

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
Dairy and Food

Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-December, 1958 Prices — January 5, 1959

MINNESOTA: Prices received by Minnesota farmers for agricultural products in mid-December remained at the November level and were about one-half percent above a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Higher crop prices, up 6 percent as a group, offset declines in hogs, eggs, and milk prices. Prices were maintained in contrast to a decline for the nation, mainly due to lower prices for crops not grown in Minnesota.

Hog prices continued to decline and were mainly responsible for the one percent decline in the meat animal group. All cattle remained unchanged from November while calves advanced $2.10 per cwt. Compared to a year ago, the meat animal group was 9 percent higher as cattle, calves, and sheep were all higher. December was the first month since July 1956 that the price of hogs was lower than the corresponding period a year earlier.

A decline in the prices of milk and eggs more than offset increases in live poultry and butterfat in cream, resulting in a 2 percent decrease in the poultry and livestock products group since November. Eggs averaged 26 cents per dozen, 2 cents below last month and 10 cents lower than a year ago. The group was below the December 1957 level by 11 percent as the price of each product was down.

Crop prices showed more strength in December than in other recent months. With a 9-cent per bushel increase in corn and soybeans up 8 cents the crop group rose 6 percent since November. The average price of corn was 89 cents, 15 cents above December 1957, largely due to the quality factor. Among the grains, wheat showed a large downward departure from last year although it advanced 3 cents since November. The price in December 1957 was $2.08 while in December 1958 the price was $1.89. Compared to last year, the crop group was 2 percent higher because other major crops were above their 1957 level.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers dropped 2 percent (5 points) to 246 percent of its 1910-14 average during the month ended December 15. Primarily responsible for the decrease were lower prices for cotton, citrus fruit, tomatoes, hogs, eggs and milk. Most important increases were for corn and tobacco. The mid-December index was slightly more than 1 percent above a year earlier. The 1958 annual average was 255 compared with 242 for 1957.

The Index of Prices Paid for December 15 held at its all-time high of 308. Major changes during the month were lower prices for food, clothing, and feeder livestock, and higher prices for feed, tractors, and farm supplies. At the year's end the Index was 3 percent above a year earlier. The annual average of 305 compared with 295 for 1957.

As a result of the decline in the Prices Received Index during the month the Parity Ratio dropped 1 point in December to 80, the lowest since February 1957.

Summary Table

Index 1910-14 = 100	December 15, 1957	November 15, 1958	December 15, 1958	Record High Index	Record High Date
Prices Received	243	251	246	313	Feb. 1951
Prices Paid 1/	299	308	308	308	2/Nov. 1958
Parity Ratio	81	81	80	123	Oct. 1946

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.
2/Also December 1958.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS DECEMBER 15, 1958 AND EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			UNITED STATES			EFFECTIVE U. S. PARITY PRICES	U. S. PRICES AS PERCENT OF PARITY
		DEC. 15 1957	NOV. 15 1958	DEC. 15 1958	DEC. 15 1957	NOV. 15 1958	DEC. 15 1958	DEC. 15, 1958	DEC. 15, 1958
		- DOLLARS -							(PERCENT)
PRICES RECEIVED:									
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.08	1.86	1.89	1.94	1.74	1.73	2.44	71
CORN	BU.	.74	.80	.89	.984	.942	1.02	1.76	58
OATS	BU.	.54	.52	.55	.618	.569	.589	.893	66
BARLEY	BU.	.86	.84	.87	.859	.891	.915	1.37	67
RYE	BU.	1.02	.98	.97	.985	.965	.938	1.62	58
FLAX	BU.	3.11	2.67	2.70	3.01	2.57	2.60	4.37	59
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.95	1.90	1.98	2.06	1.89	1.97	3.07	64
POTATOES	CWT.	1.60	.95	.90	1.61	1.15	1.16	2.50	46
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	25.50	31.00	31.00	27.30	31.70	31.50	40.00	79
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.20	8.00	8.00	7.91	8.74	8.75	12.50	70
HOGS	CWT.	17.30	17.50	16.90	17.80	17.90	17.40	22.30	78
CATTLE	CWT.	18.30	21.80	21.80	18.60	22.20	22.30	23.50	95
CALVES	CWT.	20.30	24.30	26.40	20.80	26.40	27.00	25.80	105
SHEEP	CWT.	7.00	6.00	7.50	6.88	7.23	7.18	10.40	69
LAMBS	CWT.	21.60	21.00	19.10	20.60	20.30	19.00	26.30	72
MILK COWS	HEAD	190.00	235.00	240.00	178.00	222.00	225.00	-	-
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.240	.220	.230	.245	.231	.233	.385	61
CHICKENS, ALL, LIVE	LB.	.112	.094	.098	.159	.151	.147	.289	51
EGGS	DOZ.	.360	.280	.260	.442	.383	.363	.493	2/ 69
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.66	.63	.64	.598	.585	.591	.767	77
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.25	3.20	1/ 3.15	4.51	4.50	1/ 4.41	5.11	2/ 79
WOOL	LB.	.41	.30	.30	.459	.361	.361	.715	6/ 50
PRICES PAID:									
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.75	2.80	2.95	3.56	3.57	3.68		
HOG FEED, 29% & OVER	CWT.	4.85	5.20	5.40	-	-	-		
LAYING MASH	CWT.	3.90	3.95	4.10	4.28	4.38	4.45		
SOYBEAN MEAL	CWT.	3.50	3.75	4.10	3.71	4.05	4.27		
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	4.80	5.80	6.00	4.69	5.72	5.78		
BRAN	CWT.	2.20	2.35	2.75	2.63	2.76	3.05		
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	20.00	19.00	19.00	31.10	29.00	30.00		
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS									
HOG-CORN 3/	BU.	23.4	21.9	19.0	18.1	19.0	17.1		
EGG-FEED 4/	LB.	13.3	10.4	9.3	13.3	11.6	10.8		
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 4/	LB.	3.9	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.7	3.8		
BUTTERFAT-FEED 5/	LB.	-	-	-	24.7	25.1	1/ 24.2		

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, DECEMBER 15, 1958 WITH COMPARISONS (1910-14 = 100)

INDEXES	3-YR. AVERAGE JAN. 1947 DEC. 1949	1957 OCT. 15	1957 NOV. 15	1957 DEC. 15	1958 OCT. 15	1958 NOV. 15	1958 DEC. 15
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	271	241	242	243	252	251	246
ALL CROPS	247	225	223	219	227	225	220
FOOD GRAINS	246	219	221	221	199	200	198
FEED GRAINS & HAY	230	156	150	151	153	145	154
OIL-BEARING CROPS	318	231	235	237	214	215	215
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	292	255	258	263	275	274	270
MEAT ANIMALS	334	275	277	293	330	326	323
DAIRY PRODUCTS	275	278	280	275	271	272	270
POULTRY & EGGS	229	181	188	185	164	164	157

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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
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

January 9, 1959

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
JANUARY 1, 1959

Stocks of small grains -- wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed -- stored on Minnesota farms on January 1, 1959 were all substantially larger than a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. In contrast, the supplies of corn, soybeans and hay were smaller. The change for each crop is mainly due to the difference in size of the crop harvested in 1958 compared with 1957.

Grain corn in farm storage on January 1, 1959 totaled 231 million bushels, 12 million less than a year ago. However, the January 1 supply is the third highest of record; having been exceeded only in 1958 and 1957. The quality of corn in farm storage is much improved over a year ago when the moisture content was very high.

Oat stocks on farms of 152 million bushels are more than a fourth larger than a year ago and the second highest of record. The wheat supply on farms totaled 10.4 million bushels on January 1, 61 percent more than a year ago and the largest amount in seven years. Barley stocks of 22 million bushels exceed a year ago by 9 million and are also the largest in seven years. The rye supply of 480,000 bushels compares with last year's January 1 stocks on farms of 464,000 bushels. Flaxseed in farm storage of 2.1 million bushels was more than double the record low amount on January 1 a year ago.

The hay supply of 4.6 million tons is about 10 percent less than the record high supply of 5.1 million tons in both 1958 and 1957.

Milk production in December totaled a record for the month of 808 million pounds, 30 million pounds or 4 percent more than in December 1957. The higher level of production is due to an increase in the rate of production per cow since the number of milk cows on farms is smaller than a year ago. Preliminary monthly estimates indicate that milk production for 1958 will approximate 9.7 billion pounds; the 7th consecutive year of increase since 1951 when production totaled 7.9 billion pounds.

December egg production was seasonally higher than November's but was 3 percent below a year ago. Production in December of 368 million eggs compares with 378 in December 1957. The rate of lay was higher but not enough to offset a decline in the number of layers.

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

January 12, 1959

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Sheep and lambs on feed for market in Minnesota on January 1 totaled 222,000 head, 5 percent or 11,000 head more than a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The 222 thousand head is only one thousand above the 1955-59 average. Inshipments of feeder sheep and lambs during the 4 month period, September through December were up 11 percent from a year ago. The average price of good and choice feeder lambs at Denver for the week ending January 3, 1959 was $18.69 per hundred pounds compared with $22.50 the same week a year earlier. The highest feeder lamb average price at Denver was $23.75 per hundred pounds in late September and early October but declined rather sharply during the latter part of December. The average price received by Minnesota farmers for lambs in mid-December 1958 was $19.10 $2.50 less per hundred pounds than the $21.60 received during the same period a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1, 1959 was 7 percent more than a year earlier. The number is estimated at 4,280,000 head--270,000 more than a year earlier, but slightly less than the 4,302,000 on feed on January 1, 1957.

Weather conditions to January 1, 1959 over the country as a whole were generally favorable for lamb feeding. Feed supplies are abundant in all important lamb feeding areas except in limited localities. Gains have been good and lambs are being marketed at heavier weights than usual. Wheat prospects in the Central Plains area were excellent early in the season, and the number of sheep and lambs brought in was up substantially from a year earlier. The fall was dry, however, and pasture growth did not come up to earlier expectations.

In the North Central States the 2,620,000 sheep and lambs on feed were 6 percent more than the 2,461,000 on feed January 1, 1958 and the largest number for this area since January 1, 1953. Most of the increase in this area results from a 69 percent increase in Kansas, with wheat pasture operations more than double those of a year earlier. Other increases were Wisconsin, 12 percent; Ohio, 10 percent; Missouri, 10 percent; Minnesota, 5 percent; South Dakota, 3 percent; and Iowa, 1 percent. The number on feed was the same as a year earlier in Illinois and Michigan, while declines ranging from 4 to 25 percent were recorded in Nebraska, North Dakota and Indiana. July through November 1958 shipments of feeder sheep and lambs into 9 of the Corn Belt States for which data are available were 30,017 head--about 2 percent--more than for the same period of 1957

Sheep and lambs on feed in the 11 Western States totaled 1,413,000 head--10 percent more than the 1,290,000 head on feed a year earlier. In Colorado, the leading feeding State, the 527,000 head on feed January 1 this year was 5 percent more than the 504,000 head on feed a year earlier. All of the increase was in the northern area of the State, with an estimated 380,000 on feed as compared with 340,000 head in 1958. Lamb feeding in the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and Wyoming was 7 percent less than a year earlier, with the 1959 number estimated at 180,000 as compared with 194,000 in 1958. In California, the number of sheep and lambs on feed at 293,000 head was 17 percent more than the 250,000 head on feed on January 1, 1958. Elsewhere in the West, large increases were shown in Idaho, New Mexico, and Utah. The number on feed was the same as a year earlier in Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada, with decreases occurring in Arizona, Washington, and Oregon.

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1953-59 1/

State and division	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1959 percent of 1958
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
New York	20	21	20	20	20	21	21	100
Ohio	239	215	211	211	205	201	221	110
Indiana	95	86	77	86	92	88	66	75
Illinois	239	196	161	185	207	180	180	100
Michigan	98	90	90	98	90	88	88	100
Wisconsin	71	60	62	61	60	62	69	112
Minnesota	285	234	225	218	229	211	222	105
Iowa	505	412	441	401	453	476	481	101
Missouri	135	100	130	112	130	114	125	110
North Dakota	75	82	80	122	118	110	92	84
South Dakota	185	196	230	218	218	255	263	103
Nebraska	590	555	588	453	507	451	433	96
Kansas	190	266	239	160	150	225	380	169
N.C.	2,707	2,492	2,534	2,325	2,459	2,461	2,620	106
Alabama	--	--	--	42	23	6	--	---
Oklahoma	40	75	60	61	42	41	41	100
Texas	200	300	305	290	273	191	185	97
Montana	135	143	150	183	108	118	118	100
Idaho	83	90	95	95	120	80	114	142
Wyoming	130	122	133	130	115	135	135	100
Colorado	556	505	542	510	550	504	527	105
New Mexico	30	52	63	71	23	42	62	148
Arizona	35	40	65	60	51	26	18	69
Utah	90	105	98	89	94	66	81	122
Nevada	10	12	11	13	16	16	16	100
Washington	37	34	32	28	25	19	18	95
Oregon	18	21	25	24	31	34	31	92
California	216	265	312	320	352	250	293	117
West	1,340	1,389	1,526	1,523	1,485	1,290	1,413	110
UNITED STATES	4,307	4,277	4,445	4,261	4,302	4,010	4,289	107

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

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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

January 19, 1959

CATTLE ON FEED - JANUARY 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Cattle and calves on grain feed for market on January 1 in Minnesota totaled 400,000 head, 9 percent more than the 367,000 head a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The 400,000 is a record number and 20 percent above the January 1953-57 average of 333,000. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the past 3 months were 24 percent above the same period a year ago.

Of the 400,000 head of cattle on feed January 1, 312,000 had been on feed less than 3 months. This was 9 percent more than the 286,000 head on feed a year ago. The number on feed three to six months - 44,000 head, was identical to a year earlier while the 44,000 head on feed over 6 months was 19 percent more than January 1, 1958.

Minnesota cattle feeders reported that cattle on feed weighing over 1,100 pounds numbered 16,000 head compared to 11,000 on January 1, 1958, while those weighing 900-1,100 pounds totaled 58,000, only one thousand less than the corresponding time a year ago. The increase in numbers was primarily in the weight groups under 900 pounds. Those weighing under 900 pounds amounted to 326,000 head, 29,000 more than last year or an increase of nearly 10 percent. Steers and steer calves accounted for 68 percent of the cattle on feed; heifers and heifer calves 31 percent; and other cattle 1 percent.

Marketings of fed cattle during the last quarter (October 1 - January 1) were 5 percent higher than a year ago. 116,000 head or 29 percent of the 400,000 on feed January 1 are expected to be marketed in the next 3 months. The percentage breakdown by months is as follows: January 9 percent; February 8 percent; March 12 percent; and 71 percent after March. This is similar to last year's distribution although March shows a sizeable increase -- 48,000 head compared to 37,000 head last year.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in the United States on January 1, 1959 was estimated at 6,489,000 head. This was an increase of 11 percent from the 5,867,000 head on feed January 1, 1958, compared with the January 1, 1953-57 average of 5,773,000 head, and was the largest number on feed of record.

Cattle and calves on feed in the North Central States, at 4,667,000 head, on January 1 this year compare with 4,367,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 7 percent. Feeding in the West North Central was up 10 percent, while the East North Central was down 1 percent from a year earlier. Feeding in Iowa, the leading State, was up 7 percent from January 1, 1958, while Illinois, the second ranking State, showed a 1 percent decrease. Increases in other North Central States ranged from 8 percent in Ohio to 30 percent in Kansas. Missouri showed no change from a year earlier, while Indiana and Wisconsin showed fewer cattle on feed.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 9 Corn Belt States (for which data are available) during the period October-November were about the same as the corresponding period a year earlier. Shipments into the same States for the July-November period were also about the same as a year earlier.

Cattle on feed in 13 Western States (11 Western, Oklahoma, and Texas) on January 1 totaled 1,745,000 head, 23 percent above the 1,422,000 head on feed on January 1, 1958. California, the leading western feeding State, was up 27 percent, while Colorado, the second ranking State, was up 17 percent. All other States in the West except Montana showed increases which ranged from 3 percent in Oregon to 58 percent in New Mexico.

In the 13 States for which comparable data are available, cattle feeders reported they expect to market 2,471,000 head of cattle in January, February, and March. If intentions are carried out, marketings this quarter would be 13 percent above the 2,178,000 head marketed in the same 3-month period of 1958. Present plans are to market 3,029,000 head of the January inventory after April 1, 7 percent more than the number marketed after April 1 last year from those on feed January 1. Cattle feeders in the 21 States expect to market 2,827,000 head -- 45 percent of the January 1 inventory -- during the first 3 months of 1959. Of the January 1 total number on feed, 15 percent are expected to be marketed in January, 16 percent in February, and 14 percent in March.

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CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, JANUARY 1, 1959

Weight Groups					Kinds				
Weight	Number		Percent of Total		Kind	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959		1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent			1,000		Percent	
Under 900 Lbs.	297	326	81	82	Steers	239	272	65	68
900-1100 Lbs.	59	58	16	14	Heifers	121	124	33	31
Over 1100 Lbs.	11	16	3	4	Other	7	4	2	1
Total	367	400	100	100	Total	367	400	100	100

Length of Time on Feed					Expected Month of Marketing			
Time	Number		Percent of Total		Month	Number		Percent of Total
	1958	1959	1958	1959		1959		1959
	1,000		Percent			1,000		Percent
Less than 3 Months	286	312	78	78	January	36		9
					February	32		8
					March	48		12
3 - 6 Months	44	44	12	11	Later	284		71
More than 6 months	37	44	10	11				
Total	367	400	100	100	Total	400		100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED JANUARY 1, 1959, AND COMPARISONS 1/

State	October 1	January 1			
	1958	Average 1953-57	1958	1959	1959 as percent of 1958
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
Pennsylvania	49	86	78	77	99
Ohio	90	168	176	190	108
Indiana	118	276	287	255	89
Illinois	372	624	649	643	99
Michigan	53	114	110	125	114
Wisconsin	55	107	115	113	98
Minnesota	205	333	367	400	109
Iowa	911	1,216	1,284	1,374	107
Missouri	147	254	292	292	100
North Dakota	45	88	98	114	116
South Dakota	155	218	266	290	109
Nebraska	443	613	543	637	117
Kansas	208	210	180	234	130
North Central	2,802	4,221	4,367	4,667	107
Oklahoma	23	68	41	50	122
Texas	110	154	122	178	146
Montana	32	55	66	65	98
Idaho	85	125	114	149	131
Wyoming	---	31	37	45	122
Colorado	228	259	251	293	117
New Mexico	---	31	33	52	158
Arizona	135	163	190	210	111
Utah	33	54	60	73	122
Nevada	---	26	28	31	112
Washington	---	39	48	60	125
Oregon	---	34	34	35	103
California	489	426	398	504	127
Western	---	1,466	1,422	1,745	123
UNITED STATES	---	5,773	5,867	6,489	111
21 States	3,986	5,612	5,687	6,266	110

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.

Dashes (---) denote that data are not available and should not be assumed to mean zero.

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

Immediate Release: January 19, 1959

INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota turkey growers plan to raise 11,868,000 turkeys in 1959, compared with 10,340,000 raised in 1958, an increase of 15 percent, based on intentions reported in early January to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. By types, growers intend to raise 5,550,000 heavy white turkeys -- 25 percent more than in 1958, 4,872,000 heavy bronze -- 4 percent more than in 1958, and 1,446,000 beltsville whites and other light breeds -- 19 percent more than last year.

Included in the heavy white totals are crosses of beltsville with heavy white strains. Heavy white varieties can be grown out to maturity or sold at an earlier age for use in the broiler trade. In the past, a large number of them have been sold into broiler trade channels. The January grower survey indicated that about two-thirds of the heavy white turkeys raised in Minnesota in 1958 were marketed as fryer-roasters. In addition, approximately 94 percent of the beltsville and other light breeds raised in 1958 were marketed as fryer-roasters.

UNITED STATES: Turkey growers in the U. S. intend to produce 5 percent more turkeys in 1959 than last year. They plan increases of 16 percent in light breeds and whites up 18 percent but other heavy breeds down 1 percent. If growers carry out their intentions, about 81.9 million turkeys will be raised, compared with 77.9 million in 1958. Increases indicated are 11 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West. The North Atlantic region expects a decrease of 2 percent, and growers in the South Central region plan to raise about the same number of turkeys as last year.

Growers plan to raise 16,146,000 heavy white breed turkeys, compared with 13,678,000 last year -- an increase of 18 percent. All regions show increases in heavy white breeds except the North Atlantic where an 8 percent decline is intended.

Growers plan to raise 51,594,000 bronze and other heavy breed turkeys in 1959, compared with 52,098,000 last year. Compared with last year expected decreases of 14 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and 3 percent in the South Central region are partially offset by expected increases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic region and 4 percent in the West North Central. Growers in the West plan about the same number of bronze and other heavy turkeys as raised last year.

Light breed growers expect to produce 14,121,000 turkeys, compared with 12,129,000 turkeys in 1958 -- an increase of 16 percent. Growers plan increases in all regions.

The number of turkeys actually raised in 1959 may vary from January 1 intentions, the difference depending on growers reaction to price of feed, supply and prices of hatching eggs and poults and the sale of turkeys remaining in growers' hands. In 1958, 4 percent fewer turkeys were raised than intended on January 1. During 1958 there was an ample supply of poults throughout the hatching season. Feed supplies were plentiful. Turkey prices received by farmers during 1958 averaged about the same as the previous year. The turkey-feed price relationship was slightly more favorable to producers in 1958 than during 1957.

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Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1959

State and division	Number raised 1958 1/			Intended for raising in 1959			Total turkeys 1959 as % of 1958
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	
	Thousands			Thousands			Percent
Me.	109	4	113	86	2	88	78
N. H.	131	2	133	128	2	130	98
Vt.	71	1	72	70	1	71	99
Mass.	462	10	472	445	8	453	96
R. I.	27	1	28	25	1	26	93
Conn.	219	6	225	210	4	214	95
N. Y.	611	10	621	475	9	484	78
N. J.	162	9	171	179	9	188	110
Pa.	1,213	154	1,367	1,309	168	1,477	108
N.Atl.	3,005	197	3,202	2,927	204	3,131	98
Ohio	2,404	659	3,063	2,748	870	3,618	118
Ind.	2,315	462	2,777	2,231	601	2,832	102
Ill.	968	113	1,081	955	107	1,062	98
Mich.	894	149	1,043	806	201	1,007	97
Wis.	2,629	122	2,751	2,886	120	3,006	109
E.N.Cent.	9,210	1,505	10,715	9,626	1,899	11,525	108
Minn.	9,125	1,215	10,340	10,422	1,446	11,868	115
Iowa	5,866	875	6,741	6,082	980	7,062	105
Mo.	3,038	188	3,226	3,438	229	3,667	114
N.Dak.	682	24	706	787	25	812	115
S. Dak.	621	46	667	754	48	802	120
Nebr.	1,032	20	1,052	1,082	20	1,102	105
Kans.	712	36	748	724	50	774	103
W.N.Cent.	21,076	2,404	23,480	23,289	2,798	26,087	111
Del.	108	397	505	108	516	624	124
Md.	237	82	319	197	107	304	95
Va.	2,003	4,401	6,404	2,003	5,281	7,289	114
W.Va.	486	968	1,454	406	968	1,374	94
N. C.	1,551	184	1,735	1,359	110	1,469	85
S. C.	881	25	906	705	20	725	80
Ga.	286	1	287	286	1	287	100
Fla.	165	90	255	165	90	255	100
S.Atl.	5,717	6,148	11,865	5,234	7,093	12,327	104
Ky.	343	24	367	229	16	245	67
Tenn.	170	17	187	146	13	159	85
Ala.	203	103	306	183	55	238	78
Miss.	179	20	199	300	20	320	161
Ark.	2,033	348	2,381	1,917	313	2,230	94
La.	42	0	42	32	0	32	76
Okla.	873	182	1,055	866	251	1,117	106
Texas	3,368	400	3,768	3,468	500	3,968	105
S.Cent.	7,211	1,094	8,305	7,141	1,168	8,309	100
Mont.	19	1	20	19	0	19	95
Idaho	124	20	144	124	30	154	107
Wyo.	6	---	6	6	---	6	100
Colo.	1,242	13	1,255	1,577	9	1,586	126
N.Mex.	69	6	75	76	6	82	109
Ariz.	100	---	100	90	---	90	90
Utah	2,707	198	2,905	2,702	297	2,999	103
Nev.	2	---	2	2	---	2	100
Wash.	508	7	515	543	7	550	107
Oreg.	1,391	139	1,530	1,321	213	1,534	100
Calif.	13,389	397	13,786	13,063	397	13,460	98
West.	19,557	781	20,338	19,523	959	20,482	101
U. S.	65,776	12,129	77,905	67,740	14,121	81,861	105

1/ Preliminary.

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

Immediate Release: January 22, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
DECEMBER 1958

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 704,000 poults during December 1958, 22 percent more than the output of 575,000 in December 1957, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current December total includes 552,000 heavy and 152,000 light breed poults. The hatch for all breeds during the year 1958 totaled 14,459,000, 13 percent more than the 12,778,000 poults for 1957. The January-December output of 7,024,000 heavy white poults compared with 5,860,000 in 1957, an increase of 20 percent. Bronze and other heavies increased 5 percent from 5,433,000 in 1957 to 5,686,000 in 1958. Production of light breed poults, however, increased by 18 percent to 1,749,000.

On January 1, 1959, eggs in incubators consisted of 972,000 heavy white, 166,000 other heavy, and 206,000 light breed poults. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 601,000 heavy white, 174,000 bronze, and 218,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on December 15 were 50 cents for heavy whites, 66 cents for bronze and other heavies, and 44 cents for light breeds. On December 15 a year earlier, heavy white poults averaged 55 cents each, bronze 70 cents, and light breeds 42 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-December was $2.81 per 100 pounds, 12 cents more than in mid-November and 10 cents more than in December a year ago. The turkey-feed ratio of 8.2 was down from the ratio of 8.9 of a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was less favorable than last year.

UNITED STATES: Compared with December 1957, U. S. heavy white breed poult production in December 1958 was up 51 percent -- production of other heavy breed poults, mostly broad breasted bronze, was down 22 percent. The production of heavy white breed poults totaled 1,061,000, compared with 703,000 in December 1957. December other heavy breed poults totaled 597,000, compared with 768,000 in December 1957. Light breed poult production during December totaled 1,105,000, compared with 617,000 in December 1957 -- an increase of 79 percent.

Turkey eggs in incubators on January 1 indicate that the number of heavy white breed and light breed poults hatched in January will be larger than in January 1958. The hatch of other heavy breed poults, mostly broad breasted bronze, will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1957-58

Month	Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites 1957	Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy 1957	Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites 1958	Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy 1958	Light Breeds 1957	Light Breeds 1958	Heavy Breeds 1957	Heavy Breeds 1958	Light Breeds 1957	Light Breeds 1958
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	399	195	366	121	73	143	3,280	2,451	1,043	844
Feb.	401	514	443	440	121	110	5,829	4,523	842	986
Mar.	470	1,418	572	1,422	109	135	12,067	10,569	1,083	1,108
Apr.	571	1,700	712	1,706	82	171	17,189	15,585	1,567	1,543
May	802	1,338	922	1,452	249	223	17,580	16,920	2,396	2,148
June	800	268	824	512	261	224	10,956	11,680	2,287	2,090
July 1/	548	2/	708	33	205	191	2,919	4,442	1,891	1,943
Aug.	510	0	507	0	122	142	662	931	893	1,091
Sept.	298	0	412	0	49	101	329	523	249	546
Oct.	279	0	487	0	33	78	359	720	169	454
Nov.	345	0	519	0	43	79	709	1,062	264	630
Dec. 1/	437	2/	1/552	2/	138	152	1,471	1,658	617	1,105
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	636	278	601	174	109	218	4,252	3,553	1,418	1,014
Feb.	724	938	794	783	204	198	9,155	7,181	1,420	1,397
Mar.	775	2,176	929	2,236	162	210	18,828	16,000	1,695	1,700
Apr.	936	2,776	1,150	2,732	128	251	27,861	23,489	2,320	2,251
May	1,302	2,312	1,457	2,448	326	334	29,728	27,698	3,506	3,056
June	1,389	536	1,406	1,017	388	332	20,933	21,954	3,677	3,247
July 1/	1,009	2/	1,239	98	306	286	6,178	9,724	3,320	3,123
Aug.	974	0	956	0	193	240	1,357	1,920	1,652	2,205
Sept.	523	0	753	0	78	172	581	941	445	1,039
Oct.	433	0	781	0	60	122	585	1,077	287	638
Nov.	534	0	865	0	61	136	1,093	1,618	376	930
Dec.	676	0	1/899	2/	185	236	2,134	2,442	864	1,303
Jan. 1959			972	166		206		3,285		1,916

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT — Week Ending January 17, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending January 17, Minnesota hatcheries produced 140,000 heavy white, 21,000 bronze, and 30,000 light breed poults according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Production of heavy white was 10 percent above the week before and continued above the corresponding week a year earlier.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 16 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 11 percent the week before and 17 percent for the week ending January 18, 1958.

Settings for the current week totaled 218,000 heavy white, 202,000 bronze, and 70,000 light breed turkey eggs. The heavy white set was 4 percent less than the week before and 6 percent below the same week a year earlier. This is the first week since July that heavy white settings have totaled less than the corresponding week a year earlier. The bronze season has started and the current week's set was up sharply (about doubled) compared with the previous week and 36 percent more than the corresponding week last year. Light breed settings for the past 5 weeks totaled 29 percent more than the same period a year earlier.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven leading turkey producing States hatched 196,000 heavy white, 150,000 other heavy, and 297,000 light breed poults during the week ending January 17. The heavy white hatch continued greater than last year -- the current week's total was about 53 percent more than the output in the same week a year earlier. Hatchings of bronze were 50 percent below the hatch in 1958, while light breed poult production was almost twice the hatch in the same week a year earlier.

The eleven State settings during the week totaled 318,000 heavy white, 1,018,000 bronze and other heavy, and 441,000 light breed eggs. The heavy white set was below the previous week and the same week last year. Bronze and the other heavy set was up sharply from the week before and was ahead of the corresponding week a year earlier for the first time in several weeks.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN ELEVEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958*	Minnesota 1959*	1959* Calif.	1959* Va.	1959* Other 1/ States	Eleven State Total 1958*	Eleven State Total 1959*
Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Dec. 27	88	104	#	#	51	108	155
Jan. 3	94	158	13	#	30	133	201
Jan. 10	87	127	12	#	31	126	170
Jan. 17	73	140	3	#	53	128	196
Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Dec. 20	126	248	6	#	102	231	356
Dec. 27	161	231	18	#	71	238	320
Jan. 3	142	233	29	#	76	249	338
Jan. 10	189	227	26	#	98	291	351
Jan. 17	232	218	22	#	78	344	318
Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Dec. 27	0	#	74	#	45	209	119
Jan. 3	#	#	70	#	62	260	132
Jan. 10	19	17	72	#	39	269	128
Jan. 17	22	21	62	#	67	301	150
Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Dec. 20	#	#	83	#	169	489	252
Dec. 27	70	65	176	#	204	480	445
Jan. 3	71	48	192	#	266	730	506
Jan. 10	109	98	245	#	387	808	730
Jan. 17	148	202	255	#	561	979	1,018
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Dec. 27	27	50	0	60	69	130	179
Jan. 3	36	#	11	115	110	158	236
Jan. 10	50	44	0	116	103	157	263
Jan. 17	23	30	8	128	131	153	297
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Dec. 20	40	51	9	203	150	238	413
Dec. 27	44	42	#	234	203	235	479
Jan. 3	51	61	33	178	168	284	440
Jan. 10	49	60	32	218	159	256	469
Jan. 17	36	70	47	136	188	316	441

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and Oregon.

\# Confidential to avoid disclosing operations, of individual hatcheries.

* The data is for 1957 and 1958 during weeks in December.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

JAN 29 1959

Immediate Release

January 27, 1959

GRAIN STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all storage positions in Minnesota on January 1 at 342 million bushels were down 12 million from January 1, 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Off-farm stocks of 112 million bushels were the same as a year earlier. Of these 112 million bushels, 7.0 million were in the public and private facilities in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; 66 million were in bins owned or controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC); 38 million in country elevators and feed mills; and 932 thousand bushels at country processing plants. Country processors include country seed corn firms, oilseed crushers, flour mills and malting plants.

Supplies of wheat in all Minnesota positions at 87 million bushels were a record high for January, exceeding by 11 million the previous high of 76 million established in 1956. Stocks in off-farm positions were 77 million bushels--up 8 million from a year ago. Off-farm stocks were stored principally at the terminal points with 67 million bushels in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth areas; 3.0 million at country processors (principally flour mills); 7.1 million in country elevators; and 26 thousand bushels in CCC bins. Wheat stocks on farms totaled about 10.4 million bushels.

Oats stocks in all positions at 166 million bushels were the largest January stocks since 1946. Only 13-1/2 million bushels of the total stocks were in off-farm storage. These off-farm stocks were up 2.6 million bushels from a year ago and were located as follows: Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas 7.8 million; country elevators 5.6 million; CCC bins 114 thousand bushels; and country processors 20 thousand. Farm stocks accounted for 152 million bushels -- up 33 million from a year ago.

Storage stocks of barley at 44 million bushels were at their highest January level since 1952. Approximately 22 million bushels were in off-farm storage, up 2.4 million from January 1958. Off-farm stocks were stored principally at the terminals with 17 million bushels in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth areas; 4.3 million in country elevators; 0.9 million at country processors; and 184 thousand bushels in CCC bins. An estimated 22 million bushels were located in farm storage.

Rye stocks of 1.9 million bushels were up nearly 1/2 million from a year ago. About 1.4 million bushels of these stocks were in off-farm storage as compared with 940 thousand last year. Of these 1.4 million bushels, 889 thousand were located in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; 387 thousand at country processors; 133 thousand in country elevators; and 10 thousand in CCC bins.

January 1 stocks of soybeans in all positions totaled 52 million bushels and exceeded by 3 percent the previous January record set last year. About 26 million bushels were in off-farm storage, up 4 million bushels from a year earlier. These off-farm stocks were located as follows: Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas 4.2 million bushels; country elevators nearly 20 million; country processors 2.4 million; and CCC bins none. Farm stocks accounted for 25 million bushels - nearly one-half of the total supply.

Flaxseed stocks at 7.6 million bushels were unchanged from a year ago. Off-farm stocks on January 1 accounted for 5.5 million bushels compared with 6.7 million a year earlier. Of these 5.5 million bushels, 3.8 million bushels were located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas and country processing plants (mostly in the terminal area); 1.7 in the country elevators; and none in CCC bins. About 2.1 million bushels were still stored on farms compared with 926 thousand bushels a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of wheat, corn, barley, sorghum grain, and soybeans in all positions on January 1 continued at record levels. Wheat stocks at 1.8 billion bushels, sorghum grain at 721 million, and soybeans at 469 million bushels exceeded the previous records by 16, 39, and 23 percent, respectively. Corn stocks of 3.9 billion bushels were nearly 9 percent above the record level of a year ago with barley stocks 8 percent larger. Oat stocks at 1 billion bushels approached the record level of 1946 and were 13 percent above a year earlier. Rye and flaxseed stocks each were sharply above the previous year. Stocks of feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grain--totaled 156 million tons, more than a tenth above the previous record of 139 million tons in storage January 1, 1958

Stocks of 1,816 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on January 1 were the largest of record for that date, almost a third larger than the previous year and 59 percent above average. The stocks total was almost one-fourth larger than the 1958 production. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,359 million bushels were 25 percent above the holdings a year earlier as stocks increased in all storage positions. More than three-fifths of the total stocks were either owned by the Government or were under Government loan.

Corn stocks in all storage positions January 1 at 3,926 million bushels were 315 million above a year ago. The first-of-the-year stocks have been increasing annually since January 1952 and are now two-thirds larger than at that date. Stocks on farms at 2,696 million bushels were 9 percent above a year ago and stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators, and Warehouses at one-half billion were up sharply. Corn in terminals and in CCC owned bins was near the level of a year ago.

Oat stocks on January 1 totaled 1,049 million bushels -- 13 percent above a year earlier and the largest January 1 stocks since 1946. Stocks on farms at 953 million bushels were 12 percent above a year earlier and also the largest since 1946. Stocks in off-farm positions at 96 million were 22 percent above January 1 a year ago and second only to the January 1, 1956 stocks.

Barley stocks on January 1 at 390 million bushels were a record-high for the date and 8 percent above the previous record a year earlier. Farm stocks at 225 million and total off-farm stocks at 164 million bushels were also both at record-high levels.

Soybean stocks of 469 million bushels in all storage positions on January 1 were the largest of record for the date and were 23 percent above a year ago, the previous high. Farm terminal, processors and mills, elevator and warehouse stocks were all above January 1, 1958 and record large for the date.

Flaxseed stocks in all storage positions on January 1 totaled 30.7 million bushels. This was sharply above the record low 21.8 million bushels on hand a year earlier. Off-farm stocks of 14.9 million bushels were only 15 percent above a year ago but farm stocks were 78 percent larger.

Off-farm Grain Stocks, Minnesota, January 1, 1958-59 -- Thousand bushels

Commodity	Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth Terminal Areas		Country Processors		Country Elevators		CCC Bin Sites	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Corn	14,458	6,959	1,174	932	35,438	37,952	60,549	65,746
Wheat	53,195	66,743	2,516	2,985	3,436	7,129	2	26
Oats	4,853	7,765	11	20	5,956	5,558	--	114
Barley	14,334	16,651	1,222	876	3,757	4,272	229	184
Rye	473	889	342	387	125	133	--	10
Soybeans	5,256	4,200	1,191	2,376	15,865	19,730	--	--
Flax	5,511	3,804	*	*	1,182	1,731	--	--

*Included in terminal stocks to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Commodity	On Farm		Off Farm 1/		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels	
MINNESOTA						
Corn	243,210	230,831	111,619	111,589	354,829	342,420
Wheat	6,470	10,391	59,149	76,883	65,619	87,274
Oats	119,161	152,254	10,820	13,457	129,981	165,711
Barley	13,309	22,291	19,542	21,983	32,851	44,274
Rye	464	480	940	1,419	1,404	1,899
Soybeans	27,950	25,349	22,312	26,306	50,262	51,655
Flaxseed	926	2,098	6,693	5,535	7,619	7,633
UNITED STATES:						
Corn	2,468,049	2,695,993	1,143,158	1,229,924	3,611,207	3,925,917
Wheat	292,407	456,581	1,090,253	1,359,176	1,382,660	1,815,757
Oats	849,429	952,566	78,799	96,110	928,228	1,048,676
Barley	210,345	225,368	149,259	164,282	359,604	389,650
Rye	9,899	13,027	9,873	11,294	19,772	24,321
Soybeans	189,935	189,467	192,099	269,610	382,034	469,077
Flaxseed	8,892	15,838	12,948	14,868	21,840	30,706

1/ Includes all CCC owned stocks.

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.

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Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Stocks of Grains, Selected States, January 1, 1958-59

State	Shelled and ear corn				Oats			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	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.	18,247	26,730	28,529	35,831	4,464	6,707	27,831	26,854
Ohio	38,366	37,136	160,682	175,851	3,242	4,075	27,750	38,083
Ind.	55,285	73,165	259,545	279,284	1,766	2,311	23,373	32,212
Ill.	252,613	282,227	671,942	734,423	4,543	7,572	69,642	91,145
Mich.	16,159	18,443	77,994	95,973	833	1,127	30,268	38,288
Wis.	11,865	12,898	102,376	86,334	3,004	3,195	104,875	116,547
Minn.	111,619	111,589	354,829	342,420	10,820	13,457	129,981	165,711
Iowa	363,731	369,184	907,806	943,973	8,489	8,065	156,573	158,272
Mo.	34,371	36,693	143,955	156,880	4,923	2,715	27,880	15,855
N. Dak.	2,162	3,445	12,939	11,242	2,637	4,831	53,142	65,610
S. Dak.	58,152	67,243	162,021	145,140	3,358	8,420	89,599	107,202
Nebr.	124,924	133,107	324,566	374,308	1,129	1,208	35,162	41,604
Kans.	18,315	14,167	42,194	59,406	1,058	892	22,940	11,088
Mont.	16	21	172	145	287	270	8,730	8,964
Idaho	61	344	1,367	1,496	2,252	2,367	6,443	6,553
Wash.	352	663	1,285	1,742	4,255	4,100	8,496	6,790
Oreg.	165	302	1,053	1,606	3,462	4,930	8,306	9,265
Calif.	4,251	3,736	9,094	8,233	1,542	1,711	2,679	2,805
Other States	32,504	38,831	348,858	471,630	16,735	18,157	94,558	105,828
UNITED STATES	1,143,158	1,229,924	3,611,207	3,925,917	78,799	96,110	928,228	1,048,676

State	Barley				Rye			
N. Y.	4,463	1,900	5,304	2,602	*	782	*	874
Ohio	112	240	1,501	1,590	15	95	125	320
Ind.	64	72	930	932	36	56	217	238
Ill.	*	1,604	*	2,710	2,569	1,842	2,715	2,005
Mich.	156	220	1,381	2,160	57	52	247	364
Wis.	17,893	17,849	18,876	18,749	130	281	249	417
Minn.	19,542	21,983	32,851	44,274	940	1,419	1,404	1,899
Iowa	*	*	*	*	6	45	138	135
Mo.	2,072	1,932	4,994	4,126	214	404	340	629
N. Dak.	10,353	20,511	62,683	92,269	1,226	1,971	3,350	5,966
S. Dak.	800	1,694	10,290	13,585	803	996	3,356	4,074
Nebr.	315	272	4,909	4,133	333	118	1,379	1,275
Kans.	1,620	2,556	8,280	10,840	293	401	1,088	1,222
Mont.	3,614	8,450	41,467	46,236	21	53	125	182
Idaho	5,377	4,891	13,455	12,801	16	35	44	55
Wash.	31,064	32,528	37,148	36,957	1,562	1,592	2,046	1,972
Oreg.	14,375	14,360	20,498	19,134	243	415	390	558
Calif.	19,666	18,651	40,123	26,075	12	15	44	47
Other States	17,773	14,569	54,914	50,477	1,397	722	2,515	2,089
UNITED STATES	149,259	164,282	359,604	389,650	9,873	11,294	19,772	24,321

* Other States and unallocated - 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 bins and other storages under C. C. C. control.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, January 1, 1958-59

State	Off-Farm 1/		Total all positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New York	50,608	58,777	52,953	62,462
Ohio	14,966	16,441	20,228	23,393
Indiana	5,293	5,468	8,886	11,207
Illinois	22,419	23,340	26,067	29,300
Michigan	8,340	11,406	16,100	24,782
Wisconsin	23,577	31,223	24,334	32,279
MINNESOTA	59,149	76,883	65,619	87,274
Iowa	6,509	8,048	6,741	8,774
Missouri	40,455	39,779	44,612	42,816
North Dakota	36,569	43,000	110,490	134,103
South Dakota	18,684	23,621	43,907	60,955
Nebraska	89,506	110,675	121,002	161,727
Kansas	325,118	416,259	341,136	483,247
Montana	18,618	25,499	70,269	93,981
Idaho	10,953	14,160	24,505	26,058
Washington	44,979	54,257	53,501	65,744
Oregon	29,512	38,160	34,870	44,320
California	2,356	4,407	3,228	7,264
Other States	282,642	357,773	314,212	416,071
UNITED STATES	1,090,253	1,359,176	1,382,660	1,815,757

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, January 1, 1958-59

State	Soybeans				Flaxseed			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels				1,000 bushels			
Ohio	16,832	21,724	27,944	33,338	---	---	---	---
Ind.	11,760	16,653	34,130	38,857	---	---	---	---
Ill.	60,449	69,322	113,078	122,660	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	276	12	326	70
Minn.	22,312	26,306	50,262	51,655	6,693	5,535	7,619	7,633
Iowa	31,753	42,142	69,154	79,116	100	57	165	151
Mo.	8,208	15,893	17,448	30,305	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	---	---	---	---	3,589	5,926	9,549	15,885
S. Dak.	---	---	---	---	1,027	1,556	2,698	4,964
N. C.	1,358	3,467	4,004	5,918	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	30	23	236	193
Calif.	---	---	---	---	449	1,030	462	1,079
Other States*	39,427	74,103	66,014	107,228	784	729	785	731
UNITED STATES	192,099	269,610	382,034	469,077	12,948	14,868	21,840	30,706

* Other States and unallocated - 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 bins and other storages under C.C.C. control.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

February 2, 1959

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-January 1959

For the first time, indexes of prices received by Minnesota farmers are being included in the Monthly Minnesota Farm Price Report, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Formerly, the indexes were developed by the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota and published in Minnesota Farm Business Notes. The indexes have been revised and in the future will be computed on a current basis as a cooperative project of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota, and the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The monthly price report will continue to show the indexes of prices received and prices paid by U. S. Farmers

--continued on back

Table 1.- Indexes of prices received by Minnesota farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Jan. 15 Av. 1951-55	Jan. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1958	Dec. 15 1958	Jan. 15 1959
All farm products	93	73	76	78	80	79
Crops	88	72	73	59	63	62
Livestock	97	60	77	93	95	94
Dairy Products	101	89	90	88	89	87
Poultry and Eggs	83	87	60	67	61	64

1/ Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota

TABLE 2.- PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA Jan. 15, 1958	MINNESOTA Dec. 15 1958	MINNESOTA Jan. 15 1959	JANUARY 15, 1959 NO. DAKOTA	JANUARY 15, 1959 SO. DAKOTA	JANUARY 15, 1959 IOWA	JANUARY 15, 1959 UNITED STATES
		- DOLLARS -			- DOLLARS -			
PRICES RECEIVED:								
ALL WHEAT	BU.	2.02	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.75	1.68	1.71
CORN	BU.	.66	.89	.87	.84	.89	.97	1.02
OATS	BU.	.53	.55	.54	.43	.51	.58	.590
BARLEY	BU.	.85	.87	.88	.84	.82	.85	.911
RYE	BU.	.96	.97	1.00	.90	.95	1.00	.967
FLAX	BU.	3.02	2.70	2.70	2.57	2.63	2.73	2.59
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.94	1.98	1.98	1.84	1.92	2.03	2.02
POTATOES	CWT.	1.90	.90	.60	.90	1.05	1.45	1.21
RED CLOVER SEED	CWT.	25.80	31.00	30.50	-	-	31.00	31.10
SWEET CLOVER SEED	CWT.	7.50	8.00	8.00	-	-	8.50	9.20
HOGS	CWT.	18.60	16.90	16.10	16.00	16.00	15.90	16.40
CATTLE	CWT.	19.20	21.80	21.90	21.60	23.10	25.20	22.90
CALVES	CWT.	22.30	26.40	28.80	29.30	31.50	30.00	27.80
SHEEP	CWT.	8.00	7.50	6.80	6.40	6.40	6.00	7.01
LAMBS	CWT.	23.10	19.10	18.50	17.70	18.20	18.00	18.40
MILK COWS	HEAD	190.00	240.00	240.00	235.00	230.00	245.00	227.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.63	.64	.63	.60	.59	.63	.586
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.15	3.15	3.10	3.70	3.55	3.50	4.33
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.24	.23	.23	.24	.22	.24	.239
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.110	.090	.090	.085	.085	.095	.128
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.260	.270	.260	.270	.280	.364
WOOL	LB.	.41	.30	.30	.33	.37	.32	.357
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.75	2.95	3.00	3.25	3.80	3.75	3.75
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	4.90	5.40	5.60	-	-	-	-
LAYING MASH	CWT.	3.90	4.10	4.20	4.60	4.80	4.70	4.53
SOYBEAN MEAL	CWT.	3.50	4.10	4.40	4.70	4.70	4.35	4.45
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	4.95	6.00	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.36
BRAN	CWT.	2.25	2.75	2.90	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.17
ALFALFA HAY, BALED	TON	19.00	19.00	19.50	-	-	-	30.30
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		28.2	19.0	18.5	19.0	18.0	16.4	16.1
EGG-FEED 2/		10.5	9.3	9.6	9.2	10.0	10.1	10.7
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		5.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.8

1/ NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVEWEIGHT. 2/ NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/ NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT.

together with the parity ratio.

As in the past the Minnesota Farm Price Report will show actual prices received by Minnesota and U. S. farmers for individual farm products. A new feature will be comparable prices received by farmers in the neighboring States of Iowa, North and South Dakota. The series of data on prices paid for feed by farmers and selected commodity-feed price ratios will be continued. Additional information is available in Agricultural Prices, a monthly publication prepared by the Crop Reporting Board, U. S. Department of Agricultura, Washington 25, D. C.

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers during the month ended January 15 declined slightly more than one percent (1 point) to 79 percent of its 1947-49 average, but was one point above a year ago. Compared with December, all commodity groups were down except poultry. Increases in the crop and livestock indexes more than offset the effect of declines for dairy products and poultry groups.

Small decreases since mid-December in the prices of wheat and corn resulted in a 1 point drop in the crop index. Compared to a year ago crop prices were generally higher, with wheat and potatoes notable exceptions. The index was 5 percent (3 points) above the January 1958 level but 30 percent below the 5-year average 1951-55. The 3-year base (1947-49 = 100) used for this index series includes 1947, when grain prices were at an all time high.

The livestock index also dropped one point by mid-January as lower prices for hogs, sheep and lambs, more than offset increases in cattle and calf prices. When compared to January 1958, much the same pattern exists but the departures are more extreme. The price of hogs at $16.10 per hundredweight was $2.50 lower than a year earlier; sheep prices had dropped from $8.00 to $6.80; and lambs were off from $23.10 to $18.50. Cattle and calf prices were both higher with calves up sharply from $22.30 to $28.80. The price of cattle in January 1959 was $21.90 compared to $19.20 in January of 1958. The livestock price index at 94 was one point higher than a year ago.

The dairy products index was down 2 points from December and one point below a year ago. Butterfat in cream had declined one cent per pound while milk was $3.10 per hundredweight as against $3.15 in December.

Egg prices advanced one cent for the month ended in mid-January which was the significant factor in the increase of the poultry index from 61 to 64. The index a year ago was 67.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates has been revised, based upon data from the 1955 Farm Expenditure Survey. The weight base period has been shifted from 1937-41 to 1955, and commodity coverage expanded. The Index of Prices Received by Farmers has also been revised.

The newly revised Index of Prices Received by Farmers in mid-January, at 244 percent of its 1910-14 average, held unchanged from December and was about 1 percent above a year earlier. Lower prices for hogs, cotton, dairy products, fruit, and tobacco were offset by increases for commercial vegetables, cattle, chickens, and calves.

Table 3.- Prices received and paid by farmers and parity ratio, United States

(1910-14 = 100)

Index or ratio	Jan. 15 1955	Jan. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1958	Dec. 15 1958	Jan. 15 1959
Prices Received	238	222	231	241	244	244
Prices Paid 1/	278	274	284	290	295	298
Parity Ratio	86	81	81	83	83	82

1/ Prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

February 10, 1959

MINNESOTA MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION REPORT
JANUARY 1959

MILK PRODUCTION: January milk production on Minnesota farms totaled 933 million pounds, the highest of record for the month, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The January 1959 total is 6 percent above the previous high of a year earlier and 29 percent more than the 10-year average for the month. An important factor associated with the current production record is the large amount of grain fed per cow, reflecting the abundant supplies of feed grains on farms. Production per cow during January was 75 pounds (12 percent) above last year's previous record and 35 percent more than average.

EGG PRODUCTION: Farm chicken flocks in Minnesota produced 372 million eggs during January, 3 percent less than a year earlier and 4 percent below average. This is the 19th consecutive month that egg production has been lower than the corresponding month a year earlier. Layers on farms during January were 4 percent less than January 1958, 16 percent below average, and the lowest number for the month since 1941. Average rate of lay, however, was a new January record, exceeding January 1958 by 1 percent and the 10-year average by 15 percent.

Total egg production on Minnesota farms during 1958 amounted to 3,865 million eggs, 4 percent less than 1957, 1 percent below the 10-year average, and the smallest annual total since 1952.

Richard J. Schrimper
Agricultural Statistician

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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
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

February 13, 1959

ANNUAL REPORT ON LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, MINNESOTA
JANUARY 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Cattle numbers on Minnesota farms, January 1, 1959, were 3 percent larger than a year earlier, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. However, the milk cow inventory was down 4 percent. Hog numbers were up 18 percent, and sheep increased 3 percent. Horses and mules showed a drop of 10 percent during 1958, thereby continuing the long-time downward trend in numbers. Chickens showed a slight decrease of 1 percent, the drop reflecting a sharp cutback in the number of old hens on hand compared with a year earlier.

The cattle inventory on January 1, 1959 totaled 3,973,000 head, 3 percent more than the number on hand January 1, 1958. Included in the "all cattle" total are 1,451,000 head of cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk, 4 percent below a year ago. Also included are 298,000 beef cows - 10 percent more than a year earlier. Of "all cattle" 400,000 were on grain feed for marketing, up 9 percent from last year.

Hogs of all ages totaled 3,815,000 on January 1, 1959, an increase of 18 percent compared with 3,233,000 head on farms a year earlier. Sows and gilts kept for breeding numbered 694,000 compared with 618,000 a year ago. This follows expressed intentions of farmers last December to substantially increase spring farrowings.

Sheep and lambs increased 3 percent in number during 1958 and totaled 987,000 on January 1, 1959. The expansion occurred in both sheep on feed and stock sheep. Total sheep numbers at the beginning of this year consisted of 765,000 stock sheep and 222,000 sheep and lambs on feed for marketing.

The number of horses and mules was reduced again during 1958 to a total of 61,000 head on farms January 1, 1959. The decline in their numbers began during World War I and now most farms no longer have any.

The number of chickens on farms January 1, 1959 totaled 21,185,000, down 1 percent from a year earlier. Included in the January total were 15,652,000 pullets and 5,207,000 hens. The number of pullets was 12 percent higher, while hens were down 27 percent from a year earlier. Rather low egg prices during the fall months encouraged egg producers to cull closely and reduce hen numbers. Turkey breeder hen inventories increased from 345,000 on January 1, 1958 to 460,000 on January 1, 1959.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

The value of Minnesota's principal livestock and poultry numbers on January 1, 1959 was 825 million dollars, compared with 663 million a year earlier. This is an increase of about 25 percent. Cattle were the leading group in value with a total of 630 million dollars. Following in order were: hogs, 135 million; chickens, 26 million; sheep, 19 million; horses and mules, 6 million; and turkeys, 3 million dollars.

UNITED STATES: Cattle numbers on January 1, 1959 at 96.9 million head were up 4 percent, or 3.5 million head, from a year earlier, and were about the same as the previous record reached January 1, 1956. Milk cow numbers declined 3 percent to 21.6 million head -- the smallest number since 1921. Beef cow numbers increased 5 percent and all other beef stock was up from a year earlier. Hog numbers increased 12 percent from January 1, 1958 largely due to the increase in the fall pig crop. Inventories of all sheep and lambs were up 4 percent, and stock sheep numbers were also up 4 percent from a year earlier. Horse and mule numbers declined 8 percent during the year. Chicken and turkey inventories increased 3 and 6 percent respectively from January 1, 1958. The total inventory value of all livestock and poultry on farms and ranches January 1, 1959 was $18.1 billion--up 29 percent from a year earlier.

Average value per head of all cattle was up 29 percent; milk cows up 25 percent, hogs up 6 percent, stock sheep up 5 percent, and horses and mules were up 20 percent. The average value of chickens was unchanged from a year earlier and that of turkeys was down slightly.

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1959, WITH COMPARISONS

CLASS	NUMBER JANUARY 1			VALUE PER HEAD			TOTAL FARM VALUE		
	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959
	-THOUSAND HEAD-			-DOLLARS-			-THOUSAND DOLLARS-		
MINNESOTA									
CATTLE, ALL	3,603	3,857	3,973	137.00	130.00	160.00	484,879	501,410	635,680
MILK COWS 1/	1,504	1,511	1,451	194.00	187.00	231.00	290,705	282,557	335,181
HOGS	3,413	3,233	3,815	36.50	34.00	35.40	123,343	109,922	135,051
SHEEP, ALL	893	961	987	---	---	---	16,018	16,562	18,684
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	686	750	765	17.90	17.30	19.20	12,193	12,975	14,688
HORSES & MULES	190	68	61	57.30	90.00	108.00	10,203	6,120	6,588
CHICKENS	24,637	21,369	21,185	1.30	1.25	1.25	32,137	26,711	26,481
TURKEYS 3/	262	430	575	5.99	4.40	4.55	1,504	1,892	2,616
TOTAL 4/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	668,084	662,617	825,100
UNITED STATES									
CATTLE, ALL	87,994	93,350	96,851	120.00	119.00	153.00	10,447,884	11,154,410	14,809,134
MILK COWS 1/	23,599	22,233	21,606	178.00	176.00	220.00	4,183,908	3,908,887	4,743,762
HOGS	54,839	50,980	57,201	30.70	30.20	31.90	1,682,280	1,538,123	1,826,167
SHEEP, ALL	31,467	31,337	32,644	---	---	---	561,338	602,366	654,499
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	27,316	27,327	28,364	17.80	19.40	20.30	486,583	529,168	574,429
HORSES & MULES	6,075	3,354	3,079	61.40	83.90	101.00	379,171	281,427	312,476
CHICKENS	415,324	370,884	383,257	1.38	1.26	1.26	574,791	467,881	481,852
TURKEYS 3/	5,015	5,542	5,861	6.39	4.67	4.65	31,862	25,872	27,236
TOTAL 4/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	13,677,326	14,070,079	18,111,364

1/ MILK COWS INCLUDED UNDER "ALL CATTLE".
2/ SHEEP KEPT MAINLY FOR STOCK OR BREEDING PURPOSES, INCLUDED UNDER "ALL SHEEP".
3/ DOES NOT INCLUDE TURKEY FRYERS.
4/ INCLUDES CATTLE, HOGS, ALL SHEEP, HORSES AND MULES, CHICKENS, AND TURKEYS.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

FEB 18 1959

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

Immediate Release: February 16, 1959

TURKEY BREEDER HENS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: The number of turkey breeder hens in Minnesota supply flocks at the beginning of the 1959 laying season was 33 percent larger than at the start of the 1958 season. This information is based on reports from turkey flock owners in early January to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The supply flocks totaled 460,000 hens, and consisted of 180,000 heavy white, 200,000 heavy bronze, and 80,000 light breeds. These light breeds include light hens to be used for heavy-light white crosses. Every breed shows an increase. -- 100 percent for heavy whites, 5 percent for bronze, and 23 percent for the light breeds.

In Minnesota, most of the eggs from the heavy white and light breed hens are used in the production of poults for the broiler-fryer trade.

UNITED STATES: Breeder hens on farms in the U. S. January 1, 1959 totaled 3,659,000 compared with 3,410,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 7 percent. Heavy breed turkey breeder hens were estimated at 3,057,000 compared with 2,960,000 the previous year -- an increase of 3 percent. Light breeds were estimated at 602,000 compared with 450,000 a year earlier -- an increase of 34 percent. Testings for pullorum disease July through December were up 2 percent for heavy breeds and 65 percent for light breeds from the same period a year earlier. Testings of heavy white breed turkeys were up 49 percent and accounted for 22 percent of all heavies tested July through December.

In October, flock owners in 15 of the most important States indicated their intentions to keep 7 percent more heavy breed hens and 38 percent more light breed hens. This compares with the 3 percent more heavy breed hens and 34 percent more light breed hens on hand January 1, 1959. Growers as of January 1 indicated they intend to raise 5 percent more turkeys during 1959 than they raised during 1958. Their intentions were to raise 3 percent more heavy turkeys and 16 percent more light turkeys than were produced during 1958. The number of breeder hens on hand January 1 appear adequate to meet intentions shown by growers for a larger turkey crop than was produced in 1958.

Numbers of heavy breed hens on January 1 this year were above last year in all regions except the South Atlantic and the West. Increases were 17 percent in the West North Central, 12 percent in the South Central, 9 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. Decreases amounted to 7 percent in both the South Atlantic region and in the West. The 10 leading States, with 74 percent of the heavy breed hens in the country, ranking in the order named, are California, Minnesota, Texas, Oregon, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Virginia, and Michigan.

More light breed hens were on farms on January 1 this year than a year earlier in all regions except the North Atlantic region where numbers were down 20 percent. Increases were 61 percent in the South Central States, 39 percent in the East North Central States, 35 percent in the West, 27 percent in the South Atlantic, and 26 percent in the West North Central States. The nine leading States, with 86 percent of the light breeder hens, are Virginia, Ohio, Minnesota, Texas, California, Oregon, West Virginia, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

TURKEYS: BREEDER HENS ON FARMS JANUARY 1

State and Division	Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds		
	1958	1959	1959 as percent of 1958	1958	1959	1959 as percent of 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Maine	5	7	140	1	---	---
N. H.	10	10	100	1	1	100
Vt.	6	5	83	---	---	---
Mass.	19	18	95	---	---	---
R. I.	1	1	100	---	---	---
Conn.	14	16	114	1	---	---
N. Y.	39	40	103	1	1	100
N. J.	7	9	129	1	1	100
Pa.	51	47	92	5	5	100
N.Atl.	152	153	101	10	8	80
Ohio	116	105	91	55	82	149
Ind.	23	27	117	1	2	200
Ill.	26	27	104	3	3	100
Mich.	60	73	122	4	3	75
Wis.	66	85	129	4	3	75
E.N.Cent.	291	317	109	67	93	139
Minn.	280	380	136	65	80	123
Iowa	134	148	110	6	14	233
Mo.	140	124	89	18	18	100
N. Dak.	21	22	105	---	---	---
S. Dak.	8	11	138	1	2	200
Nebr.	34	38	112	1	1	100
Kans.	29	32	110	3	3	100
W.N. Cent.	646	755	117	94	118	126
Del.	3	3	100	---	---	---
Md.	11	12	109	1	1	100
Va.	90	83	92	138	179	130
W.Va.	9	9	100	18	21	117
N. C.	49	47	96	2	1	50
S. C.	59	54	92	4	3	75
Ga.	23	21	91	---	---	---
Fla.	17	15	88	4	7	175
S.Atl.	261	244	93	167	212	127
Ky.	48	45	94	1	1	100
Tenn.	16	12	75	1	1	100
Ala.	16	13	81	7	4	57
Miss.	29	32	110	4	5	125
Ark.	47	46	98	17	17	100
La.	19	14	74	2	1	50
Okla.	47	46	98	13	14	108
Texas	235	306	130	30	78	260
S. Cent.	457	514	112	75	121	161
Mont.	3	3	100	---	---	---
Idaho	4	4	100	---	2	---
Wyo.	1	1	100	---	---	---
Colo.	8	8	100	---	---	---
N. Mex.	4	4	100	---	---	---
Ariz.	6	6	100	---	---	---
Utah	40	39	98	3	2	67
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	54	63	117	3	3	100
Oreg.	206	185	90	16	21	131
Calif.	827	761	92	15	22	147
West.	1,153	1,074	93	37	50	135
U. S.	2,260	3,057	103	450	602	134

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

FEB 23 1959

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

Immediate Release: February 19, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
JANUARY 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 846,000 poults during January 1959, about one-third more than the output of 629,000 in January 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current January total includes 606,000 heavy white, 107,000 bronze and other heavies, and 133,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy white poults was 66 percent greater than the same month last year, while the bronze decreased 12 percent. The light breed hatch was 6 percent less than January a year ago.

On February 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 919,000 heavy white, 913,000 bronze, and 242,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 795,000 heavy white, 783,000 bronze, and 198,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on January 15 were 51 cents for heavy whites, 66 cents for bronze, and 42 cents for light breeds. On January 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 53 cents, bronze 67 cents, and light breeds 41 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-January was $2.82 per 100 pounds, 1 cent less than in mid-December and 16 cents more than in January last year. The turkey feed ratio of 8.2 was down from the ratio of 9.0 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Compared with January 1958 heavy white breed poult production in the U. S. in January 1959 was up 55 percent. The production of other heavy breeds, mostly broad breasted bronze, was down 27 percent. The production of heavy white breed poults totaled 1,183,000, compared with 763,000 in January 1958. Production of other heavy breed poults in January totaled 1,226,000, compared with 1,688,000 in January 1958. Light breed poult production during January totaled 1,497,000 compared with 844,000 in January 1958 -- an increase of 77 percent.

Turkey eggs in incubators on February 1 indicate that the number of heavy white breed and light breed poults hatched in February will be larger than in February 1958. The hatch of other heavy breed poults, mostly broad breasted bronze, may be a little smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1958	1958	1959	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	121	606	107	142	133	2,451	2,409	844	1,497
Feb.	443	440			110		4,523		986	
Mar.	572	1,422			135		10,569		1,108	
Apr.	712	1,705			171		15,585		1,543	
May	923	1,452			224		16,920		2,143	
June	824	512			224		11,680		2,090	
July	708	33			191		4,442		1,943	
Aug.	507	0			142		931		1,091	
Sept.	412	0			98		523		546	
Oct.	487	0			74		720		454	
Nov.	528	0			81		1,062		630	
Dec.	1/ 547	2/			151		1,658		1,105	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	174	972	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	783	919	913	198	242	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	2,246			211		16,000		1,700	
Apr.	1,150	2,752			252		23,489		2,251	
May	1,460	2,480			340		27,698		3,056	
June	1,400	1,050			336		21,954		3,247	
July	1,251	86			293		9,724		3,123	
Aug.	958	0			242		1,920		2,205	
Sept.	751	0			177		941		1,039	
Oct.	781	0			132		1,077		638	
Nov.	870	0			136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886	2/			255		2,442		1,303	

1/ Total of heavy breeds. 2/ 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

MINNESOTA: During the week ending February 14, Minnesota hatcheries produced 116,000 heavy white, 120,000 other heavy, and 38,000 light breed poults. Bronze (other heavy) poult production reflected the customary upward seasonal swing, while heavy white production was down somewhat from the previous week and also from a year ago. Light breed poult production continues above last year.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 12 percent were shipped out of the State the same as the previous week, and compared with 4 percent for the week ending February 15, 1958.

Heavy bronze settings continued upward seasonally but were 4 percent less than the same week last year. Heavy white settings were off slightly from the previous week but were substantially above the corresponding week a year ago. Settings of light breed eggs were above last week and also higher than a year ago.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven leading turkey producing States hatched 171,000 heavy white, 641,000 other heavy, and 244,000 light breed poults. Hatchings of the other heavy breeds (principally bronze) continued upward seasonally, while the heavy whites and light breeds slacked up a little. The total hatch of heavy bronze since the beginning of 1959 is below the same period last year.

Settings for the eleven States totaled 453,000 heavy white, 2,313,000 other heavy and 602,000 light breed eggs. Heavy bronze settings continued below last year being down 10 percent, while the combined heavy white and light breed settings were 55 percent above the corresponding week a year ago.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN ELEVEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	Calif. 1959	Va. 1959	Other 1/ States 1959	Eleven State Total 1958	Eleven State Total 1959
Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Jan. 24	88	140	16	#	51	127	207
Jan. 31	75	131	26	#	63	130	220
Feb. 7	103	134	19	#	70	161	223
Feb. 14	128	116	13	#	42	205	171
Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Jan. 17	232	218	25	#	78	344	321
Jan. 24	191	235	67	#	74	314	376
Jan. 31	190	236	46	#	76	352	358
Feb. 7	216	315	88	#	141	379	544
Feb. 14	217	307	29	#	117	356	453
Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Jan. 24	38	36	128	#	120	299	284
Jan. 31	42	32	141	#	179	458	352
Feb. 7	59	56	174	#	255	451	485
Feb. 14	84	120	186	#	335	587	641
Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Jan. 17	148	202	273	#	561	979	1,036
Jan. 24	228	227	265	36	623	1,497	1,151
Jan. 31	336	370	410	#	751	1,757	1,531
Feb. 7	477	488	555	46	787	2,294	1,876
Feb. 14	601	575	701	45	992	2,562	2,313
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Jan. 24	26	24	15	144	120	156	303
Jan. 31	27	34	25	102	146	175	307
Feb. 7	24	29	28	128	112	158	297
Feb. 14	18	38	16	83	107	192	244
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Jan. 17	36	70	47	136	188	316	441
Jan. 24	53	55	45	186	210	366	496
Jan. 31	62	57	49	176	138	403	420
Feb. 7	29	73	26	220	199	371	518
Feb. 14	67	93	49	286	174	323	602

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and Oregon.

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

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Roy A. Bodin
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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: February 19, 1959

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
January 1959

MINNESOTA: Commercial hatcheries in Minnesota produced 795,000 chicks during January 1959 according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is a 31 percent increase over the 605,000 hatched in January 1958. The current hatch consists of 555,000 egg-type chicks and 240,000 broiler-type chicks, compared with the January 1958 hatch of 440,000 egg-type and 165,000 broiler-type chicks. Egg-type chicken eggs in incubators on February 1, 1959 show a decrease of 5 percent compared with February 1, 1958.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on January 1, 1959, for 100 straight run broiler-type chicks averaged $13.00. Egg-type pure breed pullet chicks averaged $38.00 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks averaged $53.00 per 100, compared with $12.50, $38.00 and $58.00, respectively, on January 1, 1958.

The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-January 1959 was $2.82 per 100 pounds, compared to $2.81 the previous month and $2.66 in mid-January 1958. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on January 15, 1959 was 9.6 compared to 10.5 a year ago, indicating that the current price relationship is not as favorable for egg producers as a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in the United States during January was up 8 percent from January 1958 and 36 percent above the 1953-57 average for the month. Production during January 1959 totaled 187,301,000, compared with 172,965,000 in January 1958 and the average of 137,743,000. Broiler-type chicks produced were up 10 percent and egg-type chicks were up 3 percent.

The number of broiler-type chicks produced in January, which accounted for 81 percent of the January hatch, totaled 151,874,000, compared with 138,543,000 in January 1958. Egg-type chicks produced totaled 35,427,000, compared with 34,422,000 in January 1958. Eggs in incubators on February 1 indicate that the number of broiler chicks hatched in February will be larger than in February 1958. The hatch of egg-type chicks will be smaller.

TOTAL CHICKS HATCHED, BY MONTHS, BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date			
	1958 1/	1959	Pct. Chg. from 1958	1958 1/	1959	Change from 1958 Number	Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	605	795	+31	605	795	190	+31
February	3,310			3,915			
March	12,332			16,247			
April	16,505			32,752			
May	12,100			44,852			
June	1,560			46,412			
July	434			46,846			
August	312			47,158			
September	302			47,460			
October	300			47,760			
November	351			48,111			
December	465			48,576			

1/ Preliminary.

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Roy A. Bodin
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Broiler and Egg-type chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries

State and Division	During January			
	Broiler-type		Egg-type	
	1958 1/	1959 1/	1958 1/	1959 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Maine	4,602	4,664	337	399
N. H.	1,256	1,480	449	375
Vt.	19	14	28	31
Mass.	1,257	1,242	1,535	1,310
R. I.	211	225	20	59
Conn.	3,001	3,497	1,503	1,048
N. E.	10,346	11,122	3,872	3,222
N. Y.	500	510	1,800	1,450
N. J.	1,554	1,320	2,300	2,180
Pa.	4,695	4,419	3,120	3,190
M. A.	6,749	6,249	7,220	6,820
Ohio	1,000	1,300	1,200	1,000
Ind.	5,710	4,951	1,198	1,308
Ill.	1,188	927	1,712	1,382
Mich.	850	800	800	750
Wis.	1,600	1,730	350	375
E. N. C.	10,348	9,708	5,260	4,815
Minn.	165	240	440	555
Iowa	650	400	900	930
Mo.	5,456	5,398	380	327
N. Dak.	0	0	30	0
S. Dak.	0	0	74	147
Nebr.	80	110	598	664
Kans.	425	320	375	320
W. N. C.	6,776	6,468	2,797	2,943
Del.	7,545	6,565	1	23
Md.	6,783	7,754	80	109
Va.	6,330	6,719	395	438
W. Va.	1,055	867	3	18
N. C.	9,687	10,356	499	412
S. C.	1,713	1,796	324	393
Ga.	24,406	26,116	1,142	1,967
Fla.	1,475	1,346	900	1,120
S. A.	58,994	61,519	3,344	4,480
Ky.	1,400	1,500	135	105
Tenn.	2,975	3,550	525	650
Ala.	8,454	11,254	644	733
Miss.	5,611	8,303	347	485
E. S. C.	18,440	24,607	1,651	1,973
Ark.	10,161	12,026	176	782
La.	1,190	2,064	162	335
Okla.	660	910	480	380
Texas	8,485	8,833	2,655	2,191
W. S. C.	20,496	23,833	3,473	3,688
Mont. & N.Mex. 2/	2	1	63	20
Idaho	150	287	100	136
Wyo.	0	0	0	0
Colo.	96	37	204	137
Ariz.	45	55	131	152
Utah	101	186	179	218
Nev.	---	---	---	---
Mount.	324	566	677	663
Wash.	1,045	1,278	967	1,006
Oreg.	802	1,432	394	332
Calif.	4,153	5,092	4,767	5,485
Pac.	6,000	7,802	6,128	6,823
UNITED STATES	138,543	151,874	34,422	35,427

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.

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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
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

February 20, 1959

1958 CALF CROP REPORT

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1958 calf crop totaled 1,621,000 head, 2 percent less than the number born in 1957, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. It is, however, 2 percent above the 10-year (1947-56) average of 1,595,000.

The 1958 percentage calf crop (number of calves born per 100 cows and heifers, 2 years old and over on January 1) was 91 percent compared with 90 percent in 1957 and the average of 92 percent. Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over on January 1, 1958, numbered 1,781,000 head, down 4 percent from a year earlier. Of these cows and heifers, 1,511,000 were kept for milk and 270,000 were principally beef type animals. These figures point up the importance of the dairying part of the State cattle industry. In dairy herds nearly two-thirds of the calves are born during the five fall and winter months, September through January.

UNITED STATES: The United States calf crop in 1958 totaled 40,514,000 head, a decline of 1 percent from the 40,766,000 head in 1957. This was the fourth consecutive year to show a decrease. The 1958 crop was 5 percent below the record 1954 crop of 42,601,000 head, however it was 7 percent above the 1947-56 average. All regions except the South Central and the West showed declines from 1957.

The decrease in the calf crop during the past year resulted from a decline in cows and heifers 2 years old and over. The number of all cows and heifers 2 years old and over January 1, 1958 was 46,520,000 head, 2 percent less than a year earlier.

The number of calves born in 1958 expressed as a percent of the cows and heifers 2 years old and over January 1, 1958 was 87 percent, 1 percentage point above both 1957 and the 1947-56 average. This percentage is not strictly a calving rate, since the January 1 inventory of cows and heifers 2 years old and older does not include all heifers which would give birth to calves during the year and since the inventory includes some cows that are sold before calving. The percentage is calculated to show the trend in productivity over a period of time. It may fluctuate from year to year due to variation in cow slaughter during the year and trends in breeding herd replacement.

The calf crop of 16,756,000 head in the North Central States was 2 percent smaller than in 1957 but 3 percent larger than average. In this area the East North Central States showed about a 3 percent decrease while the West North Central States declined only about 1 percent. The calf crop expressed as a percent of cows and heifers 2 years old and over was 91 percent compared with 90 percent in 1957.

In the South Central States the calf crop in 1958 was 10,578,000 head, 1 percent above the previous year, while in the South Atlantic States the calf crop totaled 3,303,000 head, 2 percent below 1957. The calf crop expressed as a percent of cows and heifers 2 years old and older was 84 percent in the South Central States compared with 82 in 1957. The South Atlantic States, at 78 percent, were 1 percentage point lower than in 1957.

The Western States' calf crop of 6,954,000 head in 1958 compares with 6,844,000 head in 1957. The calf crop was 88 percent of the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over on farms and ranches January 1, 1958 compared with 85 in 1957.

The calf crop in the North Atlantic States totaled 2,923,000 head in 1958 compared with 2,999,000 a year earlier. The calf crop as a percentage of cows and heifers 2 years old and older was 85 percent compared with 84 percent in 1957.

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Calf Crop Report, 1958

State and division	Cows and heifers 2 years and older January 1			Calves born as percent of cows & heifers, 2 yrs. & older, January 1 1/			Calves born		
	10-year average 1947-56	1957	1958	10-year average 1947-56	1957	1958	10-year average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Maine	129	126	118	85	83	84	110	105	99
N. H.	72	70	64	84	80	82	60	56	52
Vt.	302	314	298	81	81	82	244	254	244
Mass.	130	118	110	81	81	83	106	96	91
R. I.	20	18	17	81	79	81	16	14	14
Conn.	120	115	110	82	80	79	98	92	87
N. Y.	1,459	1,521	1,473	86	85	85	1,259	1,293	1,252
N. J.	157	159	154	79	81	81	125	129	125
Pa.	1,039	1,130	1,115	85	85	86	885	960	959
N. Atl.	3,428	3,571	3,459	84	84	85	2,903	2,999	2,923
Ohio	1,151	1,162	1,125	86	85	86	990	988	968
Ind.	954	942	898	90	88	88	854	829	790
Ill.	1,446	1,469	1,420	90	92	90	1,300	1,351	1,278
Mich.	1,002	991	937	86	83	86	858	823	806
Wis.	2,517	2,670	2,597	91	91	93	2,289	2,430	2,415
E. N. C.	7,069	7,234	6,977	89	89	90	6,291	6,421	6,257
MINNESOTA	1,740	1,847	1,781	92	90	91	1,595	1,662	1,621
Iowa	1,949	2,030	1,942	93	93	95	1,807	1,888	1,845
Mo.	1,763	1,928	1,834	91	91	92	1,608	1,754	1,687
N. Dak.	850	1,014	974	89	87	90	756	882	877
S. Dak.	1,335	1,525	1,530	89	91	93	1,188	1,388	1,423
Nebr.	1,749	1,845	1,819	90	91	92	1,573	1,679	1,673
Kans.	1,690	1,548	1,526	89	88	90	1,510	1,362	1,373
W. N. C.	11,076	11,737	11,406	91	90	92	10,037	10,615	10,499
North Central	18,145	18,971	18,383	90	90	91	16,328	17,036	16,756
Del.	41	42	41	80	81	81	33	34	33
Md.	275	302	306	84	88	85	232	266	260
Va.	699	770	740	83	83	84	578	639	622
W. Va.	322	331	316	85	82	82	273	271	259
N. C.	478	579	585	77	81	81	370	469	474
S. C.	266	356	351	77	80	77	206	285	270
Ga.	679	841	838	78	83	81	534	698	679
Fla.	824	1,052	1,038	64	67	68	532	705	706
S. A.	3,584	4,273	4,215	76	79	78	2,757	3,367	3,303
Ky.	903	991	966	87	88	91	787	872	879
Tenn.	918	1,029	1,003	86	86	86	794	885	863
Ala.	843	1,047	1,048	77	80	81	650	838	849
Miss.	1,095	1,481	1,473	72	76	73	796	1,126	1,075
Ark.	754	877	870	82	82	80	614	719	696
La.	958	1,210	1,198	77	78	77	740	944	922
Okla.	1,556	1,669	1,577	88	84	90	1,377	1,402	1,419
Texas	4,729	4,499	4,403	83	83	88	3,907	3,734	3,875
S. C.	11,756	12,803	12,538	82	82	84	9,664	10,520	10,578
Mont.	1,020	1,225	1,202	91	88	92	934	1,078	1,106
Idaho	496	616	612	87	88	92	433	542	563
Wyo.	541	558	552	84	85	89	452	474	491
Colo.	881	846	857	87	89	91	765	753	780
N. Mex.	681	645	631	80	79	85	548	510	536
Ariz.	466	440	419	78	75	80	366	330	335
Utah	325	357	356	85	83	86	278	296	306
Nev.	294	320	311	76	80	80	224	256	249
Wash.	493	531	523	86	86	90	424	457	471
Oreg.	623	712	708	83	84	86	516	598	609
Calif.	1,566	1,802	1,754	83	86	86	1,307	1,550	1,508
West.	7,386	8,052	7,925	84	85	88	6,248	6,844	6,954
UNITED STATES	44,298	47,670	46,520	86	86	87	37,901	40,766	40,514

1/ Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calves born expressed as percentage of the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over on farms and ranches January 1.

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

February 27, 1959

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1958

MINNESOTA: The total amount of wool shorn in Minnesota in 1958 was 6,052,000 pounds, 6 percent more than in the previous year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. About 11 percent more sheep were shorn this past year, but weight per fleece dropped from 8.1 to 7.7 pounds primarily because a larger number of feeder lambs were shorn. Their fleeces are lighter weight than stock sheep fleeces. Total value of production at $1,876,000 was down 36 percent due to the sharp decline in the average price received for wool by farmers. The price per pound for the 1958 marketing year was 31 cents compared to 51 cents in 1957.

UNITED STATES: Wool production, shorn and pulled, totaled 271 million pounds grease basis in 1958. This was 1 percent above the 1957 production of 269 million pounds. Of the 1958 production, 241 million pounds were shorn wool and 30 million pounds pulled wool. In 1957 there were 236 million pounds shorn and 34 million pulled. The 1947-56 average production of all wool was 271 million pounds, of which 231 million pounds were shorn wool and 40 million pounds pulled wool.

The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1958 totaled 29.6 million head, 4 percent more than the number shorn in 1957, and 6 percent more than the 10-year average. The weight per fleece was 8.15 pounds, compared with 8.25 pounds in 1957 and the record high of 8.55 pounds in 1955.

Pulled wool production in 1958 decreased 10 percent from 1957. Commercial slaughter of sheep and lambs during 1958 was 5 percent below 1957. The average weight of wool pulled per skin was 3.32 pounds compared with 3.31 in 1957.

The average price received by growers for shorn wool from April 1958 through January 1959 was 36.9 cents per pound. The average value per pound of wool production in 1957 was 53.4 cents, and the 10-year average was 54.9 cents. Value of shorn wool produced in 1958 amounted to $89 million, 29 percent below the $126 million for the 1957 production.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Wool Production and Value, by States, 1957-1958

State and Div.	Sheep shorn 1/		Weight per fleece 2/		Production		Price per Lb.: 1957 3/	Price per Lb.: 1958: 4/	Value	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958			1957	1958
	1,000 head		Lbs.		1,000 pounds		Cents		1,000 dollars	
Maine	36	38	6.8	6.8	245	258	57	41	140	106
N. H.	9	8	6.8	6.8	61	54	52	36	32	19
Vt.	12	13	6.9	7.0	83	91	52	39	43	35
Mass.	12	11	7.2	7.3	86	80	61	40	52	32
R. I.	2	2	6.7	6.9	13	14	61	41	8	6
Conn.	8	9	6.7	6.8	54	61	59	38	32	23
N. Y.	160	156	7.4	7.5	1,187	1,174	52	38	617	446
N. J.	15	15	7.3	7.2	110	108	58	43	64	46
Pa.	241	234	7.5	7.6	1,808	1,778	61	44	1,103	782
N. Atl.	495	486	7.37	7.44	3,647	3,618	57.2	41.3	2,091	1,495
Ohio	1,107	1,172	8.4	8.0	9,264	9,352	51	35	4,725	3,273
Ind.	502	489	7.4	7.3	3.700	3,580	48	33	1,776	1,181
Ill.	614	621	7.9	7.6	4,822	4,745	50	31	2,411	1,471
Mich.	317	332	8.4	7.8	2,663	2,585	51	34	1,358	879
Wis.	213	235	8.1	7.4	1,725	1,736	50	35	862	608
N.C.E.	2,753	2,849	8.05	7.72	22,174	21,998	50.2	33.7	11,132	7,412
Minn.	704	782	8.1	7.7	5,728	6,052	51	31	2,921	1,876
Iowa	1,100	1,278	8.2	7.8	9,005	9,905	52	33	4,683	3,269
Mo.	842	800	7.7	7.5	6,447	5,961	53	32	3,417	1,908
N. Dak.	590	570	8.9	9.2	5,229	5,225	52	34	2,719	1,776
S. Dak.	1,181	1,260	9.1	8.8	10,749	11,142	54	37	5,804	4,123
Nebr.	585	620	7.2	7.2	4,217	4,443	47	31	1,982	1,377
Kans.	543	686	8.0	7.2	4,325	4,908	44	29	1,903	1,423
N.C.W.	5,545	5,996	8.24	7.94	45,700	47,636	51.3	33.1	23,429	15,752
N. CENT.	8,298	8,845	8.18	7.87	67,874	69,634	50.9	33.3	34,561	23,164
Del.	4	5	6.5	6.6	26	33	56	40	15	13
Md.	45	46	6.5	6.7	292	308	54	37	158	114
Va.	300	303	5.9	5.9	1,770	1,788	63	42	1,115	751
W.Va.	274	268	5.6	5.4	1,534	1,447	56	41	859	593
N.C.	51	55	5.9	6.0	301	330	58	42	175	139
S.C.	11	13	7.2	7.3	79	95	56	42	44	40
Ga.	54	50	5,5	5.9	299	295	56	40	167	118
Fla.	7	8	4.4	4.3	31	34	49	34	15	12
S. A.	746	748	5.81	5.79	4,332	4,330	58.8	41.1	2,548	1,780
Ky.	575	598	6.9	6.8	3,968	4,066	57	38	2,262	1,545
Tenn.	285	293	5.7	5.6	1,624	1,641	60	40	974	656
Ala.	71	65	5.6	5.5	398	358	57	39	227	140
Miss.	90	95	5.5	5.5	495	522	54	38	267	198
Ark.	61	61	6.5	6.0	396	366	54	35	214	128
La.	89	86	4.5	4.5	400	387	51	37	204	143
Okla.	203	207	8.3	8.5	1,685	1,767	45	28	758	495
Texas	4,954	5,134	8.0	7.5	36,409	38,716	56	38	22,069	14,712
S. C.	6,328	6,539	7.64	7.31	48,375	47,823	55.8	37.7	26,975	18,017
Mont.	1,462	1,548	10.2	10.2	14,850	15,805	57	40	8,464	6,322
Idaho	984	1,028	9.9	9.8	9,700	10,103	53	39	5,141	3,940
Wyo.	1,861	2,009	10.4	10.3	19,354	20,715	52	38	10,064	7,872
Colo.	1,243	1,298	9.0	9.2	11,155	11,884	52	38	5,801	4,516
N.Mex.	1,138	1,166	9.4	9.0	10,666	10,497	48	35	5,120	3,674
Ariz.	429	409	7.1	7.4	3,055	3,021	43	32	1,314	967
Utah	1,223	1,211	9.7	9.7	11,863	11,747	54	38	6,406	4,464
Nev.	409	397	9.0	9.4	3,681	3,732	56	40	2,061	1,493
Wash.	260	260	9.5	9.4	2,465	2,431	54	39	1,331	948
Oreg.	821	846	8.4	8.4	6,932	7,145	58	39	4,021	2,787
Calif.	2,834	2,762	6.2	6.6	17,560	18,316	56	41	9,834	7,510
West.	12,664	12,934	8.79	8.92	111,281	115,396	53.5	38.6	59,557	44,493
UNITED STATES	28,531	29,552	8.25	8.15	235,509	240,801	53.4	36.9	125,732	88,949

1/ Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards. 2/ For Texas and California, th weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb during the year. 3/ For each State the average price is a weighted average for all wool sold during the marketing season April through March. Division and U. S. average prices computed by weighting State prices by production of shorn wool. The U. S. average pri weighted by estimated sales of shorn wool, 53.7 cents per pound. 4/ For each State the average price is a weighted average for wool sold April 1958 through January 1959. Division and U. S. average prices computed by weighting State prices by production of shorn wool.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Fish. Soc.
MAR 4 1959

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

Immediate Release

March 2, 1959

MINNESOTA FEEDER PIG REPORT

The trade in feeder pigs is an important part of Minnesota's hog industry, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Many farmers specialize in the raising of pigs for sale at light weights when 5 to 10 weeks of age. Other farmers are buyers of such pigs for feeding to slaughter weight, mostly 200 to 220 pounds. Large numbers of feeder pigs are produced for sale in Minnesota, but many are shipped in from nearby States, such as Wisconsin, South Dakota, and even from more distant areas in Missouri and Nebraska.

To gain needed information on the basis of trading in feeder pigs, a survey was made of Minnesota farmers buying feeder pigs in the nine-month period January 1 through September 1958. These farmers reported information on number, source, time, place, weight, price, and death loss of pigs purchased. In addition, they stated whether pigs had been vaccinated for disease before purchase.

Results from the survey showed that about two-fifths of the Minnesota farmers purchasing feeder pigs bought more than one lot during the nine-month period (January 1-October 1, 1958). By areas, the purchasing pattern showed considerable variation, with the northern counties reporting only 10 percent with more than one lot. In the central counties about one-third of the farmers bought more than one lot, while in the southern one-fourth of the State slightly over one-half of the farmers buying feeder pigs purchased more than one lot. The death losses for the pigs bought between January 1 and October 1 averaged 3 to 4 percent.

Detailed data was reported only for the last lot purchased. As stated, about 40 percent of the farmers made more than one purchase. Most purchases were on a per head basis. When hogs were bought on a per hundredweight basis they tended to be heavier and brought a lower price per pound. The average weight of the feeder pigs purchased was greatest in January, at about 80 pounds. Then it declined, reaching a low of 35 pounds in April, a period when the supply of young pigs is usually large. During the summer months the pigs purchased averaged about 45 pounds a piece. May was the month of peak purchases with an average of 45 pigs per lot.

The average price per head was highest -- $20.00 -- in January when the average weight was the greatest, and it was the lowest in May at $14.60. The price rose a little during the next two months but dropped again in August to about the May level. In September the average price advanced by more than one dollar to approximately $16.00 per head for pigs which averaged 44 pounds.

The average weight of all pigs reported purchased during the nine months was 42 pounds. For those hogs bought by the pound the per head cost was $25.50 based on the average price per hundredweight of $20.30 and an average weight of 125 pounds. Feeder pigs bought on a per head basis averaged 39 pounds and cost the farmer about $15.60 each. The converted cost of pigs bought on a per head basis was about $40.00 per hundredweight. Hence, lightweight feeder pigs--those averaging 39 pounds--bought on a per head basis cost twice as much per pound as the heavier feeder pigs of about 125 pounds bought on a weight basis.

Of the feeder pigs bought during the survey period, January 1 through September 1958, about 25 percent had been vaccinated. Less than 15 percent of the feeder

pigs bought from other farmers and about a fourth of those purchased from dealers were vaccinated. All pigs obtained from local auction markets and central markets must be vaccinated.

Over one-half of the feeder pigs were bought through dealers. The next most important source (about one-third) were direct purchases from farmers who generally lived in the same or a nearby county. In the northern counties, practically all of the pigs were bought directly from farmers. In the southern part of the State more hogs were bought through dealers, particularly in the south central and southwestern counties which is the State's most important corn-hog area. About 15 percent of the pigs were purchased through country sales barns or auction markets, including the Little Falls pig market.

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

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Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-February 1959

March 3, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at mid-February was 79, unchanged since January, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The livestock and dairy products indexes declined while the poultry group was higher. The crop group index at 62 did not change since January. Compared with last year the Prices Received Index was down 2 points. All groups except crops were lower.

All commodities in the crop group showed minor changes in February but were compensating as the crop index remained unchanged since January. The prices of

(continued on back)

Table 1.- Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Feb. 15 Av. 1951-55	Feb. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1958	Jan. 15 1959	Feb. 15 1959
All farm products	94	73	74	81	79	79
Crops	88	74	70	61	62	62
Livestock	99	63	75	97	94	92
Dairy Products	100	88	89	89	87	86
Poultry and Eggs	87	78	59	68	64	66

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA FEB. 15 1958	MINNESOTA JAN. 15 1959	MINNESOTA FEB. 15 1959	FEBRUARY 15, 1959 IOWA	FEBRUARY 15, 1959 NORTH DAKOTA	FEBRUARY 15, 1959 SOUTH DAKOTA	FEBRUARY 15, 1959 UNITED STATES
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	2.04	1.85	1.86	1.75	1.85	1.76	1.74
CORN	BU.	.68	.87	.89	.97	.85	.89	1.04
OATS	BU.	.52	.54	.55	.58	.45	.52	.599
BARLEY	BU.	.89	.88	.87	.85	.83	.81	.922
RYE	BU.	.97	1.00	1.01	1.00	.91	.96	.986
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.92	2.70	2.68	2.70	2.54	2.62	2.58
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.94	1.98	1.99	2.04	1.87	1.94	2.05
POTATOES	CWT.	2.75	.80	.75	1.30	.75	1.05	1.10
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	14.90	15.50	16.00	13.70	14.00	13.50	19.30
HOGS	CWT.	19.80	16.10	15.10	15.20	15.00	15.10	15.40
CATTLE	CWT.	19.80	21.90	22.10	24.30	22.00	22.90	22.80
CALVES	CWT.	24.30	28.80	31.10	28.30	28.70	31.00	28.40
SHEEP	CWT.	8.40	6.80	7.30	6.40	6.50	6.40	7.14
LAMBS	CWT.	23.10	18.50	18.80	17.80	17.70	18.20	18.10
MILK COWS	HEAD	200.00	240.00	245.00	250.00	245.00	240.00	232.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.65	.63	.63	.62	.60	.59	.583
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.15	3.10	3.05	3.40	3.65	3.40	4.24
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.260	.230	.240	.25	.23	.21	.249
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.115	.090	.090	.095	.090	.085	.131
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.270	.280	.279	.260	.280	.354
WOOL	LB.	.40	.30	.30	.32	.34	.36	.351
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.80	3.30	3.70	3.75
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	4.90	5.60	5.50	5.70	5.65	5.80	5.61
LAYING MASH	CWT.	3.90	4.20	4.15	4.65	4.55	4.75	4.52
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44%	CWT.	3.45	4.35	4.10	4.05	4.70	4.50	4.39
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.20	6.60	6.60	-	-	-	-
BRAN	CWT.	2.30	2.90	2.80	3.05	3.00	3.10	3.10
BEEF CATTLE CONCENTRATE 30%	CWT.	4.25	4.85	4.70	4.70	4.55	4.70	4.49
LOCAL MARKET COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		29.1	18.5	17.0	15.7	17.6	17.0	14.8
BEEF-CORN 1/		33.1	29.0	28.1	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		10.5	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.2	10.3	10.4
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		4.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.8
MILK-FEED 4/		1.53	1.40	1.37	-	-	-	1.43

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/POUNDS OF CONCENTRATE RATION EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND WHOLE MILK.

barley, flaxseed and potatoes decreased while all other crop prices were higher than the January level. Much the same pattern exists when compared to a year ago, the only exception being wheat which was 18 cents lower. Corn was substantially higher than a year ago, aiding significantly in the rise of the index from 61 to 62. Other large price changes from a year ago were flaxseed, down from $2.92 to $2.68 per bushel and potatoes at 75 cents per hundredweight were off $2.00.

A further decline since January 1959 in the price of hogs from $16.10 to $15.10 for February per hundred pounds more than offset price increases in other species of meat animals. The index dropped two points from the January level of 94. The average price of all cattle at $22.10 was 20 cents above the January price. Cows advanced 50 cents per hundredweight while steers and heifers were down 20 cents per hundredweight. The February 1959 index level of 92 was 5 points below a year earlier as hogs, sheep and lambs were all sharply lower. Conversely, cattle and calves were much higher. The price of calves was $31.10, the highest level since May of 1952.

The dairy products index for mid-February was 86, one point below a month ago and 3 points lower than February 1958. Wholesale milk averaged $3.05 this month, $3.10 in January and $3.15 a year ago. Butterfat in cream at 63 cents per pound was the same as last month but 2 cents below February 1958.

Turkey and egg prices rose slightly since mid-January causing a 2 point increase in the poultry index. However, when compared with the index of 68 last year the group was 2 points lower. Egg prices were the same as a year ago but turkeys were down from 26 to 24 cents per pound. The price of all farm chickens was 11.3 cents per pound in February 1959 compared to 10.9 cents last month.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers dropped 4 tenths of a percent (1 point) during the month ended February 15 to 243 percent of its 1910-14 average. With few exceptions, livestock and product prices were lower and crop prices were higher. Primarily responsible for the decline were lower prices for hogs, milk, tomatoes, and eggs. Most important offsetting changes were higher prices for lettuce, new crop strawberries, and oranges. The February index was about 1 percent below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid declined 1 point (one-third of 1 percent) during the month. Lower prices for farm production items were responsible for this decline. Prices of family living items held at the all-time peak re-established last month, and were about 1 percent higher than a year earlier.

With both prices received for farm products and prices paid for goods and services bought slightly lower in mid-February, the Parity Ratio held at 82, the same as in January and nearly 4 percent lower than a year earlier.

Table 3 -Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States 1910-14 = 100

Index or ratio	Feb. 15 1955	Feb. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1958	Jan. 15 1959	Feb. 15 1959
Prices Received	240	222	229	246	244	243
Prices Paid 1/	278	274	285	291	298	297
Parity Ratio	86	81	80	85	82	82

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicate dates.

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

March 11, 1959

MINNESOTA AND U. S. MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION
- - - - - FEBRUARY 1959 - - - - -

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on Minnesota farms totaled 891 million pounds in February 1959, a new record for the month, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 4 percent more than a year earlier and 22 percent above the 10-year February average. Compared with January 1959, production was down 5 percent, due mostly to a lower rate of production per cow.

Milk cows on United States farms produced a total of 9,344 million pounds of milk in February--practically unchanged from the 9,356 million pounds produced in the same month last year, but 9 percent more than the February 1948-57 average. Total output declined 4 percent from January to February. This was about the same rate of decline as in 1958, but compared with the usual seasonal decrease of 2 percent. February output was a record high for the month in 6 of the 36 States where monthly estimates of milk production are available. These included the heavy milk producing States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. On the other hand, milk production for February was average or below in 17 States. Wisconsin again led all States in production in February with 1,421 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 891 million; New York, 718 million; California, 563 million; and Pennsylvania, 487 million pounds.

EGG PRODUCTION: February production of eggs in Minnesota totaled 342 million eggs, unchanged from a year earlier but 4 percent less than the 10-year February average. This is the first month since June 1957 that production has not beenless than the same month a year earlier. There were fewer layers on farms during the month than for any February since 1941, but rate of lay was a new February record. Flocks of less than 800 layers accounted for 279 of the 342 million eggs produced during February, or 82 percent of the total.

Nationally, farm flocks laid 5,103 million eggs during February--7 percent more than in February 1958. All regions show increases over last year. The sharp increase in egg production is partly accounted for by lower than usual egg production a year earlier. In February 1958 production was curtailed by extremely unfavorable weather, particularly in the eastern half of the country. The rate of egg production per layer in February was 16.0 eggs, compared with 15.3 in February 1958. This was an increase of 5 percent and a record high for the month. All regions of the country show increases.

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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.

Immediate Release: March 19, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
FEBRUARY 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,199,000 poults during February 1959, about one-fifth more than the output of 993,000 in February 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current February total includes 535,000 heavy white, 532,000 bronze and other heavies, and 132,000 light breed poults. Production of both the heavy whites and bronze breeds totaled 21 percent greater than the same month last year. The light breed hatch was 20 percent more than February a year ago.

On March 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,410,000 heavy white, 2,313,000 bronze, and 321,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 929,000 heavy white, 2,246,000 bronze, and 211,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on February 15 were 51 cents for heavy whites, 64 cents for bronze, and 41 cents for light breeds. On February 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 56 cents, bronze 66 cents, and light breeds 41 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-February was $2.82 per 100 pounds, no change from mid-January and 15 cents more than in February last year. The turkey feed ratio of 8.5 was down from the ratio of 9.7 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Compared with February 1958, heavy white breed poult production in the U. S. in February 1959 was up 20 percent, other heavy breed poults, mostly broad breasted bronze, was down 5 percent; while light breed poult production was up 34 percent. The production of heavy white breed poults totaled 1,101,000, compared with 919,000 in February 1958. Other heavy breed poults totaled 3,513,000, compared with 3,709,000 in February last year.

Turkey eggs in incubators on March 1 indicate the number of heavy white and light breed poults hatched in March will be larger than in March 1958. The hatch of other heavy breed poults, mostly broad breasted bronze, will be considerably smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy	Minnesota: Light Breeds: Heavy Whites	Minnesota: Light Breeds: Other Heavy	Minnesota: Light Breeds: 1958	Minnesota: Light Breeds: 1959	United States: Heavy Breeds: 1958	United States: Heavy Breeds: 1959	United States: Light Breeds: 1958	United States: Light Breeds: 1959
	1958	1958	1959	1959						
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	121	606	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	440	535	532	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	1,422			135		10,948		1,131	
Apr.	712	1,705			171		15,766		1,552	
May	923	1,452			224		17,152		2,156	
June	824	512			224		11,927		2,134	
July	708	33			191		4,543		1,978	
Aug.	507	0			142		926		1,097	
Sept.	412	0			98		527		546	
Oct.	487	0			74		725		468	
Nov.	528	0			81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547	2/			151		1,727		1,093	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	174	972	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	783	919	913	198	242	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	2,246	1,410	2,313	211	321	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	2,752			252		23,489		2,251	
May	1,460	2,480			340		27,698		3,056	
June	1,400	1,050			336		21,954		3,247	
July	1,251	86			293		9,724		3,123	
Aug.	958	0			242		1,920		2,205	
Sept.	751	0			177		941		1,039	
Oct.	781	0			132		1,077		638	
Nov.	870	0			136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886	2/			255		2,442		1,303	

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

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Roy A. Bodin
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MINNESOTA: For the week ending March 14, Minnesota hatcheries produced 184,000 heavy white, 360,000 other heavy, and 52,000 light breed turkey poults. Heavy bronze poult production continued a seasonal upswing, while heavy white breed poult output was about the same as a week ago. Light breed poult output was up rather sharply.

Of the total poults hatched during the week ending March 14, 14 percent were shipped out of the State, compared with 19 percent last week and 10 percent a year earlier.

Heavy bronze settings totaled 735,000 eggs, up 37,000 from last week and 32,000 above last year. After a slight decline last week heavy white settings were up 103,000 eggs and nearly double that compared to the same week last year. Light breed eggs set were below both last week and a year ago.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven leading turkey producing States hatched 278,000 heavy white, 1,437,000 bronze and other heavies, and 343,000 light breed poults during the week ending March 14. Hatchings of heavy bronze continued upward seasonally but for the 4th consecutive week were below last year.

Settings for the eleven States totaled 780,000 heavy white, 3,371,000 other heavy, and 569,000 light breed eggs. Heavy bronze settings were 9 percent below a year ago, while heavy white settings were 52 percent higher. Other light breed settings were 17 percent higher than the corresponding period last year.

NUMBER OF HATCHERIES AND EGG CAPACITY REPORTED JANUARY 1, 1957 and 1959: Regarding the number of hatcheries, 1,027 reported turkey poults hatched in 1958 compared with 1,007 in 1956. Total capacity used for hatching poults in 1958 totaled 68 million, compared with 53 million in 1956. Of the hatcheries reporting poults hatched in 1958, 684 hatched turkeys exclusively. Similar information is not available for 1956.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN ELEVEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	1959 Calif.	1959 Va.	1959 Other 1/ States	Eleven State Total 1958	Eleven State Total 1959
			Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Feb. 21	108	148	40	#	40	181	228
Feb. 28	108	137	28	#	45	194	210
Mar. 7	116	179	37	#	71	205	287
Mar. 14	118	184	18	#	76	204	278
			Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 14	217	311	27	#	121	356	459
Feb. 21	258	356	35	#	170	397	561
Feb. 28	246	409	34	#	106	388	549
Mar. 7	252	393	47	#	251	440	691
Mar. 14	306	496	27	#	257	514	780
			Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Feb. 21	126	143	218	16	410	891	787
Feb. 28	192	218	286	#	464	1,070	968
Mar. 7	265	285	369	26	546	1,356	1,226
Mar. 14	333	360	431	20	626	1,535	1,437
			Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 14	601	563	712	45	992	2,633	2,312
Feb. 21	533	610	714	38	1,194	2,697	2,556
Feb. 28	673	651	825	45	1,329	3,384	2,850
Mar. 7	680	698	882	83	1,548	3,515	3,211
Mar. 14	703	735	950	65	1,621	3,686	3,371
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Feb. 21	31	30	29	113	136	236	308
Feb. 28	38	35	43	100	98	261	276
Mar. 7	16	38	26	106	135	215	305
Mar. 14	38	52	29	151	111	194	343
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 14	67	93	48	286	174	335	601
Feb. 21	66	65	16	294	144	376	519
Feb. 28	46	90	38	340	140	392	608
Mar. 7	43	90	22	309	129	388	550
Mar. 14	83	71	19	296	183	485	569

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and Oregon.

Confidential to avoid disclosing operation of individual hatcheries.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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

Immediate Release: March 19, 1959

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
February 1959

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 3,455,000 during February 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is a 4 percent decrease from the 3,585,000 hatched in February 1958. The current hatch consists of 3,150,000 egg-type chicks and 305,000 broiler-type chicks. This compares with the February 1958 hatch of 3,330,000 egg-type and 255,000 broiler-type chicks. Egg-type eggs in incubators on March 1, 1959 showed an increase of 10 percent over March 1, 1958.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on February 1, 1959 for 100 straight-run broiler-type chicks averaged $13.00. Egg-type pure breed chicks averaged $38.00 and hybrid egg-type chicks averaged $55.00 per 100. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-February was $2.82 per 100 pounds, the same as the previous month but compares with $2.67 in mid-February 1958. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on February 15, 1959 at 9.9 compares with 10.5 a year ago, indicating a less favorable price relationship for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the U. S. produced 208 million chicks - broiler and egg-type - during February 1959. This was 5 percent above the 199 million produced in February 1958 and 15 percent above the 1953-57 average for the month.

Broiler-type chicks hatched during February totaled 148 million compared with 137 million in February 1958, an increase of 8 percent. The number produced during the first two months of this year was up 8 percent from the same period last year. A larger March hatch than a year ago is in prospect as the number of broiler-type eggs in incubators on March 1 was larger than a year earlier.

Egg-type chicks produced in February totaled 60 million -- down 3 percent from February 1958. Production during January and February of this year was about the same as last year. A smaller hatch of egg-type chicks during March than a year ago is in prospect.

NUMBER OF HATCHERIES AND EGG CAPACITY REPORTED JANUARY 1, 1957 and 1959: The number of chick hatcheries has declined but the total capacity has increased according to information reported January 1, 1959. The number of chick hatcheries operating at the beginning of 1959 was 16 percent below the number operating at the beginning of 1957, but egg capacity was slightly larger. The number of hatcheries producing chicks decreased from 5,045 January 1, 1957 to 4,257 January 1, 1959. Most of the decrease in chick hatcheries occurred in the size groups of less than 100,000 egg capacity. Chick hatchery capacity January 1, 1959 totaled 530,057,000, compared with 528,563,000 January 1, 1957.

TOTAL CHICKS HATCHED, BY MONTHS, BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date			
	1958 2/	1959 1/	Pct. Chg. from 1958	1958 2/	1959 1/	Change from 1958 Number	Change from 1958 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	750	795	+6	750	795	+45	+6
February	3,585	3,455	-4	4,335	4,250	-85	-2
March	11,805			16,140			
April	16,130			32,270			
May	10,855			43,125			
June	1,725			44,850			
July	415			45,265			
August	315			45,580			
September	340			45,920			
October	305			46,225			
November	345			46,570			
December	470			47,040			

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

BROILER AND EGG TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During February				January through February			
	1958 1/		1959 2/		1958 1/		1959 2/	
	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	10,131	4,173	10,581	3,838	20,849	7,791	21,703	7,060
Middle Atlantic	6,633	9,984	5,597	9,255	13,497	16,744	11,846	16,075
Ohio	1,670	3,440	1,600	2,500	2,870	5,180	2,900	3,500
Indiana	5,508	3,290	4,895	2,719	11,011	4,484	9,846	4,027
Illinois	1,172	4,147	888	3,712	2,389	5,859	1,815	5,094
Michigan	650	1,750	450	1,450	1,320	2,500	1,250	2,200
Wisconsin	1,261	1,160	1,380	1,225	2,665	1,383	3,110	1,600
East North Central	10,261	13,787	9,213	11,606	20,255	19,406	18,921	16,421
MINNESOTA	255	3,330	305	3,150	455	3,880	545	3,705
Iowa	423	4,690	350	4,030	824	5,710	750	4,960
Missouri	5,437	1,536	5,213	1,408	10,887	1,927	10,611	1,735
North Dakota	0	25	0	75	0	30	0	75
South Dakota	3	710	0	750	3	817	0	897
Nebraska	117	1,668	75	1,500	192	2,209	185	2,164
Kansas	424	1,328	250	1,300	764	1,653	570	1,620
West North Central	6,659	13,287	6,193	12,213	13,125	16,226	12,661	15,156
Delaware	6,913	5	6,125	54	14,594	6	12,690	77
Maryland	6,752	164	7,414	167	13,650	241	15,168	276
Virginia	5,956	796	6,651	880	12,333	1,240	13,370	1,318
West Virginia	959	25	915	32	2,013	26	1,782	50
North Carolina	9,880	1,117	11,184	1,315	20,450	1,825	21,540	1,727
South Carolina	1,456	594	1,685	580	3,176	1,008	3,481	973
Georgia	24,154	1,320	25,862	2,293	48,606	2,462	51,978	4,260
Florida	1,613	1,022	1,640	1,204	3,274	1,368	2,986	2,324
South Atlantic	57,683	5,043	61,476	6,525	118,093	8,676	122,995	11,005
East South Central	18,335	2,632	24,429	2,968	36,867	4,229	49,036	4,941
West South Central	20,951	4,775	22,965	4,769	41,603	7,764	46,798	8,457
Mountain	534	1,408	582	1,278	942	2,071	1,148	1,941
Pacific	6,039	6,549	7,192	7,473	11,957	12,726	14,994	14,296
UNITED STATES	137,226	61,638	148,228	59,925	277,203	95,633	300,102	95,352

2/ Preliminary. 1/ Revised.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

MAR 2 6 1959

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

Immediate Release — March 19, 1959

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1959 IN MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA: A record high corn acreage of over 6-1/2 million acres is in prospect for Minnesota according to early season plans of farmers to increase corn plantings 13 percent over 1958. This information is based on reports on planting intentions made about March 1 to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. These reports also indicated a substantial increase of 16 percent in the acreage of spring wheat and a small increase of 1 percent for both barley and sugar beets. In contrast, material decreases are planned in the acreage of other major crops; namely, soybeans 19 percent; flax 17 percent; oats 10 percent; and hay acres for harvest, 10 percent.

Cropland devoted to the production of major crops in 1959 is expected to total nearly 18.3 million acres, about 3 percent less than last year. The decrease results from the placing of additional farms in the Conservation Reserve (soil bank); also from some other farms becoming idle and the diversion of land to non-farm uses.

If the early season plans materialize, growers will plant 6,518,000 acres of corn for all purposes in 1959, an increase of 750,000 acres over 1958 and 459,000 acres more than the previous peak acreage of 6,059,000 acres in 1945. The large increase of 13 percent over 1958 results mainly from a shift of acreage away from soybeans and larger plantings by growers who last year had reduced acreage because they participated in the Acreage Reserve program as applied to corn. Acreage allotments are not in effect this year. The increase in acreage is expected to be largest in the west central counties.

The soybean acreage is expected to show the first reduction since 1951 after reaching a record high of 3,129,000 acres in 1958. For this year, plantings will total 2,534,000 acres according to current plans, a cutback of 19 percent compared with last year. Comparatively poor yields last year and increasing problems in weed control were reasons mentioned for the decrease. Flax acreage is indicated at only 442,000 acres for 1959--a drop of 17 percent compared with last year's acreage of 532,000 and the average of 1,208,000 acres.

Spring wheat plantings will be expanded sharply to 912,000 acres--26,000 of durum and 886,000 of other spring--following last year's general experiences of record yields. In 1958 the spring wheat acreage was 783,000 acres, consisting of 19,000 acres of durum and 764,000 acres of other spring wheat. Oat acreage will show a further decline of 10 percent this year, thereby continuing the downward trend which started in 1952. The prospective acreage of oats is the smallest for the period since 1926 when a record of planted acreage was started. This year's expected acreage of 3,626,000 acres compares with 4,029,000 last year and 5,341,000 acres as recently as 1952. The tendency has been to divert acreage from oats to the production of corn and soybeans. A barley acreage of 878,000 acres is in prospect for this year; an increase of 1 percent over last year, but 25 percent under average. This crop is grown mainly in the west central and northwestern counties.

Potato plantings are expected to remain at last year's level--92,900 acres. This includes both "Late Summer" and "Fall" crops; the latter being most important and grown largely in the Red River Valley area. Sugar beet acreage is expected to increase slightly to 74,000 acres from 73,300 in 1958.

Early season indications point to 3,154,000 acres of hay for harvest in 1959. If realized, this will be 10 percent less than 1958 and the smallest acreage since records on all hay were started in 1909. The decrease in hay acreage is closely

related to the decline in recent years in farms in northern counties where a large proportion of available cropland is devoted to hay production.

UNITED STATES: Crop plantings for 1959 now seem likely to be about 2 percent above the low levels of the past 2 years but about 5 percent below the early 1950's. Corn acreage may exceed last year by over 9 million acres for the largest planted acreage since 1949. Intentions for planting oats, soybeans, sorghums, and cutting tame hay show substantial reductions from last year. Total feed grain acreage may be nearly 5 percent above 1958 while food grain acreage seems likely to be about 3 percent more than last year. Prospective plantings for the 16 crops for which growers' March planting intentions reports are summarized total about 272 million acres, nearly 3.8 million acres or a little over 1 percent more than planted in 1958.

Total acreage of crops planted or grown in 1959 now looks to be about 339 million acres, 5.1 and 8.4 million acres, respectively, above the low levels of 1957 and 1958, but otherwise the smallest national crop planting totals in comparable records available back to 1917.

Discontinuance of the Acreage Reserve Program released approximately 17 million allotted acres which was in the program in 1958. Additional sign-up land in the Conservation Reserve over 1958 increased the acreage in that program about 13 million acres in 1959. On many of the major corn and wheat producing farms, substantial acreages were released for planting from the Acreage Reserve Program with a relatively small sign-up in the Conservation Reserve. The prospective 12 percent increase in corn acreage is partially offset by plans to reduce oats acreage by 6 percent and sorghum plantings by 3 percent. Soybean acreage, after 9 years of successive expansion, is expected to drop 7 percent from last year's record high. Decreased acreage is indicated for all States of the "Soybelt", but southern areas plan moderate further expansion.

The indicated acreages for 1959 in Minnesota and the United States, based on March 1 intentions, are as follows:

Crops	Average 1948-57	Acreage Planted 1958	Acreage Planted Ind. 1959	1959 as percent of 1958
		Thousand Acres		Percent
MINNESOTA:				
Corn, All	5,586	5,768	6,518	113
Durum Wheat	55	19	26	137
Other Spring Wheat	842	764	886	116
Oats	4,972	4,029	3,626	90
Barley	1,165	869	878	101
Flax	1,208	532	442	83
Soybeans, all purposes	1,628	3,129	2,534	81
Potatoes, all	1/ 88.6	92.9	92.9	100
Hay, all (Harvested)	3,829	3,505	3,154	90
Sugar Beets	62.8	73.3	74.0	101
UNITED STATES:				
Corn, All	81,765	74,654	83,921	112.4
Durum Wheat	2,485	947	1,273	134.4
Other Spring Wheat	16,118	11,396	12,132	106.5
Oats	44,028	38,430	35,998	93.7
Barley	12,924	16,268	17,093	105.1
Flax	4,969	4,014	3,678	91.6
Soybeans, all purposes	16,822	24,900	23,172	93.1
Potatoes, all	1/ 1,507.4	1,498.1	1,392.3	92.9
Hay, all (Harvested)	74,081	73,033	70,499	96.5
Sugar Beets	836.3	933.4	941.8	100.9

1/ 1949-57 average.

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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
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

March 19, 1959

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

Sows farrowing spring pigs in Minnesota this year will total 625,000 head-- an increase of 13 percent over the spring of 1958, but 8,000 below the 1948-57 average, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This information is based on March 1 reports from livestock farmers who reported the number of sows farrowed in the December-February period and those expected to farrow in the remainder of the spring farrowing period-March through May.

By quarterly periods, the spring sows farrowing total of 625,000 for 1959 includes 190,000 sows that farrowed in the December-February period and 435,000 that were expected to farrow between March 1 and June 1. The 190,000 sows farrowed from December 1 to March 1 represented an increase of 37 percent over the same months in 1958. Of the sows farrowing spring pigs, about 30 percent farrowed in the months of December, February and March--substantially higher than the 10-year average of 12 percent.

For Minnesota, intentions to keep sows for farrow in the June-August period indicate a total of 262,000 sows--20 percent more than the 218,000 sows farrowed in the corresponding months in 1958.

Hogs of all ages on Minnesota farms numbered 3,910,000 head, 25 percent more than a year ago. By age groups, hogs--six months and older--totaled 1,452,000, up 12 percent; 3 to 6 months, 1,096,000, up 36 percent; and pigs under three months, 1,362,000, up 34 percent from a year ago.

The following tables include information for Minnesota and other important hog producing States:

SOWS FARROWED AND TO FARROW

State	Spring Sows									June-August Intentions		
	Total (Dec.-May)			December-February			March-May					
	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
Ohio	341	368	108	142	155	109	199	213	107	165	180	109
Ind.	537	580	108	301	304	101	236	276	117	341	348	102
Ill.	902	992	110	325	370	114	577	622	108	418	460	110
Wisc.	301	313	104	96	105	109	205	208	101	132	137	104
MINN.	553	625	113	139	190	137	414	435	105	218	262	120
Iowa	1,629	1,776	109	460	500	109	1,169	1,276	109	609	680	112
S. Dak.	292	340	116	40	52	130	252	288	114	58	70	121
Nebr.	360	414	115	95	118	124	265	296	112	99	99	100
Kans.	129	150	116	53	63	119	76	87	114	52	51	98
Total Nine States	5,044	5,558	110	1,651	1,857	112	3,393	3,791	109	2,092	2,287	109

1/ The special March 1 survey on hog production conducted in the 9 States was made possible by State Funds matched under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

HOGS ON FARMS MARCH 1

State	All Hogs			Six months and older			Three to six months		
	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
Ohio	2,478	2,676	108	608	666	110	935	970	104
Ind.	4,554	4,918	108	1,244	1,383	111	1,200	1,385	115
Ill.	6,796	7,544	111	2,271	2,494	110	2,285	2,500	109
Wisc.	1,771	1,895	107	585	620	106	481	515	107
Minn.	3,128	3,910	125	1,302	1,452	112	806	1,096	136
Iowa	10,720	11,685	109	3,930	4,205	107	3,420	3,980	116
S. Dak.	1,110	1,354	122	605	654	108	225	345	153
Nebr.	2,060	2,410	117	745	865	116	645	740	115
Kans.	880	1,038	118	205	238	116	315	375	119
Total 9 States	33,497	37,430	112	11,495	12,577	109	10,312	11,906	115

SOWS FARROWING BY MONTHS, MINNESOTA, 1954-1958

Year	DEC. 1/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
	Thousand head												
1954	4	15	70	193	207	143	78	42	77	76	30	8	943
1955	10	26	94	185	216	145	63	59	80	82	43	12	1,015
1956	12	32	75	158	167	104	51	41	70	76	40	14	840
1957	8	25	69	151	176	108	56	48	72	72	39	11	835
1958	12	37	90	143	155	116	63	63	92	92	48	20	931
1958		139			414			218			160		
1959		190			2/435			2/262			3/		

1/December preceding year. 2/Intentions to farrow March 1. 3/To be reported June 1.

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Percent											
1954	10	8	7	6	5	3	3	4	10	15	15	14
1958	11	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	10	16	16	16

1/Based on data reported March 1 and September 1 as part of a project made possible with matched State and Federal funds as provided for under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS IN MINNESOTA

TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, BY MONTHS, MINNESOTA, 1954-59

YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL
	MILLION POUNDS												
1954	769	760	884	865	911	920	736	576	474	484	546	690	8,615
1955	759	738	849	854	971	915	743	606	507	531	600	760	8,833
1956	853	871	967	934	992	956	776	625	507	528	596	764	9,369
1957	862	848	987	973	1,042	987	799	653	514	542	606	778	9,591
1958	881	859	981	962	1,018	1,000	826	632	531	582	660	807	9,739
1959	933	891											

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF EGG-TYPE CHICKS AND EGG PRODUCTION: The production of egg-type chicks by commercial hatcheries in the U. S. in February totaled 60 million--down 3 percent from February 1958. Production during January and February of this year was about the same as last year. A smaller hatch of egg-type chicks during March than a year ago is in prospect.

In Minnesota February egg production totaled 342 million eggs, unchanged, from a year earlier and 4 percent less than the 10-year February average. This was the first month since June 1957 that production had not been less than the same month a year earlier.

For the United States, egg production during February was 7 percent more than in February 1958.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-March 1959

April 2, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at mid-March was 78, the same as a month earlier but 7 points below March 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with a month earlier, dairy and poultry indexes both were 1 point lower, while livestock and crop indexes were each a point higher. The comparison with March 1958 shows all commodity groups except crops to be lower, with

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Mar. 15 Av. 1951-55	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1958	Feb. 15 1959	Mar. 15 1959
All Farm Products	95	76	76	85	78	78
Crops	89	77	71	63	62	63
Livestock	101	66	80	101	92	93
Dairy Products	97	88	89	88	85	84
Poultry and Eggs	89	83	60	84	66	65

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			MARCH 15, 1959			
		MAR. 15 1958	FEB. 15 1959	MAR. 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		-D O L L A R S-						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	2.07	1.86	1.85	1.78	1.83	1.76	1.76
CORN	BU.	.71	.89	.90	1.00	.84	.90	1.06
OATS	BU.	.53	.55	.54	.59	.44	.51	.590
BARLEY	BU.	.85	.87	.86	.85	.83	.81	.905
RYE	BU.	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	.92	.97	.966
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.81	2.68	2.66	2.70	2.52	2.58	2.56
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.01	1.99	2.00	2.06	1.88	1.96	2.07
POTATOES	CWT.	3.60	.75	.70	1.00	.60	1.00	1.04
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	14.00	16.00	16.60	12.90	13.80	13.50	18.80
HOGS	CWT.	20.30	15.10	15.10	15.30	15.00	15.20	15.40
CATTLE	CWT.	20.90	22.10	22.40	25.40	22.80	23.80	23.30
CALVES	CWT.	24.50	31.10	28.60	29.30	28.70	31.10	27.90
SHEEP	CWT.	8.50	7.30	7.60	6.50	6.40	6.20	7.25
LAMBS	CWT.	22.20	18.80	20.20	18.80	17.70	18.70	18.90
MILK COWS	HEAD	220.00	245.00	250.00	250.00	240.00	245.00	236.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.65	.63	.64	.63	.61	.59	.588
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.10	3.00	2.95	3.30	3.60	3.30	4.06
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.300	.240	.220	.22	.23	.23	.236
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.125	.090	.090	.090	.085	.085	.133
EGGS	DOZ.	.360	.280	.280	.274	.260	.270	.338
WOOL	LB.	.34	.30	.30	.32	.34	.35	.351
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.80	3.00	3.00	3.80	3.50	3.60	3.74
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.10	5.50	5.50	5.60	5.80	5.50	5.51
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.00	4.15	4.15	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.49
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44%	CWT.	3.65	4.10	3.95	3.85	4.55	4.30	4.25
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.10	6.60	6.40	-	-	-	-
BRAN	CWT.	2.50	2.80	2.75	3.00	2.95	3.05	3.08
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.45	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.60	4.40	4.45
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		28.6	17.0	16.8	15.3	17.9	16.9	14.5
BEEF-CORN 1/		32.5	28.1	28.3	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		13.2	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.9
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		4.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.9
MILK-FEED 4/		1.48	1.37	1.34	-	-	-	1.37

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/POUNDS OF CONCENTRATE RATION EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND WHOLE MILK.

the greatest decline occurring in the poultry and egg index.

Price changes within the crop group were minor during the month ending in mid-March. Slight increases in corn, soybean and hay prices more than offset declines in other crops, the net result being a 1 point increase in the index. Compared with a year ago, more substantial changes in crop prices occurred but were compensating, as the group index remained the same. Greatest differences were the increase for corn, and the declines for wheat and potatoes.

A slight increase during the month in the price of cattle together with unchanged hog prices was mainly responsible for a higher livestock index, which advanced 1 point from the mid-February level of 92. Other species, which have a relatively minor effect on the index, showed wider price changes. Calves were off $2.50 per cwt. from their high level of last month, while sheep and lambs were moderately higher. Cattle averaged $22.40 per cwt. as of March 15th, the highest for this date since 1952. The livestock index was 8 points below March 1958, due mostly to a drop of $5.20 per cwt. in hog prices, which more than offset higher prices for cattle and calves. Sheep and lambs were also lower than in March last year.

The dairy products index dropped 1 point during the month to 84 percent of the 1947-49 base, due to a 5-cent per cwt. drop in wholesale milk prices. Butterfat in cream was up 1 cent per pound. Compared with March a year earlier, the dairy products index was 4 points lower, as wholesale milk was off 15 cents per cwt. and butterfat down 1 cent per pound.

Turkey prices declined 2 cents per pound during the month ending in mid-March, while the price of farm chickens and eggs remained unchanged. The net result was a 1 point drop in the poultry and egg index to 65. This compared with an index of 84 in March 1958, when turkeys, chickens and eggs were all notably higher in price.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers rose 4-tenths of one percent (1 point) during the month ended March 15, to 244 percent of its 1910-14 average. Most important price increases were reported for cotton, beef cattle, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, corn, and wheat. Partially offsetting were lower prices for milk, eggs, lettuce, and strawberries. The March index was nearly 5 percent below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for commodities, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates rose one-third of 1 percent (1 point) during the month. The advance, owing primarily to higher prices for production goods, lifted the index back to the record high first established in January of this year. It was nearly 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

With the Prices Paid Index and farm product prices both up slightly, the Parity Ratio was 82, the same as in February, but 6 percent lower than a year earlier.

Table 3.--Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States

1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Mar. 15 1955	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1958	Feb. 15 1959	Mar. 15 1959
Prices Received	240	224	230	256	243	244
Prices Paid 1/	279	275	286	293	297	298
Parity Ratio	86	81	80	87	82	82

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

April 10, 1959

MINNESOTA CROP REPORT - APRIL 1, 1959

Warm, dry weather in late March enabled farmers to start field work in many central and southern areas, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. A considerable acreage of wheat was seeded as far north as Clay county in the Red River Valley, and a fair amount of oats and barley were also seeded by April 1. An exception to the pattern of early field work was in the extreme southeast, which still had snow cover on the first of April. Due to prolonged dry weather this past winter, the season is earlier than usual in all but the southeast and far northern areas, where snowfall was heavy last winter. While topsoil moisture was generally sufficient for seeding and tillage operations on April 1, subsoil moisture reserves were short in most areas of the State. This emphasizes the need for abundant and timely rainfall during the growing season if yields are to be average or better. Lack of rainfall in substantial quantities in early April has aggravated existing soil moisture shortages.

Winter grains were still mostly dormant on April 1. Some winter killing is evident due to below-normal temperatures and lack of snow cover this winter, but it is too early to accurately evaluate the situation. A factor tending to limit losses is the dry soil condition, which has minimized root breakage due to alternate freezing and thawing. Early season prospects for the State's small acreage of winter wheat are only fair, reflecting present dry soil conditions. Production is estimated at 760,000 bushels on April 1, compared with 961,000 bushels in 1958, and the average of 1,103,000 bushels produced. The decrease in production compared with last year is due to lower yield prospects, while the decline compared with average is mainly the result of less acreage.

The State's rye crop prospects on April 1 were below last year's and also the 10-year average, pointing up the need for moisture in most areas where rye is grown. Reported condition of 81 percent on the first of April compares with 88 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 88 percent for this date.

Supplies of corn on Minnesota farms on April 1 totaled 161 million bushels, compared with 165 million on farms a year earlier and the average of only 119 million bushels. A total of 99 million bushels of oats were stored on farms on April 1. This compares with 82 million bushels a year earlier and the average of 81 million bushels for this date. Farm stocks of barley totaled about 19 million bushels - record holdings for April 1. Barley stocks a year earlier amounted to only 10 million bushels, and the average is 11 million bushels for April 1. There were 363,000 bushels of rye stored on farms, compared with 356,000 bushels on April 1, 1958 and the average of 477,000 bushels. Farm wheat supplies totaled 6.8 million bushels, nearly twice as much as last year's small April 1 holdings, and compare with average stocks of 5.9 million bushels for this date.

Soybean stocks on farms at 17 million bushels were down slightly from the April 1, 1958 record of 20 million bushels, but well above the average of only 7 million bushels. Flaxseed held on farms amounted to 1.7 million bushels, sharply above last year's unusually small stocks of 666,000 bushels, but still less than the April 1 average of 2.4 million bushels.

Production of milk during March amounted to 1,006 million pounds, topping the 1 billion pound mark for the first time in March. The total a year ago was 981 million pounds, and the monthly average is 847 million pounds. This record production was attained by the second smallest number of milk cows on farms during March since records were started in 1932, as production per cow, averaging 770 pounds, was well above the previous high of 727 pounds per cow in March 1958.

Egg production during March totaled 371 million eggs, the same as during March 1958, but below the 10-year average of 385 million for the month. The average number of layers on farms during March this year was the smallest for the month since 1941, but rate of lay was 4 percent above last year's previous high.

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Roy A. Bodin
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

APR 24 1959

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

Immediate Release — April 17, 1959

CATTLE ON FEED - APRIL 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Cattle and calves on grain feed for market on April 1 in Minnesota totaled 402,000 head, 7 percent more than the 376,000 head a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This was about the same as the January 1 level and 31 percent higher than the 1955-57 average of 308,000.

Of the 402,000 head of cattle on feed April 1, 117,000 had been on feed less than 3 months. This was 6 percent less than the 124,000 head a year ago. The number on feed 3 to 6 months was up 31,000 to 257,000 head, while the 28,000 on feed over 6 months was slightly above a year earlier.

The reports of Minnesota cattle feeders indicated that cattle on feed weighing over 1,100 pounds numbered 14,000 head compared to 16,000 January 1, while those weighing 900-1,100 pounds totaled 76,000, up 18,000 since January but about the same as a year ago. The number of cattle weighing under 900 pounds amounted to 312,000 head, compared with 289,000 last April. Steer and steer calves accounted for 67 percent of the cattle; heifers and heifer calves, 32-1/2 percent; and other cattle one-half of one percent.

Marketings of fed cattle during the last quarter (January 1 - April 1) were 2 percent higher than a year ago. During the succeeding quarter (April 1 - July 1) farmers expect to market 128,000 of the 402,000 head on feed April 1. The percentage breakdown by months is as follows: April 10 percent; May 10 percent; June 12 percent and later 68 percent. The expected marketing of 128,000 for the April-June period this year compares with actual marketings of 138,000 in the same period last year.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed April 1, 1959 in 21 major feeding States totaled 5,854,000 head. In these same 21 States 6,225,000 head were on feed January 1, 1959.

In 13 feeding States for which comparable data are available, 5,242,000 head were on feed April 1, 1959, 8 percent above the 4,863,000 head on feed a year earlier and a record high April 1 total for the series which began in 1955. The January-April decline of 4 percent for the 13 States is in line with the decline of last year but less than the seasonal drop shown for earlier years.

Cattle and calves on feed in 9 North Central States at 4,262,000 head this April 1 compare with 4,083,000 head a year earlier--an increase of 4 percent. In most North Central States for which cattle on feed estimates are available for both years, the number on feed increased over a year earlier. Exceptions are Indiana with 9 percent decline, and Iowa and Illinois (two of the more important feeding States) with no change. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the 8 Corn Belt States for which data are available during the period January through March, were up 21 percent from a year earlier.

For 5 important Western States for which comparable data are available, (Texas, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona, and California) cattle on feed numbers April 1, 1959, at 1,096,000 head, were up 23 percent from 890,000 head April 1, 1958. In California, the leading Western State, numbers were up 33 percent, while in the second ranking State - Colorado - numbers were up 19 percent.

In the 13 States for which comparable data are available, cattle feeders reported that out of cattle and calves on feed April 1 they expect to market 2,372,000 head in April, May and June. If these intentions are carried out, marketings this quarter would be 8 percent above the 2,205,000 head marketed from the April 1, 1958 inventory during the same 3-month period of last year. Present plans are to market 2,870,000 head of the April inventory after July 1--8 percent more than the number marketed after July 1 last year from those on feed April 1. Cattle feeders in 21 States expect to market 2,673,000 head--46 percent of the April 1 inventory during April, May, and June. Of the April 1 total number on feed, 14 percent are expected to be marketed in April, 16 percent in May, and 16 percent in June

Robert Marquardt
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CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, APRIL 1, 1959

Weight Groups				
Weight	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Under 900 Lbs.	289	312	77	78
900-1100 Lbs.	75	76	20	19
Over 1100 Lbs.	12	14	3	3
Total	376	402	100	100

Kinds				
Kind	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Steers	244	269	65	67.0
Heifers	128	131	34	32.5
Other	4	2	1	.5
Total	376	402	100	100.0

Length of Time on Feed				
Time	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Less than 3 Months	124	117	33	29
3 - 6 Months	226	257	60	64
More than 6 months	26	28	7	7
Total	376	402	100	100

Expected Month of Marketing		
Month	Number	Percent of Total
	1959	1959
	1,000	Percent
April	40	10
May	40	10
June	48	12
Later	274	68
Total	402	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED APRIL 1, 1959, AND COMPARISONS 1/

State	April 1, 1958	January 1, 1959	April 1, 1959	April 1, 1959 as percent of April 1, 1958
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
Ohio	158	190	172	109
Indiana	250	255	228	91
Illinois	628	643	628	100
Minnesota	376	400	402	107
Iowa	1,404	1,374	1,404	100
Missouri	250	292	275	110
South Dakota	243	269	250	103
Nebraska	599	637	688	115
Kansas	175	229	215	123
9 North Central States	4,083	4,289	4,262	104
Texas	106	178	147	139
Colorado	231	293	276	119
Arizona	164	210	187	114
California	279	504	370	133
13 States	4,863	5,474	5,242	108
Pennsylvania	---	77	69	---
Michigan	---	110	108	---
Wisconsin	---	113	99	---
North Dakota	---	114	91	---
Oklahoma	32	50	43	134
Montana	---	65	40	---
Idaho	110	149	116	105
Utah	---	73	46	---
21 States	---	6,225	5,854	---

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.

Dashes (---) denote that data are not available and should not be assumed to mean zero.

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

Immediate Release: April 23, 1959

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
March 1959

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 12,130,000 during March 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is a 3 percent increase over the 11,805,000 chicks hatched during March 1958. The current hatch consists of 11,800,000 egg-type chicks and 330,000 broiler type chicks. This compares with the March 1958 hatch of 11,570,000 egg-type and 235,000 broiler type chicks. Egg-type chick eggs in incubators on April 1, 1959, showed a decrease of 6 percent from April 1, 1958.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on March 1, 1959, for 100 straight run broiler type chicks averaged $15.00. Pure breed egg-type pullet chicks averaged $38.00 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks averaged $55.00 per 100. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-March was $2.81 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.82 the previous month and $2.73 in mid-March 1958. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on March 15, 1959 at 10.0 compares with 13.2 a year ago indicating a less favorable price relationship for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the U. S. produced 302,415,000 chicks during March 1959 -- 14 percent more than in March 1958 and 10 percent more than the 1953-57 average for the month. Chicks produced for broiler production were up 20 percent from March last year. Egg-type chicks produced were up 6 percent.

The number of broiler chicks produced during March totaled 182,240,000, compared with 151,253,000 in March 1958. Production for the first three months of 1959 totaled 482,342,000 -- up 13 percent from the production during these same months in 1958. Egg-type chicks hatched during March totaled 120,175,000 -- up 6 percent from March 1958. Production during January through March totaled 215,527,000 -- 3 percent more than the number produced during these months last year.

The demand for broiler chicks continues above that of a year ago and a larger April hatch than a year ago is in prospect. The number of broiler type eggs in incubators on April 1 was 12 percent more than on April 1, 1958. The number of eggs for egg-type chicks in incubators on April 1 was about the same as on April 1, 1958 indicating little change from the egg-type hatch in April last year.

TOTAL CHICKS HATCHED, BY MONTHS, BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date			
	1958 2/	1959 1/	Pct. Chg. from 1958	1958 2/	1959 1/	Change from 1958 Number	Change from 1958 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	750	795	+6	750	795	+45	+6
February	3,585	3,455	-4	4,335	4,250	-85	-2
March	11,805	12,130	+3	16,140	16,380	+240	+1
April	16,130			32,270			
May	10,855			43,125			
June	1,725			44,850			
July	415			45,265			
August	315			45,580			
September	340			45,920			
October	305			46,225			
November	345			46,570			
December	470			47,040			

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

Alvin Torvi
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

BROILER AND EGG TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During March				January through February			
	1958 1/		1959 2/		1958 1/		1959 2/	
	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	11,432	5,112	11,841	5,068	32,281	12,903	33,544	12,128
Middle Atlantic	6,809	12,780	6,718	12,938	20,306	29,524	18,564	29,013
Ohio	1,750	5,940	2,000	6,300	4,620	11,120	4,900	9,800
Indiana	5,649	5,935	6,573	6,443	16,660	10,419	16,419	10,470
Illinois	1,192	7,865	1,260	7,923	3,581	13,724	3,075	13,017
Michigan	670	2,800	600	2,350	1,990	5,300	1,850	4,550
Wisconsin	1,529	3,683	1,560	3,400	4,194	5,066	4,670	5,000
East North Central	10,790	26,223	11,993	26,416	31,045	45,629	30,914	42,837
MINNESOTA	235	11,570	330	11,800	690	15,450	875	15,505
Iowa	455	13,510	400	12,750	1,279	19,220	1,150	17,710
Missouri	5,960	5,010	6,382	5,501	16,847	6,937	16,993	7,236
North Dakota	20	730	---	811	20	760	0	886
South Dakota	3	3,326	0	3,800	6	4,143	0	4,697
Nebraska	119	4,870	125	4,695	311	7,079	310	6,859
Kansas	659	3,456	420	3,500	1,423	5,109	990	5,120
West North Central	7,451	42,472	7,657	42,857	20,576	58,698	20,318	58,013
Delaware	7,186	31	6,917	36	21,780	37	19,607	113
Maryland	7,421	183	9,031	307	21,071	424	24,199	583
Virginia	6,456	1,265	8,375	1,476	18,789	2,505	21,745	2,794
West Virginia	946	135	1,123	216	2,959	161	2,905	266
North Carolina	11,130	1,624	13,832	2,101	31,580	3,449	35,372	3,828
South Carolina	1,535	775	1,876	881	4,711	1,783	5,357	1,854
Georgia	26,546	1,334	32,804	2,969	75,152	3,796	84,782	7,229
Florida	1,833	1,086	1,841	1,384	5,107	2,954	4,827	3,708
South Atlantic	63,053	6,433	75,799	9,370	181,149	15,109	198,794	20,375
East South Central	20,296	3,561	30,771	4,908	57,163	7,790	79,807	9,849
West South Central	23,506	5,764	28,289	7,090	65,114	13,528	75,087	15,547
Mountain	728	2,482	751	2,523	1,677	4,553	1,899	4,464
Pacific	7,188	8,079	8,421	9,005	19,145	20,805	23,415	23,301
UNITED STATES	151,253	112,906	182,240	120,175	428,456	208,539	482,342	215,527

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Dept. Coll
APR 24 1959

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

Immediate Release: April 23, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
MARCH 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 4,739,000 turkey poults during the period January-March 1959 about one-fourth more than the output during the same period last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current January-March total includes 2,040,000 heavy whites, 2,226,000 bronze and other heavies, and 473,000 light breed poults. Compared with the same period last year, production of heavy whites increased 48 percent and bronze were 12 percent more. The light breed hatch was 22 percent greater than output in the January-March period a year ago.

On April 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,851,000 heavy white, 2,861,000 bronze and 296,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 1,150,000 heavy white, 2,752,000 bronze and 252,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on March 15 were 53 cents for heavy whites, 65 cents for bronze, and 42 cents for light breeds. On March 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 56 cents, bronze 66 cents, and light breeds 41 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-March was $2.81 per 100 pounds, 1 cent less than mid-February and 8 cents more than in March last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 7.8 was down from the ratio of 11.0 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white breed poult production during March in the U. S. was 42 percent larger than in March 1958. Other heavy breed poult production (mostly broadbreasted bronze) was down 5 percent. Total heavy breed production was up 1 percent from March 1958. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first three months of 1959 was about the same as a year earlier. The hatch of heavy white breed poults was up 38 percent, while other heavy breed poults were down 8 percent.

The number of light breed poults hatched in March totaled 1,727,000 compared with 1,131,000 in March 1958 -- an increase of 53 percent. For the period January through March, the number of light breed poults hatched was also 53 percent more than the number hatched during these months in 1958.

Turkey eggs in incubators on April 1 indicate that the number of heavy white and light breed poults hatched in April will be larger than in April last year. The hatch of other heavy breed poults, mostly broadbreasted bronze, will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites		Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy		Minnesota: Light Breeds		United States: Heavy Breeds		United States: Light Breeds	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	532	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	899	1,422	1,587	135	208	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712		1,705		171		15,766		1,552	
May	923		1,452		224		17,152		2,156	
June	824		512		224		11,927		2,134	
July	708		33		191		4,543		1,978	
Aug.	507		0		142		926		1,097	
Sept.	412		0		98		527		546	
Oct.	487		0		74		725		468	
Nov.	528		0		81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	919	783	913	198	242	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,410	2,246	2,313	211	321	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,851	2,752	2,861	252	296	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460		2,480		340		27,698		3,056	
June	1,400		1,050		336		21,954		3,247	
July	1,251		86		293		9,724		3,123	
Aug.	958		0		242		1,920		2,205	
Sept.	751		0		177		941		1,039	
Oct.	781		0		132		1,077		638	
Nov.	870		0		136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886		2/		255		2,442		1,303	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT — Week Ending April 18, 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 274,000 heavy white, 420,000 bronze and 45,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending April 18. Heavy white and bronze poult production were down slightly from a week earlier, but continued at greater levels than a year earlier. The light breed hatch was slightly more than in the previous week and the same week a year ago.

Eleven percent of the 739,000 poults hatched during the week ending April 18 were shipped out of the State, compared with 24 percent the week before and 13 percent a year ago. The total hatch for the week ending April 19 last year was 600,000 poults.

Heavy white settings of 470,000 eggs were down 6 percent from the week before but continued considerably greater than 1958. In recent weeks bronze settings appear to have reached a peak for the season; but continue at a level greater than last year. Bronze eggs set during the last 4-week period totaled 7 percent more than in the same period last year. The light breed set decreased 13,000 eggs from the previous week but was 9,000 more than the same week last year.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven leading turkey producing States hatched 439,000 heavy white, 2,233,000 bronze and other heavies, and 348,000 light breed poults during the week ending April 18. Hatchings of heavy white and light breeds continue at greater levels than last year, while the bronze remain below the output in 1958.

Settings for the eleven States during the current week totaled 871,000 heavy white, 3,921,000 bronze and other heavy, and 763,000 light breed eggs. Hatcherymen continue to set more heavy white and light breed eggs but fewer bronze and other heavies than last year. Heavy white settings in the recent four-week period totaled about one-fourth more than in the same period last year, and light breeds increased one-fifth, but heavy bronze settings decreased 8 percent.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN ELEVEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	1959 Calif.	1959 Va.	1959 Other States 1/	Eleven State Total 1958	Eleven State Total 1959
			Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Mar. 28	136	230	20	#	74	215	324
Apr. 4	152	212	52	#	145	264	409
Apr. 11	179	287	18	#	120	294	425
Apr. 18	163	274	21	#	144	300	439
			Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Mar. 21	285	450	32	#	257	517	739
Mar. 28	291	542	40	#	283	597	865
Apr. 4	308	304	50	#	342	670	696
Apr. 11	378	502	77	#	413	700	992
Apr. 18	356	470	42	31	328	759	871
			Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Mar. 28	372	394	535	26	812	1,956	1,767
Apr. 4	413	437	555	46	928	2,112	1,966
Apr. 11	417	438	617	34	964	2,188	2,053
Apr. 18	395	420	682	39	1,092	2,242	2,233
			Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Mar. 21	678	698	886	69	1,765	3,824	3,418
Mar. 28	651	711	942	83	1,765	3,965	3,501
Apr. 4	679	724	1,086	128	2,019	4,097	3,957
Apr. 11	594	648	1,061	125	1,971	4,063	3,805
Apr. 18	658	668	1,005	171	2,077	4,418	3,921
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Mar. 28	28	53	25	184	88	231	350
Apr. 4	29	52	10	179	116	232	357
Apr. 11	53	41	12	171	105	299	329
Apr. 18	42	45	27	146	130	288	348
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Mar. 21	75	76	46	248	220	450	590
Mar. 28	39	65	38	335	234	499	672
Apr. 4	85	72	9	337	281	618	699
Apr. 11	84	101	75	417	202	660	795
Apr. 18	79	88	40	416	219	634	763

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and Oregon.

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

APR 0 1959

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

Immediate Release

April 28, 1959

GRAIN STOCKS - APRIL 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all Minnesota storage positions on April 1 at 271 million bushels were down 4 million from a year earlier according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Off-farm stocks of 110 million bushels were unchanged from a year ago. Stocks in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth at 10 million bushels were down 4 million while country elevator stocks of 37 million were down less than 1 million. At 62 million bushels, stocks in CCC bins were 5 million bushels more than at this time last year. Country processors, which includes seed corn firms, flour mills, oil seed crushers and malting plants held 1.1 million bushels compared with 0.9 million a year earlier.

Wheat stocks in all Minnesota positions totaled 87 million bushels, a record high for April, exceeding by 6 million the previous record set in 1956. Stocks in off-farm positions at 80 million bushels were up 13 million from a year ago and accounted for most of the year's increase in total stocks. Off-farm stocks are stored primarily in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas and these showed an increase of about 7-1/2 million. Country elevators with 8 million bushels had stocks over twice as large as a year earlier, and wheat stocks held by country processors (mostly flour mills) were also up.

Oats stocks in all storage positions at 114 million bushels exceeded the previous record set in 1946 by 1 million bushels. Only 14-1/2 million bushels were in off-farm storage. These stocks were up 5.9 million bushels from a year ago.

Storage stocks of barley in all positions were 41 million bushels, up 17 million from a year earlier and were the highest of record for the month. Off-farm stocks of 22.1 million bushels were up 8.4 million bushels from a year ago and exceeded the previous April record of 20.3 million in 1952. Most of the off-farm stocks were located in the terminal areas and at 17.6 million bushels were 7-1/2 million more than a year ago.

Rye supplies in all positions at 2.0 million bushels were nearly double those on hand April 1, 1958, and off-farm stocks of 1.6 million were up about 1 million from a year ago. Of these 1.6 million bushels, 1,232,000 bushels were in the terminal areas compared with 295,000 a year earlier.

April 1 stocks of soybeans in all positions at 38 million bushels were the second highest of record for April, being exceeded only by the 39 million on hand a year ago. About 21 million bushels were in off-farm storage--up a little more than 1 million from a year earlier. Most of the off-farm stocks were in country elevators and were 1-1/2 million above a year ago. Stocks held by country processors (crushers) were considerably higher, while those in the terminal areas were down about 27 percent.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions at 4.3 million bushels were the lowest of record for April and were down 0.9 million from a year ago--the previous record low. Off-farm stocks accounted for 2.6 million bushels of the total supply compared with 4.6 million a year earlier. Of these 2.6 million bushels, 1 million bushels were in country processing plants and terminal areas as compared with 3.6 million bushels in these same facilities a year ago. Country elevator stocks at 1.6 million bushels were two-thirds greater than at this time last year.

UNITED STATES: Wheat stocks of 1,540 million bushels stored in all positions on April 1 were the largest of record for that date, more than a third larger than the previous year and a sixth larger than the previous record holdings in 1956. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,257 million bushels were a third larger than the holdings a year earlier as stocks increased in all storage positions. Farm stocks at 283 million bushels were more than one-half larger than last year.

Rye stocks of 18.2 million bushels stored in all positions on April 1 were almost a fifth larger than a year earlier and 33 percent larger than average. Off-farm stocks of 8.6 million bushels were 18 percent above April 1, 1958 but only 1 percent above average. Stocks at interior mills and elevators were the fourth largest of record and 2 percent above stocks a year ago.

Corn stocks in all storage positions April 1, at 2,992 million bushels, were a new record for the date and 7 percent above a year earlier. Total stocks in off-farm positions were 1,176 million bushels of which about 1,115 million were Government owned or under warehouse loan. Stocks on farms at 1,816 million bushels were 135 million above a year earlier.

Oats stored in all positions on April 1 totaled 667 million bushels--nearly 12 percent more than a year earlier and the largest of record for the date. Stocks in off-farm positions totaled 79 million bushels, nearly two-fifths larger than a year ago but 7 percent below the record April 1, 1956 stocks. Oats under loan to or owned by CCC amounted to 17 percent of the total stocks compared with 11 percent a year earlier.

The supply of barley in all storage positions on April 1 was a record high of 288 million bushels for the date compared with the previous record a year earlier of 263 million bushels. Off-farm stocks at 137 million bushels were also a record--21 percent above April 1958. Interior mills, elevators and warehouses held 85 million bushels or 2 percent less than the record a year ago.

Soybean stocks of 323 million bushels in all storage positions on April 1 were the largest of record for the date and a fourth larger than a year earlier, the previous record. Farm, terminal, processor and elevator and warehouse stocks were all above April 1, 1958 and record for the date.

Flaxseed stocks in all storage positions on April 1 totaled 24.4 million bushels. This was more than one-half larger than the record low 15.6 million bushels on hand a year earlier. Off-farm stocks of 10.8 million bushels were only a fourth above a year ago but farm stocks were nearly double. Nearly two-thirds of the total stocks on hand April 1 were under Government ownership or loan.

Off-Farm Grain Stocks, Minnesota, April 1, 1958-59 - Thousand Bushels

COMMODITY	Minneapolis-St.Paul and Duluth Terminal Areas		Country Processors		Country Elevators		CCC Bin Sites	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Corn	14,391	10,146	879	1,075	37,888	37,277	56,639	61,616
Wheat	60,260	67,840	2,921	3,811	3,376	7,972	784	268
Oats	4,743	8,961	15	14	3,821	5,503	361	2
Barley	9,992	17,556	881	766	2,835	3,735	137	14
Rye	295	1,232	251	272	131	107	0	0
Soybeans	4,691	3,436	740	1,804	14,019	15,543	0	0
Flaxseed	3,650	1,008	1/	1/	951	1,587	0	0

1/ Included in terminal stocks to avoid disclosing individual operations.

GRAIN STOCKS - APRIL 1, 1958-59

CROP	ON FARM		OFF-FARM 1/		TOTAL	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Bushels					
MINNESOTA:						
Corn	165,036	161,045	110,218	110,114	275,254	271,159
Wheat	3,472	6,843	66,557	79,891	70,029	86,734
Oats	82,238	99,388	8,579	14,480	90,817	113,868
Barley	10,238	18,576	13,708	22,071	23,946	40,647
Rye	356	363	677	1,611	1,033	1,974
Soybeans	19,729	17,259	19,450	20,783	39,179	38,042
Flaxseed	666	1,748	4,601	2,595	5,267	4,343
UNITED STATES:						
Corn	1,680,943	1,815,865	1,126,935	1,175,839	2,807,878	2,991,704
Wheat	176,737	282,989	945,819	1,257,025	1,122,556	1,540,014
Oats	540,627	587,576	56,936	79,024	597,563	666,600
Barley	149,981	151,372	113,229	136,968	263,210	288,340
Rye	7,927	9,600	7,291	8,567	15,218	18,167
Soybeans	117,445	124,623	138,261	198,065	255,706	322,688
Flaxseed	6,897	13,629	8,672	10,764	15,569	24,393

1/ Includes all CCC owned stocks.

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.

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Stocks of Grains, Selected States, April 1, 1958-59

State	Rye				Shelled and Ear Corn			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Bushels				1,000 Bushels			
N.Y.	*	383	*	433	15,980	23,645	23,306	29,712
Ohio	9	23	72	132	34,967	35,878	116,511	128,988
Ind.	31	41	159	121	60,334	69,336	194,847	203,180
Ill.	1,432	1,100	1,544	1,198	254,069	275,471	542,042	565,340
Mich.	36	45	157	230	15,442	16,062	55,672	65,399
Wis.	89	521	190	615	12,579	14,617	71,880	58,845
MINN.	677	1,611	1,033	1,974	110,218	110,114	275,254	271,159
Iowa	46	5	137	58	353,640	357,587	757,111	770,918
Mo.	126	78	198	249	30,979	31,311	105,440	108,574
N.Dak.	1,277	1,602	3,104	4,876	2,323	2,982	9,751	8,904
S.Dak.	753	953	2,913	3,372	56,980	63,342	135,187	123,827
Nebr.	113	156	985	1,144	117,086	122,122	268,463	311,245
Kans.	292	251	883	710	26,343	12,589	43,348	41,196
Mont.	23	55	111	161	18	31	110	101
Idaho	*	45	*	51	38	320	1,004	754
Wash.	1,564	1,089	2,004	1,317	1,147	488	1,877	1,028
Oreg.	173	141	307	238	89	155	616	968
Calif.	9	15	22	28	3,962	2,291	7,283	5,760
Other States	641	453	1,399	1,260	30,741	37,498	198,176	295,806
UNITED STATES	7,291	8,567	15,218	18,167	1,126,935	1,175,839	2,807,878	2,991,704

State	Oats				Barley			
N.Y.	1,923	2,471	14,668	13,024	1,117	970	1,709	1,355
Ohio	2,364	2,788	14,196	21,492	91	87	647	691
Ind.	1,160	1,677	11,615	16,858	54	58	473	511
Ill.	3,226	4,900	35,275	46,002	616	628	1,501	1,163
Mich.	795	1,090	17,557	23,710	157	145	926	1,452
Wis.	2,582	4,294	64,837	74,756	12,645	17,530	13,300	18,353
MINN.	8,579	14,480	90,817	113,868	13,708	22,071	23,946	40,647
Iowa	4,828	5,994	100,647	104,638	*	*	*	*
Mo.	3,153	2,663	17,670	9,790	1,723	1,753	3,066	2,737
N.Dak.	1,811	4,645	36,683	51,167	8,898	16,939	45,067	72,388
S.Dak.	2,416	7,297	73,178	79,249	778	1,516	8,078	11,373
Nebr.	861	722	24,384	26,210	303	568	4,526	3,786
Kans.	696	668	14,030	4,961	1,456	2,767	6,754	7,449
Mont.	291	253	6,457	6,423	3,612	7,324	36,448	32,842
Idaho	1,827	1,608	4,457	3,519	3,325	2,460	9,585	6,217
Wash.	3,912	3,617	6,804	4,798	25,750	28,326	31,194	30,540
Oreg.	2,534	4,185	5,225	5,983	10,435	12,027	13,497	15,011
Calif.	972	1,424	1,730	1,910	18,171	12,663	28,399	16,037
Other States	13,006	14,248	57,333	58,242	10,390	9,136	34,094	25,778
UNITED STATES	56,936	79,024	597,563	666,600	113,229	136,968	263,210	288,330

* Unallocated - 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 bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, April 1, 1958-59

State	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Bushels			
New York	36,947	38,676	38,079	40,058
Ohio	9,946	10,680	11,426	12,997
Indiana	3,753	3,375	5,550	5,425
Illinois	13,194	15,009	14,653	18,260
Michigan	5,614	7,451	7,051	11,422
Wisconsin	29,799	33,851	30,198	34,389
MINNESOTA	66,557	79,891	70,029	86,734
Iowa	5,253	6,866	5,369	7,201
Missouri	30,843	38,339	32,355	40,161
North Dakota	25,917	46,192	79,569	107,907
South Dakota	24,430	24,620	41,246	51,367
Nebraska	82,733	111,437	103,206	150,010
Kansas	285,475	391,676	295,486	432,451
Montana	13,948	25,039	46,742	72,372
Idaho	7,148	9,200	13,924	13,449
Washington	34,005	41,641	37,911	47,384
Oregon	27,411	32,958	29,420	36,878
California	1,586	3,841	1,835	5,229
Other States	241,260	336,283	258,507	366,320
UNITED STATES	945,819	1,257,025	1,122,556	1,540,014

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, April 1, 1958-59

State	Soybeans				Flaxseed			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Bushels				1,000 Bushels			
Ohio	12,043	15,563	19,560	23,431	---	---	---	---
Ind.	7,141	---	19,391	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	43,823	51,579	73,897	82,459	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	198	204	216	231
MINN.	19,450	20,783	39,179	38,042	4,601	2,595	5,267	4,343
Iowa	25,278	36,267	51,993	65,374	15	51	70	127
Mo.	5,582	11,421	12,234	20,290	---	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	---	2,534	5,615	7,424	14,708
S.Dak.	---	---	---	---	706	1,396	1,836	3,973
N.C.	940	2,737	1,998	4,065	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	---	13,449	---	14,746	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	17	15	155	123
Calif.	---	---	---	---	310	694	310	694
Other States*	24,004	46,266	37,454	74,281	291	194	291	194
UNITED STATES	138,261	198,065	255,706	322,688	8,672	10,764	15,569	24,393

* Other States and unallocated - 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 bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Immediate Release

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-April 1959

May 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at mid-April was 79, up 1 point from a month earlier but 6 points below the April 1958 index, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. An important feature of this month's index is the sharp drop in the poultry index from a month earlier, which was more than offset by increases in crops and livestock. Compared with April last year, all commodity

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Apr. 15 Av. 1951-55	Apr. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1958	Mar. 15 1959	Apr. 15 1959
All Farm Products	95	80	78	85	78	79
Crops	90	84	70	68	63	66
Livestock	102	72	84	103	93	96
Dairy Products	94	88	89	84	84	83
Poultry and Eggs	86	78	61	72	65	50

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2- PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			APRIL 15, 1959			
		APR. 15 1958	MAR. 15 1959	APR. 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		-DOLLARS-						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	2.08	1.85	1.86	1.82	1.86	1.78	1.77
CORN	BU.	.98	.90	1.00	1.06	.92	.99	1.13
OATS	BU.	.55	.54	.56	.60	.45	.52	.602
BARLEY	BU.	.91	.86	.87	.80	.84	.82	.898
RYE	BU.	1.02	1.00	1.01	.95	.92	.97	.976
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.70	2.66	2.70	2.72	2.57	2.63	2.60
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.08	2.00	2.02	2.08	1.90	1.98	2.10
POTATOES	CWT.	3.00	.70	1.30	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.28
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	13.50	16.60	16.00	14.00	12.50	13.00	18.80
HOGS	CWT.	20.20	15.10	15.40	15.40	15.30	15.30	15.60
CATTLE	CWT.	21.90	22.40	23.70	26.30	23.60	24.30	24.10
CALVES	CWT.	25.50	28.60	29.30	29.20	29.00	30.40	29.00
SHEEP	CWT.	7.80	7.60	6.80	6.90	6.50	6.20	7.05
LAMBS	CWT.	21.00	20.20	20.00	19.00	18.00	18.70	19.10
MILK COWS	HEAD	220.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	240.00	235.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.63	.64	.64	.63	.61	.60	.591
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.95	2.95	2.90	3.25	3.55	3.25	3.87
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.260	.220	.190	.21	.23	.24	.230
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.130	.090	.080	.085	.085	.085	.126
EGGS	DOZ.	.300	.280	.200	.199	.200	.210	.281
WOOL	LB.	.33	.30	.33	.35	.34	.38	.392
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.85	3.00	3.05	3.70	3.20	3.60	3.74
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.70	5.80	5.50	5.55
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.65	4.55	4.65	4.52
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44%	CWT.	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95	4.50	4.40	4.26
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.60	6.40	6.40	-	-	-	-
BRAN	CWT.	2.65	2.75	2.85	3.05	2.95	3.05	3.13
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.65	4.70	4.80	4.75	4.70	4.55	4.52
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		21.7	16.8	15.4	14.5	16.6	15.5	13.8
BEEF-CORN 1/		26.3	28.3	26.6	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		10.4	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	8.2
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		4.5	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.7
MILK-FEED 4/		1.50	1.34	1.27	-	-	-	1.29

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/POUNDS OF CONCENTRATE RATION EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND WHOLE MILK.

group indexes were lower, with poultry showing the greatest decline.

Within the crop group, all commodities advanced in price during the month except hay, which was off 60 cents per ton. Most significant was the increase of 10 cents per bushel in the price of corn, a commodity which is relatively important in the crop index. The net effect was a 3-point increase in the index during the month ending in mid-April. Compared with a year earlier, crop prices were generally lower, and the index was off 2 points. Largest declines were recorded for wheat and potatoes. Higher prices for corn, oats and hay were partially offsetting.

The livestock index increased 3 points during the month to 96 percent of the 1947-49 base period average, as hogs, cattle and calves were moderately higher. Sheep and lambs declined slightly. With hog prices in April 1958 substantially higher, the livestock index a year earlier was 103, or 7 points above the current level. However, cattle prices, at $23.70 per cwt. in April 1959 were $1.80 per cwt. above last year and the highest April average since 1952. Calves were also up substantially from a year ago, while sheep and lambs were lower.

Wholesale milk dropped 5 cents per cwt. during the month, thereby lowering the dairy products index 1 point. Compared with a year earlier, the dairy index was also down a point as lower wholesale milk prices more than offset a 1-cent per pound increase in the price of butterfat.

Led by a sharp drop in egg prices from mid-March, the poultry and egg index fell 15 points to 50 percent of the 1947-49 average. Turkeys and all chickens were also lower. The price of eggs, at 20 cents per dozen, was the lowest for any month since May 1941, while turkeys, averaging 19 cents per pound liveweight, were below any other month after August 1942. Compared with last April, the poultry index was off 22 points, as eggs, chickens and turkeys were all notably lower in price.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended April 15 the Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers remained unchanged at 244 percent of its 1910-14 average. During the month egg prices dropped sharply, milk prices were seasonally lower, and most vegetables were down. These were, however, approximately offset by the higher prices for cattle, cotton, and corn. The April index was 5 percent below a year earlier.

An increase in the Index of Farm Wage Rates, together with higher prices for some items bought for production purposes, notably feeder and stocker cattle, raised the Index of Prices Paid by farmers one-third of 1 percent (1 point) to a new high of 299. This was nearly 2 percent higher than April 1958.

The Parity Ratio remained at 82 percent, 6 percent below a year earlier.

Table 3.--Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Apr. 15 1955	Apr. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1958	Mar. 15 1959	Apr. 15 1959
Prices Received	241	229	232	257	244	244
Prices Paid 1/	278	277	286	294	298	299
Parity Ratio	87	83	81	87	82	82

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

Richard Schrimper
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Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

May 5, 1959

USE OF BULK MILK TANKS IS INCREASING ON MINNESOTA FARMS*

A study of Minnesota dairy plants by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture has shown that 148 million of the total 807 million pounds of milk produced during December 1958 on Minnesota farms were handled through farm bulk tanks. This is a 35 million pound increase in farm bulk tank milk handling over the 113 million pounds handled in this manner during December 1957. During the past year the proportion of total production handled in bulk rose from 15 percent to 18 percent. For milk purchased from farmers, the proportion handled through farm bulk tanks also increased--from 18 percent for December 1957 to 22 percent for December 1958.

Of the 148 million pounds of milk handled through farm bulk tanks during December 1958, 98 million pounds, or 66 percent, were purchased for fluid consumption, while 50 million pounds, or 34 percent, were for manufacturing purposes. A substantial proportion of the milk purchased for fluid consumption is diverted to manufacturing use.

Most of the 123 million pounds of milk purchased during December 1958 for fluid consumption was handled through bulk tanks. Ninety-eight million pounds, or 79 percent, were handled in this manner during 1958 compared with 73 percent for December 1957.

The proportion of manufacturing quality milk purchased that was handled through bulk tanks increased 50 percent, or from 6 percent of manufacturing milk during December 1957 to 9 percent during December 1958. Fifty million of the 558 million pounds of manufacturing quality milk purchased during December 1958 were collected from farm bulk tanks.

Approximately 43 percent of the 567 Minnesota dairy plants receiving whole milk from Minnesota farms reported they had patrons with farm bulk tanks, up from 35 percent for 1957. There were 25 fewer plants receiving whole milk during December 1958 compared with December 1957, having ceased operations or consolidated with other plants.

Details for December 1958 compared with December 1957 are shown in the following table:

	December 1957	December 1958
1. Total Minnesota Milk Production (Million Lbs.)	764	807
2. Total Milk Handled through Farm Bulk Tanks (Million Lbs.)	113	148
3. Percent of Total Minnesota Milk Production Handled through Farm Bulk Tanks	15%	18%
4. Percent of Total Minnesota Milk Purchased from Farmers Handled through Farm Bulk Tanks	18%	22%
5. Percent of Milk for Fluid Consumption Collected in Bulk	73%	79%
6. Percent of Manufacturing Milk Collected in Bulk	6%	9%
7. Number of Farms with Milk Cows and Heifers Two Years Old or Older kept for Milk 1/	103,000	96,000
8. Number of Farm Bulk Tanks	6,200	7,200
9. Average Number of Pounds of Milk Collected per Farm Bulk Tank during the month of December	18,200	20,500
10. Daily Average Pounds per Farm Bulk Tank	590	660
11. Number of Counties with Dairy Plants that Collect Milk from Farm Bulk Tanks	67	70
12. Number of Plants Receiving Whole Milk	592	567
Percent of these Plants Reporting Bulk Tank Patrons 2/	35%	43%

13. Geographic Distribution of Bulk Tank Patrons as reported by Minnesota Dairy Plants for December 1958:

N.W	14%	S.W.	6%
N.E	17%	S.E.	63%

1/ Figures shown are for the month of May 1957 and May 1958 as taken from the Minnesota State farm census.

2/ In some cases, plants having bulk tank patrons may have employed custom haulers to bring the milk to the plant or contracted with other plants to pick up and process the milk.

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

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

Immediate Release

May 12, 1959

MAPLE SIRUP REPORT - 1959

MINNESOTA: Production of maple sirup in Minnesota for 1959 is estimated at 5,000 gallons, equalling last year's output, but well below average according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The 1948-57 average production is 12,000 gallons. There were 38,000 trees tapped this year, 10 percent less than the 42,000 tapped in 1958 and 47 percent below average.

The 1959 season averaged 25 days in length. This compares with 20 days last year and 24 days in 1957. The average opening date was March 26 this year, compared with March 24, 1958 and March 26, 1957.

For the most part the season was disappointing to Minnesota maple sirup producers. Lack of moisture and deep frost cut the sap flow, especially in important east central counties. Northern and western areas generally experienced a better season this year than in 1958. Quality was good, and many producers reported a high sugar content of sap.

UNITED STATES: Production of maple sirup in 1959 is estimated at 1,196,000 gallons, about 21 percent below the 1958 production of 1,516,000 gallons and 27 percent below the 1948-57 average.

While the number of trees tapped for the United States as a whole is down slightly from last year, several States tapped more trees in 1959 than in 1958. This was true for the New England States with the exception of Maine, and for New York and Pennsylvania where heavy snow cover in 1958 held down the number of trees tapped. The 5,049,000 trees estimated tapped in 1959 compares with 5,075,000 tapped in 1958 and the 10-year average of 6,983,000 trees.

The 1959 season was characterized by generally unfavorable weather for sap flow and in only two States - Minnesota and Maryland - was production of sirup equal to last year. The season in New England and New York opened and closed about the normal dates, but temperatures were too cold in March and too warm in April and sap runs were light and of short duration.

The same conditions generally prevailed in Pennsylvania except for the Roof Garden section of Somerset County where two fine runs in mid-March taxed the ability of producers to keep buckets emptied. Sugar bushes on the southern slopes consistently yielded better than those exposed to the north. Ohio experienced several good runs of 2 to 3 days each. In both Michigan and Wisconsin the start of the season was delayed by heavy snow and unfavorable weather conditions retarded sap flow. Some producers did not tap because of deep snow and poor runs experienced by their neighbors. In Maryland the season was shorter than normal, but short steady runs throughout the season gave a production equal to 1958.

The sugar content of the sap this year was above last year in most States and the number of gallons of sap required to make a gallon of sirup was less than in 1958. Quality of the sirup was generally good with earlier runs of light color. Some darkening of color was noted for later runs.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Trees Tapped			Sirup Made 1/			Price		Value	
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Trees			1,000 Gallons			Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
Maine	108	73	67	18	15	12	5.60	5.95	84	71
N. H.	235	178	187	54	54	45	5.40	5.70	292	256
Vt.	2,934	1,954	1,993	674	567	405	4.10	4.70	2,325	1,904
Mass.	145	106	116	45	44	37	4.80	5.15	211	191
N. Y.	1,880	1,385	1,413	434	401	344	4.25	4.45	1,704	1,531
Pa.	375	289	295	99	93	90	4.55	4.45	423	400
Ohio	458	323	300	131	124	118	5.40	5.30	670	625
Mich.	407	287	264	85	86	51	5.40	5.50	464	280
Wis.	340	416	354	82	117	79	4.75	4.90	556	387
Minn.	72	42	38	12	5	5	5.30	6.25	26	31
Md.	28	22	22	14	10	10	4.10	4.10	41	41
UNITED STATES	6,983	5,075	5,049	1,648	1,516	1,196	4.48	4.79	6,796	5,717

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

L. J. Schrimper, Agr'l. Statistician
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MAY 27 1959

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

Immediate Release: May 21, 1959

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
April 1959

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 14,402,000 during April 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 11 percent less than the 16,130,000 chicks hatched during April 1958. The current hatch consists of 14,000,000 egg-type chicks and 402,000 broiler type chicks. This compares with the April 1958 hatch of 15,815,000 egg-type and 315,000 broiler type chicks. For the period, January through April, the hatch of egg-type chicks of 29,505,000 is down 6 percent compared with last year, while the broiler type hatch of 1,277,000 chicks is 27 percent larger. Egg-type chick eggs in incubators on May 1, 1959, showed a decrease of 20 percent from May 1, 1958.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on April 1, 1959, for 100 straight run broiler type chicks averaged $14.50. Pure breed egg-type pullet chicks averaged $38.00 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks averaged $56.00 per 100. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-April was $2.87 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.81 the previous month and $2.88 in mid-April 1958. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on April 15, 1959 at 7.0 compares with 10.4 a year ago indicating a less favorable price relationship for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the U. S. produced 311,561,000 chicks during April -- up 4 percent from April 1958 and up 9 percent from the 1953-57 average for the month. The number of broiler-type chicks hatched was up 10 percent. The number of egg-type chicks produced was down 2 percent. Production of egg-type chicks from January through April totaled 348,393,000 -- about 1 percent more than the number produced during these months last year.

The demand for both broiler and egg-type chicks, in response to the relatively low prices for eggs and broilers, has slackened considerably from previous months and is below that of a year ago. Smaller May hatches than a year ago are in prospect. The number of broiler-type eggs in incubators on May 1 was 1 percent less than on May 1, 1958. The number of eggs for egg-type chicks in incubators on May 1, 1959 was 13 percent less than on May 1 last year.

TOTAL CHICKS HATCHED, BY MONTHS, BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date			
	1958 1/	1959 2/	Pct. Chg. from 1958	1958 1/	1959 2/	Change from 1958 Number	Change from 1958 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	750	795	+6	750	795	+45	+6
February	3,585	3,455	-4	4,335	4,250	-85	-2
March	11,805	12,130	+3	16,140	16,380	+240	+1
April	16,130	14,402	-11	32,270	30,782	-1,488	-5
May	10,855			43,125			
June	1,725			44,850			
July	415			45,265			
August	315			45,580			
September	340			45,920			
October	305			46,225			
November	345			46,570			
December	470			47,040			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

BROILER AND EGG TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During April				January through April			
	1958		1959 1/		1958		1959 1/	
	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	11,850	5,411	11,420	4,674	44,131	18,314	44,964	16,802
Middle Atlantic	7,251	12,753	6,393	12,484	27,557	42,277	24,957	41,497
Ohio	1,930	6,570	1,700	6,750	6,550	17,690	6,600	16,550
Indiana	5,986	7,537	6,665	7,365	22,646	17,956	23,084	17,835
Illinois	1,338	9,087	1,180	7,120	4,919	22,811	4,255	20,137
Michigan	720	3,000	600	2,800	2,710	8,300	2,450	7,350
Wisconsin	1,463	4,578	1,550	3,700	5,657	9,644	6,220	8,700
East North Central	11,437	30,772	11,695	27,735	42,482	76,401	42,609	70,572
MINNESOTA	315	15,815	402	14,000	1,005	31,265	1,277	29,505
Iowa	603	20,980	350	19,040	1,882	40,200	1,500	36,750
Missouri	6,712	7,719	6,291	7,497	23,559	14,656	23,284	14,733
North Dakota	25	1,499	36	1,474	45	2,259	36	2,360
South Dakota	23	5,067	0	5,362	29	9,210	0	10,059
Nebraska	156	6,315	145	7,392	467	13,394	455	14,251
Kansas	650	4,264	450	4,000	2,073	9,373	1,440	9,120
West North Central	8,484	61,659	7,674	58,765	29,060	120,357	27,992	116,778
Delaware	7,624	52	6,584	44	29,404	89	26,191	157
Maryland	8,655	154	8,280	268	29,726	578	32,479	851
Virginia	7,151	1,327	7,650	1,549	25,940	3,832	29,395	4,343
West Virginia	1,177	239	1,068	243	4,136	400	3,973	509
North Carolina	11,772	1,488	13,553	1,626	43,352	4,937	48,925	5,454
South Carolina	1,614	708	1,713	838	6,325	2,491	7,070	2,692
Georgia	28,356	1,293	32,077	2,749	103,508	5,089	116,859	9,978
Florida	1,867	1,061	1,688	1,133	6,974	4,015	6,515	4,841
South Atlantic	68,216	6,322	72,613	8,450	249,365	21,431	271,407	28,825
East South Central	23,195	3,946	31,259	4,931	80,358	11,736	111,066	14,780
West South Central	24,539	5,290	28,383	5,445	89,653	18,818	103,470	20,992
Mountain	722	2,239	949	2,188	2,399	6,792	2,848	6,652
Pacific	7,296	7,031	8,309	8,194	26,441	27,836	31,724	31,495
UNITED STATES	162,990	135,423	178,695	132,866	591,446	343,962	661,037	348,393

1/ Preliminary.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

MAY 27 1959

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

Immediate Release: May 21, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
APRIL 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 7,887,000 turkey poults during the period January-April 1959, about one-fourth more than the output during the same period last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current January-April total includes 3,184,000 heavy whites, 4,048,000 bronze and other heavies, and 655,000 light breed poults. Compared with the same period last year, production of heavy whites increased 52 percent and bronze were 10 percent more. The light breed hatch was 17 percent greater than output in the January-April period a year ago.

On May 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 2,035,000 heavy white, 2,526,000 bronze and 380,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 1,460,000 heavy white, 2,480,000 bronze and 340,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on April 15 were 53 cents for heavy whites, 60 cents for bronze, and 38 cents for light breeds. On April 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 56 cents, bronze 65 cents, and light breeds 41 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-April was $2.87 per 100 pounds, 6 cents more than mid-March but 1 cent less than in April last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 6.6 was down from the ratio of 9.0 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Poult production in the U. S. during April reflected a continuation of the trend of previous months. The production of heavy white breeds and light breeds was larger than a year earlier, while production of other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) was smaller. Heavy white breed poult production of 2,778,000 was 25 percent larger than in April 1958. Other heavy breeds production of 13,073,000 poults was down 3 percent. The hatch of heavy white breed poults during the first 4 months was up 32 percent from a year earlier, while other heavy breed poults was down 6 percent. The number of light breed poults hatched in April totaled 1,898,000, compared with 1,552,000 in April 1958 -- an increase of 22 percent. Production during the months, January through April totaled 6,458,000 up 43 percent from the same period in 1958. Turkey eggs in incubators on May 1 indicate that the number of heavy white and light breed poults hatched in May will be larger than in May last year. The hatch of other heavy breed poults, mostly broad breasted bronze, will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites		Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy		Minnesota: Light Breeds		United States: Heavy Breeds		United States: Light Breeds	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	532	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	899	1,422	1,587	135	208	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712	1,144	1,705	1,822	171	182	15,766	15,851	1,552	1,898
May	923		1,452		224		17,152		2,156	
June	824		512		224		11,927		2,134	
July	708		33		191		4,543		1,978	
Aug.	507		0		142		926		1,097	
Sept.	412		0		98		527		546	
Oct.	487		0		74		725		468	
Nov.	528		0		81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	919	783	913	198	242	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,410	2,246	2,313	211	321	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,851	2,752	2,861	252	296	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460	2,035	2,480	2,526	340	380	28,475	27,399	3,199	3,527
June	1,400		1,050		336		21,954		3,247	
July	1,251		86		293		9,724		3,123	
Aug.	958		0		242		1,920		2,205	
Sept.	751		0		177		941		1,039	
Oct.	781		0		132		1,077		638	
Nov.	870		0		136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886		2/		255		2,442		1,303	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT — WEEK ENDING MAY 16, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending May 16, Minnesota hatcheries produced 284,000 heavy white, 368,000 other heavy (bronze), and 53,000 light breed turkey poults. The heavy white hatch totaled less than the week before but continued substantially above last year. During April the bronze production reached a seasonal peak. The hatch during the first half of May declined seasonally, but continued at a greater level than last year. The light breed production was about equal to the previous week's total and the corresponding week in 1958.

Of the total poults hatched during the week ending May 16, 19 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 18 percent in the same week last year.

Hatcheries in the State set 628,000 heavy white, 324,000 other heavy (bronze) and 141,000 light breed eggs during the week ending May 16. The heavy white set continued substantially above a year ago and was 11 percent more than the previous week. Settings of bronze eggs continued their usual seasonal decline but totaled 22 percent more than the corresponding week a year earlier.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven leading turkey producing States hatched 542,000 heavy white, 2,184,000 bronze, and 483,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending May 16, 1959. Output of the heavy whites and light breeds continued ahead of last year, while the other heavy breed (bronze) hatch was at a lower level than in 1958.

Settings for the eleven States totaled 1,052,000 heavy white, 3,205,000 bronze, and 818,000 light breed turkey eggs. In the last 4 weeks heavy white settings continued considerably more than a year ago. This indicates the hatch for the next several weeks will continue to be well above last year. In contrast, the bronze set continues below the level of a year ago. Light breed settings during the current week was 9 percent more than the same week in 1958.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN ELEVEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	1959 Calif.	1959 Va.	1959 Other States 1/	Eleven State Total 1958	Eleven State Total 1959
Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
April 25	158	311	21	#	156	336	488
May 2	180	207	28	#	198	388	433
May 9	210	295	34	#	220	402	549
May 16	199	284	42	18	198	423	542
Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
April 18	356	470	51	31	328	759	880
April 25	374	525	51	#	366	728	942
May 2	384	607	51	#	387	755	1,045
May 9	378	564	20	#	365	728	949
May 16	370	628	36	#	388	699	1,052
Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
April 25	375	430	642	66	999	2,315	2,137
May 2	390	394	696	70	1,108	2,371	2,268
May 9	341	349	634	83	1,104	2,301	2,170
May 16	360	368	605	112	1,099	2,411	2,184
Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
April 18	658	669	1,005	171	2,096	4,418	3,941
April 25	608	608	985	153	1,985	4,171	3,731
May 2	523	571	987	159	1,816	3,947	3,533
May 9	484	483	1,124	225	1,714	3,931	3,546
May 16	266	324	1,176	194	1,511	3,388	3,205
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
April 25	25	40	42	209	140	308	431
May 2	52	36	5	237	189	387	467
May 9	47	54	54	283	113	414	504
May 16	52	53	26	270	134	403	483
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
April 18	79	88	40	416	207	634	751
April 25	85	104	18	341	233	621	696
May 2	99	91	21	325	235	706	672
May 9	98	96	17	353	212	747	678
May 16	76	141	17	440	220	749	818

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, Washington and Oregon.

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

Victor Erlandson
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 Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minnesota

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MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-May 1959

June 2, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers for mid-May at 79 percent of its 1947-49 average is unchanged from a month earlier but 7 points below May 1958 according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with April, the May index for crops is up 2 points to 68 but this improvement is offset by a 4-point drop to only 46 in the poultry index and a 1 point drop to 83 for dairy

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	May 15 Av. 1951-55	May 15 1956	May 15 1957	May 15 1958	Apr. 15 1959	May 15 1959
All Farm Products	95	84	78	86	79	79
Crops	91	90	70	69	66	68
Livestock	102	77	86	106	96	96
Dairy Products	94	89	89	84	83 84	83
Poultry and Eggs	85	80	55	72	50	46

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			MAY 15, 1959			
		MAY 15 1958	APR. 15 1959	MAY 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		-DOLLARS-						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	2.08	1.86	1.88	1.77	1.87	1.79	1.77
CORN	BU.	1.03	1.00	1.03	1.08	.94	1.01	1.15
OATS	BU.	.54	.56	.57	.60	.46	.53	.599
BARLEY	BU.	.93	.87	.85	.80	.84	.82	.901
RYE	BU.	1.05	1.01	.97	.90	.87	.94	.931
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.62	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.58	2.64	2.55
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.05	2.02	2.05	2.10	1.93	1.99	2.13
POTATOES	CWT.	2.00	1.30	1.40	-	1.65	1.40	2.51
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	13.80	16.00	17.60	12.40	13.90	13.50	18.40
HOGS	CWT.	20.60	15.40	15.10	15.20	14.80	14.80	15.50
CATTLE	CWT.	22.90	23.70	23.90	26.80	23.60	25.00	24.30
CALVES	CWT.	27.50	29.30	30.00	29.80	31.10	31.20	29.10
SHEEP	CWT.	8.30	6.80	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.60	6.56
LAMBS	CWT.	20.40	20.00	21.70	21.00	18.60	19.30	20.60
MILK COWS	HEAD	225.00	250.00	260.00	250.00	245.00	235.00	238.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.63	.64	.63	.62	.60	.60	.585
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.95	2.95	2.90	3.15	3.50	3.20	3.74
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.280	.190	.200	.21	.22	.24	.224
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.135	.080	.075	.075	.075	.075	.114
EGGS	DOZ.	.290	.200	.180	.185	.190	.200	.251
WOOL	LB.	.32	.33	.38	.40	.38	.42	.427
PRICES PAID								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.90	3.05	3.10	3.75	3.20	3.60	3.72
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.60	5.90	5.60	5.51
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.20	4.15	4.20	4.35	4.55	4.60	4.51
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44%	CWT.	4.10	4.05	4.05	3.90	4.55	4.30	4.23
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.40	6.40	6.10	-	-	-	-
BRAN	CWT.	2.70	2.85	2.80	2.95	2.90	3.00	3.05
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.65	4.80	4.70	4.70	4.80	4.40	4.44
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		20.0	15.4	14.7	14.1	15.7	14.7	13.5
BEEF-CORN 1/		24.8	26.6	26.4	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		9.8	7.0	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.3	7.3
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		4.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.3
MILK-FEED 4/		1.25	1.23	1.22	-	-	-	1.27

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT. 4/POUNDS OF CONCENTRATE RATION EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND WHOLE MILK.

products. The index for livestock is unchanged at 96. Year ago comparisons show that all of the commodity group indexes are lower, especially poultry down 26 points and livestock off 10 points. Crop and dairy product indexes are each down 1 point.

All commodities in the crop group shared in the upward movement of prices for the month ending in mid-May, except barley which dropped 2 cents per bushel and rye down 4 cents. The increases in price were minor except for hay which rose $1.60 per ton in response to a brisk seasonal demand. Compared with a year ago, price changes were mixed but averaged slightly lower mainly due to a 20-cent per bushel drop for wheat, 8 cents for barley and a 60-cent per cwt. decline in potatoes. In contrast, oats and flaxseed prices were slightly higher and were unchanged for corn and soybeans.

Except for hogs and sheep, livestock prices were higher in mid-May than a month earlier. However, compared with a year ago, the 10-point decline in the livestock index to 96 is largely due to the sharp price drop of $5.50 per cwt. for hogs. Sheep are down $2.80 per cwt. but cattle, calves and lambs are all higher.

Dairy product prices were relatively stable during the month and at mid-May the index at 83 is down 1 point from a month and a year ago. In mid-May, butterfat averaged 63 cents per pound and milk, all grades, averaged $2.90 per cwt.

Egg and chicken prices continued to decline during the month although the turkey price strengthened 1 cent per pound. Egg prices to farmers in mid-May averaged 18 cents per dozen, the lowest price since March 1941. Compared with a year ago, the mid-May poultry index at 46 was down 26 points due to substantial price reductions for all items; namely, eggs, chickens and turkeys.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended May 15 the Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose four-tenths of a percent (1 point) to 245 percent of its 1910-14 average. Sharply higher prices for potatoes, combined with higher prices for oranges, new crop cantaloups and watermelons, and for cattle were primarily responsible for the increase. Partially offsetting were seasonally lower prices for milk and sharply lower prices for eggs, tomatoes and onions. The index was about 4 percent below May 1958.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers remained steady at the record high of last month. A 1 point decline in the production goods component was offset by a 1 point increase in the family living portion. The index was about 1 percent higher than a year earlier.

With prices received for farm products increasing only slightly, and prices paid for goods and services remaining steady, the Parity Ratio at 82 was the same as in mid-April and 6 percent below a year earlier.

Table 3.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	May 15 1955	May 15 1956	May 15 1957	May 15 1958	Apr. 15 1959	May 15 1959
Prices Received	236	235	233	256	244	245
Prices Paid 1/	277	278	287	295	299	299
Parity Ratio	85	85	81	87	82	82

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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JUN 12 1959

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

Immediate Release

June 10, 1959

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - JUNE 1, 1959

Minnesota's crop outlook was greatly improved during May by generous rains received in nearly all areas according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Furthermore, even with heavy rainfall, weather and soil conditions were generally favorable for field work so rapid and timely progress was made in completing planting; mainly of corn and soybeans. Hence, farmers were generally quite optimistic on June 1 about crop prospects based on conditions on that date. This is in sharp contrast to the situation on May 1 when the dominant factor was drought and fear of widespread crop failure. However, late spring frost and aphids have damaged some crops, particularly in western counties and mainly to oats and flax.

Seeding of spring wheat, oats and barley was completed by mid-May except in a few northern areas. About 70 percent of the flax acreage was seeded by June 1 in the Red River Valley where most of the flax is grown. Some early sown flax, particularly in west central counties, was severely damaged by May frosts and this resulted in some reseeding. Flax condition on June 1 was good in the southwest but was rated only fair to good in the west central and northwest districts. The State's small acreages of winter wheat and rye had only fair, or at best fair to good, yield prospects on June 1, reflecting the severe open winter and the dry spring weather.

After some delay in early May, corn planting progress became rapid so by May 30 over 90 percent had been completed, about equal to a year earlier. Soybean planting progress was also slow at first but before the end of May over two-thirds was finished. Most of the potatoes and nearly all of the sugar beets were planted before June 1 in the important Red River Valley producing area. Much of the corn had emerged by June 1 in the main area, and stands are considered to be more even and heavier than a year ago. Cultivation had started by late May in southern counties.

Winter wheat yield prospects on remaining acres for harvest were helped by the generous May rainfall but are relatively low at 17 bushels per acre. Production is estimated at 544,000 bushels compared with 961,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 1,103,000 bushels. Rye also benefitted from the new moisture but the June 1 condition of 80 percent of normal is 8 points below a year ago and 5 points below average. Rye was beginning to head on June 1 in the most advanced southern areas. The first estimate of rye production will be made as of July 1.

Spring wheat made slow early progress but responded quickly as the moisture situation improved during May. Taking into account development to June 1 and preliminary information indicating a larger acreage has been seeded to durum than planned March 1 and the opposite for other spring wheat; the production of durum is estimated at 728,000 compared with 570,000 in 1958 and for other spring wheat the estimate is 19,492,000 bushels, against 23,814,000 in 1958. The March 1 intentions to plant reports indicated that 26,000 acres of durum and 886,000 acres of other spring wheat would be planted this year; both up substantially over 1958.

Hay and pastures have made substantial improvement following rainfall in May, and were mostly in fair to good condition by the end of May except in the west central area where the outlook was only poor to fair. A much greater-than-usual acreage of alfalfa and clover winter-killed, especially alfalfa fields which were cut late last fall.

May milk production totaled 1,006 million pounds; 1 percent more than April, but 1 percent less than May last year. The rate of production per milk cow in herd again set a new high record for the 27th consecutive month. In general, the increase in production per cow has more than offset the effect of smaller cow numbers. Production in May was not a record but it was the fourth largest for that month since records were started in 1932. The May production of 1,006 million pounds this year was exceeded in order in 1957, 1958 and 1941; the record high for any month being May 1957 when production totaled 1,045 million pounds.

Egg production continued the seasonal drop which normally starts in March. The production in May was 329 million eggs compared with 341 million in April and 334 million in May last year. The seasonal decline in layers was greater than usual in May with the current average number of layers on farms the lowest for this time of year since 1941. Many farmers have discontinued keeping layers in recent years in line with the general trend toward specialization in agriculture. The current sharp downturn in numbers is partly associated with the relatively low level of egg prices which for several months have been the lowest in eighteen years. However, the increasing high rate of lay being attained per hen is almost offsetting the effect on production of the decline in layer numbers in this State.

R. J. Schrimper, Agr'l. Statistician Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

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

JUN 24 1959

Immediate Release: June 18, 1959

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
MAY 1959

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 7,640,000 during May 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 30 percent less than the 10,855,000 chicks hatched during May 1958. The current hatch consists of 7,200,000 egg-type chicks and 440,000 broiler type chicks. This compares with the May 1958 hatch of 10,545,000 egg-type and 310,000 broiler type chicks. Egg-type chick eggs in incubators on June 1, 1959, showed a decrease of 4 percent from June 1, 1958.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on May 1, 1959, for 100 straight run broiler type chicks averaged $13.00. Pure breed egg-type pullet chicks averaged $35.00 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks averaged $52.00 per 100. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-May was $2.93 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.87 the previous month and $2.81 in mid-May 1958. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on May 15, 1959 at 6.1 compares with 10.6 a year ago indicating a less favorable price relationship for egg producers than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the U. S. produced 261,528,000 chicks during May -- down 10 percent from May 1958 but 12 percent above the 1953-57 average for the month. The number of broiler-type chicks hatched was down 4 percent from May last year. The number of egg-type chicks hatched was down 20 percent.

The number of broiler-type chicks produced during May totaled 173,594,000, compared with 180,726,000 in May 1958. For January through May the hatch of broiler-type chicks was up 8 percent. Egg-type chicks hatched during May totaled 87,934,000, compared with 109,722,000 in May 1958. Production January through May totaled 436,327,000 -- down 4 percent from this same period in 1958.

Smaller June hatches than a year ago are in prospect. The demand for chicks, both broiler-type and egg-type, is considerably less than a year ago because of the relatively low prices for eggs and broilers. The number of broiler-type eggs in incubators on June 1 was 7 percent less than on June 1, 1958. The number of eggs for egg-type chicks in incubators on June 1 was 31 percent less than on June 1 last year.

TOTAL CHICKS HATCHED, BY MONTHS, BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date			
	1958	1959 1/	Pct. Chg. from 1958	1958	1959 1/	Change from 1958 Number	Change from 1958 Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	750	795	+6	750	795	+45	+6
February	3,585	3,455	-4	4,335	4,250	-85	-2
March	11,805	12,130	+3	16,140	16,380	+240	+1
April	16,130	14,402	-11	32,270	30,782	-1,488	-5
May	10,855	7,640	-30	43,125	38,422	-4,703	-11
June	1,725			44,850			
July	415			45,265			
August	315			45,580			
September	340			45,920			
October	305			46,225			
November	345			46,570			
December	470			47,040			

1/ Preliminary.

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

BROILER AND EGG TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During May				January through May			
	1958		1959 1/		1958		1959 1/	
	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	12,767	4,409	11,647	3,410	56,898	22,723	56,611	20,212
Middle Atlantic	7,530	10,559	6,223	7,570	35,087	52,836	31,180	49,067
Ohio	2,320	6,010	2,000	5,400	8,870	23,700	8,600	21,950
Indiana	6,818	6,246	5,869	4,988	29,464	24,202	28,953	22,823
Illinois	1,496	7,006	950	4,840	6,415	29,817	5,205	24,977
Michigan	790	2,450	600	2,200	3,500	10,750	3,050	9,550
Wisconsin	1,745	3,066	1,750	2,250	7,402	12,710	7,970	10,950
East North Central	13,169	24,778	11,169	19,678	55,651	101,179	53,778	90,250
MINNESOTA	310	10,545	440	7,200	1,315	41,810	1,717	36,705
Iowa	643	18,020	375	14,500	2,525	58,220	1,875	51,250
Missouri	7,568	7,485	5,579	4,881	31,127	22,141	28,863	19,614
North Dakota	50	1,334	20	1,020	95	3,593	56	3,380
South Dakota	18	4,501	0	3,650	47	13,711	0	13,709
Nebraska	195	5,120	150	5,003	662	18,514	605	19,254
Kansas	787	2,973	400	2,000	2,860	12,346	1,840	11,120
West North Central	9,571	49,978	6,964	38,254	38,631	170,335	34,956	155,032
Delaware	8,122	50	6,472	30	37,526	139	32,663	187
Maryland	9,843	226	8,243	252	39,569	804	40,722	1,103
Virginia	8,346	1,129	7,919	874	34,286	4,961	37,314	5,217
West Virginia	1,349	245	1,105	198	5,485	645	5,078	707
North Carolina	13,043	874	12,710	899	56,395	5,811	61,635	6,353
South Carolina	1,812	513	1,656	579	8,137	3,004	8,726	3,271
Georgia	31,047	935	31,926	1,707	134,555	6,024	148,785	11,685
Florida	2,065	868	1,561	817	9,039	4,883	8,076	5,658
South Atlantic	75,627	4,840	71,592	5,356	324,992	26,271	342,999	34,181
East South Central	25,933	3,098	30,799	2,716	106,291	14,834	141,865	17,496
West South Central	27,388	3,768	26,803	2,813	117,041	22,586	130,273	23,805
Mountain	734	1,657	786	1,214	3,133	8,449	3,634	7,866
Pacific	8,007	6,635	7,611	6,923	34,448	34,471	39,335	38,418
UNITED STATES	180,726	109,722	173,594	87,934	772,172	453,684	834,631	436,327

1/ Preliminary.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

JUN 24 1959

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

Immediate Release: June 18, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
MAY 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 10,987,000 turkey poults during the period January-May 1959, about twenty-three percent more than the output during the same period last year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current January-May total includes 4,556,000 heavy whites, 5,537,000 bronze and other heavies, and 894,000 light breed poults. Compared with the same period last year, production of heavy whites increased 51 percent and bronze were 8 percent more. The light breed hatch was 14 percent greater than output in the January-May period a year ago.

On June 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 2,428,000 heavy white, 1,085,000 bronze and 463,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 1,400,000 heavy white, 1,050,000 bronze and 336,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on May 15 were 54 cents for heavy whites, 60 cents for bronze, and 38 cents for light breeds. On May 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 56 cents, bronze 66 cents, and light breeds 42 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-May was $2.93 per 100 pounds, 6 cents more than mid-April but 2 cents less than in May last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 6.8 was down from the ratio of 9.5 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white breed production in the U. S. during May of 3,948,000 was 31 percent larger than in May 1958. Other heavy breed production (mostly bronze) of 13,723,000 was 3 percent less than in May last year. For the year to date, January through May, the hatch of heavy white breed poults was up 32 percent from this same period last year. Other heavy breeds were down 5 percent resulting in about a 1 percent increase in the number of heavy breed poults hatched during the months, compared with the same period in 1958. The number of light breed poults hatched during May totaled 2,886,000 -- up 34 percent from May 1958. The cumulative hatch January through May totaled 9,344,000 -- 40 percent more than were hatched during these months in 1958.

Turkey eggs in incubators on June 1 indicate that the number of heavy white breed poults hatched in June will be larger than in June last year. The hatch of other heavy breed poults, mostly broad breasted bronze, will be smaller. The light breed hatch in June is indicated to be about the same as in June 1958.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Poults Hatched - Thousands										
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	533	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	901	1,422	1,594	135	209	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712	1,144	1,705	1,822	171	182	15,766	15,851	1,552	1,898
May	923	1,370	1,452	1,481	224	238	17,152	17,671	2,156	2,886
June	824		512		224		11,927		2,134	
July	708		33		191		4,543		1,978	
Aug.	507		0		142		926		1,097	
Sept.	412		0		98		527		546	
Oct.	487		0		74		725		468	
Nov.	528		0		81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
Eggs In Incubators on First of Month - Thousands										
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	963	783	933	198	239	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,456	2,246	2,387	211	320	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,902	2,752	2,929	252	297	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460	2,035	2,480	2,526	340	380	28,475	27,399	3,199	3,527
June	1,400	2,428	1,050	1,085	336	463	22,534	21,554	3,398	3,322
July	1,251		86		293		9,724		3,123	
Aug.	958		0		242		1,920		2,205	
Sept.	751		0		177		941		1,039	
Oct.	781		0		132		1,077		638	
Nov.	870		0		136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886		2/		255		2,442		1,303	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT — Week Ending June 13, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending June 13, Minnesota hatcheries produced 328,000 heavy white, 155,000 other heavy (bronze), and 71,000 light breed turkey poults. The heavy white hatch continued substantially above last year. The bronze hatch dropped seasonally but totaled 22 percent above the same week in 1958. The output of light breeds exceeded the hatch a week earlier and the corresponding week last year.

Of the total poults hatched during the week ending June 13, 30 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 19 percent in the previous week and 17 percent for the same week last year.

Hatcheries in the State set 558,000 heavy white, and 125,000 light breed eggs during the week ending June 13. The bronze settings have virtually been completed this season. The heavy white set continued substantially above a year ago. The 5-week period, since early in May, light breed eggs set totaled considerably more (61 percent) than the same weeks last year.

ELEVEN STATE TOTAL: The eleven leading turkey producing States hatched 562,000 heavy white, 1,668,000 bronze, and 484,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending June 13, 1959. Output of the heavy whites continued ahead of last year, while the other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) hatch was at a lower level than in 1958. The light breed production exceeded the hatch during the same week last year.

Settings for the eleven States totaled 782,000 heavy white, 1,260,000 bronze, and 764,000 light breed turkey eggs. During the recent 4-week period, heavy white settings were 43 percent more than a year ago. This indicates the hatch for the next several weeks will continue to be well above last year. In contrast, the bronze eggs set during recent weeks totaled 20 percent below the level of a year ago, and light breed settings decreased 3 percent.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN ELEVEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	1959 Calif.	1959 Va.	1959 Other States 1/	Eleven State Total 1958	Eleven State Total 1959
	Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
May 23	217	300	35	#	189	422	524
May 30	220	378	32	#	211	437	621
June 6	201	339	10	#	191	390	540
June 13	203	328	21	27	186	388	562
	Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
May 16	370	641	40	#	385	699	1,066
May 23	347	544	44	#	327	691	915
May 30	305	610	43	48	245	593	946
June 6	266	568	69	28	215	568	880
June 13	390	558	10	#	214	608	782
	Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
May 23	316	309	593	104	1,035	2,176	2,041
May 30	268	302	566	91	937	2,050	1,896
June 6	241	231	626	126	867	1,992	1,850
June 13	127	155	674	102	737	1,716	1,668
	Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
May 16	266	324	1,176	194	1,501	3,388	3,195
May 23	184	181	1,084	190	1,388	3,178	2,843
May 30	116	108	880	167	1,052	2,917	2,207
June 6	41	43	663	150	847	2,123	1,703
June 13	35	#	524	162	574	1,826	1,260
	Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
May 23	45	60	12	216	109	382	397
May 30	58	53	13	229	128	434	423
June 6	56	52	26	216	131	443	425
June 13	55	71	10	266	137	466	484
	Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
May 16	76	128	17	440	220	749	805
May 23	76	128	27	310	190	675	655
May 30	86	108	35	369	160	706	672
June 6	72	130	3	331	184	700	648
June 13	74	125	20	359	260	734	764

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and Oregon.

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

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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
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

June 19, 1959

LIVESTOCK REPORT - JUNE 1959

MINNESOTA: The 1959 spring pig crop in Minnesota totaled 4,408,000 head, up 10 percent from the 4,020,000 head saved in the spring of 1958. 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 is 3 percent less than intended last December. Litters averaged 7.25 pigs -- the second highest of record -- and compares with 7.27 last year.

The 1959 spring crop was produced from 608,000 sows, compared with 553,000 sows in the spring of 1958. December-February farrowings were 35 percent above a year ago, while March-May sows were only 1 percent greater. Thus, the strong trend continues towards earlier spring farrowing. Based on June 1 intentions, an 11 percent increase over last year in fall farrowings (June-November) is anticipated with the number of sows expected to total 420,000 head.

The number of all hogs on Minnesota farms on June 1 at 5,301,000 head is 10 percent above a year ago. Of these, 1,016,000 are 6 months old and over, 12 percent more than last year.

UNITED STATES: Pigs saved this spring totaled 11 percent more than last spring with actual farrowings down 1 percent from intentions last December. For this fall, June 1 - November 30, reports indicate 8 percent more sows to farrow than farrowed in the fall of 1958. If these farrowing intentions materialize, the 1959 annual crop will undoubtedly exceed 100 million pigs and be the largest since 1943.

Pigs on Farms and Spring Sows

State	Six months and older			All hogs and pigs			Spring sows (Dec.-May) 1/		
	1958	1959	% of '58	1958	1959	% of '58	1958	1959	% of '58
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.
Ohio	629	655	104	2,889	3,120	108	341	368	108
Ind.	1,069	1,132	106	4,829	5,312	110	537	580	108
Ill.	1,645	1,801	109	7,885	8,516	108	902	974	108
Wisc.	453	446	98	2,552	2,501	98	301	319	106
Minn.	910	1,016	112	4,819	5,301	110	553	608	110
Iowa	2,933	3,174	108	14,707	15,884	108	1,629	1,776	109
S.Dak.	394	435	110	2,394	2,657	111	292	321	110
Nebr.	560	650	116	3,060	3,427	112	360	403	112
Kans.	221	259	117	1,086	1,249	115	129	150	116
NINE STATES	8,814	9,568	109	44,221	47,967	108	5,044	5,499	109
U.S.	15,007	16,680	111	---	---	---	7,428	8,266	111

Fall Sows to Farrow

State	June-August			September-November			June-November		
	1958	1959	% of '58	1958	1959	% of '58	1958	1959	% of '58
	(000)	(000)		(000)	(000)		(000)	(000)	
Ohio	160	171	107	151	159	105	311	330	106
Ind.	341	335	98	186	197	106	527	532	101
Ill.	418	440	105	364	397	109	782	837	107
Wisc.	132	129	98	91	90	99	223	219	98
Minn.	218	240	110	160	180	112	378	420	111
Iowa	609	675	111	560	599	107	1,169	1,274	109
S.Dak.	58	61	105	52	60	115	110	121	110
Nebr.	99	107	108	116	129	111	215	236	110
Kans.	52	51	98	54	60	111	106	111	105
NINE STATES	2,087	2,209	106	1,734	1,871	108	3,821	4,080	107
UNITED STATES	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,912	6,394	108

1/ December preceding year

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

UNITED STATES: Livestock and Livestock Products Situation --

The following statements have been extracted from current Situation Reports and other publications of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A.

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CATTLE: Expansion in cattle numbers has moved into full swing. Cattle and calf slaughter in January-April was about 11 percent below a year earlier. Slaughter of well-finished cattle was up, but that of all other classes was sharply lower.

This slaughter rate indicates that a build-up of 4 to 5 million in cattle inventories during 1959 is underway. Such an increase would approach the fastest rate of expansion during the last cattle cycle. If it continues, it will end all hope of avoiding the overexpansion that brought distress in the last cycle. It would result in severe price declines in the early 1960's.

As in the past cycles, while cattle are being held back a boom market is created. Supported by the short supply of non-fed beef, prices of all classes of cattle have increased in recent weeks and in late April were above a year earlier. Fed cattle prices have joined in the climb, even though 7 to 9 percent more fed cattle than a year earlier have been slaughtered this year.

On April 1, 8 percent more cattle than last year were on feed in 13 States. Fed cattle marketings may continue around 8 percent larger than in 1958, and probably will again be largest in July-September.

DAIRY: Prices to farmers for milk and butterfat in 1959 will approximate those of 1958, since price support continues at last year's levels, and supplies of milk products will be large enough to hold prices near support most of the time. Farmers probably will sell a record quantity of dairy products, and cash receipts are likely to exceed 1958 and approximate the 1957 record of 4.6 billion dollars. However, cost of most production items other than feed are likely to be higher in 1959 than in 1958. Milk production per cow has continued to set new records so far this year, but the number of milk cows has continued under 1958. Output in the fir quarter of the year was 29.8 billion pounds, compared with 29.9 billion a year earlier. For 1959 as a whole, milk production probably will exceed 1958. Reasons for this expectation are stable dairy prices, the prospect for continued abundant supplies of feeds at slightly lower average prices than in 1958, lower prices for hogs and a lower culling rate than last year, when rising prices stimulated very heavy culling. Tending to limit milk production, on the other hand, will be rising costs for most items other than feed.

POULTRY: Prices for eggs, and chicken and turkey meat are at low levels, compared with average prices in recent years. Egg production so far this year has been higher than last year, owing to the larger size of the present laying flock an its higher rate of lay. High level egg production is expected to continue during the coming months. Slaughter of broilers and turkeys this spring has been at recor high levels for the season. Hatchings of chicks and poults in the next few months are likely to recede from year-ago levels. Wholesale prices for graded eggs during the recent past have been the lowest since 1941. In mid-May, the U. S. average pri received by farmers for eggs was 25.1 cents a dozen, 11.7 cents below last May. Pr duction is likely to continue above last year for some months, perhaps even to the end of the year. Prices will probably remain low through early summer. Flock size for at least the next 4 or 5 months will probably continue above 1958, though sale of hens for slaughter has been running heavier than usual.

SHEEP: After declining sharply last November and December then leveling out, price of slaughter lambs turned upward in March. However, their recovery was slo and their April average was still a little below a year before. Slaughter of sheep and lambs in 1959 has been larger than in 1958. Nevertheless, first-quarter slaughter was little different from 1957. Similarly, although prices have been below 195 they have not differed as much from 1957.

The downturn in the world wool demand and prices has been reversed and significant improvements have occurred in recent months. The increased 1958-59 clip as well as stocks accumulated in producing countries are finding a ready market. World market prices for wool have advanced during most of this year. Average price in April for Dominion wools, clean basis, were 10 to 25 cents per pound above Janua In contrast, prices declined in the corresponding period of 1958. The firming of prices reflects a pick-up in mill consumption in major consuming countries, rebuilding of depleted inventories in anticipation of further increases in mill activity and prices and rather substantial purchases by the Soviet Union.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Immediate
Release

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-June 1959

July 2, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers in mid-June was 78 percent of its 1947-49 average, down 1 point from a month earlier and 9 points below the June 1958 level according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The important feature of this month's price report is the general downturn in livestock prices from a month earlier. Poultry prices appear to have reached their low point. Compared with

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	June 15 Av. 1951-55	June 15 1956	June 15 1957	June 15 1958	May 15 1959	June 15 1959
All Farm Products	94	82	78	87	79	78
Crops	90	88	69	70	68	68
Livestock	102	77	88	108	96	94
Dairy Products	92	88	88	83	84	84
Poultry and Eggs	84	75	57	70	46	47

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			JUNE 15, 1959			
		JUNE 15 1958	MAY 15 1959	JUNE 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		-DOLLARS-						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	2.11	1.88	1.88	1.72	1.88	1.80	1.69
CORN	BU.	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.09	.95	1.03	1.16
OATS	BU.	.52	.57	.57	.59	.47	.53	.611
BARLEY	BU.	.92	.85	.85	.80	.84	.82	.882
RYE	BU.	1.00	.97	.97	.90	.89	.93	.966
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.62	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.58	2.65	2.70
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.04	2.05	2.02	2.07	1.90	1.96	2.09
POTATOES	CWT.	-	1.40	-	-	-	-	3.76
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	14.20	17.60	16.70	11.70	14.70	13.00	17.90
HOGS	CWT.	21.20	15.10	14.10	14.30	14.20	14.20	15.00
CATTLE	CWT.	23.10	23.90	24.00	25.80	22.70	24.20	23.60
CALVES	CWT.	26.20	30.00	28.90	27.90	29.80	31.40	28.50
SHEEP	CWT.	6.70	5.50	5.10	5.80	5.50	5.20	5.94
LAMBS	CWT.	21.60	21.70	21.20	21.00	20.60	22.10	21.20
MILK COWS	HEAD	230.00	260.00	260.00	255.00	245.00	245.00	237.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.63	.63	.63	.62	.59	.60	.583
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.90	2.95	2.95	3.10	3.50	3.15	3.69
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.270	.200	.220	.21	.23	.24	.225
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.135	.075	.060	.070	.070	.060	.101
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.180	.180	.183	.180	.185	.249
WOOL	LB.	.34	.38	.41	.43	.42	.44	.429
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.80	3.10	3.00	3.70	3.30	3.55	3.65
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.40	5.50	5.30	5.40	5.60	5.40	5.33
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.45
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44%	CWT.	4.00	4.05	3.90	3.85	4.45	4.25	4.15
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.20	6.10	5.80	-	-	-	
BRAN	CWT.	2.40	2.80	2.50	2.70	2.80	2.85	2.85
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.60	4.70	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.35	4.35
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		19.8	14.7	13.6	13.1	14.9	13.8	12.9
BEEF-CORN 1/		23.4	26.4	25.0	-	-	-	
EGG-FEED 2/		9.6	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.8	7.3
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		4.6	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.0

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT.

June 1958, only the dairy commodity group is higher - the others all being lower.

Within the crop group, corn advanced 1 cent during the month, soybeans declined 3 cents and hay was down 90 cents. The other items remained unchanged. The net effect was no change in the index during the month ending in mid-June. Compared with a year earlier, crop prices were generally a little lower. The largest decline occurred for wheat. Higher prices for oats, flax and hay were partially offsetting.

The livestock index decreased 2 points during the month to 94 percent of the 1947-49 average, as all items but cattle declined. Much of the decline in hog prices the past month was due to the seasonal increase in the proportion of sows marketed. Compared with a year ago, hog prices were down about one-third or $7.10 per cwt. Sheep and lamb prices were somewhat lower while cattle and calf prices were higher.

Wholesale milk and butterfat prices showed no change during the month, thus leaving the dairy index unchanged. However, the index was up 1 point from a year earlier due to an average increase of 5 cents in wholesale milk prices.

Due to a 2-cent increase in turkey prices from mid-May, the poultry and egg index rose 1 point to 47 percent of its 1947-49 average. Egg prices were unchanged while chickens at 8.6 cents per pound were down almost 1 cent. They, in fact, were the lowest for any month since the depression days of 1934. Compared with June 1958, the poultry index was off 23 points as eggs, chickens and turkeys were all at very depressed prices.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended June 15 the Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers dropped one percent (3 points) to 242 percent of its 1910-14 average. Primarily responsible for the decline were lower prices for meat animals, wheat, most vegetable crops, and milk. Partially offsetting were sharply higher prices for potatoes. At mid-June the index was 3 percent below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid by U. S. Farmers declined 1 point during the month ended June 15. Prices paid for farm production goods declined slightly during the month as lower feeder livestock and feed prices more than offset higher prices for farm machinery. Prices paid for family living items remained at the record high level established some months back. The index, at 298, was 1 percent higher than a year earlier.

The Parity Ratio dropped to 81, off 1 percent from May 15, and 5 percent from a year earlier. The June 15 Parity Ratio was the lowest since June 1957.

Table 3.--Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	June 15 1955	June 15 1956	June 15 1957	June 15 1958	May 15 1959	June 15 1959
Prices Received	235	238	233	250	245	242
Prices Paid 1/	277	278	286	294	299	298
Parity Ratio	85	86	81	85	82	81

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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

Immediate Release

July 10, 1959

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - July 1, 1959

Minnesota's crop outlook on July 1 indicated a record production, slightly above the outstanding crop year of 1956, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The crop production index for 1959 is 134 (1947-49=100) allowing for an average per acre yield of soybeans and fall harvested potatoes. For these crops the first production estimate will be published August 11. The 1959 index of 134 is 4 points above last year and 2 points above 1956. The increase over the last few years is due almost entirely to the record high yield prospects for corn on the largest acreage ever planted to this crop; normally a high tonnage producer. Production of all other crops, with the exception of sugar beets, is expected to be less than last year. At this time, the 1959 crop situation is almost a direct contrast with 1958, when the outlook for grains was exceptionally good, while corn prospects were unfavorable. Also, the condition of small grain crops, mainly oats, wheat and barley, varies widely in the State while last year prospects were quite uniform.

This year Minnesota farmers started the crop season with about 19.3 million acres in principal crops including hay--2-1/2 percent more than in 1958. A large part of the increase is due to the planting of acres which last year were in the "Acreage Reserve"; now terminated. An offsetting factor is the additional acres placed in the "Conservation Reserve" which withdrew land from production. Harvested acreage will be about 2 percent larger than last year as abandonment in small grains, particularly oats, will be greater.

Lack of snowfall and an unusually dry, warm spring characterized the onset of Minnesota's crop season. Except in the far north and southeast, which had heavy snow cover, farmers were able to start field work early. Dry weather and below normal temperatures after seeding caused poor germination of small grains in western counties. Corn and soybean germination and early growth were excellent due to warm weather in late May. In general, June was a good month for crops, particularly the row crops, as early June was unseasonably warm followed by about normal temperatures. Only the closing days were cool. In general, June precipitation was ample for current needs except in the southwest, west central and east central areas.

This year, Minnesota is expected to produce its first 400 million bushel corn crop based on July 1 development and an assumption of average weather for the remainder of the season. Early July rains will help to maintain the record high yield of 60 bushels per acre in prospect July 1. The expected production of 416 million bushels is 86 million bushels above the present record production of 1956 and more than 100 million bushels over last year's harvest. Within the main commercial area, corn is in excellent condition and its advanced development increases the likelihood of its reaching maturity before frost. The crop is well ahead of the last two years but slightly behind 1955 and 1956, both unusually early years.

Oats production is expected to be the smallest since 1943 and 71 million bushels below last year's large crop. Drought, aphid infestation and subsequent high temperatures have hindered development, especially in the west central and southwest counties. Some acreage has been replanted, diverted to use as hay or silage, or abandoned. Lack of timely rains also hurt yield prospects in the east central counties. In the north and southeast prospects are good to excellent, illustrating the wide range in the condition of small grains in 1959. Production of oats is estimated at 141 million bushels, 34 percent less than last year's crop of over 211 million bushels and 25 percent below the 10-year average of 186 million bushels. The 3,799,000 acres for harvest is 3 percent less than last year and 22 percent below average. The acreage planted this year is the smallest since records were started in 1926.

Prospects for a good wheat crop are favorable in the main producing Red River Valley area, but like other small grains, are in relatively poor condition in the west central part of the State. To date, very little rust has been reported. The wheat harvest is expected to total 22,010 thousand bushels, down 13 percent from last year but 36 percent above average. Acreage is up about 200 thousand acres over last year, but the yield is expected to be off sharply from the record high average for 1958.

--- Continued ---

Of this year's total wheat production of 22,010 thousand bushels, 660 thousand is durum, 20,614 thousand is other spring wheat and 736 thousand is winter wheat. Because of a large acreage increase, durum production is expected to be above the 1958 crop which was 570 thousand bushels. In 1958, production of spring wheat other than durum was 23,814 thousand bushels and winter wheat 961 thousand bushels.

Barley acreage is up substantially from 1958 but again lower yields are expected to hold production below the 30,960 thousand bushels harvested in 1958. However, the barley production of 26,946 thousand bushels is still slightly above the 1948-57 average. Smut in the Red River Valley area and other unfavorable conditions that have affected other grains in the west central counties have been detrimental to barley.

Flax acreage has been further reduced this year and is less than half the acreage planted in 1956. A production of 4.0 million bushels is forecast compared with 7.0 million last year. Early dry, hot weather in the southwest quarter of the State and late frosts in the north retarded development this year.

The acreage planted to soybeans is down 29 percent from last year, the first cut-back in eight years. During the period, acreage nearly tripled. Much of the former soybean acreage was diverted to corn this year. Soybean acreage totals 2,222 thousand acres for all purposes this year compared to 3,129 thousnad acres in 1958. Even though sharply reduced, the 1959 acreage is still much larger than the 1948-57 average of 1,628 thousand acres. Development by July 1 was ahead of last year and 1957, but was a little later than 1955 and 1956. Weather during June was favorable for growth of soybeans and they were generally in good to excellent condition.

The State's small rye acreage is expected to produce 1,088 thousand bushels, 7 percent below last year and slightly more than one-half the average. Acreage for harvest is slightly above 1958 but both rye and winter wheat suffered from the dry period that began last fall and extended into the spring.

Production of late summer harvested potatoes is estimated at 704 thousand hundredweight, 14 percent below last year and 9 percent above average. Late summer potatoes are grown in Anoka, Hennepin, and Dakota counties. Production for Fall potatoes, grown mostly in the Red River Valley, are not estimated until August 1. Growers are expected to harvest 86 thousand acres of fall potatoes this year, 5 thousand more than in 1958. The outlook for potatoes as of July 1 was mostly good, although potatoes and sugar beets were hindered recently by too much rain and cool weather in the lower part of the Red River Valley, where both are important. Sugar beet harvest is forecast at 936 thousand tons -- 6 percent above last year and 47 percent greater than average. A record high per acre yield is in prospect.

Severe winter-killing and dry weather thinned hay stands in most parts of the State. As a result, some hay fields were plowed down and planted to row crops. Most of the first cuttings in the south escaped with less than usual weather damage to quality. Recent wet weather, however, has caused severe damage to hay being harvested. Second crop prospects have been enhanced by recent heavy rains.

Farm stocks of the major crops are all above a year ago. Corn in farm storage at 125 million bushels was 17 percent above last year's stocks. The oats supply of 46.5 million bushels was about 3 million bushels above 1958. Wheat stored on farms at 2.3 million bushels was more than double July 1 a year earlier. Barley stocks totaled 8 million bushels as compared to 4.3 million bushels a year ago. Rye was about the same as 1958, while flax in storage amounted to 350 thousand bushels, compared to 111 thousand on July 1, 1958 and well above any recent year. Soybean stocks at 8.6 million bushels were up 2.6 million from a year ago.

Milk production is estimated at 966 million pounds for June, down 4 percent from May and 3 percent less than the June 1958 production. Milk cows on farms in June this year were 2 percent less than a year ago, and production per cow averaged 1 percent less than a year earlier. Pasture conditions improved from June 1 to July 1. However, there were areas, particularly the east central, west central and southwest part of the State where pastures on July 1 needed rain. Subsequent rains have been helpful.

Egg production totaled 287 million eggs during June, a seasonal decline of 13 percent from the previous month, and 6 percent below June 1958. Layers on hand during the month declined 8 percent from the May level and were down 6 percent from a year ago.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food Sec.

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

JUL 24 1959

Immediate Release

July 17, 1959

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED - JULY 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle and calves on feed in Minnesota on July 1 was 336,000 - 13 percent more than a year earlier, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The April-July seasonal decline of 16 percent in the number on feed compares with 21 percent during the same period in 1958 and 22 percent in 1957.

Inspected inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the 3-month (April-June) period totaled 93,000 head, up 30 percent from the same period a year earlier. Some of these cattle are re-shipped to other States.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 67 percent of the cattle that were on feed July 1 during the next three months. A year earlier, intentions of feeders were to market 60 percent during the July-September period. The number of long-term (more than 6 months) cattle on feed July 1 this year is 168,000, compared with 137,000 a year earlier.

Cattle on feed weighing under 500 pounds totaling 11,000 head comprised only 3 percent of the number on feed. About 20 percent of the cattle were in the 500-700 pound class and 49 percent in the 700-900 pound group. Those weighing less than 900 pounds accounted for 72 percent of the total compared to 76 percent a year earlier. Heavier cattle weighing 900 pounds and over totaled 94,000 head, much above the 71,000 in this class a year ago.

The number of cattle that had been on feed less than three months on July 1 is estimated at 74,000, 25 percent more than a year earlier. Cattle on feed, 3 to 6 months, totaled 94,000, down 7 percent from July 1 last year. Those on feed over 6 months at 168,000 were 23 percent more than a year earlier. Steers and steer calves accounted for 65 percent of the total on feed July 1, 1959, and heifers and heifer calves the remaining 35 percent.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed July 1, 1959 in 21 major feeding States totaled 5,128,000 head. In these same 21 States, 5,891,000 head were on feed April 1 and 6,225,000 head were on feed January 1.

In the 13 feeding States for which comparable data are available, 4,704,000 head were on feed July 1, 1959--10 percent above the 4,281,000 head on feed a year earlier and a record high July 1 total for the series which began in 1955. The April-July decline of 11 percent for the 13 States is in line with the decline of last year, but less than the seasonal drop shown for the three earlier years.

Cattle and calves on feed in 9 North Central States at 3,464,000 head this July 1 compare with 3,252,000 head a year earlier--an increase of 7 percent. In most North Central States for which cattle on feed estimates are available for both years, the number on feed increased over a year earlier. The increases ranged from 3 percent in Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas to 14 percent in Nebraska. The exception was Illinois which showed a 2 percent decline. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into 9 Corn Belt States for the period April through June were up a third from a year earlier.

For the 4 important Western States for which comparable data are available, (Texas, Colorado, Arizona, and California) cattle on feed numbers July 1, 1959 at 1,240,000 head were up 21 percent from the 1,029,000 head July 1, 1958. These same States had 983,000 head on feed April 1, 1959. Practically all of this increase occurred in California, where numbers usually increase from April to July. July 1 numbers in this State were up 18 percent from a year earlier and a record high. In Colorado numbers were up 9 percent from July 1, 1958.

In 13 States for which comparable data are available, cattle feeders reported that out of the cattle and calves on feed July 1, they expect to market 3,165,000 in July, August, and September. If intentions are carried out, marketings for this quarter would be 25 percent above the 2,533,000 head marketed from the July 1 inventory during the same 3-month period last year. Present plans are to market 1,539,000 head of those now on feed after September 30, 1959--12 percent less than the number marketed after September 30 last year from those on hand July 1.

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Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, JULY 1, 1959

Weight Groups				
Weight	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Under 900 Lbs.	226	242	76	72
900-1100 Lbs.	62	70	21	21
Over 1100 Lbs.	9	24	3	7
Total	297	336	100	100

Kinds				
Kind	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Steers & Steer Calves	196	218	66	65
Heifers & Heifer Calves	101	118	34	35
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	297	336	100	100

Length of Time on Feed				
Time	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Less than 3 Months	62	74	21	22
3 - 6 Months	98	94	33	28
More than 6 Months	137	168	46	50
Total	297	336	100	100

Expected Month of Marketing				
Month	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
July	42	57	14	17
August	68	87	23	26
September	68	81	23	24
Later	119	111	40	33
Total	297	336	100	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED JULY 1, 1959, AND COMPARISONS 1/

State	July 1, 1958	April 1, 1959	July 1, 1959	July 1, 1959 as percent of July 1, 1958
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
Ohio	115	172	118	103
Indiana	180	228	185	103
Illinois	491	628	481	98
Minnesota	297	402	336	113
Iowa	1,189	1,446	1,260	106
Missouri	189	275	204	108
South Dakota	181	250	203	112
Nebraska	457	688	520	114
Kansas	153	209	157	103
9 North Central States	3,252	4,298	3,464	107
Texas	107	150	143	134
Colorado	234	276	256	109
Arizona	139	187	193	139
California	549	370	648	118
13 States	4,281	5,281	4,704	110
Pennsylvania	2/	69	50	2/
Michigan	2/	108	80	2/
Wisconsin	2/	99	66	2/
North Dakota	2/	91	68	2/
Oklahoma	24	43	29	121
Montana	2/	40	26	2/
Idaho	2/	116	74	2/
Utah	2/	44	31	2/
21 States	2/	5,891	5,128	2/

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/ Not available.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Hist. Soc.
AUG 19 1959

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

Immediate Release: July 23, 1959

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
JUNE 1959

:This is the last release of this:
:type covering monthly production:
:of chicks until January 1960. :

MINNESOTA: Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in Minnesota totaled 1,240,000 during June 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This was 28 percent below the hatch of June 1958. About 69 percent of the chicks hatched in June were egg-type and 31 percent were broiler-type. The total hatch of 39,662,000 for the first 6 months of 1959 was 12 percent below that for the same period a year ago. It can be assumed that most of the chicks hatched during the period July-December 1959 will be for the commercial broiler trade because practically all hatcheries producing egg-type chicks for farm flock replacements have completed operations for the season.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on June 1, 1959 for 100 straight-run broiler-type chicks averaged $13.50. Pure breed egg-type pullet chicks averaged $35.00 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks averaged $50.00 per 100. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-June was $2.89 per 100 pounds compared with $2.93 the previous month and $2.91 in mid-June 1958. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on June 15 was 6.2 compared with 9.6 a year ago, indicating that the current relationship is much less favorable to egg producers than it was last year.

UNITED STATES: Commercial hatcheries in the U. S. produced 192,840,000 chicks during June -- down 12 percent from June 1958 but 28 percent above the 1953-57 average for the month. The number of broiler-type chicks hatched was down 6 percent from June last year. The number of egg-type chicks hatched was down 34 percent.

The number of broiler-type chicks produced during June totaled 166,250,000, compared with 177,588,000 in June 1958. For January through June the hatch of broiler-type chicks was up 5 percent. Egg-type chicks hatched during June totaled 26,590,000, compared with 40,376,000 in June 1958. Production January through June totaled 462,917,000 -- down 6 percent from this same period in 1958.

TOTAL CHICKS HATCHED, BY MONTHS, BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MINNESOTA

Month	Month			To Date			
	1958 1/	1959 2/	Pct. Chg: from 1958	1958 1/	1959 2/	Change from 1958: Number	Percent
	Thousands			Thousands			
January	750	795	+6	750	795	+45	+6
February	3,585	3,455	-4	4,335	4,250	-85	-2
March	11,805	12,130	+3	16,140	16,380	+240	+1
April	16,130	14,402	-11	32,270	30,782	-1,488	-5
May	10,855	7,640	-30	43,125	38,422	-4,703	-11
June	1,725	1,240	-28	44,850	39,662	-5,188	-12
July	415			45,265			
August	315			45,580			
September	340			45,920			
October	305			46,225			
November	345			46,570			
December	470			47,040			

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

BROILER AND EGG TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	During June				January through June			
	1958		1959 1/		1958		1959 1/	
	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type	Broiler-type	Egg-type
	Thousands				Thousands			
New England	12,614	2,265	11,206	1,494	69,512	24,988	67,817	21,706
Middle Atlantic	7,142	5,087	6,281	2,922	42,229	57,923	37,461	51,989
Ohio	1,900	2,780	1,500	1,600	10,770	26,480	10,100	23,550
Indiana	6,829	2,954	5,622	2,090	36,293	27,156	34,575	24,913
Illinois	1,516	2,216	750	961	7,931	32,033	5,955	25,938
Michigan	730	1,250	570	750	4,230	12,000	3,620	10,300
Wisconsin	1,608	922	1,775	450	9,010	13,632	9,745	11,400
East North Central	12,583	10,122	10,217	5,851	68,234	111,301	63,995	96,101
Minnesota	270	1,455	390	850	1,585	43,265	2,107	37,555
Iowa	857	2,510	350	1,600	3,382	60,730	2,225	52,850
Missouri	7,310	3,906	5,569	1,295	38,437	26,047	34,432	20,909
North Dakota	20	184	0	157	115	3,777	56	3,537
South Dakota	0	551	0	255	47	14,262	0	13,964
Nebraska	167	988	189	624	829	19,502	794	19,878
Kansas	545	684	300	280	3,405	13,030	2,140	11,400
West North Central	9,169	10,278	6,798	5,061	47,800	180,613	41,754	160,093
Delaware	7,506	20	5,550	14	45,032	159	38,213	201
Maryland	9,391	107	9,151	78	48,960	911	49,873	1,181
Virginia	8,948	395	7,316	303	43,234	5,356	44,630	5,520
West Virginia	1,306	139	1,035	47	6,791	784	6,113	754
North Carolina	12,779	291	12,088	288	69,174	6,102	73,723	6,641
South Carolina	1,946	196	1,626	262	10,083	3,200	10,352	3,533
Georgia	30,436	714	30,038	722	164,991	6,738	178,823	12,407
Florida	1,788	900	1,411	881	10,827	5,783	9,487	6,539
South Atlantic	74,100	2,762	68,215	2,595	399,092	29,033	411,214	36,776
East South Central	26,456	1,462	29,051	1,336	132,747	16,296	170,916	18,832
West South Central	26,899	1,855	26,427	1,547	143,940	24,441	156,700	25,352
Mountain	607	738	681	481	3,740	9,187	4,315	8,347
Pacific	8,018	5,807	7,374	5,303	42,466	40,278	46,709	43,721
UNITED STATES	177,588	40,376	166,250	26,590	949,760	494,060	1,000,881	462,917

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

Immediate Release: July 23, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
JUNE 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 2,165,000 turkey poults during June 1959, 39 percent more than the output of 1,560,000 in June 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current June total includes 1,359,000 heavy white, 517,000 bronze, and 289,000 light breed poults. This compares with the June 1958 hatch of 824,000 heavy white, 512,000 bronze, and 224,000 light breed poults. The hatch for all breeds during the first 6 months of 1959 totaled 13,155,000 poults, one-fourth more than the output of 10,498,000 birds for the same period last year. The number of heavy white poults hatched during the period January-June was 54 percent above the corresponding months last year, while heavy bronze were up 7 percent and light breed hatchings were 17 percent more than a year ago. On July 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,965,000 heavy white, 38,000 bronze, and 414,000 light breed turkey eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 1,251,000 heavy white, 86,000 heavy bronze and 293,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on June 15 were 54 cents for heavy whites, 59 cents for bronze, and 38 cents for light breeds. On June 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 57 cents, bronze 66 cents, and light breeds 42 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-June was $2.89 per 100 pounds, 4 cents less than in mid-May, and 2 cents less than in June last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 7.6 was down from the ratio of 9.3 a year ago, indicating the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white poult production in the U. S. during June of 3,071,000 poults was 27 percent larger than in June 1958. Other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) of 8,476,000 was 11 percent less than in June last year. The total heavy breed hatch for June was down 3 percent from a year earlier. For the year to date January through June, the hatch of heavy white breed poults was up 31 percent from the same period last year. Other heavy breed poult production January through June was down 6 percent. The number of all heavy breed poults hatched during these months was about the same as a year earlier. The number of light breed poults hatched during June totaled 2,146,000 -- up 1 percent from June 1958. For the year to date, January through June, the hatch of light breed poults was up 30 percent from this same period last year. The cumulative hatch January through June was 4 percent more than were hatched during these months in 1958.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	533	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	901	1,422	1,594	135	209	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712	1,144	1,705	1,829	171	182	15,766	15,851	1,552	1,898
May	923	1,364	1,452	1,484	224	237	17,152	17,671	2,156	2,886
June	824	1,359	512	517	224	289	11,927	11,547	2,134	2,146
July	708		33		191		4,543		1,978	
Aug.	507		0		142		926		1,097	
Sept.	412		0		98		527		546	
Oct.	487		0		74		725		468	
Nov.	528		0		81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	963	783	938	198	239	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,456	2,246	2,387	211	320	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,902	2,752	2,929	252	297	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460	2,113	2,480	2,558	340	380	28,475	27,399	3,199	3,527
June	1,400	2,433	1,050	1,102	336	470	22,534	21,554	3,398	3,322
July	1,251	1,965	86	38	293	414	9,498	8,594	3,277	3,096
Aug.	958		0		242		1,920		2,205	
Sept.	751		0		177		941		1,039	
Oct.	781		0		132		1,077		638	
Nov.	870		0		136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886		2/		255		2,442		1,303	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending July 18, Minnesota hatcheries produced 269,000 heavy whites, a small undisclosed number of other heavy, and 61,000 light breed turkey poults according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The heavy white hatch was 68 percent above a year ago and the light breed hatch was up 45 percent. Compared with a week earlier the heavy white production was down 4 percent while the light breed hatch remained unchanged.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 33 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 32 percent the previous week and 33 percent for a year earlier.

Hatcheries in the State set 340,000 heavy white and 96,000 light breed turkey eggs during the week ending July 18. Heavy white settings while showing the usual seasonal decline were 44 percent higher than for the same week a year ago. Light breed settings were also substantially above a year ago.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: The five leading turkey producing States hatched 369,000 heavy white, 231,000 other heavy, and 321,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending July 18, 1959. Heavy white hatchings were up 7 percent from the previous week and were 56 percent above the same week a year ago. Production of bronze dropped sharply from the week before, and were 36 percent less than in the corresponding week in 1958. Light breed poults hatched showed a decrease of 3 percent from the previous week, and were at practically the same level as a year earlier. The five State settings totaled 389,000 heavy white, 16,000 other, and 472,000 light breed eggs during the week. Heavy white settings were 3 percent below the previous week, but 44 percent above the same week last year. The light breed set, while 10 percent higher than the week before, was off 4 percent from the 1958 level.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	Calif.	Va.	Other States 1/	Eleven State Total 1958	Eleven State Total 1959
Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
June 27	185	325	16	20	120	335	481
July 4	146	313	39	10	2/ 65	3/243	3/427
July 11	200	280	7	#	2/ 58	3/276	3/345
July 18	160	269	51	#	2/ 49	3/236	3/369
Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
June 20	300	479	87	#	216	507	782
June 27	295	398	67	#	125	526	590
July 4	266	376	#	#	2/ 78	3/376	3/454
July 11	259	355	17	#	2/ 28	3/402	3/400
July 18	236	340	25	#	2/ 24	3/271	3/389
Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
June 27	48	74	443	81	506	1,350	1,104
July 4	16	19	348	64	2/122	3/ 720	3/ 553
July 11	15	0	254	59	2/ 68	3/ 594	3/ 381
July 18	#	#	173	29	2/ 29	3/ 360	3/ 231
Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
June 20	#	#	378	80	335	1,073	793
June 27	#	0	189	12	97	605	298
July 4	0	0	56	#	2/ 7	3/ 168	3/ 63
July 11	0	0	#	0	2/ 32	3/ 85	3/ 32
July 18	0	0	16	0	2/ 0	3/ 35	3/ 16
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
June 27	52	66	21	216	92	405	395
July 4	42	77	#	188	2/ 41	3/334	3/306
July 11	45	69	#	195	2/ 68	3/372	3/332
July 18	42	61	#	198	2/ 62	3/322	3/321
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
June 20	67	78	13	370	222	639	683
June 27	84	101	32	366	191	654	690
July 4	56	100	#	331	2/112	3/490	3/543
July 11	52	95	#	246	2/87	3/463	3/428
July 18	63	96	#	275	2/101	3/491	3/472

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and Oregon.
Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.
2/ Includes data for Ohio and Mo. 3/ Five State total includes Ohio, Minn., Mo., Va., and Calif.

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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
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release — July 24, 1959

1959 CALF CROP REPORT

MINNESOTA: A 1959 calf crop of 1,592,000 head is expected for Minnesota, 2 percent less than the number born in 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. A calf crop of this size would be only slightly less than the 10-year average of 1,599,000 head.

The smaller 1959 calf crop is the result of a 2 percent decrease in the number of cows and heifers on farms. The 1959 percentage calf crop (number of calves born per 100 cows and heifers, two years old and over, on January 1) is 91 percent, the same as last year, and compares with 92 percent, the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES: The 1959 calf crop is expected to total 41,328,000 head, 2 percent greater than the 40,514,000 calves born in 1958, and 7 percent above the 10-year average. This is the first increase from the previous year since the record crop of 42,601,000 head in 1954.

The larger calf crop this year is the result of a larger number of cows and heifers on farms and an increase in the calving percentage. Cows and heifers two years old and over on January 1, 1959 totaled 47,190,000 head compared with 46,520,000 head in 1958. The expected number of calves born and to be born in 1959 expressed as a percent of cows and heifers two years old and older January 1, 1959, was 88 percent compared to 87 percent in 1958 and the 1948-57 average of 86 percent. The current percentage was equaled in 1942 and 1953 but never surpassed in the 35 years of record. This percentage is not strictly a calving rate since the January 1 inventory of cows and heifers two years old and over does not include all the heifers which give birth to calves during the year, and it includes some cows that are sold before calving. The percentage, which shows trends in productivity over a period of time, fluctuates from year to year due to variations in cow slaughter and in withholding for breeding herd replacement.

The expected calf crop of 16,892,000 head in the North Central States exceeds the 1958 number by 1 percent. At this level these 12 States would produce 41 percent of the U. S. total calf crop. The East North Central States expect 6,126,000 calves in 1959, down 2 percent from last year, while the 1959 estimate of 10,766,000 calves for the West North Central States is 3 percent greater. The calf crop expressed as a percent of cows and heifers two years old and older was 89 percent for the East North Central and 92 percent for the West North Central States.

The estimated 3,347,000 calves for the South Atlantic States exceeds a year earlier by 1 percent while the 10,997,000 calves in the South Central States is 4 percent over the 1958 crop. The 16 States in these two Regions account for 35 percent of the U. S. total. In the South Atlantic States the calf crop expressed as a percent of cows and heifers two years old and older, is 79 percent and in the South Central States, 86 percent.

The calf crop in the 11 Western States is estimated at 7,179,000 head, 3 percent more than in 1958 and exceeded only by the 1955 crop of 7,221,000 head. The calving percentage at 88 is the same as 1958. The Western States make up 17 percent of the U. S. total.

An expected 2,913,000 calves born and to be born in the North Atlantic States this year would be slightly less than the 2,923,000 head last year. The 1959 calf crop for this area is 7 percent of the national total. The expected calf crop is 85 percent of cows and heifers two years old and older.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

CALF CROP REPORT, JULY 1959

State and Division	Cows and heifers 2 years and older January 1			Calves born as percent of cows & heifers 2 yrs. & older, Jan. 1, 1/			Calves born		
	10-year average 1948-57	1958	1959	10-year average 1948-57	1958	1959	10-year average 1948-57	1958	1959 2/
	1,000 Head			Percent			1,000 Head		
Maine	128	118	113	85	84	86	109	99	97
N. H.	71	64	60	84	82	85	60	52	51
Vt.	303	298	289	81	82	84	246	244	243
Mass.	128	110	108	82	83	82	105	91	89
R. I.	20	17	17	81	81	82	16	14	14
Conn.	119	110	105	82	79	83	97	87	87
N. Y.	1,468	1,473	1,448	86	85	85	1,266	1,252	1,231
N. J.	158	154	152	79	81	82	125	125	125
Pa.	1,052	1,115	1,122	85	86	87	896	952	976
N. Atl.	3,446	3,459	3,414	84	85	85	2,919	2,923	2,913
Ohio	1,150	1,125	1,094	86	86	88	988	968	963
Ind.	951	898	868	90	88	89	852	790	773
Ill.	1,446	1,420	1,398	90	90	89	1,307	1,278	1,244
Mich.	994	937	919	86	86	87	851	806	800
Wis.	2,526	2,597	2,607	91	93	90	2,307	2,415	2,346
E. N. Cent.	7,066	6,977	6,886	89	90	89	6,306	6,257	6,126
Minn.	1,738	1,781	1,749	92	91	91	1,599	1,621	1,592
Iowa	1,953	1,942	1,984	93	95	95	1,822	1,845	1,885
Mo.	1,794	1,834	1,930	92	92	90	1,641	1,687	1,737
N. Dak.	871	974	980	89	90	89	776	877	872
S. Dak.	1,372	1,530	1,575	90	93	94	1,231	1,423	1,480
Nebr.	1,772	1,819	1,872	90	92	93	1,597	1,673	1,732
Kans.	1,690	1,526	1,578	90	90	93	1,514	1,373	1,468
W. N. Cent.	11,190	11,406	11,668	91	92	92	10,181	10,499	10,766
North Central	18,257	18,383	18,554	90	91	91	16,487	16,756	16,892
Del.	41	41	40	80	81	82	33	33	33
Md.	281	306	302	85	85	88	238	260	266
Va.	717	740	732	83	84	85	592	622	622
W. Va.	324	316	308	84	82	84	274	259	259
N. C.	494	585	598	78	81	79	387	474	472
S. C.	280	351	341	78	77	80	219	270	273
Ga.	702	838	833	79	81	81	558	679	675
Fla.	861	1,038	1,092	65	68	68	559	706	747
S. Atl.	3,700	4,215	4,253	77	78	79	2,859	3,303	3,347
Ky.	923	966	995	87	91	92	806	879	915
Tenn.	939	1,003	993	86	86	89	812	863	884
Ala.	877	1,048	1,059	78	81	83	683	849	879
Miss.	1,150	1,473	1,431	73	73	75	846	1,075	1,073
Ark.	776	870	839	82	80	81	632	696	680
La.	993	1,198	1,160	78	77	79	776	922	916
Okla.	1,576	1,577	1,662	89	90	92	1,401	1,419	1,529
Texas	4,697	4,403	4,683	83	88	88	3,909	3,875	4,121
S. Cent.	11,930	12,538	12,822	82	84	86	9,865	10,578	10,997
Mont.	1,055	1,202	1,210	91	92	94	966	1,106	1,137
Idaho	514	612	632	88	92	93	453	563	588
Wyo.	544	552	562	84	89	90	457	491	506
Colo.	880	857	901	87	91	92	765	780	829
N. Mex.	681	631	676	80	85	85	547	536	575
Ariz.	462	419	426	79	80	79	364	335	337
Utah	333	356	360	86	86	87	287	306	313
Nev.	298	311	315	77	80	80	230	249	252
Wash.	499	523	541	86	90	87	431	471	471
Oreg.	639	708	752	83	86	86	533	609	647
Calif.	1,595	1,754	1,772	84	86	86	1,343	1,508	1,524
West.	7,500	7,925	8,147	85	88	88	6,377	6,954	7,179
UNITED STATES	44,832	46,520	47,190	86	87	88	38,507	40,514	41,328

1/ Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calves born expressed as percentage of the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over on farms January 1.

2/ Calves born before June 1 plus the number expected to be born after June 1.

Stocks of Grains, Selected States, July 1, 1958-59

State	Rye				Shelled and Ear Corn			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Bushels				1,000 Bushels			
N. Y.	*	218	*	237	22,862	25,474	27,232	29,070
Ohio	5	8	26	66	35,703	34,189	76,475	79,794
Ind.	15	28	100	85	58,220	69,195	137,931	144,147
Ill.	737	445	776	510	239,038	248,525	410,811	428,244
Mich.	32	19	75	136	16,403	17,087	38,008	44,399
Wis.	592	272	657	334	11,812	15,693	44,063	38,225
MINN.	1,558	978	1,720	1,142	100,757	98,190	207,885	205,553
Iowa	13	10	43	27	330,675	344,730	599,656	628,895
Mo.	64	154	109	253	30,276	28,483	69,614	69,690
N. Dak.	851	2,364	1,063	3,608	2,258	2,424	8,666	6,372
S. Dak.	346	1,463	778	2,617	55,533	59,221	110,523	96,795
Nebr.	269	225	792	789	113,554	103,707	223,248	243,494
Kans.	443	343	784	512	14,142	9,689	23,549	25,656
Mont.	26	136	53	175	8	18	58	58
Idaho	24	21	26	23	40	259	722	424
Wash.	1,457	1,247	1,523	1,323	1,152	405	1,436	594
Oreg.	264	96	319	159	171	199	435	407
Calif.	9	13	10	14	2,913	1,200	3,397	2,485
Other States	583	344	918	750	28,990	30,413	112,443	160,165
UNITED STATES	7,288	8,384	9,772	12,760	1,064,507	1,089,101	2,096,152	2,204,467

State	Oats				Barley			
N. Y.	1,407	1,643	7,072	6,760	1,262	972	1,472	1,122
Ohio	1,184	1,778	6,255	9,713	60	79	303	434
Ind.	714	1,141	5,244	8,041	46	60	297	332
Ill.	2,292	2,673	15,312	20,484	465	*	805	*
Mich.	466	834	7,825	11,605	*	180	*	655
Wis.	1,755	3,623	34,297	41,917	7,348	9,842	7,694	10,167
MINN.	6,455	12,282	50,091	58,804	11,917	18,684	16,217	26,734
Iowa	4,269	5,734	50,001	52,814	*	176	*	323
Mo.	1,743	1,788	10,183	6,465	745	1,329	1,298	1,707
N. Dak.	5,199	8,267	24,439	36,030	15,865	29,780	30,487	51,525
S. Dak.	7,178	9,533	46,981	50,997	1,421	3,076	5,314	8,552
Nebr.	805	891	14,819	15,799	508	784	2,508	2,843
Kans.	966	622	9,855	3,574	1,571	2,840	4,447	5,181
Mont.	242	193	3,657	3,371	9,314	9,065	26,188	20,352
Idaho	868	947	1,936	1,675	1,655	1,093	5,290	2,774
Wash.	2,654	3,416	3,570	3,777	20,439	23,887	21,400	24,441
Oreg.	2,258	3,247	3,334	4,516	9,207	9,786	10,300	11,278
Calif.	958	1,284	1,261	1,345	12,359	9,857	12,752	10,194
Other States	9,049	9,435	28,668	31,378	11,421	7,284	21,599	14,387
UNITED STATES	50,462	69,331	324,800	369,065	105,603	128,774	168,371	193,001

* Unallocated - to avoid disclosing individuals 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 bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, July 1, 1958-59

State	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
New York	36,935	32,875	37,258	33,336
Ohio	3,529	4,763	4,022	5,922
Indiana	1,802	1,326	1,965	1,531
Illinois	5,379	6,867	5,561	7,409
Michigan	1,982	2,881	2,413	3,717
Wisconsin	27,766	28,528	27,917	28,839
MINNESOTA	65,456	66,709	66,482	68,990
Iowa	4,557	5,931	4,596	5,987
Missouri	20,006	34,415	20,573	35,022
North Dakota	39,629	56,423	52,744	82,872
South Dakota	20,041	30,782	24,845	43,598
Nebraska	74,254	116,817	81,341	132,700
Kansas	260,949	377,658	262,951	389,308
Montana	22,300	29,718	32,138	50,867
Idaho	3,438	6,373	5,767	8,498
Washington	19,046	36,576	19,401	37,653
Oregon	22,944	32,324	23,614	34,004
California	2,020	5,018	2,051	5,059
Other States	198,147	285,829	205,408	301,409
UNITED STATES	830,180	1,161,813	881,047	1,276,721

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, July 1, 1958-59

State	Soybeans				Flaxseed			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Bushels				1,000 Bushels			
Ohio	6,462	7,456	7,769	9,329	---	---	---	---
Ind.	4,850	---	7,247	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	24,802	33,384	29,188	38,999	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	646	1,920	650	1,932
MINN.	10,190	14,025	16,218	22,655	3,809	4,815	3,920	5,165
Iowa	20,845	30,004	30,004	41,018	13	13	15	28
Mo.	2,760	5,033	3,684	6,419	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	---	---	---	---	2,122	3,022	3,268	4,970
S. Dak.	---	---	---	---	235	877	481	1,708
N. C.	---	1,579	---	1,987	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	---	8,322	---	8,452	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	3,287	---	3,535	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	22	10	69	64
Calif.	---	---	---	---	10	688	10	688
Other States*	10,902	18,591	13,662	24,731	331	377	331	377
UNITED STATES	80,811	121,681	107,772	157,125	7,188	11,722	8,744	14,932

* Other States and unallocated 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 bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

AUG 19 1959

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

Immediate Release: July 27, 1959

CHICKENS RAISED - 1959

MINNESOTA: The number of young chickens raised on Minnesota farms in 1959 is estimated at 20,840,000, 13 percent below the 23,954,000 raised in 1958 according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The number raised is about one-fourth less than the 1948-57 average of 27,991,000, and with the exception of 1957 is the smallest number since 1924, the year the estimates began. Minnesota continues to rank as the third most important State in the production of farm chickens, exceeded only by California and Iowa.

UNITED STATES: The number of chickens raised on farms during 1959 is estimated at 400,660,000, compared with 431,806,000 in 1958--a decrease of 7 percent. Sharp decreases in the North Central and North Atlantic regions more than offset increases in the West and South Atlantic regions. Decreases were 17 percent in the East North Central, 12 percent in the West North Central, and 11 percent in the North Atlantic region. Increases were 3 percent in the West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic region. In the South Central region the number of chickens raised is about the same as last year.

This preliminary estimate is based on reports as of June 1 obtained through the cooperation of rural mail carriers covering over 155,000 farms in all parts of the country and supplemented by later information from crop correspondents and reports from commercial hatcheries.

Egg-type chicks hatched January through June totaled 462,917,000--6 percent below the same period last year. The hatch during March was 6 percent above March last year, while the cumulative hatch January through March was 3 percent above the same period a year earlier. The April, May, and June hatches were below the corresponding months of last year by 2, 20, and 34 percent respectively.

As of February 1, 1959, farmers reported that their intentions were to buy 1 percent fewer chicks in 1959 than they bought the previous year. Egg prices received by farmers were down sharply from a year earlier in March, April, May, and June which is the heavy hatching period for egg-type chicks. In April egg prices averaged 27 percent below the prices received by farmers the previous year. In May, prices averaged 32 percent and June, 29 percent belowthe previous year.

The number of layers in flocks on July 1 decreased by 1 percent from that of a year earlier. Total egg production January through June was up 5 percent from the same period last year. The laying flock on January 1, 1960 is expected to be about 2 to 3 percent smaller than a year earlier.

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

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Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Chickens: Number Raised On Farms

State and Division	1948-57 Average	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1959 as % of 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Maine	6,464	7,220	5,993	6,233	6,732	6,597	98
N. H.	4,813	5,406	4,379	3,766	3,841	3,649	95
Vt.	1,916	2,245	1,976	1,581	1,502	1,352	90
Mass.	7,022	6,689	5,686	4,663	4,989	4,590	92
R. I.	823	804	675	580	615	584	95
Conn.	6,050	6,636	5,309	4,831	4,976	4,578	92
N. Y.	15,437	13,209	12,945	10,097	10,501	8,296	79
N. J.	13,388	12,404	12,900	10,578	10,684	8,547	80
Pa.	29,008	23,199	24,127	20,025	21,627	20,329	94
N. Atl.	84,923	77,812	73,990	62,354	65,467	58,522	89
Ohio	20,858	15,929	16,885	13,339	14,806	12,585	85
Ind.	23,194	19,250	20,212	15,563	16,341	14,543	89
Ill.	26,458	22,274	23,610	16,999	18,019	14,595	81
Mich.	15,704	13,207	13,339	10,004	10,704	8,456	79
Wis.	19,817	17,658	18,364	15,058	17,166	13,904	81
E. N. Cent.	106,030	88,318	92,410	70,963	77,036	64,083	83
MINN.	27,991	24,500	26,705	20,830	23,954	20,840	87
Iowa	41,023	34,601	36,331	30,155	32,869	28,596	87
Mo.	25,337	20,087	21,493	15,905	17,018	15,486	91
N. Dak.	6,358	5,903	6,257	5,569	6,015	5,414	90
S. Dak.	12,199	10,389	10,701	9,310	10,986	9,778	89
Nebr.	19,082	15,500	16,585	12,439	13,310	12,245	92
Kans.	18,342	14,602	16,208	12,156	13,372	11,366	85
W. N. Cent.	150,333	125,582	134,280	106,364	117,524	103,725	88
Del.	1,424	1,163	1,105	906	951	846	89
Md.	4,416	3,651	3,432	2,814	2,927	2,898	99
Va.	8,813	6,618	6,817	5,317	6,061	6,243	103
W. Va.	3,720	2,834	2,749	2,364	2,459	2,189	89
N. C.	17,412	14,967	16,015	15,535	17,088	16,575	97
S. C.	7,123	5,268	5,900	6,018	6,560	6,888	105
Ga.	12,649	11,167	13,065	13,980	16,217	17,514	108
Fla.	4,990	4,938	4,691	4,316	4,748	5,223	110
S. Atl.	60,548	50,606	53,774	51,250	57,011	58,376	102
Ky.	14,364	10,518	11,359	8,519	8,945	8,319	93
Tenn.	13,735	10,413	10,517	9,255	9,718	9,815	101
Ala.	10,138	7,216	7,793	7,403	8,958	9,585	107
Miss.	9,115	6,186	6,495	5,456	5,511	6,283	114
Ark.	8,501	5,396	5,666	4,419	5,966	6,324	106
La.	6,478	4,717	4,717	4,009	3,608	3,608	100
Okla.	10,768	7,065	7,913	5,935	6,232	5,546	89
Texas	23,491	15,709	18,537	14,088	16,060	15,257	95
S. Cent.	96,590	67,220	72,997	59,084	64,998	64,737	100
Mont.	3,262	3,108	2,984	2,745	2,772	2,412	87
Idaho	2,973	2,484	2,484	2,409	2,409	2,385	99
Wyo.	901	680	680	551	601	541	90
Colo.	4,033	2,998	3,148	2,298	2,252	2,049	91
N. Mex.	1,159	772	772	656	656	656	100
Ariz.	847	766	797	757	886	930	105
Utah	3,104	2,011	2,051	2,113	2,324	2,092	90
Nev.	222	164	159	154	162	130	80
Wash.	7,053	5,768	5,191	4,412	4,500	4,275	95
Oreg.	5,253	4,691	4,832	4,687	4,593	4,271	93
Calif.	27,604	28,388	28,021	25,779	28,615	31,476	110
West.	56,410	52,330	51,119	46,561	49,770	51,217	103
U. S.	554,835	461,868	478,570	396,576	431,806	400,660	93

1/ Preliminary.

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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, Minnesota

Immediate Release: July 27, 1959

GRAIN STOCKS - July 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all storage positions on July 1 at 206 million bushels were down 2 million from a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Off-farm stocks of 98 million bushels were about 2-1/2 million less than a year earlier. Of these 98 million bushels, 5 million were in public and private facilities in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; 59 million were in bins owned or controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC); one million at country processing plants (including hybrid seed corn firms); and 33 million bushels in country elevators, down about 4 million from a year earlier.

Total supplies of wheat in all Minnesota positions at 69 million bushels were a record high for July, exceeding by 2-1/2 million the previous record set last year. Stocks in off-farm positions at 67 million were up one million from a year ago. Off-farm stocks are stored primarily in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas. These areas showed a decrease of 5 million bushels. Country processors (principally flour mills) with 2-1/2 million bushels had approximately 0.9 million more stocks than a year earlier. Country elevator stocks at 8-3/4 million bushels were more than twice as great as in July 1958.

Oats stocks in all storage positions were 59 million bushels--up about 9 million from a year ago. Approximately 12.3 million bushels were located in off-farm storage, and these stocks were up 5.8 million from a year ago.

Storage stocks of barley, at 27 million bushels, up 10-1/2 million from a year earlier, were the largest of record for July. Off-farm stocks of 18.7 million bushels were up 6.8 million from a year ago. Stocks located in the terminal areas at 10.9 million bushels were 3.1 million more than a year ago, while stocks of 971,000 bushels at country processors (mainly malting firms) were up about one-third. Country elevator holdings were substantially above last July's level.

Total rye stocks of 1.1 million bushels were down about two-thirds, as large as on July 1, 1958 and off-farm stocks of 978,000 bushels were down 37 percent from a year ago. Of these 978,000 bushels, 653,000 bushels were located in the terminal areas as compared with 1,376,000 a year earlier. Supplies at both country processing plants and country elevators were up from a year earlier.

Soybean stocks in all positions at 23 million bushels, were the highest of record for July, exceeding by 6.4 million the previous record set last year. Approximately 14 million bushels were in off-farm storage, 3.8 million more than a year earlier. About 85 percent of the off-farm stocks were located in country elevators. Stocks held in the terminal areas at 1.1 million bushels were up one-half million, while supplies at country processors (crushers) were unchanged from a year earlier.

Stocks of flaxseed in all positions, totaling 5.2 million bushels were up 1-1/4 million from last July. Off-farm stocks accounted for 4.8 million bushels of the total supply compared with 3.8 million a year earlier. Of these 4.8 million bushels, 3.9 million were located in the terminal areas and country processors as compared with 3.3 million in the same facilities a year ago. Country elevator stocks of 918,000 bushels were nearly twice as large as at this time last year.

UNITED STATES: Wheat stocks of 1,277 million bushels stored in all positions on July 1 were nearly a half larger than last year and a record carry-over for the date. Total stocks amounted to 87 percent of the record 1958 harvest with about 95 percent of the stocks either owned by the CCC or under CCC loan. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,162 million bushels were two-fifths larger than a year earlier with increased holdings in all storage positions.

Rye stocks of 12.8 million bushels stored in all positions on July 1 were 31 percent above the carry-over a year earlier and two-fifths above average. Stocks in each storage position, except for terminals, were above July 1 a year ago, with the farm stocks proportion of total stocks a near record. Off-farm stocks of 8.4 million bushels were about 15 percent above July 1, 1958 and almost a fourth above average.

Corn stocks in all storage positions July 1 at 2,204 million bushels were a record for the date and 5 percent above the previous high a year earlier. Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses at 444 million were 16 percent larger than a year ago. The 113 million in terminals was also well above a year ago, but stocks in CCC bin sites declined. Stocks in all off-farm positions were 1,089 million bushels of which about 1,050 million bushels were CCC owned or under warehouse loan.

Oats carryover stocks of 369 million bushels in all storage positions on July 1 were 14 percent above a year earlier and the largest of record for the date. Off-farm stocks of 69 million bushels were more than a third above a year earlier, but about 5.5 million bushels below holdings on July 1, 1956.

Barley stocks on July 1 totaled a record high of 193 million bushels for this date — 15 percent above the previous record of a year earlier. Stocks do not include any grain from the 1959 crop. Holdings on farms at 64 million bushels, were 2 percent above last year's record and holdings off farms at 129 million bushels, were 22 percent above the record of July 1, 1958.

Soybean stocks at 157 million bushels in all storage positions on July 1 were the largest of record for the date and nearly 50 percent above a year ago, the previous high. Terminal, processor, and elevator and warehouse stocks were above July 1, 1958 and record for the date.

Flaxseed carryover stocks in all storage positions on July 1 totaled 14.9 million bushels. This was more than two-thirds larger than the 8.7 million bushels on hand a year earlier and almost a fifth above average. Most of the stocks on July 1 were in off-farm positions as farm stocks accounted for only 3.2 million bushels.

Off-Farm Grain Stocks, Minnesota, July 1, 1958-59 -- Thousand bushels

Commodity	Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth Terminal Areas		Country Processors		Country Elevators		CCC Bin Sites	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Corn	6,036	4,738	484	973	37,176	33,474	57,061	59,005
Wheat	59,744	54,755	1,569	2,459	4,123	8,753	20	742
Oats	1,809	6,557	13	41	4,438	5,182	195	502
Barley	7,789	10,859	742	971	2,988	4,923	398	1,931
Rye	1,376	653	80	118	92	190	10	17
Soybeans	636	1,133	966	965	8,588	11,927	---	---
Flax	3,339	3,897	*	*	470	918	---	---

* Included in Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas to avoid possibility of disclosing individual operations.

Grain Stocks - July 1, 1958-59

Crop	On Farm		Off-Farm 1/		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels	
MINNESOTA:						
Corn	107,128	107,363	100,757	98,190	207,885	205,553
Wheat	1,026	2,281	65,456	66,709	66,482	68,990
Oats	43,636	46,522	6,455	12,282	50,091	58,804
Barley	4,300	8,050	11,917	18,684	16,217	26,734
Rye	162	164	1,558	978	1,720	1,142
Soybeans	6,028	8,630	10,190	14,025	16,218	22,655
Flaxseed	111	350	3,809	4,815	3,920	5,165
UNITED STATES:						
Corn	1,031,645	1,115,366	1,064,507	1,089,101	2,096,152	2,204,467
Wheat	50,867	114,908	830,180	1,161,813	881,047	1,276,721
Oats	274,338	299,734	50,462	69,331	324,800	369,065
Barley	62,768	64,227	105,603	128,774	168,371	193,001
Rye	2,484	4,376	7,288	8,384	9,772	12,760
Soybeans	26,961	35,444	80,811	121,681	107,772	157,125
Flaxseed	1,556	3,210	7,188	11,722	8,744	14,932

1/ Includes all CCC owned stocks.

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

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

AUG 18 1959

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

Immediate Release: July 29, 1959

1959 LAMB CROP

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1959 lamb crop is estimated at 709,000 head, the same number as in 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The 1958 and 1959 lamb crops are the largest since 1946. For this year the number of lambs saved is 17 percent above the 10-year (1948-57) average of 605,000 head.

The percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes one year old and over on January 1) is 116 percent compared to 118 percent in 1958 and the 10-year average of 111 percent. Breeding ewes 1 year old and over, on hand January 1, 1959 totaled 609,000 head, 1 percent more than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The 1959 lamb crop totaled 21,108,000 head, 2 percent larger than in 1958, and 10 percent above the 1948-57 average. The 13 Western Sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota, and Texas) produced 3 percent more lambs in 1959 than in 1958, and 7 percent more than average. The lamb crop in the 35 Native Sheep States is only slightly larger than last year but 15 percent above average. In Texas, where approximately 14 percent of the Nation's lambs are produced, the 1959 crop is 10 percent above 1958, and 7 percent above average.

The lamb crop percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes, 1 year of age or older on farms and ranches January 1) this year is 96, which is 1 point below last year, but 5 points above the average. The Western States lambing percentage at 91 is 1 point below last year, and the lambing percentage in the Native Sheep States at 106 is 2 points below last year. The Texas lambing percentage at 82 compares with 81 in 1958 and the average of 70.

The number of breeding ewes 1 year old and older on farms and ranches on January 1, 1959 was 3 percent above 1958, while ewe lambs under 1 year old were 8 percent above January 1, 1958.

The 1959 lamb crop in the 13 Western States is 3 percent above 1958 and 7 percent above average. The number of breeding ewes 1 year old and older on farms and ranches on January 1, 1959 in these States was 3 percent above 1958. The 3 percent increase in lamb crop reflects the increase in breeding flocks. The number of early lambs (dropped before March 15) in the Western States was 3 percent more than a year earlier.

The lamb crop in the 35 Native Sheep States (all States except 13 Western States) this year is only slightly greater than 1958, but 15 percent above average. A 2 percent increase in the number of breeding ewes was almost offset by a 2 point decrease in lambing percentage and resulted in a slight increase in the number of lambs. In the 35 Native Sheep States, the 1959 lamb crop was larger than 1958 in 15 States, unchanged in 5 States, and smaller in 15 States.

David O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

LAMB CROP REPORT, JULY 1, 1959

State and Division	Breeding ewes 1 year & older January 1		Lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 yr. & older January 1 1/		Lambs Saved 1/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Number	Number	1,000 Head	1,000 Head
N. Atl.	364	366	101	106	367	388
Ohio	846	829	101	102	854	845
Ind.	357	353	108	107	384	379
Ill.	444	457	107	104	473	477
Mich.	250	267	106	106	266	282
Wis.	163	161	120	116	195	187
E. N. C.	2,060	2,067	105	105	2,172	2,170
Minn.	603	609	118	116	709	709
Iowa	861	913	114	108	985	983
Mo.	617	642	104	103	639	663
N. Dak.	440	458	116	112	509	512
S. Dak.	939	972	106	108	991	1,047
Nebr.	247	277	109	102	270	283
Kans.	392	412	104	98	408	402
W. N. C.	4,099	4,283	110	107	4,511	4,599
N. C.	6,159	6,350	109	107	6,683	6,769
Del.	4	4	100	100	4	4
Md.	40	36	112	108	45	39
Va.	268	273	109	114	292	312
W. Va.	237	232	104	106	247	247
N. C.	46	53	104	104	48	55
S. C.	10	9	90	89	9	8
Ga.	44	38	80	79	35	30
Fla.	7	7	100	86	7	6
S. A.	656	652	105	108	687	701
Ky.	500	485	113	114	567	555
Tenn.	254	241	102	100	260	241
Ala.	55	50	85	86	47	43
Miss.	68	66	85	80	58	53
Ark.	49	47	96	96	47	45
La.	62	57	76	68	47	39
Okla.	155	180	106	96	165	172
Texas	3,345	3,646	81	82	2,709	2,990
S. C.	4,488	4,772	87	87	3,900	4,138
Mont.	1,209	1,245	94	94	1,136	1,170
Idaho	867	884	114	112	988	990
Wyo.	1,633	1,635	89	85	1,453	1,390
Colo.	1,028	1,069	100	100	1,028	1,069
N. Mex.	919	951	80	84	738	799
Ariz.	320	332	85	84	273	279
Utah	1,098	1,109	90	88	988	976
Nev.	341	331	89	89	303	295
Wash.	194	202	115	113	223	228
Oreg.	714	743	99	99	707	736
Calif.	1,336	1,283	93	92	1,242	1,180
West.	9,659	9,784	94	93	9,079	9,112
U. S.	21,326	21,924	97	96	20,716	21,108

1/ Lambs saved defined as lambs living June 1, or sold before June 1 in the Native States and lambs docked or branded in the Western Sheep States.

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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
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Immediate Release: July 29, 1959

HONEY REPORT -- JULY 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota bee colonies numbered 272,000 on July 1, 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is up approximately 9 percent from the 250,000 colonies July 1, 1958. The current increase continues a general upward trend that started in 1957 after a low of 241,000 in 1956. The 1959 estimate is still below the record of 299,000 colonies estimated for 1946 and 1947.

Minnesota, with 37 percent of the West Central States' colonies, ranks first in the region. Nationally Minnesota with 5 percent of the total colonies gained fourth place in 1959, taking this place from Ohio. California, Florida, and Texas, respectively, hold the first three positions.

Colonies lost during this past winter and spring equalled 18 percent of the colonies on hand when winter began. The loss was somewhat lower than the 20 percent loss during the winter and spring of 1958. Of those beekeepers reporting losses, 37 percent reported losses due to "winter killing"; 25 percent, "queenless"; 18 percent, "starvation"; 3 percent, "dysentery"; 2 percent, "foul brood"; 1 percent, "spray poison"; 1 percent, "rodents"; and 13 percent, "other causes".

Condition of colonies on July 1 was reported at 89 percent, 1 point higher than last year. Nectar plant condition July 1 was 77 percent, however, down 9 points from a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: The number of colonies of bees on hand July 1 in the United States totaled 5,437,000. This is about the same as on July 1 a year ago. Colony numbers were above last year in 4 regions of the Nation and below in two regions. Increases were 3 percent in the West North Central and the South Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic and Western States. Decreases were 6 percent in the East North Central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. These estimates are based on reports from over 7,100 beekeepers, including both farm and non-farm apiaries.

Colony losses during last winter and this spring averaged 15 percent of the colonies entering the winter compared with 16 percent a year earlier. Winter and spring losses were 23 percent in the East North Central States, 22 percent in the North Atlantic, 18 percent in West North Central, 12 percent in South Atlantic, 11 percent in the West and 10 percent in the South Central States. Over 4,300 reports were received on causes of winter and spring losses. Reported causes of losses were 26 percent from starvation, 24 percent winter killing, 19 percent queenless, 4 percent from insects, 3 percent from foul brood, 2 percent from spray poison, 2 percent from dysentery and 20 percent from other causes.

The condition of colonies on July 1 was reported at 86 percent compared with 88 percent last year. Condition of colonies was poorest in the West at 83 percent of normal, which is 6 points below a year earlier. In the West North Central it was 2 points below last year and in the North Atlantic region 1 point below. Colony conditions were reported the same as last year in the South Central and 1 point above in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions.

The July 1 reported condition of nectar plants was 77 percent compared with 84 percent last year. Nectar flow has been light in many areas of the Nation. In California hot, dry weather in the late spring and early summer limited the nectar flow. Yield of orange honey was light and quality below normal. The yield from sage was particularly disappointing. In the North Atlantic and North Central regions the beekeepers experienced a long, severe winter resulting in heavy colony loss. Clover stands in Minnesota were reduced by droughty soil conditions, but bloom on the remaining acreage was heavy. In Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin clover honey flow to date has been good, and prospects are for a good crop. In Ohio and Indiana clover bloom was heavy and coincided with a period of favorable weather.

In the South Atlantic States the honey crop was generally good although excessive rainfall reduced the crop in Georgia. The sourwood crop in North Carolina was below normal. In Florida rain and cold weather resulted in a below normal citrus flow. In many areas of the South Central States the honey flow to date has been limited because of too much rainy weather early in the season followed by too dry soil conditions later on. In Texas a heavy nectar flow was obtained from vetch.

Edwin L. Doty
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COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1

State and Division	Colonies of bees			Colonies lost winter & spring of 1958-59	Condition of colonies July 1, 1959	Condition of nectar plants July 1, 1959
	1958 1/	1959 2/	1959 1958			
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent 3/	Percent of normal	
Maine	7	6	86	38	87	84
N. H.	9	8	89	40	87	86
Vt.	11	11	100	20	80	88
Mass.	19	18	95	22	83	88
R. I.	2	2	100	30	90	90
Conn.	15	13	87	31	89	83
N. Y.	197	187	95	23	87	86
N. J.	31	33	107	15	94	87
Pa.	143	143	100	18	89	83
N. Atl.	434	421	97	22	88	85
Ohio	301	268	89	24	88	84
Ind.	184	178	97	22	91	90
Ill.	163	153	94	19	86	81
Mich.	155	147	95	22	89	86
Wis.	196	192	98	24	85	81
E. N. Cent.	999	938	94	23	88	84
Minn.	250	272	109	18	89	77
Iowa	164	151	92	25	88	88
Mo.	122	122	100	11	85	62
N. Dak.	28	32	114	12	89	72
S. Dak.	49	59	120	15	75	63
Nebr.	63	61	97	18	86	76
Kans.	43	42	97	12	87	80
W. N. Cent.	719	739	103	18	87	76
Del.	3	3	100	10	94	75
Md.	29	30	103	15	95	82
Va.	139	136	98	12	89	71
W. Va.	103	101	98	16	82	74
N. C.	183	210	115	12	90	75
S. C.	58	60	104	7	88	72
Ga.	213	209	98	7	89	74
Fla.	274	277	101	15	84	69
S. Atl.	1,002	1,026	102	12	87	73
Ky.	118	118	100	15	83	74
Tenn.	155	167	108	14	87	81
Ala.	191	185	97	7	89	80
Miss.	73	78	107	7	93	80
Ark.	88	89	101	13	87	83
La.	88	92	105	6	90	81
Okla.	46	43	93	14	85	81
Texas	261	274	105	9	87	86
S. Cent.	1,020	1,046	103	10	88	81
Mont.	78	82	105	9	85	85
Idaho	186	201	108	12	91	87
Wyo.	37	37	100	14	91	79
Colo.	67	68	101	8	82	69
N. Mex.	11	11	100	11	82	74
Ariz.	95	91	96	11	81	74
Utah	54	54	100	20	83	68
Nev.	9	9	100	6	87	76
Wash.	97	100	103	14	83	83
Oreg.	53	55	104	14	93	86
Calif.	559	559	100	9	79	51
West.	1,246	1,267	102	11	83	67
UNITED STATES	5,420	5,437	100	15	86	77

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Percent of colonies entering winter, as reported.

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

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SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION - 1959

MINNESOTA: Wool production in Minnesota for 1959 totals 6,755,000 pounds grease basis, 12 percent more than last year, and the largest wool crop since 1945, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Increased production this year was due both to a higher average weight per fleece and to more sheep being shorn. The average weight was 8.4 pounds compared with 7.7 a year ago. An estimated 803,000 sheep were shorn or expected to be shorn this year, 21,000 more than in 1958. Prices received for wool in May and June averaged 5 to 7 cents per pound higher than last year.

UNITED STATES:

PRODUCTION UP 5 PERCENT: The amount of wool shorn and to be shorn in 1959 is estimated at 251,929,000 pounds grease basis, 5 percent larger than in 1958 and 10 percent above the 1948-57 average. The 1959 wool crop is the largest since 1946 when 280,908,000 pounds were produced. The 5 percent increase from 1958 in shorn wool production is a result of both an increase in the number of sheep shorn and a slight increase in the average weight per fleece.

The total number of sheep shorn or expected to be shorn this year is estimated at 30,547,000 head, 3 percent above last year and 10 percent above average. The average weight per fleece at 8.25 pounds compares with 8.15 pounds last year and the 10-year average weight of 8.31 pounds.

NATIVE STATES PRODUCTION UP 4 PERCENT: Wool production for 1959 in the 35 "Native" or "fleece" wool States is estimated at 78,222,000 pounds -- 4 percent more than last year and 21 percent above average. The increase in production during 1959 resulted mostly from the heavier average weight per fleece -- 7.62 pounds this year, 7.39 pounds last year -- as the number of sheep shorn was up less than 1 percent.

In the Native sheep area, 19 States showed an increase in wool production when compared with last year, 3 States were unchanged and 13 States showed decreases.

WESTERN STATES PRODUCTION UP 5 PERCENT: For the 13 Western sheep States (11 Western States, South Dakota, and Texas) shorn wool production is estimated at 173,707,000 pounds -- 5 percent above both the 10-year average and last year. Montana, Nevada, Washington, and California are the only States in the Western group which show less wool produced this year than last.

Numbers shorn and to be shorn in 1959 at 20,276,000 head are 5 percent more than last year and 6 percent above average. The average fleece weight this year at 8.57 pounds compares with 8.55 last year and the 10-year average of 8.65 pounds.

Shorn wool production in Texas, the leading sheep State, at 44,461,000 pounds is up 15 percent from last year, but is 5 percent below the 10-year average. The increase from last year was the result of a 10 percent increase in sheep shorn and a 5 percent increase in the average fleece weight. Wyoming, the second ranking Western wool State showed only a slight increase over 1958 production. California showed a 4 percent decline from 1958.

David O. Mesick
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WOOL SHORN 1958 AND 1959, BY STATES

State and Division	Number Sheep Shorn 1/			Wt. per fleece 2/			Wool Production		
	10-Year Average 1948-57	1958	1959	10-Yr Av. 48-57	1958	1959	10-Year Average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Maine	25	38	39	6.6	6.8	6.7	163	258	261
N. H.	7	8	8	6.6	6.8	7.0	49	54	56
Vt.	10	13	13	7.0	7.0	6.8	69	91	88
Mass.	10	11	11	7.0	7.3	7.3	67	80	80
R. I.	2	2	2	6.3	6.9	6.9	13	14	14
Conn.	7	9	9	6.7	6.8	6.9	47	61	62
N. Y.	132	156	157	7.5	7.5	7.7	994	1,174	1,212
N. J.	12	15	16	7.3	7.2	7.1	83	108	114
Pa.	219	234	238	7.6	7.6	7.6	1,659	1,778	1,809
N. A.	424	486	493	7.42	7.44	7.50	3,144	3,618	3,696
Ohio	1,023	1,172	1,137	8.4	8.0	8.1	8,624	9,352	9,167
Ind.	407	489	477	7.6	7.3	7.6	3,089	3,580	3,640
Ill.	524	621	601	8.0	7.6	7.9	4,189	4,745	4,769
Mich.	343	332	349	8.2	7.8	8.0	2,828	2,585	2,785
Wis.	216	235	234	7.9	7.4	7.7	1,702	1,736	1,810
E. N. C.	2,513	2,849	2,798	8.13	7.72	7.92	20,432	21,998	22,171
Minn.	662	782	803	7.9	7.7	8.4	5,244	6,052	6,755
Iowa	899	1,278	1,331	8.1	7.8	8.0	7,232	9,905	10,674
Mo.	866	800	841	7.3	7.5	7.5	6,300	5,961	6,339
N. Dak.	435	570	606	9.0	9.2	9.6	3,936	5,225	5,789
S. Dak.	886	1,260	1,348	8.9	8.8	9.0	7,904	11,142	12,126
Nebr.	435	620	589	7.8	7.2	7.4	3,364	4,443	4,385
Kans.	430	686	693	8.3	7.2	7.5	3,562	4,908	5,203
W. N. C.	4,613	5,996	6,211	8.12	7.94	8.25	37,542	47,636	51,271
N. C.	7,126	8,845	9,009	8.13	7.87	8.15	57,974	69,634	73,442
Del.	3	5	6	6.6	6.6	6.5	19	33	39
Md.	39	46	42	6.5	6.7	6.6	253	308	277
Va.	282	303	318	5.6	5.9	5.8	1,567	1,788	1,844
W. Va.	281	268	263	5.4	5.4	5.4	1,503	1,447	1,420
N. C.	40	55	63	5.6	6.0	5.8	223	330	365
S. C.	5	13	12	5.7	7.3	6.8	31	95	82
Ga.	19	50	43	5.6	5.9	6.3	106	295	271
Fla.	4	8	8	4.2	4.3	4.3	18	34	34
S. A.	672	748	755	5.53	5.79	5.74	3,720	4,330	4,332
Ky.	581	598	568	6.5	6.8	6.7	3,782	4,066	3,806
Tenn.	253	293	279	5.4	5.6	5.6	1,358	1,641	1,562
Ala.	39	65	61	5.6	5.5	5.6	214	358	340
Miss.	66	95	85	5.1	5.5	5.5	343	522	468
Ark.	42	61	56	5.8	6.0	6.0	247	366	336
La.	95	86	75	3.9	4.5	4.6	371	387	345
Okla.	142	207	238	8.4	8.5	8.5	1,198	1,767	2,021
Texas	6,025	5,134	5,637	7.8	7.5	7.9	46,921	38,716	44,461
S. C.	7,243	6,539	6,992	7.52	7.31	7.62	54,434	47,823	53,339
Mont.	1,522	1,548	1,609	9.8	10.2	9.8	14,857	15,805	15,800
Idaho	997	1,028	1,068	10.2	9.8	10.1	10,149	10,103	10,812
Wyo.	1,882	2,009	2,068	10.4	10.3	10.0	19,535	20,715	20,718
Colo.	1,236	1,298	1,354	9.1	9.2	9.4	11,224	11,884	12,693
N. Mex.	1,251	1,166	1,213	9.1	9.0	9.2	11,399	10,497	11,212
Ariz.	392	409	424	7.3	7.4	7.2	2,855	3,021	3,067
Utah	1,273	1,211	1,223	9.6	9.7	9.8	12,176	11,747	11,985
Nev.	428	397	381	9.2	9.4	9.3	3,935	3,732	3,543
Wash.	298	260	267	9.3	9.4	9.1	2,768	2,431	2,428
Oreg.	705	846	878	8.7	8.4	8.3	6,153	7,145	7,248
Calif.	2,228	2,762	2,806	7.1	6.6	6.3	15,599	18,316	17,614
West.	12,210	12,934	13,291	9.06	8.92	8.81	110,650	115,396	117,120
U. S.	27,676	29,552	30,547	8.31	8.15	8.25	229,921	240,801	251,929

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

2/ For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the average per animal and not the average per shearing since some sheep are shorn more than once a year.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Immediate
Release

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-July 1959

August 3, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers in mid-July was 77 percent of its 1947-49 average, down 1 point from a month earlier and 9 points below the July 1958 level according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The 1 point decline of the mid-July index from a month ago resulted primarily from a 6 point decrease in the livestock index. This, however, was partially offset by a 6 point increase

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	July 15 Av. 1951-55	July 15 1956	July 15 1957	July 15 1958	June 15 1959	July 15 1959
All Farm Products	94	81	82	86	78	77
Crops	89	85	73	69	68	69
Livestock	100	76	92	106	94	88
Dairy Products	95	90	89	85	84	85
Poultry and Eggs	85	74	61	71	47	53

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			JULY 15, 1959			
		JULY 15 1958	JUNE 15 1959	JULY 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		-DOLLARS-						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	2.07	1.88	1.93	1.70	1.95	1.80	1.70
CORN	BU.	1.05	1.04	1.02	1.06	.95	1.03	1.13
OATS	BU.	.52	.57	.58	.57	.50	.56	.610
BARLEY	BU.	.91	.85	.85	.76	.84	.82	.895
RYE	BU.	.93	.97	.93	.95	.82	.87	1.02
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.86	2.71	2.67	2.69	2.53	2.60	2.63
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.04	1.90	1.94	2.05
POTATOES	CWT.	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	2.70
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	13.80	16.70	16.40	12.00	14.50	16.00	18.40
HOGS	CWT.	21.20	14.10	12.40	12.70	12.30	12.40	13.30
CATTLE	CWT.	22.20	24.00	23.20	25.70	22.60	24.20	23.10
CALVES	CWT.	26.20	28.90	28.30	28.40	30.00	30.80	28.10
SHEEP	CWT.	6.20	5.10	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.30	5.92
LAMBS	CWT.	21.80	21.20	20.00	20.00	19.60	19.90	19.90
MILK COWS	HEAD	220.00	260.00	250.00	250.00	235.00	240.00	235.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.62	.63	.63	.62	.59	.60	.583
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.00	2.95	3.00	3.15	3.50	3.05	3.88
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.250	.220	.210	.22	.23	.23	.224
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.130	.060	.065	.075	.065	.060	.108
EGGS	DOZ.	.300	.180	.220	.224	.200	.210	.302
WOOL	LB.	.33	.41	.39	.43	.44	.46	.441
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.90	3.00	2.95	3.65	3.30	3.45	3.63
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.60	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.60	5.50	5.39
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.20	4.10	4.15	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.47
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.35	3.90	4.00	3.95	4.55	4.30	4.26
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.70	5.80	5.80	-	-	-	-
BRAN	CWT.	2.40	2.50	2.40	2.70	2.85	2.80	2.77
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.70	4.55	4.65	4.55	4.80	4.40	4.35
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		20.2	13.6	12.2	12.0	12.9	12.0	11.8
BEEF-CORN 1/		23.3	25.0	25.5	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		10.2	6.2	7.6	8.1	7.0	7.6	8.8
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		4.4	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.1

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT.

in the poultry index and 1 point increases for the dairy and crop indexes. Compared with mid-July a year ago, commodity indexes were generally lower, the largest decreases were poultry, down 18 points and livestock which also showed an 18 point drop. The crop and dairy indexes were at the same level as a year earlier.

Within the crop group, commodity prices were at the same level or higher than last month except corn which showed a 2 cent decrease, rye and flax which were down 4 cents and soybeans, 1 cent below a month ago. Compared with a year ago, price changes were generally lower, only oats, potatoes, and hay showing definite increases.

Most livestock prices were below a month earlier. The only exception was sheep which showed a 70 cent per cwt. increase over the mid-June price. Hogs and lambs showed the biggest decline. Lambs were down $1.20 and hogs dropped $1.70 per cwt. below the month previous. Compared to a year ago, only cattle and calf prices show increases. Hogs again showed the biggest decrease of $8.80 per hundredweight.

Dairy production prices were relatively stable during the month and at mid-July the butterfat price of 63 cents per pound showed no change from the month previous. Milk, all grades, at $3.00 per cwt., increased 5 cents from the mid-June price.

Chicken prices continued to decline during the month to reach the lowest point of record since February 1934. Turkey prices also showed a decrease and were down 1 cent from the previous month. Egg prices at 22 cents per dozen, however, took an upward turn as an increase of 4 cents occurred between June 15 and July 15. Compared to a year ago, eggs were down 8 cents, turkeys down 4 cents and chickens nearly 6 cents below last year.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended July 15 the Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers dropped 1 percent (2 points) to 240 percent of its 1910-14 average. Primarily responsible for the decline were lower prices for hogs, potatoes, oranges, beef cattle, and watermelons. Partially offsetting were higher prices for eggs, cotton, and milk. The mid-July index was 4 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since December 1957.

The Index of Prices Paid remained the same as a month earlier. This was 2 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices for farm production goods declined slightly from June to July. The seasonally adjusted index of cash farm wage rates also declined slightly. Prices paid for family living items rose slightly to a new record high.

The Parity Ratio held unchanged from a month earlier at 81. This was 5 percent under a year earlier.

Table 3.--Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	July 15 1955	July 15 1956	July 15 1957	July 15 1958	June 15 1959	July 15 1959
Prices Received	232	237	239	250	242	240
Prices Paid 1/	275	279	286	293	298	298
Parity Ratio	84	85	84	85	81	81

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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

Immediate Release August 11, 1959

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
- AUGUST 1, 1959 -

Crop production prospects in Minnesota declined slightly during the month ending August 1, but were still equal to the record set in 1956, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Damage to corn and hay from hot, dry weather was primarily responsible for the shrink in the total production outlook. Partially offsetting this loss was the improvement in small grain yields, especially oats. Based on August 1 conditions, the crop production index is 132 (1947-49 = 100), two points below July 1, but 2 points better than 1958 and equal to the record high in 1956. The crop outlook differs widely within the State, depending largely on the timeliness and amount of rainfall.

Weather during the first two weeks of July was cool, and therefore, very favorable for small grain crops, then mostly in the filling stage. In contrast, it slowed corn and soybean growth but, even so, both made good seasonal progress during early July when topsoil moisture was still generally adequate for current needs. After mid-July serious moisture shortages developed, particularly in the southwestern quarter, where subsoil moisture has been short all season, and in light soil areas of central Minnesota. Subsequent to August 1 very timely rains occurred in many areas to relieve the need for moisture. However, the rains came too late to be of aid to badly fired corn on light soils and to a considerable acreage in the dry southwest area. Late crops have thrived in areas of good moisture but suffered in driest areas.

Harvesting of small grains moved along rapidly during the second half of July and by August 1 was ahead of any recent year. Yields vary considerably but are better than expected and the grain is clean and of good quality. Only small amounts of grain were damaged by rust. Haylands and pastures deteriorated swiftly in the last two weeks of July and the feeding of supplemental hay and silage became common. A short, but high quality second crop of hay in the southern half of the State was nearly all harvested by August 1.

Corn made rapid progress during July. While much of the crop was suffering from dry weather, the stage of progress is such that frost damage is unlikely. Corn on August 1 was ahead of the three preceding years and equal to development in 1955, a very early season. Compared with normal, production prospects are best in the southeastern quarter of the State; poorest in the southwest. For the State, production is expected to total 395 million bushels, 21 million bushels below the July 1 prediction, but 83 million above 1958 and 65 million more than the 1956 record high production of 330 million bushels. The increase in production is due mainly to the big expansion in acreage this year.

Lack of moisture was also detrimental to soybeans during July, but most of the principal soybean area is outside of the locality where moisture has been most deficient. Soybeans are grown principally along the Minnesota River Valley and in the south central area. Soybeans, like corn, made good gains during July and about two-thirds were setting or filling pods, well ahead of last year when only 30 percent were at this stage by August 1. Production is estimated at 40.4 million bushels, the smallest crop since 1953. Acreage to be harvested this year is the smallest since 1954.

Small grain prospects improved during July, particularly in the south and central areas. General rains and cool temperatures aided grains during the crucial time of filling in early July, although in the southwest the yields were low due to damage suffered earlier from aphids and dry weather. The remainder of July was moisture-free and hot in the south and harvesting progressed rapidly.

On August 1 harvest of grains was more advanced than any recent year. For the State, percent of grains combined or threshed as of August 1 are as follows: winter wheat and rye, 70 percent; oats, 60 percent; barley, 40 percent; and spring wheat, 35 percent. A year ago only 5 percent of the spring wheat and 15 percent of the oats had been threshed.

Oats production of 167 million bushels is 21 percent below last year and 10 percent below the 1948-57 average. The State's barley crop of 29.9 million bushels is 3 percent less than last year's crop, but 2 percent above the 1948-57 average. Barley is grown primarily in the northwest and west central counties. Some damage from smut

has been reported in the northwest. The hot temperatures in late July forced some barley to early maturity.

Production of all wheat is estimated at 23.9 million bushels, 1.9 million bushels above the July 1 estimate. Production last year totaled 25.3 million bushels while the 10-year average production is 16.2 million bushels. Harvest of spring wheat is underway in the important northwest area. Of the total wheat production nearly 22.5 million is other spring wheat, 720 thousand is durum, and 736 thousand is winter wheat.

Rye production is estimated at 1.1 million bushels, nearly equal to last year but only about half of average due to the smaller acreage. Much of the winter wheat and rye planted last fall suffered from the severe winter and dry spring, but June rains helped the remaining acreage and yields were above average.

Flax production is expected to total 4.7 million bushels, well below last year's 7.0 million bushels and only 43 percent of the 1948-57 average. A decline in acreage is primarily responsible for the decrease in production. Flax harvest was just getting underway on August 1 in the southwest and west central counties, while in the northwest flax was mostly in the bloom stage.

Sugar beet prospects declined during July due to excess rainfall in the Moorhead area of Clay county and generally hot weather later in all areas. Production is forecast at 864,000 tons, 2 percent below last year, but 36 percent above average.

Fall potatoes, grown mostly in the Red River Valley, made good progress during July. The production forecast for the current year is 10,560,000 cwt., slightly above last year's crop of 10,530,000 cwt. and 27 percent more than average. Heavy rainfall early in July drowned out some acreage and reduced yield prospects in Clay county. Hot dry weather prevailed during the last half of the month. This promoted fast growth but depleted the soil moisture rapidly in all areas of production. Rainfall after August 1 on the 5th and 6th, together with cooler temperatures has been beneficial. The late crop of summer potatoes, grown in Anoka, Dakota and Hennepin counties, is estimated at 704,000 cwt., 14 percent below last year but 9 percent above average. Harvesting is in progress and the quality of the crop is good.

Total hay production for 1959 is estimated at 6.0 million tons, a 10 percent drop from last year and 9 percent below average. Both harvested acreage and yield per acre are below 1958. Of the total production of 6.0 million tons, 4.6 million is alfalfa hay, 666 thousand tons is clo-tim and 543 thousand tons wild hay. Other tame hay makes up the remaining production. The hay supply is quite short in west central counties and other dry areas.

Apple production in commercial counties is estimated at 280,000 bushels, down 7 percent from July 1 and 15 percent less than 1958. Dry weather was quite damaging to prospects in several large orchards.

Production of milk during July amounted to 782 million pounds, 5 percent less than last July, and 19 percent less than June, slightly greater than the usual seasonal decline. Milk cows on farms were down 2 percent from July 1958 and production per cow was 3 percent lower. Pastures provided only limited feed for cattle, especially during the latter part of the month when hot dry weather prevailed.

July egg production totaled 269 million eggs, 8 percent below July last year and a seasonal decline of 6 percent from June 1959. The number of layers on farms during July was 8 percent less than in 1958, more than offsetting a higher rate of lay.

Crop production prospects for Minnesota as of August 1, 1959 compared with 1958 and the average are as follows.

Crops	Acreage Harvested Average 1948-57	Acreage Harvested 1958	Acreage For Harvest 1959	Yield per Acre Average 1948-57	Yield per Acre 1958	Yield per Acre Indicated 1959	Production Average 1948-57	Production 1958	Production Indicated 1959
	Thousand Acres			Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Corn	5,524	5,733	6,930	48.4	54.5	57.0	268,215	312,448	395,010
Winter Wheat	55	31	32	20.5	31.0	23.0	1,103	961	736
Durum Wheat	52	19	30	14.2	30.0	24.0	818	570	720
Other Spring Wheat	821	756	937	17.8	31.5	24.0	14,281	23,814	22,488
Oats	4,855	3,916	3,799	38.5	54.0	44.0	186,255	211,464	167,156
Barley	1,122	860	998	26.1	36.0	30.0	29,356	30,960	29,940
Rye	140	60	64	14.8	19.5	17.0	2,072	1,170	1,088
Flaxseed	1,131	518	471	9.4	13.5	10.0	10,928	6,993	4,710
Soybeans for Beans	1,575	3,082	2,184	19.0	17.5	18.5	30,879	53,935	40,404
Potatoes: (Cwt.)									
Late Summer	1/ 5.1	4.8	4.4	1/126.0	170.0	160.0	1/ 647	816	704
Fall	1/ 78.2	81.0	88.0	1/106.0	130.0	120.0	1/8,313	10,530	10,560
Sugar Beets (Tons)	58.2	72.9	72.0	10.9	12.1	12.0	636	883	864
Hay, All (Tons)	3,829	3,505	3,435	1.73	1.90	1.75	6,613	6,663	6,025

1/ 1949-57 Average

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

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

Immediate Release

August 1959

MINNESOTA BARLEY VARIETIES - 1959 CROP

Traill was the most popular barley variety sown in Minnesota in 1959, according to a survey of growers made by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The four leading varieties are: Traill, Kindred, Forrest, and Parkland, approximating 48, 31, 17, and 4 percent, respectively, of the total acreage planted to barley in Minnesota this year. Within State differences may be noted in the accompanying table showing district data.

Traill barley has increased in popularity, since its introduction in 1956, to become the leading variety in the State in 1959. It now accounts for 48 percent of the acreage grown compared with 30 percent in 1958 and less than 1 percent in 1956. This variety is clearly the most preferred by farmers in the northwest and west central districts--the two most important barley producing areas--but is less common than Kindred throughout the rest of the State.

Kindred, the second leading variety with 31 percent of the State's total barley acreage, led Traill outside the principal barley growing districts. In 1958 Kindred was the leading variety in the State with 47 percent of the total barley acreage, compared to 30 percent for Traill. In 1956, Kindred was by far the most popular variety, occupying 97 percent of the total barley acreage in the State.

Forrest is the third most popular variety with 17 percent of the State's barley acreage and Parkland is fourth with 4 percent. Both Forrest and Parkland held steady in importance in 1959 compared with 1958.

Other varieties planted include Vantage, Liberty, Tregal, Plains, Moore, and some unknown kinds. Together, these other varieties comprise less than 1 percent of the State's total acreage.

Minnesota's 1959 barley crop was estimated at 29.9 million bushels as of August 1, based on 998,000 acres for harvest and a yield of 30 bushels per acre. This is somewhat below the 1958 production of 31 million bushels and a little above the 10-year average of 29.4 million bushels produced.

This project was made possible by State and Federal funds matched under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 and funds provided by the Malting Barley Improvement Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MINNESOTA BARLEY VARIETIES BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS, 1959

Districts	Planted Acreage of Barley (000 Acres)	Percent of Acreage Planted to Each Variety in 1959				
		Traill	Kindred	Forrest	Parkland	Other Varieties 1/
N. W. (1)	686	48	28	19	5	2/
W. C. (4)	255	49	38	11	1	1
All Other	76	38	57	2/	4	1
State Total	1,017	48	31	17	4	2/

MINNESOTA BARLEY VARIETIES: Percent of Acreage Planted to Each Variety During the Years Shown

Variety	1952	1956	1958	1959
Traill 3/	-	2/	30	48
Kindred	90	97	47	31
Forrest 4/	-	-	16	17
Parkland 4/	-	-	4	4
Other & Unknown 5/	10	2	3	2/

1/ Other varieties include: Vantage, Liberty, Tregal, Plains, and Moore.
2/ Less than one percent.
3/ First seed distributed in 1956.
4/ First seed distributed in 1957.
5/ Other varieties include: Betzes, Fox, Hanna, Husky, Liberty, Manchuria, Mars, OAC 21, Peatland, Plains, Tregal, Vantage, Moore, Odessa.

Edwin L. Doty Robert Marquardt Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statisticians

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

1959

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

Immediate Release: August 20, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
JULY 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,384,000 turkey poults during July 1959, 48 percent more than the output of 932,000 in July 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current July total includes 1,093,000 heavy white, 14,000 bronze, and 277,000 light breed poults. This compares with the July 1958 hatch of 708,000 heavy white, 33,000 bronze, and 191,000 light breed poults. The hatch for all breeds during the first 7 months of 1959 totaled 14,539,000 poults, 27 percent more than the output of 11,430,000 birds for the same period last year. The number of heavy white poults hatched during the period January-July was 54 percent above the corresponding months last year, while heavy bronze were up 7 percent and light breed hatchings were 22 percent more than a year ago. On August 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,293,000 heavy white and 349,000 light breed turkey eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 958,000 heavy white and 242,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on July 15 were 54 cents for heavy whites, 60 cents for bronze, and 39 cents for light breeds. On July 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 57 cents, bronze 66 cents, and light breeds 43 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-July was $2.88 per 100 pounds, 1 cent less than in mid-June and 5 cents less than in July last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 7.3 was down from the ratio of 8.5 a year ago, indicating the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: For the year to date, January through July, the hatch in the U. S. of heavy white breed poults of 16,072,000 was up 30 percent from the same period last year. Other heavy breed production January through July of 51,230,000 was down 7 percent. The January through July hatch of light breed poults in the U. S. of 13,267,000 was up 23 percent from the same period last year. The cumulative hatch January through July of all turkey poults totaled 80,569,000--3 percent more than were hatched during these months in 1958. Turkey eggs in incubators on August 1 indicate that the number of heavy white breed poults hatched in August will be larger than in August last year. The hatch of light breed poults and other heavy breed poults (mostly broad breasted bronze) will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Poults Hatched - Thousands										
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	533	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	901	1,422	1,594	135	209	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712	1,144	1,705	1,829	171	182	15,766	15,851	1,552	1,898
May	923	1,364	1,452	1,484	224	237	17,152	17,671	2,156	2,886
June	824	1,359	512	517	224	289	11,927	11,547	2,134	2,146
July	708	1,093	33	14	191	277	4,543	4,170	1,978	1,777
Aug.	507		0		142		926		1,097	
Sept.	412		0		98		527		546	
Oct.	487		0		74		725		468	
Nov.	528		0		81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands										
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	963	783	938	198	239	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,456	2,246	2,387	211	320	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,902	2,752	2,929	252	297	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460	2,113	2,480	2,558	340	380	28,475	27,399	3,199	3,527
June	1,400	2,433	1,050	1,102	336	470	22,534	21,554	3,398	3,322
July	1,251	1,965	86	38	293	414	9,498	8,594	3,277	3,096
Aug.	958	1,293	0	0	242	349	1,883	2,122	2,203	1,919
Sept.	751		0		177		941		1,039	
Oct.	781		0		132		1,077		638	
Nov.	870		0		136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886		2/		255		2,442		1,303	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT — WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending August 15, Minnesota hatcheries produced 171,000 heavy white poults and a number of light breeds which are not shown separately but included in the five State total. The heavy white hatch was 49 percent above a year ago but was down 8 percent compared with the previous week.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 23 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 19 percent the previous week and 40 percent a year ago.

During the week ending August 15, hatcherymen in the State set 262,000 heavy white and a number of light breed turkey eggs which are not shown separately but included in the five State total. Heavy white settings continued at greater levels than last year. The current week's settings indicated that the heavy white eggs totaled 37 percent more than the same week in 1958.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: The five leading turkey producing States hatched 188,000 heavy white, 7,000 other heavy, and 238,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending August 15, 1959. Heavy white hatchings continued downward seasonally but were 45 percent above the same week a year ago. Light breed poults hatched showed an increase of 12 percent from the previous week, and were 10 percent above the same week last year.

The five State settings totaled 271,000 heavy white, and 126,000 light breed turkey eggs during the week. Heavy white settings were almost the same as the previous week but 41 percent higher than a year ago. Heavy bronze settings have been almost completed for the season. The light breed set was down 29 percent from the previous week and 46 percent lower than the same week in 1958.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	Calif. 1959	Va. 1959	Other States 1/ 1959	Five State Total 1958	Five State Total 1959
Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
July 25	152	197	30	#	37	242	264
August 1	129	198	17	#	15	182	230
August 8	127	185	7	#	10	190	202
August 15	115	171	9	#	8	130	188
Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
July 18	236	340	25	#	26	271	391
July 25	225	288	6	#	12	245	306
August 1	227	300	#	#	22	235	322
August 8	208	264	9	#	3	212	276
August 15	191	262	#	#	9	192	271
Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
July 25	#	0	85	#	12	201	97
August 1	0	0	26	#	3	67	29
August 8	0	0	12	0	0	30	12
August 15	0	0	7	0	0	12	7
Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
July 18	0	0	24	0	0	35	24
July 25	0	0	21	0	0	#	21
August 1	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
August 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August 15	0	0	4	0	0	3	4
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
July 25	50	48	#	188	65	327	301
August 1	33	60	#	176	57	263	293
August 8	29	52	#	118	43	234	213
August 15	34	#	3	132	103	216	238
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
July 18	63	96	#	275	101	491	472
July 25	77	86	0	171	93	415	350
August 1	47	68	0	138	56	332	262
August 8	67	75	0	60	42	330	177
August 15	39	#	0	16	110	233	126

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.
1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Ohio and Missouri.

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Agricultural Statistician

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Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Hist. Soc.
AUG 2 5 1959

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

Immediate Release

August 21, 1959

TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION - 1959

MINNESOTA: Production of timothy seed in Minnesota for 1959 is expected to be slightly less than last year but 94 percent above the 10-year average, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The 1959 crop is estimated at 4,950,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with the recent-year high of 4,960,000 pounds produced last year and the average of 2,550,000 pounds. Decreased production this year compared with 1958 is due to smaller acreage which more than offset the higher yield per acre. The sharp increase in production above average results from a substantially larger acreage and a somewhat greater yield per acre than during the 1948-57 period. The average date that harvesting began this year was August 8, compared with August 15 last year, August 11, 1957, August 9, 1956 and August 3, 1955. Most of the State's timothy seed is produced in the Roseau-Marshall-Pennington County area. Minnesota is ranked fourth this year as a timothy seed producing State, exceeded by Missouri, Ohio, and Iowa.

UNITED STATES: The 1959 crop of timothy seed in the U. S. is forecast at 37,536,000 pounds--up sharply, 49 percent, from the small 1958 crop of 25,130,000 pounds, but slightly under the 1948-57 average of 37,760,000 pounds.

Indicated production in Ohio and Indiana is more than double last year's crop; Iowa, four-fifths larger; Illinois, up two-thirds; Missouri, up two-fifths; and the Pennsylvania crop is about one-sixth larger. Minnesota's production approximates last year's, and a 5 percent decline is forecast for Wisconsin.

In contrast to last season, when heavy and widespread rains at harvest time shattered out much seed and slowed or stopped the harvest, this season's harvest was uninterrupted by weather except in local areas--mainly southern Ohio and Indiana. Consequently, the average yield of 147 pounds of clean seed per acre is higher than the 1958 yield of 134 pounds and the average of 140 pounds. Timothy seed matured rapidly under favorable conditions, and harvest began 7-10 days earlier than last year and 4-7 days earlier than usual.

The acreage of timothy harvested for seed this year--256,200 acres--is 37 percent larger than the 187,000 acres harvested in 1958, but 5 percent under average. Decreases in acreage were reported in northern Iowa districts, Minnesota and Wisconsin, but were up sharply elsewhere in Iowa and in other States. Many growers reported that their timothy meadows were in the Conservation Reserve this year and would be for several years.

June 30, 1959 carry-over of timothy seed by growers and dealers totaled 3,186,000 pounds and was the smallest carry-over in nine years. A year earlier, carry-over amounted to 11,556,000 pounds, and the average for that inventory date is 12,609,000 pounds.

Imports of timothy seed for the year ending June 30, 1959 totaled 716,000 pounds, and exports during the same period 3,046,000 pounds. Comparable figures for the preceding year are 466,000 pounds and 3,142,000 pounds, respectively.

The foregoing data on production, carry-over, and foreign trade indicate a domestic disappearance of timothy seed during the 1958-59 marketing season of 31,170,000 pounds, and 34,139,000 pounds during the 1957-58 season. Supplies (produc-

tion plus carry-over) for the 1959-60 planting season total 40,722,000 pounds, and compare with 36,686,000 pounds a year earlier and the average of 50,369,000 pounds.

Timothy Seed: Acreage harvested, yield per acre, and production average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959.

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Acres			Pounds			1,000 pounds		
Pa.	6,210	6,500	7,200	110	100	105	694	650	756
Ohio	53,600	37,000	66,000	136	120	135	7,455	4,440	8,910
Ind.	13,500	5,500	10,000	117	100	115	1,600	550	1,150
Ill.	15,900	12,000	19,000	120	110	115	1,906	1,320	2,185
Wis.	10,850	11,000	10,000	113	110	115	1,269	1,210	1,150
MINN.	17,000	31,000	30,000	148	160	165	2,550	4,960	4,950
Iowa	65,300	24,000	39,000	151	150	165	9,840	3,600	6,435
Mo.	87,000	60,000	75,000	140	140	160	12,446	8,400	12,000
UNITED STATES	269,360	187,000	256,200	140	134	147	37,760	25,130	37,536

Timothy-Seed Supply: Average 1948-57, annual 1958 and 1959

Item	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 Pounds		
Production	37,760	25,130	37,536
Farm carry-over	2,760	4,655	1,532
Dealer carry-over	9,849	6,901	1,654
Supply (production plus carry-over)	50,369	36,686	40,722

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

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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
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Minn. Dept. Agr.
SEP 3 1959

Immediate Release: August 31, 1959

TURKEYS RAISED -- 1959

MINNESOTA: The 1959 turkey crop in Minnesota is estimated at a record high 13,496,000 birds, 28 percent above the previous high of 10,539,000 turkeys raised in 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Minnesota ranks 1st in the number of turkeys produced in 1959, followed by California, Iowa and Virginia.

Last January Minnesota turkey growers reported plans to raise 15 percent more turkeys in 1959 compared with a year earlier -- this included 25 percent more heavy whites, 4 percent more bronze, and 19 percent more light breed turkeys. These intentions have been more than fulfilled as 6,679,000 heavy whites, 5,168,000 heavy bronze, and 1,649,000 light breed turkeys are now expected to be raised in 1959 -- up 46 percent, 9 percent, and 35 percent, respectively, from 1958.

The number of turkey poults hatched in Minnesota during the year starting September 1958 and ending August 1959 totaled 17,912,000 birds -- up 31 percent compared with the same period a year earlier. Shipments of poults into the State, numbering 556,000, were 22 percent above last year. Poults shipped out of the State during the period numbered 3,718,000, 42 percent more than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Farmers are raising about 82 million turkeys this year -- 5 percent more than in 1958, and one percent more than the previous record established in 1957. The total number of heavy breed turkeys is about the same as in 1958, with a sharp increase in the number of heavy whites being offset by a decrease in bronze and other heavy breeds. The number of light breed turkeys being raised is up 26 percent from last year, accounting for 19 percent of the total raised compared with 16 percent in both 1957 and 1958.

Heavy breed turkeys being raised total 66,427,000, compared with 66,121,000 raised last year. Decreases of 13 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central, 7 percent in the West and 4 percent in the North Atlantic were offset by an increase of 16 percent in West North Central. In the East North Central the number is about the same as last year. The number of heavy white turkeys increased sharply this year, accounting for about 28 percent of all heavy breeds, compared with 21 percent last year. By geographic regions, heavy whites as a percent of all heavies are 59 percent in the North Atlantic, 49 percent in the East North Central, 35 percent in the West North Central, 21 percent in the South Atlantic, 18 percent in the South Central and 6 percent in the West.

Light breed turkeys raised are expected to total 15,448,000, up 26 percent from last year. Increases occurred in all regions except the North Atlantic. These increases are 60 percent in the West, 53 percent in the West North Central, 43 percent in the East North Central, 18 percent in the South Central and 11 percent in the South Atlantic. Light breed turkeys raised are down 36 percent from last year in the North Atlantic States.

Turkeys being raised during 1959 are from poults hatched from September 1958 through August 1959. The hatch for the September through December period of 1958 was 65 percent above a year earlier. This increase, about 2.7 million poults more than the previous year, accounted for 3 percent of the 1959 crop. The total turkey hatch January through May 1959 was 6 percent above last year. Hatch during June was 3 percent below June 1958, and the hatch in July was 9 percent below a year earlier. Eggs in incubators on August 1 were 1 percent less than August 1, 1958.

Prices received by farmers for turkeys March through July averaged 13 percent less than the same period in 1958. Turkey-feed ratios have been below a year earlier since January 1959.

In this report, light breed turkeys include Beltsville Small White, Jersey Buff, Royal Palm, and wild turkeys. Heavy breed turkeys include Heavy White, Bronze, and other heavy breeds and crosses with light breeds.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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TURKEYS: NUMBER RAISED ON FARMS

State and Division	Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds			Total All Breeds		
	1958	1959	1958 as % of 1959	1958	1959	1958 as % of 1959	1958	1959	1958 as % of 1959
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
Maine	94	62	66	4	2	50	98	64	65
N. H.	121	122	101	2	1	50	123	123	100
Vt.	71	52	73	1	0	---	72	52	72
Mass.	462	434	94	10	8	80	472	442	94
R. I.	27	26	96	1	2	200	28	28	100
Conn.	219	234	107	6	2	33	225	236	105
N. Y.	646	550	85	12	9	75	658	559	85
N. J.	150	150	100	13	13	100	163	163	100
Pa.	1,158	1,194	103	156	94	60	1,314	1,288	98
N. Atl.	2,948	2,824	96	205	131	64	3,153	2,955	94
Ohio	2,462	1,935	79	691	1,123	163	3,153	3,058	97
Ind.	2,539	2,139	84	478	655	137	3,017	2,794	93
Ill.	981	963	98	113	120	106	1,094	1,083	99
Mich.	853	690	81	149	200	134	1,002	890	89
Wis.	2,649	3,788	143	128	128	100	2,777	3,916	141
E. N. Cent.	9,484	9,515	100	1,559	2,226	143	11,043	11,741	106
Minn.	9,313	11,847	127	1,226	1,649	135	10,539	13,496	128
Iowa	5,929	6,656	112	875	1,373	157	6,804	8,029	118
Mo.	2,957	3,087	104	174	424	244	3,131	3,511	112
N. Dak.	682	800	117	24	19	79	706	819	116
S. Dak.	676	729	108	32	68	212	708	797	113
Nebr.	1,055	1,016	96	24	40	167	1,079	1,056	98
Kans.	710	698	98	38	80	211	748	778	104
W.N. Cent.	21,322	24,833	116	2,393	3,653	153	23,715	28,486	120
Del.	113	128	113	399	364	91	512	492	96
Md.	241	200	83	87	43	49	328	243	74
Va.	2,021	1,602	79	4,455	5,133	115	6,476	6,735	104
W. Va.	477	266	56	916	834	91	1,393	1,100	79
N. C.	1,557	1,504	97	196	214	109	1,753	1,718	98
S. C.	880	807	92	14	42	300	894	849	95
Ga.	283	280	99	1	4	400	284	284	100
Fla.	165	180	109	97	212	219	262	392	150
S. Atl.	5,737	4,967	87	6,165	6,846	111	11,902	11,813	99
Ky.	334	380	114	23	16	70	357	396	111
Tenn.	170	91	54	17	36	212	187	127	68
Ala.	203	139	68	103	57	55	306	196	64
Miss.	187	177	95	20	71	355	207	248	120
Ark.	2,044	1,459	71	337	303	90	2,381	1,762	74
La.	42	31	74	0	0	---	42	31	74
Okla.	847	866	102	187	127	68	1,034	993	96
Texas	3,320	3,050	92	400	675	169	3,720	3,725	100
S. Cent.	7,147	6,193	87	1,087	1,285	118	8,234	7,478	91
Mont.	18	23	128	1	3	300	19	26	137
Idaho	179	199	111	35	41	117	214	240	112
Wyo.	6	4	67	0	1	---	6	5	83
Colo.	1,312	1,352	103	14	14	100	1,326	1,366	103
N. Mex.	74	63	85	6	5	83	80	68	85
Ariz.	100	103	103	0	0	---	100	103	103
Utah	2,591	2,384	92	207	337	163	2,798	2,721	97
Nev.	2	1	50	0	0	---	2	1	50
Wash.	508	546	107	7	14	200	515	560	109
Oreg.	1,462	1,248	85	141	243	172	1,603	1,491	93
Calif.	13,231	12,172	92	408	649	159	13,639	12,821	94
West.	19,483	18,095	93	819	1,307	160	20,302	19,402	96
UNITED STATES	66,121	66,427	100	12,228	15,448	126	78,349	81,875	105

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

Immediate
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MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-August 1959 — August 31, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers was 78 percent of its 1947-49 average, 1 point above a month earlier but 7 points below the August 1958 level according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. A slight increase in the livestock index and a 3-point increase in the dairy products index were primary factors causing the mid-August index to be 1 point above a month ago. Partially offsetting

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Aug. 15 Av. 1951-55	Aug. 15 1956	Aug. 15 1957	Aug. 15 1958	July 15 1959	Aug. 15 1959
All Farm Products	95	82	83	85	77	78
Crops	88	83	72	66	69	69
Livestock	100	80	94	104	88	89
Dairy Products	98	91	91	87	85	88
Poultry and Eggs	93	74	68	69	53	52

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA AUG. 15 1958	MINNESOTA JULY 15 1959	MINNESOTA AUG. 15 1959	AUGUST 15, 1959 IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
				-DOLLARS-				
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.79	1.93	1.90	1.73	1.92	1.81	1.75
CORN	BU.	1.04	1.02	1.06	1.07	.96	1.07	1.13
OATS	BU.	.48	.58	.58	.59	.49	.57	.608
BARLEY	BU.	.85	.85	.84	.80	.77	.81	.833
RYE	BU.	.91	.93	.97	1.00	.87	.92	1.01
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.79	2.67	2.95	2.95	2.81	2.89	2.90
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.98	2.01	1.98	1.96	1.86	1.91	1.98
POTATOES	CWT.	1.60	2.50	1.50	3.00	---	2.50	1.82
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	14.40	16.40	18.90	13.50	17.00	20.00	19.40
HOGS	CWT.	20.50	12.40	13.50	14.00	13.00	13.30	14.00
CATTLE	CWT.	21.80	23.20	22.40	25.50	21.50	23.00	22.70
CALVES	CWT.	26.00	28.30	27.10	28.30	29.50	30.20	27.40
SHEEP	CWT.	7.70	5.80	5.00	5.40	5.40	4.60	5.57
LAMBS	CWT.	21.90	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.10	19.70	19.50
MILK COWS	HEAD	225.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	235.00	240.00	236.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.63	.63	.64	.63	.60	.60	.591
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.10	3.00	3.10	3.35	3.60	3.20	4.10
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.250	.210	.200	.220	.220	.230	.219
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.125	.065	.070	.070	.075	.065	.102
EGGS	DOZ.	.290	.220	.220	.223	.220	.210	.309
WOOL	LB.	.33	.39	.40	.43	.44	.47	.443
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	2.90	2.95	3.00	3.75	3.20	3.40	3.61
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.70	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.80	5.40	5.33
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.20	4.15	4.05	4.50	4.55	4.45	4.44
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.40	4.00	4.00	3.90	4.55	4.25	4.20
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	7.20	5.80	5.50	5.40	6.30	5.60	5.44
BRAN	CWT.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.70	2.80	2.70	2.75
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.60	4.70	4.40	4.37
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		19.7	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.5	12.4	12.4
BEEF-CORN 1/		22.8	25.5	23.9	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		10.2	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.6	9.1
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		4.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.0

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT.

these increases were the poultry and egg index which showed a 1 point drop from a month ago and the crop index which retained its same level as was shown last month. Year ago comparisons of commodity indexes show poultry and eggs down 17 points and livestock down 15 points. Crop and dairy product indexes are both above a year ago with crops up 3 points and dairy products up 1 point. Within the crop group, flaxseed and hays showed large increases over a month ago - flaxseed up 28 cents per bushel to reach $2.95 and hay up $2.50 per ton to hold at $18.90. Corn and rye both showed moderate advances of 4 cents during the month. Oats at 58 cents per bushel was the only item to remain unchanged from last month. Crops showing decreases were barley down 1 cent, wheat and soybeans off 3 cents each, and potatoes $1.00 per cwt. below the previous month. Compared to a year ago, prices are generally higher with only barley and potatoes showing decreases.

The livestock index increased 1 point during the month even though most livestock prices showed decreases. The primary factor in the slight increase was an upturn in hog prices. Hogs at $13.50 per cwt. were $1.10 above the $12.40 per cwt. reported in mid-July. Lambs at $20.00 per cwt. remained unchanged from a month ago. Cattle, however, at $22.40 per cwt. showed an 80-cent decline and calves were down $1.20 to reach $27.10 per cwt. Sheep at $5.00 per cwt. were 80 cents below the month previous. Price comparisons with a year ago show hogs, sheep, and lambs down while cattle and calves were up. Dairy production prices showed definite increases during the month and at mid-August the butterfat price of 64 cents per pound was 1 cent above a month ago. Milk, all grades, at $3.10 per cwt. increased 10 cents from the mid-July price.

Poultry and egg prices were generally the same as a month ago with only turkeys showing a decrease. Turkeys at 20 cents per pound were 1 cent below the mid-July price. Compared to a year ago turkeys, chickens, and eggs are all down with eggs showing the largest decline of 7 cents per dozen.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended August 15 the Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers dropped one-half of one percent (1 point) to 239 percent of its 1910-14 average. Primarily responsible for the decline were lower prices for potatoes, cattle, and cotton. Nearly offsetting were increases for milk, hogs, and wheat. The August index was nearly 4 percent below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid was 297 on August 15, down one-third of 1 percent (1 point) from July. It was 1 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices paid for commodities were only slightly higher than in August 1958, but interest, taxes, and wage rates were all substantially higher than a year ago.

The Parity Ratio was 80 in mid-August, down 1 percent from a month earlier, 6 percent from August of last year, and the lowest since March 1957.

Table 3.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Aug. 15 1955	Aug. 15 1956	Aug. 15 1957	Aug. 15 1958	July 15 1959	Aug. 15 1959
Prices Received	229	234	242	248	240	239
Prices Paid 1/	274	280	286	293	298	297
Parity Ratio	84	84	85	85	81	80

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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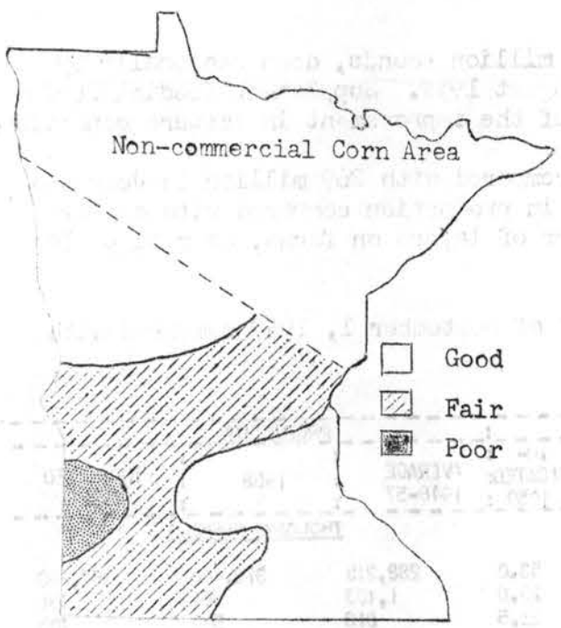
September 10, 1959

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
- SEPTEMBER 1, 1959 -

Corn prospects declined further in August as rains failed to materialize in sufficient quantities during the first week of August in the south central and southwestern counties, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The crop developed rapidly during August and by September 1 corn in the commercial area was so advanced that the threat of frost damage was slight. Subsequent weather has been favorable. Rainfall which was generally abundant after the first part of August, greatly benefitted hay and pastures but hindered grain harvest in the north. Elsewhere grain harvest had been virtually completed in early August without weather damage. Unlike corn, soybean prospects remain unchanged as they responded better to August rains.

The index of total crop output dropped 3 points during August to 129 (1947-49=100) as the outlook for Minnesota's large corn acreage deteriorated. Despite the large drop, the current index is exceeded only by 1956 (132) and 1958 (130). The index of feed grain production--corn, oats, and barley--still remains a record at 134. The oilseed production index of 149 is the lowest since 1953 and thus causes the total index to be lower than 1956 and 1958. A large drop in the soybean production following a sharp cutback in acreage is the principle reason for the low oilseed index.

September 1, 1959, Corn Prospects



Production prospects for corn decreased 28 million bushels since August 1 and the forecast is 367,290,000 bushels as of September 1. This is still a record production, surpassing the former record harvested in 1956 by 38 million bushels. Average production in the period 1948-57 is 268,215,000 bushels. Prospects are not only quite variable between districts in the commercial corn area as shown on the accompanying map, but there is a considerable range within localities. The map is designed to show broad, general areas where the outlook for corn is similar. Lack of timely rainfall and accompanying hot weather has cut yield prospects sharply in some south central and western counties where there are many barren stalks and ears are poorly developed. For the State, development of the crop is well advanced and by September 1, more than 45 percent was denting or more advanced. This is about equal to 1955 and well ahead of other recent years.

August rains helped soybeans and yield prospects remain unchanged. Like corn, beans made rapid progress, but the outlook by areas is very uneven. A crop much below last year is in sight, primarily due to the large cut in acreage. If present prospects materialize, production will total 40.4 million bushels, the smallest crop since 1953, but well above the ten-year average of 30.9 million bushels.

Grain harvest in the southern two-thirds of the State was virtually completed by the end of the first week of August. Most of the grain in this area was harvested with a minimum amount of damage from rain and quality for the most part was excellent. On the other hand, frequent rains in the northern counties have hindered combining and as of September 1, one-fourth of the spring wheat, oats, and barley in the north remained to be harvested. Much of the grain already harvested in this area was of good quality. Yields of small grains are below last year's record yields but are above the ten-year average. Production of oats is estimated at 174,754,000 bushels, 37 million bushels below last year and 12 million bushels less than the 1948-57 average. Per acre yield of 46 bushels is 9 bushels below last year but exceeds yields in all other years. Barley production is forecast at 28.9 million bushels, slightly below average and 2 million bushels less than the 1958 production. This year's crop, which is nearly average, will be produced on 100 thousand fewer acres than the 1948-57 average. Abundant rainfall improved flax prospects during August and production

of 4,946,000 bushels is forecast. This is considerably less than last year's crop of 7 million and the average of 10.9 million bushels. Harvesting was about completed in the southwest and west central counties on September 1, but less than 10 percent had been harvested in the Red River Valley.

Wheat production of 23.9 million bushels is 1.4 million lower than last year but the second highest since 1946. Most of Minnesota's wheat is spring wheat other than durum, estimated at 22.5 million bushels. This compares with last year's production of 23.8 million and the average of 14.3 million bushels. Durum wheat production is up substantially due to 50 percent more acreage. Growers are expected to harvest 705,000 bushels compared with 570,000 in 1958 and the average of 818,000 bushels. The State's winter wheat acreage, about the same as durum this year, produced 736,000 bushels, well below last year and the 1948-57 average. Rye production totaled 1,088,000 bushels this year, about 80,000 below last year and slightly more than half the average.

Potatoes made generally rapid progress during August in the Red River Valley, the principal growing area. Above-normal temperatures existed but frequent rainfall provided ample moisture for good growth. In some parts of the Valley rainfall was excessive and along with hail, damaged some potatoes but these conditions were offset by other areas and the State's yield prospects are the same as of August 1. Production of Fall potatoes is estimated at 10,560,000 cwt., about the same as the 1958 harvest, due to the increase in acreage. The ten-year average is 8,313,000 cwt. Harvest of early varieties in the Red River Valley has begun on a small scale. The Late Summer potato crop, grown in Anoka, Dakota, and Hennepin counties, is estimated at 748,000 cwt. This is 100,000 cwt. above average, but 68,000 cwt. below last year. Sugar beet prospects increased somewhat in August and a record crop of 900,000 tons is now in prospect. This is 17,000 tons more than 1958 and 264,000 tons above the ten-year average. Haylands, new seedings, and pastures were favored by the wet August weather, although it hampered the harvest of hay. Cutting of third crop alfalfa is underway but the rains were generally too late to provide a large crop.

Production of apples in commercial counties is estimated at 267,000 bushels, down 13,000 bushels from August 1, due to a heavy August drop caused by high temperatures and humidity. The 1958 apple crop was 330,000 bushels and the ten year average is 235,000 bushels.

Milk production during August totaled 611 million pounds, down seasonally by 22 percent from July and 3 percent less than August 1958. Supplement feeding during the latter part of the month declined because of the improvement in pasture condition.

Egg production totaled 255 million eggs, compared with 269 million in July and 266 million in August last year. The decrease in production compared with a year earlier is due to a 7 percent drop in the number of layers on farms, as rate of lay was a new record for August.

Crop production prospects for Minnesota as of September 1, 1959 compared with 1958 and the average are as follows:

CROPS	ACREAGE HARVESTED		ACREAGE FOR HARVEST	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	INDICATED 1959	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	INDICATED 1959
	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
CORN	5,524	5,733	6,930	48.4	54.5	53.0	288,215	312,448	367,290
WINTER WHEAT	55	31	32	20.5	31.0	23.0	1,103	961	736
DURUM WHEAT	52	19	30	14.2	30.0	23.5	818	570	705
OTHER SPRING WHEAT	821	756	937	17.8	31.5	24.0	14,281	23,814	22,488
OATS	4,855	3,916	3,799	38.5	54.0	46.0	186,255	211,464	174,754
BARLEY	1,122	860	998	26.1	36.0	29.0	29,356	30,960	28,942
RYE	140	60	64	14.8	19.5	17.0	2,075	1,170	1,088
FLAXSEED	1,131	518	471	9.4	13.5	10.5	10,928	6,993	4,946
SOYBEANS FOR BEANS	1,575	3,082	2,184	19.0	17.5	18.5	30,879	53,935	40,404
POTATOES: (CWT.)									
Llate SUMMER	1/ 5.1	4.8	4.4	1/126.0	170.0	170.0	1/ 647	816	748
FALL	1/ 78.2	81.0	88.0	1/106.0	130.0	120.0	1/ 8,313	10,530	10,560
SUGAR BEETS (TONS)	58.2	72.9	72.0	10.9	12.1	12.5	636	883	900
HAY, ALL (TONS)	3.829	3.505	3.435	1.73	1.90	1.79	6,613	6,663	6,140

1/ 1949-57 AVERAGE

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September 15, 1959

1959 ALSIKE-CLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1959 alsike clover seed crop in Minnesota is forecast at 990,000 pounds (clean basis) according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 56 percent below the 2,240,000 pounds produced a year ago, 52 percent below the 1948-57 average and the smallest seed crop since 1924 when 945,000 pounds were produced. Minnesota's seed crop is expected to rank fourth among the seven alsike seed producing States this year, slipping from the second ranking position which it held last year.

This year's Minnesota crop will be produced on 9,000 acres, far below the 14,000 acres harvested a year ago and the 1948-57 average of 18,000 acres. The yield is expected to be 110 pounds per acre, 50 pounds less than the yield per acre last year, but only 5 pounds below the 10-year average yield. Winter-kill and poor seed set are the main causes for the reduction of harvested acres and low yield expectations.

UNITED STATES: Production of alsike clover seed in 1959 is forecast at 6,635,000 pounds. This is the smallest crop recorded since estimates began in 1919. It is 26 percent below the 1958 production of 8,940,000 pounds, and 45 percent below the average of 12,091,000 pounds.

Declines from last year occurred in 5 of the 7 producing States and reflect both fewer acres harvested and lower yields. The declines are attributed to several factors, chiefly a burdensome carry-over, relatively low prices, winter losses, and a poor set of seed. The drops were most drastic, 56 and 49 percent respectively, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, where some acreage winterkilled, and yields were below average. In the Western area, the sharpest drop -- 21 percent -- was in Idaho. The California and Oregon crops are both down 12 percent from last year. Larger crops were harvested in Ohio where the acreage rebounded from last year's all-time low, and in Illinois. The acreage harvested and to be harvested for seed this year is by far the smallest of record. It is estimated at 31,000 acres, down 16 percent from last year and less than one-half the average of 72,930 acres. The U. S. yield, at 214 pounds per acre is the lowest in 4 years and compares with 242 last year and the average of 177 pounds.

Mid-year carry-over of old crop alsike clover seed exceeds the current production for the first time since records began in 1939. Carry-over on June 30, 1959 is estimated at 7,142,000 pounds compared with 7,310,000 pounds a year ago. Adding this year's carry-over and the production, gives an initial supply of 13,777,000 pounds. This is 15 percent less than the 16,250,000 pounds a year earlier and 18 percent under the average of 16,830,000 pounds.

Imports of alsike clover seed during the year ending June 30, 1959 totaled 2,591,200 pounds. A year earlier imports were only 250,600 pounds. Exports during the year ending June 30, 1959 totaled 411,611 pounds and compare with the 861,649 pounds a year earlier.

The foregoing data on production, carry-over and foreign trade in alsike clover seed indicate a domestic disappearance of 11,287,000 pounds during the 1958-59 marketing season. This compares with 9,619,000 pounds during the 1957-58 season and the average of 12,800,400 pounds.

Alsike Clover Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production
Average 1948-57, Annual 1958 and 1959

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	-- Acres --			-- Pounds --			-- 1,000 pounds --		
Ohio	9,840	11,000	2,000	70	60	80	752	60	160
Ill.	3,310	1,000	1,000	78	85	100	254	85	100
Wis.	6,750	3,000	2,000	120	105	80	808	315	160
Minn.	18,000	14,000	9,000	115	160	110	2,059	2,240	990
Idaho	14,800	10,000	9,500	206	300	250	2,898	3,000	2,375
Oreg.	9,490	5,000	4,500	366	390	380	3,382	1,950	1,710
Calif.	3,740	3,000	3,000	396	430	380	1,498	1,290	1,140
U. S.	72,930	37,000	31,000	177	242	214	12,091	8,940	6,635

Alsike Clover Seed Supply: Average 1948-57, Annual 1958 and 1959

Item	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 pounds		
Production	12,091	8,940	6,635
Farm carry-over	626	3,556	2,866
Dealer and Government carry-over	4,113	3,754	4,276
Supply (production plus carry-over)	16,830	16,250	13,777

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Immediate Release: September 17, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
AUGUST 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 921,000 turkey poults during August 1959, 42 percent more than the output of 649,000 in August 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current August total includes 717,000 heavy white and 204,000 light breed poults. This compares with the August 1958 hatch of 507,000 heavy white and 142,000 light breed poults. The hatch for all breeds during the first 8 months of 1959 totaled 15,462,000 poults, 28 percent more than the output of 12,079,000 birds for the same period last year. The number of heavy white poults hatched during the period January-August was 53 percent above the corresponding months last year, while heavy bronze were up 7 percent and light breed hatchings were 24 percent more than a year ago. On September 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,010,000 heavy white and 232,000 light breed turkey eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 751,000 heavy white and 177,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on August 15, were 54 cents for heavy whites, and 39 cents for light breeds. On August 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 56 cents, and light breeds 44 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-August was $2.87 per 100 pounds, 1 cent less than in mid-July but 3 cents more than in August last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 7.0 was down from the ratio of 8.8 a year ago, indicating the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white poult production during August of 1,004,000 poults in the U. S. was 29 percent larger than in August 1958. The hatch of other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) of 81,000 was 45 percent less than in August last year. From January through August, the hatch of heavy white poults at 17,076-000 was up 30 percent from a year ago. Other heavy breed production January through August of 51,311,000 was down 7 percent. The number of light breed poults hatched in August totaled 1,055,000--down 4 percent from August 1958. The January through August hatch of light breed poults of 14,322,000 was up 20 percent from the same period last year. January through August hatch of all poults totaled 82,709,000--3 percent more than during these months in 1958. Eggs in incubators on September 1 indicate that the number of heavy white poults will be larger than last year.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy		1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1958	1959	1958	1959						
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	533	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	901	1,422	1,594	135	209	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712	1,144	1,705	1,829	171	182	15,766	15,851	1,552	1,898
May	923	1,364	1,452	1,484	224	237	17,152	17,671	2,156	2,886
June	824	1,359	512	517	224	289	11,927	11,547	2,134	2,146
July	708	1,095	33	14	191	277	4,543	4,170	1,978	1,777
Aug.	507	717	0	0	142	204	926	1,085	1,097	1,055
Sept.	412		0		98		527		546	
Oct.	487		0		74		725		468	
Nov.	528		0		81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	963	783	938	198	239	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,456	2,246	2,387	211	320	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,902	2,752	2,929	252	297	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460	2,113	2,480	2,558	340	380	28,475	27,399	3,199	3,527
June	1,400	2,433	1,050	1,102	336	470	22,534	21,554	3,398	3,322
July	1,251	1,965	86	38	293	414	9,498	8,594	3,277	3,096
Aug.	958	1,293	0	0	242	349	1,883	2,122	2,203	1,919
Sept.	751	1,010	0	0	177	232	979	1,389	1,058	689
Oct.	781		0		132		1,077		638	
Nov.	870		0		136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886		2/		255		2,442		1,303	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 12, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending September 12 Minnesota hatcheries produced 126,000 heavy white turkey poults according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The number of heavy white poults hatched was 5 percent below the previous week, but substantially higher than in the same week last year. Light breed poults hatched are not shown separately but are included in the five-State total.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 44 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 22 percent the previous week and 32 percent a year ago.

Hatcheries set 176,000 heavy white eggs during the week. These settings were down 24 percent from the previous week and were 5 percent less than a year earlier. It was the first time since last January that heavy white settings had been below the previous year's level. Light breed settings were off from the previous week and also less than a year ago.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: The five leading turkey producing States hatched 131,000 heavy white, 1,000 other heavy, and 59,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending September 12, 1959. Heavy white production was 4 percent less than the previous week, but up 36 percent from the same week last year. Light breed poults hatched showed a 42 percent drop from the week before, and were down 46 percent from a year earlier. Output of heavy bronze poults was at its seasonal low.

The five State settings totaled 176,000 heavy white, 5,000 other heavy, and 51,000 light breed turkey eggs during the week. Heavy white settings, down 27 percent from the previous week, were also 13 percent below the same period a year ago. Other heavy settings appear to have passed their seasonal low. The light breed set was 61 percent below a week ago and 55 percent less than the same week last year.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	1959 Calif.	1959 Va.	1959 Other States 1/	Five State Total 1958	Five State Total 1959
	Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
August 22	105	148	2	#	4	112	154
August 29	108	147	#	#	7	111	154
September 5	103	132	#	#	5	105	137
September 12	#	126	#	#	5	96	131
	Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
August 15	191	262	#	#	9	192	271
August 22	177	#	0	#	248	181	248
August 29	179	240	0	0	0	184	240
September 5	184	231	#	#	9	190	240
September 12	186	176	0	0	0	202	176
	Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
August 22	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
August 29	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
September 5	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
September 12	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
August 15	0	0	4	0	0	3	4
August 22	0	0	8	0	0	4	8
August 29	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
September 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September 12	0	0	5	0	0	5	5
	Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
August 22	40	#	0	81	71	192	152
August 29	25	#	0	60	58	135	118
September 5	33	#	0	37	64	152	101
September 12	21	#	0	#	59	110	59
	Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
August 15	39	#	0	16	110	233	126
August 22	38	#	0	#	114	187	114
August 29	35	#	0	#	79	130	79
September 5	48	#	0	#	131	129	131
September 12	25	#	0	0	51	113	51

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.
1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Ohio and Missouri.

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September 17, 1959

SOWS FARROWING TEN CORN BELT STATES
September 1, 1959*

MINNESOTA: The number of fall sows farrowed or to farrow June 1 to November 30 in Minnesota is expected to be 412,000 head, 9 percent more than in 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 2 percent less than intended last June when farmers planned an increase of 11 percent for this fall. For the State, early fall farrowings, June through August, are 8 percent above a year ago and late fall farrowings, September-November, are forecast at 11 percent more than in 1958. Hog producers plan to have 147,000 sows farrow during the period December 1959 through February 1960. This will be a decrease of 22 percent from a year earlier.

TEN CORN BELT STATES: Expected fall sow farrowings for 1959 are reported to be 5 percent greater than last fall for the ten Corn Belt States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Prospects are now that the fall crop in these States will be 2 percent less than indicated by last June's intentions. For the ten States, June-August farrowings are 4 percent more than a year ago, and September-November farrowings are estimated at 5 percent greater. A decrease of 4 percent from a year earlier in the number of sows farrowing is forecast for the coming December-February period.

The number of all hogs on farms September 1 in nine Corn Belt States, excluding Missouri, was 47 million head, 5 percent more than a year ago. Hogs, 6 months old and over, totaled nearly 9 million, 6 percent more than a year earlier.

State	Sows Farrowed and to Farrow: Fall Sows: Total (June 1-Dec.) 1958	Total (June 1-Dec.) 1959	Pct. chg.	June 1 - Sept. 1 1958	June 1 - Sept. 1 1959	Pct. chg.	Sept. 1 - Dec. 1 1958	Sept. 1 - Dec. 1 1959	Pct. Chg.	Dec. 1 1/ - March 1 Intentions 1959	Intentions 1960	Pct. Chg.
	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.	Thous.		Pct.
MINN.	378	412	109	218	235	108	160	177	111	188	147	78
Ohio	311	330	106	160	171	107	151	159	105	160	160	100
Ind.	527	532	101	341	335	98	186	197	106	315	305	97
Ill.	782	813	104	418	416	100	364	397	109	363	363	100
Wis.	223	219	98	132	129	98	91	90	99	121	121	100
Iowa	1,169	1,251	107	609	675	111	560	576	103	537	537	100
Mo.	478	516	108	239	251	105	239	265	111	225	218	97
S.Dak.	110	104	95	58	59	102	52	45	87	53	53	100
Nebr.	215	217	101	99	104	105	116	113	97	121	104	86
Kan.	106	107	101	52	51	98	54	56	104	62	55	89
Total Ten States	4,299	4,501	105	2,326	2,426	104	1,973	2,075	105	2,145	2,063	96

1/ December preceding year.

*The special September 1 survey on hog production conducted in the ten 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			6 Months and Older			3 to 6 Months		
	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.	1958	1959	Pct. Chg.
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
MINN.	4,912	5,158	105	892	968	109	2,490	2,560	103
Ohio	3,124	3,249	104	767	785	102	1,219	1,275	105
Ind.	5,294	5,400	102	1,154	1,215	105	1,640	1,790	109
Ill.	8,252	8,500	103	1,602	1,710	107	3,650	3,825	105
Wisc.	2,590	2,460	95	497	470	95	1,198	1,129	94
Iowa	14,702	15,731	107	2,158	2,301	107	8,104	8,520	105
Mo.	1/	4,890	1/	1/	1,160	1/	1/	1,970	1/
S.Dak.	2,335	2,452	105	305	332	109	1,635	1,740	106
Neb.	2,950	3,186	108	570	606	106	1,700	1,880	111
Kans.	1,075	1,150	107	240	253	105	471	534	113
Total 9 States 2/	45,234	47,286	105	8,185	8,640	106	22,107	23,253	105
Total 10 States	1/	52,176	1/	1/	9,800	1/	1/	25,223	1/

1/ Not available

2/ Excludes Missouri

MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS IN MINNESOTA

On September 1, the number of milk cows was about 2 percent less than a year earlier. August milk production at 611 million pounds was 3 percent less than in August 1958. Milk production for the first four months this year was above the 1958 level; but since April, it has been at a slightly lower level than a year ago.

Preliminary results from the September 1 survey indicate that freshenings in June amounted to 4 percent, July 4 percent, and August 4 percent of the milk cows and heifers, 2 years old and over. Freshenings for September should equal 12 percent of the milk cows; October, 17 percent, and November, 18 percent.

Ten Leading Counties in Milk Production, Dairy Plant Receipts, 1/ Creamery Butter Manufactured, Minnesota, 1958

Milk Production		Dairy Plant Receipts - 1958				Butter Manufactured	
County	1958	County	Total milk equiv 2/	Milk	Cream	County	1958
	Mil. lbs.		Mil. lbs.	Pct.	Pct.		Thous. lbs.
Stearns	471	Stearns	421	84	16	Stearns	13,966
Ottertail	405	Ottertail	352	75	25	Olmsted	13,485
Wright	312	Carver	341	100	---	Ottertail	13,450
Goodhue	305	Hennepin	338	100	---	Morrison	11,799
Todd	263	Morrison	295	92	8	Goodhue	9,777
Carver	254	McLeod	285	100	---	Fillmore	9,476
McLeod	252	Goodhue	268	97	3	Wright	8,887
Morrison	241	Olmsted	256	98	2	Todd	8,420
Winona	241	Wright	256	99	1	Rice	8,245
Olmsted	229	Meeker	218	96	4	McLeod	8,215
STATE	9,739	STATE	9,270	86	14	STATE	316,573

1/ Receipts of milk and cream from Minnesota farmers.

2/ Whole milk receipts and milk equivalent of cream fat receipts.

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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
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

September 22, 1959

1959 SWEETCLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1959 crop of sweetclover seed in Minnesota is expected to be the second smallest of record according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Production is forecast at 4,050,000 pounds of clean seed, 27 percent above the record low production last year. The expected crop is far below the 1948-57 10-year average of 10,418,000 pounds.

Growers expect to harvest 18,000 acres for seed this year, slightly above the 16,000 acres harvested a year ago. The 10-year average is 52,300 acres. Yield per acre at 225 pounds this year is much higher than the 200 pound average for both last year and the 10-year (1948-57) period. The average beginning date of the 1959 harvest was August 23rd, about a week ahead of last year, but comparable with the 1957 harvesting which began August 24. Of this year's total sweetclover seed crop, 46 percent is indicated to be biennial white, 38 percent biennial yellow and 16 percent mixed and other varieties.

UNITED STATES: The 1959 crop of sweetclover seed is forecast at 25,560,000 pounds, 3 percent less than last year's small crop of 26,431,000 pounds and 45 percent less than the 10-year average. Because ravages of the sweetclover weevil have made it difficult to obtain stands and other factors, production of this seed has been declining almost steadily for the past 10 years and the current crop is the smallest since 1943. Of this year's total of 25,560,000 pounds: 3,552,000 pounds or 13.9 percent are indicated to be biennial white; 13,632,000 pounds or 53.3 percent, biennial yellow; 6,138,000 pounds or 24 percent, Hubam; and 2,238,000 pounds or 8.8 percent are mixtures.

Production is below last year in 11 of the 16 producing States, with increases occurring only in Texas, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The decline is attributed chiefly to low prices for seed during the past two years and the need for forage resulting from droughty conditions throughout a large part of the Northern Great Plains. Also, as was the case during the last two years, some of the sweetclover acreage was included in Government programs and could not be harvested for seed.

Growers harvested an estimated 134,000 acres for seed this year. This is a decline of 11 percent from last year's total of 150,600 acres and is the smallest acreage harvested since records began in 1924. The U. S. yield of 191 pounds per acre is dominated to a large extent by the favorable yields harvested in the important producing States of Texas, Minnesota and Ohio, and compares with 176 pounds last year and the average of 164 pounds. The average beginning date of harvest was about one week earlier than last year and about 3 days earlier than usual.

Farmers' carry-over of 1958 and older crops of sweetclover seed on June 30, 1959 totaling 4,589,000 pounds, was down sharply from the holdings of 8,285,000 pounds a year earlier.

Initial supply (1959 production plus carry-over by dealers and farmers on June 30, 1959) is indicated at 40.3 million pounds -- 12 percent under the 45.7 million a year earlier and 35 percent under the average of 61.8 million pounds.

Imports of sweetclover seed during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1959, totaling 10,358,100 pounds from Canada, were below the 18,818,600 pounds imported in the preceding year and also below the average of 15,790,500 pounds. Domestic disappearance during 1958-59 would approximate 41.3 million pounds and signifies a continuation in the declining use of sweetclover seed in this country. Disappearance approximated 50.0 million pounds during each of the two preceding seasons; the average is 60.4 million pounds.

Sweetclover Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production
Average 1948-57, Annual 1958 and 1959

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Acres			Pounds			1,000 pounds		
Ohio	12,060	7,000	14,000	168	150	160	2,064	1,050	2,240
Ind.	3,670	1,000	1,500	112	130	140	402	130	210
Ill.	13,300	4,000	5,000	107	100	110	1,414	400	550
Mich.	6,750	4,500	3,000	138	160	115	942	720	345
Minn.	52,300	16,000	18,000	200	200	225	10,418	3,200	4,050
Iowa	7,000	3,000	2,000	134	130	140	952	390	280
Mo.	6,510	2,200	2,000	133	160	170	826	352	340
N. Dak.	11,750	8,000	4,000	160	125	100	1,872	1,000	400
S. Dak.	19,100	35,000	24,000	161	180	170	3,090	6,300	4,080
Nebr.	28,200	20,000	17,000	165	200	210	4,696	4,000	3,570
Kans.	38,200	12,000	10,000	128	180	135	4,760	2,160	1,350
Okla.	1/ 18,056	7,000	6,000	1/ 94	135	150	1/ 1,812	945	900
Texas	1/ 53,556	18,000	21,000	1/ 178	200	290	1/ 9,544	3,600	6,090
Mont.	6,790	2,400	1,700	200	160	150	1,333	384	255
Wyo.	4,050	1,500	1,200	241	300	300	943	450	360
Colo.	7,680	9,000	3,600	246	150	150	1,887	1,350	540
U. S.	284,030	150,600	134,000	164	176	191	46,224	26,431	25,560

1/ Short-time average.

Sweetclover Seed Supply: Average 1948-57, Annual 1958 and 1959

Item	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 pounds		
Production	46,224	26,431	25,560
Farm carry-over	5,958	8,285	4,589
Dealer and Government carry-over	9,662	11,032	10,184
Supply (production plus carry-over)	61,844	45,748	40,333

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate
Release

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-September 1959

October 2, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers was 78 percent of its 1947-49 average, unchanged from a month ago but 8 points below the September 1958 level, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared to a month ago, a 9 point increase in the poultry and egg index and a 3 point increase in the dairy product index offset a 2 point decrease shown by both the crop and livestock indexes.

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Sept. 15 Av. 1951-55	Sept. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1957	Sept. 15 1958	Aug. 15 1959	Sept. 15 1959
All Farm Products	93	80	81	86	78	78
Crops	85	76	68	64	69	67
Livestock	96	77	88	103	89	87
Dairy Products	101	95	96	91	88	91
Poultry and Eggs	95	75	71	78	52	61

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			SEPTEMBER 15, 1959			
		SEPT. 15 1958	AUG. 15 1959	SEPT. 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
				-DOLLARS-				
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.82	1.90	1.91	1.79	1.91	1.82	1.72
CORN	BU.	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.02	.93	1.06	1.09
OATS	BU.	.50	.58	.58	.60	.50	.57	.620
BARLEY	BU.	.84	.84	.84	.80	.77	.82	.846
RYE	BU.	.98	.97	.97	1.00	.86	.92	1.02
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.68	2.95	3.12	3.05	2.99	3.07	3.07
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.92	1.98	1.86	1.87	1.74	1.82	1.90
POTATOES	CWT.	1.07	1.50	1.26	2.15	1.30	2.00	1.62
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	13.80	18.90	19.80	13.30	17.70	20.60	19.90
HOGS	CWT.	20.00	13.50	13.00	13.30	12.50	13.20	13.40
CATTLE	CWT.	22.20	22.40	22.20	25.10	21.40	23.50	22.50
CALVES	CWT.	25.20	27.10	25.80	26.50	29.50	30.50	26.80
SHEEP	CWT.	8.30	5.00	5.80	5.40	5.30	4.40	5.55
LAMBS	CWT.	21.50	20.00	19.30	19.00	18.30	18.80	18.50
MILK COWS	HEAD	230.00	250.00	245.00	245.00	245.00	240.00	233.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.64	.65	.64	.62	.62	.601
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.25	3.10	3.25	3.45	3.65	3.30	4.35
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.240	.200	.210	.23	.21	.24	.226
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.095	.070	.065	.065	.055	.060	.096
EGGS	DOZ.	.360	.220	.270	.264	.220	.210	.328
WOOL	LB.	.32	.40	.42	.41	.42	.46	.434
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	2.85	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.20	3.35	3.57
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.60	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.60	5.40	5.20
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.15	4.05	4.05	4.40	4.45	4.40	4.37
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.15	4.00	3.90	3.80	4.40	4.15	4.12
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.80	5.50	5.30	5.20	5.30	5.60	5.29
BRAN	CWT.	2.30	2.40	2.35	2.60	2.80	2.60	2.70
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.45	4.30	4.25
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		19.8	12.7	12.4	13.0	13.4	12.5	12.3
BEEF-CORN 1/		24.5	23.9	24.2	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		12.7	7.7	9.4	9.7	7.9	7.7	9.8
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		3.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.9

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT.

Year ago comparisons showed the crop index with a 3 point increase while the indexes of livestock, and poultry and eggs were down 16 and 17 points respectively. The dairy products index was unchanged from the mid-September 1958 index.

Price changes within the crop group were generally mixed. Flaxseed, up 17 cents per bushel to reach $3.12, and hay, up 90 cents per ton to level at $19.80, showed the largest increases. Wheat advanced moderately to reach $1.91 per bushel. Oats, barley and rye showed no change in price from the previous month. Decreases were shown by soybeans, potatoes, and corn. Potatoes dropped from $1.50 to $1.26 during the month or a 24-cent per hundredweight decline. Soybeans also showed a big decrease as farmers received $1.86 per bushel compared to $1.98 in mid-August. Corn at $1.05 per bushel declined 1 cent from the previous month.

All livestock showed price decreases for the month except sheep which were 80 cents above the mid-August price of $5.00 per hundredweight. Calves decreased $1.30 per hundredweight to $25.80. Other species showed decreases as follows; hogs down 50 cents, beef cattle down 20 cents, and lambs down 70 cents per hundredweight. Price comparisons with a year ago show calf prices up and sheep, lambs, and hogs down. Beef cattle prices were unchanged from the previous year.

Dairy production prices showed definite increases during the month and at mid-September the butterfat price of 65 cents per pound was 1 cent above a month ago. Milk, all grades, at $3.25 per hundredweight, increased 15 cents from the mid-August price.

Poultry and egg prices were generally up from the previous month. Eggs showed a 5-cent increase per dozen to reach 27 cents. Turkeys at 21 cents per pound were 1 cent above last month. Chickens, however, were down slightly when compared to the mid-August price.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended September 15, the Index of Prices Received by Farmers remained unchanged at 239 percent of its 1910-14 average. Lower prices for meat animals, grains, oil bearing crops, and potatoes were offset by higher prices for dairy products, fruit, and eggs. The mid-September index was 6 percent (16 points) below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid as of September 15 remained at 297, unchanged from August. Small increases in prices paid by farmers for clothing, building materials, and items bought for household operations raised the family living component of the index slightly and lower prices for feed, motor vehicles, feeder livestock, and building and fencing materials lowered the production component. The September Index was 1 percent (3 points) above last September.

With the Index of Prices Received and the Index of Prices Paid including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates unchanged, the Parity Ratio remained at 80. This was 8 percent (7 points) below the 87 of a year earlier.

Table 3.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Sept. 15 1955	Sept. 15 1956	Sept. 15 1957	Sept. 15 1958	Aug. 15 1959	Sept. 15 1959
Prices Received	231	233	240	255	239	239
Prices Paid 1/	273	280	286	294	297	297
Parity Ratio	85	83	84	87	80	80

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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

Immediate Release: October 2, 1959

1959 RED CLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1959 crop of red clover seed in Minnesota is estimated at 21 percent below last year and 36 percent less than average, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Production is estimated at 3,740,000 pounds of clean seed, compared with the 1958 crop of 4,725,000 pounds and the 1948-57 average of 5,840,000 pounds produced.

Although the yield per acre is somewhat more than 1958 and the 10-year average, total production is less because of the sharp drop in acreage harvested. The 44,000 acres harvested in 1959 is nearly a third below last year's total of 63,000 acres and compares with the average of 87,800 acres harvested. Red clover seed acreage reached a peak of 155,000 acres harvested in 1946, and the trend has been downward since that date.

Minnesota experienced a cold open winter last year and much red clover acreage winter-killed. The weather during July and August this year was hot but generous rainfall early in August benefitted the crop and a better-than-average yield was realized. Harvesting began, on the average, on September 16, several days earlier than in recent years but not as early as 1955 when harvest started on September 7.

UNITED STATES: The 1959 crop of red clover seed in the U. S. is forecast at 78,462,000 pounds. This is the largest production in four years. It is 9 percent larger than last year's crop of 71,925,000 pounds, but 12 percent smaller than the 10-year average of 88,722,000 pounds. The increase over last year is mostly in the North Central States from Kansas and Nebraska eastward to Ohio, and in Pennsylvania and New York. Partly offsetting, however, were the smaller crops in 3 Lake States, in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, and in the West.

A heavy growth and good haying weather throughout most of the North Central States provided an adequate supply of good quality hay from the first cutting. Light growth with good conditions for pollination and fill of seed, together with favorable weather during the maturity period encouraged growers to harvest the second cutting for seed. Acreage rebounded from last year's low in several States. The acreage was one-half larger to double that of last year in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. Less pronounced increases were reported for Iowa and Kansas. However, in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, an open winter resulted in considerable winterkill, and the droughty conditions under which the second crop developed created a greater need for pasturage. Acreage reductions in these States and in Virginia and Kentucky ranged from 24 to 40 percent. The U. S. total of 1,107,500 acres harvested for seed this year is up 8 percent from last year, but is 24 percent below the average.

The National yield of 71 pounds per acre exceeds last year's yield by 1 pound and the average by 9 pounds. Generally, yields are above last year in the Corn Belt where more acres are to be harvested this year. Yield prospects were also good up to harvest time in Idaho, California, and Oregon, but rains during the harvest period reduced yields below earlier expectations. Allowance for some loss was made in the forecasts for all three States.

Harvesting of this year's red clover seed crop began 3 days to two weeks earlier than last year in the North Central States, and nearly three weeks earlier in New York and Pennsylvania. Elsewhere, and particularly in the West where rains interfered, harvest was later than last year.

Initial supply (1959 production plus carry-over by farmers and dealers) of red clover seed is indicated at 99,959,000 pounds — 5 percent more than the 95,343,000 pounds last year, but 14 percent under the average of 116,195,000 pounds.

Imports of red clover seed during the year ending June 30, 1959 totaled 1,918,300 pounds (1,888,100 pounds from Canada and the remainder from New Zealand, Netherlands, Finland and Germany). Imports were far below the 4,141,600 pounds in the preceding year and the average of 3,810,500 pounds. Imports of red clover during July and August, 1959 totaled 150,700 pounds and compare with the two-month total of 60,000 pounds a year earlier. Data on exports of red clover seed are no longer available. Annual exports during the 1948-57 period averaged 2,183,000 pounds.

Red-Clover Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production
Average 1948-57, Annual 1958 and 1959

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Acres			Pounds			1,000 pounds		
N. Y.	12,700	10,000	15,000	73	65	80	957	650	1,200
Pa.	32,200	21,000	40,000	54	65	60	1,752	1,365	2,400
Ohio	192,600	86,000	172,000	52	50	53	10,009	4,300	9,116
Ind.	158,400	65,000	114,000	48	52	55	7,621	3,380	6,270
Ill.	218,900	186,000	186,000	50	45	60	10,877	8,370	11,160
Mich.	166,700	125,000	95,000	60	60	54	10,090	7,500	5,130
Wis.	105,300	75,000	45,000	57	64	51	5,937	4,800	2,295
Minn.	87,800	63,000	44,000	66	75	85	5,840	4,725	3,740
Iowa	193,700	130,000	150,000	47	45	47	9,082	5,850	7,050
Mo.	120,700	125,000	100,000	63	60	80	7,635	7,500	8,000
Nebr.	33,250	9,000	18,000	42	55	60	1,434	495	1,080
Kans.	34,850	22,000	29,000	49	63	75	1,650	1,386	2,175
Md.	12,400	11,000	11,000	49	70	55	609	770	605
Va.	10,150	13,000	9,000	50	75	54	506	975	486
Ky.	18,200	21,000	16,000	66	75	60	1,233	1,575	960
Mont.	1/ 4,000	1,200	1,000	1/188	160	170	1/ 705	192	170
Idaho	30,150	40,000	37,000	303	310	290	8,754	12,400	10,730
Wash.	4,040	3,000	3,000	175	200	210	684	600	630
Oreg.	18,700	17,000	18,000	168	200	180	3,074	3,400	3,240
Calif.	1/ 1,356	3,600	4,500	1/272	470	450	1/ 430	1,692	2,025
	1,455,425	1,107,500							
U. S.		1,026,800		62	70	71	88,722	71,925	78,462

1/ Short-time average.

Red-Clover Seed Supply: Average 1948-57, Annual 1958 and 1959

Item	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 pounds		
Production	88,722	71,925	78,462
Farm carry-over	14,519	14,172	11,238
Dealer plus Gov't. carry-over	12,954	9,246	10,259
Supply (production plus carry-over)	116,195	95,343	99,959

Victor Erlandson
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
Dairy and Food

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
OCT 19 1959

Immediate Release

October 9, 1959

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
October 1, 1959

A large total crop production for Minnesota in 1959 is now certain as corn and soybeans matured without frost damage, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Much of September was characterized by cloudy, humid days, aiding pastures and fall sown grains, but detrimental to the drying and harvesting of late maturing grain crops. Temperatures were above normal except for the third week in September when a general frost occurred over the northern half to two-thirds of the State. By that time, however, virtually all corn and soybeans were considered safe from frost. Even in the northern area where the frost occurred, both crops were far enough advanced so the frost was generally an aid to drying.

The 1959 index of total crop output of 130 (1947-49=100) is the second highest of record. Only the 1956 index of 132 is higher. The food grain index is unchanged from September 1, while the feed grain index of 132 and oilseed index of 146 declined 2 and 3 points respectively. The decrease in the feed grain index is due to a reduction in the corn estimate. The decline in the oilseed index is due to a smaller soybean crop, the change more than offsetting a larger flax harvest. Hay production increased as a result of a general effort to cut as much third and fourth growth alfalfa as possible. The production of potatoes and sugar beets is unchanged.

While most corn and soybeans are mature the moisture content remains high--too high for normal storage. The weather during the past few weeks has been cloudy and humid, not conducive to lowering the moisture. Heavy rains in much of the major growing areas have resulted in soil too wet to support combines and cornpickers. The high moisture content and the wet ground have caused a general delay in harvesting of these important crops. About 5 percent of the State's crop of grain corn has been picked. This year's production of corn for all purposes is expected to total 360 million bushels compared with 312 million last year and the 10-year average of 288 million bushels. The per acre yield of 52.0 bushels is slightly below last year's 54.5 bushels, but above the 10-year average of 48.4 bushels. Yield prospects are unusually variable, ranging from mostly excellent in the southeast to poor in some western counties, especially for Lyon, Lincoln, and parts of surrounding counties. The crop this year is characterized by poor ear fill and ear-worm infestation, particularly in the southwestern area. Another unfavorable yield factor, particularly in south central counties, is the amount of lodged fields which will increase harvesting losses. Nearly all corn to be chopped for silage was harvested by the end of the month. A large amount of silage has been made this year in order to utilize corn effected by the drought.

A soybean crop of 39,312,000 bushels is forecast, nearly 15 million bushels below the 1958 crop, but nearly 8-1/2 million above the 1948-57 average. Combining is about 20 percent completed and is most advanced in the relatively drier west central counties. Quality is generally good but the damaging effect of earlier hot, dry weather on yields is greater than expected.

The harvest of small grains, except flax, was completed by the end of the third week of September. In the north rainy weather in the first week had caused further delays in harvesting. Yields were good but quality deteriorated somewhat from lying in the swath too long. Durum wheat production, grown primarily in the northwestern counties, is 690,000 bushels, above last year's crop of 570,000 bushels, but below the 10-year average of 818,000 bushels. Minnesota farmers harvested considerably more acres of spring wheat other than durum this year, but total production is lower than 1958. Production of other spring wheat in 1959 is estimated at 22,488,000 bushels, 1.3 million less than last year. The yield per acre this year of 24.0 bushels is equal to the 1956 yield and exceeded only by the yield of 31.5 bushels in 1958. All small grains had record yields last year which accentuates the differences in production between 1959 and 1958. The winter wheat harvest amounted to only 736,000 bushels, substantially below last year, also because of lower yields.

Most of the State's flax crop was harvested by early September except in the northwest where about one-third of the acreage still remained to be harvested on October 1. Harvesting has revealed yields above expectation and a yield of 11.0 bushels per acre is estimated, one-half bushel higher than a month ago. The 1959 crop of 5,181,000 bushels is 26 percent below last year and 53 percent below the 1948-57 average, due to a downward trend in acreage.

(Over)

Oats production is estimated at 174,754,000 bushels, nearly 37 million less than last year's large crop of 211,464,000 bushels. It is also 6 percent below average. Barley and rye production were also below the 1958 harvest and the 10-year average. The State's 998,000 acres of barley yielded 28,942,000 bushels, while 1,088,000 bushels of rye were harvested from 64,000 acres. The rye crop this year is only about half the 1948-57 average.

Potato growers were favored with good harvesting weather during September and digging progressed rapidly. Potatoes harvested have been of good quality and clean as soil conditions were ideal. Seventy percent of the potatoes had been dug by October 1 in the important Red River Valley. In 1958 only about one-half of the crop was out of the ground on this date. Production of the fall crop is estimated at 10,560,000 hundredweight, slightly higher than a year ago, and more than 2.2 million hundredweight above the 1948-57 average. The late summer potato crop, nearly all now marketed, amounted to 748,000 hundredweight, well above average. Sugar beet lifting was about 20 percent complete on October 1 with yields running above average. Production is expected to total 900,000 tons, surpassing last year's record by 17,000 tons.

Hay production is estimated at 6,492,000 tons, 171,000 tons under last year's crop and 121,000 tons under the 10-year average. Dry weather reduced yields in the southwest and west central counties, but in other areas yields were higher. Farmers made a determined bid to harvest third and fourth cuttings of alfalfa which increased the total yield.

Production of apples in commercial counties is estimated at 261,000 bushels compared to 330,000 a year earlier and the average of 235,000 bushels. This year's crop is characterized by good uniform size, color, and finish. The set, however, was much less than last year and apple maggot damage was especially heavy.

Oats stored on farms, including this year's crop, totaled 156 million bushels compared with 188 million last year. The farm supply of barley amounted to 24.9 million bushels, about the same as last year but well above any other recent year.

Stocks of wheat on farms, including 1959 production, are estimated at 10 million bushels, 5.4 million bushels below last year. Rye located on the farms amounted to only 381 thousand bushels, the lowest for this date since 1952 and compares with 644 thousand bushels a year earlier. Flaxseed in farm storage totaled 1.9 million bushels, 652 thousand bushels below last year and the second lowest for this date in the twelve years of record.

September milk production declined seasonally 15 percent from August, and is 2 percent below September 1958. In recent years, September has been the month of lowest milk production following the peak reached in June. Fewer milk cows on farms this year has held total production below last year. Pastures improved during the month with September rains and are substantially above last year. Egg production in September totaled 253 million eggs, slightly less than the 255 million a month ago, and the same as a year ago.

The supply of corn on farms from the 1958 and earlier crop years totaled 50 million bushels on October 1, 8 million below last year's holding. Stocks of old crop soybeans on farms October 1, amounted to 4,315,000 bushels, a record for October 1, and compares with only 822,000 bushels a year ago.

Production prospects for Minnesota as of October 1, 1959, compared with 1958 and the average are as follows:

CROPS	ACREAGE: HARVESTED AVERAGE 1948-57	ACREAGE: FOR HARVEST 1958	ACREAGE: FOR HARVEST 1959	YIELD PER ACRE: AVERAGE 1948-57	YIELD PER ACRE: 1958	YIELD PER ACRE: INDICATED 1959	PRODUCTION: AVERAGE 1948-57	PRODUCTION: 1958	PRODUCTION: INDICATED 1959
	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
CORN	5,524	5,733	6,930	48.4	54.5	52.0	288,215	312,448	360,360
WINTER WHEAT	55	31	32	20.5	31.0	23.0	1,103	961	736
DURUM WHEAT	52	19	30	14.2	30.0	23.0	818	570	690
OTHER SPRING WHEAT	821	756	937	17.8	31.5	24.0	14,281	23,814	22,488
OATS	4,855	3,916	3,799	38.5	54.0	46.0	186,255	211,464	174,754
BARLEY	1,122	860	998	26.1	36.0	29.0	29,356	30,960	28,942
RYE	140	60	64	14.8	19.5	17.0	2,075	1,170	1,088
FLAXSEED	1,131	518	471	9.4	13.5	11.0	10,928	6,993	5,181
SOYBEANS FOR BEANS	1,575	3,082	2,184	19.0	17.5	18.0	30,879	53,935	39,312
POTATOES: (CWT.)									
LATE SUMMER	1/5.1	4.8	4.4	1/126.0	170.0	170.0	1/ 647	816	748
FALL	1/78.2	81.0	88.0	1/106.0	130.0	120.0	1/8,313	10,530	10,560
SUGAR BEETS (TONS)	58.2	72.9	72.0	10.9	12.1	12.5	636	883	900
HAY, ALL (TONS)	3,829	3,505	3,435	1.73	1.90	1.82	6,613	6,663	6,492

1/ 1949-57 AVERAGE

ROBERT MARQUARDT
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

ROY A. BODIN
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN IN CHARGE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Hist. Soc.
OCT 19 1959

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

Immediate Release — October 13, 1959

HONEY REPORT - OCTOBER 1959

MINNESOTA: Although weather conditions were somewhat less favorable than last year a record crop of honey was produced in Minnesota this year as a result of an increase in colonies, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Production this year totaled 28,016,000 pounds, up 2 percent above the 27,500,000 pounds produced last year and 22 percent greater than the 1949-58 average.

Yield per colony of 103 pounds was down 7 percent from the yield last year of 110 pounds, largely the result of winterkill of legumes and unfavorable spring weather conditions.

Colonies of bees on hand at the beginning of the main honey flow numbered 272,500, an increase of 22,500 from last year and 15,400 above the 1949-58 average.

Minnesota, with 5 percent of the Nation's hives, produced 11 percent of the Nation's honey. Minnesota is the leading honey producing State this year, followed by California, Wisconsin, Florida, and Iowa, in order.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by Minnesota honey producers on September 15 this year amounted to 12,327,000 pounds, compared with 11,862,000 pounds on hand at the same time last year.

UNITED STATES: The 1959 honey crop is estimated at 247,885,000 pounds--7 percent less than last year's large crop. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,437,000 colonies of bees--about the same number as in 1958. Honey production per colony averaged 45.6 pounds, compared with 49.0 in 1958 and the 1953-57 average of 42.7 pounds. In mid-September beekeepers had about 101 million pounds of honey on hand for sale--about 41 percent of the estimated 1959 production.

Honey production was 40 percent below last year in the Western Region, with the largest reduction in California. Production in the South Central region was 9 percent below last year. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 39 percent in the East North Central, 15 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West North Central States.

Production in New York and Pennsylvania was above average, and New Jersey produced the largest crop since 1949. In each of the East North Central States both yield per colony and total production were above average as the season was particularly favorable for nectar flow. Yield per colony in Michigan was highest of any year since 1939, and in Ohio and Indiana the highest since 1941. The honey crops in Minnesota and Iowa were above last year and above average. Production in North and South Dakota was well above average despite drought conditions. Honey production in South Georgia was very good but in North Georgia was almost a complete failure. The Florida crop was below last year and average. A poor citrus flow resulted from rain and cold weather. In Texas, weather was favorable for nectar flow and production was well above average, although below last year. Very dry conditons in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada reduced plant development and nectar flow. Colorado had the smallest crop of record. In Montana and Idaho weather conditions in late July and August were unfavorable and yields per colony were below average. Production in California was lowest since 1945, and yield per colony lowest of record. This year's yield per colony at 30 pounds compares with the unusually high yield of 80 pounds in 1958 and the 1953-57 average of 51 pounds. Dry weather in the spring and early summer sharply reduced nectar flow. The honey yield from orange was light and the sage crop was particularly disappointing.

The 10 leading honey States which produced 58 percent of the crop are Minnesota, California, Wisconsin, Florida, Iowa, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, New York, and Indiana.

Production per colony increased from 33.0 pounds last year to 39.2 pounds in the North Atlantic, 39.6 to 58.8 in the East North Central, and 31.5 to 32.7 in the South Atlantic States. Yields per colony decreased from 83.9 to 83.1 in the West North Central, 30.0 to 26.7 in the South Central and from 71.7 to 42.1 in the Western States.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-September totaled 101,275,000 pounds, compared with 107,690,000 pounds a year earlier. These stocks amounted to 41 percent of production. Stocks as a percent of production were 52 percent in the East North Central, 45 percent in the West, 39 percent in the West North Central, 37 percent in the North Atlantic, 31 percent in the South Atlantic, and 28 percent in the South Central States.

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

1959 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 Sept. 15, 1959
	1958	1959 1/	1958	1959 1/	1958	1959 1/	
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Thousand pounds
Maine	7	6	18	17	126	102	31
N. H.	9	8	30	33	270	264	79
Vt.	11	11	37	49	407	539	205
Mass.	19	18	16	16	304	288	86
R. I.	2	2	18	18	36	36	13
Conn.	15	13	19	20	285	260	68
N. Y.	197	187	44	52	8,668	9,724	3,306
N. J.	31	33	26	35	806	1,155	647
Pa.	143	143	24	29	3,432	4,147	1,742
N. Atl.	434	421	33.0	39.2	14,334	16,515	6,177
Ohio	301	268	18	43	5,418	11,524	5,992
Ind.	184	178	28	53	5,152	9,434	3,868
Ill.	163	153	33	47	5,379	7,191	3,955
Mich.	155	147	55	75	8,525	11,025	4,961
Wis.	196	192	77	83	15,092	15,936	10,040
E. N. C.	999	938	39.6	58.8	39,566	55,110	28,816
Minn.	250	272	110	103	27,500	28,016	12,327
Iowa	164	151	64	95	10,496	14,345	6,025
Mo.	122	122	31	28	3,782	3,416	1,093
N. Dak.	28	32	108	95	3,024	3,040	912
S. Dak.	49	59	165	90	8,085	5,310	1,168
Nebr.	63	61	90	88	5,670	5,368	1,825
Kans.	43	42	41	46	1,763	1,932	618
W. N. C.	719	739	83.9	83.1	60,320	61,427	23,968
Del.	3	3	26	24	78	72	25
Md.	29	30	26	24	754	720	274
Va.	139	136	21	26	2,919	3,536	1,061
W. Va.	103	101	16	18	1,648	1,818	454
N. C.	183	210	14	22	2,562	4,620	1,478
S. C.	58	60	24	22	1,392	1,320	238
Ga.	213	209	31	31	6,603	6,479	1,490
Fla.	274	277	57	54	15,618	14,958	5,534
S. A.	1,002	1,026	31.5	32.7	31,574	33,523	10,554
Ky.	118	118	24	15	2,832	1,770	336
Tenn.	155	167	19	18	2,945	3,006	601
Ala.	191	185	19	18	3,629	3,330	799
Miss.	73	78	28	28	2,044	2,184	568
Ark.	88	89	22	21	1,936	1,869	374
La.	88	92	29	26	2,552	2,392	957
Okla.	46	43	35	19	1,610	817	286
Texas	261	274	50	46	13,050	12,604	4,033
S. C.	1,020	1,046	30.0	26.7	30,598	27,972	7,954
Mont.	78	82	80	83	6,240	6,806	1,838
Idaho	186	201	62	44	11,532	8,844	5,130
Wyo.	37	37	97	61	3,589	2,257	564
Colo.	67	68	72	46	4,824	3,128	1,846
N. Mex.	11	11	95	72	1,045	792	341
Ariz.	95	91	75	70	7,125	6,370	3,504
Utah	54	54	50	31	2,700	1,674	1,306
Nev.	9	9	63	38	567	342	239
Wash.	97	100	53	41	5,141	4,100	1,763
Oreg.	53	55	34	41	1,802	2,255	902
Calif.	559	559	80	30	44,720	16,770	6,373
West.	1,246	1,267	71.7	42.1	89,285	53,338	23,806
U. S.	5,420	5,437	49.0	45.6	265,677	247,885	101,275

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

OCT 28 1959

Immediate Release

October 19, 1959

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED - OCTOBER 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle and calves on feed in Minnesota on October 1, 1959 was 250,000 head, 22 percent more than a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The seasonal decline from July 1 to October 1 of 26 percent in the number on feed compares with 31 percent for the same period last year and 29 percent in 1957.

Inspected inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle and calves into Minnesota during July-September totaled 152,000 head, 12 percent above last year and 51 percent above the same period in 1957. Minnesota farmers placed 74,000 cattle and calves into feedlots during the last 3 months. This is 6 percent above a year ago and points toward a heavier feeding season than was experienced last year. Fed cattle marketed during the July-September period of 160,000 head is down 1 percent from the 162,000 head marketed a year earlier.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 160,000 fed cattle and calves during the next three months (October-December) or 64 percent of the total number on feed. If intentions are carried out, marketings for this quarter would be 37 percent above the 117,000 head marketed during the same 3-month period last year.

Of the number on feed October 1 in Minnesota, 63 percent were steers and steer calves compared with 72 percent a year earlier. Heifer and heifer calves accounted for 37 percent of the total compared with 28 percent a year earlier. Cattle and calves weighing less than 900 pounds totaled 151,000 head or nearly 61 percent of the total. This compares with 59 percent a year ago and 120,000 head.

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on feed for market in 21 feeding States totaled 4,766,000 head on October 1, 1959. This was an increase of 20 percent from the 3,986,000 head on feed October 1 a year earlier, but 7 percent below the number on feed July 1, 1959.

In 13 States for which quarterly data are available since 1955, the number of cattle and calves on feed October 1, 1959 was estimated at 4,333,000 head--20 percent above the 3,611,000 on feed October 1, 1958 and the highest of record for October 1. The July-October decline of 8 percent for the 13 States was less than the decline shown in 1958 and 1957. Cattle and calves on feed in 9 North Central States at 3,048,000 head this October compare with 2,649,000 head a year earlier--an increase of 15 percent. All these States showed an increase from October 1 a year earlier, except South Dakota which was down 3 percent. For the 4 Western States--Texas, Colorado, Arizona, and California--the number of cattle on feed October 1, 1959 at 1,285,000 head was up 34 percent from October 1, 1958. These same States had 1,244,000 head on feed July 1, 1959.

Cattle and calves placed on feed in the 13 States totaled 2,383,000 head during the July-September quarter--up 21 percent from the same months last year. The 9 North Central States showed an increase of 15 percent, while the 4 Western States showed an increase of 36 percent from a year earlier in the number placed on feed since July 1. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into 9 North Central States for which records are available for the period July through September were up 15 percent from a year earlier. Current reports from ranchers and farmers in the Western States indicate that contracting for future delivery is below a year ago. Fed cattle marketed from the 13 States during July-September 1959 were 4 percent above the third quarter of 1958. The increase in the 9 North Central States was 1 percent, whereas the number marketed in the 4 Western States was up 16 percent. California and Texas showed the sharpest increases.

Cattle feeders reported that of the cattle and calves on feed October 1, they expect to market 3,176,000 head in October, November, and December. If intentions are carried out, marketings for this quarter would be 24 percent above the 2,562,000 head marketed during the same 3-month period last year.

Richard J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 1, 1959

Weight Groups				
Weight	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Under 900 Lbs.	120	151	59	61
900-1100 Lbs.	74	86	36	34
Over 1100 Lbs.	11	13	5	5
Total	205	250	100	100

Kinds				
Kind	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Steers	147	158	72	63
Heifers	57	92	28	37
Cows & Other	1	-	1/	-
Total	205	250	100	100

Length of Time on Feed				
Time	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
Under 3 Months	66	70	32	28
3-6 Months	55	65	27	26
Over 6 Months	84	115	41	46
Total	205	250	100	100

Expected Month of Marketing				
Month	Number		Percent of Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000		Percent	
October	47	70	23	28
November	35	52	17	21
December	33	38	16	15
Later	90	90	44	36
Total	205	250	100	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED OCTOBER 1, 1959, AND COMPARISONS 2/

State	October 1, 1958	July 1, 1959	October 1, 1959	October 1, 1959 as percent of October 1, 1958
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
Ohio	90	118	103	114
Indiana	118	180	142	120
Illinois	372	481	409	110
Minnesota	205	336	250	122
Iowa	911	1,260	1,029	113
Missouri	147	204	181	123
South Dakota	155	203	150	97
Nebraska	443	520	540	122
Kansas	208	157	244	117
9 North Central States	2,649	3,459	3,048	115
Texas	110	147	182	165
Colorado	228	256	262	115
Arizona	135	193	205	152
California	489	648	636	130
13 States	3,611	4,703	4,333	120
Pennsylvania	49	50	50	102
Michigan	53	80	64	121
Wisconsin	55	66	69	125
North Dakota	45	68	56	125
Oklahoma	23	29	40	174
Montana	32	26	27	84
Idaho	85	74	90	106
Utah	33	31	37	112
21 States	3,986	5,127	4,766	120

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

2/ Estimates include only cattle being fattened for market and exclude 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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OCT 28 1959

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

Immediate Release

October 20, 1959

1959 ALFALFA SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: Production of alfalfa seed in Minnesota for 1959 is estimated at 455,000 pounds, 12 percent more than a year ago according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Except for last year's unusually small crop the current forecast is the smallest crop since 1928 and far below 1940 when a record 9 million pounds were produced. The 10-year average for the State is 1,652,000 pounds.

The indicated 1959 production will be harvested from 7,000 acres compared with 9,000 acres last year. A higher yield per acre is the factor causing more seed production than a year ago. Yield per acre is expected to average 65 pounds compared with 45 last year. The 10-year average is 50 pounds per acre.

Weather conditions were generally favorable for seed harvest in most Minnesota areas this year. The average beginning date of harvest was September 20, 10 days earlier than last year but about on par with previous years.

UNITED STATES: Production of alfalfa seed this year is forecast at 138,755,000 pounds. This is the smallest production in 8 years and extends the downward trend into the fourth year. It is 9 percent below the 1958 crop of 152,040,000 pounds and 2 percent below the 10-year average. Smaller crops than last year are in prospect in 11 of the 20 producing States, with the bulk of the reduction occurring in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, California, Washington, Idaho and the Dakotas. However, increases are indicated for the Lake Region and for Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona, Montana and Oregon.

Reductions from last year are almost entirely the result of a curtailment in acreage as the yield is expected to equal that of last year despite losses from rains and winds at harvest time. The total of 764,500 acres harvested for seed this year is down 9 percent from last year, and the smallest since 1948. Drops of 50 percent and 35 percent, respectively, occurred in North Dakota and South Dakota where droughty conditions created shortages of hay and pasture and resulted in sharp decreases in acreage left for seed. Yields of seed in these States were surprisingly good.

The yield of 181 pounds per acre is the same as last year, and 42 pounds above average. Rains which started in mid-September and continued intermittently into the first full week of October shattered out some seed and made harvest difficult in Idaho, Oklahoma and Nebraska. Heavy rains greatly reduced the late seed crop in Oklahoma. In California, by far the leading alfalfa seed State, there was little damage as most of the seed was threshed prior to the rain. However, the Chalcid fly and Lygus bugs reduced yields somewhat in this State. About 50 percent of the Idaho crop--mostly from fields that had been defoliated--was harvested by October 9. Harvest began earlier than last year in all States except Washington, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Texas, and was unusually early in the Lake States and California.

Imports of alfalfa seed during the year ending June 30, 1959 totaled 331,100 pounds and represented mostly U. S. seed returned from Germany and Canada. These imports compare with 92,800 pounds a year earlier and the 10-year average of 6,275,600 pounds. Exports totaling 10,502,000 pounds were down 43 percent from the record high of 18,578,000 pounds shipped during the year ending June 30, 1958. Average exports are 7,912,700 pounds.

Alfalfa Seed:: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production
Average 1948-57, Annual 1958 and 1959

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ohio	7,170	700	1,000	49	50	55	343	35	55
Mich.	27,100	8,000	16,000	45	60	50	1,202	480	800
Wis.	16,500	10,000	11,000	58	65	75	1,061	650	825
Minn.	33,200	9,000	7,000	50	45	65	1,652	405	455
N. Dak.	63,300	38,000	19,000	42	45	45	2,806	1,710	855
S. Dak.	145,300	144,000	94,000	51	55	60	7,693	7,920	5,640
Nebr.	99,600	70,000	80,000	79	85	80	8,358	5,950	6,400
Kans.	115,400	66,000	76,000	89	105	90	11,380	6,930	6,840
Okla.	79,900	62,000	58,000	104	180	125	8,304	11,160	7,250
Texas	23,800	23,000	21,000	130	180	155	3,112	4,140	3,255
Mont.	79,700	49,000	50,000	89	85	85	7,073	4,165	4,250
Idaho	31,500	44,000	40,000	157	220	225	5,026	9,680	9,000
Wyo.	22,500	19,000	15,000	107	85	75	2,418	1,615	1,125
Colo.	23,800	16,000	18,000	128	140	160	2,958	2,240	2,880
N. Mex.	6,270	8,500	4,500	256	280	400	1,616	2,380	1,800
Ariz.	36,600	18,000	21,000	214	195	175	7,799	3,510	3,675
Utah	55,000	53,000	47,000	191	180	200	10,488	9,540	9,400
Wash.	20,200	25,000	24,000	462	440	390	10,074	11,000	9,360
Oreg.	6,940	10,000	9,000	278	340	410	1,992	3,400	3,690
Calif.	115,400	167,000	153,000	372	390	400	46,456	65,130	61,200
U. S.	1,014,240	840,200	764,500	139	181	181	142,012	152,040	138,755

Alfalfa Seed Supply: Average 1948-57, Annual 1958 and 1959

Item	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Production	142,012	152,040	138,755
Farm carry-over	10,689	20,292	16,931
Dealer plus Government carry-over	31,568	41,054	35,858
Supply (production plus carry-over)	184,269	213,386	191,544

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Hist. Soc.
OCT 28 1959

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

Immediate Release: October 22, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
SEPTEMBER 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 671,000 turkey poults during September 1959, 32 percent more than the output of 510,000 in September 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current September total includes 547,000 heavy white and 124,000 light breed poults. This compares with the September 1958 hatch of 412,000 heavy white and 98,000 light breed poults. The hatch for all breeds during the first 9 months of 1959 totaled 16,133,000 poults, 28 percent more than the output of 12,589,000 birds for the same period last year. The number of heavy white poults hatched during the period January-September was 51 percent above the corresponding months last year, while heavy bronze were up 7 percent and light breed hatchings were 24 percent more than a year ago. On October 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 898,000 heavy white and 173,000 light breed turkey eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 781,000 heavy white and 132,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on September 15, were 51 cents for heavy whites, and 40 cents for light breeds. On September 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 54 cents, and light breeds 43 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-September was $2.86 per 100 pounds, 1 cent less than in mid-August but 3 cents more than September last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 7.3 was down from the ratio of 8.5 a year ago, indicating the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed poult production in the U. S. during September, while down seasonally, was up 52 percent from September 1958. Heavy white poult production during September of 752,000 poults was 53 percent larger than in September 1958. The hatch of other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) of 49,000 was 40 percent more than in September last year. Heavy white breed production January through September was up 31 percent, and other heavy breeds down 7 percent and light breed poults increased 18 percent. The cumulative hatch of all turkey poults January through September totaled 83,888,000 -- 3 percent more than were hatched during these months in 1958. Turkey eggs in incubators on October 1 indicate that the number of heavy white breed poults hatched in October will be larger than a year earlier, while the hatch of light breed poults and heavy bronze will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy				1958	1959		
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959			1958	1959
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	533	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	901	1,422	1,594	135	209	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712	1,144	1,705	1,829	171	182	15,766	15,851	1,552	1,898
May	923	1,364	1,452	1,484	224	237	17,152	17,671	2,156	2,886
June	824	1,359	512	517	224	289	11,927	11,547	2,134	2,146
July	708	1,095	33	14	191	277	4,543	4,170	1,978	1,777
Aug.	507	717	0	0	142	204	926	1,085	1,097	1,055
Sept.	412	547	0	0	98	124	527	801	546	378
Oct.	487		0		74		725		468	
Nov.	528		0		81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	963	783	938	198	239	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,456	2,246	2,387	211	320	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,902	2,752	2,929	252	297	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460	2,113	2,480	2,558	340	380	28,475	27,399	3,199	3,527
June	1,400	2,433	1,050	1,102	336	470	22,534	21,554	3,398	3,322
July	1,251	1,965	86	38	293	414	9,498	8,594	3,277	3,096
Aug.	958	1,293	0	0	242	349	1,883	2,122	2,203	1,919
Sept.	751	1,010	0	0	177	232	979	1,389	1,058	689
Oct.	781	898	0	0	132	173	1,204	1,333	711	512
Nov.	870		0		136		1,618		930	
Dec.	1/ 886		2/		255		2,442		1,303	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT — WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 17, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending October 17, Minnesota turkey hatcheries produced 134 thousand heavy white poults. The output of heavy white poults was up 17 percent from the previous week, and continued above the same week last year. Production of light breed (Beltsville) poults was more than a week earlier and was also above the 1958 level. The number of light breed poults hatched in Minnesota is not published to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries, but is included in the 5 State total.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 4 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 13 percent the previous week and 36 percent a year ago.

Settings during the week totaled 283 thousand heavy white and 30 thousand light breed turkey eggs. The heavy white set was up 9 percent from the previous week and was also greater than the same period a year earlier. Beltsville settings were below the week before but greater than the same period in 1958.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: The five leading turkey producing States hatched 138 thousand heavy white, 9 thousand heavy bronze, and 46 thousand light breed turkey poults during the week ending October 17. Heavy white production remains above a year earlier. Minnesota hatcheries last week accounted for almost all of the 5 State hatch. Light breed poults hatched during the week were up about one-third from the number produced the previous week but almost one-fourth lower than a year earlier.

The five State settings during the week totaled 326 thousand heavy white, 63 thousand other heavy, and 72 thousand light breed turkey eggs. In California, the heavy bronze hatching season has started as 63 thousand eggs were set, compared with 67 thousand a week earlier. The 5-State heavy white settings were 36 percent above the same period a year ago, while light breeds continued below the level a year ago.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	Calif. 1959	Va. 1959	Other States 1959 1/	Five State Total 1958	Five State Total 1959
Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Sept. 26	94	#	#	0	142	97	142
Oct. 3	99	127	#	#	5	102	132
Oct. 10	104	115	0	0	0	112	115
Oct. 17	#	134	4	0	0	114	138
Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Sept. 19	196	221	0	0	0	206	221
Sept. 26	206	285	18	0	0	222	303
Oct. 3	206	219	#	0	27	212	246
Oct. 10	220	260	#	#	30	227	290
Oct. 17	216	283	43	0	0	239	326
Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Sept. 26	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Oct. 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct. 10	0	0	4	0	0	2	4
Oct. 17	0	0	9	0	0	1	9
Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Sept. 19	0	0	4	0	0	2	4
Sept. 26	0	0	7	0	0	10	7
Oct. 3	0	0	10	0	0	15	10
Oct. 10	0	0	67	0	0	13	67
Oct. 17	0	0	63	0	0	36	63
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Sept. 26	#	#	0	#	38	79	38
Oct. 3	#	#	0	#	66	64	66
Oct. 10	14	#	0	#	34	62	34
Oct. 17	20	#	0	0	46	60	46
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Sept. 19	#	#	0	0	87	108	87
Sept. 26	#	#	0	#	104	138	104
Oct. 3	#	#	0	#	52	107	52
Oct. 10	31	#	4	#	126	142	130
Oct. 17	#	30	14	#	28	165	72

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.
1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Ohio and Missouri.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release: October 26, 1959

TURKEY BREEDER HEN INTENTIONS - 1960 HATCHING SEASON

MINNESOTA: The number of turkey breeder hens in Minnesota supply flocks at the beginning of the 1960 laying season is expected to be 17 percent larger than at the start of the 1959 season. This information is based on October 1 intentions as reported by hatchery operators to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Every breed shows an increase -- 24 percent for heavy whites, 11 percent for bronze and 16 percent for the light breeds.

In Minnesota, most eggs from heavy white and light breed hens are used for the production of poults for the broiler-fryer trade.

15 STATE TOTAL: Owners of turkey breeder hens in 15 of the most important States expect to hold at the beginning of the 1960 hatching season 2 percent less heavy breed hens and 16 percent less light breed hens than at the beginning of the 1959 season. These 15 States accounted for about 83 percent of the breeder hens on farms January 1, 1959. Compared with the 1959 season, they plan to have 22 percent more heavy white turkey hens, but 9 percent fewer bronze and other heavy.

For past years, growers October 1 intentions to hold heavy breed turkey hens compared with estimated number on hand the following January 1 were: intentions October 1, 1955, 13 percent increase, following January 1, 14 percent increase; in 1956 October intentions 16 percent increase, January 1, 17 percent increase; in 1957 intentions 4 percent decrease, January 1, 8 percent decrease; in 1958 intentions 7 percent increase, January 1, 4 percent increase.

Growers of the heavy white breed in three of the 5 most important States indicate increased holdings of hens. Increases were 100 percent in California, 24 percent in Minnesota and 16 percent in Wisconsin. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 25 percent in Texas and 10 percent in Ohio.

Expected holdings of light breeds are down in all States except Minnesota and California where increases of 16 percent and 20 percent, respectively, are planned. Virginia, the largest producing State of light breed turkeys, plans to reduce breeder hen numbers 20 percent.

TURKEY BREEDER HEN INTENTIONS -- 1960 HATCHING SEASON

State	Intentions to hold turkey breeder hens at beginning of 1960 season as percent of holdings a year earlier		
	Heavy Breeds		Beltsville and other light
	Heavy white	Bronze and other heavy	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
New York	70	75	1/
Pennsylvania	140	96	90
Ohio	90	95	85
Michigan	210	70	1/
Wisconsin	116	75	1/
Minnesota	124	111	116
Iowa	150	120	95
Missouri	120	84	35
Virginia	300	40	80
South Carolina	1/	64	1/
Oklahoma	50	95	55
Texas	75	85	70
Washington	1/	70	1/
Oregon	1/	87	83
California	200	95	120
Total 15 States	122	91	84

1/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operation.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

October 27, 1959

GRAIN STOCKS - OCTOBER 1, 1959

MINNESOTA: Stocks of old corn in all positions on October 1 of 155 million bushels were down 8 million from a year earlier, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. However, off-farm stocks of 112 million bushels were 7 million more than a year ago. Stocks were up about 8 million in the country elevators and about 1/2 million bushels in the country processing plants. Seed corn firms are included as country processors. In contrast to these increases, stocks in CCC bins were down about one million bushels as were also the stocks in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth.

Wheat stocks in all Minnesota positions totaled 91 million bushels compared with 98 million in October 1958. Stocks in off-farm positions of 81 million bushels were down 1 million from a year ago. Off-farm stocks are stored primarily at the terminal points with 66 million bushels located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth areas. These areas showed a 4-million bushel decline from a year ago.

Storage stocks of oats in all positions were 172 million bushels, down 38 million from a year earlier. Only about 16 million bushels of the total stocks were in off-farm storage as compared with 22 million in October 1958. These off-farm stocks were located primarily as follows: terminal area 6.9 million bushels, down 7 million from a year ago, while stocks in country elevators at 8.5 million bushels, were up about 1 million. Oats in CCC bins totaled 589,000 bushels, more than double those on hand in October last year.

Barley stocks totaled 55 million bushels, the highest total for any quarter since records were started in 1945. Of this year's supply, 30 million bushels were located off-farm, up 6 million from a year earlier. Off-farm stocks were located principally in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth areas. With 21 million bushels on hand October 1, these areas were up 21 percent from a year earlier and country processors' stocks of 1.8 million bushels were up 36 percent. Stocks in country elevators at 5.5 million were 2 percent below a year ago, while farm stocks of 25 million bushels were at the same level.

Total rye stocks of 3.5 million bushels were 868,000 bushels more than a year ago. About 3.1 million bushels were located in off-farm storage compared with 2.0 million on October 1, 1958. Of these 3.1 million bushels, 2.5 million were in the terminal areas--up 1.1 million bushels. Country elevators had 115,000 bushels compared with 151,000 a year earlier and farm stocks of 381,000 bushels were 263,000 less than a year ago.

October 1 stocks of old soybeans in all positions at 15 million bushels were a record high for October and exceeded the previous October high set last year by more than 10 million bushels. Most of these stocks were under loan or owned by CCC. Off-farm stocks totaled 10.3 million bushels compared with 2.4 million a year ago. These off-farm stocks were located almost entirely in country elevators since the terminal areas and country processors together held but 83,000 bushels and there were only 163,000 bushels in CCC bins.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions at 8.3 million bushels were down 3 million bushels from a year ago. Off-farm stocks accounted for 6.5 million bushels of the total supply compared with 8.8 million a year earlier. Of these 6.5 million bushels, 5.7 million were located in the terminal areas and at the country processors as compared with 6.9 million a year ago. Country elevator stocks at 0.8 million bushels were down about 1.1 million and farm stocks of 1.9 million were 26 percent below the October 1958 level.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of 2,125 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on October 1 were the second largest of record for that date, slightly smaller than the record stocks of the previous year but nearly one-half larger than than 10-year average. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,678 million bushels were the largest of record. About three-fourths of the total off-farm stocks were either owned by the Government or were under Government loan.

Rye stocks of 28 million bushels stored in all positions were 15 percent smaller than a year earlier and the smallest since 1953. Off-farm stocks of 15.7 million bushels were 16 percent larger than a year earlier with increased stocks located in terminals and CCC bins. Stocks at mills, elevators and warehouses were the third largest of record but nearly a tenth below last year.

Old Corn in all storage positions October 1 at 1,529 million bushels was 58 million higher than the previous record carry-over a year ago. Farm stocks at 330 mil-

lion bushels were a little under a year earlier and corn in CCC bin sites declined to 565 million. However, corn in terminals as well as in interior mills, elevators and warehouses was well above a year ago. All but about 4 percent of the off-farm stocks were owned by CCC.

Oats stored in all positions totaled 1,011 million bushels, about a fourth less than a year earlier and the smallest since 1944. Farm stocks accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total stocks, and were the smallest since 1939 reflecting the relatively small production in 1959. Off-farm stocks were 15 percent smaller than on October 1, 1958.

Barley stocks on October 1 totaled 448 million bushels, exceeded only by the stocks on October 1, 1958 of 497 million and on October 1, 1957 of 466 million. Off-farm stocks at 196 million bushels showed an increase of 3 percent. Terminal elevators held less barley than a year earlier but other types of commercial storages and CCC bins had larger stocks.

Old Soybean carry-over stocks in all storage positions on October 1 are estimated at 62 million bushels, nearly three times the previous record of a year ago. Off-farm stocks totaled 45 million bushels of which nearly 42 million bushels were owned by CCC.

Flaxseed stocks in all storage positions on October 1 totaled 22.5 million bushels. This was down sharply from the 37 million bushels on hand a year earlier and the lowest for the date since the stocks reports began in 1947.

Off-Farm Grain Stocks, Minnesota, October 1, 1958-59 -- Thousand bushels

Commodity	Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth Terminal Areas		Country Processors		Country Elevators		CCC Bin Sites	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Old Corn	3,890	3,009	519	1,013	37,306	45,192	64,044	63,218
Wheat	70,327	66,310	4,229	3,624	7,889	10,326	26	774
Oats	13,967	6,932	21	43	7,565	8,512	267	589
Barley	17,129	20,780	1,337	1,816	5,579	5,464	451	2,230
Rye	1,396	2,509	408	451	151	115	10	21
Old Soybeans	345	7	*	76	2,077	10,024	-	163
Flaxseed	6,894	5,693	*	*	1,867	764	-	-

* Unallocated - To avoid disclosing individual operations.

Grain Stocks - October 1, 1958-59

Crop	On Farm		Off-Farm 1/		Total	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels	
MINNESOTA						
Corn	57,907	42,945	105,759	112,432	163,666	155,377
Wheat	15,460	10,044	82,471	81,034	97,931	91,078
Oats	188,203	155,531	21,820	16,076	210,023	171,607
Barley	24,768	24,890	24,496	30,290	49,264	55,180
Rye	644	381	1,965	3,096	2,609	3,477
Soybeans	822	4,315	2,422	10,270	3,244	14,585
Flaxseed	2,517	1,865	8,761	6,457	11,278	8,322
UNITED STATES						
Corn	344,187	329,632	1,126,307	1,199,355	1,470,494	1,528,987
Wheat	643,900	447,305	1,497,159	1,677,532	2,141,059	2,124,837
Oats	1,202,549	898,819	132,492	112,237	1,335,041	1,011,056
Barley	306,800	251,656	190,063	196,493	496,863	448,149
Rye	19,036	12,106	13,539	15,701	32,575	27,807
Soybeans	2,191	16,960	18,892	45,393	21,083	62,353
Flaxseed	19,752	9,467	17,285	13,051	37,037	22,518

1/ Includes all CCC-owned stocks.

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.

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Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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Stocks of Grain, Selected States, October 1, 1958-59

State	Shelled and Ear Corn (old crop)				Oats			
	Off-farm 1/		All positions 2/		Off-farm 1/		All positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	
N. Y.	26,620	23,009	28,805	24,582	5,177	5,891	34,599	33,928
Ohio	31,743	31,608	41,087	42,059	6,146	6,112	50,923	40,551
Ind.	79,096	70,369	91,551	81,076	3,727	3,160	39,149	26,871
Ill.	254,479	283,446	277,214	306,636	13,532	7,670	113,546	74,033
Mich.	15,922	16,048	24,117	26,620	1,286	12,90	49,218	37,954
Wis.	12,575	12,021	28,180	20,366	4,613	7,971	148,600	127,226
Minn.	105,759	112,432	163,666	155,377	21,820	16,076	210,023	171,607
Iowa	346,936	395,293	456,974	485,709	13,354	11,294	199,432	158,170
Mo.	26,937	28,657	36,771	37,242	4,228	3,738	22,936	19,108
N.Dak.	2,976	2,711	5,452	4,191	5,741	6,622	83,028	60,892
S.Dak.	62,437	61,889	86,877	82,967	8,622	9,115	124,477	59,493
Nebr.	127,357	131,181	164,653	185,999	2,355	2,631	48,041	29,536
Kans.	12,832	11,992	16,088	15,984	1,172	1,089	12,978	13,127
Okla.	103	59	375	273	966	730	17,688	10,072
Texas	1,109	979	3,059	1,791	8,868	4,735	46,059	20,436
Mont.	13	12	38	36	347	230	11,565	8,887
Idaho	165	251	492	356	2,840	1,473	8,573	6,118
Colo.	2,130	946	3,566	2,051	469	289	4,639	3,505
Ariz.	4	16	120	100	50	49	275	349
Wash.	849	142	890	182	4,589	3,999	9,050	8,342
Oreg.	319	152	458	265	6,180	5,425	12,630	10,697
Calif.	2,237	1,462	2,237	1,462	2,205	2,102	4,818	3,755
Unallocated and Others*	13,709	14,680	37,824	53,663	14,205	10,546	82,794	86,399
	1,126,307		1,470,494		132,492		1,335,041	
U.S.		1,199,355		1,528,987		112,237		1,011,056

State	Rye				Barley			
N.Y.	521	896	767	1,060	1,213	1,376	2,300	1,857
Ohio	57	68	478	293	196	188	2,327	1,600
Ind.	56	92	592	491	82	81	1,349	1,040
Ill.	2,790	2,822	3,094	3,238	2,009	2,370	3,650	3,304
Mich.	96	89	544	572	282	*	3,054	*
Wis.	496	768	773	1,048	19,379	19,827	20,834	21,187
Minn.	1,965	3,096	2,609	3,477	24,496	30,290	49,264	55,180
Iowa	98	171	266	222	*	*	*	*
Mo.	470	788	893	1,026	682	3,136	4,162	5,760
N.Dak.	1,877	1,860	6,527	4,138	24,315	31,804	110,207	99,537
S.Dak.	963	1,307	4,701	2,767	2,357	3,011	15,500	8,253
Nebr.	302	426	2,023	1,588	505	790	5,717	5,906
Kans.	262	362	1,590	1,186	2,535	3,368	14,421	14,455
Okla.	33	16	841	444	3,653	2,499	11,661	8,814
Texas	109	289	281	343	4,218	2,410	8,579	4,475
Mont.	47	101	218	293	10,030	9,032	63,029	57,896
Idaho	43	32	69	78	8,126	6,156	20,189	15,332
Colo.	71	74	427	457	4,311	3,129	13,212	13,739
Ariz.	--	*	--	*	2,682	2,152	4,091	4,702
Wash.	2,108	1,675	2,773	2,325	34,807	31,501	40,564	37,980
Oreg.	508	78	734	258	16,791	16,239	23,554	22,631
Calif.	18	4	109	95	23,487	22,591	47,783	35,744
Unallocated and Others*	649	687	2,266	2,408	3,907	4,543	31,416	28,757
	13,539		32,575		190,063		496,863	
U.S.		15,701		27,807		196,493		448,149

* Other States and unallocated -- 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 bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, October 1, 1958-59

State	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New York	55,735	50,581	60,525	54,046
Ohio	24,722	24,299	38,626	31,153
Indiana	8,574	9,014	17,592	14,451
Illinois	33,912	27,829	44,748	34,278
Michigan	13,268	11,996	31,242	25,343
Wisconsin	33,768	34,842	34,990	35,877
Minnesota	82,471	81,034	97,931	91,078
Iowa	9,142	10,254	10,147	10,738
Missouri	46,708	55,227	52,781	61,657
North Dakota	53,298	61,402	170,851	146,144
South Dakota	25,822	36,008	68,171	50,029
Nebraska	112,398	137,822	177,064	181,027
Kansas	432,007	500,731	542,683	563,005
Oklahoma	132,310	142,937	151,935	156,705
Texas	143,739	149,473	153,234	156,246
Montana	31,606	36,813	119,223	101,746
Idaho	19,156	21,734	33,603	36,330
Colorado	37,258	42,030	77,995	80,319
Arizona	1,128	1,640	1,714	1,990
Washington	67,076	92,828	82,870	107,848
Oregon	43,408	50,116	52,928	58,200
California	5,176	7,696	8,441	10,634
Unallocated and Others*	84,477	91,226	111,765	115,993
United States	1,497,159	1,677,532	2,141,059	2,124,837

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, October 1, 1958-59

State	Soybeans				Flaxseed			
	Off-farm 1/		All positions 2/		Off-farm 1/		All positions 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	
Ohio	---	760	---	1,135	---	---	---	---
Ind.	409	1,144	622	2,020	---	---	---	---
Ill.	1,166	10,392	1,542	12,497	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	766	2,153	860	2,237
Minn.	2,422	10,270	3,244	14,585	8,761	6,457	11,278	8,322
Iowa	10,069	17,828	10,298	24,908	72	15	188	86
Mo.	2,566	1,688	2,603	2,242	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	---	---	---	---	5,209	2,512	18,199	8,606
S. Dak.	---	---	---	---	1,511	618	5,251	1,819
Tenn.	---	278	---	284	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	33	---	83	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	56	13	250	118
Calif.	---	---	---	---	852	1,068	942	1,103
Unallocated and Others*	2,260	3,000	2,774	4,599	58	215	69	227
United States	18,892	45,393	21,083	62,353	17,285	13,051	37,037	22,518

* Other States and unallocated 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 bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

NOV 5 1959

Immediate
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MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-October, 1959

November 2, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers was 74 percent of its 1947-49 average, 4 points below a month ago and 8 points under last year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared to a month ago, the livestock index showed a 7 point decrease while poultry and eggs were down 8 points and crops were off only 1 point. The dairy products index remained unchanged from the previous

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Oct. 15 Av. 1951-55	Oct. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1958	Sept. 15 1959	Oct. 15 1959
All Farm Products	90	76	80	82	78	74
Crops	82	71	66	62	67	66
Livestock	90	73	82	98	87	80
Dairy Products	103	95	96	91	91	91
Poultry and Eggs	93	74	78	65	61	53

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			OCTOBER 15, 1959			
		OCT. 15 1958	SEPT. 15 1959	OCT. 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
				-DOLLARS-				
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.87	1.91	1.93	1.80	1.94	1.85	1.76
CORN	BU.	.94	1.05	.93	.97	.93	.98	.990
OATS	BU.	.51	.58	.60	.61	.52	.59	.650
BARLEY	BU.	.86	.84	.86	.75	.79	.81	.866
RYE	BU.	.97	.97	.97	1.05	.87	.92	1.02
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.70	3.12	3.32	3.18	3.19	3.24	3.21
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.89	1.86	1.90	1.91	1.79	1.85	1.93
POTATOES	CWT.	.93	1.26	1.35	1.75	1.35	1.90	1.59
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	13.80	19.80	18.80	14.30	20.00	21.00	20.50
HOGS	CWT.	18.10	13.00	12.20	12.60	11.50	12.20	12.60
CATTLE	CWT.	21.90	22.20	20.40	23.40	20.10	22.60	21.30
CALVES	CWT.	24.10	25.80	22.10	24.80	27.20	29.50	25.40
SHEEP	CWT.	7.50	5.80	5.00	5.20	4.40	3.70	5.34
LAMBS	CWT.	21.10	19.30	18.00	18.40	17.50	17.70	17.80
MILK COWS	HEAD	230.00	245.00	235.00	235.00	225.00	225.00	228.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.65	.65	.64	.62	.62	.601
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.60	3.70	3.45	4.49
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.240	.210	.220	.22	.21	.22	.225
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.090	.065	.060	.060	.065	.055	.093
EGGS,	DOZ.	.280	.270	.220	.233	.220	.200	.316
WOOL	LB.	.32	.42	.41	.41	.40	.44	.418
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	2.85	3.00	2.95	3.65	3.15	3.45	3.58
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.50	5.20	5.20	5.30	5.60	5.30	5.26
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.45	4.50	4.40	4.36
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.10	3.90	3.90	3.85	4.40	4.15	4.12
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.50	5.30	5.20	5.10	6.00	5.30	5.15
BRAN	CWT.	2.25	2.35	2.40	2.70	2.80	2.65	2.76
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.50	4.25	4.29
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		19.3	12.4	13.1	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.7
BEEF-CORN 1/		26.4	24.2	25.6	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		10.1	9.4	7.8	8.6	7.8	7.4	9.5
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		3.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.8

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT.

month. Year ago comparisons showed the indexes of livestock decreasing 18 points, poultry and eggs off 12 points and crops down 4 points. The dairy products index at 91 percent was unchanged from last year.

Within the crop group, corn at 93 cents per bushel dropped 12 cents from a month ago. This is the lowest level for an October corn price since 1942. All hay at $18.80 per ton showed a $1.00 decrease from last month. Rye, however, remained the same as a month ago or 97 cents per bushel. Moderate price increases were registered by oats, barley and soybeans. Oats at 60 cents and barley at 86 cents per bushel are both showing 2-cent increases, while soybeans are up 4 cents to reach $1.90 per bushel. Flaxseed showed a 20-cent increase from the previous month as it reached $3.32 per bushel or its highest price level since May 1956. Potatoes at $1.35 per hundredweight are 9 cents above a month ago. Year ago comparisons show most items at higher levels. Exceptions are corn down one cent and barley and rye which were unchanged from last year.

All livestock showed price decreases for the month. Hogs at $12.20 per hundredweight were off 80 cents. Cattle dropped $1.80 per hundredweight to register $20.40. Calves showed the largest decrease for the month, from $25.80 to $22.10 per hundredweight or a $3.70 decrease. This is the lowest calf price since December 1957. Lambs and sheep at $18.00 and $5.00 also registered decreases of $1.30 and 80 cents per hundredweight. Lambs are at the lowest level since December 1956. Price comparisons with a year ago show all species down.

Poultry and egg prices were generally below the previous month. Eggs showed a 5-cent decrease per dozen to reach 22 cents. Chickens were off over a half cent per pound. Turkeys, however, at 22 cents were 1 cent per pound above a month ago.

Dairy production prices showed no change when compared to last month. Butterfat at 65 cents per pound and milk, all grades, at $3.25 per hundredweight remained the same.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended October 15 the Index of Prices Received by farmers dropped nearly 1 2/3 percent (4 points) to 235 percent of its 1910-14 average. Primarily responsible for the decline were lower prices for cattle, hogs, corn, grapefruit, calves, and eggs. Partially offsetting were price increases for wholesale milk, tomatoes, and wheat. The mid-October index was 6 percent (14 points) below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid declined 1/3 percent (1 point), as declines in the seasonally adjusted index of farm wage rates and in the index of production goods were only partially offset by an increase in the index of prices paid for goods for family living. The index was about 2/3 percent above a year earlier.

With the Index of Prices Received by farmers down nearly 2 percent and the Index of Prices Paid by farmers down less than 1 percent, the Parity Ratio declined 1 point to 79, the lowest since August 1940.

Table 3.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States

1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Oct. 15 1955	Oct. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1958	Sept. 15 1959	Oct. 15 1959
Prices Received	227	230	236	249	239	235
Prices Paid 1/	274	280	287	294	297	296
Parity Ratio	83	82	82	85	80	79

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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

Immediate Release

November 10, 1959

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - NOVEMBER 1, 1959

Weather conditions during October were anything but favorable for field work; especially for the harvesting of late maturing crops. Only 55 percent of the corn and 80 percent of the soybeans were harvested by November 1, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The corn harvesting situation is aggravated this year because an additional one million acres are to be harvested following a record planting last spring. Farmers began harvest of corn early but progress quickly fell behind 1955 and 1956. During the last week of October, progress also dropped behind 1958, but was still well ahead of 1957. A frustrating feature for farmers this year is the fact that late crops matured early but the lack of drying weather and wet soil has delayed harvesting when it appeared that harvest would be completed by late October. Temperatures and sunshine were below normal during the entire month, pointing up the lack of drying weather for the late maturing grain crops and soil. In the north, only an occassional field of flax was unharvested by the end of the month. Most of the sugar beets and potatoes were also harvested by November 1, although wet soil hindered harvest during much of the month.

The November 1 total crop output index of 127 (1947-49=100) is down 3 points since October 1. Even with this decline, this year's production has been exceeded only three times; in 1956, 1957 and 1958 when the indexes were respectively 132, 128 and 130. The index of feed grain production (corn, oats, and barley) at 127, declined 5 points from the October level but is still 4 points above 1956, the previous record. The lower index follows a reduction in corn yield due to heavy harvesting losses. Estimated production of soybeans increased from a month earlier and the oilseed index rose to 150, 4 points above last month.

After-harvest reports on yield are supporting early season evidence of a wide range in corn yield prospects. Record high yields are being commonly reported in the east, while near failure reports are common to many west central localities, particularly in Lincoln and surrounding counties. The corn crop is estimated at 340 million bushels, 20 million bushels below the October 1 estimate, 9 percent above last year's crop, and the largest production of record. The previous high production was 330 million in 1956. Per acre yield of 49.0 bushels compares with 54.5 last year and the ten-year average of 48.4 bushels.

The soybean harvest, four-fifths completed by November 1, indicates a higher yield than on October 1, as many fields yielded better than expected. An offsetting feature is the higher harvesting loss where there has been a serious delay in combining. The per acre yield of 18.5 bushels is one bushel higher than a year ago, but one-half bushel below the ten-year average. Many acres of soybeans were combined under conditions when normally farmers would not attempt harvest, but with the winter season approaching, special effort was made to harvest when at all possible. Production is estimated at 40.4 million bushels, compared with 53.9 million last year, reflecting the large decline in acreage.

Frequent rains and snow occurred in the Red River Valley during October and delayed growers of fall potatoes from completing harvest. Despite the problems, nearly 95 percent of the acreage had been dug by the end of the month. Some of the unharvested acreage will be abandoned. Quality is generally good and yields are slightly better than anticipated. Production is estimated at 11,000,000 hundredweight, 4 percent above last year's crop, and 32 percent above average.

About four-fifths of the State's sugar beet crop was harvested by the end of October. A record production of 900,000 tons is indicated, only 17,000 tons more than last year but 264,000 tons more than the 1948-57 average. Quality and yield of sugar beets is good, especially in the northern Red River Valley counties.

Apple production in commercial counties at 261,000 bushels, is down appreciably from the 330,000 bushels produced a year ago, but 26,000 bushels above the ten-year average. A heavy summer drop from a relatively light set resulted in the reduction from last year's large crop.

Egg production during October totaled 279 million eggs, down 4 million from a year earlier but up seasonally 10 percent from September 1959. There were nearly one million less layers on farms than a year ago, while the rate of lay was up 4 percent.

Production of milk totaled 566 million pounds in October, 3 percent below a year earlier and up 9 percent from the September 1959 level. The seasonal increase of 9 percent is the same as a year ago. Production per cow was the same as a year ago but there were 37,000 fewer milk cows on farms.

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

Immediate Release: November 19, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
OCTOBER 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 715,000 turkey poults during October 1959, 27 percent more than the output of 561,000 in October 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The hatch for all breeds during the first 10 months of 1959 totaled 16,848,000 poults, 28 percent more than the output of 13,150,000 birds for the same period last year. The number of heavy white poults hatched during the period January-October was 49 percent above the corresponding months last year, while heavy bronze were up 7 percent and light breed hatchings were 24 percent more than a year ago. On November 1, 1959 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,149,000 heavy breed and 159,000 light breed turkey eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 870,000 heavy white and 136,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on October 15, were 48 cents for heavy whites, and 37 cents for light breeds. On October 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 53 cents, and light breeds 44 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-October was $2.83 per 100 pounds, 3 cents less than in mid-September but 5 cents more than October last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 7.8 was down from the ratio of 8.6 a year ago, indicating the current price relationship was less favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white poult production in the U. S. during October of 849,000 poults was 40 percent larger than in October 1958. The hatch of other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) of 116,000 was 3 percent less than in October last year. For the year to date, January through October, the hatch of all heavy breed poults totaled 70,153,000 -- 1 percent more than a year earlier. Heavy white breed production January through October was up 31 percent, but other heavy breeds were down 7 percent. The number of light breed poults hatched in October totaled 306,000, 35 percent less than October 1958. The January through October hatch of light breed poults at 15,006,000, compared with 12,903,000 hatched during the same period last year. The cumulative hatch of all turkey poults January through October totaled 85,159,000 -- 3 percent more than were hatched during these months in 1958.

Turkey eggs in incubators on November 1 indicate that the number of heavy breed poults hatched in November will be larger than a year earlier. The hatch of light breed poults will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites		Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy		Minnesota: Light Breeds		United States: Heavy Breeds		United States: Light Breeds	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	533	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	901	1,422	1,594	135	209	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712	1,144	1,705	1,829	171	182	15,766	15,851	1,552	1,898
May	923	1,364	1,452	1,484	224	237	17,152	17,671	2,156	2,886
June	824	1,359	512	517	224	289	11,927	11,547	2,134	2,146
July	708	1,095	33	14	191	277	4,543	4,170	1,978	1,777
Aug.	507	717	0	0	142	204	926	1,085	1,097	1,055
Sept.	412	547	0	0	98	124	527	801	546	378
Oct.	487	621	0	0	74	94	725	965	468	306
Nov.	528		0		81		1,121		662	
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	963	783	938	198	239	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,456	2,246	2,387	211	320	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,902	2,752	2,929	252	297	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460	2,113	2,480	2,558	340	380	28,475	27,399	3,199	3,527
June	1,400	2,433	1,050	1,102	336	470	22,534	21,554	3,398	3,322
July	1,251	1,965	86	38	293	414	9,498	8,594	3,277	3,096
Aug.	958	1,293	0	0	242	349	1,883	2,122	2,203	1,919
Sept.	751	1,010	0	0	177	232	979	1,389	1,058	689
Oct.	781	898	0	0	132	173	1,204	1,333	711	512
Nov.	870	1/1,149	0	2/	136	159	1,787	2,187	959	492
Dec.	1/ 886		2/		255		2,442		1,303	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending November 14, Minnesota turkey hatcheries produced 175 thousand heavy white poults and 16 thousand light breeds. The output of heavy white poults was the same as the previous week, but continued above the same week last year. Production of light breed (Beltsville) poults was above the 1958 level.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 10 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 14 percent the previous week and 35 percent a year ago.

Settings during the week totaled 268 thousand heavy white eggs. The heavy white set was 5 percent below the previous week but 15 percent greater than the same period a year earlier. Beltsville settings continued below the same period in 1958. The number of light breed eggs is not published separately but included in the 5-State total.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: The five leading turkey producing States hatched 195 thousand heavy white, 45 thousand heavy bronze, and 51 thousand light breed turkey poults during the week ending November 14. Heavy white production remains above a year earlier. Light breed poults hatched during the week was down from the number produced the previous week and continued less than a year earlier.

The five State settings during the week totaled 340 thousand heavy white, 134 thousand heavy bronze, and 138 thousand light breed turkey eggs. The 5-State heavy white settings were up 29 percent from the same period a year ago, while light breeds continued substantially below the level a year ago. California and Minnesota account for all 5-State heavy bronze settings during the current week -- the total was 46 percent more than the same period last year.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	Calif. 1959	Va. 1959	Other States 1/ 1959	Five State Total 1958	Five State Total 1959
	Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Oct. 24	117	165	12	0	0	125	177
Oct. 31	116	153	#	0	29	119	182
Nov. 7	127	175	#	#	23	131	198
Nov. 14	121	175	20	0	0	136	195
	Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
Oct. 17	216	283	33	0	0	239	316
Oct. 24	221	302	26	0	0	221	328
Oct. 31	215	287	#	#	65	237	352
Nov. 7	227	282	#	#	94	252	376
Nov. 14	233	268	#	#	72	263	340
	Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Oct. 24	0	0	8	0	0	6	8
Oct. 31	0	0	11	0	0	10	11
Nov. 7	0	0	49	0	0	8	49
Nov. 14	0	0	45	0	0	23	45
	Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
Oct. 17	0	0	63	0	0	36	63
Oct. 24	0	#	#	0	67	76	67
Oct. 31	0	0	97	0	0	58	97
Nov. 7	0	0	121	0	0	134	121
Nov. 14	0	#	#	0	134	92	134
	Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Oct. 24	#	#	0	#	48	82	48
Oct. 31	#	#	0	#	17	67	17
Nov. 7	16	#	9	#	54	87	63
Nov. 14	#	16	18	#	17	102	51
	Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
Oct. 17	#	30	24	#	28	165	82
Oct. 24	39	43	43	#	41	184	127
Oct. 31	58	35	30	#	15	162	80
Nov. 7	45	#	14	#	78	266	92
Nov. 14	44	#	40	66	32	224	138

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Ohio and Missouri.

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

December 2, 1959
Mid-November, 1959

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers was 74 percent of its 1947-49 average, unchanged from a month ago but 6 points below the November 1958 level, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared to a month ago, a 3 point increase in the Dairy Product Index was offset by a 4 point decrease in the Livestock Index. The Crop and Poultry and Egg Indexes remained on the same level

(continued on back)

Table 1.-Indexes of Prices Received by Minnesota Farmers 1/

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Nov. 15 Av. 1951-55	Nov. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1958	Oct. 15 1959	Nov. 15 1959
All Farm Products	88	75	79	80	74	74
Crops	82	74	63	59	66	66
Livestock	84	69	82	97	80	76
Dairy Products	102	95	94	90	92	95
Poultry and Eggs	91	68	86	64	53	53

1/Developed in cooperation with Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Minnesota.

TABLE 2.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			NOVEMBER 15, 1959			
		NOV. 15 1958	OCT. 15 1959	NOV. 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
				-DOLLARS-				
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.86	1.93	1.97	1.80	1.96	1.88	1.79
CORN	BU.	.80	.93	.89	.90	.93	.97	.982
OATS	BU.	.52	.60	.62	.65	.54	.60	.669
BARLEY	BU.	.84	.86	.88	.78	.81	.82	.879
RYE	BU.	.98	.97	.99	1.05	.86	.91	1.01
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.67	3.32	3.54	3.42	3.42	3.48	3.44
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.90	1.90	1.94	1.97	1.84	1.89	2.00
POTATOES	CWT.	.90	1.35	1.45	1.85	1.50	1.90	1.82
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	14.50	18.80	20.30	14.60	18.10	22.00	21.00
HOGS	CWT.	17.50	12.20	11.70	12.00	11.00	11.60	12.20
CATTLE	CWT.	22.30	20.40	19.30	22.40	18.10	20.90	20.00
CALVES	CWT.	24.30	22.10	21.10	23.00	24.60	26.20	23.90
SHEEP	CWT.	6.00	5.00	4.40	5.00	4.10	3.90	5.31
LAMBS	CWT.	21.00	18.00	17.00	17.60	16.50	17.10	17.20
MILK COWS	HEAD	235.00	235.00	225.00	220.00	220.00	215.00	223.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.65	.66	.65	.63	.63	.609
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.75	3.90	3.50	4.60
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.220	.220	.250	.240	.220	.230	.249
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.090	.060	.060	.065	.060	.060	.096
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.220	.210	.232	.240	.200	.313
WOOL	LB.	.31	.41	.35	.36	.38	.42	.409
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	2.80	2.95	3.00	3.70	3.20	3.45	3.62
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.30	5.60	5.30	5.28
LAYING MASH	CWT.	3.95	4.05	4.05	4.45	4.50	4.40	4.34
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	3.70	3.90	3.95	3.95	4.30	4.20	4.19
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.80	5.20	5.00	4.85	5.80	5.10	4.98
BRAN	CWT.	2.35	2.40	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.82
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.50	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.30	4.33
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		21.9	13.1	13.1	13.3	11.8	12.0	12.4
BEEF-CORN 1/		31.8	25.6	26.2	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		10.4	7.8	7.4	8.6	8.4	7.4	9.5
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		3.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.9

1/NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG AND STEERS AND HEIFERS, LIVEWEIGHT, RESPECTIVELY. 2/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS. 3/NUMBER OF POUNDS OF POULTRY FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF CHICKEN, LIVEWEIGHT.

as last month. Year ago comparisons showed the Crop Index with a 7 point increase and the Dairy Products Index up 5 points. Showing decreases are the Livestock Index down 21 points and the Poultry and Egg Index which was off 11 points.

Price changes within the crop group were generally up during the month. Flaxseed at $3.54 per bushel is at its highest price level since May 1956. Hay up $1.50 per hundredweight leveled at $20.30. Moderate increases were shown by oats, barley, rye, soybeans, and potatoes. The only decrease in the crop group was corn which dropped off 4 cents from a month ago to hold at 89 cents per bushel. Year ago comparisons indicate all crops are up. Largest increases were shown by hay which was $5.80 per hundredweight above last year and flaxseed, 87 cents over a year ago.

All livestock showed price decreases for the month. Species and their decreases follow: Hogs down 50 cents to reach their lowest price since January 1956, beef cattle and calves off $1.10 and $1.00 respectively, sheep down 60 cents, their lowest point since November 1956 and lambs down $1.00 to reach their lowest level since December 1955. Price comparisons with a year ago show all species down with hogs and lambs showing the largest decreases.

Dairy product prices showed definite increases during the month and at mid-November the butterfat price of 66 cents per pound was 1 cent above last month. Milk, all grades, at $3.40 per hundredweight increased 10 cents from the mid-October price.

Poultry prices increased during the month. Turkeys at 25 cents per pound showed an increase of 3 cents. Chickens, after dropping to their lowest point of record since December 1933 last month, advanced a half cent per pound. Eggs at 21 cents per dozen were one cent below last month.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended November 15 the Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers dropped 2 percent (5 points) to 230 percent of its 1910-14 average. Primarily responsible for the decline were lower prices for meat animals, cotton, and oranges. The most important increases were reported for milk, potatoes, wheat, turkeys, and soybeans. The mid-November index was 7 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since March 1957.

Higher prices of family living items pushed the Index of Prices Paid by farmers up one-third of one percent to 297, its late-summer level. This was a new November high.

With the Index of Prices Received by farmers down 2 percent and the Index of Prices Paid by farmers up slightly, the Parity Ratio declined 2 points to 77, a 19-year low.

Table 3.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Nov. 15 1955	Nov. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1958	Oct. 15 1959	Nov. 15 1959
Prices Received	222	229	235	247	235	230
Prices Paid 1/	274	281	287	294	296	297
Parity Ratio	81	81	82	84	79	77

1/Includes interest, taxes, and wage rates based on data for the indicated dates.

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

Immediate Release

December 10, 1959

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA
DECEMBER 1, 1959

MILK PRODUCTION: Minnesota farm milk production totaled 648 million pounds in November, 12 million pounds less than a year ago but the second highest November production since records were started in 1932. The total produced is 14 percent higher than a month ago and 2 percent below November 1958. The 1948-57 average production for the month is 536 million pounds. Milk production for January through November is 8,925 million pounds, slightly below the 8,932 million pounds produced during the same period last year. Production per cow during the month was at a record high for November.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on Minnesota farms during November 1959 totaled 311 million eggs, 12 million less than the output of 323 million a year ago and the lowest since November 1952 when the total was 291 million eggs. The 10-year (1948-57) average November production is 309 million eggs. The number of layers was below last year for the 5th consecutive year. Production per layer was nearly 1 percent above a year earlier, a continuation of a long time upward trend.

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

Immediate Release

December 17, 1959

MINNESOTA - ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1959

Total crop production during the 1959 season was the fourth largest of record, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Weather conditions during most of the year were abnormal and where these conditions very often were detrimental to one group of crops, they were favorable to another group. The cold winter and lack of snow cover took a heavy toll of hay and winter grain stands, but the dry spring that followed enabled farmers to seed early. In the subsequent weeks, grains germinated slowly and unevenly as precipitation continued low. Following rains in early May, soil was in good condition for the planting of row crops on a timely basis. Corn and soybeans advanced rapidly with the warm days of May and June and as of July 1, the outlook was for a record yield of corn. However, during the dry, hot days of July and August, corn prospects deteriorated, especially in western areas, but the weather was ideal for the harvest of small grains. Quality of the small grain crop was excellent and yields were much better than had been anticipated.

The late maturing crops were well matured before frost and in most areas of the State, corn, soybeans, potatoes, and sugar beets were of good quality. Farmers expected to finish their field work early but were delayed by the moisture that was needed earlier. Rain and later snow, coupled with eight weeks of below normal temperatures, greatly hindered field work, particularly the harvesting of corn and soybeans. While harvesting operations and other fall field work were progressing slowly, pastures, new seedings, and haylands were benefitted by the abundant fall moisture, much in contrast to the situation a year ago. Soil moisture was more than adequate at the time of freeze-up, except in some west central counties.

In retrospect, while 1959 was filled with periods of optimism and disappointment, the crop year was, in most respects, a good one. In terms of yield per acre for each of the major crops, it either equalled or exceeded the ten-year average. There were areas, particularly the counties of Lincoln, Lyon, and surrounding counties, that suffered severely from drought. Other sections, like the southeast, recorded some of their largest crops. In the beginning of the year, as a result of dry weather, it looked as though grain yields would be extremely low, yet when the harvest season was completed, the average oat yield was second highest. Hay crops, while generally short at each cutting, caused concern throughout the crop season, but again, when the year ended yields on a State basis were equivalent to last year.

The crop production index at 126 percent of the 1947-49 average is 4 points below the 1958 average. The feed grain index (corn, oats, barley) at 125 is identical to last year. All other indexes are lower except potatoes. The food grain index at 110 is 10 points below last year, while the oilseed index is sharply lower than a year earlier. The oilseed index is 154 compared to 200 last year due to the large decrease in soybean acreage. In terms of total crop production, 1956 recorded the largest output while 1958 was the second highest. The value of crop production in 1959 is $778,039,000, about the same as last year.

Most of the State's 1959 corn crop has now been harvested and only an occasional field is unpicked. Quality of this year's crop is very good as it matured without frost damage, although the moisture content of farm-stored corn is still high due to the humid weather in November and December. Harvesting losses were higher than usual, particularly the later harvested corn. Minnesota farmers produced 334,278,000 bushels of corn on 6,822,000 acres or an average yield of 49.0 bushels. This year's production exceeded all other years despite the lowest yield since 1955. An increase of one million acres planted offset the lower average yield.

Soybeans responded better to the late August rains than did corn and the average per acre yield of 19.0 bushels exceeded last year's average by 1.5 bushels. The principal soybean acreage was outside the drought-stricken area. Production is considerably lower than last year due to the decline in acreage. Minnesota's soybean harvest amounted to 41,667,000 bushels as compared with nearly 54 million bushels a year ago. The 10-year average is 30,879,000 bushels.

Potato growers were favored by good harvesting weather in September and most of the crop was dug and under cover by October 1. Potatoes dug before that date were of good quality. Frequent rains and snow after October 1 hindered growers from completing harvest and a small acreage was frozen in the ground. Fall potato production amounted to 10,875,000 cwt., 3 percent higher than 1958 and 31 percent above the 1948-57 average. The average yield of 125 cwt. was 5 cwt. below a year ago, but 19 cwt. above the average. The Late Summer potato crop totaled 799,000 cwt., 2 percent

below last year and 23 percent above average. Sugar beet production is estimated at 885,000 tons, exceeding last year's record by 2,000 tons. A larger crop had been estimated earlier, but some production was lost due to the freeze up.

One of the pleasant surprises of the 1959 crop season was that small grains yielded as well as they did. Early dry weather caused poor germination in the west and central portions and later the aphid infestation in the southwest caused much damage. The north and southeast generally had ample rains to sustain good growth and yields were good. Ideal harvesting weather existed in most of the State although the northern areas were hindered by frequent rains in the latter part of the season.

The oat crop of 176,673,000 bushels was 16 percent below last year's crop, but only 5 percent lower than the 1948-57 average. Production of barley totaled 29,174,000 bushels, 6 percent below 1958 and only slightly below the 10-year average.

All wheat production of 23,287,000 bushels is slightly more than two million bushels under last year's production despite the large increase in acreage. The average yield, however, was 7.5 bushels under last year's record. Of the total wheat production, 22,128,000 bushels is spring wheat other than durum; 585,000 bushels is durum wheat and 574,000 bushels is winter wheat.

Rye production of 1,026,000 bushels is 12 percent below the total bushels harvested last year and about half of the 10-year average. Buckwheat production at 70,000 bushels, compares with 126,000 bushels a year ago, and the average of 253,000 bushels. Minnesota farmers harvested 5,302,000 bushels of flax in 1959, considerably below the 1958 production of 6,993,000 bushels, and less than half of the 1948-57 average production. Flax acreage has been declining steadily and in 1959 amounted to less than a third of the 1948 acreage.

Less hay was produced this year than in 1958, due to a decrease of 123,000 acres harvested. Total production is estimated at 6,403,000 tons, 4 percent below last year and 3 percent below the 10-year average.

Production of some of Minnesota's other crops is: dry field peas, 34,000 hundredweight, and apples, 261,000 bushels.

CROP SUMMARY FOR 1959, MINNESOTA, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959
	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
CORN	5,524	5,733	6,822	48.4	54.5	49.0	268,215	312,448	334,278
WHEAT:									
OTHER SPRING	821	756	922	17.8	31.5	24.0	14,281	23,814	22,128
DURUM	52	19	26	14.2	30.0	22.5	818	570	585
WINTER	55	31	28	20.5	31.0	20.5	1,103	961	574
ALL WHEAT	928	806	976	17.9	31.4	23.9	16,202	25,345	23,287
OATS	4,855	3,916	3,759	38.5	54.0	47.0	186,255	211,464	176,673
BARLEY	1,122	860	1,006	26.1	36.0	29.0	29,356	30,960	29,174
RYE	140	60	54	14.8	19.5	19.0	2,072	1,170	1,026
BUCKWHEAT	18	9	5	14.0	14.0	14.0	253	126	70
FLAXSEED	1,131	518	482	9.4	13.5	11.0	10,928	6,993	5,302
SOYBEANS FOR BEANS	1,575	3,082	2,193	19.0	17.5	19.0	30,879	53,935	41,667
POTATOES (CWT.) 2/									
LATE SUMMER	5.1	4.8	4.7	126	170	170	647	816	799
FALL	78.2	81.0	87.0	106	130	125	8,313	10,530	10,875
SUGAR BEETS (TONS)	58.2	72.9	71.4	10.9	12.1	12.4	636	883	885
HAY, ALL (TONS)	3,829	3,505	3,382	1.73	1.90	1.89	6,613	6,663	6,403
ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES	1,803	2,253	2,230	2.23	2.20	2.20	4,072	4,957	4,906
APPLES 3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	330	261

1/ VEGETABLE AND SEED SUMMARIES IN SEPARATE RELEASES.
2/ 1949-57 AVERAGE.
3/ FOR COMMERCIAL COUNTIES: CARVER, HENNEPIN, WASHINGTON, DAKOTA, HOUSTON, OLMSTED, WABASHA, WINONA.

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release: December 17, 1959

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
NOVEMBER 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 852,000 turkey poults during November 1959, 40 percent more than the output of 609,000 in November 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The hatch for all breeds during the first 11 months of 1959 totaled 17,700,000 poults, 29 percent more than the output of 13,759,000 birds for the same period last year. The number of heavy white poults hatched during the period January-November was 49 percent above the corresponding months last year, while heavy bronze were up 7 percent and light breed hatchings were 24 percent more than a year ago. On December 1, 1959, eggs in incubators consisted of 1,107,000 heavy breed and 122,000 light breed turkey eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 886,000 heavy breed and 255,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on November 15, were 51 cents for heavy whites, and 38 cents for light breeds. On November 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 49 cents, and light breeds 43 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-November was $2.84 per 100 pounds, 1 cent more than in mid-October and 15 cents more than November last year. The turkey-feed ratio of 8.8 was up from the ratio of 8.2 a year ago, indicating the current price relationship was more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed poult production in the U. S. during November was up 36 percent from November 1958. Heavy white breed poult production during November of 1,164,000 was 37 percent larger than in November 1958. The hatch of other heavy breed poults (mostly bronze) of 364,000 was 34 percent more than in November last year. For the year to date, January through November, the hatch of all heavy breed poults totaled 71,681,000 -- 1 percent more than a year earlier. Heavy white breed production January through November was up 32 percent, but other heavy breeds were down 7 percent. The number of light breed poults hatched in November totaled 351,000 -- down 47 percent from November 1958. The January through November hatch of light breeds totaled 15,357,000, compared with 13,565,000 during the same period last year. The cumulative hatch of all turkey poults January through November totaled 87,038,000 -- 3 percent more than were hatched during these months in 1958.

Turkey eggs in incubators on December 1 indicate that the number of heavy breed poults hatched in December will be larger than in December 1958. The hatch of light breed poults will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59

Month	Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites		Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy		Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds: Total		Light Breeds	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	366	606	121	107	142	133	2,502	2,409	847	1,501
Feb.	443	535	440	533	110	132	4,628	4,614	994	1,332
Mar.	572	901	1,422	1,594	135	209	10,948	11,040	1,131	1,727
Apr.	712	1,144	1,705	1,829	171	182	15,766	15,851	1,552	1,898
May	923	1,364	1,452	1,484	224	237	17,152	17,671	2,156	2,886
June	824	1,359	512	517	224	289	11,927	11,547	2,134	2,146
July	708	1,095	33	14	191	277	4,543	4,170	1,978	1,777
Aug.	507	717	0	0	142	204	926	1,085	1,097	1,055
Sept.	412	547	0	0	98	124	527	801	546	378
Oct.	487	621	0	0	74	94	725	965	468	306
Nov.	528	1/ 764	0	2/	81	88	1,121	1,528	662	351
Dec.	1/ 547		2/		151		1,727		1,093	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	601	972	174	166	218	206	3,553	3,285	1,014	1,916
Feb.	795	963	783	938	198	239	7,181	7,216	1,397	2,083
Mar.	929	1,456	2,246	2,387	211	320	17,115	15,577	1,761	2,696
Apr.	1,150	1,902	2,752	2,929	252	297	25,124	23,691	2,305	2,832
May	1,460	2,113	2,480	2,558	340	380	28,475	27,399	3,199	3,527
June	1,400	2,433	1,050	1,102	336	470	22,534	21,554	3,398	3,322
July	1,251	1,965	86	38	293	414	9,498	8,594	3,277	3,096
Aug.	958	1,293	0	0	242	349	1,883	2,122	2,203	1,919
Sept.	751	1,010	0	0	177	232	979	1,389	1,058	689
Oct.	781	898	0	0	132	173	1,204	1,333	711	512
Nov.	870	1/ 1,149	0	2/	136	159	1,787	2,187	959	492
Dec.	1/ 886	1/ 1,107	2/	2/	255	122	2,629	2,939	1,463	595

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT — Week Ending December 12, 1959

MINNESOTA: During the week ending December 12, Minnesota hatcheries produced 159,000 heavy white, 13,000 light breed poults, and an undisclosed number of heavy bronze poults. Production of heavy white poults continued greater than a year ago but was about 8 percent less than a week earlier. The output of light breeds remained below last year's level.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 25 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 19 percent the previous week and 25 percent for the week ending December 13, 1958.

Settings of 280,000 heavy white eggs for the week were up 13 percent from the previous week, and 20 percent above a year earlier. The light breed set of 60,000 eggs was greater than a week earlier but less than last year. Bronze settings continued at an early season low, but at a level above last year.

TEN STATE TOTAL: The ten leading turkey producing States hatched 227,000 heavy white, 108,000 bronze and other heavy and 94,000 light breed poults during the week ending December 12. The heavy white production was 25 percent more than the 181,000 hatched in the same week a year earlier. The number of bronze about equaled the 107,000 poults hatched last year and the light breeds decreased 52 percent from the 195,000 poults hatched during the same period last year.

The ten State settings during the week totaled 373,000 heavy white, 375,000 other heavy, and 130,000 light breed eggs. Heavy bronze showed a large increase (58 percent) compared with the same week last year, and the heavy white set was up by 19 percent; while light breed set was down sharply 70 percent for the same period.

The accompanying table shows Five State Data only.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1958	Minnesota 1959	Calif. 1959	Va. 1959	Other States 1/ 1959	Five State Total 1958	Five State Total 1959
		Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Nov. 21	126	187	14	0	0	126	201
Nov. 28	119	173	#	#	45	133	218
Dec. 5	124	172	#	#	60	140	232
Dec. 12	124	159	#	#	43	142	202
		Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Nov. 14	233	268	#	#	72	263	340
Nov. 21	219	238	#	#	131	263	369
Nov. 28	190	234	27	#	12	234	273
Dec. 5	287	248	106	#	38	328	392
Dec. 12	233	280	#	#	66	267	346
		Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Nov. 21	0	#	#	0	61	48	61
Nov. 28	0	0	70	0	0	38	70
Dec. 5	0	0	80	0	0	87	80
Dec. 12	0	#	66	#	28	61	94
		Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Nov. 14	0	#	#	0	134	92	134
Nov. 21	#	#	#	0	210	174	210
Nov. 28	#	#	#	0	214	141	214
Dec. 5	#	#	#	0	279	143	279
Dec. 12	29	#	185	#	112	190	297
		Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Nov. 21	22	23	34	#	27	117	84
Nov. 28	24	#	24	#	26	100	50
Dec. 5	25	#	11	40	18	173	69
Dec. 12	25	13	32	#	41	143	86
		Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Nov. 14	44	#	40	66	32	224	138
Nov. 21	90	35	24	64	25	298	148
Nov. 28	82	38	7	#	69	209	114
Dec. 5	#	28	51	65	15	294	159
Dec. 12	79	60	#	#	50	357	110

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.
1/ Includes data marked # and all data for Ohio and Missouri.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release: December 21, 1959

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE ACREAGE SEEDED FOR 1960 HARVEST
ANNUAL SEED SUMMARY - 1959

WINTER GRAINS: Minnesota farmers seeded 23,000 acres of winter wheat this fall--42 percent less than a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The planted acreage this year is the smallest since records began in 1913, and about one-third of the 10-year average. The heavy winter-kill last year, undoubtedly caused farmers to be reluctant in planting winter wheat. Also, in the winter wheat area there has been a large increase in the number of growers of small acreages of spring wheat since the introduction of the Selkirk variety.

Prospects are for a good crop as the fall has provided ample moisture, although spring weather conditions will be an important yield factor. Based on present conditions, the Minnesota winter wheat crop is forecast at 552,000 bushels. Last year's crop was limited to 574,000 bushels by a heavy winter-kill and the dry spring.

Rye was sown on 78,000 acres this fall, 2,000 less acres than last year and the smallest acreage since 1891. The 1948-57 average is 164,000 acres. Rye also benefitted from the fall moisture and is in good condition. No production estimate will be made until July 1, 1960.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: Production of alfalfa, sweet clover, and timothy seed was higher in 1959 than a year ago, while alsike, red clover and Kentucky bluegrass was down sharply. The production of each seed crop with the exception of timothy was below the 10-year average. For legumes, weather conditions during the year were a factor in reducing the acreage harvested, especially of alsike and red clover seed. However, except for alsike, on acres harvested the average yields exceeded the 10-year average and last year's yields.

More timothy seed was produced last year than any other seed. Kentucky bluegrass (June grass) production showed the largest decline and amounted to only 90 thousand pounds last year. This does not include the new "Park" variety grown in Roseau County.

SEED SUMMARY FOR 1959, MINNESOTA, WITH COMPARISONS

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959	AVERAGE 1948-57	1958	1959
	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
ALFALFA SEED (LBS.)	33.2	9	7	50	45	60	1,652	405	420
ALSIKE CLOVER SEED (LBS.)	18.6	14	9	115	160	100	2,059	2,240	900
KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (LBS.)							3,740	480	90
RED CLOVERSEED (LBS.)	87.8	63	38	66	75	90	5,840	4,725	3,420
SWEET CLOVERSEED (LBS.)	52.3	16	22	200	200	225	10,418	3,200	4,950
TIMOTHY SEED (LBS.)	17.0	31	33	148	160	170	2,551	4,960	5,610

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S21 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, Minnesota

Immediate Release

December 22, 1959

PIG CROP REPORT - DECEMBER 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hog raisers expect to farrow 517,000 sows in the spring of 1960 (December through May) compared with 608,000 farrowed during the spring of 1959, a decrease of 15 percent. 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. For the winter period, December through February, farmers plan a 22 percent decrease to 147,000 sows for farrow in 1960 compared with 188,000 sows in 1959. During the March through May period the expected number of sows to farrow is 370,000, down 12 percent from the 420,000 sows farrowed in the same months a year earlier.

The State's 1959 fall pig crop totaled 2,671,000 pigs, 2 percent less than in 1958. Pigs saved per litter averaged 6.92, down from the average litter size of 7.22 shown a year ago. For 1959 the combined spring and fall pig crops totaled 7,709,000 which is 14 percent larger than in 1958.

Sows farrowing during the June-August period numbered 237,000, up 9 percent compared with the same months last year. For the period September-November, 149,000 sows were farrowed, 7 percent less than 1958. The 7 percent decrease in farrowing during the September-November period compares with intentions reported September 1 for an 11 percent increase. This downward adjustment represents farmers reactions to sharply lower hog prices.

The number of all hogs on Minnesota farms on December 1, 1959 was 97 percent of last year. Of the total 4,198,000 hogs on farms, 1,648,000 were 6 months old or over, 4 percent fewer than on December 1, 1958.

UNITED STATES: For 1959 the U. S. pig crop is 8 percent larger than last year. The spring crop was up 12 percent while the fall crop was only 2 percent larger. Reports received from farmers indicate that 12 percent fewer sows will farrow this coming spring than farrowed a year earlier.

Pigs on Farms and Fall Sows

State	Six Months and Older			All Hogs and Pigs			Fall Sows (June-Nov.)		
	1958	1959	% of '58	1958	1959	% of '58	1958	1959	% of '58
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.
Ohio	774	828	107	2,845	2,959	104	311	330	106
Ind.	1,437	1,479	103	4,962	4,813	97	508	498	98
Ill.	2,483	2,632	106	7,788	8,100	104	782	829	106
Wis.	694	681	98	2,039	2,019	99	223	225	101
Minn.	1,723	1,648	96	4,328	4,198	97	378	386	102
Iowa	5,377	5,415	101	13,787	13,925	101	1,169	1,216	104
Mo.	1/	1,540	1/	1/	4,920	1/	478	526	110
S.Dak.	1,192	991	83	1,935	1,645	85	110	99	90
Nebr.	1,260	1,308	104	2,668	2,668	100	206	202	98
Kans.	402	405	101	1,132	1,143	101	106	107	101
TEN STATES	1/	16,927	1/	1/	46,390	1/	4,271	4,418	103

Spring Sows to Farrow

State	Dec. 2/	February		March - May			Dec. 2/	May	
	1959	1960		1959	1960		1959	1960	
	(000)	(000)	% of '59	(000)	(000)	% of '59	(000)	(000)	% of '59
Ohio	160	146	91	208	207	100	368	353	96
Ind.	315	271	86	265	251	95	580	522	90
Ill.	363	316	87	611	561	92	974	877	90
Wis.	121	101	83	198	180	91	319	281	88
Minn.	188	147	78	420	370	88	608	517	85
Iowa	537	453	84	1,239	1,110	90	1,776	1,563	88
Mo.	225	200	89	342	327	96	567	527	93
S.Dak.	53	34	64	268	191	71	321	225	70
Nebr.	124	104	84	290	227	78	414	331	80
Kans.	63	48	76	92	76	83	155	124	80
TEN STATES	2,149	1,820	85	3,933	3,500	89	6,082	5,320	87

1/ Not available.
2/ December preceding year.

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UNITED STATES: Livestock and Livestock Products Situation --

The following statements have been extracted from current Situation Reports and other publications of the Agricultural Marketing Services, U.S.D.A.

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CATTLE: Cattle numbers have been increasing cyclically for 2 years and will probably continue to expand for a few more. Eventually this increase will result in an increase in slaughter and a decrease in prices. The only questions are: (1) How much and (2) how soon? During the preceding cycle, cattle numbers on farms January 1 increased from 1949 to 1956 and then decreased for 2 years, the shortest decline on record. Cattle numbers increased 26 percent during the upswing. The number of beef cattle was up nearly 50 percent as the number of cattle kept for milk declined slightly. The cyclical jump in slaughter and break in prices occurred in 1953, 4 years after the upswing in numbers got under way. The cattle cycle got under way much faster this time than ever before. Last year about 3.5 million head were added to herd inventories and this year over 5 million more are being added. Part of this spurt is a matter of inventory dates. Withholdings actually started in earnest during the last half of 1957 but not in time to forestall a decline in the January 1958 count. Another distinguishing feature of the current buildup to date is the accumulation of young slaughter stock and a somewhat smaller gain in breeding livestock. The rise in beef steer and heifer numbers has been almost spectacular compared with earlier cycles. Calf numbers have also increased sharply yet not a great deal faster than before.

SHEEP: The number of sheep and lambs on farms January 1 increased from 30.8 million head in 1957 to 32.6 million in January 1959. Most of the increase--1.3 million head--came in 1958. During 1958 higher prices for lambs and the incentive payment program for wool and good to excellent feed conditions encouraged an expansion in sheep production. The shorn wool incentive price for 1960 is 62 cents per pound--the same as for the first 5 years for the program. Prospects are that sheep and lamb prices in 1960 may average close to or only slightly below prices in 1959. Weather conditions will continue to be a factor in the sheep producing areas of the West. It appears likely that sheep numbers will continue their slow uptrend. Annual sheep and lamb slaughter would be up in line with the gain in numbers.

DAIRY: The number of cows kept by farmers declined more in 1958 than in any year since 1948, largely because of the comparatively sharp rise in price of beef cattle in that year. Some further increase in prices of beef cattle took place through the first half of 1959. The reduction in numbers of milk cows in the year ending June 1959 was larger than the average of recent years but smaller than in 1958. During the second half of 1959, prices for dairy products have shown more strength, in comparison with supports, than at any time since 1952. Prices for some classes of beef cattle, on the other hand, declined more than seasonally last fall and the price of hogs is considerably below a year earlier. This would be expected to slow the rate of reduction in number of milk cows on farms. Numbers of milk cows have been declining for 15 years. The only exception was 1953, when there was a slight increase. From 1954 through 1957, rate of milk production per cow increased enough to result in successively new high milk production records. The decline in numbers during 1958 more than offset the further increase in production per cow, and the milk flow declined slightly. While the decrease in numbers during 1959 apparently was significantly less than in 1958, production of milk per cow was restricted by drought in several months, and another slight decline in milk production is being recorded this year.

POULTRY: The year 1959 has been a difficult one for producers of eggs and poultry meat. Prices of eggs, broilers, and turkeys reached the lowest levels since the early 1940's. Output of these commodities in 1959 will be the largest on record, but price difficulties were not caused solely by the large supplies; even after some degree of production adjustment for both eggs and broilers became apparent, prices still remained low in comparison with those of recent years. Egg production in the first half of 1960 is likely to be lower than that of the same period of 1959. The number of potential layers on January 1, 1960 will be 3 or 4 percent smaller than the 363 million that were on hand at the beginning of 1959, and increases in rate of lay are not likely to be large enough to duplicate 1959 monthly outputs, particularly those in the springtime flush. A smaller laying flock at the beginning of 1960 is assured by the diminished number of birds already on hand.