. The Commodity Credit Corporation total of 1.6 million bushels includes stocks in CCC bins as well as CCC-owned quantities in transit as of July 1. The Bureau of the Census enumerated 10.8 million bushels at processing plants as of July 1, less than half as much as a year ago and the lowest for the date since 1941.

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.

Minn. Hist. Soc.

*S21 .A63

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

A416s8 1955

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

Immediate Release

August 1, 1955

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-July, 1955 Prices

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged about 4 percent below a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Lower prices for meat animals and most grain crops were mainly responsible for the decline. Mid-July farm prices averaged about 7 percent lower than in July 1954, as declines in meat animal and grain prices more than offset higher prices received for poultry and livestock products.

Led by a sharp drop in hog prices and lower prices received for cattle, meat animals as a group averaged about 8 percent lower than a month earlier. Hog prices, at $15.50 per cwt., were at the lowest July level since 1945. Compared with July last year, meat animal prices were off about 12 percent. Hogs were down $3.70 per cwt. as compared with a year ago; otherwise, meat animal prices were relatively unchanged.

Poultry and livestock products increased about 2 percent in price during the month. Wholesale milk advanced seasonally 10 cents per cwt., and chickens were nearly a cent per pound higher. Other items in the group were unchanged. Compared with July 1954, poultry and livestock products averaged about 3 percent higher. Chickens, turkeys and wholesale milk increased in price while eggs and butterfat in cream remained the same. Wool declined from 48 cents to 41 cents per pound.

Crop prices averaged 2 percent below the mid-June 1955 level as new-crop oats, wheat and rye began moving into marketing channels. Other crops, except corn and potatoes, were also lower. Prices received for crops averaged about 10 percent lower this July than a year earlier. Soybeans and flaxseed showed the largest declines.

UNITED STATES: The index of Prices Received by Farmers declined 2 percent (6 points) during the month ending in mid-July. At 237 percent of its 1910-14 average the index was 3 percent below a year earlier. Declines in prices received by farmers for hogs, potatoes, apples, cattle, wheat, and watermelons were primarily responsible for the decrease during the past month. Price increases for milk, tomatoes, grapefruit, cotton, lettuce, and eggs, were only partially offsetting. The All Crops and the Livestock and Livestock Products Indexes declined during the past month to 238 and 237 respectively.

Lower prices for farm production goods together with a decline in the seasonally adjusted index of cash wage rates paid hired farm labor reduced the Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities, Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) 1 point to 281 on July 15. Prices paid by farmers for family living items averaged unchanged from June. The July reduction in the Parity Index left it 1 point higher than a year earlier.

The greater decline in the Index of Prices Received than in the Parity Index dropped the Parity Ratio 2 points to 84 in mid-July. This is 4 points below a year earlier and the lowest since December 1940.

Sharp declines in prices of hogs and lambs, and smaller declines for other meat animals, dropped the index 15 points to 261 percent of its 1910-14 average. This is 17 points below a year earlier. At 242 on July 15, the dairy products price index was 3 percent above mid-June, which is usually the low point of the year, and 2 percent above mid-July a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14 = 100	July 15, 1954	June 15, 1955	July 15, 1955	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	245	243	237	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	280	282	281	290	2/May 1952
Parity Ratio	88	86	84	123	Oct. 1946

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

Richard J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JULY 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES			EFFECTIVE U.S. PARITY PRICES JULY 15, 1955	U.S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY JULY 15, 1955
		AVERAGE JULY 15 1954	AVERAGE JUNE 15 1955	AVERAGE JULY 15 1955	AVERAGE JULY 15 1954	AVERAGE JUNE 15 1955	AVERAGE JULY 15 1955		
PRICES RECEIVED		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.15	2.26	2.21	2.00	2.06	1.97	2.51	78
CORN	BU.	1.38	1.33	1.33	1.50	1.40	1.40	1.82	77
OATS	BU.	.63	.66	.55	.668	.698	.598	.857	70
BARLEY	BU.	1.03	1.03	.97	1.00	.995	.955	1.33	72
RYE	BU.	.96	1.02	.86	.992	1.03	.901	1.67	54
FLAX	BU.	3.23	3.05	2.99	3.17	2.99	2.95	4.44	66
SOYBEANS	BU.	3.54	2.22	2.11	3.47	2.32	2.23	2.89	77
POTATOES	BU.	1.00	1.30	1.70	1.52	1.21	.880	1.45	61
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	25.00	40.00	35.00	25.80	43.70	39.50	38.50	103
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	8.50	11.50	11.00	9.30	12.20	11.30	11.90	95
HOGS	CWT.	19.20	17.50	15.50	20.40	18.40	16.70	21.20	79
CATTLE	CWT.	17.00	17.60	16.70	15.50	16.50	16.10	21.20	76
CALVES	CWT.	17.00	18.00	17.50	15.90	17.50	16.90	23.30	73
SHEEP	CWT.	4.50	4.50	4.10	5.62	5.49	5.36	10.00	54
LAMBS	CWT.	19.60	19.70	19.60	19.50	20.00	18.80	23.30	81
MILK COWS	HEAD	165.00	155.00	160.00	145.00	148.00	148.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.270	.290	.290	.286	.291	.285	.368	77
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.120	.168	.177	.227	.251	.245	.289	85
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.280	.280	.345	.338	.352	.461	2/ 76
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.62	.62	.557	.565	.560	.733	2/ 77
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.00	2.95	1/3.05	3.72	3.63	1/3.81	4.66	2/ 87
WOOL	LB.	.48	.41	.41	.547	.447	.440	.590	75
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.15	3.05	3.05	3.83	3.72	3.68		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.40	5.30	5.20	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.65	4.30	4.30	4.97	4.62	4.60		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.35	3.95	3.95	4.66	4.40	4.42		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	7.30	4.90	5.30	6.68	4.84	5.02		
BRAN	CWT.	2.75	2.70	2.65	3.03	2.99	2.96		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	18.50	18.00	18.00	31.30	32.50	31.60		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.9	13.2	11.7	13.6	13.1	11.9		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.7		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED	LB.	3.3	4.9	5.4	4.3	5.4	5.4		
BUTTERFAT-FEED	LB.	6/	6/	6/	19.1	20.0	1/20.3		

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, JULY 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914 = 100)

INDEXES	3-YEAR AVERAGE JAN. 1947-DEC. 1949	1954 MAY 15	1954 JUNE 15	1954 JULY 15	1955 MAY 15	1955 JUNE 15	1955 JULY 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	255	247	245	244	243	237
ALL CROPS	247	246	243	247	255	244	238
FOOD GRAINS	246	227	216	225	240	232	222
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	207	205	202	200	196	190
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	286	283	286	359	256	257
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	263	249	244	234	242	237
MEAT ANIMALS	334	324	296	278	260	276	261
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	231	229	238	236	235	242
POULTRY & EGGS	229	169	169	172	175	176	178

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

August 1, 1955

CHICKENS RAISED -- 1955

MINNESOTA: The number of young chickens raised on Minnesota farms in 1955 is estimated at 24,017,000, 19 percent below the 29,651,000 raised in 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The number raised this year is 32 percent below the 1944-53 average of 35,511,000 and is the lowest number raised since these estimates began in 1924. Minnesota dropped from third to fourth place in the number of chickens raised as the decrease was not as sharp in California as in Minnesota. There were, however, about 2 percent more layers in Minnesota farm flocks on July 1, 1955 than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Young chickens raised on United States farms in 1955 are estimated at 524,449,000 -- 15 percent less than last year, and the lowest number of record. All regions of the country showed decreases from last year. Decreases from last year were 20 percent in the South Central, 18 percent in the East North Central, 17 percent in the West North Central, 14 percent in the South Atlantic, 11 percent in the West, and 10 percent in the North Atlantic States.

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 reports.

With 4 percent more layers in farm flocks on July 1 than a year ago and a 15 percent decrease in young chickens raised this year, the laying flock on January 1, 1956 is expected to be 6 to 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. To June 1, reduction in the number of layers from culling and death loss was about normal. In June, culling was lighter than usual as producers, in an effort to maintain flock numbers, kept a larger proportion of hens to help offset the sharp decrease in young chicken numbers.

On February 1, farmers reported they intended to buy 18 percent fewer chicks than they bought last year. During the first 6 months of this year egg prices averaged 7 percent below last year, although they have been a little above last year's low price for the last 4 months, and feed prices averaged 4 percent less.

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

CHICKENS RAISED ON FARMS 1955, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Number Raised						1955 as a Percentage of 1954
	10-Yr.Av. 1944-53	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Percent
N. Atl.	102,901	107,046	106,098	109,462	106,191	96,005	90
Ohio	28,862	27,013	24,852	25,598	24,830	20,609	83
Ind.	29,532	27,442	26,893	26,086	28,173	23,665	84
Ill.	33,357	29,968	27,271	27,544	29,197	23,942	82
Mich.	19,888	19,811	18,424	18,608	18,980	15,564	82
Wis.	22,154	21,887	20,355	20,762	21,800	17,658	81
E.N.Cent.	133,793	126,121	117,795	118,598	122,980	101,438	82
Minn.	35,511	29,823	27,437	27,711	29,651	24,017	81
Iowa	50,726	44,805	41,669	42,502	42,927	36,917	86
Mo.	32,871	30,988	26,650	27,450	28,548	22,838	80
N.Dak.	7,834	7,125	6,412	6,733	7,070	6,010	85
S.Dak.	14,917	14,547	11,929	13,480	13,750	11,550	84
Nebr.	24,906	23,361	19,156	20,497	20,497	16,808	82
Kans.	24,422	22,598	18,530	18,345	20,180	16,144	80
W.N.Cent.	191,188	173,247	151,783	156,718	162,623	134,284	83
S. Atl.	74,593	67,669	67,326	62,920	64,034	55,141	86
S. Cent.	136,744	123,089	112,786	103,205	104,490	83,992	80
West.	63,168	66,309	61,230	57,607	59,992	53,589	89
UNITED STATES	702,387	663,481	617,018	608,510	620,310	524,449	85

1/ Preliminary.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge.

S21
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
AUG 19 1955

Immediate Release

August 5, 1955

SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION - 1955

MINNESOTA: Wool production in Minnesota for 1955 totals 5,897,000 pounds, 3 percent more than last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This year's wool crop is the second largest since 1945. The 1953 production of 5,936,000 pounds is slightly greater.

Increased production this year was due to a higher average weight per fleece than last year. The average weight per fleece was 8.1 pounds compared with 7.9 pounds a year ago. There were 728,000 sheep shorn, the same number as in 1954. Wool prices received by Minnesota farmers this spring and summer have averaged 6 to 9 cents lower than in the same period last year.

UNITED STATES: The amount of wool shorn and to be shorn in 1955 is estimated at 228,013,000 pounds. This is 2 percent less than the 232,629,000 pounds produced in 1954 and 10 percent less than the 1944-53 average.

The reduction in wool production this year was the result of a decrease in the number of sheep shorn, since the average weight per fleece was slightly larger than a year ago. The number of sheep shorn this year totaled 26,855,000 head, 2 percent less than in 1954. The record fleece weight of 8.49 pounds compares with 8.48 a year ago and the 10-year average of 8.11 pounds.

Production of shorn wool in the "Native" or "fleece" wool States is estimated at 68,139,000 pounds, with an average fleece weight of 7.83 pounds. Last year 68,256,000 pounds were shorn at an average fleece weight of 7.72 pounds. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn this year totaled 8,702,000 head, 2 percent below the 8,845,000 head shorn in 1954.

In the 13 Western sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas) shorn wool production is estimated at 159,874,000 pounds. This is 3 percent below a year ago. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn in the Western States was estimated at 18,153,000 head, 2 percent less than last year. The average weight per fleece at 8.81 compares with an average of 8.85 in 1954. The production of shorn wool was smaller than last year in all of the Western States except Montana and South Dakota. Production of shorn wool in Texas, the leading sheep State, amounted to 42,427,000 pounds, 4 percent below 1954. Estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall. The allowance for Texas is 5,409,000 pounds, compared with 6,329,000 pounds shorn last fall. The allowance for California is 2,393,000 pounds compared with 2,455,000 pounds last fall.

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

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

WOOL SHORN 1954 AND 1955, BY STATES

State and Division	Wool Production: 10-yr.av. 1944-53	Wool Production: 1954	Wool Production: 1955	Weight per fleece 1/: 10-yr.av. 1944-53	Weight per fleece 1/: 1954	Weight per fleece 1/: 1955	Number sheep shorn 2/: 10-yr.av. 1944-53	Number sheep shorn 2/: 1954	Number sheep shorn 2/: 1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Maine	155	154	158	6.5	7.0	6.6	24	22	24
N. H.	45	50	50	6.4	6.2	6.2	7	8	8
Vt.	72	69	59	6.7	6.9	6.6	11	10	9
Mass.	52	79	82	6.8	7.2	6.8	8	11	12
R.I.	13	14	13	6.6	7.0	6.5	2	2	2
Conn.	40	53	46	6.8	6.6	6.6	6	8	7
N.Y.	1,135	950	944	7.3	7.6	7.8	157	125	121
N.J.	60	84	85	7.2	7.0	7.7	8	12	11
Pa.	1,733	1,770	1,832	7.5	7.5	7.6	230	236	241
N.Atl.	3,305	3,223	3,269	7.32	7.43	7.51	453	434	435
Ohio	9,543	9,909	10,199	8.3	8.8	8.8	1,155	1,126	1,159
Ind.	3,094	3,057	2,941	7.5	7.7	7.8	412	397	377
Ill.	4,097	4,845	4,851	8.0	8.0	8.3	514	608	583
Mich.	3,461	2,747	2,657	8.1	8.3	8.1	428	331	328
Wis.	1,908	1,871	1,698	7.8	8.1	7.9	245	231	215
E.N.Cent.	22,102	22,429	22,346	8.04	8.33	8.39	2,754	2,693	2,662
Minn.	5,505	5,751	5,897	7.8	7.9	8.1	711	728	728
Iowa	6,860	8,173	8,098	8.1	8.4	8.4	846	973	964
Mo.	7,306	6,029	5,509	7.0	7.5	7.7	1,043	802	716
N.Dak.	4,382	4,089	4,596	8.8	9.4	9.8	498	435	469
S.Dak.	8,158	7,964	9,081	8.4	8.9	9.0	983	896	1,004
Nebr.	2,922	3,653	3,076	8.0	8.0	8.7	369	455	353
Kans.	3,672	3,530	3,236	8.3	9.0	8.6	443	392	377
W.N.Cent.	38,805	39,189	39,493	7.94	8.37	8.56	4,893	4,681	4,611
N.Cent.	60,908	61,618	61,839	7.98	8.36	8.50	7,648	7,374	7,273
Del.	14	20	13	6.5	6.6	6.5	2	3	2
Md.	248	276	256	6.5	6.9	6.4	38	40	40
Va.	1,462	1,593	1,669	5.3	5.4	5.6	276	295	298
W.Va.	1,542	1,469	1,472	5.3	5.1	5.2	293	288	283
N.C.	196	246	277	5.3	5.6	5.9	37	44	47
S.C.	18	24	32	5.1	6.0	6.3	4	4	5
Ga.	56	84	97	5.0	6.5	5.7	12	13	17
Fla.	25	12	12	3.7	4.0	4.0	7	3	3
S.Atl.	3,562	3,724	3,828	5.34	5.40	5.51	668	690	695
Ky.	4,133	3,998	4,304	6.2	6.5	6.8	672	615	633
Tenn.	1,415	1,458	1,585	5.2	5.4	5.6	275	270	283
Ala.	100	125	202	5.2	5.7	6.3	20	22	32
Miss.	262	387	400	4.3	4.9	5.2	62	79	77
Ark.	231	215	240	5.0	5.8	6.0	47	37	40
La.	440	416	482	3.4	4.0	4.3	130	104	112
Okla.	1,132	1,056	1,071	8.3	9.1	8.5	136	116	126
Texas	58,172	44,220	42,427	7.7	8.1	8.0	7,555	5,448	5,328
S. Cent.	65,886	51,875	50,711	7.41	7.75	7.65	8,897	6,691	6,631
Mont.	17,707	14,798	15,100	9.3	9.8	10.0	1,906	1,510	1,510
Idaho	10,575	10,135	9,894	9.8	10.3	10.2	1,077	984	970
Wyo.	21,194	21,175	19,624	9.9	10.7	10.5	2,159	1,979	1,869
Colo.	11,603	11,296	10,837	8.9	9.3	9.5	1,305	1,221	1,146
N.Mex.	12,136	10,607	10,599	8.6	8.8	8.9	1,419	1,204	1,194
Ariz.	2,998	2,928	2,811	7.4	7.4	7.4	407	397	379
Utah	12,630	12,480	11,732	9.2	9.6	9.5	1,377	1,300	1,235
Nev.	3,970	3,767	3,708	8.5	8.7	9.0	465	433	412
Wash.	3,259	2,994	2,879	9.3	9.6	9.7	354	313	298
Oreg.	6,442	5,758	5,527	8.8	8.9	8.9	734	647	621
Calif.	16,530	16,251	15,655	7.1	7.3	7.2	2,355	2,240	2,187
West	119,043	112,189	108,366	8.81	9.17	9.17	13,558	12,228	11,821
U.S.	252,703	232,629	228,013	8.11	8.48	8.49	31,223	27,417	26,855

1/ For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb during the year. 2/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

S21
.A63

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

August 11, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1955

Despite periods of adverse weather during July, Minnesota's total crop prospect on August 1 was above both the average and last year's production, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production of corn, oats, barley, soybeans, potatoes, sugar beets, and hay crops is likely to be above average but less than average size crops of wheat, flaxseed, and rye, are in prospect. Each of the major field crops is expected to have a larger production in 1955 than last year except hay.

July weather was generally very hot with considerable variation in moisture supplies. Some northern and east central localities received above-average rainfall during the period while many southwestern areas were in need of additional rainfall. Even within local areas, there was considerable variation in moisture supplies as precipitation came more from local thunder storms rather than general rains.

Harvesting of small grain crops made rapid progress and was about completed by August 1 in southern portions of the State, but rains and wet fields caused delay in the northwestern counties. In this area there was some reduction in the quality of the small grain crops due to weather factors. In southern portions of the State, small grain quality was generally good with test-weights running above average and yields turning out better than anticipated before harvest.

The corn crop made good progress during July although moisture shortages prevailed in local areas, mainly southwestern counties. There was some firing of corn on the light soils, while west central localities lost some acreage from slow drainage of excess water from heavy rains. Violent winds and hail also brought damage of a localized nature, mainly in western portions of the State. However, total corn crop prospects for the State on August 1 remained at 297 million bushels, unchanged from a month earlier, but 20 million bushels above the final 1954 production and over 60 million bushels greater than average. Improved corn crop prospects during July across central and southeastern portions of the State largely offset the deterioration reported for southwestern areas. Rains in late July and early August helped relieve moisture shortages in southern portions of the State.

Continued high temperatures through July brought small grains to early maturity ahead of possible widespread development of stem rust. By August 1 harvesting of wheat in northwestern counties was seasonally well advanced despite some delay from frequent rains. Minnesota's prospective 1955 production of wheat is estimated at 11.4 million bushels, of which 351,000 bushels is durum, 10,188,000 bushels is other spring wheat and 816,000 bushels is winter wheat. The 1954 crop totaled 9.8 million bushels and the 1944-53 average production is 19.5 million bushels.

A high quality oat crop of 203 million bushels is estimated, 21 million greater than the final production estimate for the 1954 crop, and 13 million bushels above average.

Barley production for 1955 is expected to total 32.1 million bushels, about 4 million more than last year and 6 million more than average. Wet weather and aphids damaged the crop in northwestern localities.

The rye grain crop was turning out better than anticipated and on August 1 was estimated at 1.6 million bushels, which compares with the small 1954 crop of only 1.3 and the average production of 2.2 million bushels. The acreage for harvest and the average yield per acre are both higher than last year.

The 1955 production of flaxseed is estimated at 8.5 million bushels, slightly more than the 1954 crop of 8.4 million bushels, but still less than the 1944-53 average production of 12.1 million. Flax was being harvested in the southern part of the State on August 1, while in the north some fields were just starting to ripen.

Soybean prospects on August 1 indicated a record production of 46.7 million bushels, surpassing last year's crop of 42.3 million and three times larger than the 1944-53 average production of 15.2 million bushels. The larger 1955 crop is due to

increased acreage over a year ago as the average yield per acre for 1955 is estimated at 20.0 bushels compared with the 1954 final yield of 21.0 bushels per harvested acre. The average yield is only 17.0 bushels per harvested acre.

Potato production is expected to total 17.1 million bushels, which would be higher than the 1954 production of 16.6 million bushels and the average of 15.2 million.

Hay crops for 1955 were estimated at 6.6 million tons, slightly less than last year but still above average. In 1954 Minnesota farmers harvested 6.7 million tons of hay and the average production for the State is 6.2 million tons. Frost and dry weather during May slowed early development of the hay crops and the hot weather during much of the growing season to date has retarded growth. Average yields are showing considerable variation even within local areas. Hay crops generally showed some improvement during July in all parts of the State except north central and southwestern areas.

Egg production on Minnesota farms during July was estimated at 318 million eggs, down 7 percent from the previous month, but 7 percent above a year earlier. Most of the increase over a year ago is due to the higher rate of production per hen.

Milk production for July at 764 million pounds was 3 percent higher than a year earlier due to greater production per cow during July this year than last.

Production prospects for Minnesota and the United States as of August 1, 1955, compared with 1954 finals, are as follows:

Crop	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	Harvested 1954	For Harvest 1955	1954	Indicated 1955	1954	Indicated 1955
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
FOR MINNESOTA						
Corn	5,486	5,815	50.5	51.0	277,043	296,565
Winter Wheat	38	32	14.0	25.5	532	816
Durum Wheat	12	27	7.0	13.0	84	351
Other Spring Wheat	658	566	14.0	18.0	9,212	10,188
Oats	5,191	4,827	35.0	42.0	181,685	202,734
Barley	1,100	1,210	25.5	26.5	28,050	32,065
Rye	92	106	14.5	15.0	1,334	1,590
Flaxseed	992	853	8.5	10.0	8,432	8,530
Soybeans	2,044	2,371	21.0	20.0	42,294	46,700
Potatoes	81.0	81.6	205.0	210.0	16,605	17,136
Hay, All (Tons)	3,740	3,878	1.79	1.69	6,683	6,561
FOR UNITED STATES						
Corn	79,875	80,765	37.1	43.1	2,964,639	3,477,711
Winter Wheat	38,636	33,891	20.5	20.3	790,737	689,403
Durum Wheat	1,327	1,074	4.2	13.3	5,557	14,293
Other Spring Wheat	13,749	12,411	12.6	16.7	173,487	207,262
Oats	42,151	42,009	35.6	38.7	1,499,579	1,625,264
Barley	12,994	14,099	28.5	27.7	370,126	391,152
Rye	1,718	2,081	13.8	13.7	23,688	28,448
Flaxseed	5,663	5,049	7.3	8.7	41,534	43,752
Soybeans	18,753	19,860	20.1	22.8	342,795	420,043
Potatoes	1,408.1	1,443.9	252.8	276.1	356,031	398,715
Hay, All (Tons)	72,770	74,667	1.43	1.46	104,380	109,101

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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S21
.A63

AUG 19 1955

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

August 18, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
JULY 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 521,000 turkey poults during July 1955, 9 percent below the record July hatch of 1954 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 327,000 light breed poults, 42 percent below that of July 1954, and 194,000 heavy breed poults, up 183,000 from a year ago. Broad White varieties numbered 187,000, or 96 percent of the July heavy hatch. It is expected that a large portion of these Broad White poults will enter the broiler trade along with the light breed poults. Light breed eggs in incubators on August 1 totaled 374,000, 41 percent below a year earlier. The heavy breed egg set of 163,000 included 158,000 Broad White Eggs and 5,000 other heavy varieties. No heavy breed eggs were in incubators on August 1 a year ago.

During the period January through July 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 7,840,000 poults, 6 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. There has been, however, a decline in the number of poults shipped out of State, while at the same time poult imports have risen substantially. Light breed production of 1,986,000 was down 40 percent, while the heavy breed hatch of 5,854,000 was up 16 percent from last year. For the period March through July, Broad White varieties accounted for 1,443,000 or 27 percent of the total heavy hatch.

The price received for light breed poults in Minnesota on July 15 was 44 cents, 2 cents less than a year earlier. Broad White poults averaged 61 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-July was $3.15 per hundred pounds compared with $3.36 in mid-July 1954. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on July 15 was 9.2 compared with 8.9 in mid-June and 8.0 on July 15, 1954 indicating a more favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed turkey poults hatched in the United States during July totaled 1,945,000 compared with 1,446,000 in July last year, an increase of 35 percent. Production during the first 7 months of the year totaled 49,432,000 compared with 50,453,000 during the same months last year, a decrease of 2 percent.

Light breed poults hatched during July totaled 2,205,000 compared with 2,446,000 in July last year, a decrease of 10 percent. Production during the first 7 months of this year totaled 12,339,000 compared with 16,388,000 during the same month last year, a decrease of 25 percent.

The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on August 1 totaled 733,000 compared with 163,000 on August 1 last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on August 1 totaled 2,446,000 about the same number in incubators on August 1 last year.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA Month		MINNESOTA Year to Date		UNITED STATES Month			UNITED STATES Year to Date		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	% Chg.	1954	1955	% Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	- 2	1,217	1,196	-
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-1
Mar.	1,190	1,209	1,715	1,801	9,369	7,644	-18	13,960	11,492	-1
Apr.	1,680	1,641	3,395	3,442	13,855	12,635	- 9	27,815	24,127	-1
May	1,340	1,568	4,735	5,010	13,449	14,546	+ 8	41,264	38,673	-
June	300	650	5,035	5,660	7,743	8,814	+14	49,007	47,487	-
July	11	194	5,046	5,854	1,446	1,945	+35	50,453	49,432	-
Aug.	-		5,046		88			50,541		
Sept.	-		5,046		25			50,566		
Oct.	-		5,046		61			50,627		
Nov.	-		5,046		179			50,806		
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-
Mar.	355	189	1,135	703	1,786	1,080	-40	5,279	3,496	-3
Apr.	400	233	1,535	936	2,344	1,717	-27	7,623	5,213	-3
May	590	314	2,125	1,250	3,295	2,362	-28	10,918	7,573	-3
June	650	409	2,775	1,659	3,024	2,559	-15	13,942	10,134	-
July	560	327	3,335	1,986	2,446	2,205	-10	16,388	12,339	-
Aug.	380		3,715		1,338			17,726		

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending August 13, 1955 on other side.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending August 13, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending August 13, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 76,000 poults compared with 100,000 for the same week a year ago. Current production consisted of 63,000 light breed poults and 13,000 heavy breed poults which were almost entirely of the Broad White variety. Light breeds made up the entire hatch a year ago. Poults shipped out of State during the week amounted to 3 percent of the week's total hatch.

A total of 53,000 light breed eggs were set compared with 127,000 set during the week ending August 14, 1954. Heavy breed Broad White eggs numbered 33,000, while no heavy breed eggs were set during the same week a year ago

SIX STATE TOTAL: Six of the leading light breed poult producing States hatched 256,000 light breed poults, down 13 percent; and 35,000 heavy breed poults, down 44 percent from the week ending August 6, 1955. Light breed eggs set totaled 212,000, down 35 percent from last week, while the heavy breed set of 38,000 was 25 percent below a week ago. Minnesota accounted for 34 percent of the six States' total eggs set and 26 percent of the total poults hatched. Comparison of six State totals with a year ago are not available.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week	MINNESOTA 1/				Pa.	Ohio	Mo.	Va.	Calif.	Total Six States
	Broad Whites	Other Heavy	Total 1955	Total 1954						
	Thousands									
Heavy Breed Poults Hatched										
June 25	68	33	101	--	84	121	103	118	348	875
July 2	57	13	70	#	78	114	71	96	279	708
July 9	50	2/	50	#	52	59	42	82	152	437
July 16	49	2/	49	#	38	42	27	58	82	296
July 23	47	2/	47	0	26	32	#	#	41	174
July 30	29	0	29	0	20	15	#	5	#	85
Aug. 6	28	2/	28	0	13	10	#	#	#	63
Aug. 13	13	2/	13	0	4	8	#	#	#	35
Heavy Breed Eggs Set										
July 16	36	2/	36	0	11	21	#	#	#	104
July 23	27	0	27	0	6	#	#	#	#	69
July 30	21	0	21	0	5	#	#	#	#	55
Aug. 6	32	0	32	0	3	#	#	#	#	51
Aug. 13	33	0	33	0	2	#	0	#	0	38
Light Breed Poults Hatched										
June 25	--	--	98	--	25	59	39	202	3	426
July 2	--	--	78	105	24	51	38	203	#	3/
July 9	--	--	89	125	16	64	42	203	13	427
July 16	--	--	70	120	#	48	25	224	#	392
July 23	--	--	74	119	#	45	50	221	#	410
July 30	--	--	72	107	#	43	32	205	#	367
Aug. 6	--	--	49	105	#	41	35	152	#	293
Aug. 13	--	--	63	100	#	42	21	116	#	256
Light Breed Eggs Set										
July 16	--	--	122	186	#	68	70	234	#	524
July 23	--	--	83	133	#	64	55	241	#	471
July 30	--	--	83	125	9	65	#	200	#	418
Aug. 6	--	--	64	127	9	#	38	146	#	324
Aug. 13	--	--	53	127	8	37	#	100	#	212

Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.
1/ For the project separating Broad Whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.
2/ Broad Whites include a very small number of other heavy varieties.
3/ Not published to avoid disclosing the confidential light breed data of California.

*S21
.A63

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
SEP 1 1955

Immediate Release

August 30, 1955

TIMOTHY SEED REPORT

MINNESOTA: Timothy seed production in Minnesota this year is forecast at 3,500,000 pounds of clean seed, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 37 percent larger than the 1954 crop and is 20 percent above the 10-year average production. The increase in production this year compared with 1954 is due to both a larger acreage harvested and a higher average yield per acre. Acreage harvested for seed this year totaled 20,000 acres, compared with 16,000 acres harvested in 1954 and the average of 18,290 acres. Harvested acreage this year is the largest since 1946 in Minnesota. Average yield per acre is forecast at 175 pounds of clean seed this year and may be compared with 160 pounds per acre in 1954 and the average of 153 pounds. This year's average yield is the highest for the State since 1947, and reflects the relatively favorable weather conditions in the main timothy producing areas, the northwest and southeastern counties. Harvesting began on the average on August 3 this year, compared with August 9, 1954 and August 10, 1953.

UNITED STATES: Production of timothy seed in the U. S. this year is forecast at 46,110,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 42 percent more than the 32,425,000 pounds produced in 1954, equals the 1944-53 average production, and is the largest crop since 1950.

Iowa is the only State where production is below last year. The crop is expected to be more than double that of 1954 in Indiana and Ohio, half again as large in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri, and about a third larger in Minnesota. In Pennsylvania, the crop is the same size as a year ago.

The acreage of timothy harvested and to be harvested for seed is estimated at 290,000 acres, about a fourth more than was harvested in 1954, but 8 percent less than the average. More acres were harvested for seed largely because, in marked contrast to last year, abundant forage and feed grain supplies had already been harvested or were in prospect and pastures were in excellent condition in most of the timothy-seed producing sections. Relatively high prices for last year's production along with high retail prices this spring also acted as an incentive to harvest more timothy for seed this year.

The most marked increase occurred in Ohio, where acreage is double last year's, followed by Indiana with 75 percent more acres. In Wisconsin, timothy-seed acreage is up 55 percent and in Illinois and Minnesota 25 percent. Missouri's acreage is 20 percent larger than in 1954. Only in Iowa is there less acreage than a year ago--16 percent less--mainly because of dry weather in southern areas of this State during July. In Pennsylvania, also relatively deficient in moisture during summer months this year, acreage is unchanged from last year. Excellent growing conditions and prospective high yields per acre in all areas except southern Iowa and Pennsylvania also contributed to saving more of the acreage for seed.

The yield for the eight States as a whole is estimated at 159 pounds of clean seed per acre compared with 141 in 1954 and the average of 142 pounds. Yields per acre are equal to or higher than last year in all States except Wisconsin and above average in all States. Shattering rains during harvest occurred in some areas of most States, particularly in Wisconsin and Minnesota, to reduce yields below earlier prospects. The largest increases in yields per acre compared with 1954 are in Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois.

Average dates for the beginning of harvest this year were as follows: July 24 in Missouri, July 27 in Illinois, July 30 in Ohio and Iowa, August 2 in Pennsylvania, and August 3 in Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Imports of timothy seed during the 12-month period ended June 30, 1955, totaled 5,378,800 pounds, all but 100 pounds from Canada, compared with 12,874,800 pounds in the preceding 12-month period, and the average of 305,520 pounds. Exports during the 12-month period ended June 30, 1955, totaled 1,747,709 pounds, compared with 511,848 pounds in the preceding 12 months, and the average of 7,364,324 pounds.

Domestic disappearance of this seed during the 1954-55 season is estimated at 38.7 million pounds compared with 42.8 million pounds last year and the average of 45.2 million pounds.

The estimate current supply (1954 production plus carry-overs on farms and by dealers is 53.1 million pounds, 28 percent larger than in 1954 but 18 percent smaller than the 1944-53 average.

Timothy Seed: Acreage harvested, yield per acre, and production, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pa.	5,750	4,000	4,000	109	125	125	631	500	500
Ohio.	53,400	29,000	58,000	127	135	145	6,958	3,915	8,410
Ind.	14,170	8,000	14,000	112	110	150	1,629	880	2,100
Ill.	21,800	12,000	15,000	110	95	115	2,430	1,140	1,725
Wis.	10,700	11,000	17,000	118	130	125	1,308	1,430	2,125
Minn.	18,290	16,000	20,000	153	160	175	2,913	2,560	3,500
Iowa.	117,400	50,000	42,000	164	170	175	20,008	8,500	7,350
Mo.	74,800	100,000	120,000	132	135	170	10,012	13,500	20,400
U. S.	316,310	230,000	290,000	142	141	159	45,889	32,425	46,110

Timothy-Seed supply: Average 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

Item	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Production	45,889,000	32,425,000	46,110,000
Farm carry-over	2,829,300	1,888,000	1,206,000
Dealer carry-over	1/16,119,400	7,230,000	5,755,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	64,837,700	41,543,000	53,071,000

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

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

*S21
.A63

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

Immediate Release

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
SEP 2 1955

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-August, 1955 Prices

August 31, 1955

MINNESOTA

Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products in mid-August 1955 averaged about 1 percent below a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Seasonally lower prices for all grain crops were mainly responsible for the decline although lower prices for cattle, lambs, and chickens contributed significantly. Mid-August farm prices averaged 11 percent below August a year ago as all commodities showed decreases with the exception of calves, milk and poultry products.

Prices received for meat animals averaged slightly below the previous month due to lower prices for cattle and lambs. Hog prices at $15.70 per cwt. averaged 20 cents above mid-July as the number of lower priced sows made up a smaller proportion of the total hog marketings. Compared with August last year, meat animal prices were off about 15 percent. Led by a $5.10 per cwt. decline in the price of hogs, all classes were down with the exception of calves.

Poultry and livestock products averaged about 6 percent above a month earlier due to increases of 6 cents per dozen for eggs and 10 cents per cwt. for whole milk. Chickens, wool, and butterfat in cream, however, decreased in price while turkeys remained unchanged. The general level of poultry and livestock products prices was 3 percent higher in August 1955 than a year earlier. Chickens, turkeys, eggs, and wholesale milk increased in price while wool and butterfat in cream declined.

Crop prices averaged 10 percent below the mid-July level as all prices fell sharply except soybeans which decreased only 1 cent per bushel. Compared with August last year, crop prices were down 19 percent. Soybeans were down $1.15 per bushel, corn 20 cents, rye 25 cents, flax 27 cents, barley 18 cents, wheat 10 cents, oats 12 cents and potatoes were off 55 cents per bushel.

UNITED STATES

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers declined 2 percent (4 points) during the month ending in mid-August. At 233 percent of its 1910-14 average, the index was 6 percent below a year earlier. Lower prices for hogs, peaches, beef cattle, tomatoes, corn, and wheat were leading contributors to the decline during the past month. Higher prices for eggs, milk, cotton, and strawberries were partially offsetting. The Livestock and Livestock Products Index held steady during the past month at 237 while the Crop Index declined 4 percent to 228. These indexes were 5 percent and 8 percent, respectively, below a year earlier.

The Prices Paid Index dropped nearly 1 percent (2 points) to 279 on August 15. Prices paid for both living and for production goods declined with food, feed, and feeder livestock making the biggest decreases. The Prices Paid Index was nearly 1 percent lower than a year earlier.

As a result of the declines recorded for both prices received for farm products and prices paid by farmers for goods and services, the Parity Ratio held unchanged from the July ratio of 84. This was 5 points lower than the revised ratio for August 1954.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Aug. 15, 1954	July 15, 1955	Aug. 15, 1955	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	249	237	233	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	2/ 281	281	279	290	3/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	2/ 89	84	84	123	Oct. 1946

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

Prices of meat animals were down again this month, averaging 4 percent lower than on July 15, and 11 percent under August, 1954. The most important element in this decline was the contra-seasonal $1.00 per cwt. drop in hog prices. Higher prices received by farmers for eggs were primarily responsible for a 7 percent increase in the poultry and egg index during the month ending in mid-August. Prices received for milk sold to plants and dealers increased from July to August, the second consecutive month in which the price increased more than seasonally.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AUGUST 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE AUG. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE JULY 15 1955	MINNESOTA AVERAGE AUG. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE AUG. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE JULY 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE AUG. 15 1955	EFFECTUVE U. S. PARITY PRICES AUG. 15, 1955 (DOLLARS)	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY AUG. 15, 1955 (PERCENT)
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)				
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.18	2.21	2.08	2.03	1.97	1.90	2.51	76
CORN	BU.	1.41	1.33	1.21	1.53	1.40	1.30	1.82	71
OATS	BU.	.60	.55	.48	.675	.598	.549	.851	65
BARLEY	BU.	1.06	.97	.88	1.01	.955	.884	1.33	66
RYE	BU.	1.02	.86	.77	1.08	.901	.845	1.66	51
FLAX	BU.	3.12	2.99	2.85	3.03	2.95	2.81	4.41	64
SOYBEANS	BU.	3.25	2.11	2.10	3.23	2.23	2.20	2.87	77
POTATOES	BU.	1.35	1.70	.80	1.40	.880	.752	1.44	52
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	27.00	35.00	30.00	27.70	39.50	33.30	38.20	87
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.50	11.00	8.00	8.79	11.30	9.33	11.90	78
HOGS	CWT.	20.80	15.50	15.70	21.10	16.70	15.70	21.10	74
CATTLE	CWT.	16.70	16.70	16.30	15.70	16.10	15.70	21.10	74
CALVES	CWT.	16.00	17.50	18.00	15.60	16.90	16.90	23.10	73
SHEEP	CWT.	4.20	4.10	4.10	5.17	5.36	5.42	9.96	54
LAMBS	CWT.	19.20	19.60	18.60	18.40	18.80	18.50	23.10	80
MILK COWS	HEAD	165.00	160.00	160.00	145.00	148.00	147.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.270	.290	.290	.278	.285	2.96	.365	81
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.128	.177	.156	.220	.245	.241	.287	84
EGGS	DOZ.	.320	.280	.340	.374	.352	.394	.458	2/ 80
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.61	.62	.61	.557	.560	.559	.728	2/ 78
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.10	3.05	1/ 3.15	3.89	3.80	1/ 3.98	4.63	2/ 88
WOOL	LB.	.48	.41	.39	.538	7/ .440	7/ .428	.586	7/ 73
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	3.05	3.00	3.84	3.68	3.63		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.40	5.20	5.30	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.65	4.30	4.20	4.96	4.60	4.53		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.25	3.95	3.90	4.65	4.42	4.39		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	7.00	5.30	5.30	6.52	5.02	5.02		
BRAN	CWT.	2.70	2.65	2.55	3.04	2.96	2.89		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.00	18.00	17.50	33.10	31.60	31.40		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	14.8	11.7	13.0	13.8	11.9	12.1		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	9.5	8.9	11.4	9.6	9.7	11.1		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	3.6	5.4	5.1	4.3	5.4	5.3		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	18.9	20.2	1/ 20.9		

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. 7/AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICE FOR WOOL SOLD; DOES NOT INCLUDE INCENTIVE PAYMENT TO BRING SEASON AVERAGE RETURN TO 62 CENTS PER POUND.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS UNITED STATES AUGUST 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 JUNE 15	1954 JULY 15	1954 AUG. 15	1955 JUNE 15	1955 JULY 15	1955 AUG. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	247	245	249	243	237	233
ALL CROPS	247	243	247	248	244	238	228
FOOD GRAINS	246	216	225	228	232	222	214
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	205	202	207	196	190	178
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	283	286	294	256	257	246
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	249	244	249	242	237	237
MEAT ANIMALS	334	296	278	282	276	261	251
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	229	238	245	235	242	249
POULTRY & EGGS	229	169	172	179	176	178	191

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 Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

September 9, 1955

1955 ALSIKE-CLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1955 crop of alsike-clover seed in Minnesota is forecast to be the third smallest of record and only 56 percent of average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. An estimated 1,760,000 pounds of clean seed will be produced this year, compared to 2,660,000 pounds in 1954 and the 10-year average of 3,125,000 pounds. The smallest production of any year since records were started in 1939 was the 1,348,000 pound crop of 1952, and production was only 1,400,000 pounds in 1949.

This year's small crop compared with 1954 is due to both a reduction in acreage harvested and a lower average yield per acre. The 16,000 acres harvested this year compares with 19,000 acres harvested in 1954 and the average of 27,750 acres. Yield per acre, forecast at 110 pounds of clean seed this year, may be compared with 140 pounds in 1954 and the average of 110 pounds.

Harvesting of the 1955 crop began on the average on August 8, about a week earlier than the past three years. In 1954, the average date harvesting began was August 16; in 1953, August 18, and in 1952 on August 15.

UNITED STATES: Alsike-clover seed production this year is forecast at 9,903,000 pounds of clean seed, 4 percent larger than last year's record small crop of 9,541,000 pounds and 32 percent below the 1944-53 average of 14,544,000 pounds. The larger crops this year than last indicated for Ohio, Wisconsin, Idaho, and California more than offset the prospective smaller crops in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Oregon.

The near-record small production this year is due to the indicated second smallest acreage ever to be harvested. The 1955 acreage is estimated at 58,700 acres, about an eighth larger than the record small acreage of 51,900 acres last year and only about half the 10-year average of 108,600 acres. Relatively low prices received by growers for the 1953 crop and low (opening) prices for the 1954 crop at the time the acreage for harvest this year was being sown last fall were chiefly responsible for the small acreage.

Although yields per acre in five States are expected to be larger this year than last, the estimated United States yield of 169 pounds this year is smaller than the 1954 yield of 184 pounds. This is due to the sharp reductions in prospective yields in Minnesota and Idaho, which States together account for nearly half the United States production this year.

Harvesting of the 1955 crop averages about 2 days earlier than in 1954, but is 5 days later than usual. Harvesting began or was expected to begin as follows: July 24 in Ohio and Wisconsin, July 27 in Illinois, August 6 in Michigan, August 8 in Minnesota, September 4 in Idaho, September 13 in California, and September 19 in Oregon.

Imports of alsike-clover seed for the year ended June 30, 1955 were 2,411,600 pounds (all from Canada). They compare with last year's record imports of 5,260,300 pounds and the 1944-53 average of 1,144,230 pounds.

Exports of this seed for the year ended June 30, 1955 were 538,662 pounds, compared with 2,723,124 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,293,090 pounds.

Domestic disappearance of alsike-clover seed during the 1954-55 season is estimated at 14,341,000 pounds, compared with 14,185,000 pounds last year and the 1944-53 average of 13,882,600 pounds.

Estimated supply for the 1955-56 season, exclusive of expected imports but including the 1955 production and the June 30, 1955 stocks of growers, dealers, and the Government, is 14,783,000 pounds. This is 15 percent smaller than the 1954-55 supply, likewise exclusive of imports, and 15 percent below the 1944-53 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 1944-53, Annual 1954 and 1955

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Ohio	16,750	5,500	10,000	73	60	65	1,265	330	650
Ill.	7,060	2,400	2,000	72	65	75	498	156	150
Mich.	9,200	2,000	1,000	64	50	50	585	100	50
Wis.	11,450	4,000	4,400	119	90	95	1,368	360	418
Minn.	27,750	19,000	16,000	110	140	110	3,125	2,660	1,760
Idaho	15,600	10,000	16,500	174	230	190	2,593	2,300	3,135
Oreg.	11,640	7,000	6,000	308	405	425	3,469	2,835	2,550
Calif.	3,370	2,000	2,800	376	400	425	1,309	800	1,190
UNITED STATES	108,600	51,900	58,700	140	184	169	14,544	9,541	9,903

Alsike Clover Seed Supply: Average 1944-53, Annual 1954 and 1955

	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Pounds		
Production	14,544,100	9,541,000	9,903,000
Farm carry-over	505,400	684,000	363,000
Dealer and Government carry-over	2,314,000	7,123,000	4,517,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	17,363,500	17,348,000	14,783,000

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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S21 A63

 SEP 14 1955

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, July 1, 1954-55

State	Old Rye				Shelled and Ear Corn			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	521	448	527	463	2,191	4,606	5,281	6,919
Ohio	1	144	31	312	9,825	14,272	61,538	80,618
Ind.	35	33	49	257	18,436	29,775	98,317	116,453
Ill.	7,313	4,439	7,343	4,726	80,597	132,772	241,850	291,545
Mich.	24	80	124	257	4,377	7,859	28,205	32,870
Wis.	182	361	325	447	4,850	7,537	35,698	37,409
Minn.	1,040	1,242	1,228	1,642	32,112	70,370	138,720	172,210
Iowa	*	25	*	29	162,974	226,666	432,276	466,620
Mo.	90	138	95	158	10,985	15,226	41,919	33,690
N.Dak.	1,227	3,092	2,977	3,985	513	998	3,553	3,753
S.Dak.	577	1,400	1,469	2,261	24,424	37,086	81,391	81,113
Nebr.	40	229	260	446	48,299	67,136	126,857	144,282
Kans.	17	67	39	157	3,940	6,227	16,429	15,643
Mont.	3	9	18	23	20	21	51	43
Idaho	*	8	*	10	30	60	265	252
Wash.	7	204	22	227	100	301	221	431
Oreg.	5	38	26	55	133	135	178	205
Calif.	24	5	34	11	662	620	677	652
Other	227	423	355	605	12,523	17,133	93,398	92,126
UNITED STATES	11,333	12,385	14,922	16,071	416,991	638,800	1,406,824	1,576,834
	Old Oats				Old Barley			
N.Y.	1,905	1,768	6,347	5,263	863	926	1,055	1,156
Ohio	1,478	1,474	8,591	9,410	*	*	*	*
Ind.	637	1,053	6,121	8,128	31	51	105	243
Ill.	1,736	3,981	15,544	20,754	517	604	585	711
Mich.	616	854	7,940	9,734	*	240	*	577
Wis.	965	2,849	21,799	24,496	8,059	9,621	8,675	10,048
Minn.	4,178	16,917	34,941	53,254	5,604	8,012	10,704	14,464
Iowa	3,175	4,361	26,700	45,920	155	*	187	*
Mo.	317	765	4,474	11,537	*	974	*	1,534
N.Dak.	3,093	7,448	27,225	24,266	4,164	8,147	16,249	22,336
S.Dak.	2,231	8,513	32,390	41,507	401	833	4,405	3,349
Nebr.	522	970	6,991	15,306	72	168	870	978
Kans.	182	635	3,150	6,071	68	345	246	1,628
Mont.	130	149	3,423	2,825	1,478	5,875	6,676	13,208
Idaho	154	942	994	2,209	447	3,026	1,307	4,646
Wash.	321	1,035	681	1,970	1,214	15,122	1,449	15,840
Oreg.	229	889	1,193	2,015	805	7,049	1,362	8,636
Calif.	361	511	415	546	8,028	19,469	9,087	20,168
Other	8,038	10,158	24,127	29,568	3,845	5,113	8,079	10,094
UNITED STATES	30,268	65,272	233,046	314,779	35,751	85,575	71,041	129,616

*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, 1954-55

State	Int. Mills, Elevators & Warehouses		Merchant Mills		Off Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	*	*	5,927	5,906	42,284	45,205	43,326	45,809
Ohio	6,452	4,713	1,388	*	14,966	10,304	17,386	11,274
Ind.	2,461	2,505	1,567	1,179	6,211	8,898	6,672	9,295
Ill.	2,879	6,027	737	779	19,007	17,482	20,726	19,279
Mich.	2,494	2,656	986	818	4,229	5,675	5,570	6,575
Wis.	1,723	1,593	*	*	25,420	24,021	25,744	24,250
Minn.	4,089	5,363	6,370	3,239	59,090	64,546	62,162	65,234
Iowa	*	*	852	*	9,409	9,329	9,465	9,391
Mo.	3,877	17,572	7,421	4,814	56,843	48,548	59,510	49,952
N.Dak.	24,199	19,500	2,425	2,283	26,826	26,400	53,098	34,089
S.Dak.	7,150	6,538	138	92	10,255	18,347	20,889	20,238
Nebr.	30,469	40,402	1,820	2,133	52,488	69,374	59,796	70,915
Kans.	74,586	102,215	12,257	15,165	158,612	239,313	169,462	243,718
Okla.	29,825	29,571	1,572	3,505	65,037	69,935	65,745	71,350
Tex.	56,399	75,613	8,244	6,954	89,176	107,066	89,522	107,529
Mont.	10,775	8,672	1,519	1,457	12,294	10,149	24,870	15,508
Idaho	8,728	7,557	673	951	9,401	8,508	10,369	9,392
Colo.	16,536	16,503	1,366	1,015	21,412	22,040	27,993	23,855
Wash.	29,961	27,603	2,451	2,817	49,976	67,499	52,500	69,310
Oreg.	9,700	7,978	1,197	753	19,484	55,794	21,370	56,670
Calif.	510	777	665	509	1,880	1,994	2,275	2,179
Other	9,283	15,265	4,254	5,775	49,044	51,343	53,932	54,192
UNITED STATES	332,096	398,623	63,829	60,144	803,344	981,770	902,382	1,020,011

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, July 1, 1954-55

State	Soybeans				Flax			
	Off Farms 1/		All Positions 2/		Off Farms 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	71	172	71	172
Ohio	3,414	2,257	3,945	4,485	---	---	---	---
Ind.	2,423	1,905	2,803	5,826	---	---	---	---
Ill.	13,932	8,877	14,720	17,176	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	994	1,007	1,003	1,009
Minn.	1,091	6,265	1,368	13,455	4,013	3,296	4,291	3,591
Iowa	6,242	9,595	6,776	17,421	58	52	82	55
Nebr.	362	342	372	718	---	---	---	---
Kans.	819	196	879	306	---	---	---	---
Mo.	1,155	795	1,696	2,723	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	---	2,769	2,408	6,531	4,501
S.Dak.	---	---	---	---	390	615	1,768	1,231
N.C.	38	38	99	85	---	---	---	---
Ark.	177	40	250	267	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	*	70	77	110
Calif.	---	---	---	---	8	0	8	0
Other	2,316	3,401	2,713	4,379	211	197	177	197
UNITED STATES	31,969	33,711	35,621	66,841	8,514	7,817	14,008	10,866

*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 CCC control.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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SEP 14 1955

S21
.A63

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

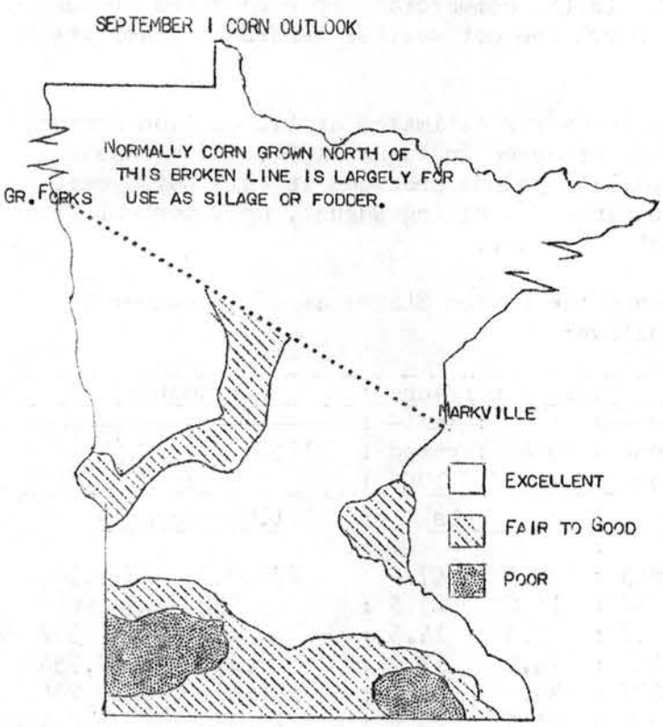
Immediate Release

September 9, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
September 1, 1955

Continued hot weather and insufficient moisture in southern Minnesota during August lowered prospective 1955 crop production, particularly of corn and soybeans, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. As of September 1, the prospective aggregate 1955 production tonnage for the major field crops was 21.4 million tons, compared with 22.1 million tons on August 1, the final total of 21.2 million tons for the 1954 crops and the 10-year average of 18.8 million tons for the years 1944-53. September 1 production forecasts were lower than a month earlier for corn, soybeans, flaxseed, barley, potatoes and sugar beets, with increased production shown for spring wheat and hay crops. Estimates for winter wheat, rye, and oats were unchanged on September 1 from the August 1 levels.

Even though production prospects for corn declined sharply in southern areas during August, the September 1 estimate of 273 million bushels is only slightly less than the large 1954 crop of 277 million bushels and is still 16 percent above the 10-year (1944-53) average of 236 million bushels. This year's high production is the result of an increase in acreage since the yield is down from last year. The long period of high temperatures coupled with hot winds and a lack of rainfall caused rapid deterioration of the corn crop across the southern third of the State. September 1 prospects were for only a poor to fair corn crop in the southwestern counties and also eastward across the State in many southern border localities. However, prospects were generally good to excellent in most central and northern portions of the State.



Although the hot, dry weather conditions prevailing throughout the main corn area lowered yield prospects, it has been favorable for rapid maturity of the 1955 crop. By September 3, 22 percent of the corn for grain was mature, 32 percent was dented, 22 percent was denting, with the remaining 24 percent in the hard dough or less advanced stages of development. Nearly all of the commercial corn crop should escape serious frost damage if the first killing frost occurs at the usual date, which on the average is between September 20 and 25 in most central sections and September 25 to October 1 in the southern one-third of the State.

Minnesota's 1955 soybean crop also suffered from the prevailing hot weather during August. The September 1 production forecast of 44.4 million bushels compares with 46.7 million a month earlier. The prospective 1955 production is still slightly larger than the record 1954 crop of 42.3 million bushels and the average of only 15.2 million bushels. The 1955 average yield is now estimated at 19 bushels per acre while the 1954 crop averaged 21.0 bushels per acre. The 1955 acreage of soybeans is at a record high level resulting in the large prospective 1955 production despite a lower average yield per acre than last year.

The 1955 barley production for the State was estimated at 30.9 million bushels, down from a month earlier, but still higher than the 1954 production of 28.0 million bushels and also above the average of 26.1 million bushels. Average yields were turning out lower in northern areas than was anticipated a month ago. Hot weather while the grain was filling, along with rain and heavy winds at harvest time, resulted in low average test weights and below average quality in many northern areas.

Average yields per acre for the flax crop were also turning out lower in west central and northern areas and resulted in a September 1 production forecast of 8.1

million bushels. A crop of this size would be less than the 1954 production of 8.4 million bushels and also well below the average production of 12.1 million bushels.

The 1955 production of all spring wheat is forecast at 392,000 bushels of durum wheat and 10,754,000 bushels of spring wheat other than durum varieties. The 11.1 million bushels of all spring wheat compares with the small 1954 crop of only 9.3 million bushels and the average of 18.0 million. The estimated 1955 production of winter wheat remained at 816,000 bushels, giving the State a September 1 indicated production of 12.0 million bushels of all wheat which would be larger than the 1954 crop of 9.8 million bushels but well below the average of 19.5 million bushels.

The 1955 oat crop was again estimated at 203 million bushels, unchanged from a month ago. Such a crop would be larger than the 1954 production of 182 million bushels and also above the average of 190 million bushels.

As of the first of September, the Minnesota potato crop was estimated at 15.6 million bushels, down from the August 1 estimate of 17.1 million bushels, and also less than the 1954 crop of 16.6 million, but slightly above the average of 15.2 million bushels. Red River Valley yields on some early varieties were disappointing to growers and the late crop needs additional moisture.

September 1 production prospects were unchanged from a month earlier on such crops as rye for grain, tobacco and dry peas. Hay production prospects showed some improvement in central and northern areas. In the commercial apple counties production prospects improved during August, although the hot weather tended to lower the average quality of the crop.

August milk production on Minnesota farms was estimated at 612 million pounds, 6 percent larger than the 576 million pounds produced in August 1954, and a seasonal decline of about 20 percent from the 764 million pounds produced in July this year. Farm chickens produced 297 million eggs in Minnesota during August, up 9 percent from the 272 million eggs produced during August last year.

Production prospects for Minnesota and the United States as of September 1, 1955, compared with 1954 finals, are as follows:

Crop	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	Harvested 1954	For Harvest 1955	1954	Indicated 1955	1954	Indicated 1955
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
FOR MINNESOTA:						
Corn	5,486	5,815	50.5	47.0	277,043	273,305
Winter Wheat	38	32	14.0	25.5	532	816
Durum Wheat	12	27	7.0	14.5	84	392
Other Spring Wheat	658	566	14.0	19.0	9,212	10,754
Oats	5,191	4,827	35.0	42.0	181,685	202,734
Barley	1,100	1,210	25.5	25.5	28,050	30,855
Rye	92	106	14.5	15.0	1,334	1,590
Flaxseed	992	853	8.5	9.5	8,432	8,104
Soybeans	2,044	2,371	21.0	19.0	42,294	44,365
Potatoes	81.0	81.6	205.0	191.0	16,605	15,586
Hay, All (Tons)	3,740	3,878	1.79	1.72	6,683	6,674
FOR UNITED STATES:						
Corn	79,875	80,765	37.1	38.5	2,964,639	3,113,467
Durum Wheat	1,327	1,074	4.2	13.3	5,557	14,334
Other Spring Wheat	13,749	12,411	12.6	17.1	173,487	213,039
Flaxseed	5,663	5,049	7.3	8.5	41,534	43,003
Soybeans	18,753	19,860	20.1	19.5	342,795	387,527
Potatoes	1,408.1	1,443.9	252.8	271.9	356,031	392,539

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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.A63 Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

September 16, 1955

1955 SWEETCLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1955 crop of sweetclover seed in Minnesota is forecast to be only three-fourths of last year's crop and nine-tenths of average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production of clean seed this year is forecast at 8.5 million pounds, compared with the 1954 crop of 11.0 million pounds and the 1944-53 average production of 9.6 million pounds. With the exception of the small 1953 crop, this year's production will be the lowest since 1947.

Growers expect to harvest 50,000 acres of sweetclover for seed this year, compared with 55,000 acres harvested in 1954 and the average of about 50,000 acres. Yield per acre this year is forecast at 170 pounds of clean seed, 30 pounds less than in 1954 and 24 pounds below average. Lower average yields for the current crop are due in part to sweetclover weevil infestation and wind damage just before harvest in several important northwest counties.

Minnesota dropped from first to second place in sweetclover seed production in 1955, but still is expected to produce more than one-sixth of the Nation's crop. Texas is the leading State this year with a production of 13.7 million pounds of clean seed.

UNITED STATES: With larger crops this year than last in 10 of 16 States, the 1955 production of sweetclover seed, forecast at 48,773,000 pounds of clean seed, is 12 percent larger than last year (43,542,000 pounds) and 10 percent larger than the 1944-53 average of 44,249,000 pounds. Four States -- Texas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas -- account for two-thirds of the U. S. production this year. In Texas about 91 percent is Hubam, 7 percent Madrid, and 2 percent other sweetclover. Percentages of biennial white, yellow, and mixed white and yellow in the other three States are estimated as follows: Minnesota, 50 percent white, 35 percent yellow, and 15 percent mixed; Nebraska 94 percent yellow, 1 percent white, and 5 percent mixed; and Kansas 70 percent yellow, 25 percent white, and 5 percent mixed.

The 1955 acreage of sweetclover seed in the United States is estimated at 252,700 acres, compared with 268,600 acres in 1954 and the 10-year average of 293,900 acres. Incentives to harvest a larger acreage this year than last, such as the smallest carry-over in 5 years and higher prices for the 1954 crop than for each of the previous 3 crops, were more than offset by other factors, such as, drought and grasshopper damage in some States, decline in popularity of sweetclover in recent years, and prospective relatively low prices for this year's seed crop.

A record yield of 193 pounds per acre for the United States is in prospect due mainly to the large yield expected in Texas and the above-average yields indicated for all except two States. Generally speaking, weather for seed setting and development was more favorable than usual and yield per acre is expected to surpass that of last year by 31 pounds and the average by 43 pounds.

Harvest of this year's crop of sweetclover seed began about 2 days later than last year, but was 4 days earlier than usual. Dates on which harvest began this year as reported by growers, averaged as follows: July 20-25 Texas, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska; July 28-31 Ohio, Illinois, South Dakota, Missour, and Oklahoma; August 8-15 Michigan, North Dakota, and Minnesota; and August 20 - September 6 Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana.

Domestic disappearance of sweetclover seed during the 1954-55 season is estimated at 56,251,000 pounds, compared with 49,065,000 pounds last year and the average of 56,517,700 pounds.

Current supply (1955 production plus carry-overs on farms and by dealers on June 30, 1955) of this seed, estimated at 59,386,000 pounds, is 6 percent larger than in 1954 and 8 percent above the 1944-53 average. The following tables give 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 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Ohio	12,760	15,000	12,000	134	180	180	1,744	2,700	2,160
Ind.	5,140	6,000	6,000	106	90	115	530	540	690
Ill.	20,900	12,000	13,500	85	85	110	1,796	1,020	1,485
Mich.	5,600	4,000	5,000	132	150	150	747	600	750
Minn.	49,900	55,000	50,000	194	200	170	9,558	11,000	8,500
Iowa	10,300	5,000	7,000	125	120	150	1,309	600	1,050
Mo.	9,650	2,500	2,500	120	160	160	1,144	400	400
N.Dak.	11,600	11,000	14,000	146	130	150	1,701	1,430	2,100
S.Dak.	13,800	25,000	20,000	148	150	190	2,086	3,750	3,800
Nebr.	33,000	22,000	30,000	138	160	180	4,742	3,520	5,400
Kans.	47,100	39,000	25,000	123	125	175	5,951	4,875	4,375
Okla.	1/25,600	15,000	5,500	1/ 95	100	120	1/2,626	1,500	660
Texas	1/63,600	45,000	49,000	1/179	205	300	1/11,528	9,225	14,700
Mont.	10,600	3,600	4,200	195	220	215	2,038	792	903
Wyo.	4,640	4,500	4,000	182	220	200	886	990	800
Colo.	10,880	4,000	5,000	218	150	200	2,378	600	1,000
U. S.	293,900	268,600	252,700	150	162	193	44,249	43,542	48,773

1/ Short-time average.

Sweetclover Seed Supply: Average 1944-53, Annual 1954 and 1955

	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
		Pounds	
Production	44,249,100	43,542,000	48,773,000
Farm carry-over	3,298,400	5,392,000	4,292,000
Dealer and Government carry-over	7,481,200	7,029,000	6,321,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	55,028,700	55,963,000	59,386,000

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Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

September 22, 1955

SOWS FARROWING, MINNESOTA AND NINE CORN BELT STATES
September 1, 1955

Prospects for the 1955 fall pig crop in Minnesota are 3 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 9 Corn Belt States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota and Kansas, prospects are now for about the same sized pig crop as indicated by last June's intentions.

Expected fall sow farrowings for 1955 are reported to be 10 percent above last fall for Minnesota and 12 percent more for the 9 States. For Minnesota, June-August farrowings were 4 percent above a year ago, and for the 9 Corn Belt States they were 10 percent greater. Of the 342,000 sows for fall farrow in Minnesota this year, 205,000 or 60 percent of the total had farrowed by September 1.

Hog producers in Minnesota plan to have 134,000 sows farrow in the period, December 1 to February 28, 1956. This would be an increase of 4,000, 3 percent over the same period a year earlier. For the 9 Corn Belt States the estimate is 1,647,000 sows as compared with 1,674,000 head a year ago, a decrease of 2 percent.

For the 6 Corn Belt States having estimates last year, the number of all hogs on farms September 1 was 44 million head compared with 41 million head a year ago. Hogs, 6 months old and over, totaled 7.3 million head compared with 6.6 million head a year ago.

State	Sows Farrowed and to Farrow									December-February Intentions		
	Total (June-Nov.)			Fall Sows								
				June-August			Sept.-Nov.					
	1954	1955	Pct. Chg.	1954	1955	Pct. Chg.	1954	1955	Pct. Chg.	1954	1955	Percent Chg.
	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.
MINN.	311	342	110	197	205	104	114	137	120	130	134	103
Ind.	589	636	108	385	416	108	204	220	108	325	330	102
Ill.	667	747	112	337	380	113	330	367	111	281	288	102
Wisc.	183	209	114	111	128	115	72	81	112	88	87	99
Iowa	1,011	1,132	112	584	630	108	427	502	118	418	394	94
S.Dak.	66	78	118	38	42	111	28	36	129	34	20	59
Kans.	90	96	107	46	46	100	44	50	114	41	42	102
Ohio	364	408	112	187	220	118	177	188	106	181	172	95
Mo.	407	492	121	219	250	114	188	242	129	176	180	102
Total Nine States	3,688	4,140	112	2,104	2,317	110	1,584	1,823	115	1,674	1,647	98

1/ The special September 1 survey on hog production conducted in the nine States was made possible by State funds matched under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

Wm. Manion and D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

Hogs on Farms, September 1

State	All Hogs			Over 6 Months of Age			3 - 6 Months of Age		
	1954	1955	Pct. Chg.	1954	1955	Pct. Chg.	1954	1955	Pct. Chg.
	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.
MINN.	5,490	5,929	108	690	959	139	3,460	3,510	101
Ind.	6,320	6,573	104	1,550	1,510	97	2,030	2,153	106
Ill.	8,625	9,142	106	1,590	1,600	101	4,755	4,927	104
Wis.	2,910	3,230	111	550	640	116	1,610	1,730	107
Iowa	17,000	18,020	106	2,000	2,350	118	10,800	11,230	104
Kan.	1,120	1,165	104	230	254	110	570	596	105
Six States	41,465	44,059	106	6,610	7,313	111	23,225	24,146	104

Milk Production Trends in Minnesota

There were about 1 percent fewer milk cows on Minnesota farms September 1 than a year earlier. August milk production was 612 million pounds, 6 percent larger than the 576 million pounds produced in August 1954, and a seasonal decline of about 20 percent from the 764 million pounds produced in July this year. The increase in production over a year ago was due to an increase in the rate per cow since the number of cows in herds was down slightly.

Preliminary results from the September 1 survey indicate that freshenings in June amounted to 4 percent, in July 3 percent and in August 4 percent of the cows and heifers, 2 years old and over. Freshenings for September should equal 11 percent of the milk cows, October 17 percent and November 18 percent. Some of the heifers freshening during this 6 month period were less than 2 years old on September 1.

Ten Leading Counties in Milk Production, Dairy Plant Receipts,[1] Creamery Butter Manufactured, Minnesota, 1954

COUNTY	MILK PRODUCTION IN 1954	COUNTY	DAIRY PLANT RECEIPTS 1954			COUNTY	CREAMERY BUTTER MANUFACTURED 1954
			TOTAL MILK EQUIV. [2]	REC'D AS MILK	REC'D AS CREAM		
	(MIL.LBS.)		(MIL.LBS.)	(PCT.)	(PCT.)		(THOUS.LBS.)
Stearns	382	Stearns	328	51	49	Stearns	12,254
Ottertail	339	Ottertail	296	50	50	Ottertail	11,144
Wright	267	Carver	276	100	0	Olmsted	10,733
Goodhue	265	McLeod	266	98	2	Morrison	8,597
McLeod	223	Olmsted	238	92	8	Carver	7,770
Todd	223	Goodhue	234	90	10	Todd	7,745
Carver	209	Morrison	231	76	24	Meeker	6,457
Rice	199	Hennepin	222	100	0	Goodhue	6,343
Olmsted	186	Rice	218	96	4	Douglas	5,947
Morrison	186	Wright	203	95	5	McLeod	5,592
State	8,615	State	8,032	67	33	State	272,093

1/ Receipts of milk and cream from Minnesota farmers.
2/ Whole milk receipts and milk equivalent of cream fat receipts.

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S21
.A63
SEP 27 1955

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release: September 22, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
AUGUST 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 277,000 turkey poults during August 1955, 27 percent below the record August hatch of 1954 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 211,000 light breed poults, compared with 380,000 for that of August 1954, and 66,000 heavy breed broad white poults. No heavy varieties were produced during August last year. Light breed eggs in incubators on September 1 totaled 173,000 compared with 445,000 a year earlier. Heavy breed broad white eggs set numbered 82,000, while no heavy breed eggs were in incubators on September 1 a year ago.

During the period January through August 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 8,117,000 poults, 7 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Light breed production of 2,197,000 was down 41 percent, while the heavy breed hatch of 5,920,000 was up 17 percent from last year. For the period March through August, broad white varieties accounted for 1,508,000 or 28 percent of the total heavy hatch. Although 1955 hatchery production is below 1954, the 1955 Minnesota turkey crop will be 3 percent above last year as Minnesota growers have purchased more out-of-State poults and a larger proportion of State hatched poults which were previously raised in other States.

The price received for light breed poults in Minnesota on August 15 was 43 cents, 3 cents less than a year earlier. Broad white poults averaged 61 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-August was $2.97 per hundred pounds compared with $3.36 in mid-August 1954. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on August 15 was 9.8 compared with 9.2 in mid-July and 8.0 on August 15, 1954 indicating a more favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched during August in the United States totaled 279,000 compared with 88,000 in August last year. Hatchings of heavy breed poults are now approaching the low point for the year. However, a larger September hatch is in prospect than a year ago. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on September 1 totaled 245,000 eggs with 61,000 on September 1 last year.

Light breed poults hatched during August totaled 1,244,000 compared with 1,338,000 in August last year. A smaller September hatch of light breed poults than a year ago is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on September 1 was 31 percent less than a year ago.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA Month		MINNESOTA Year to Date		UNITED STATES Month			UNITED STATES Year to Date		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	% Chg.	1954	1955	% Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	-2	1,217	1,196	-2
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-16
Mar.	1,190	1,209	1,715	1,801	9,369	7,644	-18	13,960	11,492	-18
Apr.	1,680	1,641	3,395	3,442	13,855	12,635	-9	27,815	24,127	-13
May	1,340	1,568	4,735	5,010	13,449	14,546	+8	41,264	38,673	-6
June	300	650	5,035	5,660	7,743	8,814	+14	49,007	47,487	-3
July	11	194	5,046	5,854	1,446	1,945	+35	50,453	49,432	-2
Aug.	0	66	5,046	5,920	88	279	+217	50,541	49,711	-2
Sept.	0		5,046		25			50,566		
Oct.	0		5,046		61			50,627		
Nov.	0		5,046		179			50,806		
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-27
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-31
Mar.	355	189	1,135	703	1,786	1,080	-40	5,279	3,496	-34
Apr.	400	233	1,535	936	2,344	1,717	-27	7,623	5,213	-32
May	590	314	2,125	1,250	3,295	2,362	-28	10,918	7,573	-31
June	650	409	2,775	1,659	3,024	2,559	-15	13,942	10,134	-27
July	560	327	3,335	1,986	2,446	2,205	-10	16,388	12,339	-25
Aug.	380	211	3,715	2,197	1,338	1,244	-7	17,726	13,583	-23
Sept.	275		3,990		690			18,416		
Oct.	230		4,220		675			19,091		
Nov.	290		4,510		1,041			20,132		
Dec.	350		4,860		1,655			21,787		

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending September 17, 1955 on other side.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT
Week Ending September 17, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending September 17, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 26,000 poults compared with 53,000 for the same week a year ago. Current production consisted of 20,000 light breed poults and 6,000 heavy breed broad white poults. Light breeds made up the entire hatch a year earlier. Poults shipped out of State during the week were at about the same level as the number exported during the corresponding week a year ago.

A total of 21,000 light breed eggs were set compared with 85,000 set during the week ending September 18, 1954. Heavy breed broad white eggs set numbered 18,000 while no heavy breed eggs were set during the same week last year.

SIX STATE TOTAL: Six of the leading light breed poult producing States hatched 80,000 light breed poults, down 34 percent from the 122,000 hatched during the corresponding week a year ago. Heavy breed poults hatched numbered 16,000 while none were produced during the same week a year ago. Light breed eggs set totaled 111,000 compared with 202,000 a year earlier. The heavy set of 27,000 was well above the very small set during the week ending September 18, 1954.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week	Minnesota 1/		Pa.	Ohio	Mo.	Va.	Calif.	Total Six States	
	1954	1955						1954	1955
	Thousands								
Heavy Breed Poults Hatched									
July 30	0	29	20	15	#	5	#	-	85
Aug. 6	0	28	13	10	#	#	#	-	63
Aug. 13	0	13	4	8	#	#	#	-	35
Aug. 20	0	10	4	#	#	#	#	-	26
Aug. 27	0	11	3	#	#	0	#	-	24
Sept. 3	0	7	2	#	#	#	#	0	15
Sept. 10	0	5	1	#	0	0	#	0	14
Sept. 17	0	6	1	#	0	0	#	0	16
Heavy Breed Eggs Set									
Aug. 20	0	12	#	0	0	0	#	-	32
Aug. 27	0	11	#	0	#	0	0	-	13
Sept. 3	0	18	2	#	0	0	#	#	56
Sept. 10	0	16	#	0	0	0	#	#	28
Sept. 17	0	18	#	#	#	#	#	#	27
Light Breed Poults Hatched									
July 30	107	72	#	43	32	205	#	-	367
Aug. 6	105	49	#	41	35	152	#	-	293
Aug. 13	100	63	#	42	21	116	#	-	256
Aug. 20	76	42	#	38	21	107	#	-	224
Aug. 27	63	40	5	#	#	84	#	-	186
Sept. 3	71	31	5	#	#	65	#	175	155
Sept. 10	69	27	4	#	3	44	#	134	106
Sept. 17	53	20	4	#	9	26	#	122	80
Light Breed Eggs Set									
Aug. 20	84	42	6	#	#	65	0	-	159
Aug. 27	118	34	#	#	19	74	0	-	164
Sept. 3	104	25	5	#	11	37	#	234	127
Sept. 10	87	21	4	#	8	34	#	191	86
Sept. 17	85	21	#	#	10	47	0	202	111

Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.
1/Minnesota's entire heavy set and almost all of the heavy hatch are of the broad white variety. For the project separating broad whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

*S21
.A63

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

Immediate Release

August 6, 1956

SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION - 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's total wool shorn and to be shorn in 1956 is estimated at 5,847,000 pounds, 1 percent less than last year but 11 percent more than the ten-year, 1945-54, average of 5,273,000 pounds, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Fewer sheep shorn caused the decrease in the wool output compared with last year. However, production was greater than the ten-year average because of more weight per fleece and increased number of sheep shorn.

UNITED STATES: The amount of wool shorn and to be shorn in 1956 in the United States is estimated at 231,754,000 pounds. This is 1 percent less than the 233,370,000 pounds produced in 1955 and 5 percent less than the 1945-54 average.

The 1 percent decline in wool production resulted from a 1 percent decline in the number of sheep shorn, since the average fleece weight was the same as last year. The number of sheep shorn this year totaled 27,125,000 head, 1 percent less than the 27,327,000 head shorn in 1955. The average weight per fleece of 8.54 pounds equaled the record established in 1955 and compares with the average of 8.21 pounds.

Wool production in the "Native" or "fleece" wool States is estimated at 69,220,000 pounds, 4 percent above the 66,869,000 pounds produced in 1955. The average weight per fleece was 7.75 pounds compared with 7.71 pounds last year. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn this year was 8,926,000 head, 3 percent more than the 8,671,000 head shorn in 1955. Only 10 "Native" sheep States failed to show more wool produced than a year ago.

In the 13 Western sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota and Texas) shorn wool production is estimated at 162,534,000 pounds -- 2 percent less than the 166,501,000 pounds shorn in 1955. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn this year in the Western States was estimated at 18,199,000 head which was also 2 percent less than the number shorn last year. The average weight per fleece at 8.93 pounds compares with an average of 8.92 last year. South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada showed more wool produced than last year, while all other Western sheep States produced less wool. Shorn wool production in Texas, the leading sheep State, totaled 41,938,000 pounds, 7 percent below last year. Estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall. The allowance for Texas is 5,475,000 pounds, compared with 6,090,000 pounds shorn last fall. The allowance for California is 2,631,000 pounds compared with 2,765,000 pounds last fall.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

WOOL SHORN 1955 AND 1956, BY STATES

State and Div.	Wool Production: 10-Yr. Av. 1945-54	1955	1956	Wgt. per fleece 1/: 10-Yr.av. 1945-54	1955	1956	Number sheep shorn 2/: 10-Yr.av. 1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head
N.Atl.	3,156	3,425	3,529	7.35	7.51	7.52	430	456	469
Ohio	8,988	8,996	9,013	8.3	8.6	8.7	1,079	1,046	1,036
Ind.	3,044	3,346	3,665	7.6	7.8	7.7	402	429	476
Ill.	4,074	4,697	4,362	8.0	8.2	8.0	510	572	545
Mich.	3,209	2,705	2,612	8.2	8.1	8.4	394	334	311
Wis.	1,827	1,738	1,596	7.8	7.9	7.9	233	220	202
E.N.Cent.	21,143	21,482	21,248	8.08	8.26	8.27	2,618	2,601	2,570
Minn.	5,273	5,897	5,847	7.8	8.1	8.2	678	728	713
Iowa	6,773	7,919	8,201	8.0	7.7	8.0	845	1,030	1,022
Mo.	6,901	5,152	5,675	7.1	7.4	7.5	978	699	757
N. Dak.	4,005	4,508	5,083	8.9	9.8	9.7	453	460	524
S. Dak.	7,687	9,149	9,586	8.6	9.2	9.3	905	995	1,026
Nebr.	2,991	3,016	2,798	8.0	8.7	8.1	379	346	347
Kans.	3,527	3,555	3,971	8.3	8.6	8.7	424	414	457
W.N.Cent.	37,157	39,196	41,161	7.97	8.39	8.49	4,662	4,672	4,846
N. Cent.	58,299	60,678	62,409	8.01	8.34	8.42	7,280	7,273	7,416
S.Atl.	3,554	3,887	4,250	5.39	5.56	5.67	660	699	750
Ky.	3,944	3,638	3,767	6.3	6.8	6.9	630	535	546
Tenn.	1,358	1,473	1,490	5.2	5.6	5.5	262	263	271
Ala.	124	282	350	5.5	6.0	5.6	22	47	62
Miss.	276	439	459	4.5	5.7	5.6	61	77	82
Ark.	223	320	353	5.2	6.8	6.2	44	47	57
La.	416	440	413	3.6	4.4	4.3	119	100	96
Okla.	1,105	1,436	1,786	8.4	8.5	8.8	132	169	203
Tex.	54,942	45,137	41,938	7.7	8.1	8.1	7,106	5,593	5,184
S. Cent.	62,390	53,165	50,556	7.45	7.78	7.78	8,376	6,831	6,501
Mont.	16,521	15,553	14,504	9.5	10.3	9.8	1,744	1,510	1,480
Idaho	10,426	10,384	9,782	10.0	10.5	10.2	1,042	989	959
Wyo.	20,702	18,762	20,331	10.1	10.6	10.6	2,050	1,770	1,918
Colo.	11,468	11,518	11,100	9.0	9.5	9.4	1,274	1,217	1,187
N.Mex.	12,000	11,111	10,714	8.9	9.3	9.2	1,353	1,195	1,165
Ariz.	2,925	3,006	2,933	7.4	7.3	7.2	399	414	409
Utah	12,544	12,610	13,000	9.4	9.7	10.0	1,334	1,300	1,300
Nev.	3,998	4,080	4,126	8.9	9.6	9.8	449	425	421
Wash.	3,075	2,802	2,525	9.2	9.2	9.2	335	303	275
Oreg.	6,233	6,723	6,525	8.8	8.8	8.7	712	764	750
Calif.	15,848	15,666	15,470	7.1	7.2	7.3	2,234	2,181	2,125
West.	115,740	112,215	111,010	8.98	9.30	9.26	12,925	12,068	11,989
UNITED STATES	243,139	233,370	231,754	8.21	8.54	8.54	29,671	27,327	27,125

1/ For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb during the year. 2/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards

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AUG 28 1956

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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

August 24, 1956

TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION - 1956

MINNESOTA: Production of timothy seed in Minnesota this year is forecast at 2,755,000 pounds of clean seed, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 32 percent less than last year's large crop but 7 percent above the 1945-54 average of 2,585,000 pounds of clean seed produced. The decrease in production this year is due to both a smaller acreage harvested for seed and a lower average yield per acre. The 19,000 acres harvested are 30 percent less than the 1955 total of 27,000 acres, and the average yield is 5 pounds less this year than in 1955. Compared with the 10-year average, harvested acreage is 16 percent higher but yield per acre is down 5 percent. Wet weather at harvest time decreased yields below earlier expectations and has made harvesting difficult in many localities. Grasshoppers also have damaged the crop, particularly in the important southeast district. Harvesting began, on the average, on August 9 this year. This compares with beginning dates of August 3, 1955, and August 9, 1954.

UNITED STATES: Production of timothy seed this year is forecast at 26,543,000 pounds. This is 45 percent less than the 48,667,000 pounds harvested last year, 41 percent below the 1945-54 average, and is the third smallest crop on record, exceeding only the 1934 and 1948 crops. In only one State--Indiana--is production expected to be larger than in 1955. Mainly because of dry weather, production in Iowa, normally the leader in timothy-seed production, is indicated at only 1,650,000 pounds, about a tenth of that State's 10-year average production. Dry weather also sharply curtailed production in Missouri, where 8,500,000 pounds is indicated, 56 percent below last year's production and a fourth below average.

The acreage of timothy for harvest as seed is estimated at 201,500 acres, about a third less than was harvested in 1955 and also a third below average. Dry weather in the principal producing sections, along with relatively low prices for the 1955 crop and large farm and dealer carry-overs of old-crop seed, were mainly responsible for the reduction in acreage.

A yield of 132 pounds of clean timothy seed per acre is indicated, compared with 157 pounds last year and the average of 144 pounds. Iowa and Missouri yields are down the most. In Minnesota and Wisconsin, yields per acre are indicated to be close to last year's and average, but are below earlier expectations because of wet weather at harvest time. Yields in Pennsylvania and Ohio are good. They are above average, although in Ohio, yields are below earlier prospects because of continued heavy rains which delayed harvest and shattered out much seed. Conditions for both growth and harvest have been favorable in Indiana and a crop half again as large as last year's is in prospect.

The beginning of harvest was about a day later than last year but 2 days earlier than usual. It began, on the average, on July 21 in Missouri, July 25 in Illinois, July 31 in Iowa, August 1 and 2 in Indiana and Ohio, August 7 in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and August 9 in Minnesota.

Imports of timothy seed during the year ended June 30, 1956 totaled 3,274,100 pounds, all from Canada, compared with 5,878,800 pounds in the preceding 12-month period, and the 1945-54 average of 1,592,990 pounds. Exports during the year ended June 30, 1956 are estimated at approximately 1,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,747,709

(over)

pounds a year earlier and the average of 6,662,794 pounds.

Domestic disappearance of this seed during the 1955-56 season is estimated at 41,705,000 pounds, compared with 43,712,000 pounds during the previous season and the average of 44,837,500 pounds.

The estimated current supply (1956 production plus carry-overs on farms and by dealers on June 30) is 42,751,000 pounds, 23 percent smaller than a year ago and 29 percent less than the 1945-54 average.

Timothy Seed: Acreage harvested, yield per acre, and production average 1945-54, annual 1955 and 1956

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Av. 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.
Pa.	5,800	7,000	6,000	110	125	135	643	875	810
Ohio	52,600	58,000	50,000	132	160	145	7,047	9,280	7,250
Ind.	13,700	13,500	20,000	113	135	140	1,587	1,822	2,800
Ill.	20,300	18,000	15,000	116	140	120	2,385	2,520	1,800
Wis.	10,550	14,000	8,500	120	115	115	1,316	1,610	978
Minn.	16,390	27,000	19,000	153	150	145	2,585	4,050	2,755
Iowa	105,500	60,000	15,000	164	155	110	17,894	9,300	1,650
Mo.	82,600	113,000	68,000	136	170	125	11,367	19,210	8,500
United States	307,440	310,500	201,500	144	157	132	44,824	48,667	26,543

Timothy Seed Supply: Average 1945-54, annual 1955 and 1956

Item	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Production	44,823,600	48,667,000	26,543,000
Farm carry-over	2,586,100	1,206,000	4,542,000
Dealer carry-over	1/13,161,200	5,766,000	11,666,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	60,570,900	55,639,000	42,751,000

1/ Includes small quantities carried over by the Government in 1945 and 1946, averaging only 19,400 pounds for the 10-year period.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.

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

SEP 1 1955

Immediate Release

August 25, 1955

RECORD MINNESOTA TURKEY CROP THIS YEAR

MINNESOTA: The 1955 turkey crop in Minnesota is estimated at a record 7,939,000 birds, 3 percent above the previous high of 7,708,000 turkeys raised in 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Minnesota is one of only five States in the Nation which have increased this year's turkey production above that of 1954.

The major factors causing this years increased production were a 29 percent increase in poult inshipments along with a 23 percent drop in poult outshipments from Minnesota. These two factors more than offset the 2 percent decrease in the number of poults hatched for the 1955 turkey crop. Poults shipped out of State during the year numbered 1,025,000 while imports totaled 654,000. The 1955 crop is only 1 percent less than the intentions to raise turkeys which growers reported in January.

This year's turkey crop consists of 5,270,000 heavy varieties, an increase of 25 percent from 1954, and 2,669,000 light breeds, 23 percent below a year ago. Heavy breed turkeys will account for 66 percent of the total crop compared with 55 percent in 1954. Broad white varieties number 1,464,000, or 28 percent of the total heavy breeds. However, a large proportion of these broad white turkeys are entering the broiler-fryer trade along with the light breed turkeys.

Although marketing intentions for the 1955 turkey crop are not available, 34 percent of the turkeys raised in 1954 had been marketed by the end of August 1954 and growers intended to market 63 percent of their total 1954 crop in October or earlier.

Minnesota remains in second place behind California in total turkeys raised in 1955 and will supply 11 percent of the Nation's heavy breed turkeys and 17 percent of the light breed turkeys raised this year.

UNITED STATES: Farmers are raising 63,066,000 turkeys in the United States this year --- 4 percent less than in 1954. About the same number of heavy breed turkeys are being raised this year as last, while light breeds show a decrease of 15 percent. Light breeds are 26 percent of the total raised this year, compared with 29 percent in 1954.

Heavy breed increases from last year of 9 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the West offset decreases of 6 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the North Atlantic, and 12 percent in the South Atlantic States. There was no change in the South Central States. Light breed turkeys raised this year show decreases in all parts of the country. Decreases from last year are 6 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the West, 8 percent in the South Atlantic, 20 percent in the South Central, 21 percent in the North Atlantic, and 28 percent in the West North Central States.

Last January farmers expressed their intentions to raise about the same number of heavy breed turkeys as in 1954 and 11 percent fewer light breed birds. This followed the record crop of turkeys in 1954 with the lowest August-December turkey prices since 1942. Although feed prices during the January-July 1955 hatching season averaged 4 percent lower than in 1954, the turkey-feed price relationship during this period was the lowest since 1937.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1955, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Number Raised								
	Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds			Total All Breeds		
	1954	1955	1955 % of 1954	1954	1955	1955 % of 1954	1954	1955	1955 % of 1954
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
Maine	189	165	87	260	145	56	449	310	69
N. H.	139	114	82	9	6	67	148	120	81
Vt.	121	111	92	7	4	57	128	115	90
Mass.	622	571	92	62	45	73	684	616	90
R.I.	48	41	85	5	4	80	53	45	85
Conn.	309	276	89	31	23	74	340	299	88
N.Y.	880	793	90	62	55	89	942	848	90
N.J.	257	203	79	114	131	115	371	334	90
Pa.	1,614	1,525	94	670	553	83	2,284	2,078	91
N. Atl.	4,179	3,799	91	1,220	966	79	5,399	4,765	88
Ohio	2,040	2,021	99	920	850	92	2,960	2,871	97
Ind.	1,478	1,328	90	619	622	100	2,097	1,950	93
Ill.	831	843	101	95	64	67	926	907	98
Mich.	1,183	824	70	147	160	109	1,330	984	74
Wis.	1,223	1,330	109	560	506	90	1,783	1,836	103
E.N.Cent.	6,755	6,346	94	2,341	2,202	94	9,096	8,548	94
Minn.	4,232	5,270	125	3,476	2,669	77	7,708	7,939	103
Iowa	4,006	4,173	104	581	276	48	4,587	4,449	97
Mo.	1,742	1,745	100	747	520	70	2,489	2,265	91
N.Dak.	450	388	86	150	110	73	600	498	83
S.Dak.	385	338	88	83	50	60	468	388	83
Nebr.	767	766	100	101	76	75	868	842	97
Kans.	664	617	93	104	90	87	768	707	92
W. N.Cent.	12,246	13,297	109	5,242	3,791	72	17,488	17,088	98
Del.	176	104	59	1,101	867	79	1,277	971	76
Md.	304	232	76	404	334	83	708	566	80
Va.	1,881	1,843	98	3,282	3,423	104	5,163	5,266	102
W.Va.	558	454	81	1,129	946	84	1,687	1,400	83
N.C.	1,084	960	89	125	164	131	1,209	1,124	93
S.C.	944	835	88	440	245	56	1,384	1,080	78
Ga.	362	273	75	10	6	60	372	279	75
Fla.	154	117	76	41	31	76	195	148	76
S. Atl.	5,463	4,818	88	6,532	6,016	92	11,995	10,834	90
Ky.	276	269	97	114	70	61	390	339	87
Tenn.	150	125	83	30	15	50	180	140	78
Ala.	114	94	82	94	114	121	208	208	100
Miss.	83	97	117	32	15	47	115	112	97
Ark.	771	792	103	459	340	74	1,230	1,132	92
La.	90	64	71	22	7	32	112	71	63
Okla.	450	463	103	214	155	72	664	618	93
Texas	2,412	2,427	101	410	390	95	2,822	2,817	100
S. Cent.	4,346	4,331	100	1,375	1,106	80	5,721	5,437	95
Mont.	99	56	57	7	16	229	106	72	68
Idaho	155	125	81	25	21	84	180	146	81
Wyo.	37	9	24	3	6	200	40	15	38
Colo.	840	790	94	56	70	125	896	860	96
N.Mex.	47	38	81	11	10	91	58	48	83
Ariz.	93	89	96	5	3	60	98	92	94
Utah	1,935	2,028	105	484	730	151	2,419	2,758	114
Nev.	10	7	70	2	3	150	12	10	83
Wash.	710	708	100	170	75	44	880	783	89
Oreg.	1,238	1,276	103	321	236	74	1,559	1,512	97
Calif.	8,918	9,260	104	1,080	838	78	9,998	10,098	101
West.	14,082	14,386	102	2,164	2,008	93	16,246	16,394	101
U.S.	47,071	46,977	100	18,874	16,089	85	65,945	63,066	96

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OCT 3 1955

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

September 26, 1955

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING AND GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, MINNESOTA, 1953 AND 1954, REVISED

Minnesota farmers received $1,265,658,000 cash receipts from farming and government payments in 1954, down 2 percent from the $1,288,933,000 received in 1953. This information from the September issue of the Farm Income Situation Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is re-issued by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

The 1954 receipts from livestock and livestock products totaled $879,119,000, from crops $377,378,000, and government payments were $9,161,000. In 1953 it was $915,455,000 from livestock and livestock products, $365,407,000 from crops, and $8,071,000 was received for government payments.

Cash receipts from farming and government payments have been over the one billion dollar mark in Minnesota since 1946, with about $1.1 billion for that year. Cash farm receipts were over $1.3 billion in 1947 and 1948, nearly $1.2 billion in 1949 and 1950 and just under $1.3 billion in 1951 and 1952. Since 1947 cash farm receipts have been decreasing while the costs of the items farmers buy have been increasing.

For 1954, larger cash receipts over 1953 totals were shown for corn, soybeans, sugar beets, sweet corn for processing, grass and clover seeds and strawberries, among the crops, and for hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs in the livestock items. Record 1954 acreages of soybeans and sugar beets and good yields per acre helped increase total cash income for these two crops. In general, the southern and central areas of the State, where the production of corn and soybeans are important, fared better than the west central and northern areas where wheat, barley, flaxseed and potatoes are the main sources of cash farm income.

Cash receipts from Minnesota farm marketings during the first half of 1955 totaled $621,897,000, up slightly from the $615,956,000 received during the corresponding January-June period of 1954. Farm receipts from livestock and livestock products during the first half of 1955 totaled $426,326,000 and from crops it was $195,571,000. In 1954 the estimated cash receipts for the corresponding January-June period was $454,392,000 from livestock and livestock products and $161,564,000 from crops.

H. F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
531 State Office Building
St. Paul 1, Minn.

September 1955

Cash Receipts from Farming and Government Payments, Minnesota, 1953 and 1954, Revised

Commodity	1953 Dollars	1953 Percent of Total	1954 Dollars	1954 Percent of Total
	1,000	Pct.	1,000	Pct.
Corn	110,212	8.6	128,368	10.2
Soybeans	67,985	5.3	85,518	6.8
Oats	27,009	2.1	25,885	2.1
Wheat	29,940	2.3	24,806	2.0
Flaxseed	33,095	2.6	23,229	1.8
Barley	26,333	2.1	22,139	1.8
Sugar Beets	7,688	.6	8,141	.6
Potatoes	11,901	.9	7,666	.6
Hay	8,127	.6	7,399	.6
Sweet Corn	5,866	.5	7,205	.6
Green Peas	4,999	.4	4,891	.4
Onions	2,051	.2	1,499	.1
Rye	1,718	.1	1,347	.1
Red Clover Seed	788	.1	959	.1
Sweetclover Seed	687	-	796	.1
Kentucky Bluegrass Seed	463	-	639	-
Cabbage	541	-	525	-
Other 1/	7,052	.6	7,475	.6
Fruits and Nuts:				
Strawberries	1,292	.1	1,344	.1
Apples	716	.1	686	.1
Other Berries 2/	445	-	521	-
Other Products:				
Forest (including maple)	3,502	.3	3,384	.3
Greenhouse and Nursery	12,997	1.0	12,956	1.0
TOTAL CROPS	365,407	28.5	377,378	30.0
Hogs	255,693	20.0	257,973	20.5
Dairy Products	253,170	19.8	232,969	18.6
Cattle and Calves	202,845	15.8	216,742	17.3
Eggs	123,032	9.6	91,834	7.3
Turkeys	29,506	2.3	34,339	2.7
Sheep and Lambs	14,491	1.1	14,042	1.1
Chickens	15,368	1.2	10,669	.8
Wool	3,383	.3	2,877	.2
Broilers	3,313	.3	2,334	.2
Other Poultry	3,925	.3	4,426	.4
Other 3/	10,729	.8	10,914	.9
TOTAL LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	915,455	71.5	879,119	70.0
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	1,280,862	100.0	1,256,497	100.0

1/ Buckwheat, tobacco, dry field peas, alfalfa seed, alsike clover seed, timothy seed, other vegetables.
2/ Cranberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries.
3/ Honey, horses, beeswax, mules, etc.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

October 4, 1955

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-September, 1955 Prices

MINNESOTA Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products in mid-September 1955 averaged about 1 percent above a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The increases in eggs and wholesale milk were mainly responsible for the advance although higher prices for chickens, turkeys and wheat contributed significantly. Most predominant of the declines were those shown for corn, soybeans, flax, cattle, calves and potatoes. Mid-September farm prices averaged 5 percent below September a year ago as all commodities showed decreases with the exception of calves, chickens, eggs, and turkeys.

Prices received for meat animals averaged 2 percent below the previous month as cattle declined 80 cents per hundredweight, calves $1.50 and lambs 70 cents. Hog and sheep prices were unchanged. Compared with September last year, meat animal prices were off about 13 percent as all classes were down with the exception of calves. The average price received by Minnesota farmers for milk cows in mid-September was $160 per head, the same as a year ago.

Prices of poultry and livestock products increased 8 percent during the month. Eggs advanced 7 cents per dozen, wholesale milk 10 cents per hundredweight, turkeys 3 cents per pound and chickens were nearly a cent per pound higher. Wool was off 1 cent per pound and butterfat in cream remained unchanged. The general level of poultry and livestock products prices was 17 percent higher in September 1955 than a year earlier. Chickens, eggs and turkeys increased in price while wool and wholesale milk declined and the price of butterfat in cream was the same.

Crop prices averaged about 2 percent below a month ago as corn and flax declined 5 cents per bushel and soybeans fell 15 cents per bushel. Wheat advanced 6 cents per bushel and slight increases were recorded in the price of oats, barley and rye. Led by sharp declines in corn, soybeans and rye, crop prices in mid-September were 17 percent below September a year ago. Potatoes averaged 65 cents per bushel compared with 80 cents a month ago and 90 cents a year earlier.

UNITED STATES The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose 1 percent (2 points) during the month ending in mid-September. At 235 percent of its 1910-14 average the index was 4 percent below September last year. Higher prices received by farmers for eggs, milk, cotton and commercial vegetables were primarily responsible for the increase during the past month. Lower prices for corn, oilseeds, chickens and meat animals were only partially offsetting. Both the All Crop Index and the Livestock and Livestock Products Index were up from a month earlier and down from a year earlier, with the Crop Index showing the sharpest drop from last year.

Down one-third of one percent (1 point) to 278, the Parity Index (Prices Paid for Commodities, Interest, Taxes and Wage Rates) declined for the third consecutive month. As of September 15 it was 2 percent below the 1955 high of last March, and nearly 1 percent lower than a year ago. Prices of both living and production goods averaged lower this month, with most food, seed and feed items showing declines.

The upturn in farm product prices, together with the continued decline in the Parity Index, raised the Parity Ratio 1 percent to 85 in mid-September. The September ratio was about 3 percent lower than a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Sept. 15, 1954	Aug. 15, 1955	Sept. 15, 1955	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	246	233	235	313	February 1951
Parity Index 1/	280	279	278	290	2/ May 1952
Parity Ratio	88	84	85	123	October 1946

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

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS SEPTEMBER 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE AUG. 15 1955	MINNESOTA AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE AUG. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1955	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES SEPT. 15, 1955	U.S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY SEPT. 15, 1955
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.29	2.08	2.14	2.07	1.90	1.92	2.49	77
CORN	BU.	1.43	1.21	1.16	1.53	1.30	1.24	1.81	69
OATS	BU.	.66	.48	.51	.711	.549	.563	.848	66
BARLEY	BU.	1.08	.88	.89	1.05	.884	.899	1.32	68
RYE	BU.	1.23	.77	.78	1.25	.845	.872	1.65	53
FLAX	BU.	3.12	2.85	2.80	3.04	2.81	2.74	4.39	62
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.38	2.10	1.95	2.51	2.20	2.00	2.86	70
POTATOES	BU.	.90	.80	.65	1.17	.752	.713	1.44	50
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	29.00	30.00	27.50	30.20	33.30	28.40	38.10	75
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	8.60	8.00	9.10	9.51	9.33	9.64	11.80	82
HOGS	CWT.	19.20	15.70	15.70	19.70	15.70	15.70	21.00	75
CATTLE	CWT.	16.50	16.30	15.50	15.80	15.70	15.60	21.00	74
CALVES	CWT.	16.30	18.00	16.50	15.50	16.90	16.80	23.00	73
SHEEP	CWT.	4.50	4.10	4.10	5.17	5.42	5.42	9.92	55
LAMBS	CWT.	18.50	18.60	17.90	17.70	18.50	17.70	23.00	77
MILK COWS	HEAD	160.00	160.00	160.00	145.00	147.00	147.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.280	.290	.320	.277	.296	.309	.364	85
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.115	.156	.163	.195	.241	.226	.286	79
EGGS	DOZ.	.240	.340	.410	.338	.394	.438	.456	2/ 87
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.61	.61	.558	.559	.566	.726	2/ 77
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.30	3.15	1/ 3.25	4.13	3.98	1/ 4.16	4.61	2/ 88
WOOL	LB.	.48	.39	.38	.529	7/ .428	7/ .403	.584	7/ 69
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	3.00	2.95	3.82	3.63	3.58		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	6.20	5.30	5.20	--	--	--		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.55	4.20	4.15	4.90	4.53	4.45		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.25	3.90	3.90	4.61	4.39	4.36		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.60	5.30	5.10	6.18	5.02	4.90		
BRAN	CWT.	2.70	2.55	2.55	3.01	2.89	2.90		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	17.50	18.00	34.30	31.40	31.70		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.4	13.0	13.5	12.9	12.1	12.7		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	7.1	11.4	13.8	8.7	11.1	12.6		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	3.2	5.1	5.5	3.9	5.3	5.4		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	18.7	20.9	1/ 21.2		

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. 7/ AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICE FOR WOOL SOLD; DOES NOT INCLUDE INCENTIVE PAYMENT TO BRING SEASON AVERAGE RETURN TO 62 CENTS PER POUND.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 JULY 15	1954 AUG. 15	1954 SEPT. 15	1955 JULY 15	1955 AUG. 15	1955 SEPT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	245	249	246	237	233	235
ALL CROPS	247	247	248	247	238	228	229
FOOD GRAINS	246	225	228	233	222	214	217
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	202	207	210	190	178	174
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	286	294	276	257	246	225
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	244	249	245	237	237	240
MEAT ANIMALS	334	278	282	274	261	251	250
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	238	245	254	242	249	257
POULTRY & EGGS	229	172	179	162	178	191	202

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

NOV 1 1955

S21 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
.A63 Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

October 7, 1955

1955 RED CLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: Production of red clover seed in Minnesota in 1955 is forecast to be 22 percent larger than last year's crop and 31 percent above average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. An estimated 7.7 million pounds of clean seed will be produced this year, compared with the 1954 crop of 6.3 million pounds and the 10-year average of 5.9 million pounds. The 1955 crop of red clover seed is the largest for the State since 1948, and third largest in the 17 years of record.

Increased production this year compared with 1954 is due to a larger acreage harvested for seed. Harvested acreage for the 1955 crop is estimated at 100,000 acres, compared with 79,000 acres last year and the average of 98,600 acres. Average yield per acre at 77 pounds of clean seed is slightly lower than the 1954 yield of 80 pounds, but well above the 10-year average of 59 pounds.

Harvesting began on the average on September 7, about two weeks earlier than in other recent years.

UNITED STATES: This year's production of red clover seed is forecast at 87,895,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 58 percent larger than last year's small crop of 55,779,000 pounds, but 11 percent below the 1944-53 average of 98,416,000 pounds. Larger crops this year than last are indicated for each of the 19 producing States except New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Montana. Greatest increases percentagewise over last year are reported for Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, Kentucky, Ohio, and Iowa.

An estimated 1,484,400 acres will have been harvested for seed by the end of October. This acreage is 60 percent larger than last year (927,600), but 22 percent below the 10-year average of 1,893,805 acres. Drought, together with record or near-record high temperatures, in many producing sections this year as well as in 1953 and 1954 was one of the principal factors in bringing about the reductions in acreage in those years. But sharply higher prices to growers for the 1954 crop than for any of the previous 6 crops were partly responsible for the large increase in this year's acreage over that of last year.

Although yields per acre in 12 of the 19 States are expected to be fully equal to or larger than in 1954, the estimated United States yield of 59 pounds this year is 1 pound less than that of 1954. It exceeds, however, the 10-year average of 53 pounds by 6 pounds. Prospective yields per acre in all except 4 States are reported above average.

Harvesting of the 1955 crop of red clover seed was about a week earlier than last year and 8 days earlier than usual. Dates on which harvesting began or was expected to begin, as reported by growers, averaged as follows: August 17-20 in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; August 25-29 in Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, and Kentucky; September 1-3 in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; September 6-10 in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Iowa; September 17-23 in Montana, Idaho, and Oregon; and September 25-29 in Washington and New York.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

Imports of red clover seed during the year ended June 30, 1955 totaled 223,700 pounds, all from Canada, compared with 5,939,600 pounds the year earlier and the 10-year average of 2,418,450 pounds.

Export figures for red clover seed are included with those for "other clover" by the Department of Commerce. Estimating exports of red clover during the year ended June 30, 1955 at about 9,000,000 pounds, the domestic disappearance during the 1954-55 season was approximately 65,833,000 pounds, compared with 92,083,000 pounds for the preceding season and the 1944-53 average of 96,171,100 pounds.

Current supply of red clover seed, including estimated production and carry-over as of June 30, 1955, is estimated at 103,486,000 pounds. This is 15 percent larger than in 1954 but 13 percent below the 10-year average. Largest quantities of old seed were carried over on farms in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa.

Red Clover Seed: Acreage harvested, yield per acre and production - Average 1944-53, annual 1954 and 1955

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production - Clean Seed		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
N.Y.	12,380	13,000	7,000	66	60	50	834	780	350
Pa.	37,200	27,000	22,000	48	55	51	1,824	1,485	1,122
Ohio	235,000	120,000	240,000	44	43	48	10,510	5,160	11,520
Ind.	209,000	75,000	188,000	41	40	52	8,524	3,000	9,776
Ill.	300,200	145,000	218,000	42	47	47	12,395	6,815	10,246
Mich.	180,800	176,000	229,000	54	58	50	9,944	10,208	11,450
Wis.	150,200	58,000	102,000	49	60	60	6,966	3,480	6,120
Minn.	98,600	79,000	100,000	59	80	77	5,879	6,320	7,700
Iowa	310,900	95,000	166,000	42	44	52	13,016	4,180	8,632
Mo.	166,000	40,000	48,000	60	50	58	10,108	2,000	2,784
Nebr.	38,700	18,000	45,000	45	50	60	1,700	900	2,700
Kans.	51,300	7,000	25,000	48	45	54	2,506	315	1,350
Md.	16,210	14,000	17,000	42	40	35	683	560	595
Va.	12,700	12,000	10,000	46	55	55	596	660	550
Ky.	19,000	12,000	24,000	62	55	70	1,223	660	1,680
Mont.1/	5,880	2,300	1,800	1/180	210	200	1/1,011	483	360
Idaho	30,500	14,500	22,000	264	390	330	7,946	5,655	7,260
Wash.	3,610	3,300	3,600	158	220	250	565	726	900
Oreg.	16,450	16,500	16,000	148	145	175	2,666	2,392	2,800
UNITED STATES	1,893,805	927,600	1,484,400	53	60	59	98,416	55,779	87,895

1/ Short-time average

Red Clover Seed Supply: Average 1944-53, Annual 1954 and 1955

	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Pounds		
Production	98,415,800	55,779,000	87,895,000
Farm carry-over	11,278,600	17,695,000	7,601,000
Dealer + Gov't carry-over	9,202,300	16,726,000	7,990,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	118,896,700	90,200,000	103,486,000

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OCT 2 0 1955

S21 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

October 11, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
October 1, 1955

This year the harvest of late maturing crops, such as corn, soybeans, potatoes, and sugar beets, was more advanced than usual on October 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The early harvesting results indicate slightly higher yields of corn and soybeans than were estimated a month ago. Yields for potatoes and sugar beets, however, are turning out to be lower than pre-harvest expectations. At the time of the first fall frosts on September 11 and 12, nearly all crops were so advanced toward maturity that there was little damage even though the frost occurred earlier than usual.

For all crops combined, the 1955 production total of about 21.8 million tons is slightly higher than a month earlier due to the improved outlook for corn and soybeans, and it is the highest aggregate total of record. The hot, dry weather in August was, however, very damaging to crops in local areas, particularly to corn in Murray, Pipestone, and parts of surrounding counties in the southwest; also in Mower county and adjacent areas in the southeast. Potatoes also suffered heavily from alternately wet and dry soil conditions in important producing Clay county and other northwestern areas. In general, this year's crop outturn has been unusually large in the central area of the State where satisfactory small grain and hay crops have been harvested and where record or near record crops of corn and soybeans are now being harvested. In this area, unusually high yields of corn are reported for Carver, McLeod, Scott, Wright, LeSueur, Sibley, and nearby areas where 60 to 80 bushels or higher yields per acre are commonly reported this year. This yield range compares with the much lower yield for the drought affected counties previously mentioned where yields range mostly from 20 to 35 bushels per acre.

The corn crop of 279,120,000 bushels, as estimated October 1 with 15 percent of the crop harvested, compares with the large crops in 1953 and 1954 of 268,704,000 and 277,043,000 bushels respectively. If later harvest returns support the October 1 yield of 48.0 bushels per acre, this year's crop will exceed the previous record crop of 277,515,000 bushels in 1948 by 1,605,000 bushels and the large 1954 crop by 2,077,000 bushels. While this year's expected per acre yield of 48.0 bushels is considerably less than last year's yield of 50.5, production is larger due to the acreage increase of 6 percent. The record per acre yield is 52.5 bushels in 1948. The important fact is that the State's farmers are now busily harvesting one of the largest, if not the largest, corn crop ever produced by them.

The soybean production was estimated at 45,532,000 bushels, up 1,167,000 bushels from a month ago and 8 percent greater than the record 1954 crop of 42,294,000 bushels. The large 1955 crop is the result of a 16 percent increase in the acreage of soybeans this year. The average yield per acre for 1955 is estimated at 19.5 bushels, compared with the 1954 record average yield per acre of 21.0 bushels and 20.5 bushels in 1953. The soybean harvest started early this year with about 50 percent of the crop harvested by October 1.

Except for flax, the harvest of small grains was finished early. Damp weather and wet soil condition has delayed the flaxseed harvest in extreme northern counties where about one-fifth of the crop is unthreshed. The production estimates for durum wheat was increased to 405,000 bushels for 1955. Compared with last year, this year's oat production is 12 percent larger; wheat, 22 percent; barley, 10 percent; and rye, 19 percent. Flaxseed production is expected to total 8,104,000 bushels when harvest is complete--4 percent less than last year.

Potato production is estimated at 14,056,000 bushels on October 1 when about three-fifths of the crop had been harvested. Last year the crop totaled 16,605,000 bushels and the 10-year average production is 15,190,000 bushels. This year's potato prospects have shown a rapid decline since August 1 due, mostly, to dry, hot weather, although excessive soil moisture was damaging to stands and set in some areas, mainly Clay county. The low price outlook, based on a large National production, caused many growers to reduce the application of insecticides and weed control measures. These and other factors have materially lowered the yield compared with early season expectations.

A. F. Trindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

September was favorable for late hay crop development in many central areas of the State. Extra cuttings of alfalfa produced a considerable quantity of good quality hay with the result that the production of all hay is now estimated at 6,876,000 tons. This compares with 6,683,000 in 1954 and the average of 6,205,000 tons. Pastures were in good condition on October 1 in northern and northeastern counties but were generally very short in southern counties. Recent rains have revived pastures but recovery is slow due to close pasturing during the dry period.

Egg production during September totaled 289 million eggs, up 9 percent, compared with a year ago. Higher egg prices have stimulated producers to provide better care for their flocks and they have slowed the culling rate. This has resulted in a higher rate of lay and is maintaining layer numbers to near last year's level. The proportion of hens one year old and over in flocks on October 1 was much higher than a year earlier, indicating the holding of old hens to offset the effect of smaller purchases of pullets for replacement last spring.

Milk production for September was estimated at 509 million pounds compared with 476 in September 1954 and the August total of 612 million pounds. The increase in production compared with last year is due to a higher rate of production per cow which more than offsets the effect of slightly fewer cows in herd.

Production prospects for Minnesota and the United States as of October 1, 1955, compared with 1954 finals, are as follows:

Crop	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	Harvested 1954	For Harvest 1955	1954	Indicated 1955	1954	Indicated 1955
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
FOR MINNESOTA:						
Corn	5,486	5,815	50.5	48.0	277,043	279,120
Winter Wheat	38	32	14.0	25.5	532	816
Durum Wheat	12	27	7.0	15.0	84	405
Other Spring Wheat	658	566	14.0	19.0	9,212	10,754
Oats	5,191	4,827	35.0	42.0	181,685	202,734
Barley	1,100	1,210	25.5	25.5	28,050	30,855
Rye	92	106	14.5	15.0	1,334	1,590
Flaxseed	992	853	8.5	9.5	8,432	8,104
Soybeans	2,044	2,371	21.0	19.5	42,294	45,532
Potatoes	81.0	81.6	205.0	172.0	16,605	14,056
Hay, All (Tons)	3,740	3,878	1.79	1.77	6,683	6,876
FOR UNITED STATES:						
Corn	79,875	80,765	37.1	38.6	2,964,639	3,117,739
Durum Wheat	1,327	1,074	4.2	13.4	5,557	14,379
Other Spring Wheat	13,749	12,411	12.6	17.1	173,487	211,746
Flaxseed	5,663	5,049	7.3	8.5	41,534	42,985
Soybeans	18,753	19,860	20.1	18.9	342,795	374,816
Potatoes	1,408.1	1,443.9	252.8	268.3	356,031	387,334

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S21
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OCT 20 1955

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

October 13, 1955

HONEY REPORT -- OCTOBER 1955

MINNESOTA: The 1955 honey crop in Minnesota is estimated to be 11 percent greater than last year's small crop but 1 percent below average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Total production this year is estimated at 21,627,000 pounds, compared with 19,440,000 pounds in 1954 and the 10-year average of 21,766,000 pounds. Even though honey production increased sharply in many important honey producing States this year, Minnesota retained its position as the second-ranking honey producing State, being exceeded only by California.

The increase in production this year compared with 1954 is due entirely to a higher average yield per colony. The yield of 89 pounds per colony in 1955 compares with 80 pounds last year and the average of 79 pounds. Honey yields were quite variable throughout the State this year, depending mostly upon the amount of rainfall received during the main honey producing season. Some areas receiving adequate rainfall reported excellent yields while other nearby localities, where the weather was dry, had a below-average crop.

Colonies of bees on hand at the beginning of the main honey flow this year totaled 243,000, the same as in 1954 and the lowest since 1942. The 10-year average number of colonies is 277,000. Colony numbers reached their peak of 299,000 in 1946 and 1947 and have shown a consistent decline since that date.

For Minnesota, stocks of honey for sale in producer's hands in mid-September this year totaled 8,435,000 pounds, compared with 7,582,000 pounds on hand at this date in 1954.

UNITED STATES: The 1955 honey crop is estimated at 243,100,000 pounds--12 percent more than last year's crop. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,238,000 colonies of bees--4 percent fewer than in 1954. Honey production per colony averaged 46.4 pounds, which compares with 39.8 in 1954 and the 1949-53 average of 43.7 pounds. In mid-September, producers had about 92 million pounds of honey on hand for sale--about 38 percent of the estimated 1955 production.

Honey production is above last year in all regions except the South Atlantic and West where it is down 18 and 10 percent, respectively. Increases from last year were 51 percent in the East North Central, 29 percent in the West North Central, 26 percent in the South Central and 25 percent in the North Atlantic. In the East North Central region, very favorable weather for both honey plants and for bees resulted in the largest crop of record and is in sharp contrast to last year's very short crop. The West North Central region also had very favorable producing conditions and the crop is well above that of last year. For many beekeepers in the North Central States, honey yields this year are indicated to be the best they ever had. In the South Central States, conditions were unfavorable early in the season due to the late March freeze; but later conditions were more favorable and honey production is well above last year's short crop. The North Atlantic States had another dry year reaching drouth proportions in some areas. The crop, although above last year, is well below average for the region. This is the third poor year in succession for the area. The West also had a crop well below that of last year mainly due to the cool late Spring.

The 10 leading honey producing States which produced 62 percent of the crop are California, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Florida, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, New York and Indiana.

Honey yields per colony this year average 46.4 pounds compared with last year's yield of 39.8 pounds. Yields in all regions of the country were above last year except in the South Atlantic and West. Increases from last year were; West North Central States from 60.2 pounds last year to 81.1 pounds this year, East North Central from 36.4 to 54.9, North Atlantic from 23.7 to 33.2 and South Central States from 19.7 to 26.5 pounds. The decrease in the South Atlantic was from 34.9 pounds last year to 30.5 pounds this year and in the West from 60.0 pounds to 54.3 pounds.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-September totaled 92,445,000 pounds, compared with 80,723,000 pounds a year earlier. Stocks as a percentage of production were 46 percent in the East North Central, 42 percent in the West, 38 percent in the North Atlantic, 37 percent in the West North Central, 30 percent in the South Atlantic and 22 percent in the South Central States.

R. J. Schrimper, Agricultural Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural Statistician

1955 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State and Division	Colonies of Bees		Yield per Colony		Honey Production		Honey for Sale in Producer's Hand on
	1954	1955 2/	1954	1955 2/	1954 1/	1955 2/	9/15/55
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand Pounds		Thos. Pounds
Maine	8	6	12	26	96	156	44
N.H.	5	4	12	37	60	148	89
Vt.	11	10	46	41	506	410	266
Mass.	31	28	15	17	465	476	181
R.I.	2	2	13	17	26	34	10
Conn.	17	13	15	16	255	208	67
N.Y.	221	199	28	45	6,188	8,955	3,313
N.J.	32	32	24	19	768	608	365
Pa.	168	148	20	25	3,360	3,700	1,221
N.Atl.	495	442	23.7	33.2	11,724	14,695	5,556
Ohio	289	292	24	45	6,936	13,140	4,862
Ind.	178	180	32	48	5,696	8,640	3,370
Ill.	164	157	43	50	7,052	7,850	3,454
Mich.	185	185	36	50	6,660	9,250	4,532
Wis.	204	208	53	83	10,812	17,264	9,840
E.N.Cent.	1,020	1,022	36.4	54.9	37,156	56,144	26,058
Minn.	243	243	80	89	19,440	21,627	8,435
Iowa	185	165	56	106	10,360	17,490	6,471
Mo.	137	119	19	30	2,603	3,570	393
N.Dak.	13	14	140	128	1,820	1,792	806
S.Dak.	24	30	115	115	2,760	3,450	1,173
Nebr.	43	43	75	92	3,225	3,956	1,701
Kans.	48	45	28	35	1,344	1,575	567
W.N.Cent.	693	659	60.2	81.1	41,552	53,460	19,546
Del.	3	3	30	33	90	99	40
Md.	30	26	28	35	840	910	410
Va.	143	136	28	27	4,004	3,672	1,395
W.Va.	122	109	18	19	2,196	2,071	518
N.C.	193	183	26	19	5,018	3,477	1,008
S.C.	59	50	14	18	826	900	225
Ga.	205	189	20	14	4,100	2,646	476
Fla.	238	238	74	62	17,612	14,756	4,427
S.Atl.	993	934	34.9	30.5	34,686	28,531	8,499
Ky.	139	126	15	22	2,085	2,772	693
Tenn.	170	148	11	18	1,870	2,664	613
Ala.	190	171	16	19	3,040	3,249	487
Miss.	73	73	22	22	1,606	1,606	594
Ark.	92	89	19	25	1,748	2,225	445
La.	93	93	26	22	2,418	2,046	512
Okla.	50	48	21	30	1,050	1,440	432
Texas	280	266	27	41	7,560	10,906	2,181
S.Cent.	1,087	1,014	19.7	26.5	21,377	26,908	5,957
Mont.	68	71	85	92	5,780	6,532	3,331
Idaho	174	174	52	42	9,048	7,308	2,631
Wyo.	33	33	93	90	3,069	2,970	980
Colo.	68	65	56	73	3,808	4,745	2,325
N.Mex.	15	16	35	60	525	960	518
Ariz.	77	79	69	65	5,313	5,135	1,695
Utah	50	47	50	52	2,500	2,444	1,320
Nev.	14	14	70	60	980	840	588
Wash.	86	81	50	34	4,300	2,754	909
Oreg.	55	50	27	35	1,485	1,750	525
Calif.	537	537	63	52	33,831	27,924	12,007
West.	1,177	1,167	60.0	54.3	70,639	63,362	26,829
UNITED STATES	5,465	5,238	39.8	46.4	217,134	243,100	92,445

1/ Revised

2/ Preliminary

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OCT 2 0 1955

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

October 17, 1955

1955 ALFALFA SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: Alfalfa seed production in Minnesota during 1955 is forecast to be 70 percent greater than last year's small crop and 12 percent above the 1944-53 average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. An estimated 2,520,000 pounds of clean seed will be produced this year, compared with 1,485,000 pounds in 1954 and the average of 2,242,000 pounds. Alfalfa seed production in Minnesota this year is considerably below the record 1940 crop of 9,100,000 pounds of clean seed, but is the largest since 1949.

This year's sharp increase in production compared with 1954 is due to both an increase in acreage harvested and average yield per acre. Harvested acreage in 1955 is expected to total 42,000 acres, 56 percent above last year but 9 percent less than the 10-year average of 46,000 acres harvested. Yield per harvested acre will average 60 pounds this year, compared with 55 pounds in 1954 and the average of 48 pounds. Weather conditions have been quite favorable for alfalfa seed this year in the State's main seed producing areas.

Harvesting began on the average on September 16 this year, about two weeks earlier than in other recent years.

UNITED STATES: With both a record high acreage and a record yield per acre for the United States, this year's production of alfalfa seed is forecast at 213,656,000 pounds of clean seed. It exceeds the previous record crop of 1952 by 18 percent, is a third larger than last year's 161,170,000 pounds, and is more than twice the 1944-53 average of 102,132,000 pounds. California accounts for 40 percent of this year's production. A larger crop than last year is indicated for each of the 20 producing States except Arizona, Utah, South Dakota, and New Mexico. Furthermore, production this year is above average in all States except Wisconsin and Arizona.

An estimated 1,354,800 acres will have been harvested for seed by about November 5, when harvesting is expected to be completed. This is 15,300 acres more than the previous record acreage in 1952, 31 percent more than the 1,033,500 acres harvested in 1954, and 37 percent above the 10-year average of 990,460 acres. Weather was more favorable for seed production this year than usual, prices received by growers for their 1954 crop were the highest in 3 years, and hay supplies in most sections were larger than usual. These and other factors tended to bring about the record large acreage harvested for seed this year.

The 1955 yield per acre is estimated at 158 pounds, largest on record, 2 pounds more than in 1954, and 56 pounds more than the 10-year average. Prospective yields in only 5 States -- South Dakota, Oklahoma, Colorado, Arizona, and Utah -- are smaller this year than last. The largest increases over the 1954 yields per acre are indicated for Michigan, Nebraska, and Washington.

Harvesting of alfalfa seed began earlier than last year and also earlier than usual in the more northerly producing sections, but began later than last year and than average in most other sections. Dates on which harvesting began this year averaged as follows: August 10 and 20 in Arizona and New Mexico; August 29 and 30 in Oklahoma and Texas; September 8-14 in Kansas, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and California; September 16-20 in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Utah, Colorado, and Montana; September 23-26 in Oregon, Idaho, North Dakota, and Washington; and October 10 in Wyoming.

Domestic disappearance of alfalfa seed during the 1954-55 season is estimated at 154,237,000 pounds, compared with 150,474,000 pounds last year and the 1944-53 average of 95,427,200 pounds.

Current supply of alfalfa seed, including estimated production and carry-over as of June 30, 1955, is 270,420,000 pounds of clean seed. This is 22 percent larger than in 1954 and two and one-fifth times the 10-year average. Largest quantities of old seed were carried over by growers in Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas and Washington.

Imports of alfalfa seed for the year ended June 30, 1955 were 631,800 pounds, compared with 6,269,200 pounds last year and the 1944-53 average of 9,174,340 pounds. Exports were 10,604,558 pounds this year, compared with 9,354,056 pounds last year, and the 10-year average of 1,480,788 pounds.

Alfalfa Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production, Average 1944-53, Annual 1954 and 1955

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production - Clean Seed		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Av. 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Ohio	14,310	7,000	14,000	42	49	53	611	343	742
Mich.	48,000	19,000	45,000	39	38	55	1,910	722	2,475
Wis.	21,800	5,500	12,000	67	50	55	1,482	275	660
Minn.	46,000	27,000	42,000	48	55	60	2,242	1,485	2,520
N.Dak.	49,100	60,000	75,000	44	42	47	2,220	2,520	3,525
S.Dak.	91,200	203,000	233,000	52	70	60	4,836	14,210	13,980
Nebr.	111,500	92,000	160,000	72	90	110	8,687	8,280	17,600
Kans.	152,400	127,000	203,000	77	120	120	12,725	15,240	24,360
Okla.	91,400	78,000	94,000	99	125	105	9,226	9,750	9,870
Tex.	21,500	24,000	25,000	129	120	120	2,756	2,880	3,000
Mont.	84,500	72,000	86,000	75	115	115	6,327	8,280	9,890
Idaho	27,900	27,000	29,000	116	150	170	3,470	4,050	4,930
Wyo.	19,800	21,000	24,000	84	125	140	1,736	2,625	3,360
Colo.	23,000	20,000	24,000	97	125	110	2,196	2,500	2,640
N.Mex.	8,520	6,000	5,800	194	295	305	1,559	1,770	1,769
Ariz.	42,500	32,000	24,000	174	190	160	7,370	6,080	3,840
Utah	48,000	56,000	54,000	145	210	190	7,275	11,760	10,260
Wash.	12,150	23,000	21,000	333	460	535	6,062	10,580	11,235
Oreg.	6,040	6,000	6,000	169	250	260	1,149	1,500	1,560
Calif.	57,300	128,000	178,000	259	440	480	17,784	56,320	85,440
U. S.	990,460	1,033,500	1,354,800	102	156	158	102,132	161,170	213,656

Alfalfa-Seed Supply: Average 1944-53, Annual 1954 and 1955

	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Pounds		
Production	102,132,100	161,170,000	213,656,000
Farm carry-over	4,557,100	10,946,000	11,806,000
Dealer + Government carry-over	16,005,000	48,858,000	44,958,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	122,694,200	220,974,000	270,420,000

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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NOV 1 1955

*S21 .A63

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

October 18, 1955

CATTLE ON FEED - OCTOBER 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: There were 170,000 head of cattle on grain feed in Minnesota on October 1, 1955, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is an increase of 35 percent from a year ago. Inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the three months (July - September) at 59,000 head were 7 percent above the same period a year ago.

The number of heavy long-time fed cattle on hand October 1 was considerably above a year ago as shown by the number in the heavier weight classes. Those weighing over 900 pounds at 81,000 head were more than 100 percent above the 39,000 head of heavy-weight cattle on hand a year ago. The number of cattle weighing under 900 pounds at 89,000 head was only 2 percent above a year earlier. Steers accounted for 71 percent of the cattle on feed; heifers 23 percent; calves 5 percent; and other cattle 1 percent.

Cattle on feed under 3 months amounted to 44,000 head; 3 - 6 months 31,000; and over 6 months 95,000 head. Feeders on October 1 intended to market 65 percent of their cattle on feed during the next three months. These cattle should go to market at a fairly uniform rate with 26 percent going in October; 18 percent in November and 21 percent in December. During the week of October 6 the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from South St. Paul was $16.12 per hundred pounds compared with $16.06 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in the 13 major feeding States on October 1 was estimated at 3,458,000 head. This was an increase of 19 percent from the previous year, but the seasonal decline from July 1 was 4 percent. On July 1 this year, the increase was 13 percent from a year earlier, while on April 1 the increase was 12 percent from the previous year. The number of cattle placed on feed during the past three months was substantially larger than last year. Marketings of fed cattle during the July - September period have been smaller than last year.

The number of cattle on feed in the 9 Corn Belt States on October 1 was estimated at 2,615,000 head, 25 percent larger than a year earlier. However, the October 1 estimate was 7 percent below the 2,803,000 head on feed July 1. All Corn Belt States showed an increase from a year ago. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States during the July - September period were about 6 percent less than a year ago. However, inshipments for the April - June period this year were 24 percent larger than for the corresponding period a year earlier. The movement from pastures to feed lots was especially large in Kansas and Missouri where pastures were hard hit by drought. In the Eastern Corn Belt, locally produced cattle were moving into feed lots somewhat earlier than in 1954.

In California, the number of cattle on feed October 1, 1955 totaled 498,000 head compared with 433,000 a year earlier and 457,000 on feed July 1 this year. The number on feed in Colorado was 166,000, compared with 180,000 on July 1. Arizona had 95,000 on feed October 1 and 120,000 on July 1, while Texas had 84,000 on October 1 and 49,000 on July 1.

David C. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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C RAFTER, ACQUISITIONS ASSISTANT
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST PAUL 1, MINN.

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA OCTOBER 1, 1955

WEIGHT GROUPS					KINDS				
Weight	Number (Thousands)		Percent of Total		Kind	Number (Thousands)		Percent of Total	
	1955	1954	1955	1954		1955	1954	1955	1954
Over 1300 Lbs.	5	1	3	1	Steers	121	88	71	70
1100-1300 Lbs.	12	5	7	4	Heifers	39	27	23	21
900-1100 Lbs.	64	33	38	26	Calves	8	10	5	8
600- 900 Lbs.	75	71	44	56	Other	2	1	1	1
Under 600 Lbs.	14	16	8	13					
TOTAL	170	126	100	100	TOTAL	170	126	100	100

TIME ON FEED					EXPECTED MONTH OF MARKETING		
Time	Number (Thousands)		Percent of Total		Month	Number (Thousands)	Percent of Total
	1955	1954	1955	1954		1955	1955
Less 3 Months	44	38	26	30	October	44	26
3 - 6 Months	31	29	18	23	November	31	18
					December	36	21
More 6 Months	95	59	56	47	Later	59	35
TOTAL	170	126	100	100	TOTAL	170	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED 1/

State	October 1, 1955	July 1, 1955	October 1, 1954	Percentage of Previous Year 2/
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Percent
Illinois	390	440	326	120
Iowa	798	1,031	638	125
Nebraska	348	408	341	102
Total 3 States	1,536	1,879	1,305	118
Ohio	96	90	75	128
Indiana	170	170	135	126
Minnesota	170	235	126	135
Missouri	268	199	206	130
South Dakota	150	150	85	176
Kansas	225	80	163	138
Total 9 N.C.States	2,615	2,803	2,095	125
Texas	84	49	3/	--
Colorado	166	180	3/	--
Arizona	95	120	3/	--
California	498	457	433	115
Total 4 Western States	843	806	--	--
Total 13 States	3,458	3,609	--	4/ 119

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

2/ October 1, 1955 as a percent of October 1, 1954.

3/ Data not available.

4/ Allowance made for Texas, Colorado, and Arizona in computing percentage change in 13 States.

Minn. Hist. Soc.

S21
.A63

NOV 1 1955

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release: October 20, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
SEPTEMBER 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 123,000 poults during September 1955, 55 percent below the record September hatch of 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 92,000 light breed poults and 31,000 heavy breed broad white poults. This compares with 275,000 light breed and no heavy breed poults in September 1954. Light breed eggs in incubators on October 1 totaled 96,000 compared with 360,000 a year earlier. Heavy breed broad white eggs set numbered 88,000, while no heavy breed eggs were in incubators on October 1 a year ago.

Total poult production of 8,240,000 during the period January through September was 9 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Light breed production of 2,289,000 was down 43 percent, while the heavy hatch of 5,951,000 was up 18 percent from last year. For the period March through September, broad white varieties accounted for 1,539,000 or 29 percent of the total heavy hatch. Although 1955 hatchery production is below 1954, the 1955 Minnesota turkey crop will be 3 percent above last year as Minnesota growers have purchased more out-of-State poults and a larger proportion of State hatched poults than they did last year.

The price received for light breed poults in Minnesota on September 15 was 44 cents, 3 cents less than a year earlier. Broad white poults averaged 64 cents compared with 61 cents a month ago. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-September was $2.97 per hundred pounds compared with $3.39 in mid-September 1954. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on September 15 was 10.8 compared with 9.8 in mid-August and 8.3 on September 15, 1954 indicating a more favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched during September totaled 116,000 compared with 25,000 in September last year. Hatchings of heavy breeds are now at the low point of the year. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on October 1 totaled 264,000 compared with 108,000 on October 1 last year.

Light breed poults hatched in the United States during September totaled 441,000 compared with 690,000 in September last year. A smaller October hatch of light breed poults than a year ago is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on October 1 was 58 percent less than a year ago.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES				
	Month		Year to Date		Month			Year to Date		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	% Chg.	1954	1955	% Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	-2	1,217	1,196	-2
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-16
Mar.	1,190	1,209	1,715	1,801	9,369	7,644	-18	13,960	11,492	-18
Apr.	1,680	1,641	3,395	3,442	13,855	12,635	-9	27,815	24,127	-13
May	1,340	1,568	4,735	5,010	13,449	14,546	+8	41,264	38,673	-6
June	300	650	5,035	5,660	7,743	8,814	+14	49,007	47,487	-3
July	11	194	5,046	5,854	1,446	1,945	+35	50,453	49,432	-2
Aug.	0	66	5,046	5,920	88	279	+217	50,541	49,711	-2
Sept.	0	31	5,046	5,951	25	116	+364	50,566	49,827	-1
Oct.	0		5,046		61			50,627		
Nov.	0		5,046		179			50,806		
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-27
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-31
Mar.	355	189	1,135	703	1,786	1,080	-40	5,279	3,496	-34
Apr.	400	233	1,535	936	2,344	1,717	-27	7,623	5,213	-32
May	590	314	2,125	1,250	3,295	2,362	-28	10,918	7,573	-31
June	650	409	2,775	1,659	3,024	2,559	-15	13,942	10,134	-27
July	560	327	3,335	1,986	2,446	2,205	-10	16,388	12,339	-25
Aug.	380	211	3,715	2,197	1,338	1,244	-7	17,726	13,583	-23
Sept.	275	92	3,990	2,289	690	441	-36	18,416	14,024	-24
Oct.	230		4,220		675			19,091		
Nov.	290		4,510		1,041			20,132		
Dec.	350		4,860		1,655			21,787		

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending October 15, 1955 on other side.

William Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT
Week Ending October 15, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending October 15, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 25,000 poults compared with 50,000 for the same week a year ago. Current production consisted of 13,000 light breed poults and 12,000 heavy breed broad white poults. Light breeds made up the entire hatch a year earlier. Poults shipped out of State during the week amounted to less than ten percent of the number hatched and well below the corresponding week a year ago.

A total of 48,000 light breed eggs were set compared with 41,000 a week ago and 124,000 during the week ending October 16, 1954. Heavy breed broad white eggs set also numbered 48,000 compared with 19,000 set a week ago. No heavy breed eggs were set during the same week last year.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: Five of the leading light breed producing States hatched 60,000 light breed poults compared with 46,000 a week earlier and 127,000 during the corresponding week a year ago. Light breed eggs set totaled 118,000 compared with 244,000 a year earlier. The heavy hatch of 14,000 and eggs set of 52,000 were both well above those for the week ending October 16, 1954.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week	Minnesota 1/		Pa.	Ohio	Mo.	Va.	Calif.	Total Six States	
	1954	1955						1954	1955
	Thousands								
Heavy Breed Poults Hatched									
Aug. 27	0	11	3	#	#	0	#	-	24
Sept. 3	0	7	2	#	#	#	#	0	15
Sept. 10	0	5	1	#	0	0	#	0	14
Sept. 17	0	6	1	#	0	0	#	0	16
Sept. 24	0	7	#	0	#	0	0	0	8
Oct. 1	0	11	#	#	0	0	2/	3/ #	3/ 12
Oct. 8	0	8	#	0	#	0	2/	3/ #	3/ 9
Oct. 15	0	12	#	#	#	0	2/	3/ #	3/ 14
Heavy Breed Eggs Set									
Sept. 17	0	18	#	#	#	#	#	#	27
Sept. 24	0	25	#	0	0	0	#	#	42
Oct. 1	0	30	#	0	#	0	2/	3/ #	3/ 34
Oct. 8	0	19	#	0	#	0	2/	3/ #	3/ 23
Oct. 15	0	48	#	#	0	0	2/	3/ 7	3/ 52
Light Breed Poults Hatched									
Aug. 27	63	40	5	#	#	84	#	-	186
Sept. 3	71	29	5	#	#	65	#	175	153
Sept. 10	69	27	4	#	3	44	#	134	106
Sept. 17	53	20	4	#	9	26	#	122	80
Sept. 24	64	18	#	#	7	29	0	129	77
Oct. 1	49	15	#	#	6	14	2/	3/ 115	3/ 53
Oct. 8	50	14	#	#	6	12	2/	3/ 106	3/ 46
Oct. 15	50	13	#	#	7	20	2/	3/ 127	3/ 60
Light Breed Eggs Set									
Sept. 17	85	21	#	#	10	47	0	202	109
Sept. 24	97	27	#	#	#	19	#	219	93
Oct. 1	78	27	#	#	18	28	2/	3/ 213	3/ 84
Oct. 8	123	41	#	#	17	33	2/	3/ 280	3/110
Oct. 15	124	48	10	#	#	42	2/	3/ 244	3/118

Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.
1/ Minnesota's entire heavy set and hatch is of the broad white variety. For the project separating broad whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.
2/ California data not available.
3/ Five State comparable totals excluding California.

Minn. Hist. Soc.

NOV 1 1955

*S21
.A63

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release: October 24, 1955

TURKEY BREEDER HEN INTENTIONS - 1956 HATCHING SEASON*

MINNESOTA: Turkey breeder hens in Minnesota supply flocks in early 1956 will number 19 percent more than in the early part of the 1955 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 303,000 hens, consisting of 238,000 heavy breed hens and 65,000 light breed hens. A year ago, there were 255,000 breeder hens in Minnesota flocks of which 205,000 were heavy breeds and 50,000 light breeds. Of the total heavy breed hens at the beginning of the 1956 season 83,000 will be of the heavy broad white variety compared with 70,000 at that time a year ago.

By breeds, heavy broad white hens will be up 19 percent, other heavy hens up 15 percent, and light breed hens will show a 30 percent increase. Firmer turkey slaughter prices and last season's short supply of hatching eggs have been stimulants in increasing the early 1956 breeder hen intentions.

Turkey Breeder Hens in Minnesota, January 1, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956 Intentions

Breed 1/	1952	1953	1954	1955	Intentions for 1956	
	Number (000)	Number (000)	Number (000)	Number (000)	Number (000)	% Change from 1955 (%)
Broad White	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	70	83	+ 19
Other Heavy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	135	155	+ 15
Total Heavy	191	158	145	205	238	+ 16
Light	50	43	100	50	65	+ 30
Total	221	201	245	255	303	+ 19

1/ For the purpose of this report Broad White breeds include: Thompson White, Lancaster, White Holland and Empire White.
Other Heavy breeds include: Bronze, Black, Nebraskan, Burbon Red, Naraganset and Slate.
The Light breeds include: such varieties as the Beltsville Small White, Jersey Buff, Royal Palm, Small Bronze, and Wild.

N.A. Not available.

* For the project separating broad whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

(See Reverse Side for Total of 15 States)

TURKEY BREEDER HEN INTENTIONS -- 1956 HATCHING SEASON

15 State Total: Turkey breeder hen owners in 15 of the most important States, with over 80 percent of the breeder hens in the United States, expect to hold about 13 percent more heavy turkey hens at the beginning of the 1956 hatching season compared with the number held at the beginning of the 1955 season. They also expect to increase their holdings of light breed hens by 7 percent. Intended increases in heavy breed hens vary from 5 percent in South Carolina and Washington to 31 percent in Texas. Michigan is the only State in the group expecting a decrease in heavy breed hens -- 13 percent below last season.

States show considerable variations in the intentions to hold light breed turkey hens. Intended holdings vary from 55 percent below last season in Michigan to 33 percent above in Oklahoma and 30 percent in Minnesota and Texas. Virginia, the most important light breed State, expects to decrease light breed hens by 6 percent.

This special survey was made as of October 1 at the request of the turkey industry to obtain an early indication of prospective holdings of turkey breeder hens for supplying hatching eggs for the 1956 season. The purpose of the report is to assist flock owners in making desirable changes in their plans to hold breeder hens.

This report is based on returns from hatcheries and other flock owners having over 50 percent of the breeder hens in these 15 States or about 43 percent of the breeder hens in the United States.

TURKEY BREEDER HEN INTENTIONS -- 1956 HATCHING SEASON

State	Intentions to hold turkey breeder hens at beginning of 1956 season as percent of holdings a year earlier	
	Heavy Breeds	Light Breeds
	Percent	Percent
New York	100	100
Pennsylvania	100	104
Ohio	107	117
Michigan	87	45
Wisconsin	116	94
Minnesota	116	130
Iowa	118	80
Missouri	105	94
Virginia	106	94
South Carolina	105	65
Oklahoma	115	133
Texas	131	130
Washington	105	60
Oregon	107	91
California	114	104
Total 15 States	113	107

Wm. Manion
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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S21
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
NOV 4 1955

October 31, 1955

GRAIN STOCKS — OCTOBER 1, 1955

MINNESOTA: Stocks of old corn in all Minnesota positions on October 1 at 122 million bushels were only about a half million bushels below the all time high for October set last year according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Off-farm stocks of 88 million bushels were 20 million bushels greater than a year earlier.

Wheat stocks in all Minnesota positions totaled 84 million bushels a record high compared with 75 million in October 1954. Stocks in off-farm positions were 77 million bushels, up 9 million from a year ago.

Storage stocks of oats in all positions were 197 million bushels, up about 26 million bushels from a year earlier. Approximately 23 million bushels of the total stocks were in off-farm storage as compared with 21 million in October 1954.

Barley stocks totaled 40 million bushels compared with 38 million a year ago. Of this year's supply, 15 million bushels were located off-farms, down 2 million bushels from a year earlier.

Total rye stocks of 3.9 million bushels were over 700,000 bushels greater than a year ago. About 2.8 million bushels were located in off-farm storage compared with 2.4 million on October 1, 1954.

October 1 stocks of old soybeans in all positions equalled 2,465,000 bushels, the largest supplies of record beginning with 1947. Off-farm stocks were 2,042,000 bushels compared with only 26,000 a year ago and were the largest of record.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions at 13.8 million bushels were up 4.7 million from a year ago. Off-farm stocks accounted for 10.9 million bushels of the total supply compared with 5.7 million a year earlier.

Grain Stocks, October 1, 1954-55

CROP	On Farm		Off-Farm		Total	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA						
Corn (Old)	54,489	33,947	68,005	88,094	122,494	122,041
Wheat	7,568	7,424	67,857	76,893	75,425	84,317
Oats	150,799	174,351	20,718	23,010	171,517	197,361
Barley	21,318	25,301	16,593	14,731	37,911	40,032
Rye	800	1,113	2,359	2,784	3,159	3,897
Soybeans (Old)	28	423	26	2,042	54	2,465
Flaxseed	3,457	2,917	5,651	10,931	9,108	13,848
UNITED STATES						
Corn (Old)	359,346	306,877	560,326	717,176	919,672	1,024,053
Wheat	429,474	415,019	1,247,288	1,324,830	1,676,762	1,739,849
Oats	1,182,323	1,292,047	114,255	138,517	1,296,578	1,430,564
Barley	226,695	253,492	129,119	143,182	355,814	396,674
Rye	14,583	19,216	17,985	18,572	32,568	37,788
Soybeans (Old)	529	3,969	807	6,038	1,336	10,007
Flaxseed	25,623	21,565	13,578	21,857	39,201	43,422

D.O. Mesick, Agr'l. Statistician
Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

UNITED STATES: Stocks of 1,740 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on October 1 were the largest for the date in the comparable series beginning in 1935. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,325 million bushels, 6 percent larger than a year earlier, were a record total for the date, with holdings at record levels for all off-farm positions except merchant mills. The off-farm total includes 449 million bushels at terminals, about 6 percent more than a year earlier, the previous record. The 594 million bushels in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses represent record holdings, being 10 percent larger than last year, the previous record.

Rye stocks of 37.8 million bushels stored in all positions on October 1 were the second largest of record and 16 percent larger than stocks a year earlier. Farm stocks of rye at 19.2 million bushels, the largest since October 1943, accounted for more than half of the total stocks. Stocks of rye at interior mills and elevators of nearly 8 million bushels were nearly double the previous year and the second largest of record.

Carryover of old corn in all positions on October 1 is estimated at a record high of 1,024 million bushels. This exceeds by one-ninth the 920 million bushel carryover a year ago and is far above the 769 million bushels on October 1, 1953. Record holdings by CCC in their own bins account for more than half the total stocks. Disappearance of old corn from all positions during the July-September quarter was 553 million bushels, about 66 million bushels above the disappearance during the same quarter a year ago.

Oats stocks of 1,431 million bushels on October 1 this year were the largest ever held. These large holdings were mainly due to the record 1955 production which was supplemented by the largest carryover of old-crop oats in history. Stocks of both off-farm and on-farm were sharply above last year, but as usual for the October 1 date, about nine-tenths of the total stocks was on farms.

Barley stocks in all positions on October 1 are estimated at 397 million bushels, the largest in the 13 years of record. The large stocks reflect this year's near-record production. Farm stocks of 253 million bushels representing 64 percent of the total, have been exceeded only once in the past 17 years, and off-farm stocks were the largest of record.

Stocks of flaxseed in all storage positions on October 1, 1955, amounted to 43.4 million bushels. This compares with 39.2 million bushels a year ago and 40.4 million on October 1, 1953. Farm stocks of 21.6 million bushels on October 1 are about 4 million less than a year earlier, but only slightly above October 1, 1953. Stocks in off-farm positions, reported at 21.9 million bushels, are more than 8 million bushels above last year, but only 3 million bushels higher than two years ago.

Stocks of old soybeans in all storage positions on October 1, 1955, amounted to 10 million bushels. This carryover is seven and one-half times the very low stocks of a year ago, but slightly lower than stocks on October 1, 1953. Included in the carryover stocks of old soybeans are nearly 4 million bushels on farms and 1.8 million bushels at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. Stocks of old crop soybeans at terminals are reported at 2.6 million bushels and the Commodity Credit Corporation reports they own 1.4 million bushels stored in bins under CCC control or in transit on October 1.

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 Wheat, Selected States, October 1, 1954-55

State	Int. Mills, Elev. and Warehouses		Merchant Mills		Off Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	*	*	10,171	8,707	73,009	68,538	79,249	73,863
Ohio	13,411	13,807	*	*	30,366	30,904	52,196	47,557
Ind.	3,790	5,566	4,219	4,928	13,073	17,243	27,766	26,080
Ill.	11,847	13,788	6,808	6,341	44,393	47,202	57,869	58,444
Mich.	6,493	8,237	3,479	3,686	11,671	14,855	30,271	30,172
Wis.	1,543	1,512	*	*	29,880	24,653	31,170	25,543
Minn.	6,088	7,396	9,396	7,158	67,857	76,893	75,425	84,317
Iowa	*	2,111	*	2,350	13,524	14,822	14,406	15,538
Mo.	16,285	21,548	12,892	11,821	63,427	67,404	75,461	76,536
N.Dak.	28,455	31,561	2,721	2,768	36,218	38,998	93,533	119,200
S.Dak.	8,225	8,443	182	138	17,518	20,546	39,124	40,657
Nebr.	38,117	52,479	4,525	4,742	65,881	79,976	99,157	124,266
Kans.	124,510	132,009	24,539	26,603	246,240	266,060	318,485	311,234
Okla.	47,884	44,659	7,607	7,456	109,132	101,593	123,994	107,179
Texas	64,212	77,113	*	12,900	122,756	121,631	126,772	124,473
Mont.	17,562	23,870	2,990	2,657	20,552	26,648	72,611	95,955
Idaho	17,181	18,807	2,064	2,315	19,245	21,122	33,382	33,293
Colo.	18,924	21,526	3,476	3,649	27,390	29,313	36,960	37,794
Ariz.	83	225	121	347	204	572	327	898
Wash.	62,612	56,188	4,601	4,234	94,670	97,686	109,159	113,243
Oreg.	18,300	17,700	2,713	2,725	53,205	68,712	59,711	75,494
Calif.	1,811	1,892	1,643	1,478	4,634	4,265	8,616	7,643
Other	31,974	33,556	54,834	24,410	82,443	85,194	111,118	110,470
UNITED STATES	539,307	593,993	158,981	141,413	1,247,288	1,324,830	1,676,762	1,739,849

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, October 1, 1954-55

State	Soybeans (Old Crop)				Flaxseed			
	Off-Farms 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farms 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	--	--	--	--	613	695	613	695
Ohio	21	271	127	717	--	--	--	--
Ind.	3	103	41	564	--	--	--	--
Ill.	541	703	620	1,625	--	--	--	--
Wis.	--	--	--	--	1,432	2,549	1,488	2,592
Minn.	26	2,042	54	2,465	5,651	10,931	9,108	13,848
Iowa	15	454	86	1,572	80	43	172	106
Mo.	17	173	71	228	--	--	--	--
N.Dak.	--	--	--	--	3,985	5,175	22,453	20,770
S.Dak.	--	--	--	--	1,072	906	3,983	3,174
Kans.	11	2	31	14	--	--	--	--
Neb.	7	38	7	205	--	--	--	--
N.C.	2	3	6	17	--	--	--	--
Ark.	18	94	55	139	--	--	--	--
Mont.	--	--	--	--	62	240	598	818
Calif.	--	--	--	--	346	775	429	871
Other	146	2,152	238	2,461	337	543	357	548
U.S.	807	6,038	1,336	10,007	13,578	21,857	39,201	43,422

*Included in "Other" to avoid disclosing individual operations. 1/ Includes, in addition to stocks in Int. Mills, Elev. and Warehouses and Merchant Mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Div., 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.

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, October 1, 1954-55

State	Rye				Shelled and Ear Corn (old crop)			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Bushels				Thousand Bushels			
N.Y.	1,409	1,239	1,586	1,389	1,815	3,328	2,881	4,147
Ohio	72	171	634	568	10,379	14,813	23,307	33,611
Ind.	94	67	1,160	833	31,622	29,593	45,719	48,167
Ill.	8,844	4,417	9,849	5,896	107,763	131,320	137,082	163,504
Mich.	81	42	585	342	5,509	9,532	14,359	16,480
Wis.	256	1,297	624	1,769	4,810	7,388	18,832	18,951
Minn.	2,359	2,784	3,159	3,897	68,005	88,094	122,494	122,041
Iowa	2	30	46	224	182,847	260,143	303,173	354,038
Mo.	230	251	709	710	11,355	16,198	22,812	20,367
N.Dak.	2,061	4,917	5,187	11,515	807	1,531	2,802	2,382
S.Dak.	1,472	1,941	3,391	4,841	38,307	42,254	66,157	62,732
Nebr.	132	272	1,093	1,412	74,040	82,080	103,499	115,949
Kans.	26	141	450	585	7,286	7,916	11,969	10,584
Mont.	3	21	113	263	22	19	39	24
Idaho	2	11	38	39	37	38	186	134
Wash.	205	206	428	451	188	2,189	218	2,233
Oreg.	26	95	212	337	113	1,387	139	1,436
Calif.	29	17	102	84	537	1,879	537	1,879
Other	682	653	3,202	2,633	14,884	17,474	43,467	45,394
UNITED STATES	17,985	18,572	32,568	37,788	560,326	717,176	919,672	1,024,053
	Oats				Barley			
N.Y.	4,283	6,057	27,944	33,023	1,406	1,167	3,633	3,539
Ohio	4,799	6,343	50,146	61,707	*	244	*	1,968
Ind.	3,130	4,424	46,760	59,319	44	113	1,026	1,739
Ill.	9,387	17,929	107,230	149,052	2,268	1,677	3,105	4,200
Mich.	1,475	1,275	49,757	59,270	*	*	*	*
Wis.	3,330	4,183	120,479	130,527	17,411	14,609	19,260	16,129
Minn.	20,718	23,010	171,517	197,361	16,593	14,731	37,911	40,032
Iowa	13,770	10,276	200,786	208,958	*	*	*	*
Mo.	3,121	4,845	48,003	51,107	*	1,142	*	7,014
N.Dak.	6,312	9,757	57,755	69,721	9,964	11,383	61,991	73,814
S.Dak.	9,106	12,952	108,088	109,902	1,826	920	10,214	9,743
Nebr.	3,347	2,659	58,642	52,439	197	221	3,887	3,653
Kans.	954	1,371	27,408	24,611	237	645	6,158	8,664
Mont.	214	265	13,261	15,230	2,503	5,097	33,835	42,964
Idaho	1,922	2,215	9,420	9,409	6,595	8,161	18,298	18,525
Wash.	1,692	2,494	6,438	6,527	17,094	20,499	23,250	27,449
Oreg.	3,459	3,286	10,217	10,106	10,294	13,215	18,030	21,543
Calif.	2,047	1,634	3,247	2,683	29,461	35,732	55,323	62,574
Other	21,189	23,542	179,480	179,612	13,226	13,626	59,893	53,124
UNITED STATES	114,255	138,517	1,296,578	1,430,564	129,119	143,182	355,814	396,674

*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. contrd.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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*321 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
A62 Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

NOV 1 1955

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-October, 1955 Prices

November 1, 1955

MINNESOTA

Farm prices in Minnesota as of mid-October dropped 4 percent from a month earlier and were 5 percent below the October 1954 level, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Price declines from mid-September were recorded for all the commodity groups, with meat animals showing the largest decrease. Compared with a year earlier, average prices received by farmers were lower for all commodity groups except poultry and livestock products. Sharpest declines were in crop and meat animal prices.

Prices received by Minnesota farmers for meat animals dropped 8 percent during the month ending in mid-October as all species declined in price. Hog prices were at the lowest October level since 1945 following a greater-than-average seasonal decline of $1.50 from September. This compares with a September-October decrease of $1.00 in 1954 and the 1949-53 average decline of $1.36 for these months. Meat animal prices were off 14 percent from mid-October 1954, as all species except calves were lower. Hogs, down $4.00, showed the sharpest drop.

Poultry and livestock products prices were off 2 percent from September this year, mainly because of a 4-cent drop in egg prices. Wholesale milk and butterfat in cream were seasonally higher, and turkeys advanced 1 cent per pound. Compared with October 1954, poultry and livestock products were up 16 percent. This increase was due mostly to a 15 cent-a-dozen advance in egg prices, although turkeys and chickens were also higher.

Average prices received for crops were down 2 percent from a month earlier, as corn declined 13 cents per bushel. Other grains and oilseeds were unchanged or higher. All hay seeds except red clover were down from the September level. Crop prices were 17 percent lower in mid-October this year than in 1954. With the exception of potatoes, all crops were lower, with corn, soybeans and seed crops recording the largest decreases.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in Minnesota increased 1 percent from January through June 1955 compared with the same period in 1954. Total receipts, at 622 million dollars for January through June 1955 compare with receipts of 616 million dollars for the same months last year. A 21 percent increase in crops, from 162 million to 196 million, more than offset a 6 percent decline in livestock and livestock products, which dropped from 454 million to 426 million dollars. These comparisons are for total cash receipts from farm marketings. They should not be confused with gross farm income, which includes income from non-agricultural sources plus government payments, or net farm income, which makes allowances for farm production and living costs.

UNITED STATES

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers declined 2 percent (5) points) during the month ending in mid-October. At 230 percent of its 1910-14 average the index was 5 percent less than a year earlier. Lower prices received by farmers for hogs, cotton, corn, apples, and cattle were primarily responsible for the decrease during the month. Higher prices for wholesale milk, tomatoes, tobacco, strawberries, and wheat were only partially offsetting. Both the All Crop Index and the Livestock and Livestock Product Index were down from a month earlier and from a year earlier, with the Crop Index showing the sharpest drop from last year.

Higher prices for consumer goods and a greater than usual increase in farm wage rates raised the Prices Paid Index to 280 in mid-October. Prices paid for farm production items averaged the same as a month earlier. The current Prices Paid Index was 1 point (1/3 of 1 percent) higher than the revised index for September. It was also 1 point higher than a year ago.

With farm product prices down and the Prices Paid Index up, the Parity Ratio dropped 2 percent from September 15 to October 15 to 82. This was 6 percent under October 1954 and the lowest ratio recorded since November 1940.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Oct. 15, 1954	Sept. 15, 1955	Oct. 15, 1955	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	242	235	230	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	279	2/279	280	290	May, 1952
Parity Ratio	87	2/ 84	82	123	Oct. 1946

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

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS OCTOBER 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE OCT. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1955	MINNESOTA AVERAGE OCT. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE OCT. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE SEPT. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE OCT. 15 1955	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES OCT. 15, 1955	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY OCT. 15, 1955
PRICES RECEIVED		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.26	2.14	2.15	2.08	1.92	1.94	2.49	78
CORN	BU.	1.36	1.16	1.03	1.45	1.24	1.14	1.81	63
OATS	BU.	.67	.51	.54	.731	.563	.591	.854	69
BARLEY	BU.	1.11	.89	.89	1.08	.899	.909	1.33	68
RYE	BU.	1.11	.78	.84	1.20	.872	.926	1.66	56
FLAX	BU.	3.10	2.80	2.81	3.05	2.74	2.76	4.42	62
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.45	1.95	1.99	2.54	2.00	2.08	2.88	72
POTATOES	BU.	.70	.65	.80	.938	.713	.723	1.45	50
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	40.00	27.50	29.90	42.00	28.40	29.30	38.40	76
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	13.30	9.10	9.00	12.00	9.64	9.50	11.90	80
HOGS	CWT.	18.20	15.70	14.20	18.40	15.70	14.50	21.10	69
CATTLE	CWT.	15.00	15.50	14.60	15.60	15.60	15.30	21.10	73
CALVES	CWT.	14.70	16.50	16.30	15.70	16.80	16.80	23.20	72
SHEEP	CWT.	4.50	4.10	4.00	5.41	5.42	5.40	10.00	54
LAMBS	CWT.	18.10	17.90	17.70	17.60	17.70	17.40	23.20	75
MILK COWS	HEAD	155.00	160.00	160.00	142.00	147.00	146.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.270	.320	.330	.271	.309	.315	.367	86
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.106	.163	.163	.178	.226	.204	.288	71
EGGS	DOZ.	.220	.410	.370	.324	.438	.429	.459	2/ 82
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.61	.62	.569	.566	.569	.731	2/ 77
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.35	3.25	1/ 3.30	4.32	4.17	1/ 4.34	4.65	2/ 88
WOOL	LB.	.48	.38	.36	.522	7/ .403	7/ .395	.588	7/ 67
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.05	2.95	2.95	3.77	3.58	3.58		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.90	5.20	5.30	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.40	4.15	4.15	4.77	4.45	4.47		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.20	3.90	4.05	4.58	4.36	4.47		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.10	5.10	5.20	5.80	4.90	4.98		
BRAN	CWT.	2.65	2.55	2.55	2.98	2.90	2.87		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.50	18.00	18.50	34.80	31.70	32.60		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.4	13.5	13.8	12.7	12.7	12.7		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	6.7	13.8	12.6	8.5	12.6	12.5		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	3.0	5.4	5.4	3.7	5.4	5.3		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	19.8	21.2	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/AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICE FOR WOOL SOLD; DOES NOT INCLUDE INCENTIVE PAYMENT TO BRING SEASON AVERAGE RETURN TO 62 CENTS PER POUND.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS
UNITED STATES OCTOBER 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 AUG. 15	1954 SEPT. 15	1954 OCT. 15	1955 AUG. 15	1955 SEPT. 15	1955 OCT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	249	246	242	233	235	230
ALL CROPS	247	248	247	243	228	229	224
FOOD GRAINS	246	228	233	235	214	217	220
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	207	210	204	178	174	167
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	294	276	275	246	225	227
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	249	245	241	237	240	236
MEAT ANIMALS	334	282	274	265	251	250	240
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	245	254	262	249	257	264
POULTRY & EGGS	229	179	162	154	191	202	195

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
531 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
SAINT 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 Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

November 10, 1955

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
November 1, 1955

Harvesting of record crops of corn and soybeans was virtually completed in Minnesota by November 1, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This unusually early completion of the corn and soybean harvest was due to both advanced maturity of the crops and ideal weather conditions. Results of harvest show a slightly larger yield per acre for corn than was estimated a month earlier, while soybeans remained unchanged. Potatoes and sugar beets, grown mainly in Red River Valley counties, were mostly harvested by November 1, about the usual date. Yield outturns increased from last month for sugar beets, and at 12.0 tons per acre are the highest of record. The potato yield remained unchanged from October.

Total crop production, now estimated at 22.0 million tons, is slightly higher than last month's estimate, due to higher corn and sugar beet yields, and is the largest aggregate total of record.

The 1955 corn crop is reported at 285 million bushels -- up nearly 6 million bushels from the October 1 estimate and the largest corn crop of record. Production this year is 3 percent greater than in 1954 and 21 percent above the 1944-53 average. This year's record crop is due to a combination of high average yield and large acreage harvested, although neither is at record levels. Per acre yield at 49.0 bushels compares with 50.5 in 1954, the record of 52.5 in 1948, and the 10-year average of 43.0 bushels per acre. Harvested acreage this year is 6 percent above 1954 but lower than the record acreages of 1944 and 1945. Quality of the crop is generally good, especially in central and northern areas of the State. Drought damage in the southwest and in some south central border counties caused considerable variation in yield and quality in these areas.

Soybean production is estimated at a record 45.5 million bushels, unchanged from a month earlier, as harvesting results fulfilled earlier expectations. Acreage harvested is 16 percent above last year's previous high, although per acre yield is lower than in both 1953 and 1954. This year's crop is mostly of good quality, although there is some variation in drought-damaged areas.

The State's potato crop, estimated at 14.1 million bushels, is unchanged from a month earlier. This year's production compares with 16.6 million bushels produced in 1954 and the average of 15.2 million bushels. Per acre yield at 172 bushels declined from early season expectations and compares with yields of 205 bushels per acre last year and the average of 145 bushels. Harvested acreage is slightly above last year, but well below average. Quality of the crop is quite good, even though yields were disappointing.

An excellent quality sugar beet crop has been harvested, and average yield per acre is a record high. However, total production is below 1954 because of a 16 percent reduction in acreage. The 1955 production totals 732,000 tons, based on a yield of 12.0 tons per acre. This compares with 819,000 tons produced last year and the average of 447,000 tons.

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 to be issued December 21.

Egg production during October this year totaled 320 million eggs, 10 percent more than in October 1954 and a record for the month. Both the number of hens and pullets in laying flocks and the average rate of lay were at record October levels this year. Weather conditions were quite favorable for egg production in October.

Milk production totaled 530 million pounds during October, compared with 480 million pounds for October 1954 and 509 million pounds in September this year. The increase from October 1954 is due to a higher production per cow, as the total number of cows milked declined slightly.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release: November 17, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
OCTOBER 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 127,000 poults during October 1955, 45 percent below October last year according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch during October 1955 included 69,000 light breed poults and 58,000 heavy (broad) white poults. This compares with 230,000 light breed and no heavy breed poults in October 1954. Light breed eggs in incubators on November 1, 1955 totaled 214,000 compared with 420,000 a year earlier. Heavy (broad) white eggs in incubators on November 1 numbered 162,000, while there were none a year ago.

Total poult production of 8,367,000 during the period January through October was 10 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Light breed production of 2,358,000 poults was down 44 percent, while the heavy hatch of 6,009,000 was up 19 percent from a year ago. For the period March through October, heavy (broad) white varieties accounted for 1,597,000 or 29 percent of the total heavy hatch during that period. Although 1955 hatchery production of poults is below a year ago, the 1955 Minnesota turkey crop is expected to be 3 percent above last year because Minnesota growers have purchased more out-of-State poults and a larger proportion of Minnesota hatched poults remained in the State than a year ago.

The average price received for light breed poults in Minnesota on October 15 was 45 cents, 1 cent less than a year earlier. Heavy (broad) white poults averaged 64 cents, no change from a month ago. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-October was $2.94 per hundred pounds compared with $3.29 in mid-October last year. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on October 15 was 11.2 compared with 10.8 the previous month and 8.2 a year earlier indicating a more favorable price relationship for turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during October totaled 161,000 compared with 61,000 in October last year. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on November 1 totaled 490,000 compared with 241,000 on November 1 last year. Light breed poults hatched in the United States during October totaled 311,000 compared with 675,000 in October last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on November 1 totaled 777,000 compared with 1,530,000 on November 1, last year. Hatchings of turkey poults in the United States 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 1956.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA				UNITED STATES					
	Month		Year to Date		Month			Year to Date		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	% Chg.	1954	1955	% Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	-2	1,217	1,196	-2
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-16
Mar.	1,190	1,209	1,715	1,801	9,369	7,644	-18	13,960	11,492	-18
Apr.	1,680	1,641	3,395	3,442	13,855	12,635	-9	27,815	24,127	-13
May	1,340	1,568	4,735	5,010	13,449	14,546	+8	41,264	38,673	-6
June	300	650	5,035	5,660	7,743	8,814	+14	49,007	47,487	-3
July	11	194	5,046	5,854	1,446	1,945	+35	50,453	49,432	-2
Aug.	0	66	5,046	5,920	88	279	+217	50,541	49,711	-2
Sept.	0	31	5,046	5,951	25	116	+364	50,566	49,827	-1
Oct.	0	58	5,046	6,009	61	161	+164	50,627	49,988	-1
Nov.	0		5,046		179			50,806		
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-27
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-31
Mar.	355	189	1,135	703	1,786	1,080	-40	5,279	3,496	-34
Apr.	400	233	1,535	936	2,344	1,717	-27	7,623	5,213	-32
May	590	314	2,125	1,250	3,295	2,362	-28	10,918	7,573	-31
June	650	409	2,775	1,659	3,024	2,559	-15	13,942	10,134	-27
July	560	327	3,335	1,986	2,446	2,205	-10	16,388	12,339	-25
Aug.	380	211	3,715	2,197	1,338	1,244	-7	17,726	13,583	-23
Sept.	275	92	3,990	2,289	690	441	-36	18,416	14,024	-24
Oct.	230	69	4,220	2,358	675	311	-54	19,091	14,335	-25
Nov.	290		4,510		1,041			20,132		
Dec.	350		4,860		1,655			21,787		

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending November 12, 1955 on other side.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT
Week Ending November 12, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending November 12, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced a total of 59,000 poults compared with 39,000 a week earlier and 75,000 during the same week a year ago. The current week's production consisted of 28,000 heavy (broad) white poults and 31,000 light breed poults. Light breeds made up the entire hatch a year earlier. Poults shipped out of the State during the week ending November 12 amounted to 30 percent of the number hatched as compared with 9 percent for the same week in 1954.

All of 56,000 heavy breed eggs set during the week ending November 12, 1955 were heavy (broad) whites. This compares with 57,000 heavy whites the previous week.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: Five of the leading light breed producing States hatched 75,000 light breed poults during the week ending November 12, 1955. The number hatched was unchanged from a week earlier, but below the 164,000 light breed poults hatched during corresponding week last year. Light breed eggs set totaled 220,000 compared with 208,000 a week earlier and 387,000 a year ago. The heavy hatch of 30,000 and heavy set of 97,000 for the week ending November 12, 1955 were much greater than in the corresponding week last year. This shift to heavy breeds is due to increased use of heavy (broad) whites, many of which will be sold as fryers.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week	Minnesota 1/		Pa.	Ohio	Mo.	Va.	Calif.	Total Five States	
	1954	1955						1954	1955
	Thousands								
Heavy Breed Poults Hatched									
Sept. 24	0	8	#	0	#	0	0 2/	0 3/	9
Oct. 1	0	11	#	#	0	0	2/	#	12
Oct. 8	0	9	#	0	#	0	2/	#	10
Oct. 15	0	12	#	#	#	0	2/	#	14
Oct. 22	0	16	0	0	0	0	2/	#	16
Oct. 29	0	18	#	0	#	0	2/	#	21
Nov. 5	0	13	#	#	#	#	2/	2	15
Nov. 12	0	28	#	#	#	#	2/	5	30
Heavy Breed Eggs Set									
Oct. 15	0	48	#	#	0	0	2/	7	52
Oct. 22	0	29	#	0	#	#	2/	3	42
Oct. 29	0	54	#	0	#	0	2/	12	69
Nov. 5	0	57	#	#	#	#	2/	8	77
Nov. 12	#	56	#	#	#	#	2/	41	97
Light Breed Poults Hatched									
Sept. 24	64	18	#	#	7	29	0 2/	129 3/	77
Oct. 1	49	15	#	#	6	14	2/	115	53
Oct. 8	50	13	#	#	6	12	2/	106	45
Oct. 15	50	13	#	#	7	20	2/	127	60
Oct. 22	56	16	#	#	#	8	2/	142	43
Oct. 29	48	19	#	#	10	21	2/	137	57
Nov. 5	73	26	#	#	11	22	2/	170	75
Nov. 12	75	31	7	#	#	26	2/	164	75
Light Breed Eggs Set									
Oct. 15	124	46	10	#	#	42	2/	244	116
Oct. 22	100	55	#	#	19	53	2/	276	158
Oct. 29	84	70	#	#	17	62	2/	308	178
Nov. 5	110	49	10	#	#	89	2/	396	208
Nov. 12	106	72	10	#	#	93	2/	387	220

\# Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

1/ Minnesota's entire heavy set and hatch is of the broad white variety. For the project separating broad whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

2/ California data not available.

3/ Six State comparable totals including California.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-November, 1955 Prices — December 1, 1955

MINNESOTA — The level of farm commodity prices in Minnesota as of mid-November was 8 percent below a month earlier and down 10 percent from November 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Sharp declines in hog and cattle prices, major items in the State's agricultural economy, were mainly responsible for reducing the overall price level.

Led by a severe drop in the price of hogs, meat animals as a group declined 15 percent during the past month and were nearly 25 percent below the November 1954 average. The sharp seasonal decline of $2.60 per cwt. in hog prices from October resulted mainly from the very heavy volume of marketings, and compares with an October-November decrease of 20 cents last year, 90 cents in 1953, and the 1948-52 average of $2.10 for these months. Hog prices, at $11.60 per cwt., were at the lowest November level since 1941. Cattle also dropped substantially, due partly to a larger proportion of cows being marketed in mid-November than a month earlier.

Poultry and livestock products averaged 3 percent below last month's level but were 10 percent higher than a year earlier. Slightly lower prices for most items in the group dropped the average from last month. More favorable chicken and egg prices compared with a year ago brought the average up from November 1954.

Crop prices were mostly steady or higher than in mid-October, the overall average being up 2 percent. Corn and oilseeds showed the largest increases. Field seeds were an exception, as clover and alfalfa seed prices declined. Compared with a year earlier, prices received by farmers for crops were off 13 percent. All items in the group except potatoes were lower with field seeds decreasing most.

Despite lower prices for most farm commodities this year, cash receipts from farm marketings in the January-August period were 3 percent higher this year than in 1954. Total receipts for the first 8 months of 1955 amounted to 799 million dollars, compared with 776 million during the same period last year. A 25 percent increase in cash receipts from crop marketings more than offset a 5 percent decline in receipts for livestock and livestock products. The larger proportion of receipts from the latter source held the increase in total receipts to 3 percent. These comparisons of total cash receipts from farm marketings should not be confused with gross farm income, which includes non-agricultural income plus government payments, or net farm income, which makes allowances for farm production and living costs.

UNITED STATES — Sharply lower hog and cattle prices were primarily responsible for a 2 percent (5 point) drop in the Prices Received Index during the month ended November 15. The November 15 index, at 225 percent of its 1910-14 average, was 7 percent below a year earlier. Price changes during the past month for most other commodities were relatively small, with corn and cotton prices declining and with milk, potatoes, some fruits, and some commercial vegetables increasing. The Crop Index remained unchanged during the month while the Livestock and Livestock Products Index declined 5 percent. These indexes were 8 and 7 percent, respectively, lower than a year earlier.

Reductions in prices paid by farmers for commodities bought resulted in a 1/3 of 1 percent (1 point) downturn in the Prices Paid Index during the month ended November 15. This returned the index to 279, the same as in September and in November of last year. Prices paid for both living and production goods declined during the month, with feeder livestock, food for the family, and livestock feed leading the decline.

With the Index of Prices Received by farmers declining more than the Prices Paid Index, the Parity Ratio declined 1 percent to 81 as of November 15. This was 7 percent under a year ago and the lowest ratio recorded since October 1940.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Nov. 15, 1954	Oct. 15, 1955	Nov. 15, 1955	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	242	230	225	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	279	280	279	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	87	82	81	123	Oct. 1946

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

R. J. Schrimper, Agr'l Statistician — Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l Statistician in Charge

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS NOVEMBER 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE NOV. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE OCT. 15 1955	MINNESOTA AVERAGE NOV. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE NOV. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE OCT. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE NOV. 15 1955	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES NOV. 15, 1955	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY NOV. 15, 1955
		(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)			(DOLLARS)	(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.30	2.15	2.14	2.12	1.94	1.94	2.49	78
CORN	BU.	1.23	1.03	1.07	1.37	1.14	1.09	1.81	60
OATS	BU.	.69	.54	.54	.761	.591	.605	.851	71
BARLEY	BU.	1.10	.89	.92	1.08	.909	.919	1.33	69
RYE	BU.	1.07	.84	.78	1.18	.926	.897	1.66	54
FLAX	BU.	3.07	2.81	2.86	3.02	2.76	2.80	4.41	63
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.46	1.99	2.05	2.57	2.08	2.06	2.87	72
POTATOES	BU.	.80	.80	.85	1.12	.723	.829	1.44	58
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	48.30	29.90	28.30	46.70	29.30	28.80	38.20	75
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	14.10	9.00	8.70	12.80	9.50	8.98	11.90	75
HOGS	CWT.	18.00	14.20	11.60	18.50	14.50	12.20	21.10	58
CATTLE	CWT.	13.90	14.60	12.80	15.10	15.30	14.10	21.10	67
CALVES	CWT.	14.00	16.30	14.30	15.30	16.80	15.70	23.10	68
SHEEP	CWT.	4.80	4.00	4.00	5.75	5.40	5.37	9.96	54
LAMBS	CWT.	18.10	17.70	17.10	17.70	17.40	17.20	23.10	74
MILK COWS	HEAD	150.00	160.00	150.00	142.00	146.00	144.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.280	.330	.280	.286	.315	.303	.365	83
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.112	.163	.150	.177	.204	.200	.287	70
EGGS	DOZ.	.250	.370	.360	.339	.429	.434	.458	2/ 83
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.62	.62	.572	.569	.572	.728	2/ 77
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.30	3.30	3.25	4.41	4.35	1/4.42	4.63	2/ 88
WOOL	LB.	.48	.36	.36	.510	7/ .395	7/ .390	.586	67
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	2.95	2.85	3.81	3.58	3.55		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.80	5.30	5.10	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.40	4.15	4.05	4.76	4.47	4.38		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.30	4.05	4.05	4.64	4.47	4.43		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.70	5.20	4.85	5.57	4.98	4.80		
BRAN	CWT.	2.75	2.55	2.50	3.01	2.87	2.85		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	18.50	19.50	35.40	32.60	32.90		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	14.6	13.8	10.8	13.5	12.7	11.2		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	7.7	12.6	12.4	9.0	12.5	12.9		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	3.2	5.4	5.0	3.8	5.3	5.3		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.1	22.0	1/22.4		

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/AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICE FOR WOOL SOLD; DOES NOT INCLUDE INCENTIVE PAYMENT TO BRING SEASON AVERAGE RETURN TO 62 CENTS PER POUND.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS UNITED STATES NOVEMBER 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 SEPT. 15	1954 OCT. 15	1954 NOV. 15	1955 SEPT. 15	1955 OCT. 15	1955 NOV. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	246	242	242	235	230	225
ALL CROPS	247	247	243	243	229	224	224
FOOD GRAINS	246	233	235	239	217	220	220
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	210	204	199	174	167	164
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	276	275	277	225	227	228
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	245	241	241	240	236	225
MEAT ANIMALS	334	274	265	261	250	240	216
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	254	262	266	257	264	267
POULTRY & EGGS	229	162	154	159	202	195	195

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
531 STATE OFFICE BUILDING
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ST PAUL 1, MINN.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

December 12, 1955

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA
DECEMBER 1, 1955

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on Minnesota farms during November totaled 363 million eggs, a record high level for the month. Production was 7 percent higher than the previous record November production of 338 million eggs produced in November 1954. The number of layers were at a high level during November, although not of record numbers. Producers retained a high proportion of old hens in their laying flocks. The number of eggs produced per 100 layers was at a record level during the month. This was the third consecutive month in which egg production on Minnesota farms was at a record level.

MILK PRODUCTION: November milk production on Minnesota farms totaled 583 million pounds, the largest November production of record back to 1932. November milk production this year was 8 percent greater than the 539 million pounds produced in November a year ago and was 2 percent greater than the previous high production of 569 million pounds for November 1942. The number of milk cows on farms was at a relatively low level for the month but monthly production per cow was at a record level.

Harold F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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DEC 27 1955

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

December 20, 1955

MINNESOTA ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1955

Production of the major field crops in Minnesota totaled 21.9 million tons for 1955, nearly 17 percent above average and 4 percent greater than the previous high aggregate production of 21.2 million tons in 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

A major factor in the record aggregate tonnage produced on Minnesota farms in 1955 was the large acreage planted to corn and soybeans, coupled with good average yields per acre which resulted in record total production for each of these important crops. In addition, the 5th largest tonnage of oats and the 6th largest tonnage of hay contributed heavily toward this year's record total production. Production totals were below average for wheat, flaxseed, potatoes, and rye.

This year, harvesting operations for all crops were generally completed earlier than usual without serious crop losses, although there was local damage from severe windstorms in western parts of the State, and from heavy rains in northwestern localities. In November, the after-harvest survey of Minnesota farms indicated that the per acre yields of wheat, rye, sugar beets, and hay crops were generally better than estimated early in the growing season. Declines in average yields from earlier expectations were recorded for some other crops; mainly, potatoes, and barley.

Minnesota farmers harvested 5,815,000 acres of corn for all purposes in 1955, 6 percent above the 1954 total. The 1955 average yield per acre is estimated at 49.0 bushels for all corn compared with 50.5 bushels for 1954 and the 10-year average of 43.0 bushels. Total corn production for 1955 is estimated at 284,935,000 bushels, compared with the 1954 crop of 277 million bushels, the average of 236 million, and the previous record production of 277.5 million bushels produced in 1948. Central and northern portions of the State had a large corn crop this year, but dry, hot weather limited the production in southwestern counties. Favorable weather conditions during October enabled growers to complete harvest at an early date of a good quality crop with very low average moisture content.

Soybean production of 45,162,000 bushels again established a new Minnesota high and compares with the 1954 crop of 42.3 million bushels and the 10-year (1944-53) average production of only 15.2 million bushels. The average yield per acre for the 1955 crop was estimated at 19.5 bushels compared with 21.0 in 1954 and 20.5 in 1953. However, the 1955 acreage harvested at 2,316,000 acres was the largest of record for the State, 15 percent greater than in 1954 and about 2½ times the 10-year (1944-53) average. The soybean acreage continued to expand rapidly into western and northern portions of the State in 1955.

Potato production of 13,989,000 bushels was less than anticipated earlier in the season due, mainly, to the poor outturn of the crop in Clay county where adverse weather conditions lowered yields and flooding caused heavy abandonment of planted acreage. This year's potato crop is 16 percent smaller than the 1954 production of 16,605,000 bushels and also is 8 percent less than the average production for the State. Average yields on sugar beets at 12.0 tons per acre were at record levels and the crop of 773,000 tons turned out better than anticipated early in the season. The 1955 crop was not, however, as large as the record 1954 production of 819,000 tons due to a 12 percent reduction in the acreage harvested this year.

Small grain yields were satisfactory in most localities, exceptions being the barley and flax crops for which below-average yields were recorded. The average yield of 26.0 bushels per acre for the 1955 crop of winter wheat was two bushels higher than the previous high yield of 24.0 bushels for the 1940 crop, and well above the average of 19.4 bushels per acre. Durum wheat yielded 15.5 bushels per acre this year compared with the average of 14.8 bushels and only 7.0 bushels for the rust-ridden 1954 crop. Other spring wheat had a yield of 19.0 bushels this year compared with 14.5 last year and the average of 17.1 bushels. The average yield per acre for the 1955 oat crop was 41.0 bushels, well above the 35.0 bushels for the 1954 crop and the 10-year average of 37.9 bushels. The 15.0 bushels per acre average for the rye crop was also above the 1954 average of 14.5 bushels and the 10-year (1944-53) average of 14.0 bushels. The barley crop was plagued by wet weather and disease [illegible] in the northwestern counties where most of the Minnesota crop is produced. However, yields were generally good in other portions of the State. The State average yield for the 1955 crop was 24.5 bushels per acre compared with the 10-year average of 26.2 bushels and the 1954 average yield of 25.5 bushels. The flaxseed yield of 9.5 bushels this year was better than the 9.0 bushels per acre for the 1954 crop but both years were below the 10-year average of 10 bushels per acre.

Despite further reductions in wheat acreage allotments under the Government farm program, the 1955 production of wheat totaled 12.0 million bushels as yields were better than average. This production compares with the small 1954 crop of only 10.2 million, with both years well below the 10-year average production of 19.5 million bushels. The 1955 production consists of 858,000 bushels of winter wheat, 403,000 bushels of durum wheat, and 10,754,000 bushels of other spring wheat.

The oat crop of 197.9 million bushels was 9 percent larger than the 1954 crop of 181.7 million bushels and 4 percent greater than the average of 190.0 million bushels. Despite below-average yields per acre, barley production of 28.3 million bushels was greater than last year with 28.0 million bushels and also above the average production of 26.1 million bushels. The rye crop of 1.7 million bushels was well above the small 1954 crop of 1.3 million bushels, but far below the 10-year average of 2.2 million bushels. The flaxseed crop of 8.0 million oushels was the smallest since 1944 and compares with the 1954 production of 8.9 million and the average of 12.1 million bushels.

Late season hay crops in central and northern areas yielded well, helping to overcome some of the light yields reported from southwestern counties hit by the dry, hot weather. Minnesota's 1955 hay crop of 6,944,000 tons was the sixth largest of record and compares with the 1954 crop of 6,683,000 tons and the average of 6,205,000 tons.

Also in the State's farm production picture for 1955 were such crops as tobacco, 238,000 pounds; dry field peas, 4,800,000 pounds; buckwheat, 195,000 bushels; and apples in the eight commercial counties, 323,000 bushels.

The total value of the 1955 crop production on Minnesota farms was estimated at $792,159,000. This is 4 percent less than the 1954 total of $827,464,000. Production of field and forage crops was valued at $773,019,000 this year compared with $806,610,000 for 1954. The major seed crops declined from $5,386,000 in 1954 to $3,858,000 in 1955, and commercial vegetable crops from $14,893,000 last year to $14,442,000 in 1955. However, fruit crops increased to $840,000 in 1955 from $575,000 last year due mainly to increased apple production this year.

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Crop Summary for 1955, Minnesota, with Comparisons

Crop	Acres Harvested		Yield per Acre			Production		
	1954	1955	Average 1944-1953	1954	1955	Average 1944-1953	1954	1955
	(1,000 Acres)		(Bushels)			(1,000 Bushels)		
Corn	5,486	5,815	43.0	50.5	49.0	236,380	277,043	284,935
Wheat, Durum	12	26	14.8	7.0	15.5	707	84	403
Wheat, Oth.Spring	658	566	17.1	14.5	19.0	17,276	9,541	10,754
Wheat, Winter	38	33	19.4	14.0	26.0	1,565	532	858
Wheat, All	708	625	17.2	14.3	19.2	19,548	10,157	12,015
Oats	5,191	4,828	37.9	35.0	41.0	189,929	181,685	197,948
Barley	1,100	1,155	26.2	25.5	24.5	26,116	28,050	28,298
Buckwheat	13	15	13.3	18.0	13.0	443	234	195
Soybeans for Beans	2,014	2,316	17.0	21.0	19.5	15,194	42,294	45,162
Flaxseed	992	843	10.0	9.0	9.5	12,106	8,928	8,008
Rye	92	112	14.0	14.5	15.0	2,154	1,334	1,680
Potatoes	81	76.9	145.0	205.0	182.0	15,190	16,605	13,989
Hay, All 1/	3,740	3,795	1.55	1.79	1.83	6,205	6,683	6,944
Tobacco 2/	160	170	1270	1650	1400	573	264	238
Apples 3/	-	-	-	-	-	191	230	323

1/ Yield per Acre and Production in tons. 2/ Yield per Acre and Production in pounds.
3/ For commercial counties: Carver, Hennepin, Washington, Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted, Wabasha and Winona.

Harold F. Prindle, Agr'l. Statistician David O. Mesick, Agr'l. Statistician

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JAN 5 1956

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release: December 22, 1955

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
NOVEMBER 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 261,000 turkey poults during November 1955, 10 percent below the November hatch of 1954 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 153,000 light breed poults, and 108,000 heavy (broad) white poults. This compares with 290,000 light breed and no heavy breed poults in November last year. Light breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 289,000 compared with 465,000 a year earlier. Heavy breed eggs set numbered 286,000. Nearly all of these eggs were heavy (broad) whites. There were 75,000 heavy breed eggs in incubators on December 1 a year ago.

During the period January through November 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced 8,628,000 poults, 10 percent below the corresponding period a year ago. Light breed production of 2,511,000 was down 44 percent, while the heavy breed hatch of 6,117,000 was up 21 percent from last year. For the period March through November, heavy (broad) white varieties accounted for 1,705,000 or 32 percent of the total heavy hatch. Although the 1955 hatchery production of poults is below 1954, the 1955 Minnesota turkey crop is expected to be 3 percent above last year because Minnesota growers have purchased more out-of-State poults and a larger proportion of Minnesota hatched poults remained in the State than a year ago.

The average price received for light breed poults in Minnesota on November 15 was 45 cents, the same as a month ago. Heavy (broad) white poults averaged 65 cents, 1 cent higher than a month ago. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-November was $2.91 per hundred pounds compared with $3.26 a year ago. The turkey feed ratio for Minnesota on November 15 was 9.6 compared with 11.2 the previous month and 8.6 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed turkey production in the United States continues to be larger than a year ago, while light breed production continues to be smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during November totaled 372,000, compared with 179,000 in November last year. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 1,275,000 compared with 749,000 on December 1 last year.

Light breed poults hatched in the United States during November totaled 575,000 compared with 1,041,000 in November last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on December 1, totaled 1,309,000 compared with 2,249,000 last year.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1954-55

Month	MINNESOTA Month		MINNESOTA Year to Date		UNITED STATES Month			UNITED STATES Year to Date		
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	% Chg.	1954	1955	% Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		%	Thous.		%
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	140	202	140	202	1,217	1,196	-2	1,217	1,196	-2
Feb.	385	390	525	592	3,374	2,652	-21	4,591	3,848	-16
Mar.	1,190	1,209	1,715	1,801	9,369	7,644	-18	13,960	11,492	-18
Apr.	1,680	1,641	3,395	3,442	13,855	12,635	-9	27,815	24,127	-13
May	1,340	1,568	4,735	5,010	13,449	14,546	+8	41,264	38,673	-6
June	300	650	5,035	5,660	7,743	8,814	+14	49,007	47,487	-3
July	11	194	5,046	5,854	1,446	1,945	+35	50,453	49,432	-2
Aug.	0	66	5,046	5,920	88	279	+217	50,541	49,711	-2
Sept.	0	31	5,046	5,951	25	116	+364	50,566	49,827	-1
Oct.	0	58	5,046	6,009	61	161	+164	50,627	49,988	-1
Nov.	0	108	5,046	6,117	179	372	+108	50,806	50,360	-1
Dec.	51		5,097		539			51,345		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	400	264	400	264	1,820	1,323	-27	1,820	1,323	-27
Feb.	380	250	780	514	1,673	1,093	-35	3,493	2,416	-31
Mar.	355	189	1,135	703	1,786	1,080	-40	5,279	3,496	-34
Apr.	400	233	1,535	936	2,344	1,717	-27	7,623	5,213	-32
May	590	314	2,125	1,250	3,295	2,362	-28	10,918	7,573	-31
June	650	409	2,775	1,659	3,024	2,559	-15	13,942	10,134	-27
July	560	327	3,335	1,986	2,446	2,205	-10	16,388	12,339	-25
Aug.	380	211	3,715	2,197	1,338	1,244	-7	17,726	13,583	-23
Sept.	275	92	3,990	2,289	690	441	-36	18,416	14,024	-24
Oct.	230	69	4,220	2,358	675	311	-54	19,091	14,335	-25
Nov.	290	153	4,510	2,511	1,041	575	-45	20,132	14,910	-26
Dec.	350		4,860		1,655			21,787		

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending December 17, 1955 on other side.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT - Week Ending December 17, 1955

MINNESOTA: During the week ending December 17, 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced a total of 85,000 poults compared with 75,000 a week earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Last week's production consisted of 48,000 heavy white poults and 37,000 light breed poults. The hatch during the corresponding week last year totaled 82,000 light breed poults and a small number of heavy breed poults. Poults shipped out of State during the week ending December 17, 1955 amounted to 8 percent of the total hatch as compared with 10 percent for the same week last year.

Most of the 142,000 heavy breed turkey eggs set during the week ending December 17, 1955 were heavy (broad) whites. During the week ending December 18, 1954, the heavy breed eggs set totaled 54,000.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: Eleven of the leading turkey producing States hatched 190,000 light breed poults compared with 167,000 a week earlier and 346,000 for the corresponding week last year. Light breed eggs set totaled 247,000 compared with 261,000 the previous week and 465,000 the same week last year. The combined heavy hatch of 188,000 during the week ending December 17 was above the 144,000 hatched during the previous week and compares with 125,000 the same week last year. About 130,000 poults of the total heavy hatch were heavy whites compared with 83,000 the previous week. Producers set 508,000 heavy breed eggs during the week ending December 17 as compared with 420,000 a week earlier and 293,000 the same week in 1954. Slightly more than 50 percent of the heavy breed eggs set during the week ending December 17 and a week earlier were of the heavy white variety. The accompanying table shows six State data only.

Turkey Poults Hatched and Eggs Set in Six Reporting States

Week Ending	Minnesota 1954	Minnesota 1955 1/	1955 Pa.	1955 Ohio	1955 Mo.	1955 Va.	1955 Calif.	Total Six States 1954	Total Six States 1955
				Thousands					
				Heavy Breed Poults Hatched					
Oct. 29	0	18	#	0	#	0	13	#	34
Nov. 5	0	13	#	#	#	#	12	2	28
Nov. 12	0	28	#	#	0	0	9	14	39
Nov. 19	0	20	#	0	#	0	15	15	49
Nov. 26	0	33	#	0	#	#	9	16	56
Dec. 3	0	30	#	#	#	#	27	#	79
Dec. 10	#	35	0	#	#	11	43	#	105
Dec. 17	#	48	#	#	#	#	45	#	116
				Heavy Breed Eggs Set					
Nov. 19	#	61	0	#	#	12	76	166	171
Nov. 26	26	2/ 79	#	#	#	38	111	121	252
Dec. 3	43	2/116	#	#	#	#	122	#	304
Dec. 10	51	2/116	#	#	#	45	148	#	329
Dec. 17	54	2/142	#	0	#	#	200	#	402
				Light Breed Poults Hatched					
Oct. 29	48	19	#	#	10	21	4	137	61
Nov. 5	73	26	#	#	11	25	0	178	78
Nov. 12	75	31	7	#	#	28	20	167	77
Nov. 19	61	37	#	#	13	37	0	182	109
Nov. 26	50	47	#	#	9	37	0	196	114
Dec. 3	67	34	9	#	#	63	#	264	155
Dec. 10	64	40	#	#	#	68	6	260	162
Dec. 17	82	37	#	#	#	74	18	300	178
				Light Breed Eggs Set					
Nov. 19	137	71	#	#	#	110	21	474	283
Nov. 26	107	66	#	#	#	133	16	366	275
Dec. 3	122	102	#	#	#	134	23	408	331
Dec. 10	102	59	17	55	#	87	#	354	244
Dec. 17	92	#	#	#	#	92	33	381	224

\# Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

1/ Minnesota's entire heavy set and hatch is of the broad white variety. For the project started March 1, 1955, separating broad whites from other heavy breeds, State funds were matched with Federal funds received under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

2/ Includes heavy bronze eggs set.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
JAN 5 1956

December 28, 1955

PIG CROP REPORT - DECEMBER 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota farmers now expect to have 608,000 sows farrow in the spring of 1956 compared with 676,000 farrowed in the spring of 1955. This information is based on reports received from farmers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in cooperation with the Post Office Department. If present intentions are carried out, the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1956 (December through May) will be 10 percent less than a year earlier, and 7 percent less than average. Information from farmers shows plans for a 10 percent decrease this winter from the 130,000 sows farrowed last winter (December through February). The number of litters for March through May are expected to be down 10 percent from the 546,000 head a year ago. The low prices received in recent months have, no doubt, been an important factor causing farmers to plan a decrease in farrowings for the coming year.

If farrowing intentions are carried out and litters are of average size, the spring crop will number a little over 4.1 million. This would be 12 percent less than the number raised in 1955 when the average size per litter was at a record high. With a crop of around 4.1 million, the spring pig crop would be about 1 percent below the 1944-53 average of 4,187,000.

Minnesota's 1955 fall pig crop totaled 2,275,000 pigs, 8 percent more than in 1954. Pigs saved averaged 6.71 per litter compared with 6.76 for the fall crop of 1954. The total pig crop for 1955 is 6,966,000 head, 9 percent more than in 1954 and the largest crop since 1943.

Sows farrowing June through August numbered 202,000 head, up 3 percent compared with the same months in 1954. For the period September through November sows farrowing were estimated at 137,000, up 20 percent from the same period a year ago.

The number of hogs 6 months old and over on Minnesota farms on December 1 was 4 percent above a year ago. Pigs under 3 months old at 920,000 were 19 percent above a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Nationally, the pig crop for 1955 totaled 95.3 million head, an increase of 10 percent from a year ago. The spring crop at 57.3 million head was up 8 percent and the fall crop at 37.9 million head was up 12 percent. The number of sows farrowing this fall was 11 percent larger than last year.

For the 1956 spring pig crop, reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 8,116,000 sows to farrow, 2 percent less than the number farrowing last spring. If the intentions for spring farrowings materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average with an allowance for upward trend, the 1956 spring pig crop would be 56 million head.

The number of pigs saved in the fall season of 1955 (June 1 - December 1) is estimated at 37,914,000 head. This is 3,936,000 head or 12 percent larger than the 1954 fall crop and 12 percent above the 1944-53 average, and the largest fall pig crop since 1951. Fall pig numbers are above last year in all regions. The North Atlantic States are up 6 percent; east North Central, 10 percent; west North Central 13 percent; South Atlantic, 3 percent; South Central, 18 percent; and West, 10 percent.

The number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1955 is estimated at 5,569,000 head, or 11 percent greater than a year ago, and 7 percent above the 10-year average. The percentage increase in 1955 fall farrowings over 1954 was the same as indicated by farmers' reports last June. All regions, except the South Central and West, show smaller increases in fall farrowings than indicated last June. The percentages that the 1955 fall farrowings are of 1954 as now estimated and the fall intentions as reported last June are as follows; North Atlantic, 108 percent now and 111 percent last June; east North Central, 109 and 110; west North Central, 113 and 114; South Atlantic, 104 and 107; South Central, 117 and 113; and West, 109 and 106.

D. O. Mesick,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

Fall Sows Farrowing

STATE	June-August			September-November			June-November		
	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of 54	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of 54	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	% of 54
Ohio	164	176	107	154	174	113	318	350	110
Ind.	331	337	102	175	184	105	506	521	103
Ill.	305	346	113	298	341	114	603	687	114
Wisc.	111	111	100	72	94	131	183	205	112
MINN.	197	202	103	114	137	120	311	339	109
Iowa	551	581	105	402	458	114	953	1,039	109
Mo.	197	228	116	170	231	136	367	459	125
So.Dak.	45	49	109	32	36	112	77	85	110
Kansas	43	42	98	41	54	132	84	96	114
NINE-STATES	1,944	2,072	107	1,458	1,709	117	3,402	3,781	111
UNITED STATES	2,758	2,942	107	2,256	2,627	116	5,014	5,569	111

Pigs on Farms and Pigs Saved

STATE	Pigs under Three Months on Farms, December 1			Fall Pigs Saved			Fall Pigs per Litter	
	1954	1955	% of 1954	1954 (000)	1955 (000)	Percent of 1954	1954	1955
Ohio	1,080	1,210	112	2,220	2,426	109	6.98	6.93
Ind.	1,215	1,275	105	3,471	3,558	103	6.86	6.83
Ill.	2,030	2,360	116	4,040	4,678	116	6.70	6.81
Wisc.	512	658	129	1,255	1,435	114	6.86	7.00
MINN.	770	920	119	2,102	2,275	108	6.76	6.71
Iowa	2,810	3,220	115	6,519	7,179	110	6.84	6.91
Mo.	1,180	1,590	135	2,540	3,130	123	6.92	6.82
So.Dak.	220	230	105	506	549	108	6.57	6.46
Kansas	275	370	135	561	654	117	6.68	6.81
NINE-STATES	10,092	11,823	117	23,214	25,884	112	6.82	6.85
UNITED STATES	---	---	---	33,978	37,914	112	6.78	6.81

Spring Sows to Farrow

STATE	December-February			March-May			December-May		
	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of 55	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of 55	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of 55
Ohio	155	162	105	231	239	103	386	401	104
Ind.	297	320	108	286	280	98	583	600	103
Ill.	258	260	101	693	681	98	951	941	99
Wisc.	88	83	94	267	244	91	355	327	92
MINN.	130	117	90	546	491	90	676	608	90
Iowa	406	382	94	1,576	1,481	94	1,982	1,863	94
Mo.	159	184	116	320	357	112	479	541	113
So.Dak.	34	30	88	324	264	81	358	294	82
Kansas	42	43	102	94	90	96	136	133	98
NINE-STATES	1,569	1,581	101	4,337	4,127	95	5,906	5,708	97
UNITED STATES	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,309	8,116	98

Hogs on Minnesota Farms, December 1, 1955

DISTRICT	1955 as Percent of 1954	
	6 Months Old and Over	Under 6 Months
	Percent	Percent
1 - 2 - 3 (Northern)	140	116
4 (West Central)	120	113
5 (Central)	103	107
6 (East Central)	121	93
7 (Southwest)	96	118
8 (South Central)	99	104
9 (Southeast)	105	109
STATE	104	108

Minn. Hist. Soc.
JAN 5 1956

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

December 29, 1955

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS JANUARY - OCTOBER, 1955 MINNESOTA AND SELECTED STATES

Cash receipts from farm marketings in Minnesota during the January-October period of 1955 were slightly below the total for the same months in 1954, according to data in the December issue of the Farm Income Situation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and re-issued by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Total receipts for the 10-month period are estimated at $1,026,879,000 this year compared with $1,028,803,000 for the same months in 1954. Bumper crop production this year with a corresponding large volume of marketing nearly offset lower receipts from sales of meat animals. Prices of poultry and dairy products were at more satisfactory levels than last year.

Marketing receipts from livestock and livestock products, which in Minnesota usually account for 70 to 75 percent of total cash receipts, amounted to $689,278,000 for the first ten months of 1955. This is a drop of 6 percent from the total of $733,832,000 for the same period last year. Lower prices for most meat animals were the predominating factors in the lower volume of receipts from sales of livestock and livestock products this year. The more favorable prices for chickens, eggs, and turkeys, together with unchanged or higher dairy product prices, were offsetting factors tending toward higher cash receipts from sales of such products.

The large 1955 volume of Minnesota crop production and resultant heavy marketings pushed receipts from crop sales during the first ten months 14 percent above the corresponding 1954 level. Crop sales totaling $337,601,000 for the first ten months this year compare with $294,971,000 for the same period in 1954.

The pattern of marketing receipts varied considerably in other upper midwest States for the first 10 months of 1955. North Dakota showed a 9 percent increase from 1954, due mainly to a bumper wheat crop. Receipts in South Dakota were off 11 percent as a result of both lower prices and production. Iowa's cash receipts were down 8 percent, and in Wisconsin, sales were off 3 percent.

For the United States, total dollar volume of sales for the 10-month period in 1955 was 3 percent below the previous year. Receipts from sales of livestock and livestock products at $13,256,535,000 were down 4 percent from 1954, while crop sales at $10,096,418,000 were 2 percent lower.

Cash receipts from farm marketings should not be confused with total gross farm income, which includes other agricultural income, or net farm income, which makes allowance for production and living costs.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, JANUARY - OCTOBER, 1954-55

STATES	Livestock and Products		Crops		Total	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousand Dollars					
MINNESOTA	733,832	689,278	294,971	337,601	1,028,803	1,026,879
NO. DAK.	117,498	111,841	243,842	281,865	361,340	393,706
SO. DAK.	287,643	266,485	161,845	134,136	449,488	400,621
IOWA	1,499,033	1,338,412	363,230	376,578	1,862,263	1,714,990
WISCONSIN	738,609	710,705	107,856	111,006	846,465	821,711
UNITED STATES	13,856,473	13,256,535	10,282,926	10,096,418	24,139,399	23,352,953

(OVER)

MINNESOTA FARM INCOME - 1949-1954

Total net income of $3,117 per farm in Minnesota increased 6 percent in 1954 from a year earlier. This compares with a per farm net income of $2,927 in 1953. The increase in 1954 net income per farm compared with the previous year is due entirely to a higher inventory valuation on January 1, 1955 than a year earlier. If first-of-year inventory changes are ignored, net income per farm is estimated at $2,771 in 1954 and $3,001 in 1953. Net income data for Minnesota is not available for 1955 at this time, so comparisons can only be made between 1954 and earlier years.

The pattern of gross and net farm income in Minnesota from 1949 through 1954 is shown in the following table. These data are from the December, 1955 issue of the Farm Income Situation published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

REALIZED GROSS INCOME AND NET INCOME OF

FARM OPERATORS FROM FARMING, MINNESOTA, 1949 - 54

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
			Million Dollars			
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings	1,176.5	1,183.5	1,281.3	1,279.2	1,280.9	1,256.5
Government Payments	5.8	8.2	7.8	8.7	8.1	9.2
Value of Home Consumption	61.9	59.9	71.0	69.2	65.1	59.2
Gross Rental Value of Farm Buildings	49.8	55.1	63.4	62.6	60.6	58.1
Realized Gross Farm Income:						
All Farms	1,293.9	1,306.6	1,423.5	1,419.6	1,414.6	1,383.0
Per Farm 1/	6,956	7,101	7,843	7,975	8,060	8,008
Farm Production Expenses	734.4	793.9	879.2	910.5	888.0	904.4
Realized Net Farm Income:						
All Farms	559.5	512.7	544.3	509.1	526.6	478.6
Per Farm 1/	3,008	2,787	2,999	2,860	3,001	2,771
Net Change in Farm Inventories	- 55.3	2.7	114.9	64.8	- 13.0	59.6
Total Net Farm Income:						
All Farms	504.2	515.5	659.1	574.0	513.6	538.2
Per Farm 1/	2,711	2,801	3,632	3,225	2,927	3,117

1/ In actual dollars.

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