

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

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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-December 1955 Prices

January 3, 1956

MINNESOTA Average prices received by Minnesota farmers for farm products as of mid-December 1955 declined 2 percent from a month earlier and were 9 percent below the December 1954 level, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Further declines in hog and cattle prices were mainly responsible for the drop in the overall price level during the month ending in mid-December. Increases recorded for most crops and for poultry and eggs were offsetting factors.

A further sharp drop in hog prices together with a moderate decrease in the price of cattle lowered the level of meat animal prices 9 percent during the month ending in mid-December. The $1.70 per cwt. decline in hog prices from November to December 1955 compares with a decrease of $1.30 for the same months in 1954 and the 10-year average increase of 20 cents for this period. Hog prices at $9.90 per cwt. are at their lowest December level since 1940, and reflect the continued heavy volume of marketings through mid-December. Compared with a year earlier, meat animal prices are nearly 30 percent lower, with hog prices showing the greatest decline.

Poultry and livestock products advanced 2 percent from November to December and were 16 percent above the mid-December 1954 average. Higher prices for chickens, eggs and turkeys more than offset lower wholesale milk prices to increase the overall level 2 percent during the month. Substantially higher prices for chickens and eggs in December 1955 compared with a year earlier were responsible for the 16 percent advance in the yearly comparison.

Mostly higher crop prices raised the overall crop average 3 percent during the month ending in mid-December, but crops as a group were still 10 percent below December 1954. All of the State's major field crops except wheat and barley were higher in December than a month earlier. Compared with December 1954, all major crops except potatoes were lower, with soybeans showing the greatest percentage decline.

UNITED STATES Continued declines in prices received by U. S. farmers for hogs, cattle, and cotton lowered the Prices Received Index one percent during the month ended in mid-December. The mid-December index at 223 percent of its 1910-14 average compares with 225 in November and 239 in December 1954. Prices received for eggs, fruit, corn and tobacco rose during the past month. The Crop Index rose 1 percent during the month while the Livestock and Livestock Products Index declined 3 percent. These indexes were both 7 percent below a year earlier.

Except for feeder livestock, which declined further during the month, changes in the prices of goods and services bought by farmers were relatively small. A one point decline in the Index of Prices Paid for Production Items was offset by a one point increase in the Index of Prices Paid for Family Living Items, leaving the Prices Paid Index unchanged from the 279 of November.

With the Prices Paid Index unchanged and the Index of Prices Received for Farm Products continuing to decline, the Parity Ratio dropped to 80, the lowest since September 1940.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Dec. 15, 1954	Nov. 15, 1955	Dec. 15, 1955	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	239	225	223	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	279	279	279	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	86	81	80	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 DECEMBER 15, 1955 WITH COMPARISONS AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AVERAGE DEC. 15 1954	MINNESOTA AVERAGE NOV. 15 1955	MINNESOTA AVERAGE DEC. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE DEC. 15 1954	UNITED STATES AVERAGE NOV. 15 1955	UNITED STATES AVERAGE DEC. 15 1955	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES DEC. 15, 1955	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY DEC. 15, 1955
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.28	2.14	2.11	2.12	1.94	1.95	2.50	78
CORN	BU.	1.24	1.07	1.13	1.39	1.09	1.15	1.82	63
OATS	BU.	.68	.54	.57	.767	.605	.626	.851	74
BARLEY	BU.	1.05	.92	.90	1.09	.919	.920	1.33	69
RYE	BU.	1.07	.78	.91	1.14	.897	.944	1.66	57
FLAX	BU.	3.10	2.86	2.89	3.04	2.80	2.84	4.41	64
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.47	2.05	2.06	2.57	2.06	2.11	2.87	74
POTATOES	BU.	.80	.85	.90	1.05	.829	.817	1.44	57
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	49.40	28.30	27.90	50.40	28.80	29.10	38.20	76
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	13.90	8.70	8.80	13.60	8.98	9.01	11.90	76
HOGS	CWT.	16.70	11.60	9.90	17.00	12.20	10.60	21.10	50
CATTLE	CWT.	14.10	12.80	12.20	15.20	14.10	13.50	21.10	64
CALVES	CWT.	15.00	14.30	16.70	15.70	15.70	15.90	23.10	69
SHEEP	CWT.	4.80	4.00	4.50	5.69	5.37	5.51	9.96	55
LAMBS	CWT.	18.10	17.10	16.30	17.50	17.20	16.50	23.10	71
MILK COWS	HEAD	155.00	150.00	150.00	141.00	144.00	142.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.290	.280	.290	.296	.303	.311	.365	85
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.113	.150	.151	.174	.200	.188	.287	66
EGGS	DOZ.	.220	.360	.400	.327	.434	.471	.458	2/ 93
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.65	.62	.62	.581	.572	.577	.728	2/ 76
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.20	3.30	1/3.15	4.33	4.43	1/4.35	4.63	2/ 86
WOOL	LB.	.48	.36	.35	.505	.390	7/.392	.586	67
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.15	2.85	2.85	3.84	3.55	3.58		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.70	5.10	5.00	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.35	4.05	4.05	4.75	4.38	4.36		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.30	4.05	4.05	4.70	4.43	4.41		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.60	4.85	4.55	5.52	4.80	4.65		
BRAN	CWT.	2.75	2.50	2.55	3.03	2.85	2.87		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.50	19.50	19.50	35.80	32.90	33.10		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.5	10.8	8.8	12.2	11.2	9.2		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	6.8	12.4	13.5	8.7	12.9	13.9		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	3.2	5.0	4.9	3.8	5.3	5.3		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.2	22.4	1/22.2		

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

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 OCT. 15	1954 NOV. 15	1954 DEC. 15	1955 OCT. 15	1955 NOV. 15	1955 DEC. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	242	242	239	230	225	223
ALL CROPS	247	243	243	243	224	224	227
FOOD GRAINS	246	235	239	239	220	220	221
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	204	199	202	167	164	170
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	275	277	279	227	228	232
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	241	241	236	236	225	219
MEAT ANIMALS	334	265	261	253	240	216	201
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	262	266	264	264	267	265
POULTRY & EGGS	229	154	159	155	195	195	204

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

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, Minnesota

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JAN 19 1956

Immediate Release

January 11, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
January 1, 1956

Grain and Hay Stocks on Farms:

The total supply of feed grains on Minnesota farms January 1 this year was larger than a year ago and much larger than average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The farm supply of hay was about the same as a year ago but 9 percent above average. Wheat stocks totaled less than last year and were much lower than average. The soybean supply on farms January 1 was down substantially from last year's high record, but, even so, was three times average size. The farm inventory of flaxseed was less than a year ago and average, while rye stocks were larger in both cases.

The supply of grain corn on farms of 200 million bushels was over 3 million bushels more than the previous high record set for January 1 a year ago. The rate of disappearance during the fall months of 1955 was somewhat higher than in the same months of 1954, due, principally, to the larger inventory of hogs. Oats stocks totaled 137 million bushels on January 1 this year--up 15 million from a year ago and 12 million more than average. The current oat supply is the third highest of record for January 1. Barley stocks of more than 20 million bushels compare with 17 million on January 1 a year ago and the average of 14 million.

Wheat stocks stored on Minnesota farms were a record low for January 1 of 6.4 million bushels, slightly below the previous low last year of 6.6 million bushels. The comparatively small supply on Minnesota farms reflects the declining importance, in recent years, of wheat production in this State. Soybean stocks on farms of 17.6 million bushels were down nearly 5 million from the record high of 22.4 million a year ago. Farmers have been marketing the 1955 crop much more rapidly than they did the 1954 crop a year earlier. In 1955,

soybean production was expanded to a new high of 45.2 million bushels and this largely accounts for the above-average supply on farms January 1. Flaxseed production has been declining in Minnesota in recent years. The result is that farm stocks of flaxseed totaled only 2.5 million bushels at the beginning of this year--the smallest amount for January 1 since records were started in 1948. For the Nation, however, farm stocks were the largest since 1948, the first year of record. A year ago, flaxseed stocks on farms in Minnesota were 2.9 million, which was considerably below the average of 3.4 million bushels. Rye stocks of 907,000 bushels on January 1 this year compare with 640,000 a year earlier and the average supply of 515,000 bushels.

The supply of hay of 4.4 million tons is about the same as a year ago but more than the average for January 1 of 4.1 million tons. Farmers report the disappearance of hay to be more rapid than for recent years because the feeding season started early last fall and this was followed by abnormally cold weather in December.

Egg Production: Egg production in Minnesota again increased seasonally during December 1955 to a new high of 415 million eggs for the month. Production for December was indicated to be 14 percent above November and 3 percent greater than a year ago. Improved egg prices from a year ago have prompted farmers to hold old hens for additional production and to give better care to their flocks.

Milk Production: The December 1955 production of milk totaled 758 million pounds, a seasonal increase of 30 percent over November and 11 percent over December 1954. The record production last December was principally due to a sharp increase in the rate of production per cow to a new peak level for December.

Harold F. Prindle,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

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JAN 27 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 Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release: January 16, 1956

INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota turkey growers plan to raise 8,621,000 turkeys of all kinds in 1956 compared with 7,939,000 raised in 1955, an increase of 9 percent, based on intentions reported in early January to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Growers intend to raise 6,219,000 bronze and other heavy breed turkeys this year -- 18 percent more than in 1955, and 2,402,000 beltsville whites and other light breed birds -- 10 percent less than last year. About 28 percent of all the birds to be raised are expected to be beltsville whites and other light breeds, compared with 34 percent in 1955.

The intended substantial expansion of heavy breed production is due to a switch by many growers from light breed whites to the heavier broad brested white varieties. These heavy (broad) white varieties can be grown out to maturity or sold at an earlier age for the broiler trade. In the past, most of them have moved into broiler trade channels.

UNITED STATES: Turkey growers plan to increase turkey numbers this year by 6 percent. If growers carry out their intentions, the number of turkeys raised will be about 67 million, compared with 63 million in 1955. All parts of the country plan increases ranging from 3 percent in the North Atlantic to 8 percent in the South Central and the West. In 1955, growers raised 4 percent fewer turkeys, about the same as intended on January 1, because turkey prices remained below a year earlier during the growing season and the feed-price relationship was less favorable.

Heavy Breed growers intend to raise 53,452,000 bronze and other heavy breed turkeys this year -- 14 percent more than last year. All parts of the country plan increases in heavy breed birds varying from 7 percent in the North Atlantic to 38 percent in the South Atlantic States. Light Breed growers plan to raise 13,489,000 beltsville white and other light breed birds -- 16 percent less than in 1955. Decreases are planned in all parts of the country except the South Central, where an increase of 2 percent is expected. Decreases this year range from 11 percent in the West North Central to 25 percent in the East North Central States.

Turkey growers in the West North Central States, an important producing area, plan a 10 percent increase in heavy breed turkeys, but a 11 percent decrease in light breed turkeys giving a 5 percent increase in all turkeys. Growers in the Western States, the largest commercial producing area in the United States, expect to increase heavy breed turkeys by 12 percent, but decrease light breeds by 19 percent, an increase in total of 8 percent.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1956

State and Division	Number raised 1955 1/			Intended for raising in 1956			Total Turkeys 1956 as % of 1955
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	
	Thousands						Percent
Maine	165	145	310	206	80	286	92
N. H.	114	6	120	103	5	108	90
Vt.	111	4	115	102	4	106	92
Mass.	571	45	616	640	45	685	111
R. I.	41	4	45	44	4	48	107
Conn.	276	23	299	298	22	320	107
N. Y.	793	55	848	825	57	882	104
N. J.	203	131	334	219	118	337	101
Pa.	1,525	553	2,078	1,616	498	2,114	102
N. Atl.	3,799	966	4,765	4,053	833	4,886	103
Ohio	2,021	850	2,871	2,041	833	2,874	100
Ind.	1,328	622	1,950	1,939	249	2,188	112
Ill.	843	64	907	843	67	910	100
Mich.	824	160	984	890	120	1,010	103
Wis.	1,330	506	1,836	1,596	380	1,976	108
E.N. Cent.	6,346	2,202	8,548	7,309	1,649	8,958	105
Minn.	5,270	2,669	7,939	6,219	2,402	8,621	109
Iowa	4,173	276	4,449	4,382	276	4,658	105
Mo.	1,745	520	2,265	1,815	452	2,267	100
N. Dak.	388	110	498	419	55	474	95
S. Dak.	338	50	388	375	50	425	110
Nebr.	766	76	842	789	53	842	100
Kans.	617	90	707	623	81	704	100
W.N. Cent.	13,297	3,791	17,088	14,622	3,369	17,991	105
Del.	104	867	971	100	997	1,097	113
Md.	232	334	566	227	418	645	114
Va.	1,843	3,423	5,266	3,041	2,636	5,677	108
W. Va.	454	946	1,400	613	710	1,323	94
N. C.	960	164	1,124	1,104	66	1,170	104
S. C.	835	245	1,080	1,144	20	1,164	108
Ga.	273	6	279	303	4	307	110
Fla.	117	31	148	129	31	160	108
S. Atl.	4,818	6,016	10,834	6,661	4,882	11,543	107
Ky.	269	70	339	293	65	358	106
Tenn.	125	15	140	150	10	160	114
Ala.	94	114	208	97	115	212	102
Miss.	97	15	112	112	15	127	113
Ark.	792	340	1,132	792	425	1,217	108
La.	64	7	71	75	10	85	120
Okla.	463	155	618	477	146	623	101
Tex.	2,427	390	2,817	2,743	343	3,086	110
S. Cent.	4,331	1,106	5,437	4,739	1,129	5,868	108
Mont.	56	16	72	54	12	66	92
Idaho	125	21	146	128	18	146	100
Wyo.	9	6	15	16	6	22	147
Colo.	790	70	860	972	40	1,012	118
N. Mex.	38	10	48	44	10	54	112
Ariz.	89	3	92	106	4	110	120
Utah	2,028	730	2,758	2,373	511	2,884	105
Nev.	7	3	10	8	2	10	100
Wash.	708	75	783	743	64	807	103
Oreg.	1,276	236	1,512	1,531	248	1,779	118
Calif.	9,260	838	10,098	10,093	712	10,805	107
West.	14,386	2,008	16,394	16,068	1,627	17,695	108
U. S.	46,977	16,089	63,066	53,452	13,489	66,941	106

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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

January 17, 1956

CATTLE ON FEED - JANUARY 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on grain feed for market January 1, in Minnesota, was 337,000 head, 5 percent more than the 321,000 head a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. It is the highest number of record and 10 percent above the 1950-54 average of 306,000. Inshipments of feeder cattle into Minnesota during July-December, 1955, were 19 percent more than a year earlier.

Cattle on feed over 3 months are estimated at 24,000 head. They comprised only 7 percent of the total number on feed January 1. Those that had been on feed 3 to 6 months totaled 40,000 head, and those on feed less than 3 months, 273,000 head or 81 percent of the total.

Reports from cattle feeders reveal that cattle on feed weighing under 600 pounds numbered 101,000 head. They comprised 30 percent of the total number on feed January 1, as compared with 36 percent a year ago. Cattle weighing 600-900 pounds accounted for 50 percent of the total and the number weighing 900-1100 pounds was estimated at 51,000 head and represented 15 percent of the total. There were about 16,000 head weighing over 1100 pounds. Steers accounted for 56 percent of the total cattle on feed; heifers, 22 percent; calves, 21 percent; and other cattle, 1 percent.

Feeders intend to market their fed cattle more rapidly than a year ago and at a fairly uniform rate during the next three months with 13 percent going in January, 11 percent in February and 11 percent in March. The remaining 65 percent are not intended for market until after April 1.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in the United States on January 1, 1956 was 1 percent larger than a year ago. The estimated number was 5,823,000 head, compared with 5,786,000 head last year and the 1950-54 average of 5,001,000 head. The number on feed in the North Central States was about the same as a year ago. In the 13 Western States, it was up 3 percent.

The Corn Belt total on January 1 was estimated at 4,178,000 head. The western Corn Belt States declined 4 percent, while feeding in the eastern Corn Belt was up 9 percent from a year earlier. Iowa, the leading feeding State, was the same as a year ago. Decreases in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas more than offset increases in all other western Corn Belt States. Illinois, the second ranking feeding State this year showed a 5 percent increase. Feeding in each of the other eastern Corn Belt States was also larger than a year earlier.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle, during the period October to December, into the 9 Corn Belt States for which State inspection records are available were less than 1 percent below the same period a year ago. For the July-December period, inshipments were 2 percent smaller than for the corresponding period a year earlier.

Outside the North Central States, the number of cattle on feed was 3 percent larger than a year ago. California, the leading State in the West, showed an increase of 5 percent, while Colorado, the second leading western State, was 18 percent below a year earlier. In Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Oregon, the number of cattle on feed was greater than a year ago, while other areas of the West were down. Pennsylvania was down 2 percent, while Texas was up 8 percent.

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

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA JANUARY 1, 1956

WEIGHT	WEIGHT GROUPS: Number Thousands 1956	1955	Percent Of Total 1956	1955
Over 1300 lb.	3	3	1	1
1100-1300 lb.	13	10	4	3
900-1100 lb.	51	48	15	15
600-900 lb.	169	144	50	45
Under 600 lb.	101	116	30	36
TOTAL	337	321	100	100

KIND	KINDS: Number Thousands 1956	1955	Percent Of Total 1956	1955
Steers	189	177	56	55
Heifers	74	55	22	17
Calves	71	83	21	26
Other	3	6	1	2
TOTAL	337	321	100	100

TIME	TIME ON FEED: Number Thousands 1956	1955	Percent Of Total 1956	1955
Less 3 Months	273	260	81	81
3 -- 6 Months	40	35	12	11
More 6 Months	24	26	7	8
TOTAL	337	321	100	100

MONTH	EXPECTED MONTH OF MARKETING: Number Thousands 1956	Percent Of Total 1956
January	44	13
February	37	11
March	37	11
Later	219	65
TOTAL	337	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED JANUARY 1, 1950-56 1/
(Revised Estimates 1950-55)

STATE	5-year Average 1950-54	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1956 as Percentage of 1955
	Thousand Head								Percent
Pa.	89	88	90	90	90	86	84	82	98
Ohio	137	125	125	130	143	164	164	180	110
Ind.	205	185	176	180	225	259	272	321	118
Ill.	532	489	489	504	600	580	609	639	105
Mich.	100	90	86	99	109	114	114	131	115
Wisc.	96	87	91	96	100	104	108	112	104
E.N.C.	1,070	976	967	1,009	1,177	1,221	1,267	1,383	109
MINN.	306	294	300	300	318	318	321	337	105
Iowa	1,064	955	955	1,003	1,274	1,134	1,225	1,225	100
Mo.	231	242	230	207	253	223	234	281	120
N.Dak.	66	57	54	65	72	80	76	110	145
S.Dak.	196	180	180	189	227	204	214	210	98
Nebr.	546	420	450	522	731	607	625	450	72
Kans.	251	252	252	265	270	216	227	182	80
W.N.C.	2,660	2,400	2,421	2,551	3,145	2,782	2,922	2,795	96
N.Cent.	3,730	3,376	3,388	3,560	4,322	4,003	4,189	4,178	100
Okla.	62	55	62	55	70	70	68	61	90
Texas	169	161	177	186	193	129	132	143	108
Mont.	36	25	26	32	45	54	45	58	129
Idaho	92	78	76	85	110	110	135	150	111
Wyo.	25	15	17	24	33	35	30	25	84
Colo.	255	206	229	300	296	245	275	225	82
N.Mex.	22	17	16	28	32	18	29	37	128
Ariz.	93	59	87	97	102	120	169	204	121
Utah	48	40	46	50	51	53	57	59	104
Nev.	22	22	22	20	22	26	30	29	97
Wash.	27	22	24	25	31	33	40	38	95
Oreg.	29	30	26	26	30	32	36	45	124
Calif.	301	196	248	383	327	350	467	489	105
Western	1,182	926	1,056	1,311	1,342	1,275	1,513	1,563	103
UNITED STATES	5,001	4,390	4,534	4,961	5,754	5,364	5,786	5,823	101

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 West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and some other States to be marketed as grass fat in late summer.

David O. Mesick
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Minn. Hist. Soc.
JAN 27 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

January 17, 1956

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: There was a 3 percent decline in the January 1 number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in Minnesota compared with a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Minnesota feeders had 213,000 head of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1, 1956, compared with 225,000 a year ago. This is the third consecutive year that January 1 numbers have shown a decrease from the previous year. Shipments of feeder sheep and lambs into the State for the months July through December were down 3 percent from a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the United States on January 1 was 8 percent smaller than last year. The number is estimated at 4,100,000 head, 345,000 head less than last year. Most of the decrease occurred in the western Corn Belt and on wheat pastures in the South and Central Great Plains States. The majority of the Western States also showed decreases.

In the 11 Corn Belt States, the number of sheep and lambs on feed is estimated at 2,145,000 head, 13 percent below a year ago. Lamb feeding was less than a year ago in all of the Corn Belt States except Indiana and Illinois which showed an increase of 12 percent each, and Ohio, Missouri and South Dakota which reported the same number on feed as last year. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt reductions are as follows: Kansas, down 33 percent; Nebraska, down 26 percent; Iowa, down 20 percent; Wisconsin, down 13 percent; Minnesota, down 3 percent; and Michigan, down 2 percent.

The number of lambs on feed in the wheat pasture areas of the Great Plains was down sharply from last year. In Kansas, the number of sheep and lambs on wheat pastures on January 1 is estimated at about 84,000 head, compared with 147,000 head last year. Rains in October in the Central Plains started wheat, but lack of rain since October has limited growth and only a limited amount of acreage, mostly irrigated, was available for pasture. Total lambs on feed in Kansas were down 33 percent; in Oklahoma, 10 percent; and in Texas, 25 percent.

The number of lambs on feed in Colorado, the leading western feeding State, was 10 percent below January 1 last year. In northern Colorado, 335,000 head were on feed compared with 397,000 head last year. The Arkansas Valley in Colorado showed an increase of 32 percent. In California, the second largest feeding State in the West, sheep and lambs on feed are estimated at 320,000 head--3 percent larger than on January 1, 1955. Lamb feeding in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and Wyoming was below a year ago. Elsewhere in the West, numbers on feed this year were lower than a year ago in most States. Washington is estimated to have 22 percent fewer sheep and lambs on feed. Idaho, Utah and Nevada were each down 9 percent; Arizona, down 8 percent; Oregon, down 5 percent; and Wyoming, down 2 percent. Montana had 22 percent more sheep and lambs on feed this year than a year ago. The average price of good and choice feeder lambs at Denver for the week ending December 31, 1955, was $17.50 per hundred pounds compared with $18.00 for the same week a year earlier.

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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: January 19, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
DECEMBER 1955

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 405,000 poults during December 1955, 1 percent more than in the December 1954 hatch according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 162,000 light breed poults and 243,000 heavy breed poults, most of which were heavy whites. This compares with the hatch of 350,000 light breed poults and 51,000 heavy breed in December 1954. On January 1, 1956, eggs in incubators consisted of 158,000 light breed eggs, 428,000 heavy white eggs, and 185,000 other heavy breed eggs. A year earlier eggs in incubators totaled 374,000 light breed eggs and 281,000 heavy breed eggs.

In 1955, Minnesota hatcheries produced a total of 9,033,000 poults, 9 percent less than the 9,957,000 poults hatched in 1954. This decrease from 1954 was primarily due to the 55 percent drop in the light breed hatch to 2,673,000. In contrast, the heavy breed hatch of 6,360,000 poults was up 25 percent from a year earlier. For the period March through December 1955, the heavy white varieties accounted for about one-third of the total heavy hatch. Although the 1955 hatchery production of poults was below 1954, the number of turkeys raised in Minnesota was increased 3 percent primarily because fewer poults were exported for raising in other States.

The average price received for light breed poults in Minnesota on December 15, 1955 was 40 cents per poult compared with 45 cents a month earlier. Heavy white poults averaged 63 cents, 2 cents less than the previous month. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-December 1955 was $2.96 per 100 pounds compared with $3.24 a year ago. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on December 15 was 9.8 compared with 9.6 the previous month and 9.0 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed turkey poult production in December in the United States was reported to be larger than in December 1954, while light breed poult production was reported to be smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during December totaled 966,000 compared with 539,000 in December 1954. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on January 1 totaled 2,660,000 compared with 1,460,000 on January 1 last year.

Light breed poults hatched during December in the United States totaled 938,000 compared with 1,655,000 in December 1954. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on January 1, totaled 1,346,000 compared with 2,018,000 last year.

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	108	5,046	6,117	179	372	+108	50,806	50,360	-1
Dec.	51	243	5,097	6,360	539	966	+79	51,345	51,326	--
					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	162	4,860	2,673	1,655	938	-43	21,787	15,848	-27

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending January 14, 1956 on other side.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending January 14, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending January 14, 1956, Minnesota hatcheries produced 67,000 heavy white poults, and a small number of other heavy and light breed poults according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A week earlier, the hatch consisted of 72,000 heavy white, 13,000 other heavy, and 16,000 light breed poults. Last year the hatch for the second week in January totaled 33,000 heavy breed poults and 58,000 light breed poults. Poults shipped out of State during the week ending January 14, 1956 amounted to 22 percent of the total hatch as compared with 12 percent for the same week a year earlier.

Producers set 148,000 heavy white eggs, 130,000 other heavy breed eggs and 31,000 light breed eggs during the second week in January. In the previous week, settings totaled 124,000 heavy white breed eggs, 96,000 other heavy breed eggs, and 45,000 light breed eggs. For the second week in January 1955, settings totaled 112,000 heavy breed eggs and 119,000 light breed eggs set.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: Eleven of the leading turkey producing States hatched 149,000 light breed poults during the second week in January 1956, the same as a week earlier and compared with 266,000 for a year ago. The combined heavy hatch of 298,000 poults during the week ending January 14 this year was above the 290,000 a week earlier and compares with 185,000 during the second week in January 1955. About 159,000 of the total heavy hatch in the 2nd week of this year were heavy whites compared with 163,000 in the previous week. Light breed eggs set totaled 252,000 for the week ending January 14 compared with 279,000 a week earlier and 404,000 for the corresponding week in 1955. Producers set 1,114,000 heavy breed eggs during the week ending January 14, as compared with 909,000 a week earlier and 726,000 heavy breed eggs during the same week a year ago. The heavy white variety accounted for 36 percent of the total heavy breed eggs set during the week ending January 14 compared with 37 percent for the previous week. No comparison is available for a year ago.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955*	Minnesota 1956*	1956* Calif.	1956* Va.	1956* Other 3/ States	Eleven State Total 1955*	Eleven State Total 1956*
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
Dec. 24	1/	51	28	#	55	1/	134
Dec. 31	1/	74	12	#	66	1/	152
Jan. 7	1/	72	23	17	51	1/	163
Jan. 14	1/	67	36	12	44	1/	159
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
Dec. 24	1/	107	36	#	100	1/	243
Dec. 31	1/	122	54	35	74	1/	285
Jan. 7	1/	124	43	44	125	1/	336
Jan. 14	1/	148	22	45	181	1/	396
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
Dec. 24	2/13	#	48	#	47	2/94	95
Dec. 31	2/23	#	60	12	35	2/143	107
Jan. 7	2/32	13	69	13	32	2/205	127
Jan. 14	2/33	#	79	10	50	2/185	139
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
Dec. 24	2/101	56	261	28	93	2/418	438
Dec. 31	2/110	65	193	23	138	2/450	419
Jan. 7	2/129	96	259	19	199	2/696	573
Jan. 14	2/112	130	309	17	262	2/726	718
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Dec. 24	62	25	6	89	60	280	180
Dec. 31	75	45	16	100	41	333	202
Jan. 7	63	16	8	62	63	285	149
Jan. 14	58	#	24	56	69	266	149
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Dec. 24	89	27	40	145	75	390	287
Dec. 31	114	48	54	166	77	400	345
Jan. 7	97	45	18	146	70	405	279
Jan. 14	119	31	27	127	67	404	252

* The data is for 1954 and 1955 during the weeks in December. # Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries. 1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pa., Ohio, Iowa, Mo., S. C., Texas, Wash., and Oreg.

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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

January 24, 1956

MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: The January 1, 1956 Minnesota grower and dealer potato stocks in storages, in or near producing areas totaled 6,300,000 bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 24 percent below the 8,300,000 bushels in storage a year ago and 12 percent below the 1945-54 average of 7,135,000 bushels.

Production in 1955 totaled 13,989,000 bushels as compared to 16,605,000 bushels in 1954. Of the 1955 production, 10,836,000 bushels or 77 percent, is expected to be sold for all purposes, 17 percent below the sales from the 1954 crop. The amount fed and to be fed to livestock, shrinkage, and loss after harvest is 1,259,000 bushels, 34 percent below last year. Although the 1955 production was well below the 1954 level, the amount saved for farm household use is only 12,000 bushels below the 1,012,000 bushels used for the same purpose in 1954 and the amount saved for seed on farms where grown was 98,000 bushels above the 1954 estimate of 696,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of merchantable potatoes in storage on January 1, 1956 were only moderately higher than stocks on hand a year earlier. A total of 127.1 million bushels were in the hands of growers and dealers in or near producing areas on January 1, 1956 compared with the revised estimate of 122.8 million bushels on hand on January 1, 1955. The 1956 stocks are 1 percent under the 10-year average of 128.6 million bushels for January 1.

In geographical distribution, the January 1, 1956 stocks are 9.6 million bushels larger than last year in the eastern late States, 1.1 million larger in the western late States, 0.1 million larger in the intermediate States, but 6.4 million bushels smaller in the central late States.

Up to January 1, 1956, late potatoes had moved to market at a faster rate than in the fall of 1954. Sales prior to January 1 this year from the 36 late and intermediate States were 8 percent larger than sales to January 1 last year despite a production in 1955 that was only 5.5 percent larger than production in 1954. Sales from the 36 States to January 1, 1956 amounted to 142.2 million bushels--10.5 million bushels ahead of sales to January 1 last season. Since total sales for the entire season from the 1955 crop are expected to exceed those of the previous season by 14.8 million bushels, potatoes to be marketed after January 1, 1956 are estimated to be only 4.3 million bushels in excess of marketings after January 1 last year.

The January 1 estimates of merchantable stocks consist of all potatoes available for sale (that probably will be sold) for all purposes at any price, including table stock, seed, livestock feed, starch, and other processing. Thus, they include culluots that will be sold at low prices to starch plants and for livestock feed. They also include potatoes for which Government diversion payments will be received. The merchantable stocks estimates do not include potatoes saved on farms where grown for use as food and seed, for feeding to livestock without Government diversion payments, and losses from shrinkage, decay and normal waste during the remainder of the season.

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

GROUP AND STATE	10-year average Jan. 1, 1945-1954 2/	January 1, 1955	January 1, 1956 3/
	Crops of 1944-53	Crop of 1954	Crop of 1955
LATE STATES:		Thousand bushels	
9 Eastern, Total	59,392	50,900	60,500
Maine	39,842	33,500	44,700
New York, L.I.	2,162	1,870	1,600
New York, Upstate	6,613	5,350	4,250
Pennsylvania	7,135	6,550	6,500
9 Central, Total	27,034	26,230	19,700
Michigan	5,357	3,500	2,500
Wisconsin	2,928	3,050	3,450
Minnesota	7,135	8,300	6,300
North Dakota	8,666	8,800	5,300
11 Western, Total	41,526	45,295	46,365
Nebraska	3,980	2,150	1,700
Idaho	18,932	21,000	23,700
Colorado	6,477	7,000	5,500
Oregon	3,929	4,700	4,500
California - Late	2,982	5,020	5,600
29 Late States	127,952	122,425	126,655
7 Intermediate States	621	353	453
36 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE STATES	128,573	122,778	127,108

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 for food, seed, feed and processing. 2/Note that the 10-year average figures ("Group" and "All States") are the averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of group or State averages. 3/Preliminary.

Growers' reports point to a normal disposition of the 1955 crop in the 36 States. Probable sales for the entire 1955-56 season are estimated at 269.3 million bushels compared with 254.5 million bushels the previous season, or nearly 84 percent of production for each crop. Potatoes saved for food on farms where grown amounted to about 14.0 million bushels, or slightly more than the 13.7 million bushels so used from the 1954 crop. Home-grown potatoes saved for planting the 1956 crop were somewhat less than last season, amounting to 11.1 million bushels compared with 12.7 million the previous season. The decrease in homegrown seed saved for planting in 1956 is partly the result of a decrease in the intended acreage for 1956 and partly a continuation of the trend of growers to purchase certified seed. In 1956, growers expect to use home-grown seed on two-fifths of the acreage. Shrinkage, decay, waste, and fed to livestock on farms where grown, are estimated at 8.3 percent of the 1955 crop compared with 7.6 percent for the 1954 crop. In terms of bushels, this item accounts for 26.5 million bushels from the 1955 crop.

Intentions-to-plant potatoes in 1956, as indicated by growers' reports made in conjunction with their stocks reports, point to a 3 percent decrease in the 1956 planted acreage in the 36 late and intermediate States, as compared with the 1955 planted acreage. This indication is based on past relationships between the reported intentions to plant and the acreage actually planted. The reports point to a 5 percent decrease in the eastern late States, a 6 percent decrease in the central late States, and about the same acreage as in 1955 for the western late States and the intermediate States.

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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

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION - 1955

January 26, 1956

MINNESOTA: The 1955 honey crop in Minnesota was 25 percent above the short 1954 crop and 12 percent greater than the 10-year average, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production of honey totaled 24,300,000 pounds last year, compared with 19,440,000 pounds in 1954 and the 1944-53 average production of 21,766,000 pounds. The increased production in 1955 compared with both the previous year and the average is the result of a record yield per colony, the number of colonies remaining at a relatively low level. The yield per colony in 1955 at 100 pounds is the highest since estimates were started in 1939, and compares with 80 pounds in 1954 and the 10-year average of 79 pounds per colony. Weather conditions in major producing areas were, in general, very favorable for honey production last year, although local conditions varied considerably. The number of colonies at 243,000 was the same as in 1954 and 12 percent below the 10-year average.

Minnesota remained the second-ranking State in honey production, being exceeded only by California.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by Minnesota beekeepers in mid-December 1955, totaled 7,776,000 pounds. This compares with 5,832,000 pounds on hand a year earlier and the 1949-53 average of 7,882,000 pounds. Beeswax production in 1955 totaled 437,000 pounds, up 18 percent from the small 1954 crop and 5 percent above the 10-year average.

Prices received by Minnesota producers for all honey sold in 1955 averaged 15.4 cents per pound, compared with 14.5 cents in 1954 and the 10-year average of 16.8 cents. Extracted honey sold in all sizes of containers during 1955 averaged 14 cents per pound wholesale and 21 cents per pound retail, each 1 cent above the corresponding 1954 average price. Comb honey sold for an average of 30 cents per pound wholesale and 34 cents per pound retail in 1955, compared with a wholesale price of 29 cents and a retail price of 34 cents per pound in the previous year. Beeswax prices advanced sharply from 44 cents per pound in 1954 to 51 cents in 1955, which is the highest level of record. The 10-year average beeswax price is 43 cents per pound.

Value of production of Minnesota's 1955 honey crop is estimated to be $3,742,000 the highest since 1947. The 1954 crop was valued at $2,819,000 and the 10-year average value of production is $3,576,000. Beeswax production in 1955 is valued at $223,000, compared with $162,000 in 1954 and the 10-year average of $180,000.

UNITED STATES: Honey production in the United States in 1955 totaled 253 million pounds, 17 percent more than the short crop of 1954. Honey production per colony was 47.7 pounds, compared with 39.8 pounds in 1954 and the 1949-53 average of 43.7 pounds. In mid-December, producers had about 58 million pounds of honey on hand for sale - 23 percent of total production. The 1955 honey crop was produced by 5,309,000 colonies of bees - 3 percent less than in 1954. Beeswax production totaled 4,584,000 pounds, compared with 4,025,000 pounds in 1954.

Production of honey was above 1954 in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and West, where it was down 24 and 5 percent respectively. Increases over 1954 were 51 percent in the East North Central, 46 percent in the North Atlantic, 38 percent in the West North Central and 34 percent in the South Central. Honey production per colony averaged 47.7 pounds compared with 39.8 pounds in 1954 and the average of 43.7 pounds. Yields were well above 1954 in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and West. Yield per colony averaged 87.4 pounds in the West North Central, 57.5 in the West, 54.6 in the East North Central, 38.9 in the North Atlantic, 27.5 in the South Atlantic, and 27.2 pounds in the South Central States.

Estimated stocks of honey for sale by producers in mid-December totaled 57,944,000 pounds - 23 percent of production. Stocks as a percentage of production ranged from 12 percent in the South Central States to 36 percent in the East North Central States.

Beekeepers received an average price of 17.8 cents per pound for all honey sold in 1955, including the combined wholesale and retail sales of extracted, chunk, and comb honey. This was about 5 percent higher than for 1954, and the highest since 1948.

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NUMBER OF COLONIES, HONEY PRODUCTION PER COLONY, AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF HONEY, BY STATES - 1953-55

State & Division	Colonies of Bees			Honey Production per Colony			Total Honey Production		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
	Thousands			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Maine	8	8	6	20	12	30	160	96	180
N.H.	5	5	4	21	12	40	105	60	160
Vt.	10	11	10	26	46	41	260	506	410
Mass.	30	31	28	16	15	22	480	465	616
R.I.	2	2	2	16	13	19	32	26	38
Conn.	16	17	13	16	15	16	256	255	208
N.Y.	219	221	199	41	28	50	8,979	6,188	9,950
N.J.	31	32	30	31	24	22	961	768	660
Pa.	173	168	148	23	20	33	3,979	3,360	4,884
N.A.	494	495	440	30.8	23.7	38.9	15,212	11,724	17,106
Ohio	301	289	292	28	24	40	8,428	6,936	11,680
Ind.	180	178	182	35	32	49	6,300	5,696	8,918
Ill.	164	164	161	31	43	48	5,084	7,052	7,728
Mich.	180	185	185	45	36	50	8,100	6,660	9,250
Wisc.	200	204	208	78	53	89	15,600	10,812	18,512
E.N.C.	1,025	1,020	1,028	42.5	36.4	54.6	43,512	37,156	56,088
MINN.	251	243	243	85	80	100	21,335	19,440	24,300
Iowa	183	185	165	77	56	115	14,091	10,360	18,975
Mo.	152	137	119	23	19	26	3,496	2,603	3,094
N.Dak.	13	13	13	140	140	130	1,820	1,820	1,690
S.Dak.	23	24	30	80	115	110	1,840	2,760	3,300
Nebr.	42	43	44	97	75	104	4,074	3,225	4,576
Kans.	51	48	43	30	28	35	1,530	1,344	1,505
W.N.C.	715	693	657	67.4	60.2	87.4	48,186	41,552	57,440
Del.	3	3	3	30	30	26	90	90	78
Md.	29	30	26	27	28	28	783	840	728
Va.	146	143	143	21	28	25	3,066	4,004	3,575
W.Va.	124	122	113	17	18	18	2,108	2,196	2,034
N.C.	191	193	183	20	26	19	3,820	5,018	3,477
S.C.	56	59	50	12	14	19	672	826	950
Ga.	209	205	201	22	20	12	4,598	4,100	2,412
Fla.	238	238	238	76	74	55	18,088	17,612	13,090
S.A.	996	993	957	33.4	34.9	27.5	33,225	34,686	26,344
Ky.	146	139	132	7	15	22	1,022	2,085	2,904
Tenn.	172	170	162	19	11	19	3,268	1,870	3,078
Ala.	200	190	182	16	16	21	3,200	3,040	3,822
Miss.	74	73	73	16	22	18	1,184	1,606	1,314
Ark.	88	92	91	21	19	25	1,848	1,748	2,275
La.	100	93	93	22	26	22	2,200	2,418	2,046
Okla.	53	50	48	18	21	30	954	1,050	1,440
Texas	292	280	274	33	27	43	9,636	7,560	11,782
S.C.	1,125	1,087	1,055	20.7	19.7	27.2	23,312	21,377	28,661
Mont.	67	68	68	90	85	91	6,030	5,780	6,188
Idaho	178	174	177	37	52	40	6,586	9,048	7,080
Wyo.	34	33	33	55	93	95	1,870	3,069	3,135
Colo.	67	68	65	90	56	85	6,030	3,808	5,525
N.Mex.	16	15	16	35	35	60	560	525	960
Ariz.	73	77	81	90	69	75	6,570	5,313	6,075
Utah	49	49	48	56	50	60	2,744	2,450	2,880
Nev.	15	14	15	57	70	55	855	980	825
Wash.	86	86	82	47	50	35	4,042	4,300	2,870
Oreg.	57	55	50	36	27	35	2,052	1,485	1,750
Calif.	237	237	237	44	63	56	23,628	33,831	30,072
West.	1,179	1,176	1,172	51.7	60.0	57.5	60,967	70,589	67,360
U.S.	5,534	5,464	5,309	40.6	39.8	47.7	224,414	217,084	252,999

1954 Revised — 1955 Preliminary

AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR HONEY -- 1954 AND 1955

Divisions	Extracted Honey				Comb				All Honey	
	Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail			
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Cents									
North Atlantic	14.6	15.8	27.2	27.5	30.9	31.4	38.2	38.5	20.1	20.3
East North Central	13.7	14.8	21.3	22.4	30.8	30.8	35.4	35.7	17.8	18.4
West North Central	13.0	14.0	20.8	21.5	28.5	28.9	33.7	33.7	14.8	15.6
South Atlantic	15.6	17.0	27.8	29.3	29.8	30.6	34.6	35.3	23.2	24.5
South Central	14.4	15.9	24.9	27.0	30.7	29.7	33.7	35.0	20.9	21.7
Western	11.9	13.0	17.6	18.8	29.6	31.9	34.7	35.6	13.0	14.3
United States	13.2	14.3	22.5	23.5	30.2	30.9	35.0	35.5	17.0	17.8

1955 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

February 1, 1956

Mid-January 1956 Prices

MINNESOTA Average prices received by Minnesota farmers for farm products as of mid-January 1956 increased 1 percent from a month earlier but were 9 percent below the January 1955 level, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. General increases in livestock prices, including hogs, were mainly responsible for the increase in the overall price level.

A reversal of the downward trend in hog prices together with increases in the prices of cattle, calves, and lambs raised the level of meat animal prices 7 percent during the month ending in mid-January. In spite of an 80-cent increase, hog prices at $10.70 per cwt. were at the lowest January level since 1942 and were 35 percent below January 1955. Meat animal prices were 27 percent below the January 1955 level, due mostly to the sharp decline in hog prices.

Poultry and livestock products averaged 2 percent below the mid-December level but were 14 percent higher than a year earlier. Increases in turkey, chicken, and wool prices were more than offset by decreases in egg and wholesale milk prices. As compared to a year earlier, all items except the price of wool were either equal to or above their respective 1955 levels.

Crop prices varied but did average 1 percent above mid-December. Corn, oats, barley and hay prices were down slightly but increases in the oilseeds, wheat, and potatoes were enough to raise the overall crop average. Compared with January 1955, prices received by farmers for crops were off 10 percent.

UNITED STATES The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers rose 1 percent (3 points) during the month ended in mid-January. Higher prices for meat animals, tender vegetables, strawberries, and potatoes were primarily responsible. The index at 226 percent of its 1910-14 average was 7 percent below a year earlier. The dairy products price index declined 2 percent from 265 on December 15 to 260 in mid-January. This compares with 258 a year earlier. Prices received for milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers declined seasonally from December to average $4.23 per cwt. in January.

Higher prices for feeder livestock and substantial advances in tax and interest payments per acre, were the principal contributors to a 1 percent advance in the Prices Paid Index during the month ended January 15. At 281, the Index was nearly 1 percent below a year ago.

The Parity Ratio remained at 80, about 7 percent below a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Jan. 15, 1955	Dec. 15, 1955	Jan. 15, 1956	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	243	223	226	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	283	2/278	281	290	3/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	86	80	80	123	Oct. 1946

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

Changes in the procedure for computing parity prices as approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, January 30, 1956, are effective with this report. These changes provide for including in adjusted base prices used for parity computations an allowance for price support operations and the incentive payment for wool, and also for excluding peanuts produced for oil in 1950 and 1951. For basic commodities the transitional parity provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1954 go into effect this month.

Paul Walsh
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JANUARY 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES			EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES JAN. 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY JAN. 15, 1956
		JAN. 15 1955	DEC. 15 1955	JAN. 15 1956	JAN. 15 1955	DEC. 15 1955	JAN. 15 1956		
		(D O L L A R S)							(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.25	2.11	2.12	2.14	1.95	1.95	2.38	82
CORN	BU.	1.24	1.13	1.12	1.40	1.15	1.16	1.73	67
OATS	BU.	.68	.57	.55	.768	.626	.622	.846	74
BARLEY	BU.	1.07	.90	.88	1.09	.920	.924	1.33	69
RYE	BU.	1.16	.91	.92	1.18	.944	.952	1.66	57
FLAX	BU.	3.05	2.89	3.02	3.00	2.84	2.96	4.41	67
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.47	2.06	2.13	2.58	2.11	2.19	2.87	76
POTATOES	BU.	.80	.90	.95	1.13	.807	.994	1.39	72
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	49.50	27.90	30.80	51.80	29.10	30.00	38.80	77
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	14.10	8.80	10.00	14.10	9.01	9.47	11.70	81
HOGS	CWT.	16.50	9.90	10.70	17.00	10.60	10.90	21.00	52
CATTLE	CWT.	15.80	12.20	12.90	16.20	13.50	13.90	21.20	66
CALVES	CWT.	17.30	16.70	17.50	17.20	15.90	16.80	23.30	72
SHEEP	CWT.	5.30	4.50	4.50	6.10	5.51	5.78	9.81	59
LAMBS	CWT.	19.10	16.30	17.30	18.50	16.50	17.10	23.30	73
MILK COWS	HEAD	155.00	150.00	150.00	142.00	142.00	145.00	---	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.280	.290	.300	.264	.311	.310	.360	86
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.147	.151	.178	.222	.188	.201	.281	72
EGGS	DOZ.	.230	.400	.370	.322	.471	.466	.455	2/ 109
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.62	.62	.575	.577	.576	.719	2/ 78
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.10	3.20	1/3.10	4.19	4.36	1/4.23	4.61	2/ 87
WOOL	LB.	.48	.35	.36	.505	.392	.395	.601	7/ 66
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	2.85	2.85	3.85	3.58	3.59		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.70	5.00	4.95	---	---	---		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.35	4.05	4.05	4.76	4.36	4.36		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.40	4.05	3.95	4.77	4.41	4.38		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.50	4.55	4.45	5.41	4.65	4.55		
BRAN	CWT.	2.75	2.55	2.50	3.06	2.87	2.86		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	19.50	19.50	36.10	33.10	32.90		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.3	8.8	9.6	12.1	9.2	9.4		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	7.1	13.5	12.6	8.5	13.9	13.7		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	3.4	4.9	5.3	4.1	5.3	5.7		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	19.6	22.2	1/22.2		

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 JANUARY 15, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 NOV. 15	1954 DEC. 15	1955 JAN. 15	1955 NOV. 15	1955 DEC. 15	1956 JAN. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	242	239	243	225	223	226
ALL CROPS	247	243	243	247	224	227	231
FOOD GRAINS	246	239	239	241	220	221	220
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	199	202	204	164	170	171
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	277	279	274	228	232	236
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	241	236	240	225	219	221
MEAT ANIMALS	334	261	253	263	216	201	207
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	266	264	258	267	265	260
POULTRY & EGGS	229	159	155	163	195	204	205

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
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☐ All releases issued by this office.

Very truly yours,

Roy A Bodin

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

RAB:vp

Signed_____ Date_____

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MAR 9 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

February 14, 1956

ANNUAL LIVESTOCK REPORT, MINNESOTA
JANUARY 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle, hogs and turkeys on Minnesota farms, January 1, 1956, was above a year ago, while sheep, chicken and workstock numbers were down, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Cattle numbers increased 2 percent from January 1, 1955, to January 1, 1956, including an increase of 2 percent in the number of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk. Hog inventories were up 3 percent, while sheep numbers were down 2 percent. Chicken inventories were down 6 percent but turkey breeder hens were up 19 percent. Horse and mule numbers continued to decline with a decrease of 17 percent occurring between January 1, 1955, and January 1, 1956.

The total farm value of the principal classes of livestock and poultry on Minnesota farms January 1, 1956, was 522 million dollars, 5 percent less than on January 1, 1955. Cattle were the leading class of livestock in terms of January 1 value; hogs, second; sheep, third; and horses and mules, fourth. Included in the total value of 522 million dollars are cattle, 406 million; hogs, 67 million; chickens, 28 million; sheep, 13 million; horses and mules, 6 million; and turkeys, 2 million dollars.

Cattle numbers at 4,018,000 are at an all-time high exceeding by 79,000 head the previous record set last year. This is the seventh consecutive year that January 1 cattle numbers have increased. Included in all cattle numbers are 1,558,000 head of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk. Although this is an increase for milk cows of 2 percent from a year ago, inventories are still 1 percent below the 1945-54 average. The proportion of bulls in the cattle population continues to decline.

The number of hogs totaled 3,637,000 head on January 1, compared with 3,531,000 a year ago and the 10-year average of 3,474,000 head. The increase in January 1 inventories reflects the large 1955 pig crop. Even with exceptionally heavy marketings during October, November and December, January hog inventories are still a little higher than a year ago.

Stock sheep numbers turned down and on January 1 were estimated at 735,000 head, compared with 750,000 a year ago.

Workstock (horses and mules) totaled only 90,000 head on January 1, down 17 percent from last year. The decline in workstock numbers began during World War I and has continued uninterrupted until now. there is, on the average, less than one horse or mule per farm.

The number of chickens on farms January 1 totaled 23,368,000, down 6 percent from the number on farms a year earlier. The average number for the 10-year period (1945-54) was 26,231,000 birds. Turkey breeder hen inventories increased from 255,000 on January 1, 1955, to 303,000 on January 1, 1956.

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

UNITED STATES: Cattle numbers increased slightly during 1955, reaching a new high of 97.5 million head. Beef cows set a new record high, but milk cows declined 1 percent to the second lowest inventory since 1930. Hog numbers were 9 percent above January 1, 1955. Inventories of all sheep declined 1 percent, while horses and mules declined 8 percent during 1955. Chickens and turkeys were down 2 and 1 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. The value of livestock and poultry on January 1, 1956, was down 4 percent from 1955. Hogs accounted for the largest decrease in value, while all sheep showed a slight decline. Value of cattle, horses and mules, chickens and turkeys were above a year earlier.

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1956, WITH COMPARISONS

CLASS	NUMBER JANUARY 1			VALUE PER HEAD			TOTAL FARM VALUE		
	AVERAGE 1945-54	1955	1956	AVERAGE 1945-54	1955	1956	AVERAGE 1945-54	1955	1956
	(000 HEAD)			(DOLLARS)			(000 DOLLARS)		
MINNESOTA:									
CATTLE, ALL	3,508	3,939	4,018	134.00	98.00	101.00	463,283	386,022	405,818
MILK COWS, 1/	1,572	1,527	1,558	187.00	145.00	150.00	286,720	221,415	233,700
HOGS	3,474	3,531	3,637	38.50	34.70	18.40	131,879	122,526	66,921
SHEEP, ALL	949	975	953	---	---	---	15,725	13,575	12,974
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	721	750	735	17.00	13.30	13.50	11,894	9,975	9,922
HORSES AND MULES	298	109	90	51.30	62.00	68.00	15,182	6,758	6,120
CHICKENS	26,231	24,895	23,368	1.36	.85	1.20	35,334	21,161	28,042
TURKEYS	280	299	356	6.25	5.00	4.80	1,696	1,495	1,709
TOTAL 3/	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	663,099	551,537	521,584
UNITED STATES:									
CATTLE, ALL	84,040	96,592	97,465	118.00	88.20	88.00	9,862,798	8,517,027	8,581,370
MILK COWS, 1/	24,654	23,462	23,318	171.00	134.00	139.00	4,159,767	3,148,392	3,235,106
HOGS	56,853	50,474	55,088	31.50	30.60	17.70	1,776,657	1,542,285	977,165
SHEEP, ALL	34,736	31,582	31,109	---	---	---	551,754	471,490	443,841
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	29,941	27,137	27,009	16.40	14.90	14.30	474,547	403,524	385,375
HORSES AND MULES	8,212	4,309	3,962	66.70	56.20	62.60	574,186	242,104	247,939
CHICKENS	449,649	390,708	382,218	1.42	1.05	1.26	636,056	410,741	480,399
TURKEYS	5,533	4,917	4,892	6.61	5.33	5.50	36,071	26,185	26,898
TOTAL 3/	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	13,437,522	11,209,832	10,757,612

1/ MILK COWS INCLUDED UNDER ALL CATTLE.

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

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

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MAR 9 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

February 14, 1956

MINNESOTA EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION REPORT
FEBRUARY 1, 1956

EGG PRODUCTION: January production on Minnesota farms totaled 404 million eggs, down 4 percent from the record of 423 million eggs produced during January 1955, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The smaller production this year is attributed to the 5 percent reduction in the average number of layers on hand during January this year compared with last. The number of eggs produced per layer during January this year was at a record high level.

Annual egg production on Minnesota farms during 1955 is estimated at 4,272 million eggs, up 6 percent from the 4,043 million eggs produced in 1954, the previous record annual total.

MILK PRODUCTION: January milk production on Minnesota farms totaled 839 million pounds, 11 percent above the January 1955 production of 759 million pounds, and also was 9 percent greater than the 769 million pounds produced in January 1954, which was the previous record production for the month. The average production per cow during January topped last year's average for that month by 8 percent. The average of 1,410,000 milk cows on hand during the month was up 2 percent from the January average of a year earlier.

Minnesota's annual milk production totaled 8,843 million pounds, 3 percent greater than the 8,615 million pounds annual production for 1954, and was the second largest annual production of records back to 1932. In 1942, Minnesota farms produced 8,995 million pounds of milk and in 1941, 8,824 million pounds were produced.

H. F. Prindle,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

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MAR 9 1956

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

Immediate Release

February 16, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
JANUARY 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 525,000 poults during January 1956, 13 percent more than the 466,000 hatched in January 1955, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 74,000 light breed poults, 313,000 heavy whites and 138,000 bronze and other heavies. This compares with the January 1955 hatch of 264,000 light breed poults and 202,000 heavy breeds--practically all of which were heavy whites. On February 1, 1956, eggs in incubators consisted of 158,000 light breed eggs, 618,000 heavy whites, and 695,000 bronze and other heavy breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 469,000 light breed and 700,000 heavy breed eggs--two-thirds of which were heavy whites.

The average price received for light breed poults in Minnesota on January 15, 1956 was 38 cents per poult compared with 40 cents a month earlier. Heavy breed poults averaged 64 cents, 1 cent more than the previous month. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-January 1956 was $2.93 per 100 pounds compared with $3.23 a year ago. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on January 15 was 10.2 compared with 9.8 the previous month and 8.7 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed turkey poult production in the United States in January was larger than in January last year, while light breed poult production was smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during January totaled 1,888,000 compared with 1,196,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed poults hatched, 867,000 were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on February 1 totaled 7,218,000 compared with 4,286,000 on February 1 last year. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 1,887,000 were of the heavy white breed. No comparisons are available with a year ago for heavy white breed poults hatched and eggs in incubators. Light breed poults hatched during January totaled 886,000 compared with 1,323,000 in January last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on February 1 totaled 1,171,000 compared with 1,887,000 last year.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota				United States				
	Month		Year to Date		Month		% Chg.	Year to Date		% Chg.
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956		1955	1956	
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	202	451	202	451	1,196	1,888	+58	1,196	1,888	+58
Feb.										
Mar.										
Apr.										
May										
June										
July										
Aug.										
Sept.										
Oct.										
Nov.										
Dec.										
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	264	74	264	74	1,323	886	-33	1,323	886	-33
Feb.										
Mar.										
Apr.										
May										
June										
July										
Aug.										
Sept.										
Oct.										
Nov.										
Dec.										

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report for week ending February 11, 1956 on other side.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending February 11, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending February 11, 1956, Minnesota hatcheries produced 92,000 heavy white poults, 86,000 bronze and other heavies, and 21,000 light breed poults. A week earlier, the hatch consisted of 74,000 heavy whites, 63,000 bronze and other heavies, and 28,000 light breed poults. The hatch for the week ending February 12 last year amounted to 61,000 heavy breed poults and 67,000 light breed poults. Poults shipped out of the State during the week ending February 11 equalled 15 percent of the total hatch as compared with 19 percent for the same week last year.

Producers set 184,000 heavy white eggs, 373,000 bronze and other heavy eggs, and 34,000 light breed eggs during the week ending February 11. Settings for a week earlier totaled 149,000 heavy white eggs, 270,000 bronze and other heavy breed eggs and 48,000 light breed eggs. Settings for the week ending February 12, 1955 consisted of 444,000 heavy breed and 65,000 light breed eggs.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: Eleven of the leading turkey producing States hatched 158,000 light breed poults during the week ending February 11 compared with 170,000 a week earlier and 215,000 a year ago. The combined heavy hatch of 700,000 for the week was 22 percent above the hatch of 575,000 a week earlier and compares with 415,000 during the same week in 1955. About 202,000 of the total heavy hatch for the week ending February 11 were heavy whites compared with 194,000 in the previous week.

Light breed eggs set totaled 281,000 for the week ending February 11 compared with 283,000 a week earlier and 326,000 for the corresponding week in 1955. Producers set 2,531,000 heavy breed eggs during the week compared with 2,178,000 the previous week and 1,964,000 the same week last year. The set for the heavy white varieties amounted to 419,000 for the week ending February 11, compared with 387,000 a week earlier. No comparison is available for last year.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	Calif. 1956	Va. 1956	Other 3/ States 1956	Eleven State Total 1955	Eleven State Total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
Jan. 21	1/	63	24	#	69	1/	156
Jan. 28	1/	74	20	14	56	1/	164
Feb. 4	1/	74	25	24	71	1/	194
Feb. 11	1/	92	8	24	78	1/	202
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
Jan. 14	1/	164	10	45	181	1/	400
Jan. 21	1/	172	71	52	125	1/	420
Jan. 28	1/	135	33	67	132	1/	367
Feb. 4	1/	149	22	63	153	1/	387
Feb. 11	1/	184	25	55	155	1/	419
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
Jan. 21	2/59	41	161	12	63	2/268	277
Jan. 28	2/59	37	124	13	83	2/267	257
Feb. 4	2/71	63	168	10	140	2/396	381
Feb. 11	2/61	86	198	10	204	2/415	498
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
Jan. 14	2/112	137	320	17	262	2/726	736
Jan. 21	2/204	177	305	39	544	2/1,018	1,065
Jan. 28	2/240	191	527	33	673	2/1,157	1,424
Feb. 4	2/303	270	502	39	980	2/1,655	1,791
Feb. 11	2/444	373	612	62	1,065	2/1,964	2,112
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Jan. 21	56	13	31	89	37	236	170
Jan. 28	69	27	37	96	47	236	207
Feb. 4	56	28	13	92	37	226	170
Feb. 11	67	21	16	77	44	215	158
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Jan. 14	119	32	27	127	67	404	253
Jan. 21	102	29	37	143	37	383	246
Jan. 28	113	52	40	126	43	428	261
Feb. 4	92	48	12	154	69	428	283
Feb. 11	65	34	22	151	74	326	281

Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries. 1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pa., Ohio, Iowa, Mo., S. C., Texas, Wash., and Oreg.

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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: February 16, 1956

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
January 1956

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 600,000 during January 1956 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production was up 10 percent from the 545,000 hatch of January a year ago. Eggs in incubators on February 1 were nearly 100 percent greater than a year earlier indicating a much larger hatch during February 1956 than in February 1955.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on January 1 for straight-run chicks averaged $14.50 per hundred for heavy breeds compared with $15.50 a year ago, and the price for light breeds was $16.00, unchanged from a year earlier. Hatching eggs were 62 cents per dozen on January 15, 2 cents lower than a month earlier, but 17 cents above the January 1955 price.

The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-January was $2.93 per hundred pounds compared with $2.96 a month earlier and $3.23 in mid-January 1955.

UNITED STATES: Chick production by hatcheries in the United States during January was the largest of record for the month. The number of chicks produced totaled 149,886,000 compared with 111,137,000 in January last year and the 1950-54 average of 113,550,000. The previous record hatch in January was 140,115,000 in 1954. Of the chicks hatched in January, 109,154,000 were for commercial broiler production and 40,732,000 were for other purposes.

Broiler chick production in the United States in January was 38 percent larger than a year earlier, while production for other purposes was 26 percent larger. The demand for chicks for both broiler production and egg production is strong compared to last year, and a relatively large hatch in February is in prospect. The number of eggs in incubators on February 1 for broilers was 18 percent larger and non-broilers it was 21 percent larger than a year ago.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

TOTAL CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

Selected State and Division	During January		
	Average 1950-54	1955	1956 2/
	Thousands		
New England	11,925	11,663	15,760
Middle Atlantic	13,680	11,231	15,283
Ohio	2,814	2,800	3,900
Indiana	5,818	5,417	7,578
Illinois	3,255	1,850	2,731
Michigan	1,628	1,700	1,850
Wisconsin	788	760	1,300
East North Central	14,303	12,527	17,359
Minnesota	492	545	600
Iowa	1,370	700	950
Missouri	5,057	2,877	5,549
North Dakota	23	28	30
South Dakota	12	10	30
Nebraska	718	500	678
Kansas	1,151	540	700
West North Central	8,823	5,200	8,537
South Atlantic	32,948	35,715	47,603
East South Central	6,718	9,086	11,978
West South Central	12,728	13,852	18,784
Mountain	826	781	812
Pacific	11,601	11,082	13,770
UNITED STATES	113,550	111,137	149,886

2/ Preliminary.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

TOTAL CHICKS

Month	Month			To Date			
	1955	1956	% Change from 1955	1955	1956	Change from 1955 Number	Change from 1955 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	545	600	+ 10	545	600	+ 55	+ 10
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							

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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

February 23, 1956

1955 CALF CROP REPORT

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1955 calf crop totaled 1,720,000 head, a 3 percent increase over the 1,674,000 head born in 1954, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is the largest calf crop since 1944. The number of calves born last year is about 7 percent above the 10-year (1944-53) average of 1,610,000 head.

The 1955 percentage calf crop (number of calves born per 100 cows and heifers 2 years old and over on January 1) was 94 percent compared with 92 percent in 1954 and the average of 90 percent. Cows and heifers 2 years old and over on hand January 1, 1955, numbered 1,830,000 head, up about 1 percent from a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The United States calf crop in 1955 totaled 43,001,000 head, 1 percent more than the 42,601,000 head born in 1954. This is the sixth successive increase over the preceding year since the number of cattle began to show an upward trend beginning in 1949. The 1955 calf crop was 20 percent larger than the 1944-53 average.

The large 1955 calf crop resulted from a record number of cows and heifers on farms during 1955. The number of all cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955, was 49,121,000 head--less than 1 percent larger than the number on hand a year earlier. Although cow slaughter was high during 1955, cow herds stayed large throughout the year to produce the record calf crop.

The number of calves born expressed as a percentage of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955, was 88 percent--1 percentage point above the previous year, and 4 percentage points above the 10-year average of 84 percent. This figure is not strictly a calving rate since the January 1 inventory of cows and heifers 2 years old and older does not include all the heifers which gave birth to calves during the year. The percentage is calculated to show the trend in productivity over a long period of time. It may fluctuate from year to year due to variations in cow slaughter during the year and trends in breeding herd replacements.

The calf crop of 18,133,000 head in the North Central States was 6,000 head smaller than in 1954, but 15 percent above the 10-year average. Each of the East North Central States showed fewer calves born in 1955 than a year earlier except Ohio. All West North Central States, with the exception of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, showed fewer calves born in 1955 than a year earlier. In the North Central States, the number of cows and heifers on hand January 1, 1955 was 19,877,000 head--an increase of less than 1 percent from the 19,794,000 head on January 1, 1954. The number of calves born as a percentage of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955, was 91 percent, compared with 92 percent in 1954 and the 10-year average of 89 percent.

The Western States showed a calf crop of 7,266,000 head in 1955 compared with 7,056,000 born in 1954. Only three of the Western States, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona, showed fewer calves born in 1955 than in the previous year. All other Western States reported larger calf crops. The number of all cows and heifers on farms and ranches on January 1, 1955, totaled 8,208,000 head--an increase of 2 percent from January 1, 1954. The calf crop expressed as a percentage of cows and heifers 2 years old and older was 89 percent compared with 88 percent a year earlier.

In the South Central States, the calf crop is estimated at 11,202,000 head compared with 11,089,000 in 1954. The number of all cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955, totaled 13,151,000 head--a decrease of 1 percent from 1954. The calf crop expressed as a percentage of all cows and heifers 2 years old and older was 85 percent compared with 84 in 1954. Texas, the leading cattle producing State, showed 4,297,000 calves born--1 percent above the 4,242,000 head born in 1954. The number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955, in Texas was 4,828,000 head--2 percent below a year earlier.

In the North Atlantic region, the calf crop totaled 3,095,000 head compared with 3,023,000 head a year earlier. The number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955, was 3,599,000 head compared with 3,581,000 head on January 1, 1954. The calf crop was 86 percent of the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955.

In the South Atlantic States, the calf crop was 3,305,000 head--about the same as the previous year. The number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955, totaled 4,286,000 head--only slightly larger than a year earlier. The calf crop was 77 percent of the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on January 1, 1955.

CALF CROP REPORT, 1955

State and Division	Calves Born			Cows and Heifers 2 Years and Older January 1			Calves Born as Percent of Cows and Heifers 2 yrs. & older January 1 1/		
	10-year Average 1944-53	1954	1955	10-year Average 1944-53	1954	1955	10-year Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	1,000 head			1,000 head			Percent		
Maine	110	115	116	130	135	132	85	85	88
N.H.	61	64	66	73	74	73	83	86	90
Vt.	236	262	275	298	320	323	79	82	85
Mass.	108	107	109	135	132	128	80	81	85
R.I.	16	16	16	21	20	19	79	80	84
Conn.	99	96	104	123	121	122	81	79	85
N.Y.	1,227	1,300	1,344	1,441	1,512	1,527	85	86	88
N.J.	121	134	129	156	161	161	78	83	80
Pa.	857	929	936	1,006	1,106	1,114	85	84	84
N.Atl.	2,837	3,023	3,095	3,382	3,581	3,599	83	84	86
Ohio	997	1,018	1,021	1,162	1,184	1,173	86	86	87
Ind.	848	906	890	950	1,029	1,000	89	88	89
Ill.	1,282	1,408	1,380	1,442	1,565	1,516	89	90	91
Mich.	889	871	848	1,034	1,013	998	86	86	85
Wisc.	2,242	2,464	2,452	2,501	2,621	2,665	90	94	92
E.N.Cent.	6,258	6,667	6,591	7,088	7,412	7,252	88	90	90
MINN.	1,610	1,674	1,720	1,785	1,820	1,830	90	92	94
Iowa	1,755	2,052	2,033	1,943	2,137	2,140	90	96	95
Mo.	1,506	1,835	1,810	1,668	2,039	2,011	90	90	90
No.Dak.	712	853	915	817	937	984	87	91	93
So.Dak.	1,037	1,428	1,508	1,194	1,536	1,587	87	93	95
Nebr.	1,447	1,848	1,813	1,642	1,976	2,036	88	94	89
Kans.	1,412	1,782	1,743	1,626	1,937	1,937	87	92	90
W.N.Cent.	9,479	11,472	11,542	10,674	12,382	12,525	89	93	92
N. Central	15,736	18,139	18,133	17,763	19,794	19,877	89	92	91
Del.	32	36	36	40	46	45	80	78	79
Md.	214	258	264	254	311	311	84	83	85
Va.	527	670	658	638	817	803	82	82	82
W.Va.	265	286	293	313	344	341	85	83	86
N.C.	329	441	444	437	566	576	75	78	77
S.C.	173	262	266	229	336	345	75	78	77
Ga.	455	668	683	609	805	864	75	83	79
Fla.	448	673	661	710	1,035	1,001	63	65	66
S.Atl.	2,442	3,294	3,305	3,230	4,260	4,286	75	77	77
Ky.	729	898	886	841	1,021	995	87	88	89
Tenn.	733	897	900	847	1,055	1,046	86	85	86
Ala.	561	809	820	738	1,064	1,051	76	76	78
Miss.	678	1,005	1,056	960	1,305	1,408	70	77	75
Ark.	566	717	703	696	919	890	81	78	79
La.	642	872	966	865	1,163	1,164	74	75	83
Okla.	1,298	1,649	1,574	1,512	1,792	1,769	86	92	89
Texas	3,834	4,242	4,297	4,753	4,932	4,828	81	86	89
S.Cent.	9,040	11,089	11,202	11,213	13,251	13,151	81	84	85
Mont.	819	1,089	1,141	923	1,158	1,214	89	94	94
Idaho	382	522	554	456	567	602	84	92	92
Wyo.	429	516	483	526	580	568	82	89	85
Colo.	728	873	846	857	981	920	85	89	92
N.Mex.	554	541	572	701	693	689	79	78	83
Ariz.	363	378	377	473	478	477	77	79	79
Utah	248	334	342	302	371	364	82	90	94
Nev.	212	233	260	278	311	317	76	75	82
Wash.	396	493	515	481	536	560	82	92	92
Oreg.	467	611	619	583	719	728	80	85	85
Calif.	1,214	1,466	1,557	1,489	1,666	1,769	82	88	88
West.	5,812	7,056	7,266	7,069	8,060	8,208	82	88	89
U. S.	35,867	42,601	43,001	42,657	48,946	49,121	84	87	88

1/ Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calves born expressed as percentage of the January 1 inventory of cows and heifers 2 years old and over on January 1 and not the number of all cows and heifers giving birth to calves during the year.

David O. Mesick,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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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

Mid-February 1956 Prices — March 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: Farm commodity prices in Minnesota averaged 1 percent higher in mid-February than a month earlier but were 10 percent below the February 1955 level, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Generally higher meat animal prices, especially hogs, were mostly responsible for the increase from January. At the same time, substantially lower meat animal prices compared with February 1955 brought the price level down from a year earlier.

A further improvement in hog prices together with higher prices for cattle, calves, sheep and lambs raised the meat animal average 7 percent during the month. Even with a $1.10 per cwt. increase, hog prices were the lowest for February since 1942, and were $4.20 per cwt. below a year earlier. This decrease was a major factor in the 20 percent drop in meat animal prices from February 1955.

Poultry and livestock products declined slightly from both a month and a year earlier. Lower egg and wholesale milk prices dropped the average 5 percent from mid-January, and lower egg prices also brought the average level down 2 percent from a year ago.

Prices received by Minnesota farmers from crop sales increased 3 percent during the month, mainly due to higher prices for oilseed crops and potatoes. Compared with mid-February 1955, prices for most crops except flaxseed and potatoes were generally lower, and the average price level decreased by 7 percent.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers was the same in mid-February as a month earlier. The more important price increases during the month were for hogs, potatoes, oranges, lettuce, and cotton. The offsetting decreases were led by eggs, strawberries, wholesale milk, and cabbage. The index at 226 percent of its 1910-14 average was 7 percent below a year earlier.

The Prices Paid Index was down 1 point in mid-February, primarily because of lower seed and food prices. At 280, the index was 1 percent lower than a year ago.

The Parity Ratio (Ratio of the Index of Prices Received to the Index of Prices Paid Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates) rose 1 point to 81. This was the first increase recorded since last April. The February ratio was 6 percent lower than a year earlier.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Feb. 15, 1955	Jan. 15, 1956	Feb. 15, 1956	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	244	226	226	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	283	281	280	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	86	80	81	123	Oct. 1946

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

Considerably higher prices for hogs and lambs, together with small price increases for beef cattle, calves, and sheep raised the Index of Prices Received by Farmers for meat animals to 215 percent of its 1910-14 average as of mid-February. This wa 4 percent above the 207 for January, but 19 percent below February a year earlier, and the lowest for February since 1946.

A sharp decline in egg prices was responsible for lowering the poultry and egg ind 8 percent between mid-January and mid-February to 188. Off 6.4 cents per dozen fro a month earlier, egg prices in mid-February at 40.2 cents per dozen, compared with 39.5 cents in February a year ago, and were 6.9 cents below this season's peak reached in mid-December.

A seasonal decline in prices received by farmers for milk sold wholesale to plants and dealers, and smaller declines in prices received for butterfat in cream and for milk sold at retail direct to consumers lowered the dairy product price index 2 percent (4 points) during the month ended February 15.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS FEBRUARY 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES				
		FEB. 15 1955	JAN. 15 1956	FEB. 15 1956	FEB. 15 1955	JAN. 15 1956	FEB. 15 1956	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES FEB. 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY FEB. 15, 1956 (PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED				- D O L L A R S -					
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.26	2.12	2.09	2.13	1.95	1.95	2.38	82
CORN	BU.	1.23	1.12	1.13	1.40	1.16	1.18	1.73	68
OATS	BU.	.67	.55	.55	.757	.622	.619	.843	73
BARLEY	BU.	1.06	.88	.88	1.08	.924	.915	1.32	69
RYE	BU.	1.12	.92	.91	1.16	.952	.946	1.65	57
FLAX	BU.	3.04	3.02	3.13	2.99	2.96	3.07	4.40	70
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.50	2.13	2.18	2.61	2.19	2.25	2.86	79
POTATOES	BU.	.80	.95	1.40	1.19	.994	1.14	1.38	83
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	51.50	30.80	31.00	52.40	30.00	31.50	38.60	82
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	14.50	10.00	9.50	14.30	9.47	9.44	11.60	81
HOGS	CWT.	16.00	10.70	11.80	16.40	10.90	12.00	20.90	57
CATTLE	CWT.	15.40	12.90	13.40	16.50	13.90	14.00	21.10	66
CALVES	CWT.	18.30	17.30	17.80	18.00	16.80	17.00	23.20	73
SHEEP	CWT.	6.30	4.50	4.60	6.67	5.73	6.00	9.77	61
LAMBS	CWT.	19.90	17.30	18.60	19.30	17.10	17.70	23.20	76
MILK COWS	HEAD	155.00	150.00	155.00	145.00	145.00	148.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.290	.300	.290	.281	.310	.314	.358	88
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.178	.178	.188	.237	.201	.210	.280	75
EGGS	DOZ.	.350	.370	.320	.395	.466	.402	.454	2/ 103
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.62	.62	.575	.576	.573	.717	2/ 79
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.05	3.10	1/3.05	4.09	4.24	1/4.12	4.59	2/ 87
WOOL	LB.	.46	.36	.38	.497	.391	.402	.599	7/ 67
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	2.85	2.85	3.87	3.59	3.60		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.60	4.95	4.90	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.35	4.05	4.05	4.76	4.36	4.36		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.40	3.95	3.85	4.76	4.38	4.32		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.50	4.45	4.35	5.34	4.55	4.46		
BRAN	CWT.	2.75	2.50	2.55	3.08	2.86	2.87		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	19.50	19.50	35.90	32.90	33.10		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.0	9.6	10.4	11.7	9.4	10.2		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	10.8	12.6	10.9	10.4	13.7	11.8		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	3.7	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	19.6	22.2	22.0		

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. 7/AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICES 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 FEBRUARY 15, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1954 DEC. 15	1955 JAN. 15	1955 FEB. 15	1955 DEC. 15	1956 JAN. 15	1956 FEB. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	239	243	244	223	226	226
ALL CROPS	247	243	247	244	227	231	231
FOOD GRAINS	246	239	241	240	221	220	220
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	202	204	203	170	171	173
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	279	274	270	232	236	239
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	236	240	245	219	221	220
MEAT ANIMALS	334	253	263	264	291	207	215
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	264	258	255	265	260	256
POULTRY & EGGS	229	155	163	190	204	205	188

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
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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, Minnesota

Immediate Release

March 9, 1956

MINNESOTA WHEAT ACREAGE AND VARIETY REPORT

Minnesota farmers planted 636,000 acres of wheat in 1955, from which they realized a production of 12 million bushels; according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Acreage seeded to spring wheat varieties other than durum accounted for 90 percent of the total wheat acreage with winter and durum varieties accounting for about 6 and 4 percent respectively. Approximately three-fourths of the wheat acreage was grown in the six counties bordering North Dakota, an area referred to as part of the "Red River Valley." The three principal varieties grown in 1955 in the hard red spring class accounted for 87 percent of the total wheat acreage sown in Minnesota compared to 81 percent the previous year. Information on the acreage and production of wheat by varieties was obtained by a survey of Minnesota wheat growers.

Spring Wheat Other Than Durum:

Based on seeded acreage in 1955, spring wheat varieties other than durum which were nearly all of the hard red class accounted for 90 percent of the total wheat acreage. Such percentage was about the same as the previous year. Lee was again the principal variety grown, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total wheat acreage seeded. Selkirk was seeded on nearly a fifth of the total wheat acreage, increasing sharply from less than 1 percent a year ago. Rushmore was the third most popular variety but declined from 14 percent in 1954 to 5 percent in 1955. The remaining hard red spring acreage was seeded to numerous varieties, the most common of which were Henry and Rival.

In the comparison of yield between the three major hard red spring varieties, Selkirk was first in 1955 with an average of 22.1 bushels per harvested acre; Lee had an average of 18.4 bushels and Rushmore averaged 16.4 bushels.

Durum Wheat:

The durum acreage is mainly in the northwestern and upper west central sections of the State with only small acreages grown in other areas. In 1955 the most common variety grown in the State was Mindum with nearly 17,000 acres or 2.6 percent compared with 1.0 percent the previous year. Vernum was grown on 1.0 percent of the total wheat acreage compared with only 0.4 percent last year. The remaining durum acreage included Stewart, Sentry, Golden Ball and Nuggett; with Stewart the most popular. The average yield per harvested acre for Mindum was 14.2 bushels per acre while Vernum averaged 17.1 bushels.

Winter Wheat:

Hard red winter and soft red winter comprise the classes of winter wheat in Minnesota. Of the two classes, hard red winter is by far the more important with approximately 32,000 acres in 1955 compared to less than 3,000 acres for soft red winter. Minter with nearly 19,000 acres and Minturki with 7,600 acres were the most important varieties of hard red winter. Blackhawk is the most important variety of soft red winter grown in the State.

(over)

Winter Wheat (continued)

The winter wheat yield in 1955 was well above the yield for the spring wheat classes. For winter wheat, Blackhawk was the highest with an average yield of 30.4 bushels per harvested acre; Minter averaged 26.7 bushels and Minturki 25.4 bushels. The average winter wheat yield for the State was 26 bushels per harvested acre in 1955.

WHEAT: ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION DISTRIBUTION, MINNESOTA

CLASS AND VARIETY	SEEDED ACREAGE PERCENTAGE					1955 CROP			
						ACRES		YIELD PER:	
	1939	1944	1949	1954	1955	PLANTED	HARVESTED	HARVESTED ACRE	PRODUCTION
	PERCENT					(000)	(000)	BUSHELS	(000)
HARD RED SPRING									
LEE	-----	-----	-----	66.0	63.1	401.5	397.8	18.4	7,320
RUSHMORE	-----	-----	*	14.5	5.4	34.6	34.4	16.4	564
SELKIRK	-----	-----	-----	.5	18.4	117.0	114.2	22.1	2,524
MIDA	-----	*	32.7	2.2	1.3	8.1	8.1	18.0	146
THATCHER	71.6	16.8	1.8	1.9	*	-----	-----	-----	-----
RIVAL	-----	31.5	27.5	1.8	*	-----	-----	-----	-----
REGENT	-----	21.3	8.1	*	*	-----	-----	-----	-----
OTHER VARIETIES	13.5	13.9	16.7	3.8	1.9	11.8	11.5	17.4	200
DURUM									
MINDUM	2.2	4.3	1.0	1.0	2.6	16.8	15.6	14.2	222
VERNUM	-----	-----	*	.4	1.0	6.3	5.7	17.1	97
OTHER VARIETIES	3.9	.5	6.7	.6	.8	4.9	4.7	17.9	84
HARD RED WINTER									
MINTER	-----	-----	.2	2.6	3.0	18.8	17.6	26.7	470
MINTURKI	6.9	11.0	2.3	1.4	1.2	7.6	7.4	23.2	172
TURKEY	1.6	.2	.6	*	*	-----	-----	-----	-----
OTHER VARIETIES	-----	.2	1.2	1.1	.9	5.8	5.4	25.4	137
SOFT RED WINTER									
BLACKHAWK	-----	-----	.8	.5	.4	2.8	2.6	30.4	79
OTHERS AND NOT REPORTED	.3	.3	.4	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL ALL VARIETIES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	636.0	625.0	19.2	12,015

* SMALL ACREAGE INCLUDED IN OTHER VARIETIES.

Paul Walsh,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

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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, Minnesota

Immediate Release

March 12, 1956

MINNESOTA EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION
March 1, 1956

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on Minnesota farms during February, 1956, totaled 354 million eggs--down 5 percent from the record February, 1955 total of 371 million, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The rate of production during February this year was at a record level. However, the average number of layers on farms during February was the smallest for the month since February, 1942.

Nationally, farm flocks laid 5,134 million eggs in February --5 percent more than in February last year and 2 percent above the 1945-54 average. The extra day in February this year accounted for most of the increase over a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on Minnesota farms during February, 1956 totaled 861 million pounds--17 percent greater than February last year and 25 percent above the February average of 690 million pounds. The number of milk cows on Minnesota farms averaged about 2 percent greater than a year earlier. The average production per cow was at a record level for the month of February.

Production of milk on United States farms in February totaled 9,582 million pounds---8 percent more than last year when February had 28 days and 17 percent above the February (1945-54) average. On a daily basis, United States milk production for February this year ran about 5 percent higher than in 1955. Relative to population, February, 1956 production was at the rate of 1.98 pounds per capita per day, 3 percent above the rate of February last year and a little above average.

Harold F. Prindle,
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, Minn.

Immediate Release: March 19, 1956

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
February 1956

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 4,750,000 during February 1956 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production was sharply higher (68% more) than the 2,820,000 chicks hatched during February last year. The number of eggs in incubators on March 1 was 22 percent greater than last year indicating that the higher level of chick production will continue at least through March 1956.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on February 1, 1956 for straight chicks, heavy and light breeds, each averaged $16.00 per hundred, the same as a year ago. The price of hybrids averaged $28.00 per hundred, down 50 cents from last year. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-February 1956 was $2.94 per hundred pounds compared with $2.93 the previous month and $3.23 in mid-February 1955. The Minnesota egg-feed price ratio on February 15, 1956 at 10.9 compares with 10.8 last year. This indicates that the February 1956 price relationship is slightly more favorable for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Chick production in the United States during February 1956 was the largest of record for the month. The number of chicks produced totaled 193,171,000 compared with 163,360,000 in February last year and the 1950-54 average of 170,341,000. The previous record hatch in February was 190,662,000 in 1954. Of the chicks hatched in February, 112,194,000 were for commercial broiler production and 85,977,000 were for other purposes. The number hatched during the month for broiler production was 22 percent larger than a year ago while the number hatched for other purposes was 21 percent larger.

The demand for chicks in the United States for both broiler production and egg production is relatively strong and a larger hatch in March is in prospect. The number of eggs in incubators on March 1 for broilers was 23 percent larger and for non-broilers it was 10 percent larger than a year ago.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

TOTAL CHICKS

Month	Month			To Date			
	1955	1956	% Change from 1955	1955	1956	Change from 1955 Number	Change from 1955 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	465	600	+ 29	465	600	+ 135	+ 29
February	2,820	4,750	+ 68	3,285	5,350	+ 2,065	+ 63
March	12,350			16,135			
April	16,570			32,705			
May	10,610			43,315			
June	1,300			44,615			
July	200			44,815			
August	160			44,975			
September	185			45,160			
October	145			45,305			
November	190			45,495			
December	220			45,715			

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

BROILER AND NON-BROILER CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During February				January through February			
	1955		1956		1955		1956	
	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	7,755	5,736	9,609	6,606	14,719	10,048	19,603	12,372
Middle Atlantic	5,289	13,330	6,336	14,347	9,167	21,273	12,715	23,251
Ohio	1,470	3,270	1,500	4,600	2,600	4,490	3,600	6,400
Indiana	4,093	5,760	5,051	6,564	7,417	7,790	10,147	9,046
Illinois	993	5,101	1,271	6,729	1,619	6,587	2,535	8,196
Michigan	310	2,560	650	2,900	350	3,690	1,635	3,765
Wisconsin	908	1,007	1,150	1,170	1,389	1,108	2,170	1,450
East North Central	7,774	17,698	9,622	21,963	14,375	23,665	20,087	28,857
Minnesota	135	2,635	250	4,500	260	3,025	430	4,920
Iowa	200	4,200	400	5,600	400	5,000	620	6,330
Missouri	3,853	2,371	5,172	2,835	6,438	2,787	9,943	3,613
North Dakota	50	24	48	42	100	24	48	72
South Dakota	---	340	15	485	---	350	15	515
Nebraska	82	1,820	249	2,552	322	2,331	387	3,092
Kansas	141	1,357	250	2,150	349	1,658	325	2,775
West North Central	4,461	12,797	6,384	18,164	7,869	15,175	11,768	21,317
Delaware	5,191	12	4,897	21	8,988	14	9,668	21
Maryland	5,970	186	5,949	206	11,455	236	11,718	235
Virginia	5,872	692	6,197	699	10,325	923	11,934	980
West Virginia	977	67	983	89	1,637	73	1,900	104
North Carolina	6,282	1,477	7,908	1,614	11,589	2,021	15,250	2,472
South Carolina	862	409	1,023	464	1,619	558	1,980	733
Georgia	13,522	1,489	16,657	1,739	27,198	2,254	32,964	3,140
Florida	1,285	1,049	1,910	1,648	2,336	1,782	3,757	2,801
South Atlantic	39,961	5,381	45,524	6,530	75,047	7,861	89,171	10,486
East South Central	8,302	2,321	11,720	2,328	16,827	3,311	22,284	4,242
West South Central	11,815	5,103	15,178	6,668	23,249	7,760	30,243	10,387
Mountain	384	1,608	531	1,531	720	2,072	876	1,998
Pacific	5,874	7,271	7,290	7,340	11,328	12,972	14,601	13,799
UNITED STATES	92,115	71,245	112,194	85,977	173,301	104,137	221,348	126,709

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Division of Administrative Services

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
APR 3 1956

March 19, 1956.

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1956 IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota farmers are planning some sharp shifts in 1956 from the 1955 acreages planted to flaxseed, soybeans, durum wheat, and barley, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Increased 1956 plantings for spring wheat, flaxseed, soybeans, and sugar beets are in prospect with a sharp decrease of 19 percent from the 1955 acreage now indicated for barley. Smaller decreases--percentagewise--also were reported for corn, oats, potatoes, and hay.

The 1956 planting intentions are based on information obtained from Minnesota farmers in the regular "Acreage Intentions Survey" made about March 1. Comments from farmers indicated there was more than the usual amount of uncertainty about fulfillment of plans due to legislation now being considered by the Congress of the United States.

On March 1, Minnesota growers intended to sharply increase the acreage of oilseed crops. The 2,774,000 acres of soybeans intended for all purposes would be 18 percent greater than the record 1955 total of 2,351,000 acres, and slightly more than two and one-half times the average of 1,094,000 acres planted. Every area of the State is participating in the increase, but soybean acreage is expanding most rapidly in western and northern areas. The prospective planting of 1,062,000 acres of flax also would be 18 percent more than a year ago, but would be 16 percent less than the 10-year average of 1,266,000 acres.

Minnesota growers now intend to double the acreage of durum wheat this year by planting 56,000 acres which compares with the 1955 crop of 28,000 acres, and the average of 47,000 acres. A slight increase in acreage is also indicated for the 1956 crop of other spring wheat with 596,000 acres to be planted--up 4 percent from the 1955 plantings of 573,000 acres, although less than the average of 985,000 acres.

Growers intend to plant 5,733,000 acres of corn for all purposes, down 2 percent from the 5,850,000 acres planted last year, but greater than the average of 5,533,000 acres.

A 4 percent decrease in acreage is indicated for oats, which would mean 4,715,000 acres to be planted this year compared with 4,911,000 acres in 1955 and the 10-year (1945-54) average of 5,157,000 acres.

For barley, the prospective plantings of 974,000 acres show a 19 percent decrease this year from the 1955 plantings of 1,203,000 acres and the average of 1,068,000 acres. Adverse weather during the growing season and disease problems in 1955 lowered the quality of the crop in the main barley area in the north. Many barley growers in northwestern counties intend to increase plantings of flax and soybeans this year.

Minnesota growers intend to plant 80,000 acres of potatoes this year, down 5 percent from the 1955 plantings of 84,000 acres and also well below the average of 107,000 acres. The acreage of sugar beets may increase by 2 percent, giving 67,000 acres planted in 1956 compared with 66,000 acres for 1955 and the average plantings of 53,700 acres.

Harold F. Prindle
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Intended Crop Acreages for 1956 in Minnesota (Cont'd.)

Prospective hay acreage for harvest in 1956 is estimated at 3,681,000 acres compared with 3,795,000 acres in 1955 and the average of 3,921,000 acres.

UNITED STATES: Growers' March intentions point to a moderate reduction from last year's level in the combined acreage of the Nation's crops. Feed grain acreage may be notably smaller than last year because of important reductions in corn, oats and barley. Spring planted food grains will exceed last year's total because of larger spring wheat plantings, especially of durum varieties, although rice planting will be sharply reduced. Large increases in acreage of soybeans and flax are planned.

Present indications for the 16 crops included in this report point to a total of about 283 million acres for these crops--3.4 million acres less than in 1955. Principal reductions from last year, by crops are: corn, 2.9 million acres; oats, 2 million acres; barley, 1.3 million acres; rice, one-fourth million acres. Increases are expected for soybeans amounting to 2.1 million acres, spring wheat 0.7 million acres--mostly in durum wheat, and moderate to slight increases for hay crops, sorghums, dry peas and sugar beets.

The indicated crop acreages for 1956 in Minnesota and the United States, based on March 1 intentions, are as follows:

CROPS	ACREAGE PLANTED			
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	1956 as Percent of 1955
	- Thousand Acres -			
MINNESOTA:				
Corn, All	5,533	5,850	5,733	98
Durum Wheat	47	28	56	200
Other Spring	985	573	596	104
Oats	5,157	4,911	4,715	96
Barley	1,068	1,203	974	81
Flaxseed	1,266	900	1,062	118
Soybeans (All Purposes)	1,094	2,351	2,774	118
Potatoes	107	84	80	95
Hay, All	3,921	3,795	3,681	97
Sugar Beets	53.7	66	67	102
UNITED STATES:				
Corn, All	84,815	81,577	78,686	96.5
Durum Wheat	2,615	1,424	2,021	141.9
Other Spring	17,523	12,467	12,584	100.9
Oats	44,307	48,021	46,063	95.9
Barley	11,713	16,102	14,773	91.7
Flaxseed	4,367	5,192	5,465	105.3
Soybeans (All Purposes)	14,290	19,669	21,760	110.6
Potatoes	1,858	1,452	1,394	96.0
Hay, All	73,836	73,984	74,305	100.4
Sugar Beets	847	798	829	103.8

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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

March 22, 1956

SOWS FARROWING, MINNESOTA, AND NINE CORN BELT STATES 1/

The number of sows farrowing pigs in the spring of 1956 (December 1-June 1) in Minnesota will be 14 percent below last spring, based on March 1 reports received from farmers by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. For the nine Corn Belt States -- Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota and Kansas -- the decrease is 7 percent. The spring pig crop in Minnesota for 1956 is now expected to be 4 percent smaller than indicated last December and also 4 percent smaller for the nine States.

For Minnesota, the December-February farrowings were 12 percent below a year ago, and the nine Corn Belt States 1 percent lower. Minnesota farrowings in March-May are expected to be down 14 percent from last spring compared to a drop of 9 percent for the nine States. Minnesota producers plan a decrease in June-August farrowings of 5 percent compared to an 8 percent decrease for the nine States.

Sows Farrowed and to Farrow

State	SPRING SOWS: Total (December-May)			December-February			March-May			June-August Intentions		
	1955	1956	Percent Chg.	1955	1956	Percent Chg.	1955	1956	Percent Chg.	1955	1956	Percent Chg.
	Thousands		%	Thousands		%	Thousands		%	Thousands		%
Ohio	386	401	104	155	162	105	231	239	103	176	170	97
Ind.	583	589	101	297	302	102	286	287	100	337	324	96
Ill.	951	941	99	258	260	101	693	681	98	346	335	97
Wis.	355	309	87	88	83	94	267	226	85	111	99	89
MINN.	676	581	86	130	114	88	546	467	86	202	191	95
Iowa	1,982	1,724	87	406	369	91	1,576	1,355	86	581	525	90
Mo.	479	536	112	159	190	119	320	346	108	228	189	83
S.Dak.	358	283	79	34	27	79	324	256	79	49	34	69
Kans.	136	125	92	42	45	107	94	80	85	42	34	81
Total Nine States	5,906	5,489	93	1,569	1,552	99	4,337	3,937	91	2,072	1,901	92

1 The special March 1 survey on hog production conducted in the Nine States was made possible by State Funds matched under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

L. O. Mesick,
Robert Hjort,
Agricultural Statisticians

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

Hogs on farms in Minnesota totaled 3,085,000 as of March 1, down 3 percent from last year. In the six Corn Belt States, for which data are available for both years, hogs on farms totaled 26,674,000, up 2 percent from a year earlier.

Hogs six months and older on Minnesota farms were down 10 percent from a year earlier compared to a decrease of 4 percent for the same six Corn Belt States.

HOGS ON FARMS MARCH 1

State 1/	ALL HOGS			Over Six Months of Age			Three-Six Months of Age		
	1955	1956	Percent Chg.	1955	1956	Percent Chg.	1955	1956	Percent Chg.
	Thousands		%	Thousands		%	Thousands		%
Ind.	4,516	4,651	103	1,321	1,321	100	1,180	1,210	103
Ill.	5,824	6,348	109	2,114	2,258	107	1,990	2,250	113
Wis.	1,807	1,807	100	677	577	85	495	620	125
MINN.	3,180	3,085	97	1,570	1,415	90	730	870	119
Iowa	9,944	9,944	100	4,504	4,249	94	2,670	3,120	117
Kans.	784	839	107	236	194	82	263	345	131
Six-State Total	26,055	26,674	102	10,422	10,014	96	7,328	8,415	115

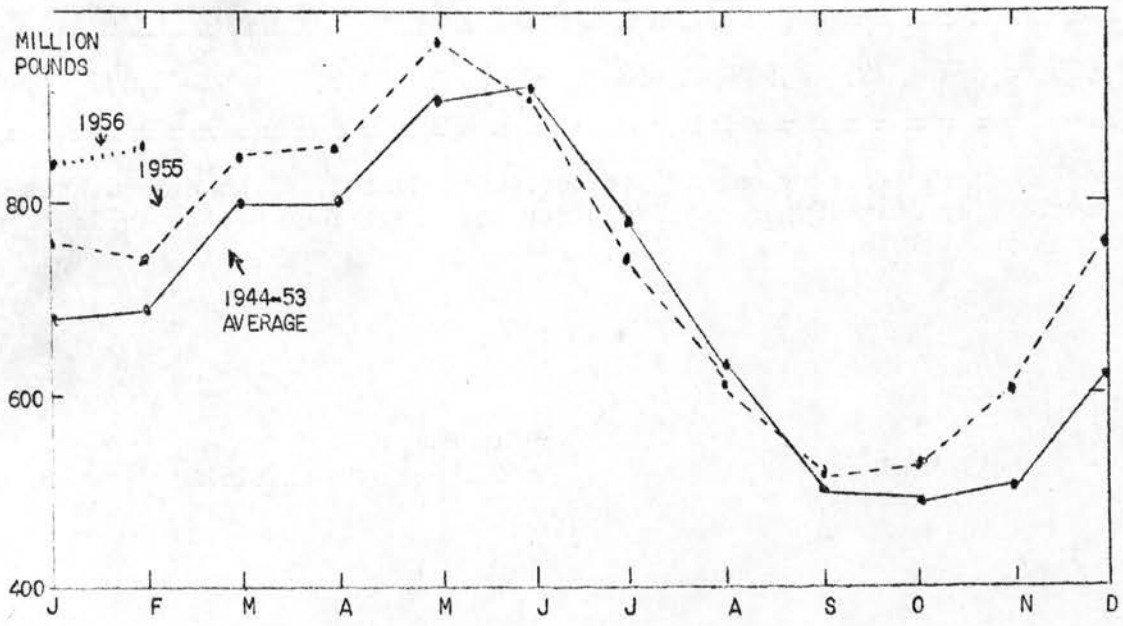
1/ Data for three States, Ohio, Missouri and South Dakota for 1956 is available upon request.

MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS IN MINNESOTA

MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS BY MONTHS, MINNESOTA, 1944-53 AVERAGE, 1953, 1954 AND 1955

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL
	MILLION POUNDS												
1944-53 AVERAGE	680	684	800	798	907	920	784	625	503	487	505	616	8,308
1953	724	722	841	843	925	934	773	597	497	499	550	685	8,590
1954	769	760	884	865	911	920	736	576	474	484	546	690	8,615
1955	759	738	849	856	973	915	745	609	507	530	602	760	8,843

MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, BY MONTHS, MINNESOTA, 1944-53 AVERAGE, 1955 AND 1956



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Division of Administrative Services

APR 3 1956

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

Immediate Release — March 22, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
FEBRUARY 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 897,000 poults during February 1956, 40 percent more than the 640,000 hatched in February last year according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 349,000 heavy white poults, 438,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 110,000 light breeds. This compares with the February 1955 hatch of approximately 230,000 heavy whites, 165,000 other heavies and 245,000 light breed poults. On March 1, 1956 eggs in incubators consisted of 868,000 heavy whites, 1,865,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 195,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 1,864,000 heavy breed eggs - 25 percent of which were heavy whites, and 300,000 light breed eggs.

The average price received for heavy breed poults in Minnesota on February 15, 1956 was 64 cents per poult, the same as a month earlier. Light breed poults averaged 39 cents each, 1 cent more than the previous month. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-February 1956 was $2.94 per 100 pounds compared with $2.93 a month ago, and $3.23 in mid-February 1955. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on February 15, 1956 was 9.9 compared with 9.0 a year ago. This indicates that the February 1956 price relationship was more favorable for turkey growers than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed poult production in the United States during February was 75 percent larger than in February last year, while light breed poult production was 28 percent smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during February totaled 4,800,000 compared with 2,744,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed poults hatched, 1,119,000 were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on March 1 totaled 16,187,000 compared with 12,109,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 2,982,000 were of the heavy white breed. No comparisons with a year ago are available for heavy white breed poults hatched and eggs in incubators. Light breed poults hatched during February totaled 797,000 compared with 1,104,000 in February last year. The number of light breed turkey eggs in incubators on March 1 totaled 1,380,000 compared with 1,699,000 on March 1 last year.

TURKEY POULT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota				United States					
	Month		Year to Date		Month			Year to Date		
	1955	1/ 1956	1955	1/ 1956	1955	1/ 1956	% Chg.	1955	1/ 1956	% Chg.
	Thous.		Thous.		Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.
					Heavy Breeds					
Jan.	206	451	206	451	1,234	1,888	+53	1,234	1,888	+53
Feb.	395	787	601	1,238	2,744	4,800	+75	3,978	6,688	+68
Mar.	1,207		1,808		7,846			11,824		
Apr.	1,640		3,448		12,825			24,649		
May	1,543		4,991		14,763			39,412		
June	648		5,639		8,975			48,387		
July	215		5,854		2,057			50,444		
Aug.	91		5,945		326			50,770		
Sept.	49		5,994		139			50,909		
Oct.	70		6,064		189			51,098		
Nov.	164		6,228		438			51,536		
Dec.	276		6,504		1,029			52,565		
					Light Breeds					
Jan.	273	74	273	74	1,356	886	-35	1,356	886	-35
Feb.	245	110	518	184	1,104	797	-28	2,460	1,683	-32
Mar.	191		709		1,085			3,545		
Apr.	232		941		1,750			5,295		
May	314		1,255		2,433			7,728		
June	405		1,660		2,580			10,308		
July	302		1,962		2,220			12,528		
Aug.	183		2,145		1,193			13,721		
Sept.	77		2,222		416			14,137		
Oct.	57		2,279		304			14,441		
Nov.	97		2,376		511			14,952		
Dec.	134		2,510		913			15,865		

1/ Revised.

Weekly Turkey Report for week ending March 17, 1956 on other side.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending March 17, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending March 17, 1956, Minnesota hatcheries produced 141,000 heavy white poults, 268,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 34,000 light breed poults, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The heavy white poult hatch was 44 percent more than the 98,000 hatched a week earlier and 101 percent above a year ago. Other heavy breed production continued to increase seasonally and was 40 percent above the corresponding week last year. The number of light breed poults was slightly less than the 37,000 hatched during the same week last year. Poults shipped out-of-State equaled 9 percent of the total hatch for the week ending March 17, 1956 compared with 3 percent for the same week last year.

Producers set 265,000 heavy white eggs, 600,000 other heavy (principally bronze) eggs and 35,000 light breed eggs during the week ending March 17. Settings for a week earlier totaled 278,000 heavy white eggs, 570,000 bronze and other heavy eggs and 57,000 light breed eggs. For the week ending March 19 a year ago, eggs set consisted of 168,000 heavy whites, 511,000 other heavies and 77,000 light breed eggs.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: Eleven of the leading turkey producing States hatched 204,000 light breed poults during the week ending March 17, compared with 169,000 a week earlier and 191,000 a year ago. The heavy hatch of 1,954,000 poults was 24 percent more than the 1,571,000 hatched a week earlier and compares with 1,353,000 for the same week last year. About 296,000 of the total heavy hatch for the week ending March 17 were heavy whites compared with 255,000 in the previous week.

Light breed eggs set during the week ending March 17 totaled 401,000 compared with 431,000 a week earlier and 413,000 for the corresponding week in 1955. Producers set 4,261,000 heavy breed eggs during the current week compared with 4,120,000 the previous week and 3,685,000 in the same week last year. The set for the heavy white varieties amounted to 653,000 eggs for the week ending March 17 compared with 719,000 a week earlier. No comparison with last year is available.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	Calif. 1956	Va. 1956	Other 3/ States 1956	Eleven State Total 1955	Eleven State Total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
Feb. 25	49	73	20	32	93	1/	218
Mar. 3	59	85	16	31	95	1/	227
Mar. 10	73	98	16	27	114	1/	255
Mar. 17	70	141	20	32	103	1/	296
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 18	1/	253	26	63	211	1/	553
Feb. 25	94	238	54	48	225	1/	565
Mar. 3	116	224	36	57	300	1/	617
Mar. 10	168	278	56	54	331	1/	719
Mar. 17	168	265	19	75	294	1/	653
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
Feb. 25	84	128	316	23	495	2/700	962
Mar. 3	109	150	322	#	673	2/974	1,145
Mar. 10	172	232	368	36	680	2/1,169	1,316
Mar. 17	191	268	472	48	870	2/1,353	1,658
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 18	2/454	522	796	84	1,251	2/2,322	2,653
Feb. 25	483	524	815	93	1,420	2/2,464	2,852
Mar. 3	483	578	931	116	1,573	2/2,913	3,198
Mar. 10	510	570	973	75	1,783	2/3,231	3,401
Mar. 17	511	600	1,064	114	1,830	2/3,685	3,608
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Feb. 25	63	31	23	76	37	238	167
Mar. 3	52	30	8	84	44	240	166
Mar. 10	36	20	18	82	49	176	169
Mar. 17	37	34	19	77	74	191	204
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 18	74	54	35	126	86	340	301
Feb. 25	57	47	40	158	91	326	336
Mar. 3	130	68	33	156	102	424	359
Mar. 10	60	57	21	208	145	356	431
Mar. 17	77	35	35	224	107	413	401

Not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries. 1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, 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

Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-March, 1956 Prices

April 3, 1956

MINNESOTA — Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural commodities averaged 3 percent higher in mid-March 1956 than a month earlier, but were 7 percent below March 1955, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Higher prices received for cattle, hogs and oilseed crops were mainly responsible for the increase from the February 1956 level, while generally lower meat animal prices, compared with a year earlier, held the average price level below March 1955.

Continued improvement in hog and cattle prices from their December 1955 lows raised meat animal prices as a group 5 percent during the month ending in mid-March. Hog prices, which increased 70 cents per hundred pounds during the month to $12.50, were still at the lowest March level since 1942, and were $3.20 below March 1955. All meat animal average prices were lower in March 1956 than a year earlier, resulting in a price level 16 percent lower than in March last year.

Poultry and livestock products increased 1 percent during the month, reflecting improvement in turkey and egg prices. Offsetting factors were lower prices received for chickens and wholesale milk. Compared with March 1955, poultry and livestock products prices were 1 percent lower. Slightly higher average prices for chickens and turkeys were more than offset by somewhat lower egg prices.

Crop prices advanced 4 percent during the month due mainly to substantial increases in soybean and flaxseed prices. Compared with a year earlier, average prices received for crops were down 1 percent, as substantially higher prices for flax and potatoes nearly offset lower prices for all other crops in the group.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in Minnesota totaled $1,208,007,000 in 1955, down 4 percent from receipts of $1,256,497,000 in 1954. Livestock and livestock products sales which amounted to $828,903,000, decreased 6 percent from 1954, reflecting lower average prices received by farmers for meat animals, particularly hogs. Receipts from the sales of crops totaled $379,104,000, up less than 1 percent from the 1954 total of $377,378,000.

UNITED STATES — The index of prices received by U. S. farmers increased 2 percent (4 points) during the month ended in mid-March. At 230 percent of its 1910-14 average the March index compares with 226 in February and 243 in March 1955. Most crops increased during the month, with higher prices for tomatoes, potatoes, and cotton making the most important contributions to the 3½ percent increase in the Crop Index. The Livestock and Livestock Product Index increased half of one percent with higher prices for beef cattle, hogs, and chickens being nearly offset by lower prices for milk, eggs, and calves.

Higher prices paid for both family living and production goods raised the Prices Paid Index about 2/3 of 1 percent (2 points) this month. Upturns in food and feeder livestock prices were primarily responsible for this rise although small increases also were recorded for farm supplies, machinery, and tractors. At 282 the index was nearly 1 percent lower than a year earlier.

Farm product prices increased somewhat more than the Prices Paid Index thereby raising the Parity Ratio to 82.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Mar. 15, 1955	Feb. 15, 1956	Mar. 15, 1956	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	243	226	230	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	284	280	282	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	86	81	82	123	Oct. 1946

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

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS MARCH 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA MAR. 15 1955	MINNESOTA FEB. 15 1956	MINNESOTA MAR. 15 1956	UNITED STATES MAR. 15 1955	UNITED STATES FEB. 15 1956	UNITED STATES MAR. 15 1956	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES MAR. 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY MAR. 15, 1956
		- D O L L A R S -							(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.30	2.09	2.09	2.12	1.95	1.97	2.39	82
CORN	BU.	1.19	1.13	1.14	1.36	1.18	1.20	1.74	69
OATS	BU.	.66	.55	.55	.737	.619	.618	.849	73
BARLEY	BU.	1.07	.88	.91	1.08	.915	.925	1.33	70
RYE	BU.	1.08	.91	.97	1.12	.946	.985	1.66	59
FLAX	BU.	2.92	3.13	3.32	2.83	3.07	3.26	4.43	74
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.41	2.18	2.30	2.54	2.25	2.38	2.88	83
POTATOES	BU.	.80	1.40	1.70	1.20	1.14	1.34	1.39	96
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	51.50	31.00	30.50	51.20	31.50	31.40	38.90	81
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	13.50	9.50	9.00	14.50	9.44	9.53	11.70	81
HOGS	CWT.	15.70	11.80	12.50	15.40	12.00	12.30	21.10	58
CATTLE	CWT.	16.10	13.40	14.00	16.70	14.00	14.40	21.30	68
CALVES	CWT.	18.00	17.80	17.60	17.40	17.00	16.70	23.40	71
SHEEP	CWT.	6.80	4.50	5.10	6.91	6.00	6.28	9.84	64
LAMBS	CWT.	20.70	18.50	19.20	19.80	17.70	18.10	23.40	77
MILK COWS	HEAD	160.00	155.00	160.00	146.00	148.00	150.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.300	.290	.310	.304	.314	.321	.361	89
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.166	.188	.172	.278	.210	.216	.282	77
EGGS	DOZ.	.350	.320	.340	.397	.402	.396	.457	2/ 97
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.62	.62	.575	.573	.572	.722	2/ 79
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.00	3.05	1/ 3.00	3.92	4.14	1/3.96	4.62	2/ 87
WOOL	LB.	.44	.38	.40	.490	.402	.399	.603	7/ 66
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	2.85	2.85	3.85	3.60	3.60		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.60	4.90	4.85	---	---	---		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.35	4.05	4.05	4.74	4.36	4.36		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.35	3.85	3.70	4.75	4.32	4.20		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.40	4.35	4.40	5.27	4.46	4.47		
BRAN	CWT.	2.60	2.55	2.60	3.11	2.87	2.90		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	19.50	20.00	35.70	33.10	32.70		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.2	10.4	11.0	11.3	10.2	10.2		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	10.9	10.9	11.6	10.6	11.8	11.6		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	4.3	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	19.8	22.0	1/21.9		

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 PRICES 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 MARCH 15, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 - DEC. 1949	1955 JAN. 15	1955 FEB. 15	1955 MAR. 15	1956 JAN. 15	1956 FEB. 15	1956 MAR. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	243	244	243	226	226	230
ALL CROPS	247	247	244	243	231	231	239
FOOD GRAINS	246	241	240	239	220	220	223
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	204	203	198	171	173	174
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	274	270	264	236	239	245
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	240	245	243	221	220	221
MEAT ANIMALS	334	263	264	260	207	215	221
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	258	255	248	260	256	250
POULTRY & EGGS	229	163	190	199	205	188	187

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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

April 11, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP REPORT--APRIL 1, 1956

Frequent snow storms during late March delayed the start of the 1956 spring field work on Minnesota farms but improved the soil moisture situation, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Field work will not become general in Minnesota until mid-April or later. Heavy snowfall in northern areas may result in local flooding and added delays in getting into fields. However, these snow storms should assure ample moisture for early crop development and may help overcome shortages in sub-soil moisture which were a threat in southern portions of the State, especially in many west central, southwestern and south central localities.

Winter grains were just starting to green up by April 1st in southern parts of the State and were still covered with snow in the northern counties. Although it is still difficult to determine the amount of winter-killing, early season prospects for the winter wheat crop are favorable, with a production of 740,000 bushels indicated for 1956 compared with the 1955 crop of 858,000 bushels, and the average of 1,466,000 bushels. Although present yield prospects for 1956 are favorable, they are not now expected to reach the record level yield attained last year.

Minnesota's 1956 rye acreage appears to be in good shape with a reported condition of 91 percent of normal for April 1st, compared with 90 percent a year earlier and the April 1st average of 88 percent.

Farm stocks of corn on April 1st totaled 159 million bushels, 17 percent greater than a year ago and 68 percent more than the 10-year, 1945-1954, average of 95 million bushels. The oats supply on Minnesota farms totaled 95 million bushels on April 1st, up 16 percent from a year earlier, and was 19 percent above average. Barley stocks totaled nearly 13 million bushels, slightly less than a year ago, but 55 percent more than average. Minnesota farm stocks of wheat totaled 4.3 million bushels, a 9 percent decrease from a year earlier and 35 percent less than the average of 6.6 million bushels. Farm stocks of wheat were the smallest for April 1st of records starting in 1926. Minnesota farmers had 756,000 bushels of rye grain on farms April 1st. This was about one-fourth greater than on the same date a year ago, and more than double the average of 324,000 bushels for the 1945-1954 period.

The soybean supply on Minnesota farms totaled only 9.5 million bushels, down 41 percent from the 16.1 million bushels on hand a year earlier. Current farm stocks were, however, well above the 10-year average of 3.3 million bushels. There has been a good demand for Minnesota soybeans and off-farm movement of the record 1955 production has been at a rapid rate since the first of the year. In part, the present farm storage stocks is accounted for by the large quantities of seed supplies which will be needed to plant the record soybean acreage in Minnesota planned for 1956 of 2,774,000 acres. Minnesota farm stocks of flaxseed were estimated at 1.5 million bushels, one-fourth less than a year ago and 41 percent less than the average of 2.6 million bushels. Off-farm movement of flaxseed since January 1st has also been more rapid than usual as there has been a good demand for oil seeds.

Egg production during March totaled 382 million eggs compared with 407 million for the same month a year earlier. This decrease of 6 percent in total production was due to 9 percent fewer layers on hand than a year ago. The rate of lay for March 1956 equalled the record rate for the month that was established in March 1954.

Milk production on Minnesota farms during March totaled 969 million pounds, up 14 percent from the 849 million pounds produced the same month a year earlier and 20 percent greater than the average for March. The rate of production per cow was at a record level and milk cow numbers were also greater than a year earlier. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in total milk production with 1,589 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 969 million, California with 623 million, and Pennsylvania with 595 million pounds--all record highs for the month.

Harold F. Prindle,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

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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: April 19, 1956

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
March 1956

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 15,200,000 during March 1956 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production was moderately higher (18% more) than the 12,850,000 chicks hatched during March last year but only 1 percent above the March 1950-54 average of 15,088,000 chicks. The number of eggs in incubators on April 1 was 72% percent greater than last year indicating that the higher level of chick production will continue at least through April 1956.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on March 1, 1956 for straight-run chicks averaged $16.50 per hundred for heavy breeds and $16.00 for light breeds. This compares with $16.00 per hundred for both heavy and light breeds on March 1, 1955. The price of hybrids averaged $27.00 per hundred, down $1.50 from last year. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-March 1956 was $2.94 per hundred pounds, the same as the previous month, but was less than the average of $3.22 in mid-March 1955. The Minnesota egg-feed price ratio on March 15, 1956 at 11.6 compares with 10.9 last year. This indicates that the March 1956 price relationship is more favorable for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 283,704,000 chicks during March. This was 12 percent above the output of chicks in March last year but about average for the month.

Broiler chicks accounted for 46 percent of the total chicks produced in March compared with 41 percent in March last year. Broiler chick production which was the largest of record for the month totaled 129,859,000 chicks 23 percent more than in March last year. The demand for broiler chicks remains steady and a relatively large hatch of broiler chicks during April is in prospect as the number of broiler chicks eggs in incubators on April 1 was 25 percent more than a year earlier.

Chicks produced for flock replacements in the United States during March totaled 153,842,000 compared with 148,842,000 in March last year -- an increase of 3 percent. The hatch of non-broiler chicks during April is not expected to show much change from the April hatch of a year ago as the number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on April 1 was about the same as a year ago. The demand for chicks for flock replacement dropped off sharply during the latter part of March.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

TOTAL CHICKS

Month	Month			To Date			
	1955	1956	% Change from 1955	1955	1956	Change from 1955 Number	Change from 1955 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	465	600	↑ 29	465	600	↑ 135	↑ 29
February	2,820	4,750	↑ 68	3,285	5,350	↑ 2,065	↑ 63
March	12,850	15,200	↑ 18	16,135	20,550	↑ 4,415	↑ 27
April	16,570			32,705			
May	10,610			43,315			
June	1,300			44,615			
July	200			44,815			
August	160			44,975			
September	185			45,160			
October	145			45,305			
November	190			45,495			
December	220			45,715			

Victor Erlandson, Agr'l. Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural Statistician

BROILER AND NON-BROILER CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During March				January through March			
	1955		1956		1955		1956	
	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	8,341	7,496	10,237	7,124	23,060	17,544	29,840	19,496
Middle Atlantic	5,580	19,663	7,390	18,877	14,747	40,936	20,105	42,128
Ohio	2,180	7,720	2,592	7,008	4,780	12,210	6,192	13,408
Indiana	4,533	11,392	5,648	10,894	11,950	19,182	15,795	19,940
Illinois	1,216	10,908	1,282	11,118	2,835	17,495	3,817	19,314
Michigan	720	4,000	600	4,000	1,570	7,690	2,235	7,765
Wisconsin	1,092	3,366	1,519	3,381	2,981	4,474	3,689	4,831
East North Central	9,741	37,386	11,641	36,401	24,116	61,051	31,728	65,258
Minnesota	220	12,630	270	14,930	480	15,655	700	19,850
Iowa	450	14,250	600	17,100	850	19,250	1,220	23,430
Missouri	4,893	7,994	6,082	8,112	11,331	10,781	16,025	11,725
North Dakota	50	900	60	890	150	924	108	962
South Dakota	---	3,080	3	4,197	---	3,430	18	4,712
Nebraska	73	6,576	125	6,775	395	8,907	512	9,867
Kansas	304	5,332	335	5,665	653	6,990	660	8,440
West North Central	5,990	50,762	7,475	57,669	13,859	65,937	19,243	78,986
Delaware	5,155	57	6,392	34	14,043	71	16,060	55
Maryland	6,118	346	6,860	282	17,573	582	18,578	517
Virginia	5,684	1,600	7,380	1,533	16,009	2,523	19,314	2,513
West Virginia	1,101	262	1,167	317	2,738	335	3,067	421
North Carolina	7,301	1,970	9,312	2,329	18,890	3,991	24,562	4,801
South Carolina	862	706	1,221	615	2,481	1,264	3,201	1,348
Georgia	16,025	1,656	19,145	1,908	43,223	3,910	52,109	5,048
Florida	1,522	1,438	2,072	1,328	3,858	3,220	5,829	4,129
South Atlantic	43,768	8,035	53,549	8,346	118,815	15,896	142,720	18,832
East South Central	9,889	4,342	13,974	4,672	26,716	7,653	36,258	8,914
West South Central	13,946	8,736	16,703	9,410	37,195	16,496	46,946	19,797
Mountain	556	3,192	685	2,974	1,276	5,264	1,561	4,972
Pacific	7,611	9,230	8,205	8,369	18,939	22,202	22,806	22,168
UNITED STATES	105,422	148,842	129,859	153,842	278,723	252,979	351,207	280,551

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

APR 24 1956

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

April 19, 1956

CATTLE ON FEED - APRIL 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: Cattle on feed for market on April 1 numbered 290,000 head, the same as a year ago but 14 percent less than on January 1 this year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The January-April decrease in cattle on feed was greater this year than in the like period of 1955 when the seasonal decline was only 10 percent.

When the number on feed at the beginning of each quarter is compared with a year earlier, it is noted that the quarter starting April 1 this year is the first since January 1, 1955 which does not show an increase. Starting with January 1, 1955 the percentage increase at the beginning of each quarter over the previous year has been as follows: January 1, 1955, 1 percent; April 1, 1955, 3 percent; July 1, 1955, 7 percent; October 1, 1955, 35 percent and January 1, 1956, 5 percent. These increases compare with no change in number on feed April 1 this year compared with a year ago.

Inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the first quarter, January-March 1956, totaled 54,000 head, a decrease of 3 percent from the same period in 1955. A year ago in the first quarter inshipments were 39 percent more than in the same quarter of 1954.

Feeders intend to market 47 percent of their cattle on feed before July 1, with 14 percent to be marketed in April, 17 percent in May and 16 percent in June. Last year on April 1 feeders reported intentions to market only 35 percent of the number on feed before July 1.

The number on feed more than six months on April 1 totaled 20,000, the same as a year earlier while those on feed three-six months numbered 206,000, up 6 percent from last year. Cattle on feed less than three months numbered 64,000, down 15 percent from a year earlier. Of the cattle on feed April 1 this year, 59 percent were steers, 22 percent heifers, 18 percent calves and 1 percent cows. The proportion of heifers was up substantially while for steers it was down from a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in the 14 major feeding States on April 1 numbered 4,231,000 head. This is a decrease of 8 percent from the previous year and compares with a decrease of less than 1 percent in these 14 States on January 1. The April 1 number is 16 percent below the number on January 1, 1956. The number placed on feed in these States during the January-March period was 3 percent less than for the corresponding period last year, while marketings of fed cattle were 13 percent larger.

The number of cattle on feed in the 9 Corn Belt States on April 1 was estimated at 3,360,000 head--9 percent less than a year earlier, but 12 percent below the 3,825,000 on feed January 1. Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin were the only Corn Belt States showing an increase in cattle on feed from a year ago. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle and calves, during the period January-March, into the 9 Corn Belt States for which State inspection records are available were 7 percent smaller than for the same period a year ago.

Data for the 14 States reveal that the number on feed over 3 months is 11 percent below last year, while those on feed less than 3 months show a decrease of 2 percent. As a percent of total on feed, the number on feed less than 3 months was 38 percent, compared with 36 percent a year earlier. Cattle on feed 3-6 months represented 57 percent of the total, compared with 60 percent last year. About 5 percent of the total had been on feed more than 6 months compared with 4 percent last year.

Estimates by weight groups and kind of cattle on feed this year indicate less interest in feeding calves and light weight cattle than last year. Steers represented 62 percent of the total--the same as last year; heifers, 20 percent this year, and 19 percent last year; calves, 17 percent and 18 percent; cows and other cattle, 1 percent both years. Cattle feeders intend to market fed cattle at a faster rate than intended a year ago, with 51 percent of the April 1 number to be marketed by July 1. A year earlier feeders intended to market 49 percent by July 1. About 19 percent are expected to be marketed in April this year, compared with 16 percent last year; 18 percent in May compared with 17 percent last year; and 14 percent in June and 16 percent last year.

David O. Mesick, Agricultural Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural Statistician

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA APRIL 1, 1956

WEIGHT GROUPS				
WEIGHT	Number Thousands		Percent of Total	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Over 1300 lb.	0	0	0	0
1100-1300 lb.	9	12	3	4
900-1100 lb.	87	81	30	28
600 - 900 lb.	113	122	39	42
Under 600 lb.	81	75	28	26
TOTAL	290	290	100	100

KINDS				
KIND	Number Thousands		Percent of Total	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Steers	171	191	59	66
Heifers	64	44	22	15
Calves	52	52	18	18
Other	3	3	1	1
TOTAL	290	290	100	100

TIME ON FEED				
TIME	Number Thousands		Percent of Total	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Less 3 Months	64	75	22	26
3 -- 6 Months	206	195	71	67
More 6 Months	20	20	7	7
TOTAL	290	290	100	100

EXPECTED MONTH OF MARKETING		
MONTH	Number Thousands	Percent of Total
	1956	1956
April	41	14
May	49	17
June	46	16
Later	154	53
TOTAL	290	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED IN FOURTEEN STATES 1/

STATE	April 1, 1955	January 1, 1956	April 1, 1956	April 1, 1956 as percentage of April 1, 1955
	Thousand Head			Percent
Ohio	148	180	155	105
Indiana	231	321	254	110
Illinois	605	639	575	95
Minnesota	290	337	290	100
Iowa	1,306	1,225	1,254	96
Missouri	200	281	216	108
South Dakota	190	210	150	79
Nebraska	588	450	376	64
Kansas	148	182	90	61
9 North Central States	3,706	3,825	3,360	91
Texas	84	147 3/	93	111
Idaho	102	150	118	116
Colorado	220	235 3/	193	88
Arizona	155	204	170	110
California	318	489	297	93
Total - 14 States	4,585	5,050	4,231	92
Michigan	2/	131	2/	113
Wisconsin	2/	112	2/	103

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.

2/ Data not available.

3/ Revised.

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

Immediate Release: April 19, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
March 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,886,000 poults during March 1956, 35 percent more than the 1,398,000 hatched in March last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 521,000 heavy white poults, 1,226,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 139,000 light breeds. This compares with the March 1955 hatch of approximately 298,000 heavy whites, 909,000 other heavies and 191,000 light breed poults. On April 1, 1956 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,132,000 heavy whites, 2,350,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 223,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 603,000 heavy white eggs, 2,193,000 other heavies, and 378,000 light breed eggs.

The average price received for poults in Minnesota on March 15, 1956 was 56 cents per heavy white breed poult and 69 cents for other heavies. A month earlier all heavy breed poults averaged 64 cents each compared with 67 cents on March 15, 1955. Light breed poults averaged 40 cents each on March 15 this year, 1 cent more than the previous month, but 2 cents below a year earlier. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-March 1956 was $2.94 per 100 pounds, the same as a month ago, but was less than the average of $3.22 in mid-March 1955. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on March 15, 1956 was 10.5 compared with 9.0 a year ago. This indicates that the March 1956 price relationship was more favorable for turkey growers than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed poult production in the United States in March was 41 percent larger than in March last year while light breed production was 10 percent smaller. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during March totaled 11,083,000 compared with 7,846,000 a year earlier. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first three months was 50 percent larger than during the same period last year. The heavy white breed hatch during March totaled 1,860,000 poults. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators in the United States on April 1 was 24,254,000 compared with 21,152,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 4,496,000 were of the heavy white breed. No comparisons with a year ago are available for heavy white breed poults hatched and eggs in incubators. Light breed poults hatched during March totaled 972,000 compared with 1,085,000 during March last year. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on April 1 totaled 2,110,000 compared with 2,681,000 on April 1 last year. The production of light breed poults during the first three months of this year totaled 2,655,000 compared with 3,545,000 during the same month last year -- a decrease of 25 percent.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-1956

Month	Minnesota Heavy Breeds 1955 1/ Heavy Whites	Minnesota Heavy Breeds 1955 1/ Other Heavy	Minnesota Heavy Breeds 1956 Heavy Whites	Minnesota Heavy Breeds 1956 Other Heavy	Minnesota Light Breeds 1955 1/	Minnesota Light Breeds 1956	United States Heavy Breeds 1955 1/	United States Heavy Breeds 1956	United States Light Breeds 1955 1/	United States Light Breeds 1956
				Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322			232		12,825		1,750	
May	340	1,203			314		14,763		2,433	
June	303	345			405		8,975		2,580	
July	2/215	3/			302		2,057		2,220	
Aug.	2/91	3/			183		326		1,193	
Sept.	49	0			77		139		416	
Oct.	70	0			57		189		304	
Nov.	164	0			97		438		511	
Dec.	2/276	3/			134		1,029		913	
				Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands						
Jan.	316	0	1/503	1/198	390	1/105	1,460	2,660	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,171
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050			408		22,860		3,273	
June	507	716			629		16,389		3,902	
July	2/452	3/			529		4,156		3,717	
Aug.	2/200	3/			357		733		2,446	
Sept.	88	0			154		245		866	
Oct.	107	0			93		264		463	
Nov.	254	0			137		490		777	
Dec.	2/403	3/			175		1,275		1,309	

1/ Revised. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds. 3/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

Victor Erlandson, Agr'l. Statistician
Roy A. Bodin Agr'l. Statistician

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending April 14, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending April 14, 1956, Minnesota hatcheries produced 151,000 heavy white poults, 339,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 25,000 light breed poults according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The heavy white poult hatch was slightly less than the 153,000 hatched a week earlier, but was about 59 percent more than the production a year ago. Other heavy breed production was up slightly from a week earlier but was 17 percent above the corresponding week last year. The number of light breed poults was somewhat lower than the 32,000 hatched in the previous week and 51 percent down from the production of 49,000 during the same week last year. Poults shipped out-of-State equaled 19 percent of the total hatch for the week ending April 14, 1956 compared with 10 percent for the same week last year.

Producers set 331,000 heavy white eggs, 532,000 other heavy (principally bronze) eggs and 74,000 light breed eggs during the week ending April 14. Settings for a week earlier totaled 311,000 heavy white eggs, 540,000 bronze and other heavy eggs and 80,000 light breed eggs. For the week ending April 16 a year ago, eggs set consisted of 173,000 heavy whites, 514,000 other heavies and 108,000 light breed eggs.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: Eleven of the leading turkey producing States hatched 266,000 light breed poults during the week ending April 14, compared with 250,000 a week earlier and 251,000 a year ago. The heavy hatch of 2,638,000 poults was 6 percent more than the 2,482,000 hatched a week earlier and compares with 2,145,000 for the same week last year. About 410,000 of the total heavy hatch for the week ending April 14 were heavy whites compared with 418,000 in the previous week.

Light breed eggs set during the week ending April 14 totaled 655,000 compared with 581,000 a week earlier and 708,000 for the corresponding week in 1955. Producers set 4,985,000 heavy breed eggs during the current week compared with 4,821,000 the previous week and 4,107,000 in the same week last year. The set for the heavy white varieties amounted to 993,000 eggs for the week ending April 14 compared with 907,000 a week earlier. No comparison with last year is available.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	Calif.	Va.	Other 3/ States	Eleven State Total 1955	Eleven State Total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
Mar. 24	61	120	23	26	117	1/	286
Mar. 31	73	125	8	29	151	1/	313
Apr. 7	69	153	30	28	207	1/	418
Apr. 14	95	151	18	40	201	1/	410
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
Mar. 17	168	265	29	75	294	1/	663
Mar. 24	136	291	29	54	399	1/	773
Mar. 31	120	281	21	83	437	1/	822
Apr. 7	162	311	57	80	459	1/	907
Apr. 14	173	331	39	111	512	1/	993
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
Mar. 24	270	308	533	57	911	2/1,491	1,809
Mar. 31	276	346	604	69	1,003	2/1,724	2,022
Apr. 7	304	335	616	49	1,064	2/1,866	2,064
Apr. 14	290	339	669	75	1,145	2/2,145	2,228
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
Mar. 17	511	604	1,064	127	1,832	2/3,685	3,627
Mar. 24	594	602	1,184	159	1,887	2/3,972	3,832
Mar. 31	533	587	1,170	187	1,982	2/3,949	3,926
Apr. 7	625	540	1,109	272	1,993	2/4,338	3,914
Apr. 14	514	532	1,208	284	1,968	2/4,107	3,992
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Mar. 24	35	30	22	95	67	196	214
Mar. 31	62	41	19	100	73	244	233
Apr. 7	35	32	12	116	90	216	250
Apr. 14	49	25	25	133	83	251	266
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Mar. 17	77	35	35	226	107	413	403
Mar. 24	114	70	26	242	165	567	503
Mar. 31	102	61	45	267	114	636	487
Apr. 7	97	80	37	320	144	668	581
Apr. 14	108	74	30	366	185	708	655

1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, 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

Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-April 1956 Prices

April 30, 1956

MINNESOTA: Farm commodity prices in Minnesota advanced 5 percent during the month ending in mid-April 1956 but were 3 percent below the April 1955 level, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Continued improvement in hog and cattle prices, together with higher prices received for crops, raised the overall average from a month earlier. At the same time, lower hog and cattle prices compared with April 1955 held the average 3 percent below a year earlier.

An advance of $1.80 per hundred pounds in the average price received for hogs along with higher cattle prices brought the level of meat animal prices up 10 percent during the month. Despite the continued increase in hog prices from their December 1955 lows, the April average is still the lowest for the month since 1946. Cattle prices are also at their lowest average level for April since 1946. Compared with April 1955, meat animal prices were down 11 percent, as both hogs and cattle were $1.80 per hundredweight lower.

A decrease of 2 cents per dozen in egg prices and lower prices received for turkeys dropped the average price level for poultry and livestock products 2 percent during the month. Other commodities in the group were unchanged from a month earlier. Compared with April 1955, poultry and livestock product prices were up 2 percent as chickens, eggs and turkeys were higher and dairy products were unchanged.

Higher prices received for corn, soybeans and flaxseed raised the average price level for crops 9 percent during the month. Other crop prices were also generally higher. Prices received by farmers for crops were 3 percent higher in mid-April than a year earlier, primarily due to higher prices for oilseed crops. With the exception of corn, other crop prices were generally lower in mid-April than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers increased 1 percent (3 points) to 233 percent of its 1910-14 average during the month ending in mid-April. Higher prices for hogs, potatoes, beef cattle, and corn were important contributors to the rise. Price declines for tomatoes, milk sold at wholesale, and poultry and eggs were partially offsetting. The mid-April index was 6 percent below a year earlier.

The Prices Paid Index continued to advance during the month, reaching 284, the same as a year ago. The April increase of nearly 1 percent over March was largely due to the higher wage rate index. At 538, this index was 3 percent higher than in the first quarter of this year, and 4 percent above April 1955.

Increases in farm product prices just about matched the advance in the Prices Paid Index during the month ended April 15, leaving the Parity Ratio at 82, the same as in March and 6 percent lower than at this time last year.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Apr. 15, 1955	Mar. 15, 1956	Apr. 15, 1956	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	247	230	233	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	284	282	284	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	87	82	82	123	Oct. 1946

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

F. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS APRIL 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES			EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES APR. 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY APR. 15, 1956
		APR. 15 1955	MAR. 15 1956	APR. 15 1956	APR. 15 1955	MAR. 15 1956	APR. 15 1956		
PRICES RECEIVED:		- D O L L A R S -							(PERCENT)
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.22	2.09	2.14	2.09	1.97	2.03	2.39	85
CORN	BU.	1.23	1.14	1.29	1.36	1.20	1.32	1.74	76
OATS	BU.	.66	.55	.56	.727	.618	.623	.855	73
BARLEY	BU.	1.05	.91	.93	1.07	.925	.949	1.34	71
RYE	BU.	1.01	.97	.99	1.06	.985	1.01	1.67	60
FLAX	BU.	2.92	3.32	3.51	2.87	3.26	3.44	4.46	77
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.31	2.30	2.57	2.42	2.38	2.63	2.90	91
POTATOES	BU.	2.00	1.70	2.10	2.10	1.34	1.72	1.40	123
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	50.00	30.50	30.00	50.70	31.40	30.60	39.20	78
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	12.00	9.00	9.50	13.40	9.53	9.92	11.80	84
HOGS	CWT.	16.10	12.50	14.30	16.60	12.30	14.30	21.20	67
CATTLE	CWT.	16.60	14.00	14.80	16.70	14.40	15.00	21.40	70
CALVES	CWT.	17.90	17.60	17.30	17.50	16.70	16.80	23.50	71
SHEEP	CWT.	6.40	5.10	5.10	6.72	6.28	6.28	9.91	63
LAMBS	CWT.	20.20	19.20	18.80	19.50	18.10	18.20	23.60	77
MILK COWS	HEAD	160.00	160.00	165.00	147.00	150.00	152.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.270	.310	.290	.297	.321	.309	.364	85
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.168	.172	.172	.268	.216	.203	.284	71
EGGS	DOZ.	.300	.340	.320	.359	.396	.385	.460	2/ 93
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.62	.62	.571	.572	.579	.727	2/ 81
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.95	3.00	1/3.00	3.74	3.98	1/3.84	4.66	2/ 88
WOOL	LB.	.42	.40	.40	.476	.399	.403	.608	7/ 66
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.05	2.85	2.90	3.79	3.60	3.62		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.50	4.85	4.85	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.30	4.05	4.10	4.70	4.36	4.42		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.10	3.70	3.70	4.56	4.20	4.16		
MEAT SCRAPS	CWT.	5.20	4.40	4.40	5.11	4.47	4.45		
BRAN	CWT.	2.85	2.60	2.75	3.08	2.90	3.02		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.00	20.00	21.00	35.40	32.70	32.50		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.1	11.0	11.1	12.2	10.2	10.8		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	9.4	11.6	10.5	9.6	11.6	11.0		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	4.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.6		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	19.9	21.8	1/21.7		

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. 7/AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICES 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 APRIL 15, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1955 FEB. 15	1955 MAR. 15	1955 APR. 15	1956 FEB. 15	1956 MAR. 15	1956 APR. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	244	243	247	226	230	233
ALL CROPS	247	244	243	252	231	239	240
FOOD GRAINS	246	240	239	236	220	223	229
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	203	198	197	173	174	185
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	270	264	261	239	245	253
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	245	243	242	220	221	227
MEAT ANIMALS	334	264	260	269	215	221	237
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	255	248	241	256	250	246
POULTRY & EGGS	229	190	199	185	188	187	180

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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.
MAY 17 1956

May 1, 1956

GRAIN STOCKS - APRIL 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all Minnesota storage positions on April 1 at 232 million bushels were a record high for April, exceeding by 19 million bushels the previous record set last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. However, off-farm stocks of 73 million bushels were down 4 million bushels from a year earlier.

Wheat stocks in all Minnesota positions totaled 80 million bushels--up 9 million from a year ago. Stocks in off-farm positions at 76 million bushels were up 10 million from a year ago and accounted for all of the increase.

Oats stocks in all storage positions at 111 million bushels were up 15 million bushels from a year earlier. Only 15.8 million bushels were located in off-farm storage. These stocks were up 1.3 million bushels from a year ago.

Storage stocks of barley in all positions were 25 million bushels, up about two-thirds of a million bushels from a year earlier. Off-farm stocks of 12.2 million bushels were about three-quarter million bushels more than a year ago.

Rye supplies in all positions at 2.6 million bushels were 2 percent greater than than on April 1, 1955. However, off-farm stocks of 1.8 million bushels were down 6 percent from a year ago.

April 1 stocks of soybeans in all positions at 21 million bushels though down 3 million bushels from a year ago, were still the second highest of record. About 12 million bushels were in off-farm storage -- up 3.5 million from a year earlier.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions at 9.2 million bushels were up 1.8 million from a year ago. Off-farm stocks accounted for 7.7 million bushels of the total supply compared with 5.3 million a year earlier.

Grain Stocks, April 1, 1955-56

	Crop	On Farm		Off Farm 1/		Total	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA	Corn	135,787	159,358	76,852	72,587	212,639	231,945
	Wheat	4,774	4,325	65,987	75,917	70,761	80,242
	Oats	81,758	95,015	14,501	15,843	96,259	110,858
	Barley	12,903	12,734	11,426	12,247	24,329	24,981
	Rye	600	756	1,959	1,850	2,559	2,606
	Soybeans	16,072	9,484	8,493	11,995	24,565	21,479
	Flaxseed	2,053	1,522	5,346	7,680	7,399	9,202
UNITED STATES	Corn	1,425,743	1,476,965	707,218	814,322	2,132,961	2,291,287
	Wheat	211,592	218,850	1,023,476	1,068,734	1,235,068	1,287,584
	Oats	551,570	588,277	67,805	85,330	619,375	673,607
	Barley	116,721	115,784	89,796	90,550	206,517	206,334
	Rye	8,021	11,245	12,214	12,482	20,235	23,727
	Soybeans	113,914	59,982	62,086	116,517	176,000	176,499
	Flaxseed	13,746	7,757	10,039	12,386	23,785	20,143

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

D. O. Mesick, Agr'l Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l Statistician

UNITED STATES: Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,069 bushels were 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Of this total, more than nine-tenths was either owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or was warehouse-stored wheat under Government commodity loans. Wheat stocks of 1,288 million bushels stored in all positions on April 1 are the largest for that date in the comparable series beginning in 1935. This total is 4 percent larger than a year earlier.

Rye stocks of 23.7 million bushels in all positions on April 1 were the largest since 1944 and 17 percent larger than on this same date a year earlier. Stocks of rye at interior mills and elevators reported at 8.2 million bushels, were almost 2½ times as large as a year earlier and the largest of record. Rye stocks at terminals of 4.3 million bushels were only about half as large as January 1 and a year ago while holdings in CCC bins were quite small.

Stocks of corn in all storage positions on April 1 at 2,291 million bushels, were the largest of record, 7 percent above the 2,133 million bushels in storage a year ago and 47 percent above average. About one-half of the stocks were under loan to or owned by CCC. Interior mills, elevators and warehouses had an all time high of 200 million bushels on hand April 1 compared with 138 million bushels a year earlier. Corn stocks at terminals totaled 80 million bushels, well above the 56 million bushels a year ago and more than double the April 1 average.

Stocks of oats in all positions are estimated at 674 million bushels -- a record high. This is nearly one-tenth above last year, and one-fourth more than the 10-year average. Holdings of 55 million bushels in interior mills, elevators and warehouses are also the largest ever held in that position. The total of 25 million bushels stored in terminals, although nearly two-fifths larger than last year, has been exceeded three times during the past 30 years.

Stocks of barley in all positions on April 1 totaled 206.3 million bushels, the second largest of record and exceeded only slightly by last year's all-time high total of 206.5 million bushels. Of the current holdings, 68.5 million bushels were in interior mills, elevators and warehouses--the largest of record; and 21.7 million bushels were in terminals--the largest in 5 years.

Flaxseed stocks in all storage positions on April 1 amounted to 20.1 million bushels. This total is about 15 percent less than the stocks on hand a year earlier, and over 25 percent below April 1 two years ago. Included in the current totals are farm stocks of 7.8 million bushels, down sharply from a year ago and terminal stocks of 6.4 million bushels, nearly two and one-half times as large as April 1, 1955. Stocks in all other off-farm positions amounted to 6 million bushels compared with 7.5 million bushels April 1 a year ago.

Soybean stocks of 176.5 million bushels were reported in all storage positions on April 1. These are the highest April 1 stocks of record exceeding last year, the previous high by only one-half million bushels. Interior mills, elevators and warehouse stocks totaled 27 million bushels, also down sharply from the nearly 41 million April 1, 1955. Terminal stocks amounted to 22 million bushels, 5½ times as large as those of a year earlier. Processing plants held 67.4 million bushels, almost 4 times those of April 1 last year.

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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, April 1, 1955-56

State:	Rye				Shelled and Ear Corn			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	681	635	711	655	5,577	9,041	10,299	14,085
Ohio	38	144	319	347	19,938	16,735	132,727	123,310
Ind.	24	31	342	300	35,313	31,761	162,843	174,462
Ill.	6,115	2,033	6,417	2,319	143,845	162,682	389,287	436,868
Mich.	86	40	369	160	9,269	9,578	50,260	48,146
Wisc.	467	430	638	606	11,338	9,410	62,409	45,817
MINN.	1,959	1,850	2,559	2,606	76,852	72,587	212,639	231,945
Iowa	22	23	47	68	236,403	290,228	577,079	595,168
Mo.	148	122	255	200	18,806	21,921	49,777	92,587
N.Dak.	1,404	4,527	4,459	10,143	1,430	1,414	5,855	6,616
S.Dak.	450	1,865	1,877	4,072	39,390	43,771	96,727	85,931
Nebr.	106	83	664	743	76,418	87,948	183,669	141,070
Kans.	40	93	190	190	7,953	9,470	21,915	18,385
Mont.	7	52	50	234	37	30	102	109
Idaho	2	13	10	22	43	52	523	727
Wash.	185	114	250	163	257	7,611	769	8,443
Oreg.	49	21	111	99	120	6,433	464	6,644
Calif.	7	5	25	9	831	5,809	1,152	6,388
Other	424	401	942	791	23,398	27,841	174,465	254,586
UNITED STATES	12,214	12,482	20,235	23,727	707,218	814,322	2,132,961	2,291,287

	Oats				Barley			
N.Y.	3,295	4,072	11,899	13,913	774	778	1,286	1,538
Ohio	2,831	3,752	22,670	28,595	*	137	*	637
Ind.	1,543	1,776	18,901	24,341	42	45	388	604
Ill.	3,170	5,364	48,437	58,586	935	1,342	1,384	2,294
Mich.	1,135	1,259	23,334	30,256	*	253	*	1,352
Wisc.	4,322	6,955	52,710	63,923	11,273	8,264	12,126	8,705
MINN.	14,501	15,843	96,259	110,858	11,426	12,247	24,329	24,981
Iowa	6,576	6,849	106,236	110,133	*	*	*	*
Mo.	1,266	3,016	19,824	21,752	*	1,243	*	3,323
N.Dak.	3,605	4,164	33,441	34,471	5,305	10,393	36,388	45,681
S.Dak.	3,680	9,437	63,979	64,807	592	599	6,790	4,694
Nebr.	1,235	1,703	27,176	21,857	165	2,242	2,055	4,002
Kans.	621	1,148	10,405	9,521	295	405	2,565	3,377
Mont.	189	236	7,437	7,867	4,280	6,818	26,612	29,449
Idaho	1,524	1,026	4,270	3,634	3,575	2,741	7,716	6,427
Wash.	1,691	1,179	3,695	3,012	15,904	13,554	19,144	15,933
Oreg.	2,208	1,766	5,713	4,244	7,829	6,774	11,244	9,457
Calif.	736	705	1,089	1,043	18,118	16,188	28,603	23,882
Other	13,677	15,080	61,900	60,794	9,283	6,527	25,887	19,998
UNITED STATES	67,805	85,330	619,375	673,607	89,796	90,550	206,517	206,334

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

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

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, April 1, 1952-56

State	Int. Mills, Elevators & Warehouses: 1955	1956	Merchant Mills: 1955	1956	Off-Farm 1/: 1955	1956	All Positions 2/: 1955	1956
			Thousand Bushels					
N.Y.	*	*	5,779	4,694	45,422	46,177	49,405	49,401
Ohio	7,621	6,966	*	*	16,071	14,348	25,773	20,507
Ind.	1,912	3,033	2,084	2,115	7,500	7,379	17,031	12,477
Ill.	9,604	10,067	4,425	4,132	24,675	24,444	34,068	32,127
Mich.	5,289	4,425	1,851	2,516	8,449	8,122	16,957	12,748
Wisc.	1,655	1,393	*	*	30,479	27,455	31,058	27,948
MINN.	5,221	5,818	6,685	6,155	65,987	75,917	70,761	80,242
Iowa	439	1,134	1,648	1,961	9,982	12,314	10,296	12,578
Mo.	16,384	20,096	9,142	8,387	49,950	54,386	57,186	58,357
N.Dak.	20,337	12,500	2,678	2,520	27,256	18,394	61,893	70,596
S.Dak.	6,364	6,424	174	189	17,239	17,153	29,933	29,824
Nebr.	41,652	52,983	3,258	4,618	65,949	76,846	83,820	96,410
Kans.	106,354	124,384	22,366	22,940	225,114	247,925	256,831	262,047
Okla.	32,495	34,634	5,505	5,299	79,685	82,713	82,516	83,427
Texas	73,686	65,592	10,853	9,467	111,813	99,001	112,431	99,270
Mont.	8,676	14,475	2,223	2,516	10,920	17,103	37,427	69,675
Idaho	11,142	10,774	1,081	1,119	12,223	11,893	16,567	16,753
Colo.	17,484	17,689	1,640	2,540	23,897	24,299	27,607	28,096
Wash.	45,071	40,941	3,852	4,806	78,288	81,239	86,257	89,525
Oreg.	13,051	12,796	2,067	2,080	49,518	63,157	53,909	67,756
Calif.	1,013	1,303	951	1,183	2,157	3,033	3,731	4,763
Other	22,129	20,358	13,213	13,278	60,902	55,436	69,611	63,057
UNITED STATES	447,579	467,785	101,475	102,515	1,023,476	1,068,734	1,235,068	1,287,584

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, April 1, 1955-56

State	Soybeans: Off-Farm 1/: 1955	1956	All Positions 2/: 1955	1956	Flaxseed: Off-Farm 1/: 1955	1956	All Positions 2/: 1955	1956
			Thousand Bushels					
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	28	81	28	81
Ohio	6,211	10,757	17,797	16,287	---	---	---	---
Ind.	3,953	7,404	19,637	15,252	---	---	---	---
Ill.	18,603	38,487	48,888	52,558	---	---	---	---
Wisc.	---	---	---	---	482	2,466	500	2,476
MINN.	8,493	11,995	24,565	21,479	5,346	7,680	7,399	9,202
Iowa	13,547	16,694	35,447	25,257	45	5	119	59
Mo.	2,578	6,115	10,565	10,333	---	---	---	---
Nebr.	570	274	1,908	544	---	---	---	---
Kans.	266	1,128	976	1,638	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	---	3,097	1,058	12,399	6,161
S.Dak.	---	---	---	---	766	322	2,855	1,259
N.C.	184	116	798	1,179	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	51	129	261	258
Calif.	---	---	---	---	37	117	37	117
Other	7,681	23,547	15,419	31,972	187	528	187	530
UNITED STATES	62,086	116,517	176,000	176,499	10,039	12,386	23,785	20,143

* Included in "Other" to avoid disclosing individual operations

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

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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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

May 10, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - MAY 1, 1956

Cold weather throughout Minnesota during April delayed field work and retarded the germination and growth of small grains, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Heavy snow and freezing temperatures during the month prevented field work from beginning in counties north of Clay and Becker. However, progress in field work was about average elsewhere in the State by the end of April.

Seeding of small grains had been completed in the southern third of the State by May 1, and rapid progress was being made in central counties. Some fields of oats, barley and spring wheat had emerged in south central counties by the end of April. Stands were generally in average condition, despite the delay in germination and early growth caused by unfavorable weather conditions. Damage to new seedings by frosts, winds, and flooding was relatively minor through April. Planting of sugar beets, processing peas, cabbage and onions was well under way in southern portions of the State by May 1, but potato planting was just getting started in that area. Potato and sugar beet planting had not begun by the first of May in the major-producing Red River Valley. Soil moisture shortages were relieved by precipitation in late April and topsoil moisture was considered adequate for early season requirements on May 1. However, subsoil moisture reserves are low in many southwest, west central and southeast localities, and timely rains will be needed to assure satisfactory crop development. The soil moisture situation has been considerably improved by the rainfall received in early May.

Preparation of land for corn and soybean planting has been delayed somewhat by cold weather and recent precipitation. Although planting of these crops had not started by May 1, Minnesota farmers usually do not begin full scale corn planting before May 5, even with ideal weather conditions.

Growth of winter wheat, rye, hay crops and pastures was retarded by the unseasonably cold weather during April. Even so, early season indications of winter wheat yield per acre were above the 10-year average. The crop came through the winter in good condition, with a below-average amount of winter-killing. Prospective production of winter wheat is now indicated at 680,000 bushels, 21 percent below 1955 and less than half the 10-year (1945-1954) average production of 1,466,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest is slightly greater than a year ago but only 46 percent of average.

Minnesota's 1956 rye acreage was in relatively good condition on May 1, in spite of unfavorable April weather. Condition of rye on the first of May at 88 percent compares with the May 1, 1955 condition of 93 percent and the average of 89 percent for that date. The first estimate of rye acreage for harvest, yield per acre, and production will be made as of July 1.

Farm stocks of hay on May 1 are estimated at 833,000 tons, 11 percent less than stocks on hand a year earlier, but 1 percent above the 10-year average. Supplies of hay are quite short in many northern localities following the long winter, but are generally adequate elsewhere. Both hayland and pasture condition were the lowest on May 1 for several years, due to dry soil and cold weather this spring. However, the favorable effect of widespread precipitation in early May is not reflected in the May 1 condition.

Production of milk on Minnesota farms during April totaled 935 million pounds, a new record for the month. This year's April production is 9 percent higher than a year earlier, the result of both an increase in the number of cows milked and production per cow. However, the amount of milk produced in April was less than the preceding month, due to a lower rate of production per cow.

April egg production of 361 million eggs was down 9 percent from a year earlier, as a decrease in the number of layers on hand during the month more than offset a record high April production per hen. The average number of layers on hand during the month was 10 percent lower than in April 1955 and the lowest for the month since 1942.

Richard J. Schrimper,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

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

MAY 25 1956

May 17, 1956

Immediate Release:

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
April 1956

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 17,200,000 during April 1956 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Production was slightly higher (4% more) than the 16,570,000 chicks hatched during April last year but 13 percent below the April 1950-54 average of 19,740,000 chicks. The number of eggs in incubators on May 1 was 11 percent greater than last year indicating that the gain in chick production will continue at least through May 1956.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on April 1, 1956 for straight-run chicks averaged $16.50 per hundred for heavy breeds and $16.00 for light breeds. This compares with $15.50 per hundred for both heavy and light breeds on April 1, 1955. The price of hybrids averaged $27.50 per hundred, down 50 cents from last year. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-April 1956 was $3.05 per hundred pounds, up 11 cents from the previous month, but was less than the average of $3.20 in mid-April 1955. The Minnesota egg-feed price ratio on April 15, 1956 at 10.5 compares with 9.4 last year. This indicates that the April 1956 price relationship is more favorable for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 297,808,000 chicks during April. This was 9 percent above the output of chicks in April last year and about 1 percent above the average for the month.

Broiler chicks produced, which accounted for 45 percent of the chicks hatched in April, totaled 132,546,000 -- 21 percent more than in April last year and the largest of record for the month. The demand for broiler chicks remains steady, and a relatively large hatch of broiler chicks in May is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on May 1 was 21 percent more than a year earlier.

Chicks produced in the United States for flock replacements during April totaled 165,262,000, compared with 163,853,000 in April last year, an increase of 1 percent. The hatch of non-broiler chicks during May is not expected to show much change from the May hatch of a year ago as the number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on May 1 was about 4 percent more than a year earlier.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

TOTAL CHICKS

Month	Month			To Date			
	1955	1956	% Change from 1955	1955	1956	Change from 1955 Number	Change from 1955 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	465	600	↑ 29	465	600	↑ 135	↑ 29
February	2,820	4,750	↑ 68	3,285	5,350	↑ 2,065	↑ 63
March	12,850	15,200	↑ 18	16,135	20,550	↑ 4,415	↑ 27
April	16,570	17,200	↑ 4	32,705	37,750	↑ 5,045	↑ 15
May	10,610			43,315			
June	1,300			44,615			
July	200			44,815			
August	160			44,975			
September	185			45,160			
October	145			45,305			
November	190			45,495			
December	220			45,715			

Victor Erlandson, Agr'l. Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

BROILER AND NON-BROILER CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERICAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During April				January through April			
	1955		1956		1955		1956	
	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	8,139	6,946	10,171	6,533	31,199	24,490	40,011	26,029
Middle Atlantic	5,956	15,953	7,244	15,686	20,703	56,889	27,349	57,814
Ohio	2,110	7,960	2,200	7,800	6,890	20,170	8,392	21,208
Indiana	4,654	11,731	5,712	11,977	16,604	30,913	21,507	31,917
Illinois	1,383	13,041	1,386	11,614	4,218	30,536	5,203	30,928
Michigan	580	4,190	800	4,000	2,150	11,880	3,035	11,765
Wisconsin	952	3,956	1,792	3,808	3,933	8,430	5,481	8,639
East North Central	9,679	40,878	11,890	39,199	33,795	101,929	43,618	104,457
Minnesota	200	16,370	220	16,980	680	32,025	920	36,830
Iowa	450	21,150	500	22,700	1,300	40,400	1,720	46,130
Missouri	5,651	11,108	6,760	11,274	16,982	21,889	22,785	22,999
North Dakota	50	1,600	60	1,690	200	2,524	168	2,652
South Dakota	0	4,950	5	5,095	0	8,380	23	9,807
Nebraska	113	7,972	250	7,818	508	16,879	762	17,685
Kansas	303	5,877	606	6,694	956	12,867	1,266	15,134
West North Central	6,767	69,027	8,401	72,251	20,626	134,964	27,644	151,237
Delaware	5,709	55	6,607	33	19,752	126	22,667	88
Maryland	5,971	407	6,776	408	23,544	989	25,354	925
Virginia	6,191	1,686	7,012	1,567	22,200	4,209	26,326	4,080
West Virginia	1,132	414	1,184	402	3,870	749	4,251	823
North Carolina	7,327	1,898	9,041	1,832	26,217	5,889	33,603	6,633
South Carolina	995	550	1,273	436	3,476	1,814	4,474	1,784
Georgia	16,754	1,815	19,592	1,659	59,977	5,725	71,701	6,707
Florida	1,488	1,337	2,034	1,567	5,346	4,557	7,863	5,696
South Atlantic	45,567	8,162	53,519	7,904	164,382	24,058	196,239	26,736
East South Central	10,503	4,455	14,635	4,371	37,219	12,108	50,893	13,285
West South Central	14,904	7,897	17,535	8,986	52,099	24,393	64,481	28,783
Mountain	476	3,109	710	2,785	1,752	8,373	2,271	7,757
Pacific	7,693	7,426	8,441	7,547	26,632	29,628	31,247	29,715
UNITED STATES	109,684	163,853	132,546	165,262	388,407	416,832	483,753	445,813

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.
MAY 25 1956

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

Immediate Release: May 17, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
April 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 2,305,000 poults during April 1956, 23 percent more than the 1,872,000 hatched in April last year according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 708,000 heavy white poults, 1,465,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 132,000 light breeds. This compares with the April 1955 hatch of approximately 318,000 heavy whites, 1,322,000 other heavies and 232,000 light breed poults. On May 1, 1956 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,346,000 heavy whites, 1,960,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 270,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 562,000 heavy white eggs, 2,050,000 other heavies, and 408,000 light breed eggs.

The average price received for poults in Minnesota on April 15, 1956 was 57 cents per heavy white breed poult, 70 cents for other heavies and 42 cents per light breed poult. A month earlier heavy white breed poults averaged 56 cents each, other heavies 69 cents and light breed poults 40 cents. On April 15 last year, all heavy breed poults averaged 67 cents each and light breed poults 43 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-April 1956 was $3.05 per 100 pounds, up 11 cents from the previous month, but was less than the average of $3.20 in mid-April 1955. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on April 15, 1956 was 9.5 compared with 8.4 a year ago. This indicates that the April 1956 price relationship was more favorable for turkey growers than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: In the United States, heavy breed turkey poult production of 15,748,000 poults (including 2,887,000 heavy whites) during April was 23 percent more than April 1955, while light breeds totaling 1,521,000 poults were 13 percent less. The number of all heavy breed poults hatched during the first four months of 1956 was 36 percent more than in the same period last year. Heavy breed eggs in incubators on May 1 totaling 26 ½ million (including about 5 3/4 million heavy whites) showed an increase of 15 percent over a year ago. However, the number of light breed eggs in incubators on May 1 totaled just under 3 million compared with 3 ½ million last year. The production of light breed poults during the first four months of 1956 was 4,176,000 compared with 5,295,000 during the same months of 1955.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds 1955 1/		Heavy Breeds 1956		Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	1955 1/	1956	1955 1/	1956	1955 1/	1956
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322	708	1,465	232	132	12,825	15,748	1,750	1,521
May	340	1,203			314		14,763		2,433	
June	303	345			405		8,975		2,580	
July	2/215	3/			302		2,057		2,220	
Aug.	2/91	3/			183		326		1,193	
Sept.	49	0			77		139		416	
Oct.	70	0			57		189		304	
Nov.	164	0			97		438		511	
Dec.	2/276	3/			134		1,029		913	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	316	0	1/503	1/198	390	1/105	1,460	2,660	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,171
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050	1,346	1,960	408	270	23,215	26,598	3,504	2,960
June	507	716			629		16,389		3,902	
July	2/452	3/			529		4,156		3,717	
Aug.	2/200	3/			357		733		2,446	
Sept.	88	0			154		245		866	
Oct.	107	0			93		264		463	
Nov.	254	0			137		490		777	
Dec.	2/403	3/			175		1,275		1,309	

1/ Revised. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds. 3/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

Victor Erlandson, Agr'l. Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report
Week Ending May 12, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending May 12, 1956, Minnesota hatcheries produced 195,000 heavy white poults, 296,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 44,000 light breed poults according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The heavy white poult hatch was 4 percent more than the 188,000 hatched a week earlier, and was about 2 ¼ times greater than the production a year ago. Other heavy breed production was 6 percent less than a week earlier but 8 percent above the corresponding week last year. The number of light breed poults was somewhat more than the 38,000 hatched in the previous week but was 39 percent less than the production of 72,000 during the same week last year. Poults shipped-out-of-State equaled 14 percent of the total hatch for the week ending May 12, 1956 compared with 13 percent for the same week last year.

Producers set 315,000 heavy white breed eggs, 283,000 other heavy (principally bronze) eggs and 74,000 light breed eggs during the week ending May 12. Settings for a week earlier totaled 317,000 heavy white eggs, 378,000 bronze and other heavy eggs and 84,000 light breed eggs. For the week ending May 14 a year ago, eggs set consisted of 93,000 heavy whites, 262,000 other heavies and 206,000 light breed eggs.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: Eleven of the leading turkey producing States hatched 428,000 light breed poults during the week ending May 12, compared with 391,000 a week earlier and 483,000 a year ago. The heavy hatch of 2,863,000 poults was about 1 percent more than the 2,834,000 hatched a week earlier and compares with 2,290,000 for the same week last year. About 573,000 of the total heavy hatch for the week ending May 12 were heavy whites compared with 541,000 in the previous week.

Light breed eggs set during the week ending May 12 totaled 723,000 compared with 753,000 a week earlier and 847,000 for the corresponding week in 1955. Producers set 4,225,000 heavy breed eggs during the current week compared with 4,658,000 the previous week and 3,489,000 in the same week last year. The set for the heavy white varieties amounted to 947,000 eggs for the week ending May 12 compared with 940,000 a week earlier. No comparison with last year is available.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	1956 Calif.	1956 Va.	1956 Other 3/ States	Eleven State Total 1955	Eleven State Total 1956
Heavy White Hatch - Thousands							
Apr. 21	72	170	18	28	230	1/	446
Apr. 28	61	174	12	43	274	1/	503
May 5	88	188	30	39	284	1/	541
May 12	86	195	23	56	299	1/	573
Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands							
Apr. 14	173	331	39	111	512	1/	993
Apr. 21	144	325	15	99	566	1/	1,005
Apr. 28	83	341	30	93	578	1/	1,042
May 5	127	317	16	92	515	1/	940
May 12	93	315	78	65	489	1/	947
Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands							
Apr. 21	329	366	716	102	1,100	2/2,330	2,284
Apr. 28	321	334	704	121	1,189	2/2,293	2,348
May 5	356	314	645	163	1,171	2/2,485	2,293
May 12	274	296	681	170	1,143	2/2,290	2,290
Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands							
Apr. 14	514	532	1,208	284	1,968	2/4,107	3,992
Apr. 21	474	507	1,131	255	1,930	2/4,135	3,823
Apr. 28	437	427	1,202	326	1,822	2/3,958	3,777
May 5	372	378	1,280	321	1,739	2/3,966	3,718
May 12	262	283	1,056	296	1,643	2/3,489	3,278
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Apr. 21	71	36	30	153	113	363	332
Apr. 28	60	28	31	180	84	416	323
May 5	64	38	26	200	127	430	391
May 12	72	44	30	226	128	483	428
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Apr. 14	108	74	30	366	188	708	658
Apr. 21	99	79	18	345	198	643	640
Apr. 28	104	70	37	315	204	651	626
May 5	157	84	36	362	271	723	753
May 12	206	74	28	390	231	847	723

1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and Oregon.

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JUN 1 1956

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-May 1956 Prices

June 1, 1956

MINNESOTA

Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products in mid-May 1956 increased 5 percent over the average a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. With livestock prices continuing their upward trend, together with higher prices received for most crops, notably soybeans, the overall average for prices received has increased for the fifth consecutive month. For the first time this year the average of farm commodity prices showed an increase over the same month in 1955. May 1956 prices averaged 4 percent higher than May 1955. The meat animal price group is the only one below the May 1955 level.

Meat animal prices showed an increase of 8 percent over April prices largely due to advances of $1.50 per hundred pounds and 60 cents per hundred pounds in hog and cattle prices, respectively. Although hog prices have risen $5.70 since the seasonal low point ($10.10) last December, they are still slightly below mid-May prices a year ago and the lowest since May 1946. Cattle prices are also at their lowest level for May since 1946. Meat animal prices are down 2 percent compared to a year ago.

Poultry and livestock products showed a 2 percent increase in price during the month with turkeys, eggs, and dairy products being generally higher. Chickens were the only commodity showing a decrease. Eggs were 5 cents a dozen higher than a year ago which was a major factor in a 7 percent increase in poultry and livestock products over the May 1955 average level. Milk at $3.10 per hundredweight was 15 cents higher than a year ago and the highest for May since 1953 when the price was $3.30 per hundred pounds.

Continued rises in prices received for soybeans, flax, and corn resulted in a 5 per cent increase in the average level for prices of crops. Crop prices for May 1956 were 7 percent higher than a year earlier with soybeans bringing 70 cents more per bushel. However, this is 69 cents lower than the all-time high for May of $3.65 per bushel in 1948.

UNITED STATES

With prices of many of the products sold by farmers increasing during the month ended in mid-May, the Index of Prices Received by Farmers increased 3 percent, or 7 points. At 242 percent of its 1910-14 average the index compared with the revised April index of 235 and was the same as in May last year. Substantial advances in prices received for hogs, potatoes, tree fruits, lambs, and cattle were the important contributors to the increase during the month. Prices for strawberries, cotton, eggs, and wheat declined.

The Prices Paid Index in mid-May registered its third consecutive 2-point increase. At 286, the index was about 2 percent higher than on February 15, approximately 1 percent higher than a year earlier, and 1 percent lower than the all-time May high registered in 1952. A rather general increase in prices paid for family living items was primarily responsible for the near-peak index this month. Prices paid for production goods also advanced.

The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose more rapidly than the Prices Paid Index during the month ended May 15. This lifted the Parity Ratio to 85, about 2 percent higher than in mid-April, and 1 percent lower than in May of last year.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	May 15, 1955	Apr. 15, 1956	May 15, 1956	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	1/242	1/235	242	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 2/	282	284	286	290	3/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	1/ 86	1/ 83	85	123	Oct. 1946

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

Robert E. Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS MAY 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES				
		MAY 15 1955	APR. 15 1956	MAY 15 1956	MAY 15 1955	APR. 15 1956	MAY 15 1956	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES MAY 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY MAY 15, 1956
		(DOLLARS)							(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.28	2.14	2.12	2.13	2.03	2.00	2.42	83
CORN	BU.	1.30	1.29	1.32	1.40	1.32	1.39	1.77	79
OATS	BU.	.65	.56	.56	.715	.623	.634	.861	74
BARLEY	BU.	1.07	.93	.95	1.07	.949	.963	1.35	71
RYE	BU.	1.00	.99	.98	1.06	1.01	1.01	1.69	60
FLAX	BU.	3.02	3.51	3.61	2.96	3.44	3.54	4.49	79
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.26	2.57	2.96	2.36	2.63	2.98	2.92	102
POTATOES	BU.	1.80	2.10	2.45	1.96	1.72	2.19	1.41	155
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	45.00	30.00	29.50	49.40	30.60	29.90	39.50	76
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	12.00	9.50	9.50	13.20	9.92	9.64	11.90	81
HOGS	CWT.	15.90	14.30	15.80	16.40	14.30	15.50	21.40	72
CATTLE	CWT.	16.20	14.80	15.40	16.30	15.00	15.40	21.60	71
CALVES	CWT.	17.80	17.30	19.30	17.10	16.80	17.30	23.60	73
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	5.10	5.10	5.93	6.28	6.00	9.98	60
LAMBS	CWT.	18.20	18.80	21.30	18.40	18.20	21.50	23.70	91
MILK COWS	HEAD	160.00	165.00	175.00	147.00	152.00	154.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.280	.290	.300	.289	.309	.308	.366	84
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.164	.172	.163	.256	.203	.207	.286	72
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.320	.330	.338	.385	.375	.463	2/ 89
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.62	.63	.567	.579	.584	.732	2/ 83
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.95	3.05	1/3.10	3.62	3.84	1/3.86	4.69	2/ 91
WOOL	LB.	.42	.40	.40	.459	.403	.411	.612	7/ 67
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.05	2.90	2.95	3.76	3.62	3.69		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.40	4.85	5.10	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.35	4.10	4.25	4.68	4.42	4.57		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.00	3.70	3.80	4.45	4.16	4.24		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.10	4.40	4.75	5.01	4.45	4.75		
BRAN	CWT.	2.85	2.75	3.00	3.07	3.02	3.18		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.00	21.00	22.50	35.00	32.50	32.80		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	12.2	11.1	12.0	11.7	10.8	11.2		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	8.6	10.5	10.6	9.0	11.0	10.4		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	4.6	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.3		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	19.9	21.8	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 PRICES 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 MAY 15, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1955 MAR. 15	1955 APR. 15	1955 MAY 15	1956 MAR. 15	1956 APR. 15	1956 MAY 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	242	246	242	228	235	242
ALL CROPS	247	242	251	249	236	245	252
FOOD GRAINS	246	239	236	240	223	229	226
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	198	197	200	174	185	192
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	264	261	259	245	253	265
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	242	241	235	221	227	233
MEAT ANIMALS	334	258	266	260	221	237	251
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	248	241	236	250	246	247
POULTRY & EGGS	229	200	186	176	187	180	178

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
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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.

JUN 15 1956

Immediate Release

June 11, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - JUNE 1, 1956

Near-normal temperatures and timely rainfall throughout most of Minnesota during May favored good crop development and rapid advancement of field work, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Crop prospects throughout the State were uniformly good on June 1. Field work, which had been delayed in the north by cold weather and wet soil, made rapid progress after mid-May. Except in the extreme north, planting of late crops was nearing completion by the first of June.

Rainfall during May was quite well distributed over the State and helped relieve soil moisture shortages in many areas, particularly in the southwest. Topsoil moisture on June 1 was adequate to plentiful in all parts of Minnesota except in a few central and southwestern counties. Subsoil moisture supplies were mostly adequate except in the central and southwest areas, particularly in the southern tier of counties from Martin to Rock.

Seeding of small grains was completed in the southern two thirds of the State by mid-May and was nearly finished in northern counties by May 26th. Stands are generally good and growth has been rapid following warmer weather. Hay crops and pastures also made good gains during the month after being retarded by unseasonably cold weather in April. Cutting of the first crop of alfalfa will start somewhat later than usual but is expected to become general in central and southern Minnesota by mid-June if weather conditions remain favorable.

Planting of late maturing crops was nearing completion by June 1. Corn and soybean planting was delayed somewhat during the first half of May by cold weather, but made rapid strides later in the month. Over 90 percent of the corn and 85 percent of the soybeans had been planted by the first of June, compared with 95 percent of the corn and 90 percent of the soybean acreage planted by May 28, 1955. Potato and sugar beet planting had been virtually completed in the southern Red River Valley and was well over half completed in the Polk County area by June 1. Germination of late crops has been uniformly good throughout the State. Cultivating of corn had begun in the southern two thirds of the State by June 1 with about 30 percent of the acreage cultivated for the first time in the southwest.

The outlook for winter grain crops in Minnesota remained about the same as on May 1. Warmer weather and generally adequate rainfall improved both winter wheat and rye in central counties, but below-normal temperatures retarded growth in the north. Winter wheat production is now estimated at 680,000 bushels, the same as a month earlier, but 21 percent below 1955 and less than half the 10-year (1945-1954) average. Acreage for harvest is slightly greater than a year ago but only 46 percent of average. Rye condition dropped slightly from 88 percent on May 1 to 87 percent on the first of June. The June 1, 1955 condition of rye was 75 percent and the 10-year average condition for that date was 84 percent. Both winter wheat and rye were heading in more advanced areas by June 1.

Prospects for spring wheat were generally quite favorable on June 1, especially in the main-producing northwest counties. Cold weather and wet soil delayed seeding in the Red River Valley, but with adequate moisture and recent warmer weather, spring wheat has made rapid progress. Based on March 1 reports of acreage planting intentions and early season development of the crop, June 1 prospects indicate a spring wheat crop of about 11,512,000 bushels, of which 784,000 bushels are durum wheat and 10,728,000 bushels are other spring wheat. This outlook compares with the 1955 spring wheat production of 11,157,000 bushels, including 403,000 bushels of durum and 10,754,000 bushels of other spring wheat. Higher production forecasts this year are due to larger crop acreages, as present yield prospects are somewhat below 1955.

May egg production in Minnesota totaled 357 million eggs, down 9 percent from a year earlier and 1 percent below April 1956. A decline in the number of layers on farms during the month more than offset a higher rate of lay, compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Milk production in May increased seasonally to a record high level for the month due mostly to a sharp gain in the rate of milk production per cow. A total of 1,021 million pounds of milk were produced in May, compared with 973 million pounds in May last year and 935 million pounds in April 1956.

Richard J. Schrimper,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Minn. Hist. Soc.
JUN 26 1956

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

Immediate Release: June 21, 1956

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
May 1956

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 10,800,000 during May 1956 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. It was 2 percent higher than the 10,610,000 chicks hatched during May last year but 23 percent below the May 1950-54 average of 14,045,000 chicks. Eggs in incubators on June 1 showed the usual sharp seasonal drop from May 1 as most hatcheries producing chicks for farm flock replacements have completed operations for the year. Most of the chicks hatched during the rest of the year will be raised for the commercial broiler trade.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on May 1, 1956 for straight-run chicks averaged $16.00 per hundred for both heavy breeds and light breeds. This compares with $15.50 per hundred for both heavy and light breeds on May 1, 1955. The price of hybrids averaging $28.00 per hundred, was unchanged from last year. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid May 1956 was $3.12 per hundred pounds, up 7 cents from the previous month, but was less than the average of $3.26 in mid-May 1955. The Minnesota egg-feed price ratio on May 15, 1956 at 10.6 compares with 8.6 last year. This indicates that the May 1956 price relationship was more favorable for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 253,774,000 chicks during May 1956. This was 13 percent above the output of chicks in May last year and 10 percent above the average for the month.

Broiler chicks produced, which accounted for 55 percent of the chicks hatched in May, totaled 140,655,000 - 21 percent more than in May last year. The demand for broiler chicks continues steady, and a relatively large hatch of broiler chicks in June is in prospect, as the number of eggs in incubators on June 1 was 24 percent more than a year earlier.

Chicks produced other than for broiler production during May totaled 113,119,000 compared with 107,876,000 in May last year - an increase of 5 percent. A slightly larger hatch of non-broiler chicks in June than a year ago is in prospect, as the number of non-broiler eggs in incubators on June 1 was 6 percent more than on June 1 last year.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

TOTAL CHICKS

Month	Month			To Date			
	1955	1956	% Change from 1955	1955	1956	Change from 1955 Number	Change from 1955 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	465	600	↑ 29	465	600	↑ 135	↑ 29
February	2,820	4,750	↑ 68	3,285	5,350	↑ 2,065	↑ 63
March	12,850	15,200	↑ 18	16,135	20,550	↑ 4,415	↑ 27
April	16,570	17,200	↑ 4	32,705	37,750	↑ 5,045	↑ 15
May	10,610	10,800	↑ 2	43,315	48,550	↑ 5,235	↑ 12
June	1,300			44,615			
July	200			44,815			
August	160			44,975			
September	185			45,160			
October	145			45,305			
November	190			45,495			
December	220			45,715			

Victor Erlandson, Agr'l. Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

BROILER AND NON-BROILER CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During May				January through May			
	1955		1956		1955		1956	
	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers	Broilers	Non Broilers
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	9,237	4,964	11,146	5,362	40,436	29,454	51,157	31,391
Middle Atlantic	6,227	8,892	7,811	10,066	26,930	65,781	35,160	67,880
Ohio	1,840	5,820	2,300	4,800	8,730	25,990	10,692	26,008
Indiana	4,988	8,065	5,688	9,396	21,592	38,978	27,195	41,313
Illinois	1,456	7,534	1,440	7,346	5,674	38,070	6,643	38,274
Michigan	820	2,210	1,600	2,000	2,970	14,090	4,635	13,765
Wisconsin	1,511	2,414	1,610	2,590	5,444	10,844	7,091	11,229
East North Central	10,615	26,043	12,638	26,132	44,410	127,972	56,256	130,589
Minnesota	230	10,380	260	10,540	910	42,405	1,180	47,370
Iowa	500	17,000	900	17,300	1,800	57,400	2,620	63,430
Missouri	5,358	8,864	6,775	9,131	22,340	30,753	29,560	32,130
North Dakota	50	1,300	60	1,500	250	3,824	228	4,152
South Dakota	0	3,920	12	4,188	0	12,300	35	13,995
Nebraska	300	5,252	192	4,960	808	22,131	954	22,645
Kansas	237	2,555	315	3,485	1,193	15,422	1,581	18,619
West North Central	6,675	49,271	8,514	51,104	27,301	184,235	36,158	202,341
Delaware	5,680	52	7,028	32	25,432	178	29,695	120
Maryland	6,764	254	7,420	302	30,308	1,243	32,774	1,227
Virginia	6,521	878	7,108	838	28,721	5,087	33,434	4,918
West Virginia	1,201	289	1,269	278	5,071	1,038	5,520	1,101
North Carolina	7,717	891	9,406	1,223	33,934	6,780	43,009	7,856
South Carolina	989	329	1,266	272	4,465	2,143	5,740	2,056
Georgia	17,433	1,494	21,235	929	77,410	7,219	92,936	7,636
Florida	1,548	1,074	2,083	1,516	6,894	5,631	9,946	7,212
South Atlantic	47,853	5,261	56,815	5,390	212,235	29,319	253,054	32,126
East South Central	11,158	2,631	15,458	2,661	48,377	14,739	66,351	15,946
West South Central	15,895	3,685	19,289	4,611	67,994	28,078	83,770	33,394
Mountain	530	1,701	730	1,699	2,282	10,074	3,001	9,456
Pacific	7,704	5,428	8,254	6,094	34,336	35,056	39,501	35,809
UNITED STATES	115,894	107,876	140,655	113,119	504,301	524,708	624,408	558,932

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.
JUN 26 1956

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

Immediate Release: June 21, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
May 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 2,264,000 poults during May 1956, 22 percent more than the 1,857,000 hatched in May last year according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The total hatch included 861,000 heavy white poults, 1,198,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 205,000 light breeds. This compares with the May 1955 hatch of 340,000 heavy whites, 1,203,000 other heavies and 314,000 light breed poults. On June 1, 1956 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,294,000 heavy whites, 741,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 486,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 507,000 heavy white eggs, 716,000 other heavies, and 629,000 light breed eggs.

The average price received for poults in Minnesota on May 15, 1956 was 58 cents per heavy white breed poult, 71 cents for other heavies and 41 cents per light breed poult. A month earlier heavy white breed poults averaged 57 cents each, other heavies 70 cents and light breed poults 42 cents. On May 15 last year, all heavy breed poults averaged 68 cents each and light breed poults 42 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-May 1956 was $3.12 per 100 pounds, up 7 cents from the previous month, but was less than the average of $3.26 in mid-May 1955. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on May 15, 1956 was 9.6 compared with 8.6 a year ago. This indicates that the May 1956 price relationship was more favorable for turkey growers than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during the first 5 months of the year totaled 50,397,000, compared with 39,412,000 during the same period last year - an increase of 28 percent. Of the total heavy breed poults hatched during the first 5 months, 10,434,000, or 21 percent were of the heavy white breeds.

The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on June 1 totaled 20,115,000, compared with 15,891,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 5,288,000 were of the heavy white breeds.

The production of light breed poults during the first 5 months totaled 6,478,000 compared with 7,728,000 during the same months last year - a decrease of 16 percent. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on June 1 totaled 3,457,000 compared with 4,015,000 on June 1 last year.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	1955 1/		1956							
	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	1955 1/	1956 1/	1955 1/	1956	1955 1/	1956
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322	708	1,465	232	132	12,825	15,748	1,750	1,521
May	340	1,203	861	1,198	314	205	14,763	16,878	2,433	2,302
June	303	345			405		8,975		2,580	
July	2/215	3/			302		2,057		2,220	
Aug.	2/91	3/			183		326		1,193	
Sept.	49	0			77		139		416	
Oct.	70	0			57		189		304	
Nov.	164	0			97		438		511	
Dec.	2/276	3/			134		1,029		913	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	316	0	1/503	1/198	390	1/105	1,460	2,660	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,171
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050	1,346	1,960	408	270	23,215	26,598	3,504	2,960
June	507	716	1,294	741	629	486	15,891	20,115	4,015	3,457
July	2/452	3/			529		4,156		3,717	
Aug.	2/200	3/			357		733		2,446	
Sept.	88	0			154		245		866	
Oct.	107	0			93		264		463	
Nov.	254	0			137		490		777	
Dec.	2/403	3/			175		1,275		1,309	

1/ Revised. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds. 3/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

Victor Erlandson, Agr'l. Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

Weekly Turkey Hatchery Report - Week Ending June 16, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending June 16, 1956, Minnesota hatcheries produced 172,000 heavy white poults, 104,000 other heavies (principally bronze) and 72,000 light breed poults according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The heavy white poult hatch was slightly more than the 170,000 hatched a week earlier, and about 2 times greater than the production a year ago. Other heavy breed production, continuing the seasonal downward trend, was 32 percent less than a week earlier but 41 percent above the corresponding week last year. The number of light breed poults was more than the 63,000 hatched in the previous week but 10 percent less than the production of 80,000 during the same week last year. Poults shipped-out-of-State equaled 18 percent of the total hatch for the week ending June 16, 1956 compared with 11 percent for the same week last year.

During the week ending June 16, producers set 247,000 heavy white breed eggs - which was about 2 times greater than last year. The bronze setting season has been practically completed. The light breed set totaling 165,000 eggs was somewhat more than the 138,000 set a week earlier and 43 percent greater than the same week a year ago.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: Eleven of the leading turkey producing States hatched 428,000 light breed poults during the week ending June 16 compared with 499,000 a week earlier and 509,000 a year ago. The heavy hatch of 2,133,000 poults was about 4 percent less than the 2,232,000 hatched a week earlier but was 41 percent more than the output of 1,518,000 poults for the same week last year. About 523,000 of the total heavy hatch for the week ending June 16 were heavy whites compared with 492,000 in the previous week.

Light breed eggs set during the week ending June 16 totaled 860,000 compared with 861,000 a week earlier and 792,000 for the corresponding week in 1955. Producers set 1,422,000 heavy breed eggs during the current week compared with 2,044,000 in the previous week and 792,000 in the same week last year. The set for the heavy white varieties amounted to 658,000 eggs for the week ending June 16 compared with 786,000 a week earlier. No comparison with last year is available.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN 11 REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	1956 Calif.	1956 Va.	1956 Other 3/ States	Eleven State Total 1955	Eleven State Total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
May 26	59	196	25	45	309	1/	575
June 2	69	175	13	38	283	1/	509
June 9	65	170	35	30	257	1/	492
June 16	85	172	22	41	288	1/	523
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
May 19	162	336	43	91	597	1/	1,067
May 26	117	349	23	54	446	1/	872
June 2	111	284	49	65	375	1/	773
June 9	116	298	51	57	380	1/	786
June 16	124	247	24	52	335	1/	658
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
May 26	223	238	637	190	1,024	2/2,196	2,089
June 2	190	204	670	168	910	2/2,102	1,952
June 9	119	154	546	146	894	2/1,811	1,740
June 16	74	104	585	147	774	2/1,518	1,610
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
May 19	167	222	1,109	298	1,481	2/3,011	3,110
May 26	78	82	976	326	1,256	2/2,484	2,640
June 2	31	45	870	202	900	2/1,902	2,017
June 9	#	9	615	168	466	2/1,154	1,258
June 16	0	#	342	197	225	2/792	764
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
May 26	64	45	28	210	131	400	414
June 2	105	64	24	229	186	456	503
June 9	115	63	18	242	176	492	499
June 16	80	72	12	213	131	509	428
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
May 19	132	116	16	351	208	814	691
May 26	149	169	28	373	244	804	814
June 2	125	147	19	434	202	827	802
June 9	166	138	30	419	274	855	861
June 16	115	165	41	440	214	792	860

1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and Oregon. # Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

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JUN 26 1956

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 22, 1956

PIG CROP REPORT -- JUNE 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: The 1956 spring pig crop in Minnesota totaled 3,942,000 head, down 16 percent from the 4,691,000 head saved in the spring of 1955. 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 2 percent less than farmers intended last March, and 6 percent less than intended last December. This spring, litters averaged 6.94 pigs--the same as the record high last year.

The 1956 spring crop of 3,942,000 head was produced from 568,000 sows, compared with 676,000 sows that farrowed in the spring of 1955. December-February farrowings were only 5 percent below a year ago, while March-May sows were down 19 percent. Of the sows farrowing spring pigs, about 22 percent farrowed during the December-February period as compared with 19 percent a year ago and 7 percent back in 1950. This indicates a continuation of the trend toward earlier farrowings.

Based on June 1 intentions, a 12 percent decrease from last year in fall farrowings (June-November) is anticipated. The decrease will probably be spread rather evenly throughout the six month period although the reduction may be slightly greater during the late fall months.

The number of sows to farrow this fall is expected to total 298,000 head. If intentions are realized and litters are of average size, the 1956 fall pig crop will total about 2 million head--the fifth largest fall crop of record, but 12 percent less than 1955.

The number of all hogs on Minnesota farms on June 1 at 4,688,000 head was 15 percent below a year ago, and the number 6 months old and over at 808,000 was 12 percent lower.

UNITED STATES: The 1956 spring pig crop totaled 53,085,000 head, a decline of 8 percent from the spring of 1955, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The number of sows farrowing this spring totaled 7,650,000 sows which was also 8 percent less than the 8,359,000 sows farrowing last spring. The number of pigs saved per litter was 6.94, establishing a new record for spring farrowing, and compares with 6.90 pigs per litter in 1955. Reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 5,163,000 sows to farrow this fall. This would be 7 percent less than the number farrowing last fall. If these intentions materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average, with an allowance for upward trend, the 1956 fall pig crop would be about 35 million head. The combined spring and fall pig crops for 1956 would then be about 88 million head. This would be 8 percent less than last year and only slightly below the 1945-1954 average.

The number of hogs 6 months old and over on farms and ranches June 1 was 1 percent below a year ago.

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

SPRING SOWS FARROWING

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	157	101	231	233	101	386	390	101
Indiana	297	282	95	286	289	101	583	571	98
Illinois	263	280	106	706	650	92	969	930	96
Wisconsin	88	91	103	267	211	79	355	302	85
Minnesota	130	124	95	546	444	81	676	568	84
Iowa	410	391	95	1,591	1,310	82	2,001	1,701	85
Missouri	164	190	116	329	313	95	493	503	102
South Dakota	34	25	74	324	240	74	358	265	74
Kansas	42	47	112	94	78	83	136	125	92
NINE STATES	1,583	1,587	100	4,374	3,768	86	5,957	5,355	90
UNITED STATES	2,501	2,537	101	5,858	5,113	87	8,359	7,650	92

HOGS ON FARMS AND PIGS SAVED

STATE	Hogs on Farms June 1, 1956			Spring Pigs Saved			Spring Pigs Saved per Litter	
	All Hogs (000)	Over 6 Mo. of Age (000)	3-6 Mo. of Age (000)	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent of 1955	1955	1956
Ohio	3,338	738	1,005	2,660	2,652	100	6.89	6.80
Indiana	4,986	1,059	1,939	4,075	3,991	98	6.99	6.99
Illinois	7,965	1,605	1,800	6,647	6,473	97	6.86	6.96
Wisconsin	2,538	464	590	2,503	2,132	85	7.05	7.06
Minnesota	4,688	808	800	4,691	3,942	84	6.94	6.94
Iowa	14,713	2,633	2,625	14,147	12,281	87	7.07	7.22
Missouri	4,499	1,099	1,200	3,456	3,541	102	7.01	7.04
South Dakota	2,165	379	145	2,413	1,813	75	6.74	6.84
Kansas	1,040	225	277	951	865	91	6.99	6.92
NINE STATES	45,932	9,010	10,381	41,543	37,690	91	6.97	7.04
UNITED STATES	--	--	--	57,690	53,085	92	6.90	6.94

FALL SOWS TO FARROW

STATE	June-August			September-November			June-November		
	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of '55	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of '55	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of '55
Ohio	176	170	97	174	156	90	350	326	93
Indiana	337	324	96	184	181	98	521	505	97
Illinois	346	335	97	341	318	93	687	653	95
Wisconsin	111	99	89	94	81	86	205	180	88
Minnesota	202	180	89	137	118	86	339	298	88
Iowa	581	505	87	458	409	89	1,039	914	88
Missouri	228	217	95	231	214	93	459	431	94
South Dakota	49	42	86	36	34	94	85	76	90
Kansas	42	34	81	54	45	83	96	79	82
NINE STATES	2,072	1,906	92	1,709	1,556	91	3,781	3,462	92
UNITED STATES	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,569	5,163	93

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JUL 18 1956

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-June 1956 Prices

July 3, 1956

MINNESOTA Mid-June 1956 prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged about 4 percent less than a month earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Most predominant of the declines were those for flax and soybeans. Some of the items showing increases over last month were beef cattle and wool. Compared with a year ago, prices averaged 2 percent lower. Meat animals were down 9 percent, while poultry and livestock products were 5 percent higher and crops 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

Meat animals averaged below a month ago as hogs declined 80 cents per cwt., calves $1.00, sheep 90 cents and lambs 30 cents. Only cattle were higher. Compared with June 1955, hog prices were down $2.10, cattle $1.20, sheep $1.00; while the price of calves was up 30 cents and lambs 80 cents. The average price received by farmers for milk cows in mid-June at $170 per head was down $5 from a month ago.

Prices of poultry and livestock products averaged 2 percent below a month earlier. Decreases in turkeys, chicken and egg prices more than offset the increase in wool. Butterfat in cream prices remained unchanged at 63 cents per pound. The general level of poultry and livestock products prices was 5 percent higher in June 1956 than a year earlier. Increases were recorded in the price of eggs, butterfat in cream, and wholesale milk while chickens, turkeys and wool were lower.

Crop prices averaged about 3 percent below a month ago as flax declined 45 cents per bushel and soybeans 14 cents. Wheat and barley were down 1 cent and rye 2 cents. Corn and oats were up 1 cent a bushel. Compared with June last year crop prices were up 2 percent. Soybeans were sharply higher and flax was up moderately, while wheat, oats, barley and rye prices showed moderate decreases from last year.

UNITED STATES: Higher prices received by U. S. farmers for fruit, potatoes, and commercial vegetables were primarily responsible for a 2 percent increase in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers during the month ending June 15. The mid-June index, at 247 percent of its 1910-14 average, compared with 242 in May and 241 in June last year. The Crop Index, which increased 4 percent during the past month, was 8 percent above a year earlier. The Livestock and Livestock Products Index, decreased less than half of one percent during the month and was 3 percent below June last year.

Increases in retail prices of family living items offset a decline in prices paid by farmers for production items to leave the Prices Paid Index unchanged in mid-June from a month earlier. At 286, the index was about 1 percent below the all-time June high reached in 1952.

With farm product prices up and the Prices Paid Index steady, the Parity Ratio rose this month to 86, about 1 percent higher than a month earlier and June 15, 1955.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	June 15, 1955	May 15, 1956	June 15, 1956	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	241	242	247	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	282	286	286	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	3/ 85	85	86	123	Oct. 1946

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

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JUNE 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES				
		JUNE 15 1955	MAY 15 1956	JUNE 15 1956	JUNE 15 1955	MAY 15 1956	JUNE 15 1956	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES JUNE 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY JUNE 15, 1956
		- D O L L A R S -							(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.26	2.12	2.11	2.06	2.00	1.93	2.42	80
CORN	BU.	1.33	1.32	1.33	1.40	1.39	1.42	1.77	80
OATS	BU.	.66	.56	.57	.698	.634	.632	.861	73
BARLEY	BU.	1.03	.95	.94	.995	.963	.931	1.35	69
RYE	BU.	1.02	.98	.96	1.03	1.01	.985	1.69	58
FLAX	BU.	3.05	3.61	3.16	2.98	3.54	3.12	4.49	69
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.22	2.96	2.82	2.32	2.98	2.87	2.92	98
POTATOES	BU.	1.30	2.45	--	1.20	2.19	2.65	1.41	188
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	40.00	29.50	30.00	43.70	29.90	29.90	39.50	76
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	11.50	9.50	9.50	12.20	9.64	9.36	11.90	79
HOGS	CWT.	17.10	15.80	15.00	17.70	15.50	15.60	21.40	73
CATTLE	CWT.	17.20	15.40	16.00	16.40	15.40	15.60	21.60	72
CALVES	CWT.	18.00	19.30	18.30	17.30	17.30	16.70	23.60	71
SHEEP	CWT.	5.20	5.10	4.20	5.77	6.00	5.60	9.98	56
LAMBS	CWT.	20.20	21.30	21.00	19.90	21.50	20.80	23.70	88
MILK COWS	HEAD	155.00	175.00	170.00	148.00	154.00	154.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.290	.300	.280	.294	.308	.298	.366	81
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.170	.163	.151	.257	.207	.195	.286	68
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.330	.310	.338	.375	.363	.463	2/ 85
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.63	.63	.565	.584	.583	.732	2/ 84
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.95	3.15	1/3.15	3.63	3.86	1/3.86	4.69	2/ 91
WOOL	LB.	.43	.40	.41	.450	.411	.411	.612	7/ 67
PRICES PAID									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.05	2.95	2.95	3.72	3.69	3.66		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.30	5.10	5.20	--	--	--		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.30	4.25	4.25	4.62	4.57	4.57		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	3.95	3.80	3.80	4.40	4.24	4.26		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	4.90	4.75	4.95	4.84	4.75	4.81		
BRAN	CWT.	2.70	3.00	2.75	2.99	3.18	3.00		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	18.00	22.50	19.50	32.50	32.80	30.80		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	12.9	12.0	11.3	12.6	11.2	11.0		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	8.6	10.6	9.9	9.2	10.4	10.0		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.9		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.0	21.5	1/21.6		

1/PRELIMINARY. 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICE TO PARITY PRICE. 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 PRICES FOR WOOL SOLD; DOES NOT INCLUDE INCENTIVE PAYMENT TO BRING SEASON AVERAGE RETURN TO 62 CENTS PER POUND.

INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR SELECTED COMMODITY GROUPS UNITED STATES JUNE 15, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 - DEC. 1949	1955 APR. 15	1955 MAY 15	1955 JUNE 15	1956 APR. 15	1956 MAY 15	1956 JUNE 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	246	242	241	235	242	247
ALL CROPS	247	251	249	243	245	252	263
FOOD GRAINS	246	236	240	232	229	226	218
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	197	200	196	185	192	192
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	261	259	256	253	265	259
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	241	235	240	227	233	232
MEAT ANIMALS	334	266	260	271	237	251	252
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	241	236	236	246	247	247
POULTRY & EGGS	229	186	176	177	180	178	171

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 Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

Minn. Hist. Soc.
JUL 1

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

Immediate Release

July 11, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - JULY 1, 1956

Crop prospects in Minnesota were good to excellent as of July 1 and indicated a production of nearly 22.0 million tons of major field crops, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. A production of this size would be only slightly less than the record of 22.1 million tons produced in 1955. Major grain crops contributing to the large aggregate tonnage are corn, with a prospective record production of 288 million bushels, and oat prospects of 169 million bushels. Also an important factor in the outlook is an allowance for soybeans computed on the basis of a record large 1956 acreage planted and the long-time average yield of 17.6 bushels per harvested acre. In recent years, soybean yields have been better than average. The first official production estimate for the 1956 soybean crop will be available August 10.

Most crops are seasonally well advanced, although somewhat later than 1955, an exceptionally early year. Plantings were delayed somewhat by unseasonably cold weather in April and early May, but warmer temperatures beginning in mid-May, together with timely rains, promoted rapid growth. Harvesting of winter wheat, rye, and early fields of oats and barley is expected to begin the second week in July in southern Minnesota, about the usual date. Rust has been observed in oats in many southern counties, but the degree of infestation has been light to date. Damage from insects has been relatively minor although grasshoppers are reported to be numerous in many areas. Crop losses from hail, wind, and flooding have occurred in scattered localities. Although damage may be severe in local areas, total crop production prospects have not been materially affected by these losses.

Corn crop prospects were excellent on July 1 throughout the main commercial area. Hot weather and generally adequate rainfall during June were ideal for growth. Development of the crop is quite uniform, with the south central area showing somewhat more advancement. Based on July 1 conditions, a record crop of 288 million bushels is in prospect. This compares with the previous record of 285 million bushels produced last year and the 1945-54 average production of 239 million bushels. Acreage of corn for harvest is placed at 5,641,000 acres, 3 percent less than in 1955, but 3 percent above the 10-year average.

Prospects for Minnesota's 1956 oats crop are less favorable than last year but about average. Oats are generally in good condition in central counties, but excessive heat and lack of rainfall damaged the crop in the southwest. Heavy mid-June rains caused some fields to lodge in south central counties and harvesting may be a problem in that area. Rust has also been reported in the south, but, to date, infestation has been light. The present outlook is for a crop of 169 million bushels. Production in 1955 totaled 198 million bushels, and the 10-year average production is 193 million bushels. Acreage for harvest is down 8 percent from last year and 12 percent below average. Some early fields of oats will be harvested in southern counties by the second week in July.

The acreage of wheat for harvest shows an 18 percent increase from last year, but is still 31 percent less than the 10-year average. Conditions on July 1 indicate a wheat crop of 12.7 million bushels, compared with 12.2 million in 1955 and the average of 18.6 million bushels. This year's wheat crop prospects consist of 11,237,000 bushels of other spring wheat, 686,000 bushels of durum wheat, and 777,000 bushels of winter wheat. Stem rust has been relatively minor in wheat to date, although hot, humid weather in July could promote development, particularly in late northern areas. Planting of more rust-resistant varieties of wheat has also lessened the threat of extensive rust damage this year.

A decrease in barley production is forecast, due to both a drop in acres for harvest and yield per acre. A barley crop of 24.2 million bushels is in prospect as of July 1, compared with 28.8 million bushels produced last year, and the average production of 27.6 million bushels. Production of barley is concentrated in northwest and west central counties.

The flax crop has made fairly good progress although hot, dry weather in June reduced prospects in the southwest and the crop is late in extreme northwestern counties. Flax was mostly in bloom in the south on July 1, progressively later in the north. The crop is expected to total 8.8 million bushels, based on July 1 development and acreage for harvest. This compares with 8.0 million bushels last year and the average production of 12.4 million bushels. Acreage for harvest is 23 percent higher than in 1955, but 15 percent below the 10-year average.

(over)

Planting of soybeans for all purposes totals a record 2,697,000 acres. This year's acreage is 18 percent higher than in 1955, the previous record. Of the 2,697,000 acres planted in 1956, 2,656,000 are expected to be harvested for beans. This year's crop is making excellent progress and all indications point to a record high production for the State.

Late summer potato production is indicated at 729,000 hundredweight from 5,400 acres for harvest compared with 668,000 hundredweight last year from 5,300 acres. Acreage for harvest for the fall crop is estimated at 80,000 acres, up 4,000 acres from a year ago.

Warm weather and frequent rains during June have been very beneficial for hay crops, and a record 7,258,000 ton production is forecast. This compares with 7,100,000 tons produced in 1955 and the average production of 6,243,000 tons. Heavy mid-June rains damaged cut hay in many southern counties, and wet weather has delayed cutting in the extreme north. Second crop prospects are generally good throughout the State except in a few localities where moisture is short. Cutting of the second crop of alfalfa hay should be under way by mid-July in southern Minnesota.

Egg production totaled 321 million eggs during June, a seasonal decline of 10 percent from the previous month, and 9 percent below June 1955. Layers on hand during the month declined 5 percent from a month earlier, and were 8 percent less than in June last year.

Milk production is estimated at 962 million pounds for June, 5 percent less than during May, but 5 percent above June 1955 production. Milk cows on farms during June this year were 2 percent higher than June 1955, and production per cow averaged 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Pastures benefitted greatly from June rains and provided an abundance of feed for dairy cattle.

Minnesota production prospects for 1956 as of July 1, in comparison with 1955 and 1954 are as follows:

Crop	Yield per Acre			Production		
	1954	1955	Ind. 1956	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Corn	50.0	49.0	51.0	274,450	284,935	287,691
Winter Wheat	13.5	26.0	21.0	513	858	777
Durum Wheat	7.0	15.5	14.0	84	403	686
Oth. Sprg. Wheat	14.5	19.0	17.0	9,802	10,925	11,237
Oats	34.5	41.0	38.0	179,090	197,948	168,796
Barley	25.5	24.5	24.0	28,815	28,788	24,240
Rye	14.5	15.0	15.0	1,436	1,725	1,410
Flaxseed	9.0	9.5	8.5	8,928	8,008	8,814
Potatoes (Cwt.)						
Late Summer	148.0	126.0	135.0	784	668	729
Fall	124.0	100.0	1/	10,168	7,600	1/
Hay, All (Tons)	1.77	1.82	1.87	6,808	7,100	7,258

1/ Available August 10.

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, Minnesota

Minn. Hist. Soc.
JUL

Immediate Release

July 18, 1956

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED, JULY 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle on feed for market in Minnesota on July 1 was 209,000 -- 11 percent less 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 37,000 were 4 percent less than in the same period last year.

Cattle on feed weighing under 600 pounds, estimated at 16,000 head, comprised only 8 percent of the total number on feed. Those weighing 600-900 pounds at 134,000 head, were down 4 percent from a year earlier and the number weighing 900-1100 pounds, estimated at 42,000 head, were down 25 percent from last July. There were only 17,000 head weighing over 1100 pounds compared with 28,000 head a year ago. Steers accounted for 63 percent of the total cattle on feed; heifers 29 percent; calves 7 percent; and other cattle 1 percent.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 64 percent of the cattle that were on feed July 1 during the next three months and at a rather uniform rate. This is at about the same rate as a year ago when 61 percent were expected to be marketed during the July-September period. Actual marketings during the period could be less than a year ago since there were fewer long-term cattle on feed July 1.

The number of cattle that had been on feed under three months on July 1 is estimated at 50,000 head, down 15 percent from a year ago. Cattle on feed 3 to 6 months totaled 59,000 compared with 63,000 a year earlier. Those on feed over 6 months at 100,000 head were down 12 percent. During June, the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from South St. Paul was $16.90 per hundred pounds compared with $18.15 in June 1955.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in 13 major feeding States on July 1 was estimated at 3,296,000 head. This was 10 percent less than the number on feed on the same date last year and a seasonal decline from April 1 of 22 percent. The number of cattle and calves placed on feed during the April-June quarter was 5 percent more than during the corresponding period a year ago. Marketings were also higher -- up 8 percent from last year, with short fed cattle up 24 percent above a year earlier.

The number of cattle on feed in the 9 Corn Belt States on July 1 was estimated at 2,553,000 head, down 11 percent from the same date last year. Including an allowance for Michigan and Wisconsin, the number on feed in the 11 Corn Belt States was also down 11 percent from the July 1, 1955 number. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 9 Corn Belt States during the April-June period were 7 percent below the same period last year. However, placement of local feeder cattle are apparently well above a year earlier.

The number of cattle on feed in California on July 1 was estimated at 398,000 head which was 13 percent below the 457,000 on feed a year ago, but 34 percent more than the 297,000 head on feed April 1 this year. The number on feed in Colorado totaled 154,000 head. This was 14 percent less than a year earlier and 20 percent less than the April 1 number. Arizona feed lots had 117,000 head on July 1, compared with 170,000 on April 1 and 120,000 head on July 1, 1955. Texas has shown a substantial increase over a year earlier for each quarter this year. January 1 was 8 percent above a year earlier; April, with 93,000 on feed, was up 11 percent; and July 1, with 74,000 on feed, was up 48 percent from a year ago.

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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.

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, JULY 1, 1956

Weight Groups					Kinds				
Weight	Number		Percent of total		Kind	Number		Percent of total	
	1955	1956	1955	1956		1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000	1,000	Pct.	Pct.		1,000	1,000	Pct.	Pct.
Under 600 Lbs.	12	16	5	8	Steers	167	132	71	63
600-900 Lbs.	139	134	59	64	Heifers	54	60	23	29
900-1100 Lbs.	56	42	24	20	Calves	12	15	5	7
1100-1300 Lbs.	26	17	11	8	Other	2	2	1	1
Over 1300 Lbs.	2	--	1	0					
Total	235	209	100	100	Total	235	209	100	100

Length of Time on Feed					Expected Months of Marketing		
Time	Number		Percent of Total		Month	Number	Percent of Total
	1955	1956	1955	1956		1956	1956
	1,000	1,000	Pct.	Pct.		1,000	Pct.
Less than 3 Months	59	50	25	24	July	46	22
					August	44	21
3 - 6 Months	63	59	27	28	Sept.	44	21
More than 6 Months	113	100	48	48	Later	75	36
Total	235	209	100	100	Total	209	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED IN THIRTEEN STATES[1/]

State	July 1, 1955	April 1, 1956	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1956 as percent of July 1955
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Percent
Ohio	90	155	89	99
Indiana	170	254	162	95
Illinois	453	575	412	91
MINNESOTA	235	290	209	89
Iowa	1,090	1,254	1,025	94
Missouri	155	216	146	94
South Dakota	150	150	100	67
Nebraska	432	3/447	320	74
Kansas	92	3/109	90	98
9 North Central States	2,867	3,450	2,553	89
Texas	50	93	74	148
Colorado	180	193	154	86
Arizona	120	170	117	98
California	457	297	298	87
13 States -- Total	3,674	4,203	3,296	90
Michigan	2/	2/	2/	104
Wisconsin	2/	2/	2/	89

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.
2/ Data not available.
3/ Revised.

David O. Mesick
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.
JUL 20 1956

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

Immediate Release

July 19, 1956

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS - JUNE 1956

:This is the last release of this:
:type covering monthly production:
:of chicks until January 1957. :

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 1,150,000 during June 1956, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The output was 12 percent below the 1,300,000 chicks hatched during June last year and 29 percent below the June 1950-54 average of 1,613,000 chicks. Eggs in incubators on July 1 showed an increase of 21 percent compared with July 1 last year. Practically all hatcheries producing chicks for farm flock replacements have completed operations for the year. Subsequently, most of the chicks hatched during the period, July-December, will be raised for the commercial broiler trade.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on June 1, 1956 for straight-run chicks averaged $16.00 per hundred for heavy breeds and $15.50 for light breeds. This compares with $15.50 per hundred for both heavy and light breeds on June 1, 1955. The price of hybrids averaging $27.00 per hundred, was unchanged from last year. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-June 1956 was $3.13 per hundred pounds, up 1 cent from the previous month, but was less than the average of $3.26 in mid-June 1955. The Minnesota egg-feed price ratio on June 15, 1956 at 9.9 compares with 8.6 last year. This indicates that the June 1956 price relationship was more favorable for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 170,622,000 chicks during June. This was 18 percent above the output in June last year and 36 percent above the average for the month. The number of chicks produced during the first 6 months of this year totaled 1,353,962,000, compared with 1,173,524,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 15 percent.

The number of broiler chicks produced January through June totaled 759,848,000, 23 percent more than during the same period last year. The number of non-broiler chicks produced January through June totaled 594,114,000--7 percent more than during the same months last year. The number of broiler chick eggs in incubators on July 1 was 15 percent more than a year earlier while the number of non-broiler eggs in incubators was 5 percent smaller than on July 1 last year.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MINNESOTA, TOTAL CHICKS

Month	Month			To Date			
	1955	1956	% Change from 1955	1955	1956	Change from 1955 Number	Change from 1955 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	465	600	↑ 29	465	600	↑ 135	↑ 29
February	2,820	4,750	↑ 68	3,285	5,350	↑2,065	↑ 63
March	12,850	15,200	↑ 18	16,135	20,550	↑4,415	↑ 27
April	16,570	17,200	↑ 4	32,705	37,750	↑5,045	↑ 15
May	10,610	10,800	↑ 2	43,315	48,550	↑5,235	↑ 12
June	1,300	1,150	- 12	44,615	49,700	↑5,085	↑ 11
July	200			44,815			
August	160			44,975			
September	185			45,160			
October	145			45,305			
November	190			45,495			
December	220			45,715			

Victor Erlandson,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

BROILER AND NON-BROILER CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During June				January through June			
	1955		1956		1955		1956	
	Broilers	Non-Broilers	Broilers	Non-Broilers	Broilers	Non-Broilers	Broilers	Non-Broilers
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	2,364	2,813	10,782	3,720	49,800	32,267	61,939	35,111
Middle Atlantic	5,869	3,353	7,273	3,830	32,799	69,134	42,433	71,710
Ohio	2,280	1,580	1,700	1,800	11,010	27,570	12,392	27,808
Indiana	3,906	3,644	5,696	4,323	25,498	42,622	32,891	45,636
Illinois	1,404	2,144	1,288	2,212	7,078	40,214	7,931	40,486
Michigan	800	510	950	550	3,770	14,600	5,585	14,315
Wisconsin	1,388	280	1,350	450	6,832	11,124	8,441	11,679
East North Central	9,778	8,158	10,984	9,335	54,188	136,130	67,240	139,924
Minnesota	185	1,115	270	880	1,095	43,520	1,450	48,250
Iowa	600	1,700	500	1,250	2,400	59,100	3,120	64,680
Missouri	5,260	2,950	6,477	3,091	27,600	33,703	36,037	35,221
North Dakota	50	200	60	290	300	4,024	288	4,442
South Dakota	0	820	0	700	0	13,120	35	14,695
Nebraska	127	713	258	402	935	22,844	1,212	23,047
Kansas	183	707	515	485	1,376	16,129	2,096	19,104
West North Central	6,405	8,205	8,080	7,098	33,706	192,440	44,238	209,439
Delaware	5,510	22	6,893	18	30,942	200	36,588	138
Maryland	6,971	145	6,923	179	37,279	1,388	39,697	1,406
Virginia	5,890	467	6,734	468	34,611	5,554	40,168	5,386
West Virginia	1,003	104	1,179	97	6,074	1,142	6,699	1,198
North Carolina	7,630	484	9,081	774	41,564	7,264	52,090	8,630
South Carolina	881	133	1,325	119	5,346	2,276	7,065	2,175
Georgia	16,941	984	21,037	562	94,351	8,203	113,973	8,198
Florida	1,495	782	2,023	1,177	8,389	6,413	11,969	8,389
South Atlantic	46,321	3,121	55,195	3,394	258,556	32,440	308,249	35,520
East South Central	10,721	948	15,436	981	59,098	15,687	81,787	16,927
West South Central	15,584	1,428	19,509	1,847	83,578	29,506	103,279	35,241
Mountain	509	474	546	491	2,791	10,548	3,547	9,947
Pacific	7,252	4,212	7,635	4,486	41,588	39,268	47,136	40,295
UNITED STATES	111,803	32,712	135,440	35,182	616,104	557,420	759,848	594,114

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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.

Minn. Hist. Soc.

Immediate Release

July 19, 1956

JUL 20 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS

June 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,465,000 poults during June 1956, 39 percent more than the 1,053,000 hatched in June last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Hatchery production of 9,342,000 poults for the first 6 months in 1956 was 28 percent more than the 7,299,000 poults last year. The heavy white poult hatch, totaling about 3-1/2 million poults was twice the output during the January through June period last year. Bronze and other heavies increased slightly more than one-fifth to 4-4/5 million birds, while light breeds dropped two-fifths to 1 million poults.

On July 1, 1956, eggs in incubators consisted of 998,000 heavy breeds and 523,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 452,000 heavy eggs, and 529,000 light breed eggs. The bronze hatching season was almost completed in June. Subsequently, the July 1 heavy eggs set were practically all heavy whites.

The average price received for poults in Minnesota on June 15, 1956 was 61 cents per heavy white breed poult, 69 cents for other heavies and 42 cents per light breed poult. On June 15 last year, all heavy breed poults averaged 64 cents each and light breed poults 42 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-June 1956 was $3.13 per 100 pounds, up 1 cent from the previous month, but was less than the average of $3.26 in mid-June 1955. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on June 15, 1956 was 8.9, the same as a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during the first 6 months of the year totaled 61,108,000, compared with 48,387,000 during the same period last year--an increase of 26 percent. Of the total heavy breeds hatched during the first 6 months, 13,217,000, or 22 percent, were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on July 1 totaled 6,464,000, compared with 4,161,000 a year ago--an increase of 55 percent. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 3,180,000 were of the heavy white breeds.

The production of light breed poults during the first 6 months of this year totaled 8,874,000 compared with 10,308,000 during the same period last year--a decrease of 14 percent. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on July 1 totaled 3,620,000, compared with 3,646,000 on July 1 last year.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	1955 1/		1956							
	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	1955 1/	1956 1/	1955 1/	1956	1955 1/	1956
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322	708	1,465	232	132	12,825	15,748	1,750	1,521
May	340	1,203	861	1,198	314	205	14,763	16,878	2,433	2,302
June	303	345	741	361	405	363	8,975	10,711	2,580	2,396
July	2/215	3/			302		2,057		2,220	
Aug.	2/ 91	3/			183		326		1,193	
Sept.	49	0			77		139		416	
Oct.	70	0			57		189		304	
Nov.	164	0			97		438		511	
Dec.	2/276	3/			134		1,029		913	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	316	0	1/503	1/198	390	1/105	1,460	2,660	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,171
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050	1,346	1,960	408	270	23,215	26,598	3,504	2,960
June	507	716	1,294	741	629	486	15,891	20,115	4,015	3,457
July	2/452	3/	2/998	3/	529	523	4,161	6,464	3,646	3,620
Aug.	2/200	3/			357		733		2,446	
Sept.	88	0			154		245		866	
Oct.	107	0			93		264		463	
Nov.	254	0			137		490		777	
Dec.	2/403	3/			175		1,272		1,309	

1/ Revised. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds. 3/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

Victor Erlandson,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT
Week Ending July 14, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending July 14, 1956, Minnesota hatcheries produced 144,000 heavy white poults and 83,000 light breed poults, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The heavy white poult hatch was 9 percent less than the 158,000 hatched a week earlier, but about 2-4/5 times greater than the production a year ago. The bronze hatching season has been practically completed. The number of light breed poults was slightly under the 90,000 hatched in the previous week, but somewhat more than the 67,000 hatched during the same week last year. Poults shipped-out-of-State equaled 14 percent of the total hatch for the week ending July 14, 1956, compared with 4 percent for the same week last year.

During the week ending July 14, producers set 178,000 heavy white breed eggs, which was almost 4-1/4 times greater than last year. The bronze setting season has been completed. The light breed set totaling 96,000 eggs was 27 percent below the 131,000 set a week earlier and 15 percent under the same week a year ago.

SIX STATE TOTAL: Six of the leading turkey producing States hatched 492,000 light breed poults during the week ending July 14 compared with 497,000 the previous week, and 393,000 the same week a year ago. The heavy hatch of 546,000 poults dropped 35 percent from the previous week but was 78 percent more than the output of 306,000 poults for the same week last year. About 263,000 of the total heavy hatch for the week ending July 14 were heavy whites.

Light breed eggs set during the week ending July 14 totaled 497,000 compared with 549,000 the week before and 529,000 for the corresponding week in 1955. Producers set 289,000 heavy breed eggs during the current week compared with 109,000 in the same week last year. The set for the heavy white varieties amounted to 268,000 eggs for the week ending July 14. No comparison with last year is available.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	1956 Calif.	1956 Va.	1956 Other States 3/	Eleven State total 1955	Eleven State total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
June 23	69	190	14	22	232	1/	458
June 30	61	159	16	29	184	1/	388
July 7	54	158	10	26	4/127	1/	5/ 321
July 14	51	144	3	20	4/ 96	1/	5/ 263
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
June 16	124	247	8	52	331	1/	638
June 23	87	240	14	48	246	1/	548
June 30	94	198	4	32	230	1/	464
July 7	84	167	32	24	4/111	1/	5/ 334
July 14	42	178	0	#	4/ 90	1/	5/ 268
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
June 23	33	27	493	144	603	2/1,202	1,267
June 30	13	18	394	98	433	2/ 919	943
July 7	#	5	286	86	4/138	2/5/438	5/ 515
July 14	#	#	138	80	4/ 65	2/5/306	5/ 283
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
June 16	0	#	327	197	226	2/ 792	750
June 23	#	#	289	87	145	2/ 432	521
June 30	0	0	79	21	90	2/ 257	190
July 7	#	0	14	16	4/ 19	2/5/180	5/ 49
July 14	#	0	9	#	4/ 12	2/5/109	5/ 21
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
June 23	95	122	25	226	144	489	517
June 30	74	88	25	256	119	482	488
July 7	83	90	40	264	4/103	5/426	5/ 497
July 14	67	83	53	254	4/102	5/393	5/ 492
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
June 16	115	165	83	440	224	792	912
June 23	118	97	38	441	222	799	798
June 30	111	123	50	352	159	721	684
July 7	77	131	38	292	4/ 88	5/534	5/ 549
July 14	113	96	44	251	4/106	5/529	5/ 497

1/Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/Includes data marked # and all data for Pa., Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, So. Carolina, Tex., Wash., and Ore. 4/ Includes only data for Pa., Ohio and Mo. 5/ Six-state total includes Pa., Ohio, Minn., Mo., Va., and Calif.
- Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

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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

July 27, 1956

1956 LAMB CROP

MINNESOTA: The 1956 lamb crop in Minnesota totals 694,000 head, down 2 percent from the 706,000 head saved in 1955, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. With the exception of last year, this is the largest lamb crop in 10 years. The number of lambs saved this year is about 14 percent above the 10-year (1945-54) average of 610,000 head.

The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old and over on January 1) is 119 percent compared with 118 percent in 1955 and the average of 106 percent. Breeding ewes, 1 year old and over, on hand January 1, 1956 equalled 585,000 head, 2 percent less than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The 1956 lamb crop totaled 20,428,000 head, 1 percent more than the 20,187,000 head saved in 1955. This year's lamb crop was 1 percent less than the 10-year average. The lamb crop in the 13 Western States (11 Western, South Dakota and Texas) is about the same as last year, while the Native States have an increase of 3 percent over a year ago. Texas, the leading sheep State, showed a decline of 5 percent in lambs saved this year.

The lamb crop percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old and over on January 1) this year is 95, the same as 1955 which was the largest lamb crop percentage on record. The 10-year average percentage is 88 percent. In the 13 Western States, the 1956 lamb crop percentage is 89 percent. This compares with 88 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 82 percent. In the Native States, the lamb crop percentage is 107, 2 points below a year ago but 4 points above the 10-year average percentage.

The 12,753,000 lambs saved in the 13 Western States is only 44,000 head more than in 1955, but was 5 percent less than the 10-year average. Montana, Washington, Oregon, California and Texas saved fewer lambs than last year while the other 8 Western sheep States saved more. In the 13 States, the number of breeding ewes on January 1, 1956 was 1 percent less than the year before, but this was offset by an increased rate of lambing.

The lamb crop in the Native States totaled 7,675,000 head this year. This is 3 percent above the 7,478,000 head in 1955 and 8 percent above the average. This increase can be attributed to a 4 percent increase in breeding ewes on farms January 1 this year since the lambing percentage was lower than a year ago. The lambing percentage this year was 107 percent, compared with last year at 109 and the average at 103 percent.

Estimates of the 1956 lamb crop are based on reports from sheep producers. For the Native States, reports are 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
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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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, Minnesota

Immediate Release

July 30, 1956

CHICKENS RAISED--1956

MINNESOTA: The number of chickens raised on Minnesota farms in 1956 is estimated at 26,705,000, 9 percent above the 24,500,000 raised in 1955, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and United States Departments of Agriculture. The number raised this year is 21 percent below the 1945-54 average of 33,772,000. Minnesota continues to rank third in production of farm chickens (excluding commercial broilers). It is exceeded only by Iowa with 37,369,000 chickens raised, and California with 28,021,000.

UNITED STATES: The number of chickens raised on farms in 1956 is 2 percent larger than the record low number last year. The 1956 estimate of 471,917,000 chickens raised compares with 461,868,000 in 1955. It is 28 percent below the 10-year average.

Most regions of the country showed increases. The exceptions were the North Atlantic States with a decrease of 1 percent and the Western States with a 2 percent drop. The biggest increase was in the West North Central States where numbers raised were estimated to be 6 percent above last year. In other Regions, the increases were 3 percent in the South Atlantic and the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central States.

Layers in farm flocks on June 1 were about the same as a year earlier, despite the smaller inventories on hand January 1 this year compared with January 1, 1955. Net disappearance of layers to June 1 was less than normal.

The increase of 2 percent in chickens raised, along with a slightly larger number of layers on July 1, compared with last year is expected to bring a slight increase in the laying flock on January 1, 1957.

On February 1, farmers reported they intended to buy 3 percent more chicks this year than in 1955. During the first 6 months of this year, egg prices averaged 11 percent above last year and feed prices about 7 percent less.

Commercial broiler production is not included in these estimates.

CHICKENS RAISED ON FARMS 1956, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Number Raised: 10-yr. av. 1945-1954	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1956 as a percentage of 1955
	Thousands						Percent
N.Atl.	94,608	88,546	90,417	83,621	77,812	76,676	99
Ohio	26,014	20,843	20,635	19,191	15,929	16,407	103
Indiana	27,451	23,153	22,690	22,917	19,250	20,212	105
Illinois	31,864	26,639	26,373	27,164	22,274	22,274	100
Michigan	18,436	16,106	16,106	16,106	13,207	13,339	101
Wisconsin	21,847	20,355	20,762	21,800	17,658	18,364	104
E.N.Cent.	125,612	107,096	106,566	107,178	88,318	90,596	103
MINNESOTA	33,772	27,714	28,268	30,247	24,500	26,705	109
Iowa	48,467	39,883	41,478	40,234	34,601	37,369	108
Missouri	31,018	25,943	25,943	23,089	20,087	21,091	105
North Dakota	7,406	6,273	6,524	6,785	5,903	6,257	106
South Dakota	14,358	11,929	12,883	12,368	10,389	10,701	103
Nebraska	23,475	18,651	19,770	19,375	15,500	16,585	107
Kansas	22,876	17,383	17,383	18,252	14,602	14,894	102
W.N.Cent.	181,372	147,776	152,249	150,350	125,582	133,602	106
S. Atl.	69,708	63,232	57,459	57,796	50,606	51,995	103
S. Cent.	123,424	96,763	86,296	84,259	67,220	67,929	101
West.	61,159	57,570	54,537	56,704	52,330	51,119	98
UNITED STATES	655,883	560,983	547,524	539,908	461,868	471,917	102

1/ Preliminary.

David O. Mesick, Agricultural Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural Statistician

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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

July 31, 1956

Mid-July 1956 Prices

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged about 2 percent below a month earlier according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Lower prices for meat animals and the oil seed crops were mainly responsible for the decline. Mid-July farm prices averaged about 1 percent lower than in July 1955, with lower meat animal prices more than offsetting higher prices received for the crops and poultry and livestock products groups.

Meat animals continued a downward trend for the second month with hogs down 50 cents per cwt., cattle 40 cents, calves 30 cents and lambs $2.50. Only sheep were higher. Percentagewise, meat animals were 3 percent below last month and 4 percent below last year.

Poultry and livestock products as a group were about the same as a month earlier with eggs, butterfat in cream, and wool holding steady. Turkeys were off a cent a pound, chickens down about 2 cents, while milk per cwt. was up 5 cents. Eggs were 3 cents a dozen higher than a year ago, which was a major factor in a 3 percent increase in poultry and livestock products over the July 1955 level.

Although prices of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye showed increases from June, they could not offset the sharp decline of 43 cents in the price of soybeans, and a drop in flax prices of 13 cents. As a result the general level of crop prices was down 2 percent from June. However, prices for most crops are still higher than a year ago and average 3 percent above July 1955.

UNITED STATES: Lower prices received by U. S. farmers for fruit, meat animals, and commercial vegetables were responsible for a 1 percent decline in the Index of Prices Received by farmers during the month ended in mid-July. The mid-July index at 244 percent of its 1910-1914 average compared with 247 in June and with 236 in July 1955. A sharp increase during the past month in potato prices and higher prices for milk and chickens were not enough to offset declines for other commodities.

The Prices Paid Index rose 1 point during the month ended July 15 as a result of an increase in prices of family living items. Part of this increase was offset by a slight reduction in the seasonally adjusted index of farm wage rates. Prices paid for farm production items averaged the same as in June. At 287, the Prices Paid Index was 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

With prices paid by farmers advancing slightly and prices received for farm products declining 1 percent, the Parity Ratio declined 1 point to 85 for mid-July, the same as in May. This was the first downturn in the ratio recorded since November 1955.

Summary Table

Indexes (1910-14=100)	July 15, 1955	June 15, 1956	July 15, 1956	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	236	247	244	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	281	286	287	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	84	86	85	123	Oct. 1946

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

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS JULY 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES			EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES JULY 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY JULY 15, 1956
		JULY 15 1955	JUNE 15 1956	JULY 15 1956	JULY 15 1955	JUNE 15 1956	JULY 15 1956		
PRICES RECEIVED:					- D O L L A R S -				(PERCENT)
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.21	2.11	2.15	1.97	1.93	1.90	2.42	79
CORN	BU.	1.33	1.33	1.35	1.40	1.42	1.43	1.77	81
OATS	BU.	.55	.57	.61	.598	.632	.653	.864	76
BARLEY	BU.	.97	.94	.95	.955	.931	.948	1.35	70
RYE	BU.	.86	.96	1.05	.901	.985	1.09	1.70	64
FLAX	BU.	2.99	3.16	3.03	2.95	3.12	2.96	4.51	66
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.11	2.82	2.39	2.23	2.87	2.47	2.93	84
POTATOES	BU.	1.70	--	--	1.50	4.42	5.19	2.36	220
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	35.00	30.00	30.00	39.50	29.90	30.40	39.60	77
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	11.00	9.50	9.50	11.30	9.36	9.17	11.90	77
HOGS	CWT.	15.80	15.00	14.50	16.40	15.60	15.20	21.40	71
CATTLE	CWT.	16.70	16.00	15.60	16.10	15.60	15.40	21.70	71
CALVES	CWT.	17.50	18.30	18.00	16.60	16.70	16.40	23.70	69
SHEEP	CWT.	4.60	4.20	4.40	5.56	5.60	5.29	10.00	53
LAMBS	CWT.	19.60	21.00	18.50	18.70	20.80	19.30	23.80	81
MILK COWS	HEAD	160.00	170.00	170.00	148.00	154.00	154.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.290	.280	.270	.296	.298	.289	.367	79
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.176	.151	.134	.247	.195	.205	.287	71
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.310	.310	.352	.363	.365	.465	2/ 79
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.63	.63	.560	.583	.583	.735	2/ 80
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.05	3.15 1/	3.20	3.80	3.85	1/ 4.01	4.71	2/ 91
WOOL	LB.	.43	.41	.41	.449	.411	.414	.614	7/ 67
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.05	2.95	2.95	3.68	3.66	3.64		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.20	5.20	5.20	--	--	--		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.30	4.25	4.25	4.60	4.57	4.58		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	3.95	3.80	3.85	4.42	4.26	4.21		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.30	4.95	5.10	5.02	4.81	4.85		
BRAN	CWT.	2.65	2.75	2.60	2.96	3.00	2.91		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	18.00	19.50	19.00	31.60	30.80	30.30		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	11.9	11.3	10.7	11.7	11.0	10.6		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	8.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.0		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.4	4.6	4.1	5.3	4.9	4.5		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.2	21.6	1/ 21.6		

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICE TO PARITY PRICE. 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 PRICES 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 JULY 15, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 - DEC. 1949	1955 MAY 15	1955 JUNE 15	1955 JULY 15	1956 MAY 15	1956 JUNE 15	1956 JULY 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	242	241	236	242	247	244
ALL CROPS	247	249	243	236	252	263	258
FOOD GRAINS	246	240	232	222	226	218	216
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	200	196	190	192	192	194
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	259	256	257	265	259	250
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	235	240	236	233	232	232
MEAT ANIMALS	334	260	271	259	251	252	246
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	236	236	242	247	247	253
POULTRY & EGGS	229	176	177	179	178	171	174

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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, Minnesota

Minn. Hist. Soc.
AUG 6 1956

Immediate Release

August 1, 1956

HONEY REPORT-JULY 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: Colonies of bees in Minnesota numbered 241,000 as of July 1, 1956, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Minnesota and United States Departments of Agriculture. This compares with 243,000 for July 1, 1955 and is the lowest number since the total of 240,000 for the year 1942. The highest numbers on record occurred in 1946 and 1947 when 299,000 colonies were on hand as of July 1 for each year. Since these peak years colony numbers have fallen or stayed the same each successive year. Minnesota, with 5 percent of the United States colonies, now ranks fifth behind California, Ohio, Texas, and Florida. Last year Minnesota ranked fourth, while Florida was fifth.

About 26 percent of the total number of colonies on hand last fall were lost during the past winter. This compares with 21 percent for the previous winter. About 40 percent of the beekeepers reporting winter losses showed winter kill as a cause of loss; 35 percent reported starvation; 15 percent reported "queenless"; 5 percent (combined) reported dysentery, insects and rodents; and 35 percent reported losses due to miscellaneous or unknown causes. The sum of these percents is greater than 100 percent because some beekeepers reported losses from more than 1 cause.

Conditions of colonies and nectar plants are satisfactory but down somewhat from last year's above average conditions. Dry, cool weather during early May retarded growth of nectar plants and retarded honey flow but rains beginning later in May improved prospects as of July 1.

UNITED STATES: A total of 5,315,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1 in the United States. Numbers were about the same as on July 1 last year. Decreases in colony numbers of 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the North Central States were offset by increases of 2 percent in the West and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States. This estimate is based on reports from about 7,000 beekeepers, including both farm and nonfarm apiaries.

Colony losses during last winter and this spring averaged 16 percent compared with 17 percent a year earlier. Winter and spring losses were 23 percent in the West North Central, 18 percent in the North Atlantic, 16 percent in the West, 15 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic and 14 percent in the South Central States. Of the 4,941 reports received on causes of loss during the winter and spring, 1,381 reported starvation, 901 queenless, 792 winter killing, 296 insects, 181 foul brood, 114 dysentery, 106 spray poison, 60 rodents and 1,110 reported other or unknown causes.

The condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 86 percent--the same as last year and about average for this date. However, there was a marked change from last year by regions. Condition of colonies compared with last year dropped from 93 percent to 85 percent in the West North Central, 89 to 84 in the East North Central and 88 to 85 in the North Atlantic States. Condition of colonies was above last year in the South and West, increasing from 82 to 86 in the South Atlantic, from 84 to 88 in the South Central, and 85 to 86 in the West.

July 1 condition of nectar plants was 77 percent, compared with 79 percent last year. In California the orange and eucalyptus flows were disappointing. Wild flower flows were good, but limited by an extended period of cool weather in the spring months. Prospects are favorable in Oregon and Washington for a good crop. For the East North Central States, the late spring and also frequent rains during bloom have reduced honey crop prospects. Prospects in the West North Central States are: Minnesota, fair to good; Iowa, below average yields to mid-July, but improvement likely in some areas due to rains last month; South Dakota, fair--hot, dry weather in May and June reduced crop prospects sharply; Nebraska, early crop light and although June rains improved nectar plants, honey crop is expected to be well below that of last year; Kansas, dry weather and insect damage on alfalfa and clover have retarded honey production.

The season is very late in New York and Pennsylvania, with yields well below average to date. New Jersey tulip poplar, sumac, and clovers are very good, with prospects for an excellent honey yield. In the South Atlantic States conditions have been favorable for both bees and nectar plants. Florida's citrus flow was of short duration and production was low, but conditions are favorable for production of tupelo and palmetto. Crop prospects are very good in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Mississippi spring flow was good. The Louisiana spring flow was light because of unfavorable weather in the clover areas; however, present conditions of both bees and plants are good--an average crop could still be attained. Drought conditions covering much of Oklahoma and Texas will result in a smaller crop. Colorado prospects for a good honey crop are not favorable.

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

State and Division	Colonies of Bees 1955 1/	Colonies of Bees 1956 2/	1956 as percent of 1955	Colonies lost winter and spring of 1955-56	Condition of Colonies July 1 1956	Condition of Nectar Plants July 1 1956
	Thousands		Percent	Percent 3/	Percent of Normal	
Maine	6	6	100	38	79	80
New Hampshire	4	4	100	8	85	90
Vermont	10	10	100	16	80	90
Massachusetts	28	26	93	21	86	86
Rhode Island	2	2	100	10	89	88
Connecticut	13	14	108	12	89	85
New York	199	191	96	19	83	80
New Jersey	30	28	93	26	94	88
Pennsylvania	148	147	99	14	87	80
North Atlantic	440	428	97	18	85	81
Ohio	292	292	100	11	84	80
Indiana	182	187	103	10	90	88
Illinois	161	161	100	14	86	79
Michigan	185	176	95	21	83	79
Wisconsin	208	187	90	22	77	73
East North Central	1,028	1,003	98	15	84	80
MINNESOTA	243	241	99	26	84	83
Iowa	165	155	94	22	81	69
Missouri	119	111	93	20	91	75
North Dakota	13	15	115	23	90	84
South Dakota	35	42	120	29	82	64
Nebraska	44	45	102	16	84	67
Kansas	43	42	98	18	84	69
West North Central	662	651	98	23	85	75
Delaware	3	3	100	20	87	96
Maryland	26	28	108	14	88	92
Virginia	143	143	100	15	85	76
West Virginia	113	115	102	20	85	76
North Carolina	183	176	96	22	86	76
South Carolina	50	52	104	14	82	68
Georgia	201	211	105	10	90	77
Florida	238	248	104	10	85	71
South Atlantic	957	976	102	15	86	75
Kentucky	132	136	103	18	90	85
Tennessee	162	167	103	15	90	84
Alabama	182	191	105	11	89	82
Mississippi	73	75	103	23	94	80
Arkansas	91	98	108	18	90	86
Louisiana	93	88	95	12	91	81
Oklahoma	48	46	96	16	85	60
Texas	274	263	96	12	81	55
South Central	1,055	1,064	101	14	88	75
Montana	68	70	103	34	89	82
Idaho	177	177	100	17	88	81
Wyoming	33	35	106	15	90	83
Colorado	65	65	100	10	82	64
New Mexico	16	17	105	9	90	68
Arizona	81	83	102	11	79	68
Utah	48	50	104	16	81	77
Nevada	15	16	107	7	86	90
Washington	82	81	99	27	86	88
Oregon	50	51	102	23	90	85
California	537	548	102	13	87	76
Western	1,172	1,193	102	16	86	77
UNITED STATES	5,314	5,315	100	16	86	77

1/ Revised

2/ Preliminary

3/ Percent of colonies entering winter, as reported.

Robert Hjort,
Agricultural Statistician

David O. Mesick,
Agricultural Statistician

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

August 1, 1956

GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all storage positions in Minnesota on July 1 at 192 million bushels were a record high for July, exceeding by 21 million bushels the previous record set last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and United States Departments of Agriculture. Off-farm stocks of 71 million bushels compare with 70 million a year earlier.

Total supplies of wheat in all Minnesota positions at 65 million bushels were at practically the same level as last July. Nearly all of these stocks, or over 64 million bushels, were in off-farm storage. These off-farm stocks were down about 1 percent from a year ago.

Oats stocks in all storage positions were 63 million bushels, up about 11 million from a year ago and the largest of record for July. About 17.8 million bushels of the total stocks were stored off farms, compared with 16.9 million bushels on July 1, 1955.

Storage stocks of barley at 21.9 million bushels were up over 7 million bushels from a year earlier. Stocks in off-farm positions, at 17.5 million bushels, were up 9.5 million bushels.

Total rye stocks of 3.9 million bushels were over twice as large and off-farm supplies of 3.8 million bushels were 3 times as great as on July 1 last year.

Soybean stocks in all positions at 6.1 million bushels were down 7.4 million bushels from a year earlier. Most of this decrease occurred in farm stocks since off-farm stocks of 5.2 million bushels were down only 1.1 million.

Stocks of flaxseed in all positions totaled 1.7 million bushels, down 1.9 million from a year ago and the smallest stocks of record beginning in 1948. Off-farm quantities totaled 1.6 million bushels, down 1.7 million from July 1955.

GRAIN STOCKS, JULY 1, 1955-56

	CROP	On-Farm		Off-Farm 1/		Total	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		Thousand Bushels					
MINNESOTA	Corn	100,687	121,416	70,370	70,953	171,057	192,369
	Wheat	728	670	64,546	64,139	65,274	64,809
	Oats	35,818	45,528	16,917	17,818	52,735	63,346
	Barley	6,627	4,318	8,012	17,544	14,639	21,862
	Rye	431	172	1,242	3,769	1,673	3,941
	Soybeans	7,160	879	6,265	5,196	13,425	6,075
	Flaxseed	312	80	3,296	1,619	3,608	1,699
UNITED STATES	Corn	960,056	993,311	641,218	752,541	1,601,274	1,745,852
	Wheat	39,108	67,716	986,534	962,655	1,025,642	1,030,371
	Oats	237,214	271,674	65,479	74,921	302,693	346,595
	Barley	44,153	39,499	86,397	75,340	130,550	114,839
	Rye	3,951	2,373	12,466	13,966	16,417	16,339
	Soybeans	32,755	7,131	33,705	57,066	66,460	64,197
	Flaxseed	3,008	969	8,187	3,152	11,195	4,121

1/ Includes all Commodity Credit Corporation owned stocks.

David O. Mesick,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

UNITED STATES: Wheat stocks of 1,030 million bushels stored in all positions on July 1 are the largest for that date in the comparable series beginning in 1935. Off-farm wheat stocks of 963 million bushels are the second largest of record but represent a reduction of more than 2 percent from last year's record total. Storages under CCC control and terminals reported smaller stocks than a year ago with merchant mills and interior mills, elevators and warehouses showing moderate increases.

The 16.3 million bushels of old rye stored in all positions on July 1 is the second largest carry-over since 1944 being slightly less than the 16.4 million bushels on July 1, 1955. Of the total stocks, more than half was stored in terminals and more than a fourth was reported in interior mills, elevators and warehouses. Stocks of rye in bins and warehouses under Government control were quite small and compare with more than 1-1/2 million bushels a year ago.

Stocks of corn in all storage positions on July 1 are estimated at 1,746 million bushels--9 percent above the previous July record of 1,601 million bushels a year ago. Increases over a year ago were 33 million bushels on farms, 52 million bushels in Interior Mills and Elevators, 41 million bushels in terminals and 18 million bushels in CCC owned bins. More than two-thirds of the total July 1 stocks were under loan to or owned by CCC.

Stocks of oats in all positions on July 1, totaling 347 million bushels, are one-seventh larger than last year and the largest of record. July 1 stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, at 41 million bushels, are only slightly under last year's record but one and one-fourth larger than average. Terminal stocks of nearly 28 million bushels are three-fourths larger than last year and two and one-fourth larger than average.

The carry-over of barley on July 1 totaling 115 million bushels, while 12 percent smaller than last year, is 58 percent larger than average. Similar to last year, an unusually large portion of barley stocks was held in off-farm positions this year.

Stocks of soybeans in all storage positions on July 1 totaled 64.2 million bushels. These stocks are 3.5 percent below the record high stocks of a year earlier. Interior Mill, Elevator and Warehouse stocks at 9.4 million bushels totaled only about one-half those of a year earlier. However, stocks in terminals and stocks in processing plants were at unusually high levels for this season of the year. The 11 million bushels in terminals compares with 2.4 million a year earlier and the 36.7 million bushels in processing plants compares with only 10.8 million bushels in the same position on July 1, 1955.

A carry-over on July 1 of only 4.1 million bushels of flaxseed in all storage positions is indicated by reports assembled. This compares with 11.2 million bushels a year earlier and is the smallest of the 9 years of comparable record. Farm stocks on July 1 were very low, amounting to less than a million bushels. Terminal stocks totaled 1.7 million bushels, slightly more than one-half those of a year earlier. The 1.4 million bushels in all other off-farm storages, which includes processing plants, is also at a very low level, about 29 percent of those in comparable positions on July 1, 1955.

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.

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Stocks of Grain, Selected States, July 1, 1955-56

State	Old Rye				Shelled and Ear Corn			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	448	2,402	466	2,410	4,606	12,320	7,319	15,484
Ohio	144	87	317	139	14,272	17,699	78,871	83,397
Ind.	33	41	299	129	29,775	33,918	120,393	125,272
Ill.	4,439	1,259	4,719	1,480	132,772	135,758	295,313	338,859
Mich.	80	14	274	56	7,859	10,840	33,991	37,159
Wisc.	361	2,706	454	2,800	7,537	10,241	37,245	28,917
MINN.	1,242	3,769	1,673	3,941	70,370	70,953	171,057	192,369
Iowa	25	57	32	72	226,666	265,813	477,717	500,442
Mo.	138	106	165	147	15,226	19,615	36,459	56,484
N.Dak.	3,165	1,728	4,151	2,196	1,023	1,307	3,706	4,239
S.Dak.	1,400	669	2,303	1,282	37,086	43,670	81,297	74,338
Nebr.	229	200	423	490	69,523	83,423	146,772	128,308
Kans.	67	103	165	158	6,227	9,833	15,940	15,568
Mont.	17	47	32	71	21	30	33	54
Idaho	8	*	10	*	60	49	145	179
Wash.	204	101	241	117	301	6,652	529	6,966
Oreg.	38	15	55	32	141	5,565	220	5,701
Calif.	5	*	11	*	620	3,916	649	4,026
Other	423	662	627	819	17,133	20,939	93,618	128,090
UNITED STATES	12,466	13,966	16,417	16,339	641,218	752,541	1,601,274	1,745,852

	Old Oats				Old Barley			
N.Y.	1,768	4,438	5,127	8,749	926	4,106	1,096	4,323
Ohio	1,474	2,420	8,589	11,990	*	99	*	400
Ind.	1,053	1,116	7,438	10,055	51	64	255	330
Ill.	3,981	2,939	20,050	24,228	604	386	720	814
Mich.	854	1,430	8,486	13,655	240	*	496	*
Wisc.	2,849	5,040	24,272	30,045	9,501	13,234	9,989	13,519
MINN.	16,917	17,818	52,735	63,346	8,012	17,544	14,639	21,862
Iowa	4,361	3,513	45,131	49,955	*	*	*	*
Mo.	765	1,637	9,959	10,463	974	1,090	1,763	1,932
N.Dak.	7,651	6,073	24,530	25,232	9,072	8,591	23,204	20,846
S.Dak.	8,513	9,671	39,770	42,254	833	573	3,266	2,413
Nebr.	970	988	14,224	11,011	168	146	880	1,058
Kans.	635	1,157	5,981	5,789	345	523	1,688	1,669
Mont.	127	165	2,109	3,959	5,892	4,400	12,850	12,674
Idaho	942	412	2,164	1,479	3,026	852	4,772	2,321
Wash.	1,035	737	2,117	1,523	15,122	7,642	15,923	8,380
Oreg.	889	866	1,966	1,518	7,049	4,779	8,609	5,673
Calif.	511	530	545	558	19,469	6,432	20,197	6,777
Other	10,184	13,971	27,400	30,786	5,113	4,879	10,203	9,848
UNITED STATES	65,479	74,921	302,693	346,595	86,397	75,340	130,550	114,839

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

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

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Old Wheat, Selected States, July 1, 1955-56

State	Int. Mills, Elevators & Warehouses		Merchant Mills		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	*	*	5,906	5,009	45,205	37,306	45,845	37,860
Ohio	4,713	705	*	*	10,304	2,845	11,244	3,496
Ind.	2,505	820	1,179	740	8,898	2,950	9,300	3,466
Ill.	6,027	3,780	779	1,399	17,482	9,546	19,392	10,066
Mich.	2,656	914	818	634	5,675	1,682	6,571	2,241
Wisc.	1,593	1,172	*	*	24,021	17,916	24,280	18,171
MINN.	5,363	5,761	3,239	4,015	64,546	64,139	65,274	64,809
Iowa	*	*	*	*	9,329	8,647	9,393	8,714
Mo.	17,572	15,246	4,814	5,885	48,548	40,412	49,990	41,133
N.Dak.	20,416	21,000	2,283	2,573	27,316	29,815	34,923	46,756
S.Dak.	6,538	8,719	92	122	18,347	17,668	20,245	20,277
Nebr.	44,463	55,511	2,133	3,598	73,435	79,280	74,937	85,540
Kans.	102,215	140,893	15,165	15,599	239,313	254,306	243,718	256,874
Okla.	29,571	29,389	3,505	2,955	69,935	73,341	71,350	73,583
Tex.	75,613	63,075	6,954	6,973	107,066	99,878	107,558	100,093
Mont.	8,427	14,980	1,457	1,878	9,904	17,562	15,705	44,900
Idaho	7,557	8,182	951	875	8,508	9,057	9,439	10,011
Colo.	16,503	16,467	1,015	1,610	22,040	22,009	24,087	23,390
Wash.	27,603	33,130	2,817	2,116	67,499	70,642	69,299	72,038
Oreg.	7,978	10,235	753	1,777	55,794	57,236	56,711	57,674
Calif.	777	1,265	509	750	1,994	3,089	2,177	3,178
Other	15,297	9,018	5,775	6,133	51,375	43,329	54,204	46,101
UNITED STATES	403,387	440,262	60,144	64,641	986,534	962,655	1,025,642	1,030,371

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, July 1, 1955-56

State	Soybeans				Flax			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thousand Bushels							
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	172	313	172	313
Ohio	2,257	5,558	4,361	6,289	---	---	---	---
Ind.	1,905	3,366	5,861	4,024	---	---	---	---
Ill.	8,877	22,619	16,894	24,585	---	---	---	---
Wisc.	---	---	---	---	1,007	312	1,009	316
MINN.	6,265	5,196	13,425	6,075	3,296	1,619	3,608	1,699
Iowa	9,595	8,440	17,494	9,747	52	*	55	*
Nebr.	342	*	706	*	---	---	---	---
Kans.	196	338	288	372	---	---	---	---
Mo.	795	2,691	2,649	3,031	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	---	2,778	503	4,777	1,117
S.Dak.	---	---	---	---	615	68	1,267	270
N.C.	38	110	87	262	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	70	13	110	80
Calif.	---	---	---	---	0	0	0	0
Other	3,435	8,748	4,695	9,812	197	324	197	326
UNITED STATES	33,705	57,066	66,460	64,197	8,187	3,152	11,195	4,121

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

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

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

August 10, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - AUGUST 1, 1956

Total crop production prospects in Minnesota as of August 1 were only slightly below last year's record output and were well above average, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and United States Departments of Agriculture. Production increases compared with 1955 are expected for corn, soybeans, wheat, flax, potatoes and hay; while smaller crops of oats, barley, rye and sugar beets are in prospect. Compared with the 10-year average, sharp increases in corn, soybean and hay crop prospects are expected to more than offset declines in the production of other major grain crops.

Cool weather and mostly adequate rainfall during July favored good crop development. Except for several west central counties, soil moisture supplies were adequate to plentiful in all of the State's major agricultural areas as of August 1. Locally severe hail damage was reported in scattered areas of the State during July, but losses in terms of total crop production were not serious. Grasshopper populations are heavy in all areas of the State, but damage to date has been light. Rust infestation in small grains has been relatively minor this year.

Harvesting of small grains and haying operations were delayed by intermittent rains during the past month. Combining and threshing of small grains was well underway in the south but just beginning in the Red River Valley counties on August 1. Quality of harvested grain is mostly good, especially in the north. Frequent rains have hampered haying, particularly in far northern counties, and weather damage to cut hay has been above average in many localities.

The State's corn crop made good to excellent progress in the main commercial area during July. Growth and development were quite uniform, as timely rains were received throughout the State. The crop is somewhat later in development than in 1955, an exceptionally early year, but compares favorably with other recent years. Total production prospects, at 288 million bushels, are unchanged from a month earlier, 3 million bushels above 1955 and 49 million bushels greater than the 10-year average production of 239 million bushels.

Wheat prospects improved during the month with cool weather and adequate moisture in the Red River Valley, the State's major producing area. Harvesting was somewhat later than in 1955 and had not begun in the northwest as of August 1. Minnesota's prospective 1956 production of wheat is estimated at 14.2 million bushels, of which 833,000 bushels are durum, 12,559,000 bushels are other spring wheat and 796,000 bushels are winter wheat. The 1955 crop totaled 12.2 million bushels and the 1945-54 average production is 18.6 million bushels. Production of oats is now estimated at 160 million bushels, a decline of 9 million bushels during the month. Harvesting of the crop has been delayed by frequent rains, and ranged from 30 to 40 percent complete in the south on August 1 to just getting started in the Red River Valley. Yields have been disappointing in southern counties, particularly the southwest, but are more promising in central and northern areas. This year's estimated production of 160 million bushels compares with the 1955 crop of 198 million bushels and the 10-year average of 193 million bushels. Heavy rains on August 2 and 3 in a wide central area did considerable damage to swathed oats.

Barley production for 1956 is expected to total 26.3 million bushels, 2.5 million less than last year and 1.3 million below average. Harvesting of the crop was underway as far north as Crookston on August 1 and prospects are good in important Red River Valley counties. Decreases in production as compared with last year are due to a smaller acreage for harvest.

The State's rye for grain crop is estimated at 1.4 million bushels, unchanged from last month, but smaller than both 1955 and average production. Production decreases from last year and the average are due to sharp decreases in acreage for harvest.

Flaxseed production for 1956 is forecast at 9.3 million bushels as of August 1, up 1.3 million bushels from last year but 3.1 million bushels less than average. A few fields of flax had been cut in the south on August 1, but most of the acreage is in the bloom stage in northern counties.

Soybean prospects on August 1 indicated a record production of 53.1 million bushels, exceeding last year's previous record crop of 43.9 million bushels, and being nearly 3 times as large as the 10-year average of 19.0 million bushels produced. The crop is in uniformly good condition throughout the main commercial area and development compares favorably with recent years. Both acreage for harvest and yield per acre exceed last year and the average.

Potato production is expected to total 9.5 million hundredweight, compared with 8.6 million hundredweight produced in 1955 and the average of 9.4 million hundredweight. Present prospects are good to excellent in important Red River Valley counties. Production of sugar beets, now estimated at 748 thousand tons, compares with a crop of 771 thousand tons last year and the average of 502 thousand tons.

Hay crops for 1956 are estimated at 7.3 million tons, up slightly from last year and 1.1 million tons above average. Haying has been delayed this year by rains, especially in northern areas, and weather damage to cut hay has been above average in many localities. Progress in cutting of the second crop as of August 1 varies from near completion in the south to just getting started in northern counties.

Egg production on Minnesota farms during July is estimated at 309 million eggs, down 4 percent from the previous month and 6 percent below July 1955. The number of layers on hand during the month was less than both June 1956 and last July. Rate of lay was down seasonally from a month earlier but somewhat higher than July last year.

Milk production for July at 778 million pounds is 4 percent higher than a year earlier, as both cows milked and production per cow increased.

Production prospects for Minnesota and the United States as of August 1, 1956, compared with 1955 finals, are as follows:

CROP	Acreage Harvested 1955	Acreage For Harvest 1956	Yield per Acre 1955	Yield per Acre Indicated 1956	Production 1955	Production Indicated 1956
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
FOR MINNESOTA						
Corn	5,815	5,641	49.0	51.0	284,935	287,691
Winter Wheat	33	37	26.0	21.5	858	796
Durum Wheat	26	49	15.5	17.0	403	833
Other Spring Wheat	575	661	19.0	19.0	10,925	12,559
Oats	4,828	4,442	41.0	36.0	197,948	159,912
Barley	1,175	1,010	24.5	26.0	28,788	26,260
Rye	115	94	15.0	15.0	1,725	1,410
Flaxseed	843	1,037	9.5	9.0	8,008	9,333
Soybeans	2,253	2,656	19.5	20.0	43,934	53,120
Potatoes (cwt.)						
Late Summer	5.3	5.4	126.0	135.0	668	729
Fall	76.0	80.0	100.0	110.0	7,600	8,800
Hay, All (tons)	3,900	3,879	1.82	1.87	7,100	7,252
FOR UNITED STATES						
Corn	79,900	77,596	40.6	40.5	3,241,536	3,143,779
Winter Wheat	33,660	35,372	20.9	20.4	703,047	721,946
Durum Wheat	1,348	2,484	14.9	14.0	20,070	34,798
Other Spring Wheat	12,247	12,610	17.4	14.5	213,644	182,244
Oats	39,138	35,427	38.3	32.2	1,499,282	1,139,727
Barley	14,553	12,867	27.5	28.1	400,295	361,472
Rye	2,092	1,724	14.2	12.7	29,678	21,961
Flaxseed	4,982	5,685	8.3	7.8	41,258	44,250
Soybeans	18,668	20,953	19.9	21.1	371,106	442,557
Potatoes, All (cwt.)	1,413.6	1,401.5	160.6	164.3	227,046	230,277
Hay, All (tons)	75,549	75,595	1.49	1.42	112,782	107,707

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Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

Immediate Release: 531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minn. Aug. 23, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
July 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 900,000 poults during July 1956, 74 percent more than the 517,000 hatched in July last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Hatchery production of 10,242,000 poults for the first 7 months in 1956 was 31 percent more than the 7,816,000 poults for the same period last year. The heavy white poult hatch, totaling slightly above 4 million poults was over twice the January-July output last year. Bronze and other heavies increased slightly more than 22 percent to 4-4/5 million birds, while light breeds dropped 31 percent to about 1-1/3 million poults.

On Aug. 1, 1956, eggs in incubators consisted of 648,000 heavy whites and 426,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 200,000 heavy eggs, (practically all heavy whites), and 357,000 light breed eggs. The 1956 bronze hatching season has been completed.

The average price received for poults in Minnesota on July 15, 1956 was 63 cents per heavy white breed poult, 71 cents for other heavies and 44 cents per light breed poult. On July 15 last year, all heavy breed poults averaged 61 cents each and light breed poults 44 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-July 1956 was $3.17 per 100 pounds, up 4 cents from the previous month, and 2 cents more than a year ago. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on July 15, 1956 averaged 8.5 compared with 9.2 last July. This indicates the July 1956 price relationship was less favorable for turkey growers than last year.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults hatched in the United States during the first 7 months of this year totaled 64,115,000, 27 percent more than the 50,444,000 poults produced during the January-July period last year. The heavy whites accounted for 23 percent of the total heavy poults hatched during the first 7 months of 1956. The production of light breed poults during the first 7 months of this year totaled 11,067,000, compared with 12,528,000 during the same period last year.

The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on August 1 totaled 1,469,000, compared with 723,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 1,349,000 were of the heavy white breeds. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on August 1 totaled 2,009,000, compared with 2,200,000 on August 1 last year.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	1955		1956							
	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322	708	1,465	232	132	12,825	15,748	1,750	1,521
May	340	1,203	861	1,198	314	205	14,763	16,878	2,433	2,302
June	303	345	741	361	405	363	8,975	10,711	2,580	2,396
July	1/215	2/	1/574	2/	302	326	2,057	3,007	2,220	2,193
Aug.	1/ 91	2/			183		326		1,193	
Sept.	49	0			77		139		416	
Oct.	70	0			57		139		304	
Nov.	164	0			97		438		511	
Dec.	1/276	2/			134		1,029		913	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	316	0	503	198	390	105	1,460	2,660	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,171
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050	1,346	1,960	408	270	23,215	26,598	3,504	2,960
June	507	716	1,294	741	629	486	15,891	20,115	4,015	3,457
July	1/452	2/	1/998	2/	529	523	4,161	6,464	3,646	3,620
Aug.	1/200	2/	648	0	357	426	723	1,469	2,200	2,009
Sept.	88	0			154		245		866	
Oct.	107	0			93		264		463	
Nov.	254	0			137		490		777	
Dec.	1/403	2/			175		1,275		1,309	

1/ Total of all heavy breeds. 2/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

See other side for Weekly Hatchery Report - Week Ending August 18, 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 29, 1956

RECORD MINNESOTA TURKEY CROP THIS YEAR

MINNESOTA: The 1956 turkey crop in Minnesota is estimated at a record high 9,560,000 birds, 19 percent above the previous high of 8,034,000 turkeys raised in 1955, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Minnesota continues to hold its rank as the second most important turkey producing State, exceeded only by California.

The number of poults hatched in the State for the 1956 crop was up 27 percent, while the number shipped into the State, at 554,000, was down 15 percent. Poults shipped out-of-the-State during the year numbered 1,694,000, up 65 percent over a year earlier.

This year's turkey crop consists of 7,950,000 heavy varieties, an increase of 47 percent over 1955, and 1,610,000 light breeds, 39 percent below a year ago. Heavy white varieties number 3,705,000, or 47 percent of the total heavy breeds. A large proportion of these heavy white turkeys are entering the broiler-fryer trade and replacing the light breeds to some extent as indicated by the 39 percent decrease for the light breeds.

UNITED STATES: Farmers are raising about 76 million turkeys this year--16 percent more than in 1955. About 29 percent more heavy breed turkeys are being raised this year than last, while light breeds show a decrease of 19 percent. Light breeds are 18 percent of the total raised this year, compared with 26 percent last year.

Heavy breed increases from last year were 48 percent in the South Central, 39 percent in the West North Central, 35 percent in the South Atlantic, 25 percent in the East North Central and 20 percent in the West. There was no change in the North Atlantic States. Heavy whites raised this year will be about a fourth of all heavies raised. By geographic areas, heavy whites as a percent of all heavies raised are 60 percent in the North Atlantic, 36 percent in the East North Central, 30 percent in the West North Central, 28 percent in the South Atlantic, 25 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in the West. Light breed turkeys show decreases in all parts of the country. Decreases from last year are 5 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 16 percent in the West, 27 percent in the East North Central, 34 percent in the West North Central, and 42 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Last January, farmers expressed their intentions to raise about 14 percent more heavy breed turkeys this year, with increases varying from 7 percent in the North Atlantic to 38 percent in the South Atlantic States. They intended to raise 16 percent fewer light breeds, with decreases varying from 11 percent in the West North Central to 25 percent in the East North Central States. However, the South Central States intended to raise 2 percent more light turkeys this year. The 1955 turkey crop was 3 percent smaller than in 1954. Prices received by producers for turkeys during the last half of 1955 averaged 7 percent higher than a year earlier and poultry feed prices averaged 10 percent lower. During the first half of 1956, which covers the main hatching season, prices received for turkeys averaged 6 percent higher than a year earlier and poultry feed prices averaged 7 percent lower. Turkey producers have more than doubled their intended increase of heavy breed turkeys, while they decreased their light breed turkeys slightly more than they had intended.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS 1956, WITH COMPARISONS

State and Division	Number Raised								
	Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds			Total All Breeds		
	1955	1956	1956 % of 1955	1955	1956	1956 % of 1955	1955	1956	1956 % of 1955
	Thou.	Thou.	Percent	Thou.	Thou.	Percent	Thou.	Thou.	Percent
Maine	156	148	95	103	38	37	259	186	72
N. H.	136	118	87	6	3	50	142	121	85
Vt.	111	108	97	4	1	25	115	109	95
Mass.	594	551	93	48	20	42	642	571	89
R. I.	48	43	90	4	4	100	52	47	90
Conn.	251	268	107	20	11	55	271	279	103
N. Y.	916	953	104	58	40	69	974	993	102
N. J.	203	222	109	131	52	40	334	274	82
Pa.	1,645	1,645	100	652	422	65	2,297	2,067	90
N. Atl.	4,060	4,056	100	1,026	591	58	5,086	4,647	91
Ohio	2,062	2,514	122	896	681	76	2,958	3,195	108
Ind.	1,324	1,519	115	632	398	63	1,956	1,917	98
Ill.	829	1,061	128	67	77	115	896	1,138	127
Mich.	795	905	114	169	165	98	964	1,070	111
Wis.	1,656	2,359	142	555	361	65	2,211	2,720	123
E.N.Cent.	6,666	8,358	125	2,319	1,682	73	8,985	10,040	112
Minn.	5,391	7,950	147	2,643	1,610	61	8,034	9,560	119
Iowa	4,190	5,432	130	263	312	119	4,453	5,744	129
Mo.	1,853	2,723	147	589	378	64	2,442	3,101	127
N. Dak.	387	515	133	120	43	36	507	558	110
S. Dak.	286	419	147	43	51	119	329	470	143
Nebr.	727	809	111	89	56	63	816	865	106
Kans.	638	866	136	92	76	83	730	942	129
W.N.Cent.	13,472	18,714	139	3,839	2,526	66	17,311	21,240	123
Del.	99	159	161	820	797	97	919	956	104
Md.	224	247	110	311	111	36	535	358	67
Va.	1,910	2,540	133	3,619	3,763	104	5,529	6,303	114
W. Va.	529	786	149	1,107	1,014	92	1,636	1,800	110
N. C.	914	1,241	136	139	54	39	1,053	1,295	123
S. C.	882	1,245	141	234	38	16	1,116	1,283	115
Ga.	310	357	115	6	6	100	316	363	115
Fla.	115	132	115	50	68	136	165	200	121
S. Atl.	4,983	6,707	135	6,286	5,851	93	11,269	12,558	111
Ky.	294	339	115	68	27	40	362	366	101
Tenn.	158	189	120	17	21	124	175	210	120
Ala.	150	249	166	126	68	54	276	317	115
Miss.	123	171	139	24	5	21	147	176	120
Ark.	1,136	1,743	153	421	484	115	1,557	2,227	143
La.	66	79	120	12	3	25	78	82	105
Okla.	536	706	132	208	224	108	744	930	125
Texas	2,621	4,061	155	411	396	96	3,032	4,457	147
S. Cent.	5,084	7,537	148	1,287	1,228	95	6,371	8,765	138
Mont.	49	56	114	18	28	156	67	84	125
Idaho	98	140	143	24	23	96	122	163	134
Wyo.	9	10	111	4	4	100	13	14	108
Colo.	790	1,126	143	70	44	63	860	1,170	136
N. Mex.	47	54	115	9	4	44	56	58	104
Ariz.	94	114	121	3	2	67	97	116	120
Utah	2,033	2,322	114	739	395	53	2,772	2,717	98
Nev.	7	7	100	3	3	100	10	10	100
Wash.	738	639	87	70	48	69	808	687	85
Oreg.	1,290	1,233	96	245	195	80	1,535	1,428	93
Calif.	9,353	11,685	125	843	958	114	10,196	12,643	124
West.	14,508	17,386	120	2,028	1,704	84	16,536	19,090	115
U. S.	48,773	62,758	129	16,785	13,582	81	65,558	76,340	116

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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-August 1956 Prices

September 4, 1956

MINNESOTA: Farm commodity prices in Minnesota advanced 4 percent during the month ending in mid-August and were 6 percent above the corresponding period in 1955, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. All commodity group averages were higher than a month earlier, with meat animals, up 10 percent, showing the largest increase. Compared with mid-August 1955, crop prices averaged 20 percent higher, meat animals were up 4 percent and livestock products were 1 percent lower.

Price increases for all species of meat animals raised the average for that group 10 percent during the month, resuming the upward movement from the December 1955 low point. Hog prices rose $2.00 from mid-July, partly because of the usual seasonal decrease in sow marketings during the month. Other notable increases were cattle, up 80 cents, and calves, $1.00 higher. In mid-August meat animal prices as a group were up 4 percent from a year earlier. Hogs and calves were $1.00 higher, while other species were generally unchanged.

Livestock product prices gained slightly during the month, as all items in the group except wool were unchanged or somewhat higher. Compared with mid-August 1955, livestock products as a whole were 1 percent lower. Higher wholesale milk and butterfat prices were more than offset by decreases for poultry, eggs and wool.

Crops advanced 1 percent in price during the month. Grains, except wheat and soybeans, were unchanged or slightly higher. Seeds were the same or lower with the exception of timothy, which was up $3.50 and alsike clover, 50 cents higher per hundredweight. The level of crop prices in mid-August was 20 percent above the same date a year earlier. All grains except wheat were notably higher and potatoes were up nearly $2.00 per hundredweight. Seed prices were mixed but higher as a group.

UNITED STATES: Sharply lower prices received by U. S. farmers for potatoes and commercial vegetables coupled with moderate declines in average prices received for cotton, fruit, and poultry were responsible for a 3 percent (7 point) decline in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers during the month ended August 15. These declines were offset only in part by substantial increases in prices received for cattle and hogs, and by small increases for milk, wheat, and a number of other items. The mid-August index at 237 percent of its 1910-14 average compares with 244 in July and 232 in August 1955.

The Prices Paid Index rose another point during the month to reach 288 percent of its 1910-14 average. Increases in prices of farm production goods were primarily responsible for the rise. Part of these price advances were offset by a slight decline in prices paid for family living items, principally food. The mid-August Prices Paid Index was 3 percent higher than a year earlier, equalling the previous all-time August high recorded in 1952.

With farm product prices averaging lower than in July, and the Prices Paid Index continuing to rise, the Parity Ratio dropped to 82 on August 15, 4 points under the 1956 high reached in June, and 1 point below August last year.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	August 15, 1955	July 15, 1956	August 15, 1956	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	232	244	237	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	3/ 280	287	288	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	3/ 83	85	82	123	Oct. 1946

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

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AUGUST 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES				
		AUG. 15 1955	JULY 15 1956	AUG. 15 1956	AUG. 15 1955	JULY 15 1956	AUG. 15 1956	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES AUG. 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY AUG. 15, 1956
PRICES RECEIVED:		- D O L L A R S							(PERCENT)
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.08	2.15	2.09	1.90	1.90	1.93	2.43	79
CORN	BU.	1.21	1.35	1.38	1.30	1.43	1.45	1.77	82
OATS	BU.	.48	.61	.64	.549	.653	.680	.867	78
BARLEY	BU.	.88	.95	.95	.884	.948	.969	1.36	71
RYE	BU.	.77	1.05	1.10	.845	1.09	1.13	1.70	66
FLAX	BU.	2.85	3.03	3.03	2.81	2.96	2.97	4.52	66
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.10	2.39	2.37	2.20	2.47	2.33	2.94	79
POTATOES	CWT.	1.33	---	2.70	1.30	5.19	2.33	2.37	98
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	30.00	30.00	28.00	33.30	30.40	29.50	39.70	74
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	8.00	9.50	9.00	9.33	9.17	8.90	12.00	74
HOGS	CWT.	15.50	14.50	16.50	15.70	15.20	16.20	21.50	75
CATTLE	CWT.	16.30	15.60	16.40	15.70	15.40	16.30	21.70	75
CALVES	CWT.	18.00	18.00	19.00	16.70	16.40	16.50	23.80	69
SHEEP	CWT.	4.70	4.40	4.60	5.59	5.29	5.22	10.10	52
LAMBS	CWT.	19.00	18.50	18.80	18.40	19.30	18.90	23.90	79
MILK COWS	HEAD	160.00	170.00	170.00	147.00	154.00	155.00	--	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.290	.270	.280	.295	.289	.287	.369	78
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.157	.134	.139	.244	.205	.187	.288	65
EGGS	DOZ.	.340	.310	.310	.394	.365	.369	.467	2/ 73
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.61	.63	.63	.559	.583	.582	.737	2/ 80
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.20	3.20	1/ 3.30	3.98	3.98	1/ 4.10	4.72	2/ 89
WOOL	LB.	.42	.41	.38	.427	.414	.413	.616	3/ 67
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	2.95	2.90	3.63	3.64	3.65		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.30	5.20	5.10	----	----	----		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.20	4.25	4.20	4.53	4.58	4.57		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	3.90	3.85	3.85	4.39	4.21	4.19		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.30	5.10	5.10	5.02	4.85	4.87		
BRAN	CWT.	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.89	2.91	2.94		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	17.50	19.00	19.00	31.40	30.30	30.90		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	12.8	10.7	12.0	12.1	10.6	11.2		
EGG-FEED 3/	LB.	11.4	9.8	9.5	11.1	10.0	10.1		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.1	4.1	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.4		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	20.9	21.5	1/ 21.0		

1/PRELIMINARY 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICE TO PARITY PRICE, 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 PRICES 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, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 - DEC. 1949	1955 JUNE 15	1955 JULY 15	1955 AUG. 15	1956 JUNE 15	1956 JULY 15	1956 AUG. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	241	236	232	247	244	237
ALL CROPS	247	243	236	228	263	258	236
FOOD GRAINS	246	232	222	214	218	216	218
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	196	190	178	192	194	197
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	256	257	246	259	250	249
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	240	236	236	232	232	238
MEAT ANIMALS	334	271	259	251	252	246	259
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	236	242	249	247	253	256
POULTRY & EGGS	229	177	179	191	171	174	171

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 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

September 11, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

Total crop production prospects in Minnesota increased sharply during August and a record volume of production was indicated on September 1, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Yield prospects for late maturing crops are at record or near-record levels, and the small grain harvest produced yields better than anticipated a month earlier. As of September 1, total crop output is estimated at 23.4 million tons, an increase of 1.3 million tons from the 1955 aggregate production and 4.2 million tons higher than the 1945-54 average. Major contributors to the highest production outlook in the State's history are record crops of corn, soybeans and hay. Late maturing crops were later in development on September 1 than they were in 1955, an unusually early year, but compared favorably with the 1954 season. However, a period of warm, dry weather is needed to place nearly all corn and soybeans out of danger from serious frost damage. Light frosts occurred in scattered areas of the State early in September but crop damage was light.

Production of corn, the State's No. 1 crop, is estimated at a record 315,896,000 bushels as of September 1. This is the first time in history that Minnesota's corn crop has exceeded 300 million bushels. The 1955 crop totaled 284,935,000 bushels and the 1945-54 average production is only 238,754,000 bushels. The crop has had unusually good growing weather, with abundant rainfall and mostly favorable temperatures. Present yield prospects are uniformly good to excellent throughout the main commercial area. Maturity is somewhat later than a year earlier, but is about the same as in 1954. Based on September 1 development, nearly all of the crop will be safe from serious frost damage if killing frosts occur at the usual dates, and if weather conditions remain favorable.

Minnesota's 1956 soybean crop also made excellent progress during August and another record production is in prospect. A crop of 55,776,000 bushels is indicated as of September 1, compared with 43,934,000 bushels produced last year and the 10-year average of only 18,961,000 bushels. A large portion of this increase is the result of a larger acreage for harvest, although the indicated yield per acre, at 21.0 bushels, is only one-half bushel below the record yield of 1954. Yield prospects this year are good to excellent throughout the State's main-producing area. Soybeans, like corn, are somewhat later in development this year than they were in 1955, but compare favorably with other recent years. The crop should escape serious frost damage if killing frosts occur at about the usual dates, barring unfavorable September weather.

The small grain harvest was virtually completed by September 1 in all except northern counties. In this area, excessive rainfall has continued to hamper harvesting operations and a considerable acreage of the spring wheat, oats, and barley remained for harvest by the end of August. Yields of harvested grains turned out better than anticipated on August 1, especially in the Red River Valley. Quality of harvested grain was good to excellent except in the southwest and in some south central counties, where it is only fair to poor.

Production of oats is now estimated at 171,017,000 bushels, compared with the 197,948,000 bushel crop last year, and the average of 193,267,000 bushels. Oat yields were disappointing in the southwest but were more favorable in northern areas. The barley crop is placed at 28,280,000 bushels, down slightly from the 1955 crop but above average. Barley yield at 28.0 bushels per acre, compares with 24.5 bushels in 1955 and the average of 26.7 bushels per acre. Production of all spring wheat, at 15,852,000 bushels, is up sharply from last year's crop of 11,328,000 bushels, but below the 10-year average of 17,115,000 bushels. This year's crop consists of 14,872,000 bushels of other spring wheat and 980,000 bushels of durum wheat. The average yield of other spring wheat, at 22.5 bushels, is a record, while the durum wheat yield of 20.0 bushels has been exceeded only twice in the 37 years of record. The estimated 1956 production of winter wheat is unchanged from a month ago at 796,000 bushels, giving the State a September 1 indicated production of 16,648,000

(over)

bushels of all wheat, considerably larger than last year's total but below the average of 18,579,000 bushels produced.

Average yields of flax are also turning out better than expected on August 1, especially in the northwestern part of State. The September 1 production forecast is for a crop of 10,370,000 bushels, compared with 8,008,000 bushels harvested last year and the average of 12,377,000 bushels. Progress in harvesting on September 1 ranged from near completion in the southwest to just getting started in northern Red River Valley counties.

The Minnesota potato crop is now estimated at 9,849,000 hundredweight, compared with 8,599,000 hundredweight produced last year and the average of 9,430,000 hundredweight. Growing conditions have been very favorable this year in the main-producing Red River Valley, and both yield and quality of potatoes should be high barring an early killing frost. A sugar beet crop of 780,000 tons is forecast, compared with 771,000 tons in 1955 and the average of 502,000 tons. Present yield prospects for sugar beets, at 12.0 tons per acre, equal the 1955 record yield.

August weather favored growth of the second and third crops of hay but was relatively unfavorable for curing. Total hay production, now estimated at 7,332,000 tons, compares with 7,100,000 tons produced in 1955 and is a record annual production. The condition of pastures on September 1 was well above average for the State.

Milk production on Minnesota farms during August totalled 639 million pounds, 5 percent more than for August 1955 and the highest for the month since 1946. Egg production on Minnesota farms during August is estimated at 295 million eggs, down slightly from the 302 million eggs produced in August 1955 but well above the average August production of 263 million eggs.

Production prospects for Minnesota and the United States as of September 1, 1956, compared with 1955 finals, are as follows:

Crop	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	Harvested 1955	For Harvest 1956	1955	Indicated 1956	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
MINNESOTA:						
Corn	5,815	5,641	49.0	56.0	284,935	315,896
Winter Wheat	33	37	26.0	21.5	858	796
Durum Wheat	26	49	15.5	20.0	403	980
Other Spring Wheat	575	661	19.0	22.5	10,925	14,872
Oats	4,828	4,442	41.0	38.5	197,948	171,017
Barley	1,175	1,010	24.5	28.0	28,788	28,280
Rye	115	94	15.0	15.0	1,725	1,410
Flaxseed	843	1,037	9.5	10.0	8,008	10,370
Soybeans	2,253	2,656	19.5	21.0	43,934	55,776
Potatoes 1/						
Late Summer	5.3	5.4	126	135	668	729
Fall	76.0	80.0	100	114	7,600	9,120
Hay, All 2/	3,900	3,879	1.82	1.89	7,100	7,332
UNITED STATES						
Corn	79,900	77,596	40.6	43.0	3,241,536	3,335,730
Durum Wheat	1,348	2,484	14.9	15.3	20,070	37,945
Other Spring Wheat	12,247	12,610	17.4	16.4	213,644	206,683
Flaxseed	4,982	5,685	8.3	8.9	41,258	50,326
Soybeans	18,668	20,953	19.9	22.0	371,106	461,928
Potatoes 1/						
Late Summer	190.2	197.7	166.6	172.1	31,682	34,015
Fall	878.9	875.3	168.8	178.5	148,383	156,258

1/ Yield and production in hundredweight
2/ Yield and production in tons.

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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.
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Immediate Release

September 13, 1956

1956 ALSIKE-CLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1956 crop of alsike-clover seed in Minnesota is forecast to be 1,650,000 pounds (clean basis) according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and United States Departments of Agriculture. This is 24 percent larger than last year's record low crop of 1,330,000 pounds, but 47 percent below the 1945-54 average of 3,125,000 pounds. The largest crop, since records were started in 1939, was the 6,500,000 pound crop produced in 1945. Minnesota now ranks third behind Oregon and Idaho in production.

The 15,000 acres harvested was the third lowest number on record, and is considerably less than the 1945-54 average of 26,350 acres. Yield at an average of 110 pounds per acre was also below the 1945-54 average of 117 pounds.

Harvesting of the 1956 crop started about August 16 (average), about a week later than last year but the same as the three previous years of 1954, 1953 and 1952.

UNITED STATES: Production of alsike-clover seed this year is forecast at 9,260,000 pounds of clean seed, the smallest on record, 6 percent less than the 1955 production of 9,864,000 pounds and a third below the 1945-54 average of 14,209,000 pounds. Smaller crops this year than last indicated for Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Idaho more than offset larger crops in Minnesota, Oregon and California Production is below average in each State except California.

Alsike-clover harvested for seed, indicated at 44,100 acres, is the smallest on record and compares with 52,800 acres last year and the 10-year average of 99,940 acres. The sharpest reduction in acreage occurred in Idaho, where the weather was unfavorable for seeding last fall and winter-killing was greater than usual. Some winter-killing held down the acreage also in Oregon. The long time trend toward reduced alsike-clover seed acreage continued in North Central States--Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Acreage in Michigan has become so small that estimates for this State have been discontinued. Considerably more acreage than last year is indicated for California, and a small increase is expected in Minnesota.

Yields per acre are expected to be generally higher than in 1955, particularly in the Western States of Idaho, Oregon and California, where growing and harvesting weather has been excellent and yields are expected to exceed both last year's and average. Growing weather in Minnesota was also favorable, but rains hindered harvesting and the yield per acre, although above last year, is less than average.

Harvesting of the 1956 crop began about two days later than in 1955 and five days later than average. Because of heavy, rank growth and delaying rains, harvest was especially late in Wisconsin. Harvesting began or was expected to begin, on the average, as follows: July 20 in Ohio, July 30 in Illinois, August 16 in Minnesota, August 19 in Wisconsin, August 29 in Idaho, September 6 in Oregon and September 12 in California.

Imports of alsike-clover seed for the year ended June 30, 1956 totaled 3,475,200 pounds (all from Canada). They compare with 2,411,600 pounds last year and the 1945-54 average of 1,670,260 pounds.

Exports of this seed for the year ended June 30, 1956 are estimated at 70,000 pounds, compared with 538,662 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,497,402 pounds.

Domestic disappearance of alsike-clover seed during the 1955-56 season is estimated at 11,971,000 pounds, compared with 14,309,000 pounds a year earlier and the 1945-54 average of 13,997,700 pounds.

Estimated supply for the 1956-57 season, exclusive of imports but including 1956 production and June 30 stocks held by dealers and growers, is 15,367,000 pounds. This is 5 percent larger than the 1955-56 supply, likewise exclusive of imports, and 13 percent below the 1945-54 average.

Alsike-Clover 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	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Ohio	14,450	5,500	4,000	74	80	55	1,140	440	220
Ill.	5,960	2,500	2,000	75	75	80	444	188	160
Mich.	8,350	1,500	1/	64	65	1/	533	98	1/
Wis.	9,750	5,000	3,500	128	130	100	1,268	650	350
MINN.	26,350	14,000	15,000	117	95	110	3,125	1,330	1,650
Idaho	15,700	15,000	9,000	176	240	250	2,633	3,600	2,250
Oreg.	11,140	6,500	7,000	318	375	430	3,467	2,438	3,010
Calif.	3,480	2,800	3,600	371	400	450	1,321	1,120	1,620
U.S.	99,940	52,800	44,100	151	187	210	14,209	9,864	9,260

1/ Estimates Discontinued.

Alsike-Clover Seed Supply: Average 1945-54, Annual 1955 and 1956

	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds		
Production	14,209,200	9,864,000	9,260,000
Farm Carry-over	540,800	363,000	785,000
Dealer and Government Carry-over	2,921,700	4,446,000	5,322,000
Supply (Production plus Carry-over)	17,671,700	14,673,000	15,367,000

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SEP 25 1956

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

September 18, 1956

1956 SWEETCLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1956 crop of sweetclover seed in Minnesota is forecast at 10,400,000 pounds of clean seed according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 22 percent more than the 8,500,000 pounds produced last year and 5 percent more than the 1945-54 average of 9,879,000 pounds.

Growers expect to harvest this crop from 65,000 acres, the largest acreage since the 80,000 acres harvested in 1950. The acreage is 30 percent more than the 50,000 acres harvested last year and 32 percent more than the 1945-54 average of 49,200 acres. Yield per acre this year is forecast to be 160 pounds of clean seed. This is 10 pounds less than the 170 pounds of last year and 42 pounds less than the 1945-54 average of 202 pounds. Yields are the lowest since the 140 pound average in 1945. Weather conditions in much of the main sweetclover area were unfavorable to high yields this year. Sweetclover weevils were also a factor.

UNITED STATES: Production of sweetclover seed this year is forecast at 32,412,000 pounds of clean seed. This is a third smaller than last year's crop of 48,602,000 pounds, 28 percent below the 1945-54 average of 44,832,000 pounds, and is the smallest crop since 1945. Less production than last year is indicated in 13 of 16 producing States, with the sharpest decreases in Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. Only in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming are sweetclover-seed crops expected to be larger than in 1955. Two States--Minnesota and Texas--account for almost half the United States production this year. In Texas about 88 percent is Hubam, 7 percent Madrid, and 5 percent other sweetclover. Percentages of biennial white, yellow, and mixed white and yellow in important producing States are as follows: Minnesota, 60 percent white, 23 percent yellow, and 17 percent mixed; North Dakota, 13 percent white, 51 percent yellow, and 36 percent mixed; South Dakota, 6 percent white, 62 percent yellow, and 32 percent mixed; Nebraska, 4 percent white, 90 percent yellow, and 6 percent mixed; Kansas, 25 percent white, 58 percent yellow, and 17 percent mixed.

An estimated 208,000 acres of sweetclover will be harvested for seed in 1956 compared with 256,300 acres in 1955 and the 10-year average of 290,090 acres. Acreage is below last year in each State except Minnesota and Wyoming. Drought and heat have been severe this summer from South Dakota southward through Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, all important sweetclover-seed producing States. Largely because of the heat and drought, acreage harvested for seed in these States was sharply reduced. Relatively low prices for the 1955 crop and a large carry-over of old-crop seed were also influential factors in the reduction of acreage this year.

Yield per acre is sharply down from last year, also mostly the result of hot, dry weather. Grasshopper damage was more severe than usual in some areas, notably in North Dakota, and heavy rains at harvest in Minnesota reduced prospective yields per acre. A yield of 156 pounds per acre for the United States is indicated. This compares with the high yield of 190 pounds last year and the average of 155 pounds.

Harvest began earlier than last year in States in drought areas, but considerably later in other States. Dates on which harvesting began averaged as follows: July 11-15 in Texas and Oklahoma; July 17-20 in Missouri and Kansas; July 26-28 in Nebraska and Illinois; August 5-9 in South Dakota and Ohio; August 15 in Wyoming; August 23-26 in North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, and Michigan; and August 30 in Colorado.

Domestic disappearance during the 1955-56 season is estimated at 49,349,000 pounds, compared with 57,809,000 pounds last year and the average of 58,048,400 pounds.

Farmer-owned stocks on June 30, 1956 are estimated at 8,588,000 pounds, double the farm stocks of a year ago and the largest since 1951. Current supply (1956 production plus carry-over by growers and dealers on June 30, 1956) of this seed, estimated at 55,383,000 pounds, compares with 59,620,000 pounds in 1955 and the 10-year average of 56,379,500 pounds.

Sweetclover 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	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Acres			Pounds			1,000 Pounds		
Ohio	12,360	12,000	10,000	152	210	195	1,888	2,520	1,950
Ind.	4,020	4,500	3,500	110	130	130	439	585	455
Ill.	18,600	12,000	9,500	97	140	95	1,768	1,680	902
Mich.	6,100	5,500	5,000	138	130	140	845	715	700
MINN.	49,200	50,000	65,000	202	170	160	9,879	8,500	10,400
Iowa	8,600	3,500	2,500	126	130	120	1,100	455	300
Mo.	8,580	3,300	2,500	125	125	140	1,036	412	350
N.Dak.	11,750	12,000	11,000	148	170	200	1,747	2,040	2,200
S.Dak.	15,500	27,000	18,000	152	170	160	2,415	4,590	2,880
Nebr.	31,400	34,000	12,000	147	185	175	4,757	6,290	2,100
Kans.	47,400	24,000	20,000	124	160	130	5,988	3,840	2,600
Okla.	1/ 23,833	8,000	6,000	1/ 97	100	50	1/ 2,438	800	300
Texas	1/ 60,500	49,000	34,000	1/ 167	275	150	1/ 10,154	13,475	5,100
Mont.	9,330	5,000	3,500	202	215	200	1,847	1,075	700
Wyo.	4,190	2,000	2,000	207	250	300	871	500	600
Colo.	9,530	4,500	3,500	229	250	250	2,192	1,125	875
U.S.	290,090	256,300	208,000	155	190	156	44,832	48,602	32,412

1/ Short-time Average.

Sweetclover Seed Supply: Average 1945-54, Annual 1955 and 1956

	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds		
Production	44,831,800	48,602,000	32,412,000
Farm Carry-over	3,657,600	4,292,000	8,588,000
Dealer and Government Carry-over	7,890,100	6,726,000	14,383,000
Supply (Production plys Carry-over)	56,379,500	59,620,000	55,383,000

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

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SEP 24 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS

Immediate Release: August 1956 Sept. 20, 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 580,000 poults during August 1956, more than twice the 274,000 hatched in August last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture.

Hatchery production of 10,822,000 poults for the first 8 months in 1956 was 34 percent more than the 8,090,000 poults for the same period last year. The heavy white poult hatch, totaling slightly above 4-2/5 million poults was over twice the January-August output of 2 million birds last year. Bronze and other heavies increased slightly more than 22 percent to 4-4/5 million birds, while light breeds dropped 26 percent to about 1-3/5 million poults.

On September 1, 1956, eggs in incubators consisted of 366,000 heavy whites and 212,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 88,000 heavy whites and 154,000 light breed eggs.

The average price received for poults in Minnesota on August 15, 1956 was 62 cents per heavy white breed poult and 45 cents per light breed poult. On August 15 last year, all heavy breed poults averaged 61 cents each and light breed poults 43 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-August 1956 was $3.17 per 100 pounds, no change from the previous month, and 20 cents more than a year ago. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on August 15, 1956 averaged 8.8 compared with 9.8 last August. This indicates the August 1956 price relationship was less favorable for turkey growers than last year.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed poults hatched during the month in the United States totaled 673,000, compared with 326,000 in August last year. Heavy breed poults hatched during the first 8 months of this year totaled 64,788,000, compared with 50,770,000 during the same months last year. Heavy whites accounted for 24 percent of the heavy hatch during the Jan.-Aug. period this year. Heavy breed eggs in incubators on September 1 totaled 568,000, compared with 271,000 a year ago. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators 541,000 were of the heavy white breeds.

Light breed poults hatched during August totaled 1,090,000, compared with 1,193,000 in August last year. The production of light breed turkeys during the first 8 months of this year totaled 12,157,000, compared with 13,721,000 during the same period last year. Light breed eggs in incubators on September 1 totaled 688,000, compared with 843,000 on September 1, last year.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	1955		1956							
	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	Heavy Whites	Other Heavy	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322	708	1,465	232	132	12,825	15,748	1,750	1,521
May	340	1,203	861	1,198	314	205	14,763	16,878	2,433	2,302
June	303	345	741	361	405	363	8,975	10,711	2,580	2,396
July	1/215	2/	1/574	2/	302	326	2,057	3,007	2,220	2,193
Aug.	1/ 91	2/	335	0	183	245	326	673	1,193	1,090
Sept.	49	0			77		139		416	
Oct.	70	0			57		189		304	
Nov.	164	0			97		438		511	
Dec.	1/276	2/			134		1,029		913	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	316	0	503	198	390	105	1,460	2,660	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,171
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050	1,346	1,960	408	270	23,215	26,598	3,504	2,960
June	507	716	1,294	741	629	486	15,891	20,115	4,015	3,457
July	1/452	2/	1/998	2/	529	523	4,161	6,464	3,646	3,620
Aug.	1/200	2/	648	0	357	426	723	1,469	2,200	2,009
Sept.	88	0	366	0	154	212	271	568	843	688
Oct.	107	0			93		264		463	
Nov.	254	0			137		490		777	
Dec.	1/403	2/			175		1,275		1,309	

1/ Total of all heavy breeds. 2/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

See other side for Weekly Hatchery Report - Week Ending September 15, 1956

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT

Week Ending Sept. 15, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending September 15, 1956, Minnesota hatcheries produced 29,000 light breed poults compared with 32,000 a week earlier and 16,000 a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture.

Poults shipped out-of-State equaled 27 percent of the total hatch compared with 15 percent for the same week last year.

Producers set 69,000 heavy white breed eggs during the week ending September 15, somewhat less than the 89,000 eggs the previous week, but sharply higher than the 21,000 set in the same week last year.

SIX STATE TOTAL: Six of the leading States hatched 57,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending September 15. This was sharply lower than the 105,000 poults hatched a week earlier, and down from the 75,000 poults hatched during the corresponding week a year ago. The heavy white breeds comprised all of the total heavy hatch of 50,000 poults this past week. This was a decline from the 64,000 produced during the week ending September 8, but the total remained well above the 20,000 heavy poults hatched during the week ending September 17, 1955. Currently, Minnesota producers hatch practically all of the heavy whites in the Six reporting States.

Light breed eggs set totaled 84,000, as compared with 79,000 for the week ending September 8 and 104,000 set during the same week last year. Heavy eggs set during the current week totaled 72,000, compared with 98,000 the previous week and 35,000 for the same week last year. Currently almost all of the heavy eggs set are heavy whites.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	1956 Calif.	1956 Va.	1956 Other States 3/	Six State Total 1955	Six State Total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
Aug. 25	17	72	4	#	11	1/	87
Sept. 1	11	66	7	0	5	1/	78
Sept. 8	9	#	0	0	64	1/	64
Sept. 15	10	#	0	0	50	1/	50
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
Aug. 18	18	#	0	0	91	1/	91
Aug. 25	18	82	#	0	12	1/	94
Sept. 1	21	72	0	0	0	1/	72
Sept. 8	18	89	#	0	9	1/	98
Sept. 15	21	69	0	0	0	1/	69
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
Aug. 25	0	0	0	0	0	2/30	0
Sept. 1	0	0	0	0	0	2/18	0
Sept. 8	0	0	0	0	0	2/18	0
Sept. 15	0	0	0	0	0	2/20	0
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
Aug. 18	0	0	0	0	0	2/39	0
Aug. 25	0	0	0	0	0	2/25	0
Sept. 1	0	0	0	0	0	2/65	0
Sept. 8	0	0	0	0	0	2/36	0
Sept. 15	0	0	3	0	0	2/35	3
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Aug. 25	33	45	16	86	31	179	178
Sept. 1	24	52	22	82	12	148	168
Sept. 8	23	32	4	51	18	102	105
Sept. 15	16	29	#	21	7	75	57
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Aug. 18	37	55	8	51	8	153	122
Aug. 25	29	48	9	#	29	156	86
Sept. 1	22	38	28	72	33	121	171
Sept. 8	18	23	7	28	21	75	79
Sept. 15	18	#	9	28	47	104	84

1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes data marked # and all data for Penn., Ohio, and Mo. #-Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

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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.

Immediate Release

September 24, 1956

Sows Farrowing, Minnesota and Nine Corn Belt States, September 1, 1956*

The 1956 Minnesota fall pig crop is expected to be 9 percent less than the 1955 fall crop, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This will be a 3 percent larger crop than intended last June when Minnesota farmers planned a decrease of 12 percent for their 1956 fall crop. For the nine Corn Belt States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota and Kansas, prospects are now for practically the same size pig crop as indicated by last June's intentions. Expected fall sow farrowings for 1956 are reported to be 8 percent less than last fall for the nine States.

For Minnesota, June-August, farrowings were 11 percent below a year ago, and for the nine Corn Belt States they were 9 percent less. Of the 308,000 sows for fall farrow in Minnesota this year, 180,000 or 58 percent of the total had farrowed by September 1.

Hog producers in Minnesota plan to have 117,000 sows farrow in the period, December 1, 1956, to February 28, 1957. This would be a decrease of 7,000, or 6 percent from the same period a year earlier. For the nine Corn Belt States, the estimate is 1,531,000 sows compared with 1,587,000 a year ago, a decrease of 4 percent.

For the nine Corn Belt States, the number of all hogs on farms September 1 was 45 million head, 11 percent less than a year ago. Hogs, 6 months old and over, totaled 8 million head, 12 percent less than a year ago.

State	Sows Farrowed and to Farrow											
	Fall sows									Dec. 1 - Mar. 1		
	Total (Jun. 1-Dec. 1)			June 1 - Sept. 1			Sept. 1 - Dec. 1			Intentions		
	1955	1956	Pct. Chg.	1955	1956	Pct. Chg.	1955	1956	Pct. Chg.	1955	1956	Pct. Chg.
	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.
MINN.	339	308	91	202	180	89	137	128	93	124	117	94
Ohio	350	326	93	176	168	95	174	158	91	157	142	90
Ind.	521	505	97	337	317	94	184	188	102	282	265	94
Ill.	687	653	95	346	335	97	341	318	93	280	291	104
Mis.	205	176	86	111	95	86	94	81	86	91	88	97
Ia.	1,039	935	90	581	505	87	458	430	94	391	380	97
Mo.	459	431	94	228	212	93	231	219	95	190	181	95
S.Dak.	85	76	90	49	42	86	36	34	94	25	24	96
Kan.	96	80	83	42	35	83	54	45	83	47	43	91
Total Nine States	3,781	3,490	92	2,072	1,889	91	1,709	1,601	94	1,587	1,531	96

*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.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Hogs on Farms, September 1

State	Total All Hogs and Pigs: 1955	1956	Pct. Chg.	6 Months and Older: 1955	1956	Pct. Chg.	3 to 6 Months: 1955	1956	Pct. Chg.
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Percent	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Percent	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Percent
MINN.	5,454	4,581	84	921	764	83	3,193	2,577	81
Ohio	3,390	3,356	99	810	816	101	1,380	1,390	101
Ind.	5,521	5,300	96	1,326	1,265	95	1,925	1,865	97
Ill.	8,105	7,862	97	1,450	1,470	101	4,355	4,062	93
Wis.	2,840	2,329	82	575	461	80	1,510	1,208	80
Iowa	17,010	14,288	84	2,296	1,756	76	10,784	8,960	83
Mo.	4,500	4,185	93	1,125	965	86	1,860	1,780	96
S.Dak.	2,550	2,066	81	311	296	95	1,927	1,490	77
Kans.	1,079	906	84	243	204	84	556	470	85
Total Nine States	50,449	44,873	89	9,057	7,997	88	27,490	23,802	87

Milk Production Trends in Minnesota

On September 1 the number of milk cows on farms was slightly above a year earlier -- but the increase was less than 1 percent. August milk production was 639 million pounds, 5 percent larger than the 609 million pounds produced in August 1955, and a seasonal decline of about 18 percent from the 778 million pounds produced in July this year. The increase in production over a year ago was due primarily to an increase in the production per cow.

Preliminary results from the September 1 survey indicate that freshenings in June amounted to 4 percent, in July 4 percent and in August 4 percent of the cows and heifers 2 years old and over. Freshenings for September should equal 13 percent of the milk cows, October 18 percent and November 15 percent.

Ten Leading Counties in Milk Production, Dairy Plant Receipts,[1] Creamery Butter Manufactured, Minnesota, 1955

Milk Production: County	1955	Dairy Plant Receipts: County	Total Milk Equiv.[2]	Milk	Cream	Creamery Butter Prod.: County	1955
	Mil. Lbs.		Mil. Lbs.	Pct.	Pct.		Thous. Lbs.
Stearns	395	Stearns	325	56	44	Stearns	12,423
Ottertail	359	Ottertail	319	55	45	Ottertail	12,015
Wright	280	Carver	303	100	-	Olmsted	11,568
Goodhue	275	McLeod	281	98	2	Carver	8,662
McLeod	234	Olmsted	240	95	5	Morrison	8,639
Todd	234	Goodhue	236	92	8	Todd	7,587
Carver	222	Morrison	236	79	21	Goodhue	7,575
Rice	199	Hennepin	230	100	-	Meeker	7,043
Morrison	194	Rice	212	97	3	Douglas	6,869
Olmsted	189	Wright	212	96	4	Wright	6,364
State	8,843	State	8,265	70	30	State	281,176

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.

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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-September 1956 Prices

October 2, 1956

MINNESOTA

Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products for the month ending in mid-September declined 4 percent and were 1 percent below the same month a year earlier, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The only commodity group showing an increase over last month was the poultry and livestock products group, which was up 2 percent. While the crop group showed a 10 percent decline from last month, crops were 9 percent higher than a year earlier, thus holding the decline on all farm commodities to 1 percent compared to the same period in 1955.

With the exception of sheep prices, which were up 10 cents, all meat animals were off from the mid-August level, which lowered the average for that group by 6 percent. Hog prices were down $1.10 from last month and cattle prices were back at the July level of $15.60 or a drop of 80 cents from August. However, in mid-September, meat animal prices as a group were nearly the same as a year ago.

Poultry and livestock products advanced 2 percent during the month on the strength of egg and wholesale milk prices. Turkeys and chickens, meanwhile, dropped 3 cents and 2½ cents respectively. Turkey prices for September were at their lowest point for the month since September 1942 when they were 20 cents a pound. May of 1950 was the only month for the last 14 years that the monthly turkey prices was below the 1956 mid-September price of 25 cents. The price in May 1950 was 24½ cents. Chicken prices were at their lowest level since December of 1954 and the lowest price in mid-September since 1939. Milk prices at $3.40 were the highest since December of 1953 when the price was $3.45 per hundredweight. Compared to a year earlier, poultry and livestock products were down 7 percent.

Almost all crops showed a general decline from last month with the exception of rye, resulting in a 10 percent decrease in the average level for the price of crops. However, crop prices, 9 percent higher than September a year earlier, continued to be above 1955 prices for the sixth consecutive month. Corn and oats were notably higher than a year earlier. Compared with last month, seeds all advanced, ranging from a 40-cent increase for sweetclover to a $9.30 increase for alsike. Alfalfa seed was up $4.40. Potatoes took a considerable drop from last month, but at $1.35 per hundredweight were still above the September 1955 price of $1.10.

UNITED STATES

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers declined nearly one-half percent (1 point) during the month ended September 15. Continued sharp declines in prices received for most commercial vegetables and potatoes and lower prices for meat animals were nearly offset by higher prices received for fruit, cotton, and dairy products. The September index at 236 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 237 in August and with 235 in September 1955.

Declining retail prices of family living items slightly more than offset higher prices paid for farm production goods to lower the Prices Paid Index a third of one percent (1 point) during the month. Food price declines were the most important factor responsible for the downturn in the Index. At 287, the mid-September Index was 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

The decline in the Prices Paid Index kept pace with that in prices received for farm products during the month, leaving the Parity Ratio unchanged at 82. The Parity Ratio was about 2 percent lower than in September 1955.

Summary Table

Indexes (1910-14=100)	Sept. 15, 1955	Aug. 15, 1956	Sept. 15, 1956	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	235	237	236	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	279	288	287	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	84	82	82	123	Oct. 1946

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

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS SEPTEMBER 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES			EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES SEPT. 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY SEPT. 15, 1956
		SEPT. 15 1955	AUG. 15 1956	SEPT. 15 1956	SEPT. 15 1955	AUG. 15 1956	SEPT. 15 1956		
		- D O L L A R S -							(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.14	2.09	2.03	1.92	1.93	1.95	2.44	80
CORN	BU.	1.16	1.38	1.33	1.24	1.45	1.43	1.78	80
OATS	BU.	.51	.64	.63	.563	.680	.681	.864	79
BARLEY	BU.	.89	.95	.89	.899	.969	.959	1.35	71
RYE	BU.	.78	1.10	1.16	.872	1.13	1.20	1.70	71
FLAX	BU.	2.80	3.03	2.95	2.74	2.97	2.89	4.51	64
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.95	2.37	2.02	2.00	2.33	2.07	2.93	71
POTATOES	CWT.	1.10	2.70	1.35	1.21	2.33	1.66	2.36	70
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	27.50	28.00	33.60	28.40	29.50	34.00	39.60	86
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	9.10	9.00	9.40	9.64	8.90	9.11	11.90	77
HOGS	CWT.	15.70	16.50	15.40	15.70	16.20	15.50	21.40	72
CATTLE	CWT.	15.50	16.40	15.60	15.60	16.30	16.20	21.70	75
CALVES	CWT.	16.10	19.00	17.80	16.50	16.50	16.30	23.70	69
SHEEP	CWT.	4.50	4.60	4.70	5.58	5.22	5.24	10.00	52
LAMBS	CWT.	17.90	18.80	18.60	17.70	18.90	18.60	23.80	78
MILK COWS	HEAD	160.00	170.00	170.00	147.00	155.00	156.00	-	--
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.320	.280	.250	.310	.287	.270	.367	74
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.164	.139	.114	.232	.187	.172	.287	60
EGGS	DOZ.	.410	.310	.330	.438	.369	.386	.465	2/ 75
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.61	.63	.63	.566	.582	.582	.735	2/ 78
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.30	3.25	1/3.40	4.17	4.11	1/4.30	4.71	2/ 89
WOOL	LB.	.42	.38	.38	.416	.413	.412	.614	1/ 67
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	2.95	2.90	2.95	3.58	3.65	3.66		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.20	5.10	5.10	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.15	4.20	4.20	4.45	4.57	4.55		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	3.90	3.85	3.85	4.36	4.19	4.17		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.10	5.10	5.30	4.90	4.87	4.99		
BRAN	CWT.	2.55	2.65	2.60	2.90	2.94	2.90		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	18.00	19.00	19.50	31.70	30.90	31.70		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.5	12.0	11.6	12.7	11.2	10.8		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	13.8	9.5	10.6	12.6	10.1	10.6		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.4	4.1	3.5	5.4	4.4	4.0		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	6/	6/	6/	21.2	21.0	1/ 21.2		

1/PRELIMINARY 2/PERCENTAGE OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICE TO PARITY PRICE 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 PRICES 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, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 - DEC. 1949	1955 JULY 15	1955 AUG. 15	1955 SEPT. 15	1956 JULY 15	1956 AUG. 15	1956 SEPT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	236	232	235	244	237	236
ALL CROPS	247	236	228	229	258	236	234
FOOD GRAINS	246	222	214	217	216	218	222
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	190	178	174	194	197	196
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	257	246	225	250	249	234
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	236	236	240	232	238	238
MEAT ANIMALS	334	259	251	249	246	259	254
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	242	249	257	253	256	264
POULTRY & EGGS	229	179	191	203	174	171	172

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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.

Minn. Hist. Soc.
OCT 16 1956

Immediate Release

October 9, 1956

1956 RED CLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: Red clover seed production in Minnesota for 1956 is forecast to be 30 percent below last year's crop and 16 percent less than the 10-year average, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. An estimated 5.2 million pounds of clean seed will be produced this year, compared with a 1955 crop of 7.5 million pounds and the 10-year average of 6.2 million pounds. The 1956 crop is the fourth smallest in the past ten years.

Decreased production this year compared with both 1955 and the average is due to a smaller acreage harvested for seed. Harvested acreage for the 1956 crop is estimated at 70,000 acres, compared with 107,000 last year and the average of 100,900 acres. Average yield per acre, however, is above both 1955 and average.

Harvesting began on the average on September 23, about two weeks later than last year, but about the same as other recent years.

UNITED STATES: Production of red clover seed this year is forecast at 78,917,000 pounds. This is 4 percent less than the 1955 crop of 82,196,000 pounds and 16 percent below the 1945-54 average of 93,612,000 pounds. The decreased production this year is due to reductions in acreage from last year and from the average, which more than offset prospective above-average yields per acre this year. Factors chiefly responsible for curtailing the acreage harvested for seed this year were drought in a few States, notably in Iowa and Nebraska, and a late spring, together with rains which delayed harvesting of the first crop of medium red clover for hay, particularly in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. But in some States, notably New York, Missouri, and Illinois, conditions were favorable for saving a much larger acreage for seed this year than in 1955.

An estimated 1,079,800 acres, smallest acreage since 1937 except for 1954, will be harvested for seed this year. This is 20 percent less than the 1,342,400 acres harvested in 1955 and 38 percent below the 10-year average of 1,745,295 acres. Acreage is below average in all producing States except New York and Kentucky.

Prospective yields per acre are larger this year than last in 15 of the 19 States. They are expected to average about 73 pounds for the United States, compared with 61 pounds last year and the 1945-54 average of 55 pounds.

The beginning of harvest for the United States as a whole was about a week later than in 1955, but about average. In only three States--Kansas, Washington, and Oregon--did harvesting of the 1956 crop of red clover seed begin earlier than last year. Dates on which harvesting began or was expected to begin, averaged as follows: August 18-20 in Kansas and Missouri; August 26-30 in Virginia, Maryland, Nebraska, Illinois, and Kentucky; September 6 in Indiana; September 14-16 in Ohio, Oregon and Washington; September 17-19 in Iowa, Michigan, and Montana; September 23-24 in Idaho, Minnesota and Pennsylvania; September 26 in Wisconsin, and October 6 in New York.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Imports of red clover seed during the year ended June 30, 1956 totaled 6,063,600 pounds, compared with 223,700 pounds the year earlier and the 10-year average of 3,007,990 pounds.

Total disappearance of red clover seed during the 1955-56 season is estimated at 77,191,000 pounds, compared with 74,744,000 pounds for the preceding season and the 1945-54 average of 99,308,700 pounds.

Current supply, including production and carry-over as of June 30, 1956, is estimated at 105,582,000 pounds. This compares with 97,792,000 pounds a year earlier and the 1945-54 average of 116,537,700 pounds. Carry-over of old seed on farms is estimated at 15,229,000 pounds, compared with 7,601,000 pounds a year ago and the 10-year average of 12,388,100 pounds. Three-fourths of the farmer-owned carry-over was in the 6 States -- Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

Red Clover 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			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
N. Y.	13,250	5,500	16,500	66	60	70	899	330	1,155
Pa.	35,100	21,000	16,000	49	48	55	1,744	1,008	880
Ohio	211,800	196,000	118,000	46	51	60	9,862	9,996	7,080
Ind.	190,300	150,000	180,000	43	52	63	8,103	7,800	11,340
Ill.	266,600	146,000	219,000	42	49	70	11,013	7,154	15,330
Mich.	171,500	153,000	95,000	56	49	50	9,810	7,497	4,750
Wis.	134,500	158,000	82,000	52	60	49	6,514	9,480	4,018
MINN.	100,900	107,000	70,000	62	70	75	6,247	7,490	5,250
Iowa	276,300	180,000	36,000	43	50	54	11,694	9,000	1,944
Mo.	154,000	63,000	120,000	58	63	80	9,260	3,969	9,600
Nebr.	39,600	50,000	7,500	44	55	30	1,736	2,750	225
Kans.	48,650	30,000	30,000	46	50	64	2,330	1,500	1,920
Md.	15,450	7,500	8,000	44	37	57	687	278	456
Va.	12,400	6,000	7,000	48	53	65	592	318	455
Ky.	19,300	24,000	30,000	63	70	70	1,253	1,680	2,100
Mont.1/	5,217	1,400	1,800	1/183	190	180	904	266	324
Idaho	29,650	24,000	27,000	278	320	340	7,922	7,680	9,180
Wash.	3,750	3,000	1,000	165	200	210	607	600	210
Oreg.	19,000	17,000	15,000	149	200	180	2,772	3,400	2,700
United States	1,745,295	1,342,400	1,079,800	55	61	73	93,612	82,196	78,917

1/ Short-time average.

Red Clover Seed Supply: Average 1945-54, Annual 1955 and 1956

	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
		Pounds	
Production	93,612,500	82,196,000	78,917,000
Farm carry-over	12,388,100	7,601,000	15,229,000
Dealer & Government carry-over	10,537,100	7,995,000	11,436,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	116,537,700	97,792,000	105,582,000

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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.
OCT 16 1956

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

Immediate Release

October 10, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
October 1, 1956

Weather conditions during September were ideal for maturing late crops, and a record total crop volume is now assured, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Pre-harvest yield information indicates that the State's farmers will harvest record crops of corn, soybeans and hay, and the second largest potato crop since 1945. The record aggregate production of all crops totals 23.8 million tons, 8 percent above the previous high established last year and 24 percent greater than the 10-year average total output.

Warm, dry weather during September was ideal for maturing the State's excellent corn crop. Spotted frosts which occurred over a wide area early in September did minor damage to corn, and subsequent frosts later in the month largely missed the commercial corn area in the southern half of the State. There was frost damage in the north, particularly in the Wilkin-Otter Tail County area but the acreage involved is relatively small compared with the State's total corn acreage. In other areas, corn yield prospects increased with each frost-free day. Minnesota's 1956 corn crop is estimated at a record 316 million bushels compared with the 1955 crop of 285 million bushels and the 10-year average of 239 million bushels. This year's prospective record yield of 56 bushels per harvested acre compares with 49 bushels in 1955 and the average of 44 bushels. Except for the harvesting of seed corn, only a very small portion of this year's crop was picked by October 1 and that mostly for immediate feeding.

A record soybean production of 55.8 million bushels is being harvested; nearly 12 million more than the previous record crop harvested last year. This year's crop is almost three times larger than average for the 10 years 1945-54. There was some frost damage to the soybean crop, mostly in northern areas where the acreage is comparatively small. The harvesting of early varieties was well started on October 1 but heavy weed growth was a delaying factor in many cases. The per acre yield is expected to average a near record 21.0 bushels on a record acreage of 2,656,000 acres for harvest.

The results of the small grain harvest which was nearly completed on October 1 are about the same as expected a month ago. The spring wheat production estimate of 15.8 million bushels is down slightly from last month due to a small reduction in the per acre yield of durum in the extreme northwest area. The oat crop of 171 million bushels compares with 198 million last year when the crop was 5 million larger than average. The barley production estimate of 28.3 million bushels is unchanged from last month, but is down slightly from last year although above average. Flaxseed production of 10.9 million bushels is about a half million more than estimated a month ago and is nearly 3 million more than the 1955 crop. Some flax in late northern areas was hurt by early September frost. In other areas, however, the harvest progressed rapidly and revealed better than expected yields. A considerable acreage of flax remained to be harvested in northern counties on October 1.

Potato production is exceeding earlier expectations based on digging results to October 1. The crop is estimated at 10.9 million hundredweight, about 1 million more than a month ago and nearly 2-1/2 million more than 1955. A large proportion of the late fall production is concentrated in four counties--Clay, Marshall, Polk in the Red River Valley and Freeborn in the south. Harvesting progress has been rapid with digging nearing completion on October 1 except in the extreme north.

The sugar beet crop is expected to total 780,000 tons, second in size only to the 1954 output of 819,000 tons. The per acre yield of 12 tons is the same as last year which was a record.

Weather has favored the development and harvesting of the second and third crops of alfalfa hay. As a result the hay production estimate has been raised to 7,691,000 tons, a record for the State which compares with 7,100,000 tons last year. All areas have a relatively large supply of hay, consisting mostly of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures.

September milk production of 514 million pounds shows a seasonal decline from August of 20 percent but is 1 percent more than a year ago. Pasture condition has dropped sharply due to dry September weather but regular pasture feed has been supplemented by grazing of grain and hay fields.

Egg production in September of 290 million eggs compares with 285 million in September a year ago and 295 million last month. The number of layers in flocks on October 1 was slightly larger than a year ago as flocks are being augmented with pullets from this year's bigger hatch.

Wheat, including stocks of 1956 production, stored on Minnesota farms on October 1 totaled 10.5 million bushels; 3 million more than a year ago which reflects the larger crop this year. The oat supply on farms totals 154 million; about 16 million below a year ago when an above-average size crop was harvested. Barley stocks on farms of 20.6 million bushels are 3.0 million smaller than a year ago even though the 1955 and 1956 crops were nearly the same size. Flaxseed in farm storage totaled 5.7 million bushels--double the supply a year ago. A later harvest this year has delayed the marketing of flaxseed. Farm stocks of rye total 705,000 bushels, a half million bushels smaller than a year ago.

Old corn stored on farms from 1955 and earlier years totals 51 million bushels, 71 million less than last July 1 but 17 million bushels more than on October 1 a year ago. Old soybeans in farm storage total 452,000 bushels, only slightly more than a year earlier.

Production prospects for Minnesota as of October 1, 1956, compared with 1955 finals, are as follows:

CROP	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	Harvested 1955	For Harvest 1956	1955	Indicated 1956	1955	Indicated 1956
MINNESOTA:	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
Corn	5,815	5,641	49.0	56.0	284,935	315,896
Winter Wheat	33	37	26.0	21.5	858	796
Durum Wheat	26	49	15.5	19.0	403	931
Other Spring Wheat	575	661	19.0	22.5	10,925	14,872
Oats	4,828	4,442	41.0	38.5	197,948	171,017
Barley	1,175	1,010	24.5	28.0	28,788	28,280
Rye	115	94	15.0	15.0	1,725	1,410
Flaxseed	843	1,037	9.5	10.5	8,008	10,888
Soybeans	2,253	2,656	19.5	21.0	43,934	55,776
Potatoes 1/						
Late Summer	5.3	5.4	126	145	668	783
Fall	76.0	80.0	100	127	7,600	10,160
Hay, All 2/	3,900	3,879	1.82	1.98	7,100	7,691

1/ Yield and production in hundredweight.
2/ Yield and production in tons.

Richard J. Schrimper,
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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

October 11, 1956

HONEY REPORT -- OCTOBER 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1956 honey crop is expected to be down 21 percent from last year and down 13 percent from the 1946-55 average, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Total production of honey this year is estimated at 19,280,000 pounds compared with 24,300,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 22,195,-000 pounds. Minnesota, with 5 percent of the Nation's hives, produced 9 percent of the Nation's honey. Minnesota's production is second only to the 29,592,000 pounds produced by California.

The decrease in production from last year is due almost entirely to a lower average yield per colony. The yield of 80 pounds per colony this year compares with 100 last year and the 10-year average of 82 pounds.

In general, weather conditions were not as favorable to high yields as last year. The spring was late and the early part of the summer was rather cool and wet. Warmer, drier weather during the late summer improved fall production somewhat.

Colonies of bees on hand at the beginning of the main honey flow this year numbered 241,000; 2,000 less than in 1955 and the lowest since 1942. The 10-year average number of colonies is 272,000. Colony numbers have been declining since the peak of 299,000 reached in both 1946 and 1947.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by Minnesota producers on September 15 this year amounted to 9,833,000 pounds compared with 7,776,000 at the same time last year and the 1946-55 September 15 average of 6,605,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES: The 1956 honey crop is estimated at 213,719,000 pounds--16 percent less than last year's crop. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,315,000 colonies of bees--about the same number as in 1955. Honey production per colony averaged 40.2 pounds, which compares with 47.7 in 1955, and the 1950-54 average of 43.6 pounds. In mid-September, producers had about 83 million pounds of honey on hand for sale--about 39 percent of the estimated 1956 production.

Honey production is below last year in all areas of the country except the South Atlantic and the West where it is up 26 and 1 percent respectively. Decreases from last year are 45 percent in the East North Central, 32 percent in the North Atlantic, 20 percent in the West North Central and 16 percent in the South Central States. Cool rainy weather in the East North Central States resulted in the smallest crop since 1942. Cool weather and excessive rainfall during the spring and summer in the North Atlantic States restricted bee activity and cut nectar flow, resulting in the shortest crop of record for this area. The crop in the West North Central States is well below last year's large crop. Weather conditions were unfavorable with drouth conditions over much of the area. In the South Central States, the crop is below that of last year mainly due to the very short Texas crop. Honey production in Texas is down 42 percent, showing the effect of the extreme drouth.

In the West, the crop is above that of last year. California orange flow was below normal but good flows were reported for vetch, safflower and buckwheat. Production in the South Atlantic States is above average and is in sharp contrast to last year's short crop. North Carolina, Georgia and Florida crops were well above those of last year. In Florida, the largest producing State in the area, the citrus flow was good but of short duration. Conditions were favorable for production of tupelo honey and a good crop was obtained.

The 10 leading producing States with 57 percent of the crop are California, Minnesota, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Wisconsin, Texas, Michigan, New York and Ohio.

Honey yields per colony this year averaged 40.2 pounds compared with 47.7 pounds in 1955. Yields were below last year in all areas of the country except in the South Atlantic States. Decreases from last year were: East North Central from 54.6 to 30.8 pounds this year; West North Central from 87.4 to 70.5; North Atlantic from 38.9 to 27.2; South Central from 27.2 to 22.6; and the West from 57.5 to 57.2 pounds. The increase in the South Atlantic was from 27.5 pounds last year to 33.9 pounds this year.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-September totaled 83,460,000 pounds, compared with 92,445,000 pounds a year earlier. Stocks on hand amounted to 39 percent of production. Stocks as a percentage of production were 49 percent in the West, 40 percent in the North Central, 34 percent in the North Atlantic, 28 percent in the South Atlantic and 26 percent in the South Central States.

Robert Hjort, Agricultural Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural Statistician

1956 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 9/15/56
	1955	1956 1/	1955	1956 1/	1955	1956 1/	
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand Pounds		Thos. Pounds
Maine	6	6	30	19	180	114	43
N.H.	4	4	40	39	160	156	94
Vt.	10	10	41	40	410	400	120
Mass.	28	26	22	22	616	572	194
R.I.	2	2	19	28	38	56	28
Conn.	13	14	16	29	208	406	195
N.Y.	199	191	50	32	9,950	6,112	1,711
N.J.	30	28	22	31	660	868	582
Pa.	148	147	33	20	4,884	2,940	1,000
N.Atl.	440	428	38.9	27.2	17,106	11,624	3,967
Chio	292	292	40	20	11,680	5,840	1,518
Ind.	182	187	49	31	8,918	5,797	2,261
Ill.	161	161	48	35	7,728	5,635	1,972
Mich.	185	176	50	36	9,250	6,336	2,724
Wis.	208	187	89	39	18,512	7,293	3,865
E.N.Cent.	1,028	1,003	54.6	30.8	56,088	30,901	12,340
MINN.	243	241	100	80	24,300	19,280	9,833
Iowa	165	155	115	85	18,975	13,175	4,611
Mo.	119	111	26	25	3,094	2,775	333
N.Dak.	13	15	130	100	1,690	1,500	600
S.Dak.	35	42	110	105	3,300	4,410	1,014
Nebr.	44	45	104	80	4,576	3,600	1,368
Kans.	43	42	35	27	1,505	1,134	397
W.N.Cent.	662	651	87.4	70.5	57,440	45,874	18,156
Del.	3	3	26	26	78	78	31
Md.	26	28	28	28	728	784	376
Va.	143	143	25	26	3,575	3,718	1,301
W.Va.	113	115	18	16	2,034	1,840	368
N.C.	183	176	19	23	3,477	4,048	972
S.C.	50	52	19	20	950	1,040	229
Ga.	201	211	12	20	2,412	4,220	928
Fla.	238	248	55	70	13,090	17,360	5,208
S.Atl.	957	976	27.5	33.9	26,344	33,088	9,413
Ky.	132	136	22	22	2,904	2,992	658
Tenn.	162	167	19	18	3,078	3,006	752
Ala.	182	191	21	18	3,822	3,438	791
Miss.	73	75	18	24	1,314	1,800	666
Ark.	91	98	25	21	2,275	2,058	412
La.	93	88	22	30	2,046	2,640	660
Okla.	48	46	30	27	1,440	1,242	273
Texas	274	263	43	26	11,782	6,838	1,983
S.Cent.	1,055	1,064	27.2	22.6	28,661	24,014	6,195
Mont.	68	70	91	79	6,188	5,530	3,207
Idaho	177	177	40	54	7,080	9,558	4,970
Wyo.	33	35	95	105	3,135	3,675	2,310
Colo.	65	65	85	62	5,525	4,030	2,378
N.Mex.	16	17	60	50	960	850	314
Ariz.	81	83	75	58	6,075	4,814	1,829
Utah	48	50	60	57	2,880	2,850	1,482
Nev.	15	16	55	80	825	1,280	858
Wash.	82	81	35	50	2,870	4,050	1,713
Oreg.	50	51	35	39	1,750	1,989	716
Calif.	527	548	56	54	30,072	29,592	13,612
West.	1,172	1,193	57.5	57.2	67,360	68,218	33,389
UNITED STATES	5,314	5,315	47.7	40.2	252,999	213,719	83,460

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Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

October 16, 1956

1956 ALFALFA SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: Alfalfa seed production in Minnesota during 1956 is forecast to be down 60 percent from last year's crop and down 56 percent from the 1945-54 average, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and United States Departments of Agriculture. An estimated 972,000 pounds of clean seed will be produced this year compared with 2,400,000 in 1955 and the 10-year average of 2,219,000 pounds. This is the smallest crop since the 920,000 pounds produced in 1953, and is only 11 percent as large as the record 9,100,000 pounds produced in 1940.

This year's low production is due largely to a sharp reduction in acreage harvested and somewhat less to a drop in average yield. Acres harvested in 1956 are expected to total 18,000 acres, 55 percent below last year and 58 percent less than the 10-year average of 42,800. Average yield per acre this year will be 54 pounds compared with 60 pounds in 1955 and the 10-year average of 51 pounds.

The harvest began on the average about September 22 this year, a week later than last year but a week earlier than the average for recent years.

UNITED STATES: With prospective crops of alfalfa seed in 17 out of 20 States smaller this year than last, the 1956 production, at 162,931,000 pounds, is 23 percent smaller than last year's record production of 212,522,000 pounds but 42 percent above the 1945-54 average of 114,345,000 pounds. California accounts for 48 percent of this year's production, compared with 40 percent last year. Decrease in the total production from last year is due entirely to the reduction in acreage, which more than offsets the record United States yield of 176 pounds per acre this year. Sharpest decreases from last year are indicated for Michigan, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Larger crops than last year are shown in only three States -- New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

Drought with resulting shortage of hay in a number of States, record carry-over of alfalfa seed on farms, relatively low prices received by growers for the 1955 crop, and too much rain during the growing and harvesting seasons in a few States curtailed the acreage harvested for seed. An estimated 925,000 acres will be harvested this year. This is the smallest acreage since 1951, a third smaller than the 1,393,500 acres harvested last year and 8 percent below the 10-year average of 1,003,110 acres.

Although prospective yields per acre are smaller this year than last in a majority of States, the average for the United States is estimated at 176 pounds, compared with the previous record yield of 156 pounds in 1954, 153 pounds in 1955, and the 10-year average of 112 pounds. This expected record yield is due chiefly to the large yields in several far Western States where acreage has increased sharply in recent years.

Harvesting of the crop began a day or two earlier than last year. Dates on which harvesting began or was expected to begin averaged as follows: July 30 in Arizona; August 15-17 in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico; September 3-9 in Wisconsin, Kansas, and Utah; September 14-18 in California, Nebraska, Idaho, and Montana; September 22-29 in South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Ohio, Colorado, and Minnesota; and October 1-14 in Wyoming, North Dakota, and Michigan.

Imports of alfalfa seed during the year ended June 30, 1956 totaled 359,000 pounds, compared with 631,800 pounds a year earlier and the 10-year average of 9,520,050 pounds. Exports of 11,777,896 pounds for the year ended June 30, 1956 compare with 10,604,558 pounds a year ago and the average of 2,376,058 pounds.

Domestic disappearance of alfalfa seed during the 1955-56 season is estimated at 183,489,000 pounds, compared with 157,361,000 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 105,525,500 pounds.

Current supply of alfalfa seed, including estimated 1956 production and estimated carry-over on June 30, is 236,964,000 pounds. This is 12 percent less than a year ago but 69 percent more than the 10-year average. Largest quantities of old seed were carried over by growers in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, California, South Dakota, and Oklahoma.

Alfalfa Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production
Average 1945-54, Annual 1955 and 1956

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1945-54	Acreage Harvested: 1955	Acreage Harvested: Indicated 1956	Yield per Acre: Av. 1945-1954	Yield per Acre: 1955	Yield per Acre: Indicated 1956	Production - Clean Seed: Average 1945-54	Production - Clean Seed: 1955	Production - Clean Seed: Indicated 1956
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Ohio	7,760	12,000	6,000	43	50	55	329	600	330
Mich.	36,100	31,000	5,000	42	52	45	1,520	1,612	225
Wis.	17,900	20,000	8,000	68	60	48	1,301	1,200	384
MINN.	42,800	40,000	18,000	51	60	54	2,219	2,400	972
N. Dak.	55,400	120,000	60,000	45	50	40	2,547	6,000	2,400
S. Dak.	108,400	233,000	84,000	55	55	50	6,137	12,815	4,200
Nebr.	114,500	144,000	75,000	78	95	80	9,446	13,680	6,000
Kans.	151,500	180,000	133,000	83	125	95	13,519	22,500	12,635
Okla.	92,900	105,000	75,000	101	95	100	9,597	9,975	7,500
Texas	21,900	28,000	18,000	132	140	115	2,852	3,920	2,070
Mont.	81,700	88,000	62,000	82	110	90	6,615	9,680	5,580
Idaho	28,600	29,000	27,000	124	170	160	3,726	4,930	4,320
Wyo.	19,600	24,000	24,000	89	140	100	1,784	3,360	2,400
Colo.	24,700	26,000	20,000	110	140	140	2,696	3,640	2,800
N. Mex.	8,370	5,500	7,000	209	320	365	1,626	1,760	2,555
Ariz.	41,800	34,000	31,000	196	150	200	8,041	5,100	6,200
Utah	50,900	54,000	59,000	161	215	200	8,421	11,610	11,800
Wash.	14,350	22,000	19,000	366	450	500	7,076	9,900	9,500
Oreg.	6,390	6,000	6,000	190	400	350	1,322	2,400	2,100
Calif.	67,800	192,000	188,000	290	445	420	23,200	85,440	78,960
U. S.	1,003,110	1,393,500	925,000	112	153	176	114,345	212,522	162,931

Alfalfa-Seed Supply: Average 1945-54, Annual 1955 and 1956

	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds		
Production	114,345,300	212,522,000	162,931,000
Farm carry-over	5,516,100	11,806,000	29,151,000
Dealer & Government carry-over	20,417,800	44,613,000	44,882,000
Supply (production plus carry-over):	140,279,200	268,941,000	236,964,000

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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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

October 18, 1956

CATTLE ON FEED - OCTOBER 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: There were 196,000 head of cattle on grain feed in Minnesota on October 1, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is an increase of 15 percent over the number on feed a year earlier. Inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the three-months (July-September) at 108,000 head were 84 percent above the same period a year ago.

The number of heavy cattle weighing 1100 pounds and over at 14,000 head was down 18 percent from a year earlier. Those weighing 900-1100 pounds at 53,000 head were 17 percent below the 64,000 on hand a year ago. The big increase came in the cattle weighing under 900 pounds. There were 129,000 head in this class, an increase of 45 percent. Steers accounted for 67 percent of the cattle on feed; heifers, 27 percent; calves, 5 percent; and other cattle, 1 percent.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 60 percent of the cattle that were on feed October 1 during the next three months. Marketings should be heaviest in October with 26 percent going; 18 percent in November and 16 percent in December.

Cattle on feed under 3 months is estimated at 98,000 head, up 123 percent from a year ago. Cattle on feed 3-6 months totaled 35,000 compared with 31,000 a year ago. Those on feed over 6 months at 63,000 head were down 34 percent. During the week of October 4, the average cost of stocker and feeder steers shipped from South St. Paul was $17.26 per hundred pounds compared with $16.12 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 3,551,000. This was 1 percent more than the number on feed on the same date a year ago and an increase of 5 percent from July 1. The number of cattle on feed by quarters during this year compared with a year earlier are as follows: January 1 down 1 percent, April 1 down 6 percent, and July 1 down 8 percent. The number of cattle and calves placed on feed during the July-September quarter was 13 percent more than during the corresponding period a year ago, while marketings of fed cattle were 3 percent smaller. The number on feed more than 3 months was 12 percent less than on October 1, 1955.

The number of cattle on feed in the 9 Corn Belt States on October 1 was estimated at 2,562,000 head -- 4 percent less than a year earlier and 3 percent less than July 1. Compared with a year earlier, Iowa and Minnesota showed increases in the number on feed, and Kansas no change. The 6 other States showed declines. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 9 Corn Belt States during the July-September period were 59 percent above last year, while inshipments during the April-June quarter were down 7 percent from a year earlier. Inshipments during the 6-month period were up 32 percent. A large number of feeder cattle moved into the feeding areas during the past 6 months but many have not yet been placed in feed lots.

The number of cattle on feed in California on October 1 at 519,000 head was up 4 percent from the 498,000 head a year earlier and compares with 398,000 head on feed July 1 this year. Colorado feed lots reported 194,000 head on feed October 1, 17 percent above the 166,000 on feed a year earlier and 20 percent above the 162,000 head on July 1.

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CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 1, 1956

Weight Groups	Number		Percent of Total	
Weight	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000		Percent	
Under 600 Lbs.	14	21	8	11
600-900 Lbs.	75	108	44	55
900-1100 Lbs.	64	53	38	27
1100-1300 Lbs.	12	14	7	7
Over 1300 Lbs.	5	-	3	-
Total	170	196	100	100

Kinds	Number		Percent of Total	
Kind	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000		Percent	
Steers	121	131	71	67
Heifers	39	53	23	27
Calves	8	10	5	5
Other	2	2	1	1
Total	170	196	100	100

Length of Time on Feed	Number		Percent of Total	
Time	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000		Percent	
Less than 3 Months	44	98	26	30
3 - 6 Months	31	35	18	23
More than 6 Months	95	63	56	47
Total	170	196	100	100

Expected Month of Marketing	Number	Percent of Total
Month	1956	1956
	1,000	Percent
October	51	26
November	35	18
December	31	16
Later	79	40
Total	196	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED IN 13 STATES 1/

State	Oct. 1, 1955	July 1, 1956	Oct. 1, 1956	Oct. 1, 1956 as percent of October 1955
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Percent
Ohio	96	89	94	98
Indiana	170	162	160	94
Illinois	404	2/ 421	392	97
MINNESOTA	170	209	196	115
Iowa	827	1,025	844	102
Missouri	210	2/ 161	197	94
South Dakota	150	2/ 104	96	64
Nebraska	407	2/ 367	358	88
Kansas	225	90	225	100
9 N.C. States	2,659	2,628	2,562	96
Texas	86	74	126	147
Colorado	166	2/ 162	194	117
Arizona	95	117	150	158
California	498	398	519	104
13 States	3,504	3,379	3,551	101

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.

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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: Oct. 18, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
September 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 328,000 poults during September 1956, compared with 126,000 hatched in September last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Hatchery production of 11,150,000 poults for the first 9 months in 1956 was 36 percent more than the 8,216,000 poults for the same period last year. The heavy white poult hatch, totaling 4-3/5 million poults compared with the January-September output last year of slightly more than 2 million birds. Bronze and other heavies increased slightly more than 22 percent to 4-4/5 million birds, while light breeds dropped 23 percent to about 1-3/4 million poults.

On October 1, 1956, eggs in incubators consisted of 306,000 heavy whites and 89,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 107,000 heavy whites and 93,000 light breed eggs.

The price received for poults in Minnesota on September 15, 1956 averaged 61 cents per heavy white breed poult and 47 cents per light breed poult. On Sept. 15 last year, all heavy breed poults averaged 64 cents each and light breed poults 44 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-September 1956 was $3.12 per 100 pounds, 5 cents less than the previous month, but 15 cents more than a year ago. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on Sept. 15, 1956 at 8.0 was less favorable for turkey growers than in mid-September 1955 when the average was 10.8.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed poults produced in the United States in September totaled 320,000, compared with 139,000 in September last year. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first 9 months of this year totaled 65,108,000, compared with 50,909,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 28 percent. Of the total heavy breed poults hatched during the first 9 months, 15,742,000 or 24 percent were of the heavy white breeds. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on October 1 totaled 525,000, (93% heavy whites) compared with 323,000 a year earlier.

Light breed poults hatched during September totaled 368,000, compared with 416,000 in September last year. The production of light breed turkeys during the 9 months of this year totaled 12,525,000, compared with 14,137,000 during the same period last year. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on October 1 totaled 443,000, compared with 495,000 on October 1 last year.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota Heavy Breeds 1955 Heavy Whites	Minnesota Heavy Breeds 1955 Other Heavy	Minnesota Heavy Breeds 1956 Heavy Whites	Minnesota Heavy Breeds 1956 Other Heavy	Minnesota Light Breeds 1955	Minnesota Light Breeds 1956	United States Heavy Breeds 1955	United States Heavy Breeds 1956	United States Light Breeds 1955	United States Light Breeds 1956
				Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322	708	1,465	232	132	12,825	15,748	1,750	1,521
May	340	1,203	861	1,198	314	205	14,763	16,878	2,433	2,302
June	303	345	741	361	405	363	8,975	10,711	2,580	2,396
July	1/215	2/	1/574	2/	302	326	2,057	3,007	2,220	2,193
Aug.	1/ 91	2/	335	0	183	245	326	673	1,193	1,090
Sept.	49	0	207	0	77	121	139	320	416	368
Oct.	70	0			57		189		304	
Nov.	164	0			97		438		511	
Dec.	1/276	2/			134		1,029		913	
				Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands						
Jan.	316	0	503	198	390	105	1,460	2,616	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,271
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050	1,346	1,960	408	270	23,215	26,598	3,504	2,960
June	507	716	1,294	741	629	486	15,891	20,115	4,015	3,457
July	1/452	2/	1/998	2/	529	523	4,161	6,464	3,646	3,620
Aug.	1/200	2/	648	0	357	426	723	1,469	2,200	2,009
Sept.	88	0	366	0	154	212	271	568	843	688
Oct.	107	0	306	0	93	89	323	525	495	443
Nov.	254	0			137		490		777	
Dec.	1/403	2/			175		1,275		1,309	

1/ Total of all heavy breeds. 2/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

See other side for Weekly Hatchery Report - Week Ending October 13, 1956

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT
Week Ending Oct. 13, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending October 13, Minnesota hatcheries produced 40,000 heavy white poults, down from the 50,000 in the previous week but more than the 14,000 in the same week last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Only a few light breed poults were hatched in the current week compared with 15,000 a week earlier and 11,000 a year ago.

None of the poults hatched during the week were shipped-out-of-State compared to 2 percent a week earlier and 6 percent for the corresponding week in 1955.

Producers set 75,000 heavy white eggs during the week ending October 13, compared with 91,000 the previous week and 70,000 a year ago. Light breed eggs set totaled 27,000 and compares with 19,000 for a week ago and 25,000 a year ago.

SIX STATE TOTAL: Six of the leading States hatched 46,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending October 13. This was down from the 47,000 hatched a week earlier and the 59,000 hatched a year ago. The heavy hatch of 42,000 (practically all heavy white poults) was down from the 55,000 hatched a week earlier. A year earlier the heavy breed production totaled 22,000 poults.

Light breed eggs set totaled 136,000 compared with 104,000 last week and 102,000 during the same week a year ago. Heavy eggs set totaled 116,000 (almost all heavy whites) compared with 135,000 a week earlier. During the week ending October 15, 1955, heavy breed eggs set totaled 88,000.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	1956 Calif.	1956 Va.	1956 Other States 3/	Six State Total 1955	Six State Total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
Sept. 22	11	42	7	0	0	1/	49
Sept. 29	14	39	0	0	0	1/	39
Oct. 6	11	50	5	0	0	1/	55
Oct. 13	14	40	1	0	0	1/	41
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
Sept. 15	21	69	2	0	0	1/	71
Sept. 22	28	80	#	0	15	1/	95
Sept. 29	33	68	0	#	16	1/	84
Oct. 6	39	91	15	#	29	1/	135
Oct. 13	70	75	0	#	34	1/	109
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
Sept. 22	0	0	0	0	0	2/15	0
Sept. 29	0	0	0	0	0	2/31	0
Oct. 6	0	0	0	0	0	2/20	0
Oct. 13	0	0	1	0	0	2/22	1
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
Sept. 15	0	0	3	0	0	2/35	3
Sept. 22	0	0	0	0	#	2/50	#
Sept. 29	0	0	0	0	#	2/58	#
Oct. 6	0	0	0	0	0	2/65	0
Oct. 13	0	0	#	0	7	2/88	7
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Sept. 22	15	29	7	#	15	73	51
Sept. 29	13	22	18	33	21	59	94
Oct. 6	11	15	5	#	27	43	47
Oct. 13	11	#	6	15	25	59	46
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Sept. 15	18	#	10	28	47	104	85
Sept. 22	24	29	#	30	38	88	97
Sept. 29	26	18	10	54	36	96	118
Oct. 6	23	19	0	59	26	100	104
Oct. 13	25	27	10	67	32	102	136

1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri. #-Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

Victor Erlandson, Agr'l. Statistician

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

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

October 18, 1956

MINNESOTA BARLEY VARIETIES

Kindred (L) has made further gains as Minnesota's leading variety of barley. A recent survey made by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and the U. S. Departments of Agriculture shows that 97 percent of the State's barley acreage was sown with Kindred in 1956, a gain of 7 percent from 4 years earlier.

In this survey a large number of farmers representing all barley areas reported acreage of each variety sown on their farms this year.

Vantage was the variety of next importance to Kindred, although it represented only 1 percent of the State's seedings. Other varieties which shared the remaining 2 percent of the acreage were Plains, Traill, Husky, Wisconsin 38, Fox and Hanna.

The 97 percent of all barley sown to Kindred compares with 90 percent in 1952, 74 percent in 1949 and 60 percent in 1947 -- years for which variety surveys were made. Kindred led all varieties this year in every crop reporting district of the State. More than nine-tenths of the State's barley acreage is in the West Central and Northwest areas.

The small acreage of Vantage was reported from eastern and southeastern counties. There was no significant pattern of distribution for the other minor varieties. Barley varieties that were fairly common in 1952 but which have since become unimportant are Montcalm, Moore and Wisconsin 38. The 1952 survey showed that 3 percent of the State's acreage was seeded with Montcalm, but none of this variety was reported in the 1956 survey. Wisconsin 38 is another variety which has been displaced largely by Kindred. In 1947 Wisconsin 38 accounted for 16 percent of the barley acreage; by 1952 it dropped to 3 percent and in 1956 it dropped to 0.3 percent.

Nearly all the acreage seeded to barley in 1956 was of types considered suitable for malting purposes as compared with 94 percent in 1949 and 84 percent in 1947. Farmers reported 9 different varieties in the 1956 survey, 12 varieties in 1952, and 13 varieties in the two previous surveys.

Preliminary estimates of the 1956 Minnesota barley crop place acreage at 1,010,000 acres and production at 28 million bushels. This is only 3 percent below the 1945-54 average acreage and equals the average production. It is within one million bushels of the 1955 crop produced on 14 percent larger acreage.

This survey on barley varieties was made possible by State funds matched under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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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: October 22, 1956

TURKEY BREEDER HEN INTENTIONS - 1957 HATCHING SEASON

MINNESOTA:

Turkey breeder hens in Minnesota supply flocks in early 1957 are expected to number 13 percent more than in the beginning of the 1956 hatching season according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This information is based on plans reported October 1 by Minnesota turkey hatcheries. The Minnesota supply flocks will total 337,000 hens, consisting of 133,000 heavy white, including heavy and light white crosses, 176,000 bronze and other heavies, and 28,000 light breeds.

15 STATE TOTAL: Turkey breeder hen owners in 15 of the most important States, with over 79 percent of the breeder hens in the United States on January 1, 1956, expect to hold at the beginning of the 1957 hatching season 16 percent more heavy breed turkey hens than at the beginning of the 1956 season. Compared with the 1956 season, they plan to have 20 percent more heavy white breeder hens and 15 percent more bronze and other heavy hens. They expect to decrease their holdings of light type hens by 3 percent.

Growers indicated increases in heavy white breed hens in 10 States ranging from 3 percent in Missouri to 50 percent in Texas. Michigan, Washington and New York expect a decrease in holdings of 25, 23 and 3 percent, respectively. Increases in holdings of bronze and other heavy breed hens are expected in 12 of the States reporting, ranging from 7 percent in Pennsylvania to 50 percent in Iowa. Michigan expects to hold about the same number as in the 1956 season while South Carolina and Washington expect to decrease 10 and 7 percent, respectively.

States show considerable variations in their intentions to hold light breed turkey hens. Sharp decreases in number of light breed hens in Virginia, Missouri and Minnesota were partially offset by increases in Texas, California and Oregon. At the beginning of this year, these six-States had three-fourths of the light breed hens in the 15 States.

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 1957 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 64 percent of the breeder hens in these 15 States, or about 51 percent of the breeder hens in the United States.

Turkey Breeder Hen Intentions--1957 Hatching Season

State	Intentions to hold turkey breeder hens at beginning of 1957 season as percent of holdings a year earlier		
	Heavy Breeds		
	Heavy white	Bronze and other heavy	Beltsville and other light
	Percent	Percent	Percent
New York	97	110	150
Pennsylvania	116	107	96
Ohio	117	109	100
Michigan	75	100	100
Wisconsin	113	117	100
Minnesota	110	124	80
Iowa	147	150	175
Missouri	103	120	70
Virginia	150	110	85
South Carolina	100	90	85
Oklahoma	120	115	85
Texas	150	125	155
Washington	77	93	71
Oregon	1/	115	102
California	110	115	110
Total 15 States	120	115	97

1/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Victor Erlandson
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Roy A. Bodin
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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

October 31, 1956

GRAIN STOCKS -- OCTOBER 1, 1956

MINNESOTA: Stocks of old corn in all positions on October 1 at 147 million bushels were at an all-time high exceeding by 25 million the previous record for October of 122 million bushels set in 1954, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and United States Departments of Agriculture. Off-farm stocks of 99 million bushels were 11 million bushels greater than a year earlier. Of these 99 million bushels, 3 million were in public and private facilities in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; over 74 million were in bins owned or controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC); 0.2 million at country processing plants, and 21 million bushels in country elevators. In addition, there were 48 million bushels of old corn stored on farms.

Wheat stocks in all Minnesota positions totaled 79 million bushels, compared with 84 million in October 1955. Stocks in off-farm positions were 69 million bushels, down 8 million from a year ago. Off-farm stocks were stored principally at terminal points with 59 million bushels in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas; 0.9 million in CCC bins; 3.4 million at country processors (principally flour mills); and 5.6 million in country elevators. There was an additional 10.5 million bushels stored on farms.

Storage stocks of oats in all positions were 176 million bushels, down 17 million bushels from a year earlier. About 22 million bushels of the total stocks were in off-farm storage as compared with 23 million in October 1955. These off-farm stocks were located as follows: Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal area and country processors 12.1 million bushels; CCC bins 1.7 million; and country elevators 8.3 million bushels. In addition, farm stocks accounted for 154 million bushels.

Barley stocks totaled 48 million bushels compared with 38 million a year ago. Of this year's supply, 27 million were located off farms, up 13 million bushels from a year earlier. Off-farm stocks were stored principally at terminals with 22 million bushels in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth areas; 0.2 million in CCC bins; 1.3 million at country processors; and 4.2 million bushels in country elevators. There were an additional 21 million bushels located in farm storage.

Total rye stocks of 4.6 million bushels were nearly 600,000 bushels greater than a year ago. About 3.9 million bushels were located in off-farm storage compared with 2.8 million on October 1, 1955. Of these 3.9 million bushels, 3,296,000 bushels were located in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; none in CCC bins; 354 thousand at country processors and 217 thousand bushels in country elevators. In addition, there were 705 thousand bushels stored on farms.

October 1 stocks of old soybeans in all positions equalled 522,000 bushels, down 1,941,000 bushels from the record high stocks in 1955. Off-farm stocks were 302,000 bushels compared with 2,042,000 a year ago and 26,000 in 1954. These off-farm stocks were located as follows: Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas and country processors 135,000 bushels; CCC bins none; and country elevators 167,000 bushels. Farm stocks accounted for an additional 220,000 bushels.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions at 12.4 million bushels were down 1.4 million bushels from a year ago. Off-farm stocks accounted for 6.7 million bushels of the total supply compared with 10.9 million a year earlier. Of these 6.7 million bushels, 4.0 million bushels were located in country processing plants and Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas; none in CCC bins; and 2.7 million bushels in country elevators. In addition 5.7 million bushels were stored on farms.

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The sections of this report showing stocks by types and location for Minnesota are made possible through State Funds matched under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

UNITED STATES: Stocks of 1,775 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on October 1 were the second largest of record for the date in the comparable series beginning in 1935. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,373 million bushels, 1 percent larger than a year earlier, were a record total for the date with holdings at record levels in terminal and interior mill, elevator, and warehouse positions. The off-farm total includes 467 million bushels at terminals, about 4 percent more than a year earlier, the previous record.

Rye stocks of 28.1 million bushels stored in all positions on October 1 were 29 percent below stocks a year ago but 23 percent above the 10-year 1946-55 average. Stocks of rye at interior mills and elevators of 4.8 million bushels were slightly more than half the previous year's near-record level and 8 percent above the 10-year average. Stocks of rye at terminals totaled 10.5 million bushels, 18 percent above last year and the fourth largest of record.

Carryover of old corn in all storage positions on October 1 is estimated at 1,166 million bushels - exceeding the previous record of a year ago by 13 percent. Of the total stocks, 865 million bushels were in off-farm positions compared with 721 million bushels a year ago. Nearly 95 percent of the off-farm stocks on October 1 were owned by CCC this year and a year ago, with seven-tenths of these holdings in CCC bins.

October 1 stocks of oats in all positions are estimated at 1,057 million bushels, down 21 percent from a year ago and the smallest stocks in 3 years. Nearly 88 percent of the October 1 stocks was on farms, 11 percent in interior mills, elevators, warehouses, and terminals, and 1 percent in CCC bins.

Stocks of barley on October 1, estimated at 390 million bushels, are the second largest ever held on that date, being exceeded only by last year's record of 406 million bushels. Stocks are smaller than last year in all positions except those in terminal storage which are four-fifths larger. Of the current holdings, 227 million bushels were on farms, 110 million bushels in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, 51 million in terminals and 2 million in CCC bins.

Stocks of old crop soybeans in all storage positions on October 1, 1956, totaled 3.7 million bushels. This compares with nearly 10 million bushels in storage a year ago and 1.3 million bushels on October 1, 1954. Included in the carry-over stocks of soybeans are nearly 2 million bushels on farms and over 1 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses. Stocks of old soybeans in terminals and processing plants were at a very low level.

Stocks of flaxseed in all storage positions on October 1, 1956 amounted to 46.5 million bushels. This compares with 42.7 million bushels a year ago and 38.7 million bushels on October 1, 1954. Farm stocks of 30.3 million bushels on October 1 are nearly 10 million bushels higher than last year and about 5 million above October 1, 1954. Stocks in off-farm positions at 16.1 million bushels are well below the stocks of 22.1 million bushels in similar positions a year ago.

GRAIN STOCKS - OCTOBER 1, 1955-56

Crop	On Farm		Off-Farm		Total	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
MINNESOTA:						
Corn (old)	33,562	48,060	88,094	98,691	121,656	146,751
Wheat	7,555	10,457	76,893	68,711	84,448	79,168
Oats	170,235	153,915	23,010	22,155	193,245	176,070
Barley	23,606	20,644	14,731	27,456	38,337	48,100
Rye	1,208	705	2,784	3,867	3,992	4,572
Soybeans (old)	421	220	2,042	302	2,463	522
Flaxseed	2,883	5,662	10,931	6,708	13,814	12,370
UNITED STATES:						
Corn (old)	313,761	300,559	721,062	865,368	1,034,823	1,165,927
Wheat	427,795	402,789	1,355,129	1,372,602	1,782,924	1,775,391
Oats	1,190,892	928,978	138,574	127,752	1,329,466	1,056,730
Barley	260,039	226,669	145,745	163,192	405,784	389,861
Rye	20,367	12,519	18,943	15,571	39,310	28,090
Soybeans (old)	3,931	1,975	6,018	1,736	9,949	3,711
Flaxseed	20,618	30,341	22,118	16,149	42,736	46,490

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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

November 1, 1956

Mid-October 1956 Prices

MINNESOTA: Mid-October 1956 prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products averaged 3 percent less than a month earlier but remained at about the same level as a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Price decreases in some major commodities, notably corn, potatoes, poultry, and all meat animals more than offset the higher prices received for dairy products.

The average prices received for meat animals were down 5 percent from mid-September. Cattle prices declined $1.80 and calf prices declined $1.40. Hog prices at $15.30 were $1.10 higher than October 1955 which was the main factor in meat animals as a group being 2 percent higher than the corresponding period in 1955.

Although dairy product prices advanced in October, prices of chickens declined to limit the increase of the poultry and livestock group to 1 percent. Turkeys remained at their October level while wool showed a 4-cent increase. When compared to October of 1955, the poultry and livestock group was down 5 percent due to lower prices of turkeys, chickens, and eggs. Chicken prices have dropped to the lowest point since January 1940 when the price was 9.1 cents a pound.

With the new corn crop coming on the market, corn showed a substantial decline in price which was the significant factor in lowering the price average of the crop group 6 percent. Most of the other grains remained quite steady. Potatoes were down 25 cents both from last month and the comparable period in 1955. Seeds continued to show increases with the exception of alsike and timothy seeds. Alsike seed is $31.10 or down $1.70 from September, while timothy seed is $16.90 or 30 cents below the mid-September price. The crop group still is maintaining a higher level than a year ago. 1956 mid-October prices are 4 percent higher than they were in mid-October 1955.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers declined one percent (2 points) during the month ended October 15. Lower prices for meat animals, corn, potatoes, poultry, eggs, and cotton more than offset higher prices received for dairy products, some vegetables, cottonseed, and wheat. The October index at 234 percent of its 1910-14 average compared with 236 in September and 229 in October 1955.

Higher wage rates offset lower prices for farm production items to hold the Prices Paid Index at 287 on October 15, the same as in mid-September. Prices Paid by farmers for family living items averaged the same as a month earlier. The October Prices Paid Index, the highest of record for the month, was 2.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

The decline in the Index of Prices Received by Farmers was not enough to lower the Parity Ratio during the month. At 82, the Ratio was the same as in August and September 1956, and October 1955.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	October 15, 1955	September 15, 1956	October 15, 1956	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	229	236	234	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	280	287	287	290	2/May, 1952
Parity Ratio	82	82	82	123	Oct. 1946

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

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS OCTOBER 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES				
		OCT. 15: 1955	SEPT. 15: 1956	OCT. 15: 1956	OCT. 15: 1955	SEPT. 15: 1956	OCT. 15: 1956	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES OCT. 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY OCT. 15, 1956
PRICES RECEIVED:		- D O L L A R S -							(PERCENT)
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.15	2.03	2.03	1.94	1.95	1.98	2.43	81
CORN	BU.	1.03	1.33	1.12	1.14	1.43	1.19	1.77	67
OATS	BU.	.54	.63	.63	.591	.681	.690	.864	80
BARLEY	BU.	.89	.89	.88	.909	.959	.977	1.35	72
RYE	BU.	.84	1.16	1.16	.926	1.20	1.21	1.70	71
FLAX	BU.	2.81	2.95	2.98	2.76	2.89	2.92	4.51	65
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.99	2.02	2.01	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.93	71
POTATOES	CWT.	1.35	1.35	1.10	1.10	1.66	1.34	2.36	57
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	29.90	33.60	34.70	29.30	34.00	35.10	39.60	89
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	9.00	9.40	10.60	9.50	9.11	10.00	11.90	84
HOGS	CWT.	14.20	15.40	15.30	14.50	15.50	15.50	21.40	72
CATTLE	CWT.	14.60	15.60	13.80	15.20	16.20	15.30	21.70	71
CALVES	CWT.	15.80	17.80	16.40	16.40	16.30	15.70	23.70	66
SHEEP	CWT.	4.30	4.70	4.40	5.63	5.24	5.21	10.00	52
LAMBS	CWT.	18.00	18.60	18.40	17.50	18.60	17.90	23.80	75
MILK COWS	HEAD	160.00	170.00	170.00	146.00	156.00	155.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.320	.250	.250	.312	.270	.258	.367	70
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.164	.114	.100	.206	.172	.160	.287	56
EGGS	DOZ.	.370	.330	.330	.429	.386	.381	.465	2/ 72
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.63	.64	.569	.582	.593	.735	2/ 80
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.35	3.35	1/3.45	4.36	4.30	1/ 4.49	4.71	2/ 90
WOOL	LB.	.40	.38	.42	.390	.412	.423	.614	6/ 69
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	2.95	2.95	2.85	3.58	3.66	3.66		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.30	5.10	5.10	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.47	4.55	4.49		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.05	3.85	3.80	4.47	4.17	4.13		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.20	5.30	5.30	4.98	4.99	5.03		
BRAN	CWT.	2.55	2.60	2.50	2.87	2.90	2.88		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	18.50	19.50	19.50	32.60	31.70	33.20		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	13.8	11.6	13.7	12.7	10.8	13.0		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	12.6	10.6	11.0	12.5	10.6	10.8		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.4	3.5	3.2	5.2	4.0	3.7		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	-	-	-	22.0	21.2	1/ 22.0		

1/PRELIMINARY 2/SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICE AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY PRICE. 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/AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICES 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, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 - DEC. 1949	1955 AUG. 15	1955 SEPT. 15	1955 OCT. 15	1956 AUG. 15	1956 SEPT. 15	1956 OCT. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	232	235	229	237	236	234
ALL CROPS	247	228	229	222	236	234	232
FOOD GRAINS	246	214	217	220	218	222	225
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	178	174	167	197	196	178
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	246	225	227	249	234	249
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	236	240	235	238	238	236
MEAT ANIMALS	334	251	249	239	259	254	245
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	249	257	264	256	264	272
POULTRY & EGGS	229	191	203	195	171	172	167

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

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, October 1, 1955-56

State	Rye				Shelled and Ear Corn (Old Crop)			
	Off-farm 1/		All positions 2/		Off-farm 1/		All positions 2/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	1,239	1,929	1,365	2,064	3,328	11,127	4,289	12,709
Ohio	171	32	525	274	14,813	20,889	33,116	31,485
Ind.	67	75	1,022	863	29,593	45,107	49,011	55,855
Ill.	4,417	3,597	5,335	4,252	131,320	161,920	164,268	182,230
Mich.	42	45	342	487	9,532	10,824	16,791	18,565
Wis.	1,297	911	1,731	1,213	7,388	9,713	18,888	14,807
MINN.	2,784	3,867	3,992	4,572	88,094	98,691	121,656	146,751
Iowa	30	95	254	199	260,143	313,641	358,380	428,459
Mo.	251	167	711	553	16,198	22,297	20,993	28,442
N.Dak.	5,220	1,404	12,989	4,332	1,512	1,317	2,338	2,592
S.Dak.	1,941	649	5,130	1,815	42,804	47,804	63,367	61,355
Nebr.	308	281	1,399	1,151	85,045	91,458	118,959	109,603
Kans.	141	131	534	501	7,916	10,842	10,668	12,837
Mont.	53	34	342	98	16	20	19	26
Idaho	11	18	59	66	38	19	81	84
Wash.	206	414	485	649	2,189	4,446	2,265	4,562
Oreg.	95	56	298	375	1,387	3,868	1,442	3,923
Calif.	17	28	79	133	1,879	2,831	1,879	2,831
Other	653	1,838	2,718	4,493	17,867	8,554	46,413	48,811
UNITED STATES	18,943	15,571	39,310	28,090	721,062	865,368	1,034,823	1,165,927

State	Oats				Barley			
N. Y.	6,057	7,993	31,636	30,987	1,167	6,549	2,976	8,189
Ohio	6,343	7,169	56,108	42,638	244	155	3,164	2,557
Ind.	4,424	3,873	42,313	41,340	113	71	1,605	1,313
Ill.	17,929	12,578	145,663	107,700	1,677	2,136	3,962	4,020
Mich.	1,275	1,747	51,337	37,194	*	331	*	2,299
Wis.	4,183	5,014	129,207	123,806	17,799	28,924	19,560	30,661
Minn.	23,010	22,155	193,245	176,070	14,731	27,456	38,337	48,100
Iowa	10,276	10,339	203,784	121,669	*	194	*	527
Mo.	4,845	4,162	42,600	36,339	1,142	1,447	8,154	7,353
N. Dak.	9,669	6,112	64,956	58,273	12,609	14,122	77,967	70,688
S. Dak.	12,952	9,401	103,789	61,104	920	946	9,566	6,797
Nebr.	2,723	1,730	46,509	20,492	221	347	3,185	2,144
Kans.	1,371	1,278	23,915	18,271	645	711	8,791	6,227
Mont.	318	335	11,158	8,865	5,580	5,002	43,640	31,604
Idaho	2,215	1,997	9,490	7,126	8,161	7,266	18,932	17,544
Wash.	2,494	3,215	7,296	8,018	20,499	21,505	28,063	28,393
Oreg.	3,286	3,814	8,968	10,131	13,215	15,133	21,443	24,055
Calif.	1,634	1,643	2,648	3,275	33,381	19,845	63,708	50,576
Other	23,570	23,197	154,844	143,432	13,641	11,052	52,731	46,814
UNITED STATES	138,574	127,752	1,329,466	1,056,730	145,745	163,192	405,784	389,861

*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, in bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, October 1, 1955-56

State	Int. Mills, Elev. and Warehouses		Merchant Mills		Off Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	*	*	8,707	9,892	68,538	59,900	73,878	64,281
Ohio	13,807	10,948	*	*	30,904	25,911	46,956	36,911
Ind.	5,566	2,299	4,928	4,411	17,243	9,264	26,185	16,308
Ill.	13,788	9,871	6,341	6,655	47,202	40,003	59,684	49,881
Mich.	8,237	6,851	3,686	3,266	14,855	11,466	29,957	24,570
Wis.	1,512	998	*	*	24,653	18,951	25,675	19,950
MINN.	7,396	5,879	7,158	8,047	76,893	68,711	84,448	79,168
Iowa	2,111	1,440	2,350	*	14,822	12,084	15,663	12,528
Mo.	21,548	15,861	11,821	11,399	67,404	59,935	77,501	67,333
N.Dak.	33,194	37,000	2,758	3,146	40,621	47,545	123,069	134,569
S.Dak.	8,443	10,687	138	190	20,546	20,307	40,043	33,257
Nebr.	57,353	48,198	4,742	2,926	84,850	88,424	128,673	123,346
Kans.	157,009	180,113	26,603	25,901	291,060	346,785	334,711	388,719
Okla.	44,659	56,967	7,456	7,446	101,593	121,650	106,425	132,576
Texas	77,113	70,364	12,900	11,742	121,631	111,663	124,496	116,470
Mont.	22,641	21,511	2,657	2,935	25,419	26,667	103,057	93,941
Idaho	18,807	18,012	2,315	2,423	21,122	20,435	34,480	33,688
Colo.	21,526	22,054	3,649	3,957	29,313	30,541	39,495	40,299
Ariz.	225	400	347	324	572	724	876	1,060
Wash.	56,188	54,116	4,234	4,263	97,686	94,929	113,319	111,119
Oreg.	17,700	20,077	2,725	3,133	68,712	69,468	76,158	77,991
Calif.	1,892	1,970	1,478	1,674	4,265	4,839	7,907	7,794
Other States	33,587	34,051	24,410	27,589	85,225	82,400	110,268	109,632
UNITED STATES	624,302	629,667	141,403	141,319	1,355,129	1,372,602	1,782,924	1,775,391

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, October 1, 1955-56

State	Soybeans (Old Crop)				Flaxseed			
	Off-Farms 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farms 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	-	-	-	-	695	129	695	129
Ohio	271	*	692	*	-	-	-	-
Ind.	103	58	568	277	-	-	-	-
Ill.	703	284	1,594	776	-	-	-	-
MINN.	2,042	302	2,463	522	10,931	6,708	13,814	12,370
Wis.	-	-	-	-	2,549	193	2,592	250
Iowa	454	325	1,582	674	43	95	111	173
Mo.	173	69	226	171	-	-	-	-
N.Dak.	-	-	-	-	5,554	6,927	20,301	28,108
S.Dak.	-	-	-	-	906	1,435	3,219	4,063
Nebr.	38	*	200	*	-	-	-	-
Kans.	2	10	12	27	-	-	-	-
Mont.	-	-	-	-	122	38	592	569
Calif.	-	-	-	-	775	524	862	727
N.C.	3	12	18	37	-	-	-	-
Ark.	94	*	149	*	-	-	-	-
Other States	2,135	676	2,445	1,227	543	100	550	101
UNITED STATES	6,018	1,736	9,949	3,711	22,118	16,149	42,736	46,490

*Unallocated and included in Other States 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, in bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release

November 9, 1956

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - NOVEMBER 1, 1956

Minnesota's late crop harvest made rapid progress during October and was nearing completion on November 1, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Harvesting operations were not as advanced at this date as in 1955 -- an unusually early season -- but were well ahead of most other recent years. By the end of October nearly three-fourths of the State's record corn crop had been harvested, and only an occasional field of soybeans was left for harvest. Potatoes and sugar beets, grown mostly in Red River Valley counties in the northwest, were nearly all harvested by November 1.

Post-harvest information on yield indicates that outturns were better than expected for corn and potatoes, but soybeans and sugar beets were yielding somewhat lower than estimated a month earlier. Total crop production for 1956 is now placed at 23.9 million tons, a slight increase from last month's estimate, due mostly to the higher corn yield, and is a new record annual volume of crop production. Aggregate production in 1955 totaled 22.1 million tons, a record at that time, and the 1945-54 average volume of production is 19.2 million tons.

Minnesota's 1956 corn crop is estimated at 322 million bushels, up nearly 6 million bushels from October 1 and the largest corn crop of record. The previous record was the 285 million bushel crop last year, and the 10-year average production is only 239 million bushels. Per acre yield of 57.0 bushels this year far exceeds the previous high of 52.5 bushels in 1948, and compares with the 10-year average yield of 43.8 bushels. Quality of this year's corn crop is very satisfactory. Aside from minor frost damage in a few counties on the northern edge of the commercial area, quality is good in the central third of the State and in the southwest, and good to excellent in the south central and southeast districts. Many counties in the southeastern quarter of Minnesota have a corn crop which is far greater in size than in any previous year.

Soybean production is now estimated at 53.1 million bushels, down 5 percent from the estimate of a month earlier, as harvesting results failed to equal earlier expectations. Average yield per acre, placed at 20.0 bushels, is still slightly higher than the 1955 yield of 19.5 bushels, and compares with the average of only 17.6 bushels. An important reason for the average yield not exceeding 20 bushels this year, despite excellent crops in many southern areas, is the sharp acreage increase in relatively lower yielding northern counties. Soybean quality is generally good throughout the main producing section of the State, except for several counties on the northern fringe of this area, where frost damage occurred.

An excellent quality potato crop has now been harvested and average yield per acre is a record. Total production of 11.2 million hundred weight is the largest in recent years and compares with 8.6 million hundred weight in 1955 and the 10-year average of 9.4 million hundred weight. Despite a record yield, this year's crop is considerably smaller than many earlier years because of the marked downward trend in acres harvested since the early 1930's.

Sugar beet production is indicated at 748 thousant tons, based on a yield of 11.5 tons per acre. This compares with a crop of 771 thousand tons produced in 1955 and the average of 502 thousand tons. Only a few fields of sugar beets were left for harvest on November 1 in the Red River Valley, where most of the crop is grown. Quality is mostly good in this area.

No additional information is available at this time for small grain crops. Final estimates of acreage, yield, and production of all crops will be available in the annual report to be issued December 17.

Egg production during October this year totaled 329 million eggs, 8 percent more than in October 1955 and a record for the month. The number of layers was at a high level and average rate of lay was an October record.

Milk production for October totaled 521 million pounds, up 1 percent from the preceding month but 2 percent below October 1955. Production per cow averaged slightly higher than in September, but both the number of cows milked and production per cow were below a year earlier.

R. J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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Agricultural Estimates
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food
Division of Administrative Services

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

Immediate Release: Nov. 23, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
October 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 255,000 poults during October 1956, compared with 127,000 hatched in October last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Hatchery production of 11,405,000 poults for the first 10 months in 1956 was 37 percent more than the 8,343,000 poults for the same period last year. The heavy white poult hatch, totaling 4-4/5 million poults, compared with the January-October output last year of slightly more than 2 million birds. Bronze and other heavies increased slightly more than 22 percent to 4-4/5 million birds, while light breeds dropped 23 percent to about 1-3/4 million poults.

On November 1, 1956, eggs in incubators consisted of 422,000 heavy whites and 128,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 254,000 heavy whites and 137,000 light breed eggs.

The price received for poults in Minnesota on October 15, 1956 averaged 64 cents per heavy white breed poult and 48 cents per light breed poult. On Oct. 15 last year, heavy whites averaged 64 cents each and light breed poults 45 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-October 1956 was $2.99 per 100 pounds, 13 cents less than the previous month, but 5 cents more than a year ago. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on Oct. 15, 1956 at 8.4 was less favorable for turkey growers than in mid-October 1955 when the average was 11.2.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed poults produced in the U. S. in October totaled 396,000, (89% heavy whites) compared with 189,000 in October last year. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first 10 months of this year totaled 65,504,000 compared with 51,098,000 during the same months last year--an increase of 28 percent. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on November 1 totaled 1,166,000, compared with 660,000 a year earlier. Of the heavy breed eggs in incubators, 904,000 or 78 percent were of the heavy white breeds.

Light breed poults hatched during October totaled 311,000, compared with 304,000 in October last year--an increase of 2 percent. The production of light breed poults during the first 10 months of this year totaled 12,836,000, compared with 14,441,000 during the same period last year--a decrease of 11 percent. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on Nov. 1 totaled 840,000, compared with 741,000 on Nov. 1 last year.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds 1955: Heavy Whites	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds 1955: Other Heavy	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds 1956: Heavy Whites	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds 1956: Other Heavy	Minnesota: Light Breeds 1955	Minnesota: Light Breeds 1956	United States: Heavy Breeds 1955	United States: Heavy Breeds 1956	United States: Light Breeds 1955	United States: Light Breeds 1956
			Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322	708	1,465	232	132	12,825	15,748	1,750	1,521
May	340	1,203	861	1,198	314	205	14,763	16,878	2,433	2,302
June	303	345	741	361	405	363	8,975	10,711	2,580	2,396
July	1/215	2/	1/574	2/	302	326	2,057	3,007	2,220	2,193
Aug.	1/ 91	2/	335	0	183	245	326	673	1,193	1,090
Sept.	49	0	207	0	77	121	139	320	416	368
Oct.	70	0	208	0	57	47	189	396	304	311
Nov.	164	0			97		438		511	
Dec.	1/276	2/			134		1,029		913	
			Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands							
Jan.	316	0	503	198	390	105	1,460	2,616	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,171
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050	1,346	1,960	408	270	23,215	26,598	3,504	2,960
June	507	716	1,294	741	629	486	15,891	20,115	4,015	3,457
July	1/452	2/	1/998	2/	529	523	4,161	6,464	3,646	3,620
Aug.	1/200	2/	648	0	357	426	723	1,469	2,200	2,009
Sept.	88	0	366	0	154	212	271	568	843	688
Oct.	107	0	306	0	93	89	323	525	495	443
Nov.	254	0	422	0	137	128	660	1,166	741	840
Dec.	1/403	2/			175		1,275		1,309	

1/ Total of all heavy breeds. 2/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

See other side for Weekly Hatchery Report - Week Ending November 17, 1956

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT

Week Ending Nov. 17, 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending November 17, Minnesota hatcheries produced 46,000 heavy white poults, up from the 43,000 in the previous week and the 36,000 in the same week last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. A total of 19,000 light breed poults were hatched during the current week compared with 22,000 a year earlier. Of the poults hatched during the week, 9 percent were shipped-out-of State compared with 6 percent a week earlier and 21 percent for the week ending November 19, 1955.

Producers set 114,000 heavy white eggs during the week ending November 17, compared with 118,000 the previous week and 97,000 a year ago. Light breed eggs set totaled 43,000 and compares with 50,000 for a week earlier and 37,000 a year ago. A small number of other heavy breed eggs were set during the current week and the previous week compared with none a year ago.

SIX STATE TOTAL: Six of the leading turkey States hatched 100,000 light breed poults during the week ending November 17. This was up from the 87,000 hatched a week earlier and the 92,000 hatched a year ago. The heavy white hatch of 78,000 was up from the 65,000 hatched a week earlier. A total of 22,000 other heavy poults were hatched during the current week compared with 7,000 the previous week. A year earlier the heavy breed production totaled 60,000 poults, a large proportion of which were heavy whites.

Light breed eggs set totaled 277,000 compared with 239,000 the week before and 248,000 during the same week a year ago. Heavy breed eggs set totaled 369,000 compared with 327,000 a week earlier and 216,000 the corresponding week last year. The heavy breed eggs set during the week ending November 17 consisted of 160,000 heavy whites and 209,000 bronze and other heavies.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	1956 Calif.	1956 Va.	1956 Other 3/ States	Six State Total 1955	Six State Total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
Oct. 27	20	43	8	#	5	1/	56
Nov. 3	24	55	5	#	18	1/	78
Nov. 10	42	43	0	#	22	1/	65
Nov. 17	36	46	13	#	19	1/	78
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
Oct. 20	58	122	7	#	30	1/	159
Oct. 27	82	111	0	#	39	1/	150
Nov. 3	67	131	10	#	36	1/	177
Nov. 10	92	118	19	#	63	1/	200
Nov. 17	97	114	13	#	33	1/	160
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
Oct. 27	0	0	0	0	#	2/36	#
Nov. 3	0	0	0	0	0	2/39	0
Nov. 10	0	0	#	0	7	2/53	7
Nov. 17	0	0	19	#	3	2/60	22
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
Oct. 20	0	0	41	#	5	2/97	46
Oct. 27	0	0	#	#	0	2/119	53
Nov. 3	0	0	#	0	73	2/148	73
Nov. 10	0	#	90	16	21	2/203	127
Nov. 17	0	#	149	29	31	2/216	209
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Oct. 27	17	8	9	32	24	59	73
Nov. 3	15	#	9	32	27	66	68
Nov. 10	17	16	7	41	23	67	87
Nov. 17	22	19	#	55	26	92	100
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Oct. 20	31	36	#	78	38	138	152
Oct. 27	48	33	2	77	25	154	137
Nov. 3	68	42	57	98	49	239	246
Nov. 10	35	50	40	122	27	207	239
Nov. 17	37	43	29	156	49	248	277

1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri. #-Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

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

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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 1956 Prices

December 4, 1956

MINNESOTA: Farm commodity prices in Minnesota declined 3 percent during the month ending in mid-November but were 3 percent above the corresponding period in 1955, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Crop prices showed a 4 percent gain from last month but were not enough to offset the declining meat animal and livestock product prices. The 3 percent increase in prices over November 1955 was due to higher crop prices. More significant was the smaller seasonal decline (from October to November) in the price of meat animals this year than last year.

Price decreases for all species of meat animals lowered the average for that group 7 percent during the month, continuing a downward trend from the high point in August. Prices of hogs and calves were substantially higher than a year ago while other species remained about the same. An average of $14.10 per cwt. for hogs against $11.60 per cwt. in November 1955 was the major factor in meat animals as a group being 12 percent higher than in the same period in 1955.

Livestock product prices were off 4 percent from the October level with the notable decreases in egg and wholesale milk prices. Egg prices averaged 29 cents, 4 cents below the October level, while wholesale milk prices dropped from $3.40 to $3.35 per hundredweight. Wool and butterfat in cream both gained 1 cent during the month ending in mid-November. The average price of all chickens gained slightly, because of the large amount of broilers being sold during this period at higher prices than farm chickens. Farm chicken prices remained at their October level. When compared to a year ago the livestock product group was down 6 percent.

A seasonal increase in the crop price group advanced prices 4 percent over the mid-October price. All grains with the exception of corn and buckwheat showed gains over a month earlier. Corn remained the same while buckwheat showed a decline. Most grains were also higher than a year ago, with rye showing the largest increase over November 1955 of 42 cents a bushel. Flaxseed was 26 cents higher and soybeans were up 18 cents. These higher levels resulted in an overall increase in the crop group of 5 percent. Potato prices remained unchanged from October but were 30 cents per cwt. below the November 1955 price. Seed prices declined slightly with the exception of alfalfa and timothy. Alfalfa seed advanced 90 cents per cwt. while timothy remained unchanged.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers was unchanged during the month ended November 15. Lower prices received for meat animals and fruit were offset by higher prices for commercial vegetables, dairy products, food grains, and oil bearing crops. The November index at 234 percent of its 1910-14 average was the same as in October and compares with 224 in November 1955.

Higher automobile prices were primarily responsible for raising the Prices Paid Index nearly 1 percent during the month ended November 15. Both the living and production components of the general index rose about the same amount. At 289, the mid-November Prices Paid Index was nearly 4 percent higher than a year earlier and less than 1 percent under the all-time high last recorded in May 1952.

With the Prices Paid Index up and prices received for farm products averaging the same as on October 15, the Parity Ratio dropped to 81 in mid-November, off 1 percent from a month earlier, but 1 percent higher than a year ago.

Summary Table

Indexes 1910-14=100	Nov. 15, 1955	Oct. 15, 1956	Nov. 15, 1956	Record high Index	Record high Date
Prices Received	224	234	234	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	279	287	289	290	2/ May, 1952
Parity Ratio	80	82	81	123	Oct. 1946

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

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS NOVEMBER 15, 1956 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES				
		NOV. 15: 1955	OCT. 15: 1956	NOV. 15: 1956	NOV. 15: 1955	OCT. 15: 1956	NOV. 15: 1956	EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES NOV. 15, 1956	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY NOV. 15, 1956
PRICES RECEIVED:				- D O L L A R S -					(PERCENT)
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.14	2.03	2.12	1.94	1.98	2.05	2.45	84
CORN	BU.	1.07	1.12	1.12	1.09	1.19	1.21	1.78	68
OATS	BU.	.54	.63	.66	.605	.690	.724	.870	83
BARLEY	BU.	.92	.88	.93	.919	.977	1.01	1.36	74
RYE	BU.	.78	1.16	1.20	.897	1.21	1.24	1.71	73
FLAX	BU.	2.86	2.98	3.12	2.80	2.92	3.05	4.54	67
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.05	2.01	2.23	2.06	2.07	2.27	2.95	77
POTATOES	CWT.	1.40	1.10	1.10	1.32	1.34	1.53	2.38	64
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	28.30	34.70	34.00	28.80	35.10	34.90	39.90	87
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	8.70	10.60	10.30	8.98	10.00	9.73	12.00	81
HOGS	CWT.	11.60	15.30	14.10	12.10	15.50	14.20	21.60	66
CATTLE	CWT.	12.80	13.80	12.90	14.00	15.30	14.60	21.80	67
CALVES	CWT.	14.30	16.40	15.90	15.50	15.70	15.40	23.90	64
SHEEP	CWT.	4.40	4.40	4.30	5.60	5.21	5.14	10.10	51
LAMBS	CWT.	17.50	18.40	17.60	17.20	17.90	17.50	24.00	73
MILK COWS	HEAD	150.00	170.00	165.00	144.00	155.00	154.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.260	.250	.250	.298	.258	.260	.370	70
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.156	.100	.106	.198	.160	.157	.289	54
EGGS	DOZ.	.360	.330	.290	.434	.381	.372	.468	2/ 70
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.64	.65	.572	.593	.604	.740	2/ 80
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.30	3.40	1/3.35	4.43	4.48	1/4.59	4.74	2/ 89
WOOL	LB.	.39	.42	.43	.383	.423	.444	.618	6/ 72
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	2.85	2.85	2.85	3.55	3.66	3.70		
HOG FEED 29% & OVER	CWT.	5.10	5.10	5.00	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.05	4.10	4.10	4.38	4.49	4.47		
LINSEED MEAL	CWT.	4.05	3.80	3.80	4.43	4.13	4.09		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	4.85	5.30	4.75	4.80	5.03	4.80		
BRAN	CWT.	2.50	2.50	2.55	2.85	2.88	2.93		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.50	19.50	20.00	32.90	33.20	34.30		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	10.8	13.7	12.6	11.1	13.0	11.7		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	12.4	11.0	9.5	12.9	10.8	10.5		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	5.0	3.2	3.1	5.2	3.7	3.7		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	-	-	-	22.4	22.4	1/23.1		

1/PRELIMINARY 2/SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PRICE AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY PRICE. 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/AVERAGE LOCAL MARKET PRICES 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, 1956 WITH COMPARISONS (JAN. 1910-DEC. 1914=100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 - DEC. 1949	1955 SEPT. 15	1955 OCT. 15	1955 NOV. 15	1956 SEPT. 15	1956 OCT. 15	1956 NOV. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	235	229	224	236	234	234
ALL CROPS	247	229	222	224	234	232	239
FOOD GRAINS	246	217	220	220	222	225	232
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	174	167	164	196	178	182
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	225	227	228	234	249	262
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	240	235	224	238	236	230
MEAT ANIMALS	334	249	239	214	254	245	231
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	257	264	267	264	272	277
POULTRY & EGGS	229	203	195	194	172	167	164

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
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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

December 11, 1956

EGG AND MILK PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA
DECEMBER 1, 1956

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on Minnesota farms during November totaled 370 million eggs, 9 percent more than in November 1955 and a record for the month. Production was 6 percent higher than the previous November record of 350 million eggs produced in 1954. The 10-year, 1946-55, average November production is 287 million eggs. The number of layers was at a high level during November this year, although not a record, but production per layer was 3 percent above the previous November high established in 1955. This was the third consecutive month that egg production on Minnesota farms was at a record level.

MILK PRODUCTION: November milk production on Minnesota farms totaled 583 million pounds, second largest of record since 1932, and only 3 percent less than the November record of 602 million pounds produced last year. The 1946-55 average production for the month is 515 million pounds. The number of milk cows on farms during November continued at relatively low levels but production per cow for the month was near the November 1955 record.

Richard J. Schrimper,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin,
Agricultural Statistician

Minn. Hist. Soc.

DEC 26 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

December 18, 1956

MINNESOTA ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1956

Total crop production in Minnesota during 1956 reached a new record level, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The total volume of all crops produced exceeded last year' previous record by 8 percent and was 25 percent above the 1945-54 average. Major contributors to the record output were the largest crops of corn, soybeans and hay in the State's history. In addition, production of barley, potatoes, and sugar beets was above average.

Harvesting operations for late maturing crops were generally completed earlier than usual with ideal weather conditions, and damage from frost was relatively minor. Combining of small grains was delayed by intermittent rains in late July and early August and many southern areas had disappointing yields, especially for oats. Small grains were progressively better in central and northern areas, especially in the Red River Valley where they were mostly excellent. Locally severe hail storms occurred throughout the State and heavy and continuous rainfall caused flooding in extreme northwestern localities. However, these losses, while damaging in local areas, were unimportant compared with the State's total production. The November post-harvest survey indicates that per acre yields of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye exceeded earlier expectations, while soybeans and flaxseed were somewhat lower. Quality of 1956 crops was generally very satisfactory, with the exception of oats, which was of fair to poor quality in the southwest and in some south central counties The quality of the first hay crop was also reduced in many localities as intermittent rains made curing difficult.

Minnesota farmers harvested 5,734,000 acres of corn for all purposes in 1956, 1 percent below the 1955 total, but 5 percent above average. This year's per acre yield of 57.5 bushels far exceeds the previous record of 52.5 bushels in 1948, and compares with the 10-year average yield of only 43.8 bushels per acre. Total corn production for 1956 is estimated at a record 329,705,000 bushels, compared with the previous high of 284,935,000 bushels last year and the average of 238,754,000 bushel Aside from relatively minor frost damage in a few northern commercial counties, yiel and quality of the 1956 corn crop was uniformly good to excellent throughout main-producing areas. Many southeastern Minnesota counties had a corn crop which was far greater in size than in any previous year.

Soybean production in 1956 was a new record for the seventh consecutive year A crop of 52,540,000 bushels was produced, compared with last year's previous record of 43,934,000 bushels and the 10-year average of only 18,961,000 bushels. Acres harvested for beans at 2,627,000 acres was nearly 400,000 greater than the 1955 tota and over 2½ times as large as the 10-year average. Yield per acre, at 20.0 bushels, is the third highest of record and well above average. The 1955 average yield was 19.5 bushels per acre. This year's crop was generally good, both in yield and quality, although frost damage occurred in a number of northern areas. The soybean acr age which has been expanding rapidly in west central and northwestern areas of the State was again sharply increased in 1956.

Potato growers harvested a crop of 11,200,000 hundredweight this year, compared with 8,268,000 hundredweight last year and the 1949-54 average of 8,839,000 hundredweight. Per acre yields were the highest of record and total production the largest since 1945. Production, however, was larger in earlier years because of a much greater acreage. In the Red River Valley, where nearly all of the State's crop is grown, near ideal weather conditions prevailed, except in northern areas which h too much rainfall. Quality of this year's crop was good to excellent except in the northern localities. Sugar beet production totaled 774,000 tons, slightly above las year's crop of 771,000 tons, but well above the average production of 502,000 tons.

Small grain yields were all above average with the exception of flax, which was slightly lower. Oats yields, although disappointing in the south, were nearly a bushel above average as higher yields in central and northern counties were more than offsetting. Wheat and barley, grown mainly in the Red River Valley, yield well above average. Rye yield, averaging 16.0 bushels per acre, was the highest sin 1945. Damage to small grains from disease and insects was insignificant this year.

The oat crop of 167,583,000 bushels compares with a 197,948,000 bushel crop last year and the 10-year average of 193,267,000 bushels. Smaller production this

year is due in large part to a reduction in acreage harvested. Barley production of 28,275,000 bushels is 2 percent below last year but 2 percent above average. Wheat production was sharply above last year but below average, as record or near-record yields were offset by the decline in wheat acreage compared with earlier years.

Flaxseed production of 9,950,000 bushels increased nearly 2,000,000 bushels from last year, due mostly to a sharp expansion in acreage. Even so, production was still well below average. The rye crop of 1,584,000 bushels was also below 1955 and average because of the relatively low level of acreage harvested. Buckwheat production of 255,000 bushels compares with last year's crop of 208,000 bushels and the average of 376,000 bushels.

Hay crops yielded well in Minnesota this year, and total production of 7,582,000 tons is a new record. The 1955 crop totaled 7,100,000 tons and average production is 6,243,000 tons. All areas of the State had good hay crops, although losses occurred in the north and other local areas due to flooding. Damage to first crop hay due to excessive rainfall in many areas of the State was largely offset by good second and third crops.

Other crops produced in Minnesota in 1956 were dry field peas, 78,000 hundredweight; tobacco, 148,000 pounds; and apples in eight commercial counties, 256,000 bushels.

Total value of 1956 crop production on Minnesota farms is estimated at 902 million dollars, second largest of record, being exceeded only in 1947. This year's total crop value is 12 percent more than the 1955 total of 805 million and ranks Minnesota fifth in the Nation in value of 1956 crop production. Field and forage crops are valued at 883 million dollars this year compared with 786 million for 1955, an increase of 12 percent. The most important crop in terms of production value is corn which has an estimated value of 412 million dollars this year, or nearly half of the total value of all crops. Commercial vegetable production is valued at 15.5 million this year, compared with 14.1 million a year earlier, or a gain of 10 percent. Seed crops declined from 3.9 million in 1955 to 3.3 million this year and fruit crops dropped from 0.9 million last year to 0.8 million in 1956.

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Crop Summary for 1956, Minnesota, with Comparisons

Crop	Acres Harvested		Yield per Acre			Production		
	1955	1956	Average 1945-1954	1955	1956	Average 1945-1954	1955	1956
	1,000 Acres		Bushels			1,000 Bushels		
Corn	5,815	5,734	43.8	49.0	57.5	238,754	284,935	329,705
Wheat:								
Other Sprg:	575	644	16.9	19.0	24.0	16,469	10,925	15,456
Durum	26	46	13.8	15.5	19.0	646	403	874
Winter	33	37	19.4	26.0	24.0	1,464	858	888
All Wheat	634	727	17.0	19.2	23.7	18,579	12,186	17,218
Oats	4,828	4,297	38.1	41.0	39.0	193,267	197,948	167,583
Barley	1,175	975	26.7	24.5	29.0	27,608	28,788	28,275
Buckwheat	16	15	13.4	13.0	17.0	376	208	255
Soybeans for Beans	2,253	2,627	17.6	19.5	20.0	18,961	43,934	52,540
Flaxseed	843	995	10.1	9.5	10.0	12,377	8,008	9,950
Rye	115	99	14.6	15.0	16.0	2,204	1,725	1,584
Potatoes 1/								
Late Summer	5.3	5.0	120.0	126.0	160.0	620	668	800
Fall	76.0	80.0	104.0	100.0	130.0	8,219	7,600	10,400
Hay, All 2/	3,900	3,848	1.59	1.82	1.97	6,243	7,100	7,582
Tobacco 3/	0.17	0.11	1315.0	1410.0	1350.0	539	240	148
Apples 4/	-	-	-	-	-	197	323	256

1/ Yield per acre and production in cwt. Average yield and production for period 1949-54.
2/ Yield per acre and production in tons.
3/ Yield per acre and production in pounds.
4/ For commercial counties: Carver, Hennepin, Washington, Dakota, Houston, Olmsted, Wabasha and Winona.

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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.

Minn. Hist. Soc.
JAN 3 1957

Immediate Release: Dec. 20, 1956

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
November 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 322,000 poults during November 1956, compared with 261,000 hatched in November last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Hatchery production of 11,727,000 poults for the first 11 months in 1956 was 36 percent more than the 8,604,000 poults for the same period last year. The heavy white poult hatch, totaling slightly more than 5 million poults, compared with the January-November out put last year of almost 2-1/3 million birds. Bronze and other heavies increased slightly more than 22 percent to 4-4/5 million birds, while light breeds dropped 22 percent to about 1-7/8 million poults.

On December 1, 1956, eggs in incubators consisted of 608,000 heavy breeds (largely heavy whites) and 150,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 403,000 heavies (mostly heavy whites) and 175,000 light breed eggs.

The price received for poults in Minnesota on November 15, 1956 averaged 60 cents per heavy white poult and 47 cents per light breed poult. On Nov. 15 last year, heavy whites averaged 65 cents each and light breed poults 45 cents. The cost of a standard Minnesota poultry ration in mid-November 1956 was $3.04 per 100 pounds, 5 cents more than the previous month, and 13 cents more than a year ago. The turkey-feed ratio for Minnesota on Nov. 15, 1956 at 8.2 was less favorable for turkey growers than in mid-November 1955 when the average was 9.6.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed turkey poult production in the U. S. during November totaled 767,000 (69 percent heavy whites) compared with 438,000 in November last year. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the 11 months of this year totaled 66,271,000 (25 percent heavy whites) compared with 51,536,000 during the same months last year -- an increase of 29 percent. The number of heavy breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 2,369,000 (51 percent heavy whites) compared with 1,477,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 60 percent.

Light breed poults hatched in the U. S. during November totaled 681,000, 33 percent more than the 511,000 in November last year. The production of light breed poults during the 11 months of this year totaled 13,517,000, 10 percent less than the 14,952,000 during the same period last year. The number of light breed eggs in incubators on December 1 totaled 1,438,000, compared with 1,179,000 on December 1 last year -- an increase of 22 percent.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1955-56

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds 1955: Heavy Whites	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds 1955: Other Heavy	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds 1956: Heavy Whites	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds 1956: Other Heavy	Minnesota: Light Breeds 1955	Minnesota: Light Breeds 1956	United States: Heavy Breeds 1955	United States: Heavy Breeds 1956	United States: Light Breeds 1955	United States: Light Breeds 1956
				Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Jan.	206	0	313	138	273	74	1,234	1,888	1,356	886
Feb.	230	165	349	438	245	110	2,744	4,800	1,104	797
Mar.	298	909	521	1,226	191	139	7,846	11,083	1,085	972
Apr.	318	1,322	708	1,465	232	132	12,825	15,748	1,750	1,521
May	340	1,203	861	1,198	314	205	14,763	16,878	2,433	2,302
June	303	345	741	361	405	363	8,975	10,711	2,580	2,396
July	1/215	2/	1/574	2/	302	326	2,057	3,007	2,220	2,193
Aug.	1/ 91	2/	335	0	183	245	326	673	1,193	1,090
Sept.	49	0	207	0	77	121	139	320	416	368
Oct.	70	0	208	0	57	47	189	396	304	311
Nov.	164	0	229	0	97	93	438	767	511	681
Dec.	1/276	2/			134		1,029		913	
				Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands						
Jan.	316	0	503	198	390	105	1,460	2,616	2,018	1,346
Feb.	520	260	618	695	466	158	4,286	7,218	1,887	1,171
Mar.	466	1,398	868	1,865	300	195	12,109	16,187	1,699	1,380
Apr.	603	2,193	1,132	2,350	378	223	21,152	24,254	2,681	2,110
May	562	2,050	1,346	1,960	408	270	23,215	26,598	3,504	2,960
June	507	716	1,294	741	629	486	15,891	20,115	4,015	3,457
July	1/452	2/	1/998	2/	529	523	4,161	6,464	3,646	3,620
Aug.	1/200	2/	648	0	357	426	723	1,469	2,200	2,009
Sept.	88	0	366	0	154	212	271	568	843	688
Oct.	107	0	306	0	93	89	323	525	495	443
Nov.	254	0	422	0	137	128	660	1,166	741	840
Dec.	1/403	2/	1/608	2/	175	150	1,477	2,369	1,179	1,438

1/ Total of all heavy breeds. 2/ To avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, the small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

See other side for Weekly Hatchery Report - Week ending December 15, 1956

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT - **Week Ending December 15,** 1956

MINNESOTA: During the week ending December 15, Minnesota hatcheries produced 66,000 **heavy** white poults, as against 77,000 in the previous week and 58,000 in the same week last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. A total of 28,000 light breed poults were hatched during the current week compared with 39,000 the week before and 27,000 a year earlier. Of the poults hatched during the week 15 percent were shipped-out-of-State, compared with 9 percent the previous week and 8 percent for the week ending December 17, 1955.

Producers set 155,000 heavy **white** eggs during the week ending December 15 as against 159,000 the previous week and 127,000 a year ago. Settings of 81,000 bronze and other heavy eggs during the current week were 45 percent more than the 56,000 set a week earlier and considerably more than the eggs set in the same week a year ago. Light breed eggs set totaled 34,000 sharply higher than the 16,000 a week earlier and substantially greater than a year ago.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL:* During the week ending December 15, the eleven leading turkey producing States hatched 150,000 heavy white poults, compared with 156,000 a week earlier and 126,000 hatched a year ago. The bronze hatch is continuing the seasonal increase. Currently most of the bronze poults are being hatched in California, South Carolina and Virginia. The eleven State total of 207,000 bronze and other heavy poults hatched during the current week compares with 128,000 in the previous week and 73,000 a year ago. The light breed hatch in the 11-States was greater than the 182,000 light poults produced in the corresponding week last year.

During the week ending December 15, eleven-State settings of heavy white eggs **were** at a higher level than last year. Bronze and other heavy eggs totaled 648,000, sharply higher than the 378,000 the week before and 258,000 in the same week last year. Light breed eggs set for the 11-States during the current week were slightly lower than the 349,000 eggs set the previous week but above the 231,000 set a year ago.

The accompanying table below shows Six State data only.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN SIX REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1955	Minnesota 1956	1956 Calif.	1956 Va.	1956 Other 3/ States	Six State Total 1955	Six State Total 1956
			Heavy White Hatch - Thousands				
Nov. 24	45	65	0	#	27	1/	92
Dec. 1	42	59	0	#	29	73	88
Dec. 8	53	77	5	#	48	82	130
Dec. 15	58	66	5	#	39	92	110
			Heavy White Eggs Set - Thousands				
Nov. 17	97	114	13	#	33	1/	160
Nov. 24	87	137	10	#	25	1/	172
Dec. 1	130	154	57	38	26	193	275
Dec. 8	132	159	8	#	39	218	206
Dec. 15	127	155	54	30	39	235	278
			Other Heavy Hatch - Thousands				
Nov. 24	0	0	#	#	38	2/68	38
Dec. 1	0	0	41	0	0	18	41
Dec. 8	0	#	65	8	5	40	78
Dec. 15	0	#	123	17	19	34	159
			Other Heavy Eggs Set - Thousands				
Nov. 17	0	#	149	29	31	2/216	209
Nov. 24	#	#	93	42	56	2/289	191
Dec. 1	#	#	243	59	36	155	338
Dec. 8	24	56	172	49	21	172	298
Dec. 15	#	81	364	80	33	190	558
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Nov. 24	35	28	6	52	17	102	103
Dec. 1	22	29	47	67	25	142	168
Dec. 8	27	39	20	77	25	151	161
Dec. 15	27	28	20	97	50	170	195
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Nov. 17	37	43	29	156	49	248	277
Nov. 24	36	28	67	159	43	238	297
Dec. 1	59	27	51	143	36	289	257
Dec. 8	24	16	17	152	80	206	265
Dec. 15	#	34	51	136	31	208	252

1/ Not separated from other heavy breeds. 2/ Total of all heavy breeds (including heavy white and other heavy breeds). 3/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri. #-Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries. *Eleven States: Pa., Ohio, Minn., Mo., Va., Calif., Iowa, S. C., Texas, Wash., Ore.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
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PIG CROP REPORT - DECEMBER 1956

MINNESOTA: Minnesota farmers now expect to farrow 548,000 sows in the spring of 1957, the same number that farrowed in the spring of 1956. If present intentions are carried out, the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1957 (December through May) will be 16 percent less than average. This information is based on reports received from farmers in early December by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in cooperation with the Post Office Department. The information from farmers shows they plan a 2 percent increase in winter farrowings from the 119,000 sows farrowed last winter (December through February). The number of litters for the March through May period is expected to number 427,000, practically unchanged from the 429,000 sows farrowed a year ago.

If farrowing intentions are carried out and litters are of average size for recent years, the spring crop should number a little over 3.7 million pigs. This would be slightly less than the number raised in 1956 when the average size per litter was a record high. With a crop of about 3.7 million, the spring pig crop would be about 9 percent below the 1945-54 average of 4,205,000.

Minnesota's 1956 fall pig crop totaled 2,050,000 pigs, 10 percent less than in 1955. Pigs saved per litter averaged 7.02, the highest of record and compared to 6.71 a year earlier. The total pig crop for 1956 is 5,853,000, 16 percent less than in 1955 and 1 percent below average.

Sows farrowing June through August numbered 162,000, down 20 percent compared with the same months in 1955. For the period, September through November, sows farrowing were estimated at 130,000, down 5 percent from the same period a year ago.

The number of hogs on Minnesota farms on December 1 was 15 percent less than a year ago. Hogs over 6 months old numbered 21 percent less than in 1955, indicating somewhat reduced marketings locally for the next few months.

UNITED STATES: Nationally, the pig crop for 1956 totaled 89.7 million head, a decrease of 6 percent from a year ago. The spring crop at 53.2 million head was down 8 percent and the fall crop at 36.5 million head was down 4 percent. The number of sows farrowing this fall was 7 percent less than last year.

Reports on breeding intentions for the 1957 spring pig crop indicate a total of 7,541,000 sows to farrow, 2 percent less than the number farrowed 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 1957 spring pig crop would be 52.0 million head. A crop this size would be 2 percent smaller than last spring.

The number of pigs saved in the fall season of 1956 (June through November) is estimated at 36,535,000 head. This is 1,494,000 head or 4 percent smaller than the 1955 fall crop but 7 percent above the 1945-54 average. Fall pig numbers were below last year in all regions except the South Atlantic. The North Atlantic States were down 9 percent; east North Central, 1 percent; west North Central, 7 percent; South Central, 5 percent; and West, 12 percent. The South Atlantic region was up 3 percent.

The number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1956 is estimated at 5,215,000 head, or 7 percent smaller than in the fall of 1955, and about the same as the 10-year average. The percentage decrease in 1956 fall farrowings from 1955 was the same as indicated by farmers' reports last June. The percentages, by regions, that the 1956 fall farrowings were of 1955 as now estimated and the fall intentions as reported last June are as follows: North Atlantic, 91 percent now and 89 percent last June; east North Central, 96 and 94; west North Central, 89 and 89; South Atlantic, 101 and 100; South Central, 95 and 97; and West, 87 and 90.

The 7.00 pigs saved per litter compares with 6.81 in 1955 which was the previous high for the fall crop. Favorable farrowing weather in most areas, further specialization of hog production with better management and care have been factors which have contributed to the increase in average number of pigs per litter.

Compared with a year earlier, the monthly distribution of farrowings in the 1956 fall season shows a larger percentage of litters in September, October, and November and smaller percentages in June, July and August.

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Fall Sows Farrowing

STATE	June-August			September-November			June-November		
	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of '55	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of '55	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	% of '55
Ohio	176	155	88	174	160	92	350	315	90
Ind.	351	326	93	190	210	111	541	536	99
Ill.	346	331	96	341	349	102	687	680	99
Wisc.	111	100	90	94	87	93	205	187	91
MINN.	202	162	80	137	130	95	339	292	86
Iowa	581	505	87	458	451	98	1,039	956	92
Mo.	228	198	87	231	224	97	459	422	92
So.Dak.	49	38	78	36	31	86	85	69	81
Kansas	42	36	86	54	47	87	96	83	86
NINE-STATES	2,086	1,851	89	1,715	1,689	98	3,801	3,540	93
UNITED STATES	2,955	2,656	90	2,631	2,559	97	5,586	5,215	93

Pigs on Farms and Pigs Saved

STATE	Hogs six-months and older on Farms, December 1			Fall Pigs Saved			Fall Pigs per Litter	
	1955	1956	% of 1955	1955 (000)	1956 (000)	Percent of 1955	1955	1956
Ohio	957	927	97	2,426	2,233	92	6.93	7.09
Ind.	1,461	1,430	98	3,695	3,795	103	6.83	7.08
Ill.	2,950	2,570	87	4,678	4,794	102	6.81	7.05
Wisc.	868	775	89	1,435	1,326	92	7.00	7.09
MINN.	2,173	1,717	79	2,275	2,050	90	6.71	7.02
Iowa	7,055	5,994	85	7,179	6,835	95	6.91	7.15
Mo.	1,510	1,435	95	3,130	3,034	97	6.82	7.19
So.Dak.	1,392	1,038	75	549	475	87	6.46	6.89
Kansas	408	353	87	654	580	89	6.81	6.99
NINE-STATES	18,774	16,239	86	26,021	25,122	97	6.85	7.10
UNITED STATES	---	---	---	38,029	36,535	96	6.81	7.00

Spring Sows to Farrow

STATE	December-February			March-May			December-May		
	1956 (000)	1957 (000)	% of '56	1956 (000)	1957 (000)	% of '56	1956 (000)	1957 (000)	% of '56
Ohio	157	137	87	233	222	95	390	359	92
Ind.	293	298	102	302	297	98	595	595	100
Ill.	280	288	103	650	642	99	930	930	100
Wisc.	89	76	85	206	213	103	295	289	98
MINN.	119	121	102	429	427	100	548	548	100
Iowa	391	400	102	1,310	1,301	99	1,701	1,701	100
Mo.	193	204	106	320	319	100	513	523	102
So.Dak.	25	28	112	240	224	93	265	252	95
Kansas	47	43	91	78	72	92	125	115	92
NINE-STATES	1,594	1,595	100	3,768	3,717	99	5,362	5,312	99
UNITED STATES	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,657	7,541	98

Hogs on Minnesota Farms, December 1, 1956

DISTRICT	1956 as Percent of 1955	
	6 Months Old and Over	Under 6 Months
	Percent	Percent
1 - 2 - 3 (Northern)	76	97
4 (West Central)	73	85
5 (Central)	79	95
6 (East Central)	71	92
7 (Southwest)	74	90
8 (South Central)	79	93
9 (Southeast)	89	86
STATE	79	91