

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, 1959

January 4, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 72 in mid-December was 2 points below a month ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Largely responsible for the decline were lower prices for corn, flaxseed, soybeans, hogs and wholesale milk. The crop index was down 4 points since November 15, while the dairy index declined 2 points. The Index of Prices Received for livestock was

(continued on back)

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Dec. 15 Av. 1951-55	Dec. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1958	Nov. 15 1959	Dec. 15 1959
All Farm Products	87	75	79	80	74	72
Crops	84	73	61	63	66	62
Livestock	83	72	87	95	76	76
Dairy Products	100	92	92	89	95	93
Poultry and Eggs	86	66	79	62	53	55

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			DECEMBER 15, 1959			
		DEC. 15 1958	NOV. 15 1959	DEC. 15 1959	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		-DOLLARS-						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.89	1.97	1.95	1.79	1.93	1.85	1.79
CORN	BU.	.89	.89	.76	.83	.88	.95	.959
OATS	BU.	.55	.62	.62	.67	.54	.62	.677
BARLEY	BU.	.87	.88	.84	.78	.79	.82	.864
RYE	BU.	.97	.99	.93	1.05	.84	.89	.960
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.70	3.54	3.25	3.25	3.18	3.24	3.20
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.98	1.94	1.88	1.92	1.80	1.84	1.98
POTATOES	CWT.	.90	1.45	1.45	1.80	1.40	2.10	1.89
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	15.00	20.30	20.40	15.40	19.00	22.50	21.90
HOGS	CWT.	16.90	11.70	11.10	10.70	10.80	10.80	11.20
CATTLE	CWT.	21.80	19.30	19.90	21.80	18.40	19.40	19.50
CALVES	CWT.	25.50	21.10	22.20	23.20	23.90	25.00	23.10
SHEEP	CWT.	7.50	4.40	4.60	5.00	4.60	4.00	5.33
LAMBS	CWT.	19.10	17.00	17.10	17.00	16.30	16.60	16.60
MILK COWS	HEAD	240.00	225.00	225.00	205.00	220.00	210.00	218.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.65	.66	.67	.66	.64	.64	.618
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.15	3.40	3.30	3.65	3.75	3.50	4.51
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.230	.250	.290	.28	.25	.26	.297
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.090	.060	.065	.065	.055	.065	.104
EGGS	DOZ.	.260	.210	.200	.216	.220	.210	.307
WOOL	LB.	.31	.35	.35	.37	.42	.43	.417
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.20	3.35	3.65
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.40	5.20	5.10	5.20	5.40	5.30	5.25
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.10	4.05	4.00	4.45	4.50	4.30	4.34
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.10	3.95	3.95	3.90	4.35	4.20	4.19
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.00	5.00	4.75	4.65	5.50	4.90	4.98
BRAN	CWT.	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.85
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.65	4.45	4.35	4.35
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		19.0	13.1	14.6	12.9	12.3	11.4	11.7
BEEF-CORN 1/		28.3	26.2	30.4	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		9.3	7.4	7.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	9.3
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		3.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	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.

76, the same as a month ago. Partially offsetting the downward trend in the indexes for crops and dairy products was the poultry index, up 2 points from the previous month. Compared with a year ago, meat animal prices were sharply lower and the livestock index at 76 was 19 points below the December 1958 average. Crop prices fared somewhat better as the index was at about the same level as a year earlier. The dairy index was up from a year ago while the poultry group was down 7 points. The net result was that the index was 8 points lower than December, 1958.

Prices in the crop group were generally unchanged to weaker resulting in an index of 62 compared to 66 a month ago. The price of corn averaged 76 cents a bushel, down 13 cents from a month ago. The moisture content of corn remains high for this time of the year and is being discounted accordingly at country points. The price of soybeans was down 6 cents reflecting a larger crop than had been anticipated earlier. At $1.88 per bushel, soybeans were the lowest for December since 1943. Flaxseed prices were also off after an upward trend for 4 months. Compared with last December, price changes were mixed. The crop index was 63 a year ago.

With the exception of hogs, prices received for meat animals in December were higher than a month earlier. The index at 76, however, was unchanged. The average price for hogs was $11.10 per cwt., only $1.00 higher than the recent December low in 1955. All cattle prices averaged $19.90, still much higher than the December 1955 price of $12.20 per cwt.

The dairy index at 93 was 2 points lower than a month ago as lower prices for milk more than offset a higher butterfat in cream price. Butterfat in cream averaged 67 cents per pound while wholesale milk averaged $3.30 per cwt., the highest December prices for both since 1953. The index last year was 89 percent of its 1947-49 average.

Higher live poultry prices resulted in an increase in the poultry index despite a one-cent drop in egg prices. The index was 55 compared with 53 in November. Turkey prices averaged 29 cents a pound, 4 cents above a month ago and the highest in December since 1955. For December, only in 1933 did farmers receive less for chickens than in 1959. Egg prices in December were lower in two years, 1933 and 1939.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers dropped nearly 1 percent (2 points) to 228 of its 1910-14 average during the month ended December 15. Lower prices for meat animals, milk, cotton and tobacco were primarily responsible for the decline. Partially offsetting were higher prices for most vegetables, commercial broilers and turkeys. The mid-December index was 7 percent below a year earlier with livestock and products index down 12 percent and the all crop index up 2 percent. For 1959 the index averaged 240 compared with 250 in 1958.

Holding steady at 297 on December 15, the Index of Prices Paid by farmers ended 1959 less than 1 percent higher than in December 1958. The index was more stable in 1959 than in any year since 1940, ranging between a high of 299 in April and a low of 296 in October.

With farm product prices off only slightly, the Parity Ratio remained at 77, the same as a month earlier.

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

Index or Ratio	Dec. 15 1955	Dec. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1958	Nov. 15 1959	Dec. 15 1959
Prices Received	219	229	237	244	230	228
Prices Paid 1/	272	281	288	295	297	297
Parity Ratio	81	81	82	83	77	77

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

January 12, 1960

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
JANUARY 1, 1960

With the exception of corn, the amount of grain and hay stored on Minnesota farms January 1, 1960 is substantially below a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Contributing to the large supply of corn on hand, is last year's record corn production, while production of the other crops was lower.

Farm stored grain corn on January 1, 1960 amounted to 252 million bushels, 21 million more than a year ago. The 252 million is the largest amount on Minnesota farms at this time of the year, exceeding the former record set two years ago by 9 million bushels. High humidity most of the fall has kept corn moisture high after it had matured early. Only a small portion of the corn is low enough in moisture to qualify as collateral for a loan under the government price support program.

Oat stocks on farms of 125 million bushels are 27 million below a year ago. However, oats stored on farms on January 1 is higher than 1957 and 1958. Production was down 35 million bushels from a year earlier. The wheat supply on farms was 6.3 million bushels, down sharply from January 1959 when stocks totaled 10.4 million bushels. Wheat prices have been considerably higher than the recent low point last year. Barley stocks of 20 million bushels were down 2 million bushels from last January 1. The recent 5-year average (1954-58) of barley stocks on January 1 is 16.9 million bushels.

Rye stocks amounted to only 256,000 bushels, the second smallest of record on January 1. The lowest amount for this date in recent years was in 1953. Flaxseed in farm storage - 1.3 million bushels - was only 61 percent of a year ago. The 1954-58 average stocks on January 1 is 2.7 million bushels. Soybeans stored on farms totaled 22.5 million bushels, the lowest amount on January 1 since 1956. Production in 1959 was only about three-fourths of the 1958 harvest as soybean acreage was cut back sharply.

The supply of hay at 4,290 thousand tons is the smallest since 1951, while the cattle numbers are a record or near record level. Last year the supply amounted to 4,597 thousand tons, while in both 1957 and 1958 the total was nearly 5,100 tons.

Milk production in Minnesota in December 1959 was 802 million pounds, one percent below last year's record production. Higher production per cow failed to offset the lower number of milk cows.

December egg production was seasonally higher than November; but was 3-1/2 percent below a year ago. Production in December 1959 of 355 million eggs compares with 368 million in December 1958.

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January 12, 1960

MINNESOTA WHEAT VARIETY REPORT FOR 1959

One variety predominated in each of the three types of wheat grown in Minnesota in 1959, according to a recent survey of growers by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Selkirk was by far the leading variety of hard red spring wheat seeded, Langdon was the most popular durum wheat, while the Minter variety was used to seed nearly all of the hard red winter wheat acreage. In all, growers reported the use of 20 varieties for seeding the 1959 wheat acreage. Wheat was grown on approximately 40,000 Minnesota farms in 1959, the number having increased each year since 1955 when there were about 18,000 wheat growers. The expansion is due largely to the increase in growers in the southern part of the State who plant less than 15 acres to wheat.

Hard Red Spring Wheat - Selkirk variety was used to seed more than 96 percent of the State's acreage of hard red spring wheat. The proportion varies only slightly between areas. Conley accounted for an additional 3 percent of the acreage seeded, while the remaining 1 percent was sown to Henry, Lee, Thatcher, Rushmore, Rival, Spinkcota, Pilot, Rescue, and C.T. 231. The current high rank in importance of Selkirk contrasts with the situation in 1954 when Lee accounted for 95 percent of acreage seeded to hard red spring wheat. Of the wheat acreage sown for harvest in 1959 in Minnesota, 93 percent was hard red spring wheat, 4 percent was hard red winter and the remaining 3 percent was durum.

Durum Wheat - Of the durum wheat planted in the spring of 1959, Langdon was seeded on about 90 percent of the acreage. Ramsey, Mindum, and Sentry were the other varieties in order of importance. At the time of an earlier variety survey in 1955, Mindum was the leading kind. Durum wheat is grown primarily in Polk, Marshall, Kittson, Clay and surrounding counties in the northwestern part of the State.

Hard Red Winter Wheat - Minter, the leading winter wheat variety, accounted for 85 percent of the acreage of winter wheat planted in the fall of 1958 for harvest in 1959. Minturki ranked second in importance and a few growers reported Cheyenne and Yogo. The periodic variety surveys have shown an increasing preference for Minter over Minturki since 1949 and that Minter was the leading variety in 1954, the position it still holds. Winter wheat produced in Minnesota is nearly all hard red and is now grown principally in Renville, Sibley, LeSueur, Goodhue, and adjoining east central counties. One northern county - Roseau - also has a comparatively large acreage. There were also a few reports of Blackhawk, a soft red winter variety.

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Immediate Release

January 14, 1960

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: Sheep and lambs on feed in Minnesota on January 1, 1960, totaled 215,000 head, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is an increase of 4 percent over the 207,000 head reported on feed a year ago, but slightly lower than the 1956-60 average of 216,000 head. Shipments of feeder sheep and lambs into the State during the September through December 1959 period were 15 percent above the number of inshipments for the same period last year. The relatively large number of inshipments can be attributed to an abundant supply of cheap feed available for livestock consumptio Prices of slaughter lambs on the Denver and Omaha market during the September-December period were down from the previous year.

UNITED STATES: The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1 was 7 percent less than a year earlier. The number is estimated at 4,140,000 head -- 308,000 head less than a year earlier.

Weather conditions to January 1 in some parts of the country were unfavorable. Forage was short in the West and the Western Corn Belt. Volunteer wheat pasture provided very little fall pasture and most seeded wheat was planted too late to provide fall and winter grazing in the Central Plains. However, feed supplies were generally abundant in the Eastern Corn Belt. The average price of good and choice feeder lambs at Denver averaged $19.25 per 100 pounds in early October. Prices declined steadily through October, November, and December, and the price averaged $17.5 at Denver during the week ending December 26, 1959. Sheep and lamb slaughter during September through November 1959 averaged 12 percent above the same period a year earlier.

In the North Central States the 2,466,000 sheep and lambs on feed were 7 percent less than the 2,659,000 head on feed January 1, 1959. Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa were the only North Central States with an increase from a year earlier in the number of sheep and lambs on feed. The sharpest decline was in Kansas where numbers were 37 percent below the previous year. In Kansas the available grazing on wheat pastures was largely confined to the western third of the State. Shipments of feeder sheep and lambs into 9 of the Corn Belt States for which data are available totaled 1,992,776 head from July through November 1959. This was 3 percent less than for the same period of 1958.

Sheep and lambs on feed in the 11 Western States totaled 1,383,000 head -- 6 percent less than the 1,466,000 head on feed a year earlier. In Colorado, the main feeding State, the 555,000 head on feed January 1 were 3 percent more than the 540,000 head on feed a year earlier. The increase was generally in Northern Colorado, with only a slight increase indicated in the Arkansas Valley. In California the number of sheep and lambs on feed at 311,000 head was 6 percent more than the 293,000 head on feed on January 1, 1959.

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SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1954-60 1/

State and division	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1960 percent of 1959
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
New York	21	20	20	20	21	23	18	80
Ohio	215	211	211	205	201	221	232	105
Indiana	86	77	86	92	88	66	60	91
Illinois	196	161	185	207	180	180	157	87
Michigan	90	90	98	90	88	85	87	102
Wisconsin	60	62	61	60	62	62	55	89
MINNESOTA	234	225	218	229	211	207	215	104
Iowa	412	441	401	453	476	500	520	104
Missouri	100	130	112	130	114	142	129	91
No. Dakota.	82	80	122	118	110	105	100	95
So. Dakota.	196	230	218	218	255	255	224	88
Nebraska	555	588	453	507	451	456	447	98
Kansas	266	239	160	150	225	380	240	63
N. C.	2,492	2,534	2,325	2,459	2,461	2,659	2,466	93
Alabama	---	---	42	23	6	---	---	---
Oklahoma	75	60	61	42	41	59	42	71
Texas	300	305	290	273	191	241	231	96
Montana	143	150	183	108	118	124	89	72
Idaho	90	95	95	120	80	110	77	70
Wyoming	122	133	130	115	135	135	112	83
Colorado	505	542	510	550	504	540	555	103
New Mexico.	52	63	71	23	42	79	58	73
Arizona	40	65	60	51	26	29	30	103
Utah	105	98	89	94	66	81	77	95
Nevada	12	11	13	16	16	16	12	75
Washington.	34	32	28	25	19	23	25	109
Oregon	21	25	24	31	34	36	37	102
California.	265	312	320	352	250	293	2/311	106
West	1,389	1,526	1,523	1,485	1,290	1,466	1,383	94
UNITED STATES	4,277	4,445	4,261	4,302	4,010	4,448	4,140	93

1/ Includes sheep and lambs on feed in commercial feed lots.
2/ Includes 25,000 imported lambs under quarantine.

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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 19, 1960

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, JANUARY 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle and calves on feed in Minnesota on January 1, 1960 was 416,000 head, 4 percent more than a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The reported number on feed is a record high for the State and 21 percent above the January 1, 1954-58 average of 343,000 head.

Inspected inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle and calves into Minnesota during October-December totaled 367,000 head, 2 percent less than the same 3 month period a year previous. Minnesota farmers placed 306,000 cattle and calves into feed lots during the last 3 months. This is a 3 percent decrease from last year and could indicate fewer cattle will be fed during the coming year than were fed in 1959. Marketings of fed cattle during the October-December period totaled 140,000 head, 16 percent more than those marketed during the same period a year ago.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 125,000 fed cattle and calves during the next three months (January-March) or 30 percent of the total number on feed. If intentions are carried out, marketings for this quarter would be 9 percent above the 115,000 head marketed during the same 3 month period last year.

Of the number on feed January 1 in Minnesota, 67 percent were steers and steer calves compared with 68 percent a year earlier. Heifer and heifer calves accounted for 33 percent of the total compared with 31 percent a year earlier. Cattle and calves weighing less than 900 pounds totaled 329,000 head or 79 percent of the total number on feed. This compares with 82 percent a year ago and 326,000 head.

UNITED STATES: On January 1, 1960, an estimated 7,198,000 head of cattle and calves were on feed for market in 26 feeding States. This number, a record high, was an increase of 9 percent from the 6,627,000 head on feed in these States January 1, 1959 and was up seasonally from the 5,001,000 head on feed October 1, 1959

The number of cattle and calves on feed in the North Central States January 1 this year totaled 4,911,000 head compared with 4,677,000 head a year earlier-- a 5 percent increase. Feeding in the leading States of Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska was up 6 percent, 7 percent, and 4 percent respectively. Other increases ranged from 2 percent in Missouri and Ohio to 28 percent in Kansas. Indiana and South Dakota showed fewer cattle on feed compared with January 1 last year. Cattle on feed January 1, 1960 in 11 Western States amounted to 1,896,000 head, 16 percent more than the 1,636,000 head on feed January 1, 1959. All Western States except Montana, Idaho, and Utah showed more cattle on feed than a year earlier. California, the leading Western State, was up 32 percent and second ranking State, Colorado, was up 14 percent.

Marketings of fed cattle and calves from the 21 States, for which comparable quarterly data are available, were 7 percent larger during the October-December quarter of 1959 compared with a year earlier. In the North Central States marketings were up 8 percent and in 6 Western States, 3 percent larger,

The number of cattle and calves placed on feed during the last quarter of 1959 was 1 percent less than during the same period a year earlier. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into 9 Corn Belt States (for which data are available) during October and November 1959 were down 1 percent from the same period in 1958.

Cattle feeders reported that of the cattle and calves on feed January 1 in 26 States they expect to market 3,313,000 head in January, February, and March. If intentions are carried out marketings for this quarter would be 13 percent above the number marketed from the January 1 inventory during the same three-month period last year from the 21 States having comparable data.

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CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, JANUARY 1, 1960

Weight Groups					Kinds				
Weight	Number		Percent of total		Kind	Number		Percent of total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960		1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent			1,000		Percent	
Under 900 Lbs.	326	329	82	79	Steers	272	279	68	67
900-1100 Lbs.	58	73	14	18	Heifers	124	137	31	33
Over 1100 Lbs.	16	14	4	3	Other	4	-	1	-
Total	400	416	100	100	Total	400	416	100	100

Length of Time on Feed					Expected Month of Marketing				
Time	Number		Percent of total		Month	Number		Percent of total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960		1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent			1,000		Percent	
Under 3 Months	312	304	78	73	January	36	50	9	12
3-6 Months	44	62	11	15	February	32	33	8	8
Over 6 Months	44	50	11	12	March	48	42	12	10
					Later	284	291	71	70
Total	400	416	100	100	Total	400	416	100	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED JANUARY 1, 1960, AND COMPARISONS 1/

State	Jan. 1 average 1954-58	Jan. 1 1959	Oct. 1 1959	Jan. 1 1960	Jan. 1, 1960 as pct. of Jan. 1, 1959
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
Pennsylvania	84	77	52	83	108
Ohio	175	190	103	194	102
Indiana	289	255	137	224	88
Illinois	633	643	409	688	107
Michigan	114	110	64	130	118
Wisconsin	110	113	69	121	107
Minnesota	343	400	250	416	104
Iowa	1,218	1,425	1,029	1,510	106
Missouri	262	292	181	298	102
North Dakota	93	114	58	125	110
South Dakota	226	269	150	247	92
Nebraska	576	637	540	665	104
Kansas	192	229	225	293	128
North Central States	4,230	4,677	3,215	4,911	105
Oklahoma	62	53	42	69	130
Texas	138	184	182	239	130
Montana	59	65	27	63	97
Idaho	126	149	90	138	93
Wyoming	32	45	20	55	122
Colorado	250	338	303	385	114
New Mexico	32	52	37	56	108
Arizona	181	210	205	265	126
Utah	56	67	37	55	82
Nevada	27	31	16	35	113
Washington	42	110	90	115	105
Oregon	35	65	49	66	101
California	440	504	636	663	132
Western States	1,280	1,636	1,510	1,896	116
21 States 2/	5,626	6,324	4,789	6,871	109
26 States 3/	5,794	6,627	5,001	7,198	109
UNITED STATES				7,564	

1/ 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.

2/ Includes 12 North Central States, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and California.

3/ Includes 21 States 2/ and Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington and Oregon.

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Immediate Release: January 20, 1960

INTENTIONS TO RAISE TURKEYS IN 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota turkey growers plan to raise 15,616,000 turkeys in 1960, compared with 13,496,000 raised in 1959, an increase of 16 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 8,015,000 heavy white turkeys -- 20 percent more than in 1959, 6,150,000 heavy bronze -- 19 percent more than in 1959, and 1,451,000 beltsville whites and other light breeds -- 12 percent less 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 37 percent of the heavy white turkeys raised in Minnesota in 1959 were marketed as fryer-roasters. In addition, most of the beltsville and other light breeds raised in 1959 were marketed as fryer-roasters.

UNITED STATES: Turkey growers in the U. S. intend to produce 6 percent more turkeys in 1960 than last year. An increase of 12 percent is planned for heavy breeds, with heavy whites up 21 percent and other heavy breeds up 8 percent. Present plans are to reduce production of light breeds by 18 percent. If growers carry out their intentions, about 87 million turkeys will be raised, compared with 82 million last year. All regions plan increases except the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Regions. Increases indicated are 12 percent in the West North Central and West, 8 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central States. These increases are partially offset by the intended decreases of 14 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the North Atlantic Regions.

Growers plan to raise 22,024,000 heavy white breed turkeys, compared with 18,271,000 last year -- up 21 percent. The expected number of heavy whites to be raised in 1960 is above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic where a 9 percent decrease is planned.

Growers plan to raise 52, 189,000 bronze and other heavy breed turkeys in 1960, compared with 48,156,000 last year -- an increase of 8 percent. All regions plan increases except the South Atlantic where a 10 percent decrease is intended.

Light breed growers plan to produce 12,621,000 turkeys, compared with 15,448,000 turkeys in 1959 -- a decrease of 18 percent. Growers plan decreases in all regions.

The numbers of turkeys actually raised in 1960 may vary from January 1 intentions, the difference depending on growers' reaction to price of feed, supply and price of hatching eggs and poults and prices received for turkeys remaining in growers' hands. The 5 percent increase in total turkeys raised from 1958 to 1959 was the same as intended on January 1. During 1959 there was an ample supply of poults throughout the hatching season. Feed supplies were plentiful. Prices received by farmers for turkeys during the first 10 months of 1959 averaged lower than a year earlier. However, prices advanced to a more favorable level in November and December. The turkey-feed price relationship in 1959 averaged less favorable to producers than 1958 except for the last two months of the year.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

Intentions to raise turkeys in 1960

State and Division	Number raised in 1959 1/			Intended for raising in 1960			Total Turkeys 1960 as % of 1959
	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	
	Thousands			Thousands			Percent
Maine	62	2	64	56	1	57	89
N.H.	122	1	123	126	1	127	103
Vt.	52	0	52	32	0	32	62
Mass.	434	8	442	414	6	420	95
R.I.	26	2	28	26	1	27	96
Conn.	234	2	236	222	2	224	95
N.Y.	550	9	559	446	7	453	81
N.J.	150	13	163	150	13	163	100
Pa.	1,194	94	1,288	1,233	89	1,322	103
N.Atl.	2,824	131	2,955	2,705	120	2,825	96
Ohio	1,935	1,123	3,058	2,205	955	3,160	103
Ind.	2,139	655	2,794	2,432	675	3,107	111
Ill.	963	120	1,083	1,014	90	1,104	102
Mich.	690	200	890	735	100	835	94
Wis.	3,788	123	3,916	4,277	189	4,466	114
E.N.Cent.	9,515	2,226	11,741	10,663	2,009	12,672	108
Minn.	11,847	1,649	13,496	14,165	1,451	15,616	116
Iowa	6,656	1,373	8,029	7,837	1,236	9,073	113
Mo.	3,087	424	3,511	3,214	276	3,490	99
N.Dak.	800	19	819	883	18	901	110
S. Dak.	729	68	797	756	75	831	104
Nebr.	1,016	40	1,056	1,102	24	1,126	107
Kans.	698	80	778	769	48	817	105
W.N.Cent.	24,833	3,653	28,486	28,726	3,128	31,854	112
Del.	128	364	492	152	382	534	109
Md.	200	43	243	168	36	204	84
Va.	1,602	5,133	6,735	1,679	3,850	5,529	82
W.Va.	266	834	1,100	276	517	793	72
N.C.	1,504	214	1,718	1,545	193	1,738	101
S.C.	807	42	849	860	30	890	105
Ga.	280	4	284	286	10	296	104
Fla.	180	212	392	52	180	232	59
S.Atl.	4,967	6,846	11,813	5,018	5,198	10,216	86
Ky.	380	16	396	409	14	423	107
Tenn.	91	36	127	111	36	147	116
Ala.	139	57	196	145	53	198	101
Miss.	177	71	248	170	10	180	73
Ark.	1,459	303	1,762	1,806	303	2,109	120
La.	31	0	31	25	0	25	81
Okla.	866	127	993	875	76	951	96
Texas	3,050	675	3,725	3,050	479	3,529	95
S.Cent.	6,193	1,285	7,478	6,591	971	7,562	101
Mont.	23	3	26	23	2	25	96
Idaho	199	41	240	249	58	307	128
Wyo.	4	1	5	5	1	6	120
Colo.	1,352	14	1,366	1,620	14	1,634	120
N.Mex.	63	5	68	63	5	68	100
Ariz.	103	0	103	113	0	113	110
Utah	2,384	337	2,721	2,623	357	2,980	110
Nev.	1	0	1	1	0	1	100
Wash.	546	14	560	481	12	493	88
Oreg.	1,248	243	1,491	1,373	292	1,665	112
Calif.	12,172	649	12,821	13,959	454	14,413	112
West.	18,095	1,307	19,402	20,510	1,195	21,705	112
U. S.	66,427	15,448	81,875	74,213	12,621	86,834	106

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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 21, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
DECEMBER 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 798,000 turkey poults during December 1959, 14 percent more than output of 698,000 in December 1958, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The annual hatch of all breeds in 1959 totaled 18,498,000 poults, 28 percent more than the output of 14,457,000 birds for 1958. The number of heavy white poults during last year were 48 percent above the annual production in 1958, while heavy bronze were up 7 percent and light breed hatchings were 17 percent more than a year earlier. On January 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,095,000 heavy white, 451,000 heavy bronze and 166,000 light breed turkey eggs. On the same date a year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 972,000 heavy white, 166,000 heavy bronze and 206,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota in mid-December were 54 cents for heavy whites, 62 cents for heavy bronze and 40 cents for light breeds. On December 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 50 cents, heavy bronze 66 cents, and light breeds 44 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-December was $2.76 cwt., 8 cents less than November 15 and 5 cents below December 1958. The turkey-feed ratio of 10.5 was up from the ratio of 8.2 a year earlier indicating the current price relationship was more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy breed poult production in the U. S. during December 1959 was up 22 percent from December 1958. Heavy white breed poult production of 1,209,000 was 10 percent larger than in December 1958. The hatch of other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) of 893,000 was up 42 percent from December 1958. For the year 1959, the hatch of all heavy breed poults totaled 73,783,000 -- 2 percent more than in 1958. Heavy white breed production for 1959 was up 30 percent, but other heavy breeds were down 6 percent from 1958.

The number of light breed poults in December 1959 totaled 531,000 -- down 51 percent from December 1958. The hatch for the year totaled 15,888,000, compared with 14,658,000 in 1958, up 8 percent.

Turkey eggs in incubators on January 1, 1960, indicate that the number of heavy breed poults hatched in January will be larger than in January 1959. The hatch of light breed poults will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1958-59-60

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	1/ 764	0	2/	81	88	1,121	1,528	662	351
Dec.	1/ 547	1/ 724	2/	2/	151	74	1,727	2,102	1,093	531
	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
Jan.(1960)		1,095		451		166		4,189		698

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 16, 1960

MINNESOTA: During the week ending January 16, Minnesota hatcheries produced 152,000 heavy white, 38,000 bronze, and 25,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy whites was about the same as the week before but 9 percent above 1959. The light breed (Beltsville) hatch continued below last year.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 15 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 10 percent the week before and 16 percent for the week ending January 17, 1959.

Settings for the current week totaled 381,000 heavy white, 322,000 bronze and 59,000 light breed turkey eggs. The heavy white set was 7 percent greater than the previous week and continued substantially above a year ago. Light breed settings were below last year's level. The bronze season has gotten off to a fast start as settings for the past 4 weeks were 86 percent more than the same period a year earlier.

TEN STATE TOTAL: The ten leading turkey producing States hatched 238,000 heavy white, 254,000 other heavy, and 94,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending January 16. The heavy breed hatch continued more than a year ago -- the current week's heavy white total was 19 percent above the hatch in the same week a year earlier, and heavy bronze hatchings were 44 percent above 1959. In sharp contrast, light breed (Beltsville) production was down 68 percent from a year ago.

In the weeks ahead it is evident that light breed production will continue below last year's level. For the week of January 16, light breed settings totaled 250,000, 43 percent less than a year earlier. On the other hand, heavy white eggs set at 531,000 were 69 percent above last year's level. Other heavy breed (bronze) eggs set totaled 1,347,000 -- up 33 percent compared with the same period in 1959.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN TEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959*	Minnesota 1960*	1960* Calif.	1960* Va.	1960* Other States 1/	Ten State Total 1959*	Ten State Total 1960*
			Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Dec. 26	104	130	36	#	11	156	177
Jan. 2	158	133	81	#	36	201	250
Jan. 9	127	150	43	#	33	170	226
Jan. 16	140	152	49	#	37	200	238
			Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Dec. 19	248	284	#	#	112	342	396
Dec. 26	231	225	#	#	110	341	335
Jan. 2	233	329	46	#	65	362	440
Jan. 9	234	355	32	#	74	373	461
Jan. 16	220	381	53	#	97	314	531
			Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Dec. 26	#	#	#	0	150	121	150
Jan. 2	#	#	135	0	94	128	229
Jan. 9	16	58	122	#	49	133	229
Jan. 16	21	38	149	#	67	177	254
			Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Dec. 19	#	#	177	#	159	317	336
Dec. 26	63	158	209	#	219	460	586
Jan. 2	62	126	254	0	305	547	685
Jan. 9	104	204	380	#	438	784	1,022
Jan. 16	207	322	393	#	632	1,009	1,347
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Dec. 26	50	23	8	41	31	179	103
Jan. 2	#	16	41	48	51	235	156
Jan. 9	44	36	6	32	29	263	103
Jan. 16	30	25	5	22	42	296	94
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Dec. 19	51	48	#	32	48	472	128
Dec. 26	42	#	0	#	103	507	103
Jan. 2	61	33	2	93	48	504	176
Jan. 9	53	#	14	86	48	489	148
Jan. 16	68	59	41	72	78	440	250

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

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

* The data is for 1958 and 1959 during weeks in December.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

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Dairy and Food

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

FEB 9 1960

Immediate Release

January 28, 1960

GRAIN STOCKS - JANUARY 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all positions in Minnesota on January 1 totaled a record 371 million bushels, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. They exceeded by 11 million bushels the previous high of 360 million established in January 1957. Off-farm stocks of 119 million bushels were 8 million above a year earlier, and farm holdings were 21 million larger. Of the off-farm total of 119 million bushels, 7-1/2 million were in public and private facilities in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; 63 million were in bins owned or controlled by Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC); one million bushels at country processing plants; and 47 million bushels in country elevators. Country processing plants include seed corn firms, oilseed crushers, flour mills and malting plants.

Wheat stocks in all Minnesota positions amounted to 80 million bushels, compared with 87 million on January 1, 1959. Stocks in off-farm positions were 73 million bushels, 3 million less than a year earlier. These off-farm stocks were stored principally at the terminal points with 60 million bushels in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth areas; 3-1/2 million bushels in the country processing plants (principally flour mills); and 9.7 million in country elevators. Stocks on farms totaled about 6.3 million bushels.

Stocks of oats in all positions were 135 million bushels, 31 million below a year earlier. Nearly all of the stocks were on farms, since only 9 million were in off-farm storage. The off-farm holdings were 4 million bushels below a year ago and were located as follows: Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas, 3.6 million; country elevators, 5.4 million; CCC bins, 393 thousand; and country processors, 33 thousand bushels. Farm stocks totaled 125 million bushels - down 27 million.

Barley supplies at 48 million bushels were the largest stocks for January 1 since 1952 when they also stood at 48 million. About 27 million bushels were in off-farm positions, 5 million above January 1, 1959. Off-farm barley was stored primarily at the terminals with 18 million bushels in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth areas; 1.5 million in CCC bins; 1.5 million at country processors (malting plants); and 6 million in country elevators. An estimated 20 million bushels were located in farm storage.

Stocks of rye at 3.3 million bushels were up sharply from last January's stocks of 2.0 million. Of the off-farm holdings of 3.0 million bushels, 2.5 million were in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; 405 thousand at country processors; 73 thousand in country elevators; and 16 thousand in CCC bins.

January 1 stocks of soybeans in all positions totaled 47 million bushels, 5 million less than a year ago. About 25 million bushels were in off-farm storage, down 2 million from January 1, 1959. These off-farm stocks were located as follows: Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminal areas and country processors, 8.6 million bushels; country elevators, 15.9 million; and CCC bins, none.

Flaxseed stocks at 6.2 million bushels were the lowest of record for January beginning with 1948, and compare with the previous low of 7.6 million in 1958. Off-farm stocks accounted for 4.9 million bushels, down 0.6 million from a year earlier. Of the 4.9 million bushels in off-farm storage, 4.3 million were in the country processing plants and the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; 595 thousand in country elevators; and CCC bins, none. Farm stocks of flax totaled about 1.3 million bushels on January 1, 1960.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of 1,876 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on January 1 were the largest of record for that date, three percent larger than the previous year and 57 percent above average. Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,545 million bushels were the largest of record and more than a tenth above the previous year as stocks increased sharply in terminals and interior mills, elevators and warehouses. Nearly three-fourths of the total stocks were either owned by the Government or were under Government loan.

Rye stocks of 19.9 million bushels stored in all positions on January 1 were almost a fifth below the relatively large stocks a year earlier but 3 percent above average. Stocks on farms and interior mills and elevators were below January 1, 1959 while terminal and stocks in CCC bins were above.

Corn stored in all positions on January 1 was a record 4,453 million bushels --526 million bushels greater than stocks a year earlier. January 1 stocks have increased to a new record each January since 1954. Stocks on farms at 3,094 million bushels were 15 percent above January 1, 1959 and stocks in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses at 654 million bushels were up 31 percent. Corn in terminals and in CCC owned bins totaled 704 million bushels--4 percent less than a year earlier. About a tenth of the corn stored in off-farm positions was owned by CCC.

Oats stocks of 775 million bushels in all storage positions on January 1 were 26 percent less than a year earlier and 14 percent below the 1949-58 average. Stocks on farms January 1 at 699 million bushels were 26 percent below a year earlier, 15 percent below average and the smallest since 1940. Stocks in off-farm storage were 22 percent smaller than a year ago and the lowest for the date in six years

Barley stocks in all positions on January 1, at 361 million bushels, were 33 million bushels below a year earlier but 115 million above January 1 average holdings. Stocks on farms were estimated at 198 million bushels--13 percent less than a year earlier but over a third above average. Off-farm storage of 162 million bushels was 2 percent smaller than a year earlier.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions on January 1 totaled 16.3 million bushels. This was only slightly more than half the stocks on hand a year earlier and the smallest stocks of record for that date. Off farm stocks of 8.7 million bushels were 42 percent less than a year ago with farm stocks 51 percent smaller.

Soybean stocks of 454 million bushels in all storage positions on January 1 were the second highest of record, being exceeded only by the 471 million bushels on hand a year earlier. Terminal and oilseed processors' stocks were slightly above a year ago but these were more than offset by smaller stocks on farms and in other off-farm positions.

Off-farm Grain Stocks, Minnesota, January 1, 1959-1960 - Thousand Bushels

Commodity	Mpls.-St. Paul and Duluth Terminal Areas		Country Processors		Country Elevators		CCC Bin Sites	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Corn	7,045	7,581	932	999	37,952	47,268	65,746	63,376
Wheat	66,743	59,583	2,985	3,516	7,129	9,735	26	651
Oats	7,907	3,589	20	33	5,558	5,428	114	393
Barley	16,685	18,401	876	1,487	4,272	6,014	184	1,488
Rye	1,002	2,522	387	405	133	73	10	16
Soybeans	4,200	8,588	2,376	*	19,730	15,928	—	—
Flaxseed	3,804	4,320	*	*	1,731	595	—	—

* Included in terminal stocks to avoid disclosing individual operations.

Grain Stocks - January 1, 1959-1960

Commodity	On Farm		Off Farm 1/		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels	
MINNESOTA						
Corn	230,831	251,851	111,675	119,224	342,506	371,075
Wheat	10,391	6,287	76,883	73,485	87,274	79,772
Oats	152,254	125,438	13,599	9,443	165,853	134,881
Barley	22,291	20,130	22,017	27,390	44,308	47,520
Rye	480	256	1,532	3,016	2,012	3,272
Soybeans	25,349	22,500	26,306	24,516	51,655	47,016
Flaxseed	2,098	1,272	5,535	4,915	7,633	6,187
UNITED STATES						
Corn	2,696,999	3,094,378	1,229,867	1,358,864	3,926,866	4,453,242
Wheat	456,877	321,742	1,363,582	1,544,616	1,820,459	1,876,358
Oats	948,149	699,390	97,044	75,656	1,045,193	775,046
Barley	228,909	198,429	164,754	162,089	393,663	360,518
Rye	12,994	7,107	11,437	12,757	24,431	19,864
Soybeans	201,993	198,393	269,336	256,086	471,329	454,479
Flaxseed	15,399	7,602	15,048	8,733	30,447	16,335

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
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Stocks of Grains, Selected States, January 1, 1959-1960

State	Shelled and ear corn				Oats			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	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.	26,730	25,138	35,831	34,119	6,707	6,063	26,854	26,123
Ohio	37,136	48,979	175,851	207,357	4,075	4,178	38,083	31,351
Ind.	73,165	80,349	281,321	318,281	2,311	1,789	33,571	21,416
Ill.	282,227	314,530	725,919	819,545	7,572	4,481	88,998	59,859
Mich.	18,443	17,886	95,973	107,534	1,127	867	38,288	28,230
Wis.	12,898	15,138	86,334	120,067	3,195	2,478	116,547	98,553
Minn.	111,675	119,224	342,506	371,075	13,599	9,443	165,853	134,881
Iowa	369,184	418,001	940,900	1,117,262	8,065	8,336	155,064	127,690
Mo.	36,693	42,138	156,880	210,826	2,715	2,693	15,855	14,739
N. Dak.	3,258	2,572	10,960	9,241	5,042	4,103	66,390	39,558
S. Dak.	67,243	61,926	145,140	124,381	8,420	5,949	107,202	49,969
Nebr.	133,107	143,698	385,663	468,646	1,208	1,435	40,310	23,136
Kans.	14,167	20,137	59,406	68,675	892	775	11,088	10,016
Mont.	20	18	144	153	265	223	8,959	6,432
Idaho	344	256	1,496	1,621	2,367	1,517	6,553	4,625
Wash.	663	693	1,877	3,060	4,100	3,754	6,790	6,943
Oreg.	302	357	1,606	1,733	4,930	4,535	9,265	8,240
Calif.	3,736	2,936	8,131	7,825	1,711	1,256	2,894	2,497
Other States	38,876	44,888	470,928	461,841	18,743	11,781	106,629	80,788
UNITED STATES	1,229,867	1,358,864	3,926,866	4,453,242	97,044	75,656	1,045,193	775,046

	Barley				Rye			
N. Y.	1,900	1,826	2,602	2,091	782	884	874	934
Ohio	240	96	1,590	823	95	74	320	184
Ind.	72	95	897	753	56	38	248	250
Ill.	1,604	1,844	2,557	2,414	1,842	2,444	1,981	2,613
Mich.	220	333	2,160	2,016	52	48	364	365
Wis.	18,992	18,104	19,892	19,258	281	656	417	798
Minn.	22,017	27,390	44,308	47,520	1,532	3,016	2,012	3,272
Iowa	*	*	*	*	45	121	122	158
Mo.	1,932	2,311	4,126	3,864	404	543	629	615
N. Dak.	19,646	27,194	92,051	83,052	2,003	1,163	5,998	2,594
S. Dak.	1,694	2,969	13,585	8,129	996	996	4,074	2,409
Nebr.	272	439	4,298	4,133	118	249	1,275	1,121
Kans.	2,556	2,029	10,840	10,740	401	303	1,222	683
Mont.	8,610	8,340	48,834	47,528	51	30	180	194
Idaho	4,891	3,864	12,801	11,476	35	21	55	47
Wash.	32,528	25,370	36,957	30,242	1,592	1,123	1,934	1,356
Oreg.	14,360	13,912	19,134	18,948	415	123	558	237
Calif.	18,651	16,757	26,075	27,721	15	2	47	31
Other States	14,569	9,216	50,956	39,810	722	923	2,121	2,003
UNITED STATES	164,754	162,089	393,663	360,518	11,437	12,757	24,431	19,864

* 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, January 1, 1959-1960

State	Off-Farm 1/		Total all positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New York	58,777	49,424	62,462	52,052
Ohio	16,441	17,399	23,393	21,026
Indiana	5,468	6,144	11,207	8,754
Illinois	23,340	20,765	29,210	24,998
Michigan	11,406	7,779	24,782	16,209
Wisconsin	31,223	27,346	32,279	28,143
MINNESOTA	76,883	73,485	87,274	79,772
Iowa	8,048	8,884	8,674	9,058
Missouri	39,779	43,758	42,816	45,656
North Dakota	43,906	57,617	135,277	124,652
South Dakota	23,621	35,084	60,955	54,198
Nebraska	110,675	137,866	161,745	176,201
Kansas	416,259	494,381	484,465	536,321
Montana	26,819	31,839	96,099	83,556
Idaho	14,160	17,377	26,058	30,201
Washington	54,257	82,950	65,450	92,482
Oregon	38,160	45,379	44,320	50,787
California	4,407	6,307	7,264	8,225
Other States	259,953	380,832	416,729	434,067
UNITED STATES	1,363,582	1,544,616	1,820,459	1,876,358

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, January 1, 1959-1960

State	Soybeans				Flaxseed			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels				1,000 bushels			
Ohio	21,784	20,185	33,398	33,197	---	---	---	---
Ind.	16,653	---	39,933	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	69,322	60,703	123,224	113,459	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	12	772	70	807
Minn.	26,306	24,516	51,655	47,016	5,535	4,915	7,633	6,187
Iowa	42,142	43,519	79,487	75,874	57	8	174	78
Mo.	15,893	---	30,305	---	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	---	---	---	---	6,105	1,506	15,570	6,389
S. Dak.	503	938	1,992	1,726	1,556	330	4,964	1,566
N. C.	3,467	4,240	5,973	6,062	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	---	13,531	---	15,528	---	---	---	---
Miss.	---	9,843	---	14,412	---	---	---	---
Ark.	---	16,727	---	25,246	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	24	10	226	88
Calif.	---	---	---	---	1,030	325	1,079	351
Other States*	73,266	61,884	105,362	121,952	729	867	731	869
UNITED STATES	269,336	256,086	471,329	454,479	15,048	8,733	30,447	16,335

* Other State and unallocated - to avoid disclosing individual opeoations.

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
FEB 8 1960

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

Immediate Release — January 29, 1960

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION - 1959

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's beekeepers produced a record honey crop of 29,150,000 pounds during 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The record production is due to an increase in the number of colonies over 1958, the previous high production year.

The 29,150,000 pounds produced in 1959 was 6 percent higher than the 1958 production of 27,500,000 pounds. Colonies numbered 265,000, an increase of 6 percent over 1958. This was the largest number of colonies since 1951 when 275,000 colonies were reported. For six years from 1946 to 1951 the total number of colonies exceeded the current level, ranging from 299,000 in 1946 to 275,000 in 1951. During this same period the average yield per colony was less, varying from 62 to 87 pounds per colony compared to an average yield of 110 pounds per colony in 1959. Beeswax production in 1959 was 496,000 pounds, 56,000 pounds over 1958.

Spotted, drouthy areas in western and southwestern areas of the State and winter-killing of legumes during early 1959 resulted in a slow start for the season's production; but generally favorable conditions later in the season helped raise yield so that it equalled 1958.

The average price for honey sold, both wholesale and retail, declined to 15.2 cents per pound compared to 15.9 cents in 1958. The 1959 price of 15.2 cents per pound is still above the 10-year (1949-58) average of 14.4 cents per pound. Extracted honey sold in all size containers averaged 14 cents per pound wholesale and 22 cents per pound retail; the wholesale price holding the same and the retail price dropping 1 cent from 1958. Beeswax prices declined to 44 cents per pound from 46 cents per pound in 1958.

Minnesota's 1959 honey crop is valued at $4,431,000 and beeswax at $218,000. This represents an increased value of $59,000 for honey and $16,000 for beeswax, or a total of $75,000 more than in 1958.

Minnesota's apiarists had 9,620,000 pounds of honey on hand for sale in mid-December 1959. A year earlier 7,792,000 pounds were held for sale by them and the 10-year (1949-58) average is 7,246,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES: Honey production in 1959 totaled 247,523,000 pounds, 7 percent less than the 265,677,000 pounds produced in 1958, but 8 percent more than the 1953-57 average production. The decline from last year was largely the result of lower production per colony. The 1959 crop was produced by 5,438,000 colonies--approximately the same as the 5,420,000 colonies in 1958. Yield per colony averaged 45.5 pounds compared with 49.0 pounds in 1958 and the 5-year average of 42.7 pounds. Beekeepers reported approximately 63 million pounds of honey on hand for sale in mid-December 1959, compared with 73 million pounds a year earlier. Beeswax production in 1959 totaled 4,417,000 pounds, 8 percent less than in 1958, but 4 percent more than the 1953-57 average.

Honey production was up 43 percent from 1958 in the East North Central region, 21 percent in the North Atlantic region, and 5 percent in the West North Central region. Production was below 1958 by 5 percent in the South Atlantic region, 6 percent in the South Central, and 42 percent in the Western region. The sharpest reduction occurred in California where the 1959 crop was less than one-third as large as in 1958. In this State, yields dropped from a record-high in 1958 to a record-low in 1959. The 10 leading honey States in 1959 were Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Florida, Texas, California, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and New York. These States accounted for 58 percent of the United States crop.

Honey yields per colony were the highest of record in Texas and Michigan, equaled the record set last year in Minnesota, the highest since 1941 in Ohio and Indiana, and the highest since 1955 in Wisconsin and Iowa. On the other hand, yields were the lowest since 1948 in Florida and the lowest of record in California.

Beekeepers received an average of 17.0 cents per pound for 1959 honey sales, slightly less than the 17.4 cents in 1958. All extracted honey in wholesale lots averaged 13.7 cents per pound compared with 13.6 cents in 1958. Beeswax prices averaged 44.3 cents per pound in 1959 compared with 46.0 cents in 1958.

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

NUMBER OF COLONIES, HONEY PRODUCTION PER COLONY AND TOTAL PRODUCTION OF HONEY, BY STATES - 1957-59

State and Division	Colonies of Bees			Honey Production per Colony			Total Honey Production		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Thousands			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Maine	6	7	6	32	18	17	192	126	102
N. H.	8	9	8	47	30	33	376	270	264
Vt.	11	11	11	55	37	52	605	407	572
Mass.	18	19	18	18	16	19	324	304	342
R. I.	2	2	2	19	18	21	38	36	42
Conn.	14	15	13	18	19	25	252	285	325
N. Y.	189	197	187	61	44	52	11,529	8,668	9,724
N. J.	30	31	33	18	26	30	540	806	990
Pa.	135	143	143	27	24	35	3,645	3,432	5,005
N. Atl.	413	434	421	42.4	33.0	41.2	17,501	14,334	17,366
Ohio	301	301	268	26	18	45	7,826	5,418	12,060
Ind.	186	184	178	35	28	56	6,510	5,152	9,968
Ill.	163	163	153	45	33	48	7,335	5,379	7,344
Mich.	158	155	144	67	55	77	10,586	8,525	11,088
Wis.	194	196	192	74	77	83	14,356	15,092	15,936
E.N.C.	1,002	999	935	46.5	39.6	60.3	46,613	39,566	56,396
MINN.	248	250	265	84	110	110	20,832	27,500	29,150
Iowa	158	164	154	76	64	97	12,008	10,496	14,938
Mo.	117	122	128	26	31	28	3,042	3,782	3,584
N.Dak.	24	28	32	110	108	93	2,640	3,024	2,976
S.Dak.	40	49	59	145	165	85	5,800	8,085	5,015
Nebr.	57	63	61	70	90	96	3,990	5,670	5,856
Kans.	40	43	43	33	41	45	1,320	1,763	1,935
W.N.C.	684	719	742	72.6	83.9	85.5	49,632	60,320	63,454
Del.	3	3	3	25	26	27	75	78	81
Md.	29	29	30	25	26	27	725	754	810
Va.	146	139	136	24	21	22	3,504	2,919	2,992
W.Va.	108	103	103	14	16	18	1,512	1,648	1,854
N.C.	187	183	196	20	14	19	3,740	2,562	3,724
S.C.	57	58	59	26	24	19	1,482	1,392	1,121
Ga.	217	213	213	31	31	25	6,727	6,603	5,325
Fla.	263	274	277	72	57	51	18,936	15,618	14,127
S. Atl.	1,010	1,002	1,017	36.3	31.5	29.5	36,701	31,574	30,034
Ky.	136	118	118	14	24	15	1,904	2,832	1,770
Tenn.	170	155	160	14	19	16	2,380	2,945	2,560
Ala.	191	191	191	15	19	16	2,865	3,629	3,056
Miss.	77	73	78	20	28	28	1,540	2,044	2,184
Ark.	88	88	89	20	22	21	1,760	1,936	1,869
La.	92	88	92	23	29	24	2,116	2,552	2,208
Okla.	43	46	45	19	35	22	817	1,610	990
Texas	266	261	269	45	50	52	11,970	13,050	13,988
S. C.	1,063	1,020	1,042	23.8	30.0	27.5	25,352	30,598	28,625
Mont.	74	78	82	105	80	90	7,770	6,240	7,380
Idaho	182	186	195	73	62	44	13,286	11,532	8,580
Wyo.	37	37	37	85	97	67	3,145	3,589	2,479
Colo.	67	67	68	62	72	51	4,154	4,824	3,468
N. Mex.	10	11	11	80	95	64	800	1,045	704
Ariz.	89	95	100	63	75	70	5,607	7,125	7,000
Utah	53	54	54	65	50	33	3,445	2,700	1,782
Nev.	8	9	9	95	63	40	760	567	360
Wash.	92	97	100	49	53	44	4,508	5,141	4,400
Oreg.	54	53	55	42	34	33	2,268	1,802	1,815
Calif.	559	559	570	40	80	24	22,360	44,720	13,680
West.	1,225	1,246	1,281	55.6	71.7	40.3	68,103	89,285	51,648
U. S.	5,397	5,420	5,438	45.2	49.0	45.5	243,902	265,677	247,523

AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR HONEY -- 1958 AND 1959

Divisions	Extracted Honey				Comb				All Honey	
	Wholesale		Retail		Wholesale		Retail			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	CENTS									
Minnesota	14.0	14.0	23.0	22.0	33.0	31.0	38.0	36.0	15.9	15.2
North Atlantic	16.2	15.9	31.0	31.1	35.1	35.7	44.6	43.6	21.9	20.4
East North Central	14.3	14.2	23.6	23.3	33.5	32.7	37.5	36.3	18.6	17.3
West North Central	14.1	13.9	22.8	22.8	31.2	31.8	35.6	35.4	16.0	15.5
South Atlantic	17.3	15.2	29.4	30.4	31.1	31.8	35.5	35.8	23.6	22.3
South Central	15.1	13.2	28.2	27.7	31.3	30.1	37;0	35.0	21.7	19.0
West	11.6	11.9	20.0	20.2	33.0	32.4	39.7	-	13.4	13.1
UNITED STATES	13.6	13.7	24.6	25.1	33.0	32.9	37.5	36.6	17.4	17.0

1958 - Revised. 1959 - Preliminary.

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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

February 2, 1960
Mid-January, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 73 in mid-January was 1 point above a month ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Largely responsible for the increase were higher prices for barley, rye, soybeans, potatoes, hogs, calves, sheep and lambs. The crop index was unchanged since December 15, and livestock increased 4 points while the dairy index declined 4 points and poultry and

(continued on back)

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Jan. 15 Av. 1952-56	Jan. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1958	Jan. 15 1959	Dec. 15 1959	Jan. 15 1960
All Farm Products	87	76	79	79	72	73
Crops	83	73	59	62	62	62
Livestock	86	77	94	94	76	80
Dairy Products	98	90	90	86	93	89
Poultry and Eggs	84	60	67	64	55	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			JANUARY 15, 1960			
		JAN. 15 1959	DEC. 15 1959	JAN. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
					- D O L L A R S -			
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.85	1.95	1.94	1.82	1.92	1.85	1.78
CORN	BU.	.87	.76	.77	.84	.90	.93	.979
OATS	BU.	.54	.62	.62	.67	.55	.63	.685
BARLEY	BU.	.88	.84	.86	.80	.79	.82	.848
RYE	BU.	1.00	.93	.94	1.00	.83	.89	.925
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.70	3.25	3.21	3.23	3.08	3.18	3.12
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.96	1.88	1.91	1.94	1.82	1.86	2.01
POTATOES	CWT.	.80	1.45	1.55	1.85	1.60	2.10	2.10
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	15.50	20.40	20.50	13.90	20.30	21.50	22.20
HOGS	CWT.	16.10	11.10	12.20	12.20	11.50	11.60	12.10
CATTLE	CWT.	21.90	19.90	19.90	22.70	19.00	20.40	20.30
CALVES	CWT.	28.60	22.20	26.00	25.00	23.90	25.00	24.00
SHEEP	CWT.	6.80	4.60	5.40	5.20	5.50	4.10	5.74
LAMBS	CWT.	18.50	17.10	18.80	17.80	17.30	18.00	17.80
MILK COWS	HEAD	240.00	225.00	225.00	215.00	215.00	200.00	219.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.67	.65	.64	.60	.62	.597
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.05	3.30	3.15	3.55	3.65	3.30	4.36
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.230	.290	.260	.26	.25	.26	.282
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.090	.065	.065	.070	.065	.060	.113
EGGS	DOZ.	.270	.200	.190	.202	.190	.200	.296
WOOL	LB.	.33	.35	.37	.39	.41	.43	.425
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	3.00	2.95	3.65	3.15	3.35	3.67
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.60	5.10	4.75	5.30	5.70	5.40	5.30
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.20	4.00	4.05	4.45	4.45	4.35	4.36
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.35	3.95	4.00	4.00	4.35	4.15	4.24
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.60	4.75	4.80	4.65	5.60	4.80	4.99
BRAN	CWT.	2.90	2.50	2.55	2.85	2.75	2.80	2.90
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.85	4.60	4.65	4.60	4.60	4.45	4.36
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		18.5	14.6	15.8	14.5	12.8	12.5	12.4
BEEF-CORN 1/		29.0	30.4	30.3	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		9.6	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.7	7.4	8.9
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.4

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.

eggs dropped 3 points. Compared with a year ago, meat animal prices were lower (except lambs). The livestock index at 80 was 14 points below the January 1959 average. The poultry index at 52 also showed a sharp drop of 12 points from 1959 while the average for dairy was up 3 points and the crop average was the same.

Within the crop group, wheat and corn each decreased 1 cent a bushel during the month and flaxseed decreased 4 cents. Crops showing increases were: barley up 2 cents a bushel, rye 1 cent, soybeans 3 cents, potatoes 10 cents per cwt. and hay 10 cents a ton. Oats remained unchanged. The net effect was no change in the crop index during the month ending in mid-January. Compared with a year earlier, price increases occurred for wheat, oats, flaxseed, potatoes and hay while corn, rye and soybeans decreased in value.

The livestock index gained 4 points since December 15 because prices for hogs, calves, sheep and lamb items were up and cattle were unchanged. In recent months hog prices have been near the low levels in 1956, 1955 and 1942. The January 1960 average was $12.20 per cwt. compared with $11.00 in January 1956 and $10.50 in January 1942. In contrast, cattle prices, while down about $2.00 from a year ago, remain much higher than the recent low period in 1955 and 1956. The cattle price for January this year at $19.90 per cwt. compares with $13.20 in January 1956.

The dairy index at 89 was 4 points lower than a month ago but 3 points above a year earlier. Milk prices continued downward seasonally and butterfat in cream price declined 2 cents per pound during the month. Butterfat in cream averaged 65 cents per pound while wholesale milk averaged $3.15 per cwt. in January.

Lower prices for turkeys and eggs caused a decrease in the poultry index from 55 in December to 52 for the current month. Turkey prices averaged 26 cents a pound, 3 cents below a month ago and egg prices dropped to an average of 19 cents per dozen, the lowest January price since 1941. The farm chicken price was unchanged from a month earlier at 6½ cents per pound - the lowest level since records were started in 1940.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers rose slightly more than 1 percent (3 points) to 231 percent of its 1910-14 average during the month ended January 15. Primarily responsible for the increase were higher prices for meat animals, oranges, lettuce, and potatoes. Partially offsetting were lower prices for dairy products, cotton, and eggs. The mid-January index was 6 percent below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers rose nearly 1 percent (2 points) during the month ended January 15 to 299 equalling the record high first reached in April 1959. Increases in taxes, interest, and in the seasonally adjusted index of farm wage rates, and also in prices of some farm production goods were responsible for this advance. A slight decline in the index of prices paid for family living items was partially offsetting. At 299, the Prices Paid Index was 1 point above a year earlier.

The Parity Ratio, at 77, was unchanged from a month earlier, but 6 percent below January 1959.

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

1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Jan. 15 1956	Jan. 15 1957	Jan. 15 1958	Jan. 15 1959	Dec. 15 1959	Jan. 15 1960
Prices Received	222	231	241	245	228	231
Prices Paid 1/	274	284	290	298	297	299
Parity Ratio	81	81	83	82	77	77

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

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

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

Immediate Release

February 15, 1960

TURKEY BREEDER HENS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: The number of turkey breeder hens in Minnesota supply flocks at the beginning of the 1960 laying season was 5 percent larger than at the start of the 1959 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, 215,000 heavy bronze, and 65,000 light breeds. The light breeds include light hens to be used for heavy-light white crosses. Heavy white hens increased 6 percent and bronze were up 13 percent, while light breeds declined 19 percent.

In Minnesota, nearly all of the eggs from the light breed hens and a substantial proportion of poults from eggs of heavy white hens are used in the production of turkeys for the broiler-fryer trade.

UNITED STATES: Breeder hens on farms in the U. S. January 1, 1960, totaled 3,436,000 compared with 3,715,000 a year earlier--a decrease of 8 percent. Heavy breed turkey breeder hens were estimated at 3,016,000 compared with 3,118,000 on hand January 1, 1959--a decrease of 3 percent. Light breed hens were estimated at 420,000, down 30 percent from January 1, 1959. Compared to a year earlier, testings for pullorum disease from July through December 1959 were down 5 percent for heavy breeds and 45 percent for light breeds. Heavy white breeds, which accounted for 25 percent of all heavies tested July-December 1959, were 8 percent above the same period a year earlier.

In October, breeding flock owners in 15 of the most important States indicated their intentions to keep 2 percent less heavy breed hens than last year and 16 percent less light breed hens. This compares with the January 1, 1960 inventory of 3 percent less heavy breed hens and 30 percent fewer light type hens. Growers, as of January 1, indicated they intended to raise 6 percent more turkeys during 1960 than were raised during 1959. They planned an increase of 12 percent in heavy breeds and a decrease of 18 percent in light breeds. In order to meet these intentions with the limited number of breeders on hand January 1, a closer utilization of eggs or an extended hatching season compared with 1959 will be necessary.

Number of heavy breed hens on January 1, 1960, were below last year in all regions of the country except in the West North Central and the West which were up from last year by 6 percent and 3 percent respectively. Decreases amounted to 20 percent in the South Central, 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 10 percent in the East North Central and 7 percent in the North Atlantic States. The 10 leading States with 74 percent of the heavy breed hens in the Nation, ranked in the order of importance are California, Minnesota, Texas, Oregon, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and North Carolina.

The number of light breed hens on farms January 1 was below last year in all regions of the Nation. Decreases were 49 percent in the South Central, 31 percent in the South Atlantic and East North Central, 29 percent in the North Atlantic, 17 percent in the West North Central and 12 percent in the West. The nine leading States with 87 percent of the light breed hens are Virginia, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas, Oregon, California, Iowa, Missouri, and West Virginia.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

TURKEYS: BREEDER HENS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

State and Division	Heavy Breeds			Light Breeds		
	1959	1960	1960 as percent of 1959	1959	1960	1960 as percent of 1959
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
Maine	4	3	75	---	---	---
N. H.	16	14	88	---	---	---
Vt.	5	3	60	---	---	---
Mass.	21	21	100	---	---	---
R. I.	1	1	100	---	---	---
Conn.	19	26	137	---	---	---
N. Y.	40	28	70	1	---	---
N. J.	9	10	111	1	1	100
Pa.	47	45	96	5	4	80
N.Atl.	162	151	93	7	5	71
Ohio	111	101	91	82	54	66
Ind.	27	18	67	2	2	100
Ill.	31	32	103	4	3	75
Mich.	79	73	92	3	3	100
Wis.	94	84	89	2	2	100
E.N.C.	342	308	90	93	64	69
Minn.	360	395	110	80	65	81
Iowa	158	177	112	21	20	95
Mo.	146	136	93	18	15	83
N.Dak.	25	24	96	---	---	---
S.Dak.	11	13	118	2	1	50
Nebr.	38	34	89	1	1	100
Kans.	33	35	106	5	3	60
W.N.C.	771	814	106	127	105	83
Del.	3	2	67	---	---	---
Md.	12	9	75	1	1	100
Va.	65	49	75	162	110	68
W.Va.	9	9	100	21	12	57
N. C.	59	62	105	---	---	---
S. C.	54	46	85	3	1	33
Ga.	21	22	105	---	1	---
Fla.	15	12	80	7	9	128
S.Atl.	238	211	89	194	134	69
Ky.	45	42	93	1	1	100
Tenn.	12	13	108	1	---	---
Ala.	13	15	115	4	3	75
Miss.	32	34	106	5	3	60
Ark.	56	47	84	14	7	50
La.	15	13	87	---	---	---
Okla.	49	45	92	14	4	30
Texas	306	211	69	78	42	54
S.C.	528	420	80	117	60	51
Mont.	3	2	67	---	---	---
Idaho	4	6	150	2	3	150
Wyo.	1	1	100	---	---	---
Colo.	8	8	100	---	---	---
N.Mex.	4	6	150	---	---	---
Ariz.	6	8	133	---	---	---
Utah	34	48	141	2	---	---
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	63	46	73	3	2	67
Oreg.	193	184	95	30	25	83
Calif.	761	803	106	22	22	100
West.	1,077	1,112	103	59	52	88
U. S.	3,118	3,016	97	597	420	70

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

February 15, 1960

ANNUAL REPORT ON LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, MINNESOTA
JANUARY 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: Cattle and calf numbers on Minnesota farms, January 1, 1960, 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. Sheep and lamb numbers also showed an increase and were 5 percent above the previous year. Showing percentage decreases were hogs down 4 percent, chickens down 9 percent, and horses and mules down 3 percent.

The cattle and calf inventory on January 1, 1960 totaled 4,092,000 head, a record number on Minnesota farms and 3 percent more than the number on hand January 1, 1959. Included in the all cattle total are 1,436,000 head of cows and heifers two years old or older kept for milk. They show a 1 percent drop from the previous year. Also included are 312,000 beef cows--5 percent above a year ago. Of the total cattle inventory, 416,000 were on grain feed for market, a 4 percent increase over the previous year. Starting with 1955, inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota from other States have been a new record high number each year.

Sheep and lamb numbers at 1,042,000 head showed a 5 percent increase over a year ago. This is the largest number on Minnesota farms since 1953. The expansion occurred in both sheep and lambs on feed and stock sheep. Total sheep numbers at the beginning of 1960 consisted of 215,000 sheep and lambs on grain feed and 827,000 stock sheep, the largest number since 1946.

Hogs of all ages totaled 3,662,000 head, a decrease of 4 percent from the 3,815,000 on farms a year earlier. Sows and gilts kept for breeding numbered 579,000 compared with 680,000 a year ago. This follows expressed intentions of farmers last December to substantially decrease spring farrowings.

The number of horses and mules continue the long decline which began in the 1916-1918 period. Inventories on January 1, 1960 were estimated at 61,000 head. This is the smallest number on Minnesota farms since 1867.

The number of chickens on farms January 1, 1960 totaled 19,488,000, 9 percent below a year earlier and the fewest number since 1938. Included in the January total were 13,581,000 pullets and 5,700,000 hens. The number of pullets showed a 14 percent decrease while hens were 8 percent above the previous year. Turkey breeder hen inventories increased from 440,000 on January 1, 1959 to 460,000 on January 1, 1960.

The value of Minnesota's principal livestock and poultry numbers on January 1, 1960 was 696 million dollars, 16 percent less than the 826 million dollar value a year ago. With the exception of horses and mules, lower valuesper head were the main reason for the large decrease in total inventory value. Cattle and calves were the leading species dollar-wise, showing a total value of 581 million dollars. Following in order were: hogs, over 72 million; chickens, 17 million; sheep and lambs, 16 million; horses and mules, 7 million; and turkeys, 3 million dollars.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

UNITED STATES: The number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches increased 5 percent during 1959 and reached a new high on January 1, 1960. The total number on hand was 101.5 million head--13 percent more than the 1949-58 average and 5 percent higher than the previous record on January 1, 1956. Milk cows and heifers two years old and over continued their decline during 1959 and totaled 21.3 million head on hand January 1. This was the lowest since 1917 and was down 1 percent from a year earlier. Cattle and calves kept mainly for beef were up 7 percent from January 1, 1959 and the highest number on record. Hogs and pigs on farms and ranches on January 1, 1960 totaled 58.5 million head, 3 percent more than a year earlier, 7 percent above the 10-year average, and the largest for the date since 1952. All sheep and lambs, including those on feed for market, totaled 33.6 million head, a gain of 2 percent from January 1, 1959. Horses and mules on farms January 1, 1960 showed a 2 percent decline from a year ago and were 44 percent below the 1949-58 average. Chicken inventories on farms January 1, 1960 totaled 366.9 million, a decrease of 4 percent from a year earlier. Turkeys on farms on the first of the year totaled 5.7 million head, a decrease of 4 percent from January 1, 1959, but 10 percent above the average.

The average value per head compared with a year ago shows cattle down 11 percent, milk cows down 5 percent, hogs 42 percent lower, stock sheep down 19 percent, and chickens 17 percent below last year. Percentage increases in the average value per head were shown by horses and mules up 11 percent and turkeys up 6 percent.

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1960, WITH COMPARISONS

CLASS	NUMBER - JANUARY 1			VALUE PER HEAD			TOTAL FARM VALUE		
	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960
	- THOUSAND HEAD -			- DOLLARS -			- THOUSAND DOLLARS -		
MINNESOTA									
CATTLE, ALL	3,667	3,973	4,092	136.00	160.00	142.00	491,685	635,680	581,064
MILK COWS 1/	1,498	1,451	1,436	195.00	231.00	210.00	290,689	335,181	301,560
HOGS	3,428	3,815	3,662	34.30	35.40	19.80	117,185	135,051	72,508
SHEEP, ALL	904	995	1,042	-	-	-	16,277	18,856	15,878
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	697	788	827	18.00	19.20	15.30	12,472	15,130	12,653
HORSES & MULES	162	63	61	61.30	108.00	114.00	9,073	6,804	6,954
CHICKENS	24,116	21,399	19,488	1.30	1.25	.88	31,275	26,749	17,149
TURKEYS 3/	292	550	610	5.81	4.55	4.20	1,617	2,502	2,562
TOTAL 4/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	667,112	825,642	696,115
UNITED STATES									
CATTLE, ALL	89,612	96,650	101,520	120.00	153.00	136.00	10,663,459	14,783,754	13,840,805
MILK COWS 1/	23,361	21,488	21,331	179.00	219.00	208.00	4,170,973	4,715,022	4,435,607
HOGS	54,478	56,924	58,464	29.40	32.00	18.50	1,602,115	1,820,119	1,084,239
SHEEP, ALL	31,167	32,945	33,621	-	-	-	568,885	660,515	552,478
SHEEP, STOCK 2/	27,100	28,497	29,481	18.20	20.30	16.50	495,344	577,535	487,188
HORSES & MULES	5,482	3,142	3,089	62.10	101.00	112.00	335,771	318,753	344,708
CHICKENS	407,448	383,529	366,859	1.36	1.26	1.05	556,750	482,198	386,441
TURKEYS 3/	5,173	5,923	5,673	6.16	4.65	4.91	31,688	27,531	27,827
TOTAL 4/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	13,758,618	18,092,870	16,236,498

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

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Dairy and Food

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

Immediate Release

February 10, 1960

MINNESOTA MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION REPORT
JANUARY 1960

MILK PRODUCTION: January milk production of 942 million pounds on Minnesota farms was the second highest on record for the month, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. It was one percent lower than the same month last year, but 26 percent above the 10-year (1949-58) average of 750 million pounds. The continued increase in the amount of grain fed per cow is reflected in the high level of production again this year. Production per cow during January 1960 equalled last year's record of 725 pounds per cow, which is 32 percent above the 1949-58 average per cow.

EGG PRODUCTION: Minnesota chicken flocks produced 359 million eggs during January, 3 percent less than a year earlier and 9 percent below the 10-year average. Egg production last year was generally below a year earlier. The number of layers on farms during January was 5 percent less than January 1959, 19 percent below average, and again the lowest for January since 1941. The average number of eggs per layer increased 2 percent over January 1959 to set a new record for the month. This was 14 percent above the 10-year average. Total egg production in Minnesota during 1959 amounted to 3,764 million eggs, 3 percent less than 1958, 4 percent below the 1948-57 average and the smallest annual total since 1949.

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Agricultural Statistician

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

Immediate Release: February 18, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
JANUARY 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,079,000 poults during January 1960, 28 percent more than the output of 846,000 in January 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current January total includes 657,000 heavy white, 319,000 bronze and other heavies, and 103,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy white poults was 8 percent greater than the same month last year, and the bronze was almost 3 times greater. The light breed hatch was 23 percent less than January a year ago.

On February 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,498,000 heavy white, 1,540,000 bronze, and 191,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 963,000 heavy white, 938,000 bronze, and 239,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on January 15 were 55 cents for heavy whites, 64 cents for bronze, and 40 cents for light breeds. On January 15 a year earlier, heavy white averaged 51 cents, bronze 66 cents, and light breeds 42 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-January was $2.78 per 100 pounds, 2 cents more than in mid-December but 4 cents less than in January last year. The turkey feed ratio of 9.4 was up from the ratio of 8.2 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Compared with January 1959, heavy white breed poult production in the U. S. in January 1960 was about the same. The production of other heavy breeds, mostly broad breasted bronze, was up 57 percent. The production of heavy white breed poults totaled 1,181,000, compared with 1,183,000 in January 1959. Production of other heavy breeds totaled 1,929,000, compared with 1,226,000 in January 1959. Light breed poult production during January totaled 545,000, compared with 1,501,000 in January 1959 -- a decrease of 64 percent.

Turkey eggs in incubators on February 1 indicate that the number of heavy breed poults to be hatched in February 1960 will be larger than the number hatched in February 1959. The hatch of light breed poults will be considerably smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	606	657	107	319	133	103	2,409	3,110	1,501	545
Feb.	535		533		132		4,614		1,332	
Mar.	899		1,594		209		11,040		1,727	
Apr.	1,144		1,829		182		15,851		1,898	
May	1,364		1,484		237		17,671		2,886	
June	1,359		517		289		11,547		2,146	
July	1,095		14		277		4,170		1,777	
Aug.	715		0		203		1,085		1,055	
Sept.	547		0		124		801		378	
Oct.	622		0		94		965		306	
Nov.	1/ 764		2/		88		1,528		351	
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,102		531	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,498	938	1,540	239	191	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456		2,387		320		15,577		2,696	
Apr.	1,902		2,929		296		23,691		2,832	
May	2,113		2,558		380		27,399		3,527	
June	2,433		1,097		470		21,554		3,322	
July	1,931		34		429		8,594		3,096	
Aug.	1,299		0		358		2,122		1,919	
Sept.	974		0		234		1,389		689	
Oct.	922		0		170		1,333		512	
Nov.	1/ 1,143		2/		163		2,187		492	
Dec.	1/ 1,107		2/		122		2,939		595	

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

WEEKLY TURKEY HATCHERY REPORT WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13, 1960

MINNESOTA: During the week ending February 13, Minnesota hatcheries produced 193,000 heavy white, 190,000 bronze, and 31,000 of 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 9 percent more than the week before and 66 percent above 1959. The bronze hatch continues above last year while the light breed (Beltsville) hatch remains somewhat below 1959.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 21 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 15 percent the week before and 12 percent for the week ending February 14, 1959.

Settings for the current week totaled 463,000 heavy white, 704,000 bronze and 33,000 light breed turkey eggs. The heavy white set continued above a year ago -- the total for the 4 most recent weeks was 34 percent more than settings for the same period in 1959. The bronze settings continue upward seasonally and ahead of last year -- eggs for the past 4 weeks totaled about 34 percent greater than the corresponding period in 1959.

TEN STATE TOTAL: The ten leading turkey producing States hatched 269,000 heavy white, 805,000 other heavy, and 154,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending February 13. The heavy breed production continued more than a year ago — the current week's heavy white total was 57 percent above the hatch in the same week a year earlier, and heavy bronze hatchings were 32 percent more than 1959. In sharp contrast, light breed (Beltsville) production was down 38 percent from a year ago.

It is apparent that light breed hatch in the next few weeks will continue below last year's level. For the week of February 13, light breed settings totaled 291,000, 52 percent less than a year earlier. On the other hand, heavy white eggs set at 771,000 were 54 percent above last year's level. Other heavy breed (bronze) eggs set totaled 2,777,000 -- up 19 percent compared with the same period in 1959.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN TEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	Calif. 1960	Va. 1960	Other 1/ States 1960	Ten State Total 1959	Ten State Total 1960
	Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Jan. 23	140	119	35	#	58	207	212
Jan. 30	131	173	35	#	41	219	249
Feb. 6	134	177	25	#	40	209	242
Feb. 13	116	193	23	#	53	171	269
	Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
Jan. 16	220	367	45	#	97	314	509
Jan. 23	265	352	20	#	87	403	459
Jan. 30	244	413	56	36	113	367	618
Feb. 6	336	358	43	48	137	523	586
Feb. 13	342	463	68	75	165	500	771
	Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Jan. 23	36	100	141	0	154	284	395
Jan. 30	32	89	175	0	230	344	494
Feb. 6	56	123	264	#	322	487	709
Feb. 13	120	190	221	#	394	611	805
	Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
Jan. 16	207	332	336	#	632	1,009	1,300
Jan. 23	253	422	523	#	889	1,241	1,834
Jan. 30	374	515	693	#	908	1,550	2,116
Feb. 6	504	686	650	#	1,058	1,996	2,394
Feb. 13	601	704	800	#	1,273	2,326	2,777
	Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands						
Jan. 23	24	14	2	47	24	307	87
Jan. 30	34	22	2	68	40	315	132
Feb. 6	29	#	11	59	34	304	104
Feb. 13	38	31	31	50	42	248	154
	Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands						
Jan. 16	68	59	41	72	78	440	250
Jan. 23	55	50	7	134	83	527	274
Jan. 30	63	62	18	161	63	443	304
Feb. 6	66	61	38	164	76	536	339
Feb. 13	93	33	15	147	96	612	291

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

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

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STATE-FEDERAL CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE
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HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
JANUARY 1960

MINNESOTA: Commercial chick hatcheries in Minnesota produced 675,000 chicks during January 1960 according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is a decrease of 15 percent from the 795,000 chicks hatched during January a year ago. The current hatch consists of 285,000 egg-type chicks and 390,000 broiler-type chicks. Egg-type chicks hatched were down 49 percent from the January hatch a year ago, while the number of broiler-type chicks hatched increased 62 percent above the 240,000 hatched during January 1959.

Egg-type chicken eggs in incubators on February 1, 1960 showed a decrease of 55 percent from a year ago. However, the number of broiler-type eggs in incubators on February 1 was 48 percent above a year ago.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on January 1, 1960 per 100 straight run broiler-type chicks averaged $11.50. Egg-type pure-bred pullet chicks averaged $37.50 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks $52.50 per 100.

The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-January 1960 was $2.78 per 100 pounds, compared to $2.76 a month ago and $2.82 in mid-January 1959. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on January 15, 1960 was 6.8 compared to 9.6 a year ago, indicating a considerably less favorable price relationship for egg producers than a year ago.

Chicks Hatched by Months, by Minnesota Commercial Hatcheries 1/

Month	Egg-type			Broiler-type		
	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
January	555	285	-49	240	390	+62
February	3,150			305		
March	11,800			330		
April	14,000			402		
May	7,200			440		
June	850			390		
July	72			368		
August	137			268		
September	34			280		
October	54			310		
November	85			260		
December	160			335		

1/ Preliminary data.

Edwin L. Doty,
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS JANUARY 1960

UNITED STATES: The production of broiler-type chicks by commercial hatcheries during January totaled 160,709,000 -- up 6 percent from January 1959. Production of egg-type chicks totaled 23,687,000 -- down 33 percent from January 1959. Production of all chicks at 184,396,000 was 2 percent less than the total number produced in January last year.

Hatchery reports on eggs in incubators on February 1, indicate that the number of broiler chicks to be hatched in February 1960 will be larger than in February 1959. The hatch of egg-type chicks will be considerably smaller.

BROILER AND EGG TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and division	During January			
	Broiler-type		Egg-type	
	1959 1/	1960 1/	1959 1/	1960 1/
	Thousands		Thousands	
Ohio	1,300	1,200	1,000	800
Indiana	4,951	5,480	1,308	1,144
Illinois	927	654	1,382	896
Michigan	800	520	750	410
Wisconsin	1,730	1,435	375	183
E. N. C.	9,708	9,289	4,815	3,433
Minnesota	240	390	555	285
Iowa	400	400	930	420
Missouri	5,398	6,119	327	255
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	147	52
Nebraska	110	71	664	195
Kansas	320	270	320	230
W. N. C.	6,468	7,250	2,943	1,437
UNITED STATES	151,874	160,709	35,427	23,687

1/ Preliminary.

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MAR 4 1960

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 24, 1960

1959 CALF CROP REPORT

MINNESOTA: Minnesota's 1959 calf crop totaled 1,574,000 head, 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. This is the third consecutive year showing a decrease and the fewest number born on Minnesota farms since 1952. The principal reason for the decrease in the 1959 calf crop was a 2 percent decline in the number of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over, on January 1.

The number of calves born during 1959 expressed as a percent of the cows and heifers, 2 years old and over, on January 1, 1959, was 90 percent, the same as a year earlier but 2 percentage points below the 10 year average. Numbers of cows and heifers, 2 years old and over, on January 1 totaled 1,749,000 head. Of these cows and heifers, 1,451,000 head were kept for milk, 4 percent less than a year earlier. Beef cows, however, at 298,000 head were 10 percent above the previous year.

UNITED STATES: The 1959 calf crop in the United States totaled 41,046,000 head, 2 percent larger than the 1958 calf crop of 40,409,000 head. The increase shown for 1959 reversed the down trend of the previous 4 years. The 1959 calf crop was 4 percent below the record-high 1954 crop of 42,601,000 calves, but was 7 percent above the 1948-57 average. All regions except the North Atlantic and East North Central show larger calf crops in 1959.

The larger calf crop during the past year was due primarily to the larger number of cows and heifers on farms. The number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older, January 1, 1959 amounted to 47,001,000 head, compared with 46,520,000 head January 1 a year earlier, and by January 1, 1960 had increased to 48,594,000 head.

The number of calves born in 1959, expressed as a percent of the cows and heifers, 2 years old and older, January 1, 1959, at 87 percent was the same as 1958. 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 give birth to calves during the year and includes some cows that die or are slaughtered before calving. This percentage is calculated to show trend in productivity over a period of time. It may fluctuate from year to year due to variation in cow slaughter and trends in breeding herd replacement.

The 1959 calf crop totaled 16,795,000 head in the North Central States, up 1 percent from 1958 and 2 percent larger than the 10-year average. The East North Central States had a 2 percent smaller calf crop while the West North Central States, with nearly two-thirds of the North Central total, had a 2 percent larger calf crop. The 1959 calf crop for the North Central Region was 91 percent of the cows and heifers, 2 years old and older, the first of the year, the same as in 1958.

In the South Central States the 1959 calf crop at 10,847,000 head exceeded a year earlier by 3 percent and in the South Atlantic States the calf crop totaled 3,320,000 head, 1 percent larger than in 1958. The calf crop as a percent of cows and heifers, 2 years old and older, was 85 percent in the South Central States, and in the South Atlantic States, 79 percent--both up 1 point from 1958.

The calf crop in the 11 Western States at 7,191,000 head, was 3 percent larger than in 1958. All States in this region showed larger calf crops in 1959. The calf crop as a percent of cows, 2 years old and older was 88 percent, unchanged from a year earlier.

The calf crop of 2,893,000 head for 1959 in the North Atlantic States compares with 2,910,000 head a year earlier. The calf crop was 85 percent of cows and heifers, 2 years old and older, up 1 point from a year earlier.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

Calf Crop Report, 1959

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 1948-57	1958	1959	10-year average 1948-57	1958	1959	10-year average 1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Maine	128	118	115	85	84	83	109	99	95
N.H.	71	64	61	84	82	85	60	52	52
Vt.	303	298	291	81	83	83	246	247	242
Mass.	128	110	104	82	82	82	105	90	85
R.I.	20	17	17	81	81	78	16	14	13
Conn.	119	110	105	82	79	82	97	87	86
N.Y.	1,468	1,473	1,434	86	84	85	1,266	1,237	1,219
N.J.	158	154	152	79	81	82	125	125	125
Pa.	1,052	1,115	1,122	85	86	87	896	959	976
N. Atl.	3,446	3,459	3,401	84	84	85	2,919	2,910	2,893
Ohio	1,150	1,125	1,094	86	85	85	988	956	930
Ind.	951	898	868	90	88	91	852	790	790
Ill.	1,446	1,420	1,376	90	90	90	1,307	1,278	1,238
Mich.	994	937	919	86	85	86	851	796	790
Wis.	2,526	2,597	2,532	91	91	91	2,307	2,363	2,304
E. N. C.	7,066	6,977	6,789	89	89	89	6,306	6,183	6,052
MINNESOTA	1,738	1,781	1,749	92	90	90	1,599	1,603	1,574
Iowa	1,953	1,942	1,945	93	95	94	1,822	1,845	1,828
Mo.	1,794	1,834	1,930	92	92	92	1,641	1,687	1,776
N. Dak.	871	974	980	89	90	92	776	877	902
S. Dak.	1,372	1,530	1,568	90	93	94	1,231	1,423	1,474
Nebr.	1,772	1,819	1,889	90	92	92	1,597	1,673	1,737
Kans.	1,690	1,526	1,578	90	90	92	1,514	1,373	1,452
W. N. C.	11,190	11,406	11,639	91	92	92	10,181	10,481	10,743
North Central	18,257	18,383	18,428	90	91	91	16,487	16,664	16,795
Del.	41	41	40	80	81	81	33	33	32
Md.	281	306	302	85	85	86	238	260	260
Va.	717	740	724	83	84	86	592	622	623
W. Va.	324	316	308	84	82	85	274	259	262
N. C.	494	585	598	78	81	81	387	474	484
S. C.	280	351	341	78	77	81	219	270	276
Ga.	702	838	833	79	81	81	558	679	675
Fla.	861	1,038	1,041	65	68	68	559	706	708
S. A.	3,700	4,215	4,187	77	78	79	2,859	3,303	3,320
Ky.	923	966	995	87	91	89	806	879	886
Tenn.	939	1,003	993	86	86	88	812	863	874
Ala.	877	1,048	1,059	78	81	81	683	849	858
Miss.	1,150	1,473	1,431	73	73	74	846	1,075	1,059
Ark.	776	870	823	82	80	84	632	696	691
La.	993	1,198	1,160	78	77	77	776	922	893
Okla.	1,576	1,577	1,662	89	90	91	1,401	1,419	1,512
Texas	4,697	4,403	4,683	83	88	87	3,909	3,875	4,074
S. C.	11,930	12,538	12,806	82	84	85	9,865	10,578	10,847
Mont.	1,055	1,202	1,210	91	92	93	966	1,106	1,125
Idaho	514	612	629	88	92	92	453	563	579
Wyo.	544	552	572	84	90	90	457	497	515
Colo.	880	857	902	87	91	91	765	780	821
N.Mex.	681	631	676	80	85	86	547	536	581
Ariz.	462	419	426	79	80	82	364	335	349
Utah	333	356	360	86	86	88	287	306	317
Nev.	298	311	315	77	78	79	230	243	249
Wash.	499	523	541	86	90	89	431	471	481
Oreg.	639	708	752	83	86	86	533	609	647
Calif.	1,595	1,754	1,796	84	86	85	1,343	1,508	1,527
West.	7,500	7,925	8,179	85	88	88	6,377	6,954	7,191
UNITED STATES	44,832	46,520	47,001	86	87	87	38,507	40,409	41,046

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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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

February 29, 1960

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1959

MINNESOTA: The total amount of wool shorn in Minnesota during 1959 was 6,946,000 pounds, the highest yearly production since 1944 and 15 percent more than the 6,052,000 pounds shorn the previous year. According to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture, the number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1959 was 826,000 head. This is a 6 percent increase over a year earlier. The 1959 fleece weight at 8.4 pounds was the heaviest of record and .7 pounds above 1958.

Total value of wool production during 1959 was 2.8 million dollars, far above the production value of the previous year. The average price received by growers for shorn wool during the 1959 marketing year was 41 cents per pound, 8 cents more than the 33 cents per pound received in 1958.

UNITED STATES: Wool production, shorn and pulled totaled 292 million pounds grease basis in 1959. This was 7 percent above the 1958 production of 272 million pounds and 9 percent above the 10-year average production of 267 million pounds. Shorn wool production, at 257 million pounds, was 7 percent above the 241 million pounds produced in 1958 and 12 percent above the average production of 230 million pounds. Pulled wool production in 1959 totaled 34.5 million pounds compared with 30.4 million pounds in 1958 and the 10-year average of 37.6 million pounds.

The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1959 totaled 31 million head--4 percent more than the 29.6 million head shorn in 1958 and 12 percent more than the 10-year average. The weight per fleece was 8.31 pounds compared with 8.14 pounds in 1958 and the record high of 8.55 pounds in 1955.

Pulled wool production in 1959 increased 13 percent from 1958. Commercial slaughter of sheep and lambs during 1959 was 9 percent above 1958. The average weight of wool pulled per skin was 3.33 pounds compared with 3.32 in 1958.

The average price received by growers for shorn wool from April 1959 through January 1960 was 42.8 cents per pound. The average value per pound of wool produced in 1958 was 36.4 and the 10-year average was 56.0 cents. Value of shorn wool produced in 1959 amounted to $110 million -- 25 percent above the $88 million for the 1958 production.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

Wool Production and Value, by States, 1958-1959

State and Div.	Sheep Shorn 1/		Weight per fleece 2/		Production		Price per lb: 1958	Price per lb: 1959	Value	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	3/	4/	1958	1959
	1,000 Head		Lbs.		1,000 Lbs.		Cents		1,000 dollars	
Ohio	1,172	1,157	8.0	8.0	9,352	9,277	36	42	3,367	3,896
Ind.	489	480	7.3	7.6	3,580	3,668	33	38	1,181	1,394
Ill.	621	606	7.6	7.8	4,745	4,745	31	38	1,471	1,803
Mich.	332	349	7.8	8.0	2,585	2,785	34	39	879	1,086
Wis.	231	211	7.4	8.1	1,718	1,706	35	43	601	734
E.N.C.	2,845	2,803	7.73	7.91	21,980	22,181	34.1	40.2	7,499	8,913
MINN.	782	826	7.7	8.4	6,052	6,946	33	41	1,997	2,848
Iowa	1,288	1,372	7.7	8.0	9,949	10,971	33	41	3,283	4,498
Mo.	812	797	7.4	7.5	6,006	6,003	32	41	1,922	2,461
N.Dak.	570	606	9.2	9.7	5,225	5,882	33	42	1,724	2,470
S.Dak.	1,289	1,389	8.9	9.1	11,447	12,611	36	44	4,121	5,549
Nebr.	620	646	7.2	7.4	4,443	4,749	32	39	1,422	1,852
Kans.	686	607	7.2	8.0	4,908	4,852	30	37	1,472	1,795
W.N.C.	6,047	6,243	7.94	8.33	48,030	52,014	33.2	41.3	15,941	21,473
N.C.	8,892	9,046	7.87	8.20	70,010	74,195	33.4	41.0	23,440	30,386
Mont.	1,548	1,646	10.2	9.8	15,805	16,209	39	45	6,164	7,294
Idaho	1,028	1,058	9.8	10.1	10,103	10,727	38	43	3,839	4,613
Wyo.	2,009	2,095	10.3	10.1	20,715	21,181	36	43	7,457	9,108
Colo.	1,298	1,401	9.2	9.3	11,884	13,074	37	43	4,397	5,622
N.Mex.	1,173	1,219	9.0	9.2	10,521	11,275	35	39	3,682	4,397
Ariz.	414	430	7.3	7.1	3,033	3,067	32	38	971	1,165
Utah	1,211	1,238	9.7	9.7	11,747	12,045	37	43	4,346	5,179
Nev.	397	383	9.4	9.3	3,732	3,552	39	44	1,455	1,563
Wash.	265	280	9.2	9.1	2,438	2,545	36	42	878	1,069
Oreg.	854	903	8.4	8.4	7,180	7,542	38	46	2,728	3,469
Calif.	2,762	2,897	6.6	6.3	18,316	18,332	37	44	6,777	8,066
WEST.	12,959	13,550	8.91	8.82	115,474	119,549	37.0	43.1	42,694	51,545
Pa.	234	238	7.6	7.6	1,778	1,809	42	47	747	850
N.ATL.	486	492	7.44	7.51	3,618	3,695	40.7	46.3	1,474	1,709
S. ATL.	748	740	5.79	5.74	4,330	4,245	39.8	47.7	1,723	2,027
Texas	5,134	5,782	7.5	8.1	38,716	46,726	39	44	15,099	20,559
S.C.	6,539	7,127	7.32	7.79	47,840	55,498	38.4	43.8	18,389	24,289
UNITED STATES	29,624	30,955	8.14	8.31	241,272	257,182	36.4	42.8	87,720	109,956

1/ Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.
2/ For Texas and California, the 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 price weighted by estimated sales of shorn wool, 36.4 cents per pound.
4/ For each State the average price is a weighted average for wool sold April 1959 through January 1960. Division and U. S. average prices computed by weighting State prices by production of shorn wool.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Minn. Department of Agriculture
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State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

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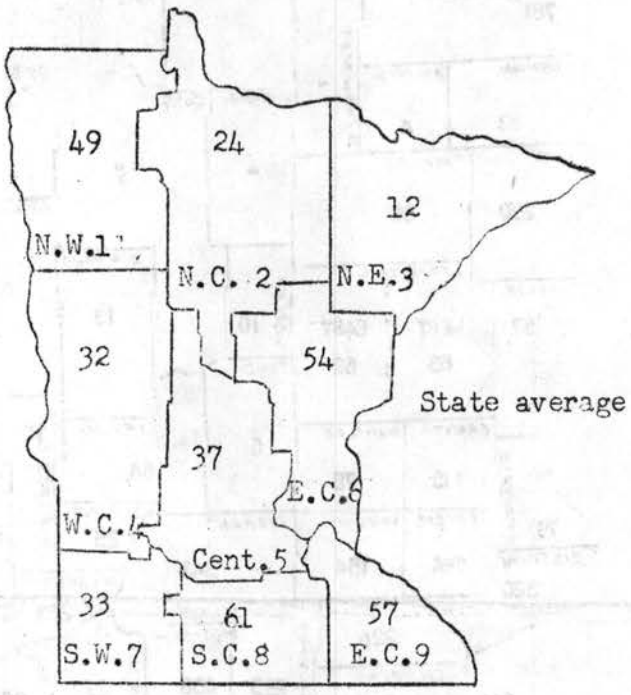
March 1960

FARM USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER, MINNESOTA, 1959

The Minnesota State Farm Census as taken by local assessors in May and June 1959 included three questions on the application of commercial fertilizers to farm lands during the period July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959. The fertilizer applied during this period was primarily for 1959 crop production. The replies by farm operators indicated the use of 385,930 tons in dry form, 24,413 tons of liquid type and 7,886 tons of gaseous fertilizer. The reported data were reviewed and used by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service as a basis for this preliminary report.

The tonnage figures for 1959 on accompanying maps show clearly the difference in the use of commercial fertilizers between counties of the State. Among important factors causing the variation are such things as soil type and natural soil fertility, number of crop acres, cost and attitude of farmers towards this practice.

Rate of Dry Fertilizer Application
by Districts
Average pounds applied per crop acre 1/



State average - 43

In terms of crop acres, the average amount of commercial fertilizer (dry form) used was highest in south central, southeast and east central districts; namely, 61, 57, and 54 pounds per crop acre. 1/ The rate of use decreased in a westerly direction to an average of 33 in the southwest district and 32 in the west central area. The average rate was 49 pounds per crop acre in the northwest district where a number of counties have large potato and sugar beet acreages which receive heavy applications of commercial fertilizer, mainly near Moorhead, Clay County and East Grand Forks, Polk County.

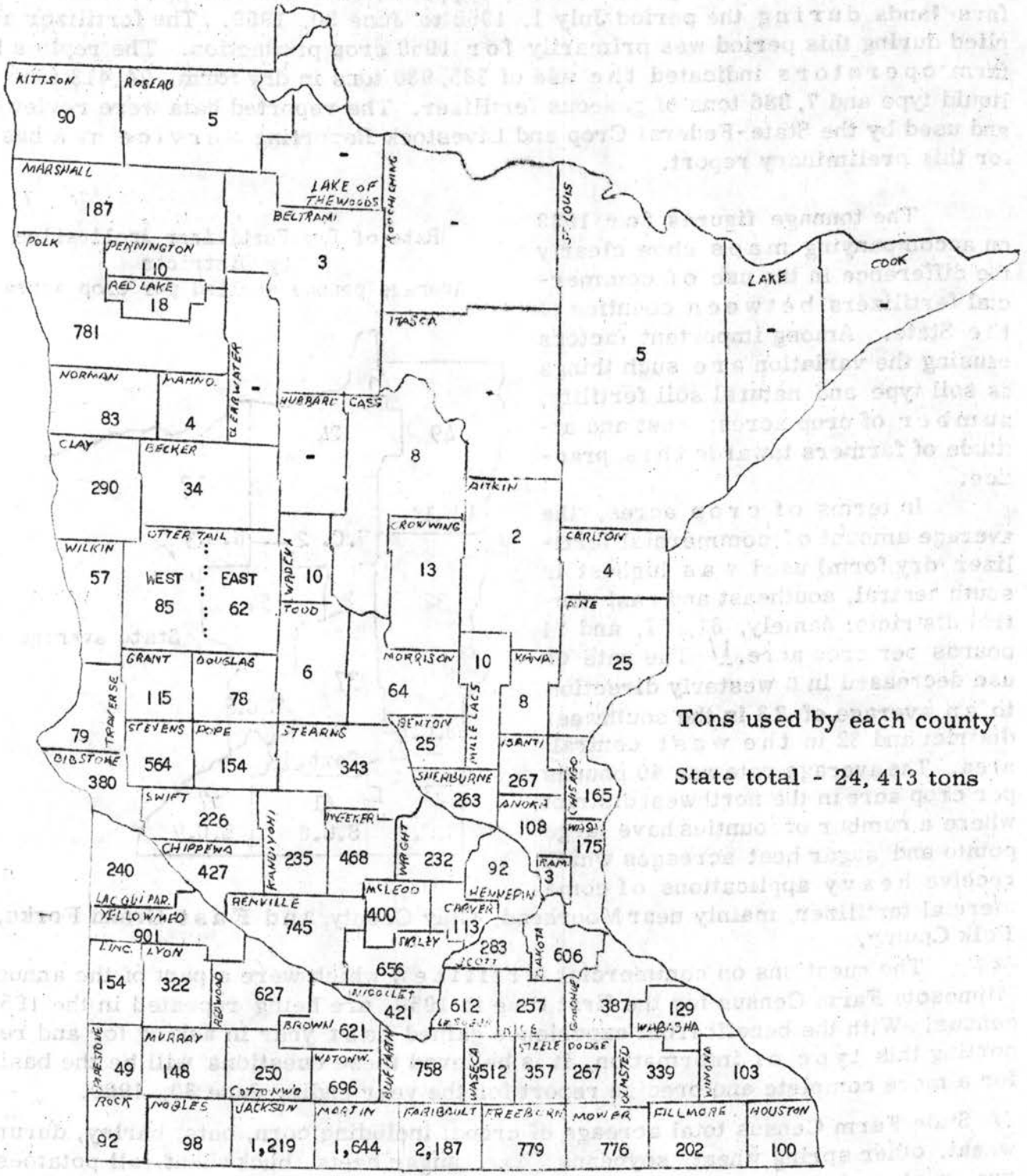
The questions on commercial fertilizer, which were a part of the annual Minnesota Farm Census for the first time in 1959, are being repeated in the 1960 census. With the benefit from experience gained last year in asking for and reporting this type of information, it is believed these questions will be the basis for a more complete and precise report for the year ending June 30, 1960.

1/ State Farm Census total acreage of crops, including corn, oats, barley, durum wheat, other spring wheat, soybeans, flax, sugar beets, buckwheat, all potatoes, rye, winter wheat, all tame hay, peas, sweet corn, cabbage, onions, dry edible beans and peas.

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

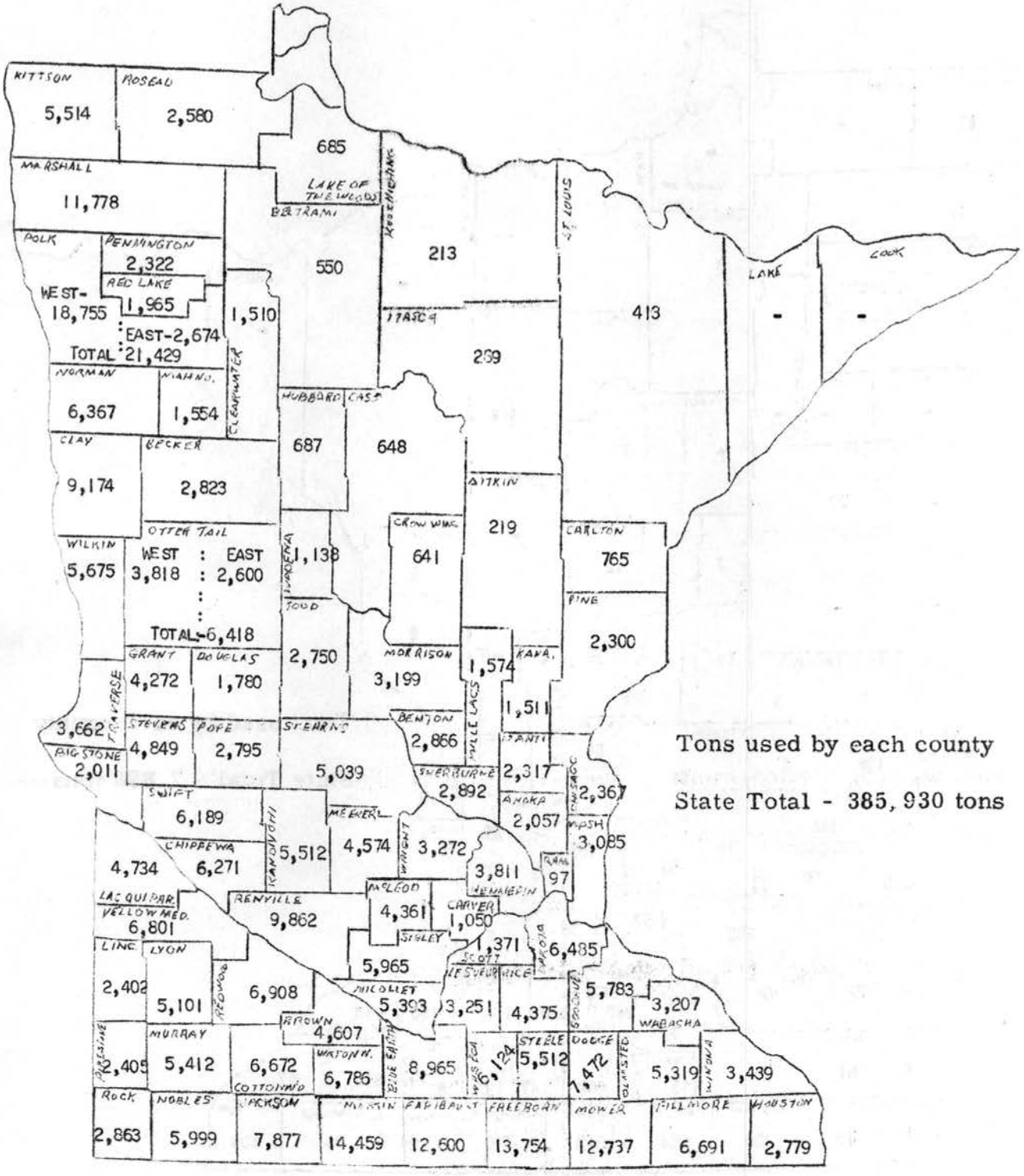
LIQUID FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION



Tons used by each county

State total - 24, 413 tons

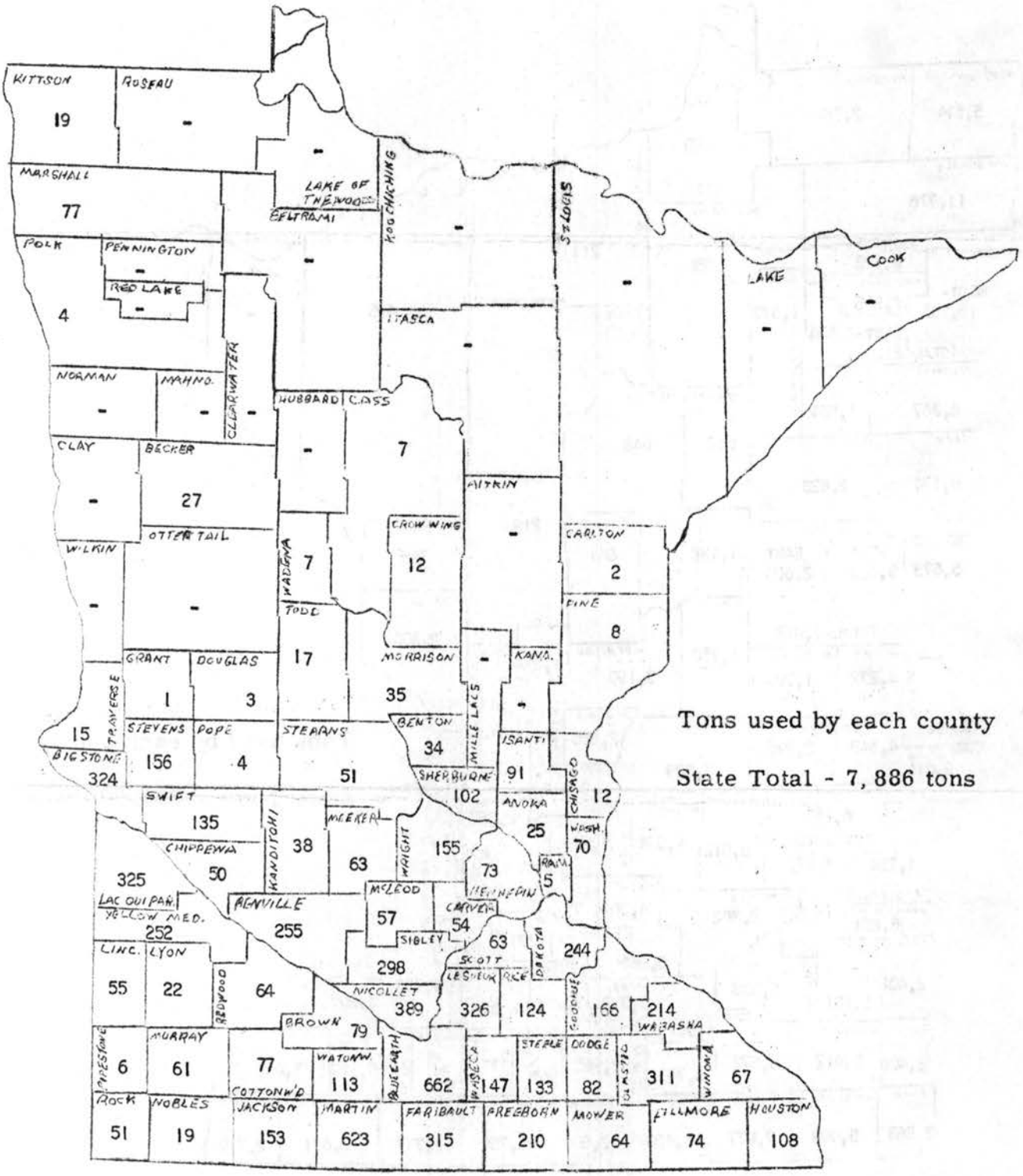
DRY FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION



Tons used by each county

State Total - 385, 930 tons

GASEOUS FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION



Tons used by each county

State Total - 7, 886 tons

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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 Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minnesota

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

March 2, 1960

Mid-February, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 73 in mid-February was unchanged from a month earlier according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Higher prices for livestock items, hay, farm chickens and eggs were offset by lower averages for crops, butterfat in cream and milk. Turkey prices remained unchanged. Both the crop and dairy products indexes dropped 1 point since January 15 while

(continued on back)

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Feb. 15 Av. 1952-56	Feb. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1958	Feb. 15 1959	Jan. 15 1960	Feb. 15 1960
All Farm Products	88	74	81	79	73	73
Crops	83	70	61	62	62	61
Livestock	87	75	97	93	80	83
Dairy Products	97	89	89	86	89	88
Poultry and Eggs	85	59	68	66	52	54

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			FEBRUARY 15, 1960			
		FEB. 15 1959	JAN. 15 1960	FEB. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		- DOLLARS -						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.86	1.94	1.93	1.81	1.90	1.85	1.80
CORN	BU.	.89	.77	.76	.82	.89	.90	.995
OATS	BU.	.55	.62	.60	.66	.53	.61	.678
BARLEY	BU.	.87	.86	.84	.78	.78	.82	.860
RYE	BU.	1.01	.94	.92	.95	.82	.88	.944
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.68	3.21	3.06	3.10	2.95	3.05	3.00
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.99	1.91	1.89	1.93	1.79	1.84	1.99
POTATOES	CWT.	.75	1.55	1.50	1.75	1.50	1.90	2.13
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	16.00	20.50	21.00	14.70	21.90	21.00	22.50
HOGS	CWT.	15.10	12.20	13.00	13.10	12.50	12.50	13.00
CATTLE	CWT.	22.40	19.90	20.30	23.00	19.20	21.10	20.60
CALVES	CWT.	31.10	26.00	26.30	24.10	24.30	26.00	24.70
SHEEP	CWT.	7.30	5.40	5.60	5.20	5.70	4.20	5.96
LAMBS	CWT.	18.80	18.80	20.10	18.70	17.80	18.70	18.60
MILK COWS	HEAD	245.00	225.00	235.00	225.00	210.00	220.00	223.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.65	.64	.63	.60	.61	.592
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.05	3.15	3.10	3.50	3.70	3.30	4.25
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.240	.260	.260	.25	.24	.26	.257
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.090	.065	.070	.070	.060	.065	.116
EGGS	DOZ.	.280	.190	.200	.209	.190	.200	.289
WOOL	LB.	.33	.37	.43	.41	.43	.44	.428
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	2.95	2.95	-	-	-	3.65
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.50	4.75	5.15	-	-	-	5.30
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.15	4.05	4.05	-	-	-	4.36
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.10	4.00	3.95	-	-	-	4.19
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.60	4.80	4.75	-	-	-	-
BRAN	CWT.	2.80	2.35	2.50	-	-	-	2.88
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% & OVER	CWT.	4.70	4.65	4.60	-	-	-	4.36
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		17.0	15.8	17.1	16.0	14.0	13.9	13.1
BEEF-CORN 1/		28.1	30.3	31.4	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		9.9	6.8	7.2	7.8	6.7	7.4	8.7
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		3.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.5

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.

livestock gained 3 and poultry and eggs were up 2 points. Compared with a year ago, meat animal prices were lower (except lambs). The livestock index at 83 was 10 points below the February 1959 average. The poultry index at 54 also showed a sharp drop of 12 points from 1959 while the averages for crops were down 1 point while dairy products gained 2 points.

Within the crop group, wheat and corn each decreased 1 cent a bushel during the month while oats, barley, rye and soybeans dropped 2 cents. Flaxseed was down 15 cents per bushel and potatoes decreased 5 cents per cwt. Hay was up 50 cents per ton from January 15. Compared with a year earlier prices continued at a higher level for wheat, oats, flaxseed, potatoes and hay while corn, barley, rye and soybeans decreased in value.

The livestock index gained 3 points since January 15 as prices for hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs were higher. The average for hogs was up somewhat from the low levels in recent months but continued below a year earlier. The February 1960 price was $13.00 per cwt. compared with $12.20 a month earlier and $15.10 in February 1959. Cattle prices remained relatively stable although $2.10 below mid-February last year. Calves and sheep prices also continue below a year earlier while lambs were higher.

The dairy index at 88 was 1 point lower than a month ago but 2 points above a year earlier. Milk prices continued downward seasonally and butterfat in cream declined 1 cent per pound during the month. Butterfat in cream averaged 64 cents per pound while wholesale milk averaged $3.10 per cwt. in February.

Higher prices for farm chickens and eggs caused an increase in the poultry index from 52 in January to 54 for the current month. The farm chicken price at 7 cents per pound was ½ cent more than a month ago. Egg prices increased 1 cent and averaged 20 cents per dozen. Turkey prices were unchanged from a month earlier at 26 cents per pound.

UNITED STATES: The Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose nearly 1 percent (2 points) to 233 percent of its 1910-14 average during the month ended February 15. Higher prices for meat animals and most fruits were primarily responsible for the increase. Partially offsetting were lower prices for dairy products, cotton, most vegetables, eggs, and turkeys. The mid-February index was about 4 percent below a year earlier.

Minor increases in prices for farm production goods, partly offset by slight decreases in prices of family living items, were not sufficient to change the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers from the 299 of last month. The February index equalled the all-time high first established in April 1959 and was nearly 1 percent higher than in February of last year.

Increasing prices received for farm products raised the Parity Ratio 1 percent to 78 on February 15. This was 5 percent below a year ago.

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

Index or Ratio	Feb. 15 1956	Feb. 15 1957	Feb. 15 1958	Feb. 15 1959	Jan. 15 1960	Feb. 15 1960
Prices Received	222	229	246	243	231	233
Prices Paid 1/	274	285	291	297	299	299
Parity Ratio	81	80	84	82	77	78

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

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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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, 1960

MINNESOTA AND U. S. MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION FEBRUARY 1960

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in Minnesota amounted to 947 million pounds in February 1960, exceeding the record production in February 1959 by 30 million pounds. Unlike the usual January to February decline, total production in February was 5 million pounds above a month ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The chief cause of both of the increases was the extra day in February due to Leap Year. Of the cows milked, production per cow was above a month ago and a year earlier.

Milk cows in the United States produced a total of 9,679 pounds in February. This was 3 percent more than in 1959 when February had 28 days, but on a daily basis, total output was slightly below a year earlier. Of the major producing States, only Minnesota showed an increase in production over January. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in milk produced in February with 1,430 million pounds, followed by Minnesota 947 million, New York 776 million, California 620 million pounds and Pennsylvania 532 million pounds.

EGG PRODUCTION: February production of eggs in Minnesota totaled 325 million, 21 million less than a year ago and 34 million below the January total. The decline was modified by the added day in February. Flocks of less than 800 layers accounted for 77 percent of the total eggs laid. Eggs laid per 100 layers was 1,830, a new record for February.

Farm flocks in the U. S. laid 5,082 million eggs in February, 1 percent fewer than in February last year, but 1 percent more than the 1949-58 average. Production compared with last year was down 6 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central and the South Central States. In the South Atlantic, production was up 9 percent, and in the West up 6 percent. The rate of egg production in February was 16.5 eggs per layer, compared with the February 1959 rate of 16.0 and the February average of 14.8. Egg production per layer would have been 1 percent below February last year but for the extra day this year. Compared to last year, the number of eggs laid per layer was up 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and in the South Atlantic, and 2 percent in the West North Central and in the West. Number of eggs per layer during February in the South Central Region was the same as a year earlier, even though this February had one extra day.

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

MAR 30 1960

Immediate Release: March 17, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
FEBRUARY 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,936,000 poults during February 1960, 61 percent more than the output of 1,200,000 in February 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current February total includes 837,000 heavy white, 985,000 bronze and other heavies, and 114,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy white poults was 56 percent greater than the same month last year, and the bronze was 85 percent more. The light breed hatch was 14 percent less than February a year ago.

On March 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,619,000 heavy white, 2,975,000 bronze, and 228,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 1,456,000 heavy white, 2,387,000 bronze, and 320,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on February 15 were 54 cents for heavy whites, 61 cents for bronze, and 38 cents for light breeds. On February 15 a year earlier, heavy white averaged 51 cents, bronze 64 cents, and light breeds 41 cents. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-February was $2.76 per 100 pounds, 2 cents less than in mid-January and 6 cents less than in February last year. The turkey feed ratio of 9.4 was up from the ratio of 8.5 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: The production of heavy white breed poults in the U. S. during February was up 39 percent from February 1959. The production of other heavy breeds, mostly broad breasted bronze was up 55 percent. The production of heavy white breed poults totaled 1,524,000, compared with 1,094,000 in February 1959. Production of other heavy breed poults totaled 5,365,000 compared with 3,454,000 in February 1959. The number of light breed poults hatched during February totaled 781,000, compared with 1,360,000 in February last year -- a decrease of 43 percent.

Turkey eggs in incubators on March 1, 1960 indicate that the number of heavy breed poults hatched in March will be larger than in March 1959. The hatch of light breed poults will be smaller.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	606	657	107	319	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	837	533	985	132	114	4,548	6,889	1,360	781
Mar.	899		1,594		209		11,271		1,769	
Apr.	1,144		1,829		182		16,121		1,943	
May	1,364		1,484		237		16,833		2,434	
June	1,359		517		289		11,592		2,160	
July	1,095		14		277		4,309		1,856	
Aug.	715		0		203		1,090		1,068	
Sept.	547		0		124		818		387	
Oct.	622		0		94		977		317	
Nov.	1/ 764		2/		88		1,568		363	
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,095		559	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,498	938	1,540	239	191	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,619	2,387	2,975	320	228	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902		2,929		296		23,691		2,832	
May	2,113		2,558		380		27,399		3,527	
June	2,433		1,097		470		21,554		3,322	
July	1,931		34		429		8,594		3,096	
Aug.	1,299		0		358		2,122		1,919	
Sept.	974		0		234		1,389		689	
Oct.	922		0		170		1,333		512	
Nov.	1/ 1,143		2/		163		2,187		492	
Dec.	1/ 1,107		2/		122		2,939		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 MARCH 12, 1960

MINNESOTA: During the week ending March 12, Minnesota hatcheries produced 288,000 heavy white, 438,000 bronze, and 25,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy white was 31 percent greater than the week before and 57 percent above 1959. The bronze hatch continues upward seasonally and was 21 percent above last year. The light breed hatch was about the same as the previous week but 52 percent less than the corresponding week last year.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 23 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 18 percent the week before and 14 percent for the week ending March 14, 1959.

Settings for the current week totaled 450,000 heavy white, 733,000 bronze and 53,000 light breed turkey eggs. The heavy white set for the 3 most recent weeks was 12 percent below settings for the same period in 1959. The bronze settings were below the previous week but almost the same as the corresponding week last year.

TEN STATE TOTAL: The ten leading turkey producing States hatched 467,000 heavy white, 1,759,000 other heavy, and 201,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending March 12. The heavy breed production continued more than a year ago -- the current week's heavy white total was 69 percent above the hatch in the same week a year earlier, and the heavy bronze hatchings were 22 percent more than 1959. In sharp contrast, light breed production was down 41 percent from a year ago.

Light breed hatch will continue below last year's level since the settings of 377,000 eggs for the current week totaled 35 percent less than a year earlier. On the other hand, heavy white eggs set at 903,000 were 17 percent above last year's level. Other heavy breed (mostly bronze) eggs set totaling 3,424,000, continued upward seasonally but was 2 percent below last year.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN TEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	Calif.	Va.	Other States 1/	Ten State Total 1959	Ten State Total 1960
			Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Feb. 20	148	215	11	#	55	227	281
Feb. 27	137	216	40	#	91	209	347
Mar. 5	179	220	24	27	77	283	348
Mar. 12	184	288	29	45	105	277	467
			Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 13	342	463	68	75	174	500	780
Feb. 20	366	427	40	64	202	586	733
Feb. 27	412	354	88	56	243	563	741
Mar. 5	401	364	59	61	265	739	749
Mar. 12	511	450	77	32	344	773	903
			Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Feb. 20	138	226	354	#	537	766	1,117
Feb. 27	219	340	439	#	539	952	1,318
Mar. 5	288	384	400	#	653	1,237	1,437
Mar. 12	363	438	528	#	793	1,444	1,759
			Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 13	601	704	800	#	1,273	2,326	2,777
Feb. 20	614	760	913	#	1,363	2,569	3,036
Feb. 27	668	826	873	55	1,251	2,863	3,005
Mar. 5	730	768	848	#	1,596	3,276	3,212
Mar. 12	734	733	982	42	1,667	3,480	3,424
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Feb. 20	30	29	6	86	60	311	181
Feb. 27	35	38	14	100	44	282	196
Mar. 5	38	27	26	100	51	306	204
Mar. 12	52	25	18	94	64	342	201
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Feb. 13	93	33	15	147	96	612	291
Feb. 20	71	66	33	133	52	534	284
Feb. 27	90	68	16	143	74	641	301
Mar. 5	92	58	20	132	37	620	247
Mar. 12	71	53	26	188	110	583	377

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

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

MAR 30 1960

Immediate Release: March 17, 1960

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
FEBRUARY 1960

MINNESOTA: Commercial chick hatcheries in Minnesota produced 1,755,000 chicks during February 1960 according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is a drop of 52 percent from the 3,630,000 chicks hatched during February a year ago. The current hatch consists of 1,345,000 egg-type chicks and 410,000 broiler-type chicks. Compared with February a year ago egg-type chicks hatched were down 60 percent while the number of broiler-type chicks hatched were 34 percent greater.

Egg-type eggs in incubators on March 1, 1960 showed a decrease of 55 percent from a year ago. However, the number of broiler-type eggs in incubators on March 1 was 43 percent above a year ago.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on February 15, 1960 per 100 straight run broiler-type chicks averaged $12.00. Egg-type pure-bred chicks averaged $36.50 and hybrid egg-type pulletchicks averaged $50.00 per 100.

The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-February 1960 was $2.76 per 100 pounds, compared to $2.78 a month ago and $2.82 in mid-February 1959. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on February 15, 1960 was 7.2 compared to 9.9 a year ago, indicating a considerably less favorable price relationship for egg producers than a year ago.

CHICKS HATCHED BY MONTHS, BY MINNESOTA COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES 1/

Month	Egg-type			Broiler-type		
	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
January	650	285	-56	240	390	+62
February	3,325	1,345	-60	305	410	+34
March	11,500			330		
April	14,200			402		
May	7,800			440		
June	930			390		
July	90			368		
August	120			268		
September	30			280		
October	65			310		
November	85			260		
December	155			335		

1/ Revised data.

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS FEBRUARY 1960

UNITED STATES: The production of broiler-type chicks by commercial hatcheries in the U. S. during February totaled 160,487,000 -- up 7 percent from February 1959. Production of egg-type chicks totaled 38,336,000 -- down 38 percent from February 1959. The production of egg-type chicks was the smallest for the month since records began in 1955. The previous low for the month was in February 1957, when 56,269,000 egg-type chicks were hatched. The production of egg-type chicks during the first two months of 1960 totaled 62,023,000, compared with 97,237,000 during this period last year -- a decrease of 36 percent. Production of broiler-type chicks totaled 321,196,000 during January and February 1960, compared with 304,195,000 during these months in 1959 -- an increase of 6 percent.

Hatchery reports on eggs in incubators March 1 indicate that the hatch of egg-type chicks during March will be much less than the hatch in March 1959. The hatch of broiler-type chicks will be about the same or slightly smaller than in March last year.

BROILER AND EGG TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	Broiler-Type				Egg-Type			
	February		Jan. thru Feb.		February		Jan. thru Feb.	
	1959 1/	1960 2/	1959 1/	1960 2/	1959 1/	1960 2/	1959 1/	1960 2/
	Thousands				Thousands			
Ohio	1,340	1,300	2,670	2,500	2,710	1,800	4,160	2,600
Ind.	4,806	5,516	9,469	10,996	3,048	2,289	4,374	3,433
Ill.	1,088	686	2,243	1,340	3,557	2,914	4,828	3,810
Mich.	490	400	1,090	920	1,430	700	2,100	1,110
Wis.	1,484	1,540	2,993	2,975	1,113	685	1,525	868
E. N. C.	9,208	9,442	18,465	18,731	11,858	8,388	16,987	11,821
Minn.	305	410	545	800	3,325	1,345	3,975	1,630
Iowa	325	320	635	720	4,545	1,730	5,580	2,150
Mo.	5,379	5,709	10,892	11,828	1,555	962	2,023	1,217
N. Dak.	3/	3/	3/	3/	75	26	82	26
S. Dak.	3/	3/	3/	3/	664	330	802	382
Nebr.	103	68	187	139	1,822	909	2,550	1,104
Kans.	271	250	604	520	930	600	1,168	830
W. N. C. 4/	6,386	6,765	12,867	14,015	12,916	5,902	16,180	7,339
UNITED STATES	150,184	160,487	304,195	321,196	61,423	38,336	97,237	62,023

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Combined to avoid disclosing individual operations. 4/ West North Central total includes North and South Dakota.

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MAR 30 1960

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

Immediate Release

March 17, 1960

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

Sows farrowing spring pigs in Minnesota this year will total 517,000 head--a decrease of 15 percent compared with the spring of 1959, and 18 percent below the 1949-58 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 total of 517,000 sows farrowing in the spring of 1960 includes 147,000 sows that farrowed in the December-February period and 370,000 that were expected to farrow between March 1 and June 1. The December 1 to March 1 farrow is down 22 percent compared with the same period in 1959. The intended farrowings for the March 1-June 1 period are 12 percent below the number of sows farrowed in that period a year ago. Of the sows farrowing spring pigs, about 28 percent farrowed in the months of December, January and February--substantially higher than the 10-year average of 14 percent.

For Minnesota, intentions to keep sows for farrow in the June-August period indicate a total of 225,000 sows--5 percent less than the 237,000 sows farrowed in the corresponding months in 1959.

Hogs of all ages on Minnesota farms on March 1 numbered 3,324,000 head, 15 percent less than a year ago. By age groups, hogs--six months and older--totaled 1,318,000, down 10 percent; 3 to 6 months, 950,000, down 13 percent; and pigs under three months, 1,056,000, down 22 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: Total (Dec.-May)			Spring Sows: December-February			Spring Sows: March-May			June-August Intentions		
	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
Ohio	368	342	93	160	140	88	208	202	97	178	175	98
Ind.	580	522	90	315	266	84	265	256	97	299	290	97
Ill.	974	867	89	363	306	84	611	561	92	447	411	92
Wisc.	319	271	85	121	87	72	198	184	93	128	125	98
MINN.	608	517	85	188	147	78	420	370	88	237	225	95
Iowa	1,776	1,563	88	537	433	81	1,239	1,130	91	659	645	98
Mo.	567	527	93	225	200	89	342	327	96	263	250	95
S.D.	321	231	72	53	34	64	268	197	74	57	55	97
Nebr.	414	331	80	124	87	72	290	244	84	98	96	98
Kans.	155	126	81	63	46	73	92	80	87	53	52	98
Total Ten States	6,082	5,297	87	2,149	1,746	81	3,933	3,551	90	2,419	2,324	96

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

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

HOGS ON FARMS IN 9 STATES: The number of all hogs and pigs on March 1, 1960 in the 9 States with comparable data totaled 34,636,000 head. This was 9 percent less than the 37,887,000 head a year earlier. All States showed decreases, ranging from 5 percent in Illinois to 24 percent in South Dakota. Hogs and pigs 6 months old and over totaled 11,908,000 head, 6 percent less than a year earlier. The number of pigs under 6 months of age in the 9 States was 10 percent less than on March 1, 1959. There is a decrease of 1 percent in the 3-6 month age group and a decrease of 18 percent in the number under 3 months of age. Indications point to a slightly larger number of pigs saved per litter for the December-February period than a year earlier.

HOGS ON FARMS MARCH 1

State	All Hogs			Six months and older			Three to six months		
	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
Ohio	2,726	2,535	93	663	628	95	970	940	97
Ind.	4,964	4,567	92	1,379	1,237	90	1,325	1,400	106
Ill.	7,544	7,167	95	2,494	2,357	95	2,500	2,600	104
Wis.	1,984	1,746	88	633	581	92	505	552	109
Minn.	3,910	3,324	85	1,464	1,318	90	1,096	950	87
Iowa	11,899	11,185	94	4,224	4,160	98	3,860	3,815	99
Mo. 1/	--	4,360	--	--	1,160	--	--	1,770	--
S. Dak.	1,376	1,046	76	654	538	82	345	270	78
Nebr.	2,410	2,121	88	860	831	97	710	687	97
Kans.	1,074	945	88	274	258	94	375	375	100
Total 9 States	37,887	34,636	91	12,645	11,908	94	11,686	11,589	99
Total 10 States	--	38,996	--	--	13,068	--	--	13,359	--

1/ Data for Missouri for 1959 not available.

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
1959	11	8	7	5	4	3	2	4	10	15	15	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, 1954-60

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	9,359
1957	862	848	987	973	1,042	987	799	653	514	542	606	778	9,591
1958	881	859	981	962	1,022	1,000	826	632	531	582	660	817	9,753
1959	963	917	1,038	1,012	1,044	985	808	619	541	579	658	816	9,970
1960	942	947											

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Dairy and Food

MAR 30 1960

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

Immediate Release: March 21, 1960

INTENDED CROP ACREAGES FOR 1960 IN MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA: Minnesota farmers are planning to plant 6,856,000 acres of corn this spring, which is the same as the record acreage planted in 1959. 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 comparatively small shifts in the acreage of other crops. The main exception is flax for which an increase of 10 percent is planned. Increases in acreage are also indicated for spring wheat (other than durum), 1 percent; sugar beets, 5 percent; and potatoes, 7 percent. Decreases are planned for oats, 1 percent and barley, 3 percent. No change is indicated in the acreages of soybeans and hay.

Farmers may change these early season plans before planting time, but if they continue unchanged then the planted corn acreage will equal the record high 6,856,000 acres planted for all purposes in 1959. A sharp increase of 19 percent occurred last year, mainly due to the elimination of acreage allotments which had restricted the plantings on farms participating in the acreage reserve program in effect in 1958. Due to the delayed harvest of the 1959 corn and soybean crops an unusual amount of plowing remains to be done this spring. This presents two problems; namely, that of getting the job done on a timely basis and the possible effect on crop prospects in areas where summer rainfall tends to be on the short side. Whether these become serious problems depends on weather during and following the planting season.

Soybean acreage is expected to total 2,222,000 acres, the same as 1959 when a sharp reduction of 29 percent occurred from the record high acreage of 3,129,000 acres planted in 1958. An upturn of 10 percent in flax acreage is in prospect following three years of successive sharp decreases. The planned 1959 flax acreage of 541,000 acres compares with 492,000 in 1959; 532,000 in 1958; 886,000 in 1957; and the recent high planted acreage of 1,080,000 in 1956. A sharp shift in the importance of flax has occurred within the State in recent years, the trend being toward a relatively higher proportion of acreage in the west central and southwest counties. A drastic reduction has taken place in Roseau and some other northern counties having a large acreage of farm lands in the soil bank.

Spring wheat other than durum will be planted on about 1 percent more acres than last year according to present plans. If plans are realized, 30,000 acres of durum and 960,000 acres of other spring wheat will be planted. This compares with 28,000 and 950,000 acres, respectively, last year. Oat acreage is being adjusted downward 1 percent. The intended acreage of 3,909,000 acres is a comparatively small total when compared with the 1952 recent high acreage of 5,341,000 acres and the record high of 5,466,000 acres planted in 1945.

Potato acreage, both "Late Summer" and "Fall" crops, is expected to total 105,700 acres, which is 7 percent more than in 1959. Of this acreage, 4,700 acres are classed as "Late Summer" and are grown in Anoka, Dakota and Hennepin counties, while 101,000 acres are "Fall" crop potatoes. The latter kind are mainly grown in Clay and Polk counties in the Red River Valley; also in Freeborn county in the south.

Early season reports from farmers indicate practically no change from last year in the acres of hay to be harvested. Tame hay shows a slight increase but this is partly offset by a 6 percent reduction in wild hay. A year ago, hay stands suffered

heavy damage during the snow barren winter season, the result being a considerable loss of old alfalfa stands and clover hay. Some of the acreage was replanted to annual hays but a large part was devoted to corn and beans.

UNITED STATES: Crop plantings for 1960 harvest appear likely to fall only slightly below last year. Feed grain acreage is expected to be a little smaller than last year, with about the same acreage of corn and sorghums but less oats and barley. Food grain acreage is also expected to show a small reduction with less spring wheat but about the same acreage of winter wheat and rice. Soybean plantings are expected to rise to near the record acreage of 1958. Acreage cut for hay may be the lowest in over 20 years. Total acreage of crops planted or grown in 1960 now looks to be about 337 million acres, less than 1 million below the 1959 level.

Feed grains are expected to be planted on 156 million acres, 1 percent less than in 1959. Corn and sorghum acreages show little change from last year but significant declines are indicated for oats and barley. Prospective corn acreage edged slightly above last year's sharply expanded acreage as small to moderate increases in the Corn Belt more than offset lowered planting intentions in southern and western areas. Growers plan to reduce oats acreage for the fifth consecutive year to the lowest level of record. Decreases are general throughout the Nation, with North Dakota the only major producing State indicating an increased acreage. Barley acreage looks about 4 percent smaller than last year.

Total wheat plantings are now indicated at 57.2 million acres, about 1 percent below last year. Winter wheat acreage is nearly the same as a year ago but spring wheat seeding is expected to drop 5 percent below 1959.

Soybeans bounced back into growers' favor. Intended acreage is above last year's and is only slightly below the record acreage in 1958. Increases are general in all producing areas, with only a few of the relatively smaller producing States expecting slight decreases.

The indicated acreages of 1960 in Minnesota and the United States, based on March 1 intentions, are as follows:

Crops	Average 1949-58	Acreage Planted 1959	Acreage Planted Ind. 1960	1960 as per-cent of 1959
	Thousand Acres			Percent
MINNESOTA:				
Corn, All	5,632	6,856	6,856	100
Durum Wheat	50	28	30	107
Other Spring Wheat	826	950	960	101
Oats	4,884	3,948	3,909	99
Barley	1,126	1,039	1,008	97
Flax	1,091	492	541	110
Soybeans, All Purposes	1,849	2,222	2,222	100
Potatoes, All	89.0	98.8	105.7	107
Hay, All Harvested	3,794	3,382	3,382	100
Sugar Beets	66.0	75.3	79.0	105
UNITED STATES:				
Corn, All	80,664	85,530	85,758	100.3
Durum Wheat	2,250	1,283	1,726	134.5
Other Spring Wheat	15,589	12,148	11,091	91.3
Oats	43,485	36,141	34,273	94.8
Barley	13,249	16,990	16,386	96.4
Flax	4,852	3,482	3,469	99.6
Soybeans, All Purposes	18,127	23,178	24,667	106.4
Potatoes, All	1,506.6	1,416.3	1,437.7	101.5
Hay, All Harvested	74,200	69,404	69,088	99.5
Sugar Beets	849.5	946.5	981.0	103.6

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

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

Immediate Release

APR 6 1960

April 4, 1960

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-March 1960

MINNESOTA: The index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 78 in mid-March was up 5 points from a month earlier, but 1 point below March a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with a month earlier, the crop price index was up 1 point, livestock 7 points and poultry 10 points, while dairy products indicated no change. The dairy products index was 3 points higher than March last year while all other groups were lower. (continued on back)

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	March 15 Av. 1952-56	Mar. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1958	Mar. 15 1959	Feb. 15 1960	Mar. 15 1960
All Farm Products	88	76	85	79	73	78
Crops	84	71	63	63	61	62
Livestock	89	80	101	93	83	90
Dairy Products	95	89	88	85	88	88
Poultry and Eggs	86	60	85	65	54	64

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

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

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			MARCH 15, 1960			
		MAR. 15 1959	FEB. 15 1960	MAR. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
				- DOLLARS -				
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.85	1.93	1.94	1.82	1.92	1.86	1.82
CORN	BU.	.90	.76	.77	.84	.91	.91	.999
OATS	BU.	.54	.60	.61	.65	.54	.60	.676
BARLEY	BU.	.86	.84	.83	.77	.77	.83	.839
RYE	BU.	1.00	.92	.86	.95	.77	.84	.883
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.66	3.06	2.92	2.92	2.76	2.88	2.81
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.00	1.89	1.89	1.93	1.79	1.83	1.99
POTATOES	CWT.	.75	1.50	1.80	2.00	1.75	2.10	2.65
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	16.60	21.00	21.00	15.20	23.20	20.50	22.90
HOGS	CWT.	15.10	13.00	15.50	15.60	14.80	15.00	15.10
CATTLE	CWT.	22.40	20.30	20.90	24.10	21.40	22.20	21.60
CALVES	CWT.	28.60	26.30	27.00	25.30	25.30	27.00	25.10
SHEEP	CWT.	7.60	5.60	6.20	5.60	6.20	4.50	6.27
LAMBS	CWT.	20.20	20.10	22.20	20.30	19.60	19.70	20.30
MILK COWS	HEAD	250.00	235.00	240.00	230.00	215.00	220.00	226.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.64	.64	.62	.60	.61	.589
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.00	3.10	3.10	3.55	3.65	3.35	4.15
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.220	.260	.270	.25	.24	.26	.265
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.090	.070	.070	.075	.065	.065	.123
EGGS	DOZ.	.260	.200	.260	.259	.230	.240	.323
WOOL	LB.	.33	.43	.42	.42	.42	.44	.432
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED, 16%	CWT.	3.00	2.95	2.95	-	-	-	3.65
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.50	5.15	5.10	-	-	-	5.26
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.15	4.05	4.00	-	-	-	4.34
SOYBEAN MEAL, 44%	CWT.	3.95	3.95	3.90	-	-	-	4.14
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.40	4.75	4.80	-	-	-	4.88
BRAN	CWT.	2.75	2.50	2.60	-	-	-	2.93
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.70	4.60	4.60	-	-	-	4.38
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		16.8	17.1	20.1	18.6	16.3	16.5	15.1
BEEF-CORN 1/		28.3	31.4	30.9	-	-	-	-
EGG-FEED 2/		10.0	7.2	9.4	9.7	8.1	9.0	9.7
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		3.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.4	3.7

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.

Within the crop group, wheat, corn, and oats each increased 1 cent per bushel and potatoes were up sharply, 30 cents per hundredweight from mid-February. Barley was 1 cent less, rye 6 cents lower and flaxseed 14 cents below a month earlier. No change in price was indicated by soybeans and hay. Compared with March 1959, prices were higher for wheat, oats, flaxseed, potatoes and hay, while corn, barley, rye and soybeans decreased in value.

The livestock index gained 7 points since February 15 as prices averaged more for hogs, cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs. The average for hogs at $15.50 per cwt. has increased sharply from the low levels which prevailed during the latter months in 1959 and the first two months of 1960. It was also 40 cents above the March 1959 price of $15.10. The mid-March cattle price of $20.90 per cwt. was $1.50 below a year ago. Calves and sheep prices were up somewhat from the previous month but continued below last year. Lamb prices were above mid-February and March 1959.

The dairy index at 88 was the same as a month ago but 3 points above 1959. The average price of 64 cents per pound for butterfat in cream was unchanged from February this year and March 1959. The wholesale milk price at $3.10 cwt. equalled the previous month but was 10 cents more than a year ago.

Egg prices jumped sharply during the month causing the poultry index to increase substantially. The index at 64 points is 10 points more than in mid-February but 1 point below last year. During latter months of 1959 and first two months of 1960, egg prices were at the lowest levels since 1941. In mid-March eggs averaged 26 cents -- up 6 cents a dozen from a month earlier, but 2 cents under March 1959. The turkey price at 27 cents increased 1 cent per pound liveweight during the month and was 5 cents more than at this time last year. Farm chickens averaged 7 cents per pound liveweight or the same as in mid-February but 2 cents less than March 1959.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended March 15 the Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers rose 3 percent (7 points) to 240 percent of its 1910-14 average. The mid-March Index was the highest since last July but was about 1½ percent below a year earlier. Most commodity groups joined in the advance, with a 7 percent increase in meat animal prices the most important contributor. The major exception to the advance was dairy products which declined less than seasonally.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities and Services, including Interest, Taxes and Farm Wage Rates rose 1/3 of 1 percent (1 point) during the month ended March 15 as a result of slight increases in prices of family living and farm production goods. At 300 this established a new all-time high.

Reflecting the 3 percent increase in the prices received index, the Parity Ratio advanced 2 percent to 80 in mid-March. This was 2 percent lower than a year ago.

A continued increase in prices paid for feeder cattle and higher farm machinery prices lifted the index of prices paid for production goods 1/3 of 1 percent to 267 in mid-March. Higher prices paid for food and household operation items more than off-set declines in used automobiles and clothing, raising the mid-March index of prices paid by farmers for family living items 1/3 of 1 percent to 290.

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

Index or Ratio	Mar. 15 1956	Mar. 15 1957	Mar. 15 1958	Mar. 15 1959	Feb. 15 1960	Mar. 15 1960
Prices Received	224	230	258	244	233	240
Parity Index 1/	275	286	293	2/297	299	300
Parity Ratio	81	80	88	82	78	80

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

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural 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

APR 14 1960

Immediate Release

April 11, 1960

MINNESOTA CROP REPORT - APRIL 1, 1960

Unusually cold weather during March kept Minnesota farmers from beginning field operations, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. At best, seeding will not get fully under way until April 20 or later. Snow covered the ground most of the month and the soil remained frozen later than usual, due to extremely low temperatures. The State experienced the coldest March since 1899 and the second coldest of record. Considering last year's early start, the season seems to be especially late. In 1959, oats was seeded as early as March 26. However, the three preceding years were considerably later. The approximate starting date for each is as follows: 1956, April 13; 1957, April 18; and 1958, April 4.

Snow cover was light to moderate over the winter with a generally uniform coverage over the State. In the principal agricultural areas, snow has now disappeared and a few warm days could make the fields suitable for tillage and planting operations. Farmers in localities where moisture was critically short last year are again concerned with the lack of subsoil moisture; although enough exists for seeding operations. A considerable percentage of cropland remains to be plowed this spring which normally would have been turned under last fall.

Haylands, pasture, and winter grains were still dormant as of April 1. Winter wheat and rye are in very good condition--much in contrast to the situation a year ago, largely due to the wet fall and more snow cover. As of April 1, production of winter wheat to be harvested in 1960 is estimated at 552,000 bushels--22,000 below the 1959 production. Average production is 1,055,000 bushels. The decline from last year and the average is the result of less acreage. Rye production is not estimated on April 1, but the reported condition is substantially better than last year and the ten-year average.

Corn supplies on Minnesota farms as of April 1 amounted to 176 million bushels, nearly equal to the record stocks on April 1, 1957. The 1949-58 average is 130 million bushels. A total of 81 million bushels of oats were in farm storage on April 1, 18 million bushels fewer than a year ago and 3 million bushels less than average. Farm stocks of barley totaled 14.6 million bushels, 4 million bushels under the record stored a year earlier. As of April 1, barley stocks have usually averaged 11.3 million bushels. There were only 185,000 bushels of rye stored on farms, compared with 363,000 on April 1, 1959, and the average of 490,000 bushels. Farm wheat supplies totaled 4.9 million bushels. The 4.9 million bushels is 1.9 million bushels below the 6.8 million bushels on hand last year and also considerably lower than the 1949-58 average of 5.6 million bushels.

Soybean stocks on farms at 17.5 million bushels are just slightly more than a year ago despite a much smaller crop. Flaxseed held on farms amounted to 954,000 bushels, down appreciably from April 1, 1959 stocks of 1,748,000 bushels.

Production of milk during March amounted to 1,036 million pounds, about the same as a year ago. Milk cows on farms were one percent lower than March 1959, but production per cow was up 5 pounds--nearly offsetting the decline in numbers. Egg production during March totaled 329 million eggs, down 12 percent from last year and the smallest production for March since 1942. Production per layer was 1-1/2 percent lower than a year ago, the first such decline in March since 1955.

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

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APR 22 1960

Immediate Release

April 19, 1960

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, APRIL 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle and calves on feed in Minnesota on April 1, 1960 was 434,000 head, a record high for the State, and 8 percent more than a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The reported number on feed is 4 percent above the 416,000 head on feed January 1 and is the third consecutive year that the April 1 number on feed has exceeded the January 1 number. This is an indication that Minnesota feeders have shifted their seasonal pattern of feeding.

Inspected inshipments of feeder cattle and calves into Minnesota during the first quarter of the year totaled 131,000 head, 9 percent more than the number shipped into the State during the same 3 month period a year ago. Minnesota farmers placed 145,000 head of cattle and calves in feedlots during the January-March period, or 19 percent more than a year earlier. Of these placements, only one percent were marketed as fat cattle before April 1, 1960. Marketings of fed cattle during the January-March period totaled 127,000 head, 6 percent more than the marketing total for the same period in 1959.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 169,000 fed cattle and calves during the next 3 months (April-June) or 39 percent of the total number on feed. If intentions are carried out, marketings for this quarter would be 21 percent above the 140,000 head marketed during the same 3 month period last year.

Of the number on feed April 1 in Minnesota, 66 percent were steers and steer calves compared with 67 percent a year earlier. Heifer and heifer calves accounted for 34 percent of the total compared with 32 percent the previous year. Cattle and calves weighing less than 900 pounds totaled 332,000 head or 77 percent of the total number on feed. This compares with 78 percent a year ago and 312,000 head.

UNITED STATES: Cattle and calves on feed for market in 26 major feeding States April 1, totaled 6,663,000 head. These same 26 States had 7,206,000 head on feed January 1, 1960 and 5,001,000 head on feed October 1, 1959. In the 21 States for which comparable 1959 data are available, a total of 6,401,000 head of cattle and calves were on feed April 1, compared to 5,939,000 head a year earlier--an 8 percent increase. Larger numbers on feed April 1 were shown for 15 States, two States were unchanged, and four States were down from April 1, 1959. The number on feed declined 7 percent from January 1 to April 1 this year, compared to a 6 percent decline during the same period in 1959.

The number of cattle and calves on feed in the North Central States April 1, 1960 at 4,852,000 head, was up 6 percent from the 4,596,000 head on feed a year earlier. Iowa, the leading State, was up 11 percent, but Nebraska, the second leading State, was down 1 percent. Cattle on feed April 1, 1960 in 6 Western States for which comparable data are available (Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and California) totaled 1,263,000 head compared to 1,075,000 head April 1, 1959--a gain of 17 percent. California, the leading State in the West, was up 34 percent and Colorado, the second ranking Western State, was 7 percent higher than a year earlier.

Fed cattle marketings from the 21 States January-March 1960 totaled 3,147,000 head, 9 percent above the number marketed during the same period in 1959. Marketings from the North Central States were up 7 percent and marketings from the 6 Western States were up 10 percent.

Cattle and calves placed on feed in the 21 States during the first quarter of 1960 totaled 2,667,000 head, 6 percent more than during the same period in 1959. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into 8 Corn Belt States (for which data are available) during January and February this year were 4 percent less than during the same two months in 1959.

Cattle feeders in 21 States expect to market 53 percent (3,366,000 head) of the April 1, 1960 inventory during April, May and June. If intentions are carried out, marketings for this quarter would be 19 percent above the number marketed from the April 1 inventory during April, May and June 1959.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, APRIL 1, 1960

Weight Groups					Kinds				
Weight	Number		Percent of Total		Kind	Number		Percent of Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960		1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent			1,000		Percent	
Under 900 Lbs.	312	332	78	77	Steers	269	286	67	66
900-1100 Lbs.	76	79	19	18	Heifers	131	148	32	34
Over 1100 Lbs.	14	23	3	5	Other	2	-	1	-
Total	402	434	100	100	Total	402	434	100	100

Length of Time on Feed					Expected Month of Marketing				
Time	Number		Percent of Total		Month	Number		Percent of Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960		1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent			1,000		Percent	
Under 3 Months	117	143	29	33	April	40	61	10	14
3-6 Months	257	261	64	60	May	40	52	10	12
Over 6 Months	28	30	7	7	June	48	56	12	13
					Later	274	265	68	61
Total	402	434	100	100	Total	402	434	100	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED, APRIL 1, 1960, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State	April 1, 1959	January 1, 1960	April 1, 1960	April 1, 1960 as percent of April 1, 1959
	1,000 head			Percent
Pennsylvania	69	83	76	110
Ohio	172	194	172	100
Indiana	228	224	192	84
Illinois	628	688	653	104
Michigan	108	130	125	116
Wisconsin	99	121	121	122
Minnesota	402	416	434	108
Iowa	1,446	1,510	1,605	111
Missouri	275	298	275	100
North Dakota	91	125	100	110
South Dakota	250	247	232	93
Nebraska	688	665	680	99
Kansas	209	293	263	126
North Central States	4,596	4,911	4,852	106
Oklahoma	44	69	54	123
Texas	155	239	156	101
Montana	40	70	57	142
Idaho	116	138	115	99
Wyoming 2/		55	47	
Colorado	318	385	341	107
New Mexico 2/		54	45	
Arizona	187	265	207	111
Utah	44	58	47	107
Nevada 2/		35	17	
Washington 2/		115	100	
Oregon 2/		66	53	
California	370	663	496	134
Western States 2/		1,904	1,525	
21 States 3/	5,939	6,881	6,401	108
26 States 2/ 4/		7,206	6,663	

1/ Estimates include only cattle being fattened for market as a more or less distinct agricultural enterprise, and excludes small operations incidental to dairy and general farming. Cattle thus fed are presumed to produce carcasses that will grade good or better. 2/ Data for April 1, 1959 is not available.

3/ Includes 12 North Central States, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and California.

4/ Includes 21 States in 3/ and Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington and Oregon.

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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: April 21, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
MARCH 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 6,206,000 poults during the first three months in 1960, 31 percent more than the output of 4,748,000 during the same period in 1959 according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The current January-March total includes 2,537,000 heavy white, 3,293,000 bronze and other heavies, and 376,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy white poults was 24 percent greater than for the same period last year, bronze, 47 percent more, and light breeds, 21 percent less than a year ago.

On April 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,783,000 heavy white, 3,126,000 bronze, and 260,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier, eggs in incubators totaled 1,902,000 heavy white, 2,929,000 bronze, and 296,000 light breed eggs.

Average prices received per poult in Minnesota on March 15 were 54 cents for heavy whites, 60 cents for bronze, and 37 cents for light breeds. On March 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 53 cents, bronze 65 cents, and light breeds 42 cents. On March 15 the turkey feed ratio of 9.8 was up from the ratio of 7.8 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy white-breed poults produced during March in the U. S. was up 34 percent from March 1959. Production of other heavy breeds mostly broad breasted bronze was up 17 percent. Heavy white-breed poults totaled 2,640,000, compared with 1,964,000 in March 1959. Other heavy breed poults totaled 10,900,000, compared with 9,307,000 in March 1959. The number of light breed poults hatched during March totaled 958,000, compared with 1,769,000 in March last year -- a decrease of 46 percent. The number of heavy breed poults hatched during the first 3 months of 1960 was 29 percent larger than a year earlier. Hatch of heavy white-breed poults was up 27 percent and other heavy breeds was up 30 percent. Production of light breed poults during January through March 1960 was down 51 percent from the same period in 1959.

Turkey eggs in incubators on April 1 indicate that the number of heavy white-breed poults hatched in April will be larger but that the number of other heavy poults will be smaller than in April last year. The light breed poult hatch in April will be considerably smaller than a year earlier.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	606	657	107	319	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	837	533	985	132	114	4,548	6,889	1,360	781
Mar.	899	1,043	1,594	1,989	209	159	11,271	13,540	1,769	958
Apr.	1,144		1,829		182		16,121		1,943	
May	1,364		1,484		237		16,833		2,434	
June	1,359		517		289		11,592		2,160	
July	1,095		14		277		4,309		1,856	
Aug.	715		0		203		1,090		1,068	
Sept.	547		0		124		818		387	
Oct.	622		0		94		977		317	
Nov.	1/ 764		2/		88		1,568		363	
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,095		559	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,498	938	1,540	239	191	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,619	2,387	2,975	320	228	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902	1,783	2,929	3,126	296	260	25,956	25,378	3,114	1,669
May	2,113		2,558		380		27,399		3,527	
June	2,433		1,097		470		21,554		3,322	
July	1,931		34		429		8,594		3,096	
Aug.	1,299		0		358		2,122		1,919	
Sept.	974		0		234		1,389		689	
Oct.	922		0		170		1,333		512	
Nov.	1/ 1,143		2/		163		2,187		492	
Dec.	1/ 1,107		2/		122		2,939		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 April 16, 1960

MINNESOTA: During the week ending April 16, Minnesota hatcheries produced 259,000 heavy white, 448,000 heavy bronze, and 45,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy white was about the same as the week before but 5 percent below the corresponding week in 1959. The bronze hatch was up 4 percent from a week earlier and 6 percent greater than last year. The light breed hatch during the two most recent weeks was about the same as in 1959.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 20 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 27 percent the week before and 12 percent for the week ending April 18, 1959.

Settings for the current week totaled 494,000 heavy white, 690,000 bronze and 92,000 light breed turkey eggs. The heavy white settings during the two most recent weeks totaled slightly less than the same period a year ago. The bronze settings reached the seasonal high during the week ending March 26th. Since then the weekly totals have gradually dropped off but remained above corresponding weeks in 1959. Light breed settings during the current week were up from a week earlier and slightly above the same week last year.

TEN STATE TOTAL: Ten important turkey producing States hatched 497,000 heavy white, 2,083,000 other heavy, and 189,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending April 16. The current week's heavy white production was 9 percent below the previous week but 15 percent above the same week a year earlier. Heavy bronze hatchings were down 1 percent from the week before and 7 percent less than the same week in 1959. Light breed production was down 19 percent from the previous week and continued considerably below last year.

Light breed hatch will continue below last year's level since the settings of 481,000 eggs for the current week totaled 38 percent less than a year earlier. Heavy white eggs set at 998,000 were 8 percent above last year's level. Other heavy breed (mostly bronze) eggs set totaling 3,504,000 were down 3 percent from a week earlier and 8 percent less than the same week in 1959.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN TEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	1960 Calif.	1960 Va.	1960 Other 1/ States	Ten State Total 1959	Ten State Total 1960
		Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Mar. 26	230	196	49	34	142	325	421
Apr. 2	213	212	30	34	153	411	429
Apr. 9	289	260	43	22	219	428	544
Apr. 16	274	259	27	28	183	434	497
		Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Mar. 19	466	454	54	60	290	763	858
Mar. 26	542	463	30	47	341	858	881
Apr. 2	360	416	62	74	331	733	883
Apr. 9	504	500	43	70	320	969	933
Apr. 16	497	494	88	56	360	925	998
		Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Mar. 26	394	494	538	33	785	1,747	1,850
Apr. 2	441	467	604	#	929	1,991	2,000
Apr. 9	441	431	623	21	1,026	2,054	2,101
Apr. 16	423	448	658	30	947	2,231	2,083
		Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Mar. 19	717	782	1,079	41	1,597	3,727	3,499
Mar. 26	747	834	1,208	55	1,647	3,673	3,744
Apr. 2	732	781	950	64	1,615	3,994	3,410
Apr. 9	631	726	1,052	53	1,781	3,781	3,612
Apr. 16	678	690	1,082	70	1,662	3,818	3,504
		Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Mar. 26	53	42	11	80	70	344	203
Apr. 2	52	36	14	77	26	359	153
Apr. 9	41	43	20	108	61	335	232
Apr. 16	45	45	9	94	41	338	189
		Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Mar. 19	76	79	14	152	70	585	315
Mar. 26	69	67	46	146	136	729	395
Apr. 2	65	61	25	150	107	776	343
Apr. 9	101	58	19	152	173	825	402
Apr. 16	88	92	13	240	136	774	481

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

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

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

Immediate Release: April 21, 1960

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
MARCH 1960

MINNESOTA: Commercial chick hatcheries in Minnesota produced 6,680,000 chicks during March 1960 according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is a drop of 44 percent from the 11,830,000 chicks hatched during March a year ago. The current hatch consists of 6,200,000 egg-type chicks and 480,000 broiler-type chicks. Compared with March a year ago, egg-type chicks hatched were down 46 percent, while the number of broiler-type chicks hatched was 45 percent greater. Egg-type eggs in incubators on April 1, 1960 showed a decrease of 24 percent from a year ago, contrasted with an increase of 66 percent for broiler-type eggs in incubators.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on March 15, 1960 per 100 straight-run broiler-type chicks averaged $11.00. Egg-type pure bred chicks averaged $37.00 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks averaged $50.00 per 100. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-March 1960 was $2.76 per 100 pounds, the same as one month ago, and off slightly from $2.81 in mid-March 1959. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on March 15, 1960 was 9.4 compared to 10.0 a year ago, indicating a less favorable price relationship for egg producers than a year ago.

CHICKS HATCHED BY MONTHS, BY MINNESOTA COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES 1/

Month	Egg-Type			Broiler-Type		
	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
January	650	285	-56	240	390	+62
February	3,325	1,345	-60	305	410	+34
March	11,500	6,200	-46	330	480	+45
April	14,200			402		
May	7,800			440		
June	930			390		
July	90			368		
August	120			268		
September	30			280		
October	65			310		
November	85			260		
December	155			335		

1/ Revised data.

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS MARCH 1960

UNITED STATES: The production of broiler-type chicks by commercial hatcheries in the U. S. during March totaled 175,360,000 -- down 4 percent from March 1959. Production of egg-type chicks totaled 72,782,000 -- down 38 percent from March 1959. The production of egg-type chicks was the smallest for the month since records began in 1955. The previous low for the month was in March 1957 when 109,404,000 egg-type chicks were hatched. Production of egg-type chicks was very low during the first three months of 1960, totaling 134,805,000, compared with 215,073,000 during this period in 1959 -- a decrease of 37 percent. Production of broiler-type chicks totaled 496,556,000 January through March 1960, compared with 487,652,000 during this period in 1959 -- an increase of 2 percent.

Hatchery reports on eggs in incubators April 1 indicate that the hatch of egg-type chicks during April will be considerably less than the hatch in April 1959. The hatch of broiler-type chicks will also be less than in April last year. The egg-type eggs in incubators were down 27 percent and the broiler-type eggs were 7 percent less than on April 1, 1959.

BROILER AND EGG TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	Broiler-Type				Egg-Type			
	March		Jan. thru Mar.		March		Jan. thru Mar.	
	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/
	Thousands				Thousands			
Ohio	1,690	1,500	4,360	4,000	5,860	3,300	10,020	5,900
Ind.	6,285	5,972	15,754	16,968	6,690	4,444	11,064	7,877
Ill.	1,379	757	3,622	2,097	7,158	4,743	11,986	8,553
Mich.	530	450	1,620	1,370	2,200	1,600	4,300	2,710
Wis.	1,603	1,500	4,596	4,475	3,203	2,235	4,728	3,103
E. N. C.	11,487	10,179	29,952	28,910	25,111	16,322	42,098	28,143
Minn.	330	480	875	1,280	11,500	6,200	15,475	7,830
Iowa	460	375	1,095	1,095	12,450	7,450	18,030	9,600
Mo.	6,644	5,633	17,536	17,461	5,469	2,477	7,492	3,694
N. Dak.	2/	2/	2/	2/	811	350	893	376
S. Dak.	2/	2/	2/	2/	3,647	2,000	4,449	2,382
Nebr.	155	106	342	245	4,935	2,679	7,485	3,783
Kans.	467	300	1,071	820	2,909	1,800	4,077	2,630
W. N. C.	3/ 8,075	3/ 6,910	3/ 20,942	3/ 20,925	41,721	22,956	57,901	30,295
UNITED STATES	183,457	175,360	487,652	496,556	117,836	72,782	215,073	134,805

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

3/ West North Central total includes North and South Dakota.

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

Immediate Release: April 27, 1960

GRAIN STOCKS - APRIL 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: April 1 stocks of corn in all positions in Minnesota totaled 303 million bushels according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 12 percent more than a year ago and a record for April 1. Off-farm stocks of 127 million bushels are 15 percent above a year earlier while on farm stocks of 176 million are 9 percent higher than April 1, 1959. Stocks in terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth amounted to 14.6 million bushels, 4-1/2 million more than at this time last year. Supplies of corn at country elevators are well above a year ago, while country processors' supplies are lower but their holdings are never large. CCC bins have the same amount on hand as on April 1, 1959.

Total stocks of wheat in all positions were 82 million bushels, 5 million below last year's record and the second largest April 1 holdings since records were started in 1945. Off-farm stocks were down 3 million bushels, mainly due to the 4.8 million decline at the terminal positions. The decrease was partially offset by increased holdings at country elevators. These holdings of 9.4 million bushels are nearly three times the amount held on April 1, 1958 and about 1.4 million more than last year.

Oats stocks in all positions were 91 million bushels, 23 million bushels below last year's record. Only 10 million bushels were in off-farm storage. Oats at country elevators were slightly higher than a year earlier, but sharply lower at the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth terminals. The 4 million bushels located at the terminals was only 4.4 percent of last year's total.

Barley supplies in the State amounted to 39 million bushels, about one and three-quarters million bushels lower than last year. Off-farm stocks of 24 million were two million bushels above a year ago but were more than offset by the decline in on-farm stocks. Most of the off-farm stocks were located in the terminal areas and at 17.1 million bushels were only one-half million bushels lower than a year ago.

Rye stocks in Minnesota of 2.6 million bushels are 0.6 million higher than at this time a year ago. Of the total stocks, 2.4 million are in off-farm positions, primarily in the terminal areas. The holdings by location are as follows: terminals, 1,936 thousand; country processors, 375 thousand; country elevators, 60 thousand; and CCC bins, 9 thousand bushels.

April 1 stocks of soybeans in all positions were 35 million bushels, 3 million less than last April. The decline was entirely due to lower off-farm stocks. Off-farm stocks were 17.7 million bushels of which 10.4 million were held at country elevators.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions of 3.5 million were the smallest on April 1 of record. Records of total stocks began in 1948. Compared with last year there were 0.8 million bushels less in reserve. Flaxseed held in other than farm storage was 2.6 million bushels. A total of 2.2 million bushels of stocks were located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Duluth terminals and country processing points. Last April stocks in these locations were less than one-half this amount.

UNITED STATES: Stocks of 1,564 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on April 1 were the largest of record for that date, one percent larger than the previous year and two-thirds above average. Off-farm stocks of 1,358 million bushels were the largest of record and 8 percent above the previous year as terminal and interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks rose to record levels. Wheat either owned by or under Government loan represented about 85 percent of the total stocks in all positions.

Rye stocks of 13.8 million bushels stored in all positions April 1 were almost a fourth below the relatively large stocks a year earlier and 4 percent below average. Stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses were below April 1, 1959 while terminal and CCC bin stocks were larger. Terminal stocks were two-fifths above a year ago and the largest since 1955.

Corn stocks of 3,407 million bushels in all storage positions on April 1 set a new record high for the date. Stocks in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, at 633 million bushels, were nearly a third larger than a year ago. Corn in terminals and CCC-owned bins totaled 686 million bushels, about the same as a year earlier. Total stocks in off-farm positions amounted to 1,319 million bushels of which about 93 percent was either owned by or under loan to the Government.

Oats stored in all positions totaled 488 million bushels--about a fourth less than the record holdings a year ago and an eighth below average. Farm, terminal and mill, elevator and warehouse stocks were all well below a year ago.

Barley stocks in all positions on April 1, at 244 million bushels, were 46 million bushels below the record holdings of a year earlier. Farm stocks were estimated at 121 million bushels--22 percent less than a year earlier but nearly a fourth above average. Stocks in off-farm storage were 10 percent smaller than a year ago.

Flaxseed stocks in all storage positions on April 1 totaled 10.2 million bushels, less than half the stocks on hand a year earlier and the smallest stocks of record for that date. April 1 stocks indicate a disappearance during the period July 1959-March 1960 of 27.2 million bushels from a supply of 37.4 million bushels (carryover of 14.7 million plus 1959 production of 22.7 million bushels).

Soybean stocks of 310 million bushels in all storage positions on April 1 were the second largest of record for the date being exceeded only by the 324 million bushels on hand a year earlier. Farm and terminal stocks were higher than a year ago but these increases were more than offset by smaller stocks in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, CCC bins and oilseed processing plants.

Off-Farm Grain Stocks, Minnesota, April 1, 1959-1960 (Thousand Bushels)

Commodity	Minneapolis-St.Paul and Duluth Terminal Areas		Country Processors		Country Elevators		CCC Bin Sites	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Corn	10,146	14,647	1,075	690	37,277	49,990	61,616	61,667
Wheat	67,840	63,016	3,811	3,668	7,972	9,410	268	754
Oats	8,961	3,971	14	64	5,503	5,665	2	298
Barley	17,556	17,062	766	1,275	3,735	4,618	14	1,394
Rye	1,232	1,936	272	375	107	60	0	9
Soybeans	3,436	7,307	1,804	*	15,543	10,372	--	--
Flaxseed	1,008	2,201	*	*	1,587	358	--	--

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

Grain Stocks - April 1, 1959-60

Crop	On Farm		Off-Farm 1/		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels	
MINNESOTA:						
Corn	161,045	175,710	110,114	126,994	271,159	302,704
Wheat	6,843	4,890	79,891	76,848	86,734	81,738
Oats	99,388	81,270	14,480	9,998	113,868	91,268
Barley	18,576	14,587	22,071	24,349	40,647	38,936
Rye	363	185	1,611	2,380	1,974	2,565
Soybeans	17,259	17,500	20,783	17,679	38,042	35,179
Flaxseed	1,748	954	2,595	2,559	4,343	3,513
UNITED STATES:						
Corn	1,817,907	2,087,966	1,175,840	1,318,802	2,993,747	3,406,768
Wheat	283,423	206,161	1,257,734	1,357,579	1,541,157	1,563,740
Oats	584,877	426,526	79,388	61,463	664,265	487,989
Barley	153,825	120,685	137,063	123,801	290,888	244,486
Rye	9,569	5,040	8,446	8,799	18,015	13,839
Soybeans	125,815	143,003	198,683	166,736	324,498	309,739
Flaxseed	13,215	5,628	10,986	4,572	24,201	10,200

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.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, April 1, 1959-1960

State	Shelled and Ear Corn				Oats			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	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.	23,645	21,613	29,712	27,560	2,471	2,562	13,024	13,414
Ohio	35,878	43,245	128,988	148,830	2,788	3,071	21,492	17,180
Ind.	69,336	74,174	204,502	217,585	1,677	1,384	17,543	11,036
Ill.	275,471	306,204	559,889	660,370	4,900	4,128	44,946	34,497
Mich.	16,062	17,150	65,399	76,187	1,090	784	23,710	17,356
Wis.	14,617	14,598	58,845	84,551	4,294	4,563	74,756	60,932
Minn.	110,114	126,994	271,159	302,704	14,480	9,998	113,868	91,268
Iowa	357,587	420,078	768,709	913,402	5,994	7,379	102,530	87,570
Mo.	31,311	36,080	108,574	148,538	2,663	2,388	9,790	9,141
N. Dak.	2,889	2,742	8,739	7,010	4,516	4,017	51,474	27,140
S. Dak.	63,442	61,858	123,927	101,924	7,297	5,103	79,249	38,219
Nebr.	122,122	141,120	320,149	383,976	722	1,251	25,394	15,914
Kans.	12,589	15,729	41,196	49,558	668	527	4,961	6,009
Mont.	25	16	95	89	246	200	6,416	3,896
Idaho	320	249	754	897	1,608	1,017	3,519	2,941
Wash.	488	578	1,095	1,802	3,617	1,996	4,798	3,477
Oreg.	155	187	968	942	4,185	2,848	5,983	4,546
Calif.	2,291	2,342	5,681	6,306	1,424	667	1,950	874
Other States	37,498	33,845	295,366	269,537	14,848	7,575	58,857	42,579
UNITED STATES	1,175,840	1,318,802	2,993,747	3,406,768	79,488	61,463	664,265	487,989

State	Barley				Rye			
N. Y.	970	682	1,355	814	383	475	433	492
Ohio	87	95	691	394	23	55	132	115
Ind.	58	84	492	485	41	41	125	135
Ill.	628	710	1,089	1,056	1,100	1,261	1,184	1,377
Mich.	145	*	1,452	*	45	37	230	181
Wis.	17,530	18,646	18,353	19,447	521	730	615	831
Minn.	22,071	24,349	40,647	38,936	1,611	2,380	1,974	2,565
Iowa	*	*	*	*	5	49	51	75
Mo.	1,753	1,276	2,737	2,186	78	470	249	529
N. Dak.	16,713	23,107	72,662	62,673	1,485	1,012	4,759	2,100
S. Dak.	1,516	2,744	11,373	7,482	953	970	3,372	2,145
Nebr.	568	394	3,923	2,763	156	117	1,144	853
Kans.	2,767	1,123	7,449	5,914	251	223	710	454
Mont.	7,060	5,647	34,224	27,592	51	16	157	153
Idaho	2,460	2,292	6,217	7,367	45	11	51	19
Wash.	28,326	15,880	30,540	18,857	1,089	520	1,294	675
Oreg.	12,612	7,467	15,596	9,307	141	38	238	122
Calif.	12,663	12,168	16,037	15,594	15	2	28	14
Other States	9,136	7,137	26,051	23,619	453	392	1,269	1,004
UNITED STATES	137,063	123,801	290,888	244,486	8,446	8,799	18,015	13,839

* Unallocated - included in other States to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes stocks at Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corporation which are in bins and other storages under CCC control.

2/ Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

Stocks of Wheat, Selected States, April 1, 1959-1960

State	Off-Farm 1/		Total All Positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New York	38,676	27,133	40,058	27,906
Ohio	10,680	8,518	12,997	9,507
Indiana	3,375	2,884	5,425	3,537
Illinois	15,009	9,182	18,211	10,029
Michigan	7,451	5,838	11,422	6,892
Wisconsin	33,851	30,519	34,389	31,075
MINNESOTA	79,891	76,848	86,734	81,738
Iowa	6,866	8,646	7,155	8,733
Missouri	38,339	39,865	40,161	41,003
North Dakota	46,707	54,139	108,603	102,715
South Dakota	24,620	34,705	51,367	50,178
Nebraska	111,437	141,671	150,023	173,036
Kansas	391,676	458,851	433,193	479,821
Montana	25,233	24,231	73,118	59,530
Idaho	9,200	12,450	13,449	18,435
Washington	41,641	63,938	47,238	68,337
Oregon	32,958	36,676	36,878	40,376
California	3,841	4,989	5,229	5,948
Other States	336,283	316,496	365,507	344,944
UNITED STATES	1,257,734	1,357,579	1,541,157	1,563,740

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, April 1, 1959-1960

State	Soybeans				Flaxseed			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels				1,000 bushels			
Ohio	15,563	13,172	23,431	23,505	---	---	---	---
Ill.	51,579	34,324	82,786	72,007	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	204	135	231	151
MINN.	20,783	17,679	38,042	35,179	2,595	2,559	4,343	3,513
Iowa	36,960	29,500	66,359	56,145	51	4	144	40
Mo.	11,421	---	20,290	---	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	---	---	---	---	5,765	1,257	14,407	4,777
S. Dak.	---	519	---	1,118	1,396	262	3,973	1,326
N. C.	2,737	3,572	4,094	4,627	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	13,449	7,080	14,746	8,649	---	---	---	---
Miss.	---	4,880	---	6,957	---	---	---	---
Ark.	11,722	10,362	15,445	14,621	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	16	6	144	44
Calif.	---	---	---	---	765	75	765	75
Other States	34,469	45,648	59,305	86,931	194	274	194	274
UNITED STATES	198,683	166,736	324,498	309,739	10,986	4,572	24,201	10,200

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

Immediate Release

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-April, 1960

May 3, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 79 in mid-April was up 1 point from a month earlier, but unchanged from April a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with a month earlier, the crop price index was up 4 points, poultry 7 points more, while livestock indicated no change and dairy was down 2 points. Poultry and eggs and dairy products groups were higher than April last year while livestock dropped 6 points and crops were unchanged. (continued on back)

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	April 15 Av. 1952-56	Apr. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1958	Apr. 15 1959	Mar. 15 1960	Apr. 15 1960
All Farm Products	89	78	85	79	78	79
Crops	87	70	68	66	62	66
Livestock	92	84	103	96	90	90
Dairy Products	92	89	84	85	88	86
Poultry and Eggs	82	61	72	50	64	71

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, 1960			
		APR. 15 1959	MAR. 15 1960	APR. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		- DOLLARS -						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.86	1.94	1.96	1.83	1.94	1.86	1.82
CORN	BU.	1.00	.77	.85	.92	.91	.95	1.05
OATS	BU.	.56	.61	.61	.66	.53	.61	.680
BARLEY	BU.	.87	.83	.84	.78	.79	.81	.844
RYE	BU.	1.01	.86	.91	.95	.83	.88	.930
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.70	2.92	3.04	3.04	2.90	3.01	2.93
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.02	1.89	1.92	1.96	1.82	1.86	2.02
POTATOES	CWT.	1.20	1.80	2.45	2.50	2.45	2.90	3.15
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	16.00	21.00	21.70	16.30	23.60	20.00	22.50
HOGS	CWT.	15.40	15.50	15.60	15.60	14.80	15.10	15.50
CATTLE	CWT.	23.70	20.90	21.00	24.00	21.00	22.30	21.70
CALVES	CWT.	29.30	27.00	23.60	26.40	24.50	26.70	24.80
SHEEP	CWT.	6.80	6.20	6.10	5.40	6.50	4.40	6.29
LAMBS	CWT.	20.00	22.20	20.20	20.00	18.50	19.20	19.90
MILK COWS	HEAD	250.00	240.00	245.00	225.00	220.00	230.00	226.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.64	.63	.62	.60	.61	.587
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.00	3.10	3.05	3.35	3.60	3.25	4.00
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.190	.270	.270	.26	.24	.27	.275
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.080	.070	.075	.113	.065	.065	.172
EGGS	DOZ.	.200	.260	.300	.293	.250	.270	.360
WOOL	LB.	.33	.42	.45	.45	.44	.44	.445
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.05	2.95	3.00	3.80	3.35	3.50	3.68
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.50	5.10	5.20	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.34
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.15	4.00	4.10	4.55	4.50	4.35	4.38
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.05	3.90	3.95	3.95	4.35	4.15	4.16
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.40	4.80	5.10	5.00	5.50	4.95	5.03
BRAN	CWT.	2.85	2.60	2.80	3.05	2.90	2.90	3.05
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.80	4.60	4.60	4.65	4.55	4.50	4.39
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		15.4	20.1	18.4	17.0	16.3	15.9	14.8
BEEF-CORN 1/		26.6	30.9	28.4	27.4	25.8	25.9	23.0
EGG-FEED 2/		7.0	9.4	10.6	10.6	8.8	10.0	10.6
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.4	4.0

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.

Within the crop group, corn increased 8 cents and flaxseed gained 12 cents per bushel and potatoes were up sharply, 65 cents per hundredweight from mid-March. All other crops and hay also increased in price except oats which was unchanged. Compared with April 1959, prices were higher for wheat, oats, flaxseed, potatoes and hay, while corn, barley, rye and soybeans decreased in value.

The livestock index was unchanged since March 15 - the effect of lower prices for calves, sheep and lambs offset slightly higher averages for hogs and cattle. The price for hogs at $15.60 per cwt. is up only 10 cents from a month earlier but is much above the low levels which prevailed during the latter months in 1959 and the first two months of 1960. It was also 20 cents above the April 1959 price of $15.40. The mid-April cattle price of $21.00 per cwt. was $2.70 below a year ago. Calf and sheep prices were down from the previous month and continued below last year. Lambs averaged $20.20 per cwt. which was $2.00 less than a month earlier but 20 cents above April 1959. The dairy index at 86 was 2 points under a month ago but 1 point above 1959. The average price of 63 cents per pound for butterfat in cream was down 1 cent from March this year and April 1959. The wholesale milk price at $3.05 per cwt. was 5 cents less than the previous month but was 5 cents more than a year ago.

Egg prices continued upward sharply during the month causing the poultry index to rise substantially. The index at 71 points is 7 points more than in mid-March and 21 points above last year. During the latter months of 1959 and the first two months of 1960, egg prices were at the lowest levels since 1941. By mid-April, eggs had risen 11 cents per dozen and averaged 30 cents - up 4 cents from a month earlier and 10 cents more than April 1959. The turkey price at 27 cents per pound liveweight remained unchanged during the month but was 8 cents more than at this time last year. Farm chickens averaged 7½ cents per pound liveweight or one-half cent more than March but one-half cent less than April 1959.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended April 15 the Index of Prices Received by Farmers rose nearly one percent (2 points) to 242 percent of its 1910-14 average. Higher prices for eggs, potatoes, hogs, corn, and cotton were primarily responsible for the increase. Partially offsetting were lower prices for milk, strawberries, oranges, and some vegetables. The mid-April index was slightly less than one percent below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers rose nearly 1 percent during the month ended April 15 to reach 302, a new high. The index also was about 1 percent above a year earlier. Increases in the seasonally adjusted index of farm wage rates as well as in commodity prices were responsible for the advance from mid-March.

With both prices received and paid up 2 points this month, the Parity Ratio remained at 80, compared with 82 a year earlier.

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

Index or Ratio	Apr. 15 1956	Apr. 15 1957	Apr. 15 1958	Apr. 15 1959	Mar. 15 1960	Apr. 15 1960
Prices Received	229	232	257	244	240	242
Prices Paid 1/	277	286	294	2/ 298	300	302
Parity Ratio	83	81	87	82	80	80

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

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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MAY 11 1960

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

Immediate Release

May 10, 1960

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - MAY 1, 1960

Seeding progress was kept to a minimum during most of April as most fields were too wet to work. As of May 1, progress was much behind last year and about 10 to 14 days later than normal, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Following an unusually cold March, the weather in April was not favorable enough to make up the lost time. Temperatures were considerably below normal during two of the four weeks and intermittent rains, though not heavy, kept the soil saturated. Frost was slow in leaving the ground and a considerable amount remained as of May 1. The moisture situation ranges from adequate to surplus and there were no areas reporting a shortage of topsoil moisture. Only a few small areas report shortages of subsoil moisture. This is much in contrast to the situation a year ago whengrains were in the ground early, but a short moisture supply caused slow germination.

While every effort was made to seed, activity was limited to high ground and light soils. Even in the southwest where seeding of spring wheat and oats was nearly three-fourths complete, the lowlands were not seeded. Statewide, by April 30, nearly 30 percent of the spring wheat and oat acreage was planted, 10 percent of the flax, and slightly more than 5 percent of the barley. Last year by this time, 85 percent of the spring wheat and oats, 60 percent of the barley and 50 percent of the flaxseed was in the ground. Of increasing concern to farmers is the great amount of work to be done in preparing the large acreage for corn and soybeans. As only a small amount of plowing was accomplished last fall, more time must be spent this spring in preparing land for these crops. Hence, with the lateness of the season, the time factor is of unusual importance.

Winter wheat and rye were in very good condition but growth by May 1 was slow. The crops were still dormant in northern counties but were greening up well in the south. As moisture is plentiful, the crops will advance rapidly when warmer weather arrives. There have been very few reports of winter-kill. Based on the May 1 condition the winter wheat acreage should produce 567,000 bushels. The 1959 production was 574,000 but was harvested from 28,000 acres compared with only 21,000 acres for harvest this year. Winter wheat acreage in Minnesota has declined steadily since the high of 303,000 acres harvested in 1937. Rye condition of 93 percent of normal is 13 points above last year when the May 1 average of 80 was the lowest since 1944. The long-time average condition is 90 percent. Estimates of rye production are not made until July 1.

Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 totaled 832,000 tons, 234,000 tons less than last year and 88,000 tons above average. Hay supplies are becoming short in some areas, particularly in western counties that were the driest last summer. Feed grains, however, are plentiful.

Prospects are for good pasture this year as moisture has been more than adequate. To date, pastures have provided little or no feed. Consequently, some farmers were anxiously awaiting the opportunity to pasture their livestock to take the pressure off the short supplies of hay and silage. New seedings of hay should also do well when warmer weather arrives. Older stands in the areas that were dry last summer will not produce good stands.

Minnesota's milk cows produced a total of 1,010 million pounds of milk during April, 2 million pounds less than a year ago. Production per cow was higher than a year ago, nearly compensating for the decline in milk cow numbers. Output in April dropped seasonally 26 million pounds from a month earlier, due to a decline in production per cow.

April egg production of 313 million eggs was 32 million below a year earlier and down seasonally from the March production of 329 million. Production last month was the lowest in April since 1941. The decline from a year ago is due to the smaller number of layers. Rate of lay was the same as last year. The average number of layers on farms during April is the smallest for the month since 1940.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

MINNESOTA CLIMATOLOGICAL INFORMATION

STATION	COUNTY	1959* ANNUAL PRECIPITATION	DEPARTURE LONG TERM MEAN 1/	TOTAL PRECIPITATION NOV. 1959 THROUGH MAR. 1960	DEPARTURE LONG TERM MEAN 1/	SNOWFALL NOV. 1959 THROUGH MAR. 1960
Northwest Dist. 1						
Moorhead	Clay	18.23	-0.50	1.18	-2.44	14.9
Hallock	Kittson	20.33	+0.26	1.97	-1.68	16.8
Ada	Norman	21.25	+0.62	3.59	+0.29	-
Crookston	Polk	20.76	+0.50	1.96	-1.76	-
Itasca	Clearwater	26.40	+1.28	2.97	-1.88	-
N. Cent. Dist. 2						
Bemidji	Beltrami	20.42	-1.53	1.32	-2.74	-
Leech Lake Dam	Cass	28.03	+2.64	2.40	-2.03	31.0
Park Rapids	Hubbard	33.50	+6.93	2.96	-2.90	-
Grand Rapids	Itasca	27.44	+1.41	2.71	-2.60	29.0
Int'l Falls 2/	Koochiching	23.56	-0.61	3.43	-1.38	33.0
Baudette	Lake of the Woods	20.24	-1.43	-	-	-
N. East Dist. 3						
Duluth Airport 2/	St. Louis	30.63	+0.91	4.80	-2.41	64.2
Meadowlands	St. Louis	22.59	-4.68	2.35	-2.40	20.7
Virginia	St. Louis	28.85	+1.72	3.58	-2.24	28.8
West Cent. Dist. 4						
Artichoke Lake	Big Stone	18.12	-2.99	3.60	+0.43	-
Beardsley	Big Stone	14.52	-6.84	4.20	-1.65	33.5
Milan	Chippewa	23.51	+0.34	5.16	+0.45	28.0
Montevideo	Chippewa	23.80	-1.49	3.66	-1.45	20.5
Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	24.40	+1.08	3.36	-1.33	28.0
Morris	Stevens	17.99	-4.54	2.92	-1.18	26.0
Central Dist. 5						
New London	Kandiyohi	20.17	-5.30	2.25	-2.51	27.2
Willmar	Kandiyohi	24.58	+0.67	2.50	-1.75	29.4
Bird Island	Renville	24.76	-2.66	3.65	-2.03	28.9
St. Cloud 2/	Stearns	22.38	-1.78	3.75	-0.93	22.2
Wadena	Wadena	27.38	+2.30	3.24	-1.27	24.1
East Cent. Dist. 6						
Sandy Lake Dam	Aitkin	26.45	-0.74	2.67	-1.99	36.1
Cloquet	Carlton	25.64	-4.19	2.89	-3.79	35.6
Brainerd	Crow Wing	27.90	+3.16	3.24	-1.22	31.1
Maple Plain	Hennepin	27.85	-0.89	3.34	-3.67	-
Mpls.-St.Paul 2/	Henn.-Ramsey	26.88	+2.17	2.77	-2.69	28.1
Milaca	Mille Lacs	25.68	-2.71	3.85	-1.73	29.9
Southwest Dist. 7						
Tracy	Lyon	23.56	+1.16	5.61	+1.57	41.8
Worthington	Nobles	29.37	+2.62	3.63	-1.48	38.8
Pipestone	Pipestone	22.04	-2.47	3.34	-0.80	39.8
South Cent. Dist. 8						
New Ulm	Brown	25.49	-4.61	4.35	-3.08	33.1
Winnebago	Faribault	36.16	+8.37	5.37	-0.24	41.6
Albert Lea	Freeborn	39.06	+10.23	3.42	-2.54	32.5
Fairmont	Martin	34.05	+5.27	4.82	-1.21	38.1
No. Mankato	Nicollet	29.77	+1.24	4.41	-2.05	-
St. Peter	Nicollet	27.92	-0.64	3.70	-2.62	-
Faribault	Rice	33.71	+6.75	4.18	-1.31	26.5
Waseca	Waseca	33.28	+5.25	3.79	-2.64	-
Southeast Dist. 9						
Farmington	Dakota	38.83	+10.79	4.44	-1.81	-
Red Wing	Goodhue	32.25	+2.62	4.03	-2.72	-
Grand Meadow	Mower	38.95	+8.96	4.12	-2.78	-
Rochester 2/	Olmsted	34.74	+6.26	3.87	-1.90	26.1
La Crescent	Winona	38.19	+9.27	5.39	-1.93	32.8

*Reference Supplement issued December 1, 1959, Minnesota Climatological Data
1/ Long Term Mean for period 1931 through 1955.
2/ First-order stations (1921-1950).

May 10, 1960
WBO - Minneapolis, Minnesota

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

MAY 12 1960

Immediate Release: May 11, 1960

MAPLE SIRUP REPORT - 1960

MINNESOTA: Production of maple sirup in Minnesota for 1960 is estimated at 6,000 gallons, 20 percent above last year, but well below average according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The 1949-58 average production is 11,000 gallons. There were 41,000 trees tapped this year, 3,000 more than in 1959.

The 1960 season averaged 19 days in length. This compares with 25 days last year and 20 days in 1958. The season was shorter and later than usual. Nights were too warm in many areas so that it did not freeze, thus runs were cut back. The quality of sirup produced was generally good to excellent.

UNITED STATES: Production of maple sirup in 1960 is estimated at 1,253,000 gallons, about 5 percent above the 1959 production, but 24 percent below the 1949-58 average of 1,646,000 gallons.

Although the number of trees tapped in the United States decreased slightly from last year, producers in Maine, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Minnesota tapped more trees in 1960 than in 1959.

The 1960 season was generally one to two weeks later than last year. The early "runs" in late February and early March were disappointing and were brought to an abrupt halt by freezing weather which prevailed through most of March. Deep snows from western New York to Pennsylvania and westward also hampered tapping operations. Many producers did not tap their trees because of the late start, believing that the late runs would not be worthwhile.

However, New England and western New York areas had a remarkably good sap run during the second week of April. Most of the sirup was produced at that time but many producers were unable to keep up with the sap flow and some sap was lost. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland the season was short and poor with the weather remaining too cold too long and warming too suddenly.

This year's maple sirup crop sold at an average price of $5.01 per gallon compared to a price of $4.80 last year. The value of the 1960 crop is $6,274,000 compared to $5,716,000 for the crop produced last year.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Trees tapped			Sirup made 1/			Price		Value	
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 Trees			1,000 gallons			Dollars		1,000 dollars	
Maine	102	75	77	18	15	16	5.90	6.05	88	97
N.H.	226	185	181	54	43	50	5.65	5.85	243	292
Vt.	2,772	1,993	2,033	662	390	560	4.75	4.90	1,852	2,744
Mass.	138	116	113	46	37	38	5.05	5.25	187	200
N.Y.	1,783	1,413	1,356	437	344	334	4.50	4.75	1,548	1,586
Pa.	362	295	227	101	90	47	4.45	4.90	400	230
Ohio	432	300	264	132	118	69	5.30	5.65	625	390
Mich.	379	264	261	86	51	50	5.50	5.65	280	282
Wis.	352	374	381	88	88	78	4.80	5.10	422	398
Minn.	69	38	41	11	5	6	5.90	5.55	30	33
Md.	26	22	18	13	10	5	4.10	4.35	41	22
UNITED STATES	6,642	5,075	4,952	1,646	1,191	1,253	4.80	5.01	5,716	6,274

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

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

HD1775 .A63 M6A2

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MAY 27 1960

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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: May 19, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
APRIL 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 3,156,000 poults during April 1960 compared with the output of 3,155,000 poults in April 1959, 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 4 months of 1960 totaled 9,362,000 poults, 18 percent more than the output during the same period last year. The heavy white hatch during the current January-April period totaled 3,610,000 poults, 13 percent above corresponding months in 1959 and heavy bronze totaled 5,202,000 birds, up 28 percent while light breed hatchings of 550,000 poults were down 16 percent.

On May 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,937,000 heavy white, 2,709,000 heavy bronze and 296,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier eggs in incubators totaled 2,113,000 heavy white, 2,558,000 bronze, and 380,000 light breeds.

In mid-April Minnesota hatcherymen received an average of 53 cents per heavy white poult, 62 cents for bronze and 38 cents for light breeds. On April 15 a year earlier heavy whites averaged 53 cents, bronze 60 cents and light breeds 38 cents. On April 15 the turkey-feed ratio of 9.6 was up from the ratio of 6.6 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: The number of heavy breed poults produced during April in the U. S. was about the same as in April last year. Heavy white breed poults totaled 3,309,000, compared with 2,818,000 in April 1959. Other heavy breed poults totaled 12,749,000, compared with 13,303,000 in April 1959. The number of light breed poults hatched during April was 1,063,000, compared with 1,943,000 in April last year--a decrease of 45 percent. Output of heavy breed poults during the first four months of 1960 was 15 percent larger than a year earlier. The hatch of heavy white breed poults during this period was up 23 percent and other heavy breeds up 13 percent. Production of light breed poults January through April 1960 was down 49 percent from the same period in 1959.

Turkey eggs in incubators on May 1, indicate that the number of heavy white breed poults hatched in May will be larger, but that the number of other heavy poults will be smaller than in May last year. Light breed poult hatch in May will be considerably smaller than a year earlier.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	606	657	107	319	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	837	533	985	132	114	4,548	6,889	1,360	781
Mar.	899	1,043	1,594	1,989	209	159	11,271	13,540	1,769	958
Apr.	1,144	1,073	1,829	1,909	182	174	16,121	16,058	1,943	1,063
May	1,364		1,484		237		16,833		2,434	
June	1,359		517		289		11,592		2,160	
July	1,095		14		277		4,309		1,856	
Aug.	715		0		203		1,090		1,068	
Sept.	547		0		124		818		387	
Oct.	622		0		94		977		317	
Nov.	1/ 764		2/		88		1,568			
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,095		559	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,498	938	1,540	239	191	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,619	2,387	2,975	320	228	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902	1,783	2,929	3,126	296	260	25,956	25,378	3,114	1,669
May	2,113	1,937	2,558	2,709	380	296	27,959	26,050	3,708	2,180
June	2,433		1,097		470		21,554		3,322	
July	1,931		34		429		8,594		3,096	
Aug.	1,299		0		358		2,122		1,919	
Sept.	974		0		234		1,389		689	
Oct.	922		0		170		1,333		512	
Nov.	1/ 1,143		2/		163		2,187		492	
Dec.	1/ 1,107		2/		122		2,939		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 May 14, 1960

MINNESOTA: During the week ending May 14, Minnesota hatcheries produced 266,000 heavy white, 360,000 bronze, and 45,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy white was 10 percent below the week before and 6 percent less than the corresponding week in 1959. The bronze hatch continued downward seasonally and was slightly down from last year. In recent weeks, the light breed hatch has been below the corresponding weeks a year ago.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 17 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 22 percent the week before and 19 percent for the week ending May 16, 1959.

Settings for the current week totaled 436,000 heavy white, 477,000 bronze and 109,000 light breed turkey eggs. The heavy white settings during the most recent 4 weeks totaled 23 percent below settings for the same period in 1959. The bronze settings were about the same as the previous week but 43 percent above the same week in 1959. Light breed settings during the current week were up 9 percent from a week earlier but 18 percent less than the same week last year.

TEN STATE TOTAL: Ten important turkey producing States hatched 575,000 heavy white, 1,952,000 other heavy, and 306,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending May 14. The current week's heavy white production was slightly under the previous week but 7 percent above the same week a year earlier. Heavy bronze hatchings declined 3 percent from a week earlier and were 8 percent less than 1959. The light breed output continued sharply down from a year ago--the production during the most recent 4 weeks totaled 44 percent less than the same period in 1959.

Light breed hatch will continue below last year's level since the settings of 593,000 eggs for the current week totaled 24 percent less than a year earlier. The heavy white set of 983,000 eggs were 6 percent below last year's level. Other heavy breed (mostly bronze) settings of 2,935,000 eggs declined 10 percent from a week earlier and continued less than 1959.

Turkey Poults Hatched and Eggs Set in Ten Reporting States

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	Calif. 1960	Va. 1960	Other States 1/ 1960	Ten State Total 1959	Ten State Total 1960
		Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Apr. 23	311	249	32	24	193	485	498
Apr. 30	207	244	53	36	209	425	542
May 7	295	297	28	38	213	538	576
May 14	284	266	67	29	213	539	575
		Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Apr. 16	497	474	107	56	360	925	997
Apr. 23	549	509	37	48	330	942	924
Apr. 30	643	454	61	107	378	1,048	1,000
May 7	632	490	47	85	406	973	1,028
May 14	641	436	105	91	351	1,044	983
		Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Apr. 23	425	472	691	37	1,006	2,119	2,206
Apr. 30	403	425	580	41	961	2,242	2,007
May 7	349	390	604	43	975	2,148	2,012
May 14	368	360	646	33	913	2,126	1,952
		Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Apr. 16	678	690	1,082	70	1,662	3,818	3,504
Apr. 23	612	640	1,133	86	1,571	3,753	3,430
Apr. 30	599	653	1,059	89	1,489	3,511	3,290
May 7	483	478	1,128	102	1,479	3,465	3,247
May 14	333	477	1,070	79	1,309	3,094	2,935
		Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Apr. 23	40	38	32	83	85	428	238
Apr. 30	36	37	18	91	77	475	223
May 7	54	35	14	129	108	512	286
May 14	53	45	9	164	88	480	306
		Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Apr. 16	88	92	13	240	136	774	481
Apr. 23	107	73	7	221	155	701	456
Apr. 30	91	73	8	196	163	670	440
May 7	96	100	9	210	164	738	483
May 14	133	109	9	202	273	782	593

1/ Includes data marked # and all data for 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

HD1775 .M6A2 x S21 .A63
Minn. Hist. Soc.
MAY 27 1960

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: May 19, 1960

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
APRIL 1960

MINNESOTA: Commercial chick hatcheries in Minnesota produced 11,420,000 chicks during April 1960, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is a drop of 22 percent from the 14,602,000 chicks hatched during April a year ago. The current hatch consists of 10,900,000 egg-type chicks and 520,000 broiler-type chicks. Compared with April a year ago, egg-type chicks were down 23 percent, while the number of broiler-type chicks hatched increased 29 percent. Egg-type eggs in incubators on May 1, 1960 showed an increase of 24 percent from a year ago, while broiler-type eggs in incubators were up 36 percent.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on April 15, 1960 per 100 straight-run broiler-type chicks averaged $12.00. Egg-type pure bred chicks averaged $40.00 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks averaged $48.50 per 100. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-April was $2.82 per 100 pounds, up 6 cents from a month ago, and off 5 cents from $2.87 a year ago. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on April 15, 1960 was 10.6 compared to 7.0 a year ago, indicating a much more favorable situation for egg producers. The price of feed has dropped somewhat and the average price received by Minnesota farmers for eggs on April 15, 1960 was 30 cents per dozen -- an increase of 10 cents over a year ago for the same date.

CHICKS HATCHED BY MONTHS, BY MINNESOTA COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES 1/

Month	Egg-Type			Broiler-Type		
	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
January	650	285	-56	240	390	+62
February	3,325	1,345	-60	305	410	+34
March	11,500	6,200	-46	330	480	+45
April	14,200	10,900	-23	402	520	+29
May	7,800			440		
June	930			390		
July	90			368		
August	120			268		
September	30			280		
October	65			310		
November	85			260		
December	155			335		

1/ Revised data.

Edwin L. Doty
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS APRIL 1960

UNITED STATES: Production of broiler-type chicks by commercial hatcheries during April totaled 172,023,000--down 5 percent from April 1959. April production of egg-type chicks totaled 97,771,000--down 25 percent from April 1959 and the smallest for the month since records began in 1955. The previous low for egg-type chicks hatched during April was in 1957 when 129,144,000 chicks were hatched. Production of egg-type chicks during the first four months of 1960 totaled 232,576,000--33 percent below the 344,671,000 produced during these same months in 1959. Production of broiler-type chicks totaled 668,579,000 January through April 1960, about the same as a year earlier.

Hatchery reports on eggs in incubators May 1 indicate that the hatch for both egg-type and broiler-type chicks during May will be larger than in May 1959.

BROILER AND EGG-TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	Broiler-Type				Egg-Type			
	April		Jan. thru April		April		Jan. thru April	
	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/
	Thousands				Thousands			
Ohio	1,400	1,400	5,760	5,400	5,910	4,200	15,930	10,100
Indiana	6,506	5,575	22,260	22,543	6,855	6,223	17,919	14,100
Illinois	1,236	650	4,858	2,747	7,637	6,080	19,623	14,633
Michigan	490	450	2,110	1,820	2,550	2,000	6,850	4,710
Wisconsin	1,711	1,580	6,307	6,055	3,914	3,250	8,642	6,353
E. N. C.	11,343	9,655	41,295	38,565	26,866	21,753	68,964	49,896
Minnesota	402	520	1,277	1,800	14,200	10,900	29,675	18,730
Iowa	400	450	1,495	1,545	19,040	14,550	37,070	24,150
Missouri	6,656	5,023	24,192	22,484	7,292	3,588	14,784	7,282
North Dakota	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,474	950	2,367	1,326
South Dakota	2/	2/	2/	2/	4,975	4,000	9,424	6,382
Nebraska	173	128	515	373	6,560	4,604	14,045	8,387
Kansas	451	380	1,522	1,200	3,541	2,620	7,618	5,250
W. N. C.	3/8,120	3/6,526	3/29,062	3/27,451	57,082	41,212	114,983	71,507
UNITED STATES	180,639	172,023	668,291	668,579	129,598	97,771	334,671	232,576

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Combined to avoid disclosing individual operations.
3/ West North Central total includes North and South Dakota.

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JUN 2 1960

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-May, 1960 — June 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 80 in mid-May was up 1 point from a month earlier, and 1 point higher than May a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with a month earlier, the crop and dairy products price indexes were up 1 point and livestock increased 2 points while poultry and eggs declined 8 points. The poultry and eggs and dairy products groups

(continued on back)

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	May 15 Av. 1952-56	May 15 1957	May 15 1958	May 15 1959	Apr. 15 1960	May 15 1960
All Farm Products	90	78	86	79	79	80
Crops	89	70	69	68	66	67
Livestock	93	86	106	96	90	92
Dairy Products	91	89	84	84	86	87
Poultry and Eggs	80	55	72	46	71	63

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, 1960			
		MAY 15 1959	APR. 15 1960	MAY 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		- DOLLARS -						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.88	1.96	1.98	1.80	1.96	1.86	1.82
CORN	BU.	1.03	.85	.95	.96	.93	.96	1.07
OATS	BU.	.57	.61	.62	.66	.53	.60	.680
BARLEY	BU.	.85	.84	.84	.80	.79	.82	.866
RYE	BU.	.97	.91	.91	1.00	.82	.88	.909
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.71	3.04	3.15	3.03	3.03	3.10	3.04
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.05	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.84	1.84	2.00
POTATOES	CWT.	1.50	2.45	2.00	--	2.05	2.20	2.99
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	17.60	21.70	20.00	15.60	23.10	19.50	21.60
HOGS	CWT.	15.10	15.60	15.60	15.40	14.90	15.40	15.40
CATTLE	CWT.	23.90	21.00	21.60	24.30	21.70	22.70	21.80
CALVES	CWT.	30.00	23.60	28.00	25.60	26.00	26.00	24.50
SHEEP	CWT.	5.50	6.10	5.10	5.20	5.90	4.40	5.97
LAMBS	CWT.	21.50	20.20	21.00	20.30	18.80	20.00	20.20
MILK COWS	HEAD	260.00	245.00	250.00	225.00	215.00	215.00	224.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.63	.63	.64	.62	.60	.60	.589
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.95	3.05	3.05	3.25	3.60	3.15	3.83
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.260	.270	.260	.250	.240	.270	.261
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.075	.075	.080	.080	.070	.070	.131
EGGS	DOZ.	.180	.300	.260	.267	.250	.270	.327
WOOL	LB.	.38	.45	.46	.46	.44	.46	.451
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.10	3.00	2.95	3.65	3.35	3.55	3.62
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.50	5.20	5.10	5.20	5.40	5.40	5.25
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.20	4.10	4.05	4.45	4.50	4.35	4.35
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.05	3.95	3.85	3.85	4.25	4.15	4.09
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	6.10	5.10	4.95	4.80	5.40	5.00	4.93
BRAN	CWT.	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.85	2.80	2.90	2.90
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.70	4.60	4.55	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.36
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		14.7	18.4	16.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.4
BEEF-CORN 1/		26.4	28.4	25.2	25.3	23.3	23.6	20.4
EGG-FEED 2/		6.1	10.6	9.1	9.7	8.8	10.0	9.7
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.9

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.

were higher than May last year while livestock and crops were down.

Within the crop group, corn increased 10 cents and flaxseed gained 11 cents per bushel while potatoes declined 45 cents per hundredweight from mid-April. Prices were up slightly for wheat and oats and unchanged for barley, rye and soybeans. Hay averaged $1.70 less per ton than in mid-April. Compared with May 1959, prices were higher for wheat, oats, flaxseed, potatoes and hay, while corn, barley, rye and soybeans decreased in value.

The livestock index was 2 points higher than April because of the strong price increase for calves and moderate gains for cattle and lambs. The price for hogs at $15.60 per cwt. was unchanged from a month earlier but 50 cents more than May last year. The mid-May cattle price of $21.60 per cwt. was $2.30 below a year ago. Calf prices were up from the previous month but continued below 1959. Sheep at $5.10 were $1.00 less per cwt. than a month earlier and 40 cents below May 1959. Lambs averaged $21.00 per cwt. which was 80 cents more than a month earlier but 50 cents below May 1959.

The dairy index at 87 was 1 point higher than a month ago and 3 points above 1959. The price of 64 cents per pound for butterfat in cream was up 1 cent from April this year and the May 1959 average. The wholesale milk price at $3.05 per cwt. was unchanged from the previous month but was 10 cents more than a year ago.

Egg prices decreased 4 cents a dozen and turkeys declined 1 cent per pound liveweight during the month causing the poultry index to drop substantially. The index at 63 points is 8 points less than in mid-April but 17 points above last year. During the latter months of 1959 and the first two months of 1960, egg prices were at the lowest levels since 1941. In mid-May the price at 26 cents per dozen declined 4 cents from a month earlier but was 8 cents above a year ago. The turkey price at 26 cents per pound liveweight declined 1 cent during the month but was 6 cents more than at this time last year. Farm chickens averaged 8 cents per pound liveweight or one-half cent more than in April 1960 and May 1959.

UNITED STATES: During the month ended May 15 the Index of Prices Received by U. S. farmers declined four-tenths of one percent (1 point) to 241 percent of its 1910-14 average. Seasonally lower prices for eggs, milk, lettuce, and tomatoes were primarily responsible for the decline. Nearly offsetting were seasonally high prices for new-crop watermelons and cantaloups. Other important increases were reported for cabbage and apples. The mid-May index was about one percent below a year earlier.

The Index of Prices Paid by U. S. farmers declined for the first time since October 1959. Prices paid for family living items were unchanged but prices of farm production goods, particularly feeder livestock, were lower. At 301, the index was one-third of 1 percent (1 point) lower than in April but 3 points above a year earlier and at the highest May level of record. These slight declines in the 2 indexes left the Parity Ratio unchanged at 80, about 2 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	May 15 1956	May 15 1957	May 15 1958	May 15 1959	Apr. 15 1960	May 15 1960
Prices Received	235	233	256	1/244	242	241
Prices Paid 2/	278	287	285	1/298	302	301
Parity Ratio	85	81	87	82	80	80

1/Revised. 2/Includes interest, taxes, and farm wage rates based on data for indicated dates.

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician in Charge

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JUN 15 1960

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

Immediate Release

June 10, 1960

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - JUNE 1, 1960

Surplus moisture continued to hinder field operations and prolong the planting season during much of May. In nearly all areas of the State farmers were behind normal but the lateness varied between sections, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The south central area was particularly delayed by wet fields during May, although progress was also slow in the southeastern counties. While rain was hampering rapid progress in planting it was welcomed in western areas as an aid to current growth and the longer range outlook for small grains. The weather during the planting period contrasts considerably with the situation last year when the seed was in the ground early but moisture was too short for good germination.

As of June 1, most small grains were seeded although in the important Red River Valley 10 percent of the oats and 15 percent of the barley acreage remained to be sown. In 1959 the State's spring wheat and oats crops were all seeded by May 10. Flaxseed planting was also nearing completion except in the northwest where 40 percent was still not seeded. Wild oat infestation is greater than usual in the northwest, causing further delay in seeding flax until control measures can be carried out. All of these crops are doing well except in areas where there has been too much rain. In these areas there has been some drowning out or "yellowing" of emerged grains.

Spring wheat is making good progress, especially in the two largest producing areas--the northwest and west central. Production of spring wheat other than durum is expected to total 22,080,000 bushels, about the same as last year. Durum wheat production is estimated at 660,000 bushels compared to 585,000 bushels last year, due mainly to a slight increase in acreage. Winter grains responded well to warmer weather during the latter part of May and are in very good condition--much in contrast with the situation a year ago. Winter wheat production is estimated at 588,000 bushels, slightly above last year's production of 574,000 bushels. The winter wheat acreage this year is the smallest since records began in 1913. Many fields of rye were heading on June 1 and the crop is reported to be in very good condition. The June 1 condition of 92 is 12 points above the condition a year ago and 7 points above average.

The amount of corn planted as of June 1 varied considerably--from nearly completed in the upper Minnesota River Valley to only one-fifth planted in the south central area. The problem of "getting corn in" is becoming a serious situation in the counties with surplus moisture. This week, however, has been dry and windy which will greatly relieve the situation. Usually by June 1, 90 percent of the corn is planted but this year only 50 percent had been planted. Farmers were putting the most emphasis on completing small grain seeding and planting corn in May. Consequently, the amount of soybeans planted was lagging considerably behind normal. Only 20 percent were planted by June 1 and in the important south central area only 5 percent were planted. Normally, by the end of May, well over 60 percent of the State's soybean acreage is planted.

First crop tame hay prospects are very good. Growth was slow early in the month but rains and warmer weather pushed hay crops along rapidly during the last two weeks. Pastures are also good and providing lush feed for livestock.

Potato and sugar beet plantings were approaching completion in the northwest. Some potatoes and onions have emerged and growers are optimistic about the outlook. Canning peas were about planted but much of the sweet corn acreage had not been planted as of June 1. Most of the sweet corn for processing is grown in the south central section.

May milk production amounted to 1,062 million pounds, a new record for any month. The previous high of 1,045 million pounds was in May 1957. There were about 100,000 less milk cows on farms than in May of 1957, but milk produced per cow was 80 pounds higher. One billion pounds of milk were produced on Minnesota farms for the first time in May of 1941. That level was not reached again until May 1957.

May egg production of 315 million eggs was 17 million below a year ago, but slightly higher than last month. The number of layers on farms in May was 6 percent below a year ago, and the lowest since May 1940. Eggs laid per 100 layers in May were over 2,000, the first time since records began in 1925.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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In Charge

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Hist. Soc.

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

JUN 27 1960

Immediate Release

June 21, 1960

LIVESTOCK REPORT - JUNE 1960 1/

MINNESOTA: Hog producers in the State farrowed 499,000 sows during the spring of 1960 according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is the smallest number farrowed in the spring since 1937, and is 18 percent below the 608,000 farrowed a year ago. Pigs saved during the period totaled 3,598,000 head compared to 4,408,000 last year. Pigs saved per litter averaged 7.21 compared with 7.25 in 1959. Within the spring farrowing period, December-February, farrowings totaled 143,000 head, a 24 percent decrease from last year. March-May sows at 356,000 head were 15 percent under a year ago.

Minnesota hog raisers on June 1 intended to farrow 382,000 sows during the fall period (June-November) or 1 percent below the 386,000 farrowed last year. If these intentions are carried out, this will be the second largest fall farrow of record. The trend to farrow a larger proportion of pigs in the December-February and June-August periods was continued this year.

The number of all hogs on Minnesota farms on June 1 at 4,400,000 head is 17 percent below last year. Of these, 890,000 are 6 months old and over, 12 percent less than the year previous.

UNITED STATES: Pigs saved during the spring of 1960 of 49,103,000 head were 16 percent below the previous year. For the fall period, reports indicate farrowing will be 4 percent under a year ago. If these intentions materialize, the 1960 fall pig crop will total 41,500,000 head and the total pigs saved for the year will be 11 percent below 1959.

Pigs on Farms and Spring Sows

State	Six months and older			All hogs and pigs			Spring Sows (Dec.-May) 2/		
	1959	1960	% of '59	1959	1960	% of '59	1959	1960	% of '59
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pct.
Ohio	655	630	96	3,120	2,902	93	368	335	91
Ind.	1,132	1,069	94	5,312	4,834	91	580	534	92
Ill.	1,801	1,709	95	8,516	7,579	89	974	867	89
Wis.	446	406	91	2,501	2,201	88	319	271	85
Minn.	1,016	890	88	5,301	4,400	83	608	499	82
Iowa	3,174	2,875	91	15,884	13,660	86	1,776	1,510	85
Mo.	3/	1,200	3/	3/	4,460	3/	567	488	86
S. Dak.	435	358	82	2,657	1,913	72	321	225	70
Nebr.	613	548	89	3,458	2,663	77	414	310	75
Kans.	259	245	95	1,281	1,102	86	155	129	83
TEN STATES	3/	9,930	3/	3/	45,714	3/	6,082	5,168	85

Fall Sows to Farrow

State	June-August			September-November			June-November		
	1959	1960 4/		1959	1960 4/		1959	1960 4/	
	(000)	(000)	% of '59	(000)	(000)	% of '59	(000)	(000)	% of '59
Ohio	178	166	93	152	144	95	330	310	94
Ind.	299	278	93	199	185	93	498	463	93
Ill.	447	430	96	382	382	100	829	812	98
Wis.	128	117	91	97	90	93	225	207	92
Minn.	237	225	95	149	157	105	386	382	99
Iowa	646	596	92	546	584	107	1,192	1,180	99
Mo.	263	240	91	263	260	99	526	500	95
S. Dak.	57	57	100	42	52	124	99	109	110
Nebr.	95	101	106	101	109	108	196	210	107
Kans.	53	52	98	54	55	102	107	107	100
TEN STATES	2,403	2,262	94	1,985	2,018	102	4,388	4,280	98

1/ 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.
2/ December preceding year.
3/ Not available.
4/ Number indicated by breeding intentions report.

R. J. Cannon, Agr'l. Statistician

Roy A. Bodin, Agr'l. Statistician

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: Slaughter of each class of cattle has been up from a year earler so far in 1960. Relatively larger gains have been made in steer and heifer slaughter the first 3 months of this year, though cow slaughter was up 5 percent. Calf slaughter was below a year earlier in January but picked up later and for January-March totaled 5 percent larger than a year ago.

Although larger numbers of cattle and calves on hand at the beginning of 1960 explain some of the increase in slaughter, more of the increase has come from liberal supplies of fed cattle. During the first 3 months this year, sales of fed cattle in 21 leading States were 9 percent larger than a year earlier. Marketings of steers and heifers at 12 markets this same period were up 10 percent. Total slaughter of these classes in federally inspected plants was even larger, indicating that slaughter of unfinished cattle, notably heifers, was significantly larger than a year earlier.

When pastures are good, young stock as well as breeding stock are held back from slaughter. The outlook for spring and early summer grazing on Western ranges is generally above average and forage growth probably will be the best since the very favorable 1958 season. Should spring rainfall be near average, grass cattle marketings during the next few months will probably not show much of a gain over a year earlier. Somewhat lower prices for fed cattle may dampen the enthusiasm of cattle feeders and weaken the demand for replacement cattle. Grass cattle slaughter this summer will provide a good clue to the probable gain in cattle inventories during 1960. Some increase is expected. A significantly higher slaughter rate in grass cattle, unless it is associated with drought conditions, would mean that some of the steam has gone out of the current expansion.

DAIRY: In each month so far during 1960, milk production has exceeded that of a year earlier. In the first 5 months, output was larger than in the corresponding months of 1959 by 636 million pounds, or about 1 percent. Late development of pastures in the Northern tier of States tended to depress milk output in those areas during May. Nevertheless, output for May was 90 million pounds above a year earlier and also slightly above May 1958, though it fell short of May output for the period 1954 through 1957. In recent years, the months of May through August have been contributing relatively less to the annual total than was true in earlier years. Pasture conditions on June 1 were improved over May 1 and were the best for that date in 16 years.

POULTRY: A substantial cut is assured in the number of replacement chicks hatched this year. Hatchings of egg-type chicks through April were 33 percent below last January-April. Although eggs in incubators on May 1 were 7 percent more than on May 1, 1959, operations for January-June will likely be down at least one-fifth. The most important months of the hatching season are now past.

The reduced hatchings mean that the laying flock at the end of 1960 will be below 1959 by a widermargin than the 3 percent decrease on May 1. Egg production has been 4 percent below 1959 and probably will continue below 1959 in every remaining month of 1960. The smaller supply of eggs and the larger population will result in a sharp decline in egg consumption per person, from 347 in 1959 to about 325 in 1960.

Prices are likely to continue above last year by as wide, or even wider, margins than recently. In mid-April, the U. S. average price of 36.0 cents per dozen received by farmers was 7.7 cents above the year before. Even though there have been declines in terminal markets since then, average egg prices remain substantially above last year. (In April, May and June last year, egg prices plummeted to postwar lows.) Past experience suggests that the increase in 1960 prices will induce an over-production of chicks in the following year, and consequently lower egg prices in 1961.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Lamb prices declined rather steadily from June to December last year but turned up sharply in the early part of this year. April prices were relatively steady with the average for Choice slaughter lambs at Chicago only a little above a year ago.

Slaughter of sheep and lambs during the last half of 1959 was 9 percent above the last half of 1958 when a considerable number of lambs were carried over for early 1959 slaughter. The smaller carryover of lambs intended for slaughter--including 7 percent fewer on feed--resulted in a first quarter slaughter this year, 3 percent smaller than in January-March 1959.

In view of the increase in ewes one year old and older on hand January 1 over a year earlier, the 1960 lamb crop is expected to rise 2-4 percent above the 1959 crop. The early lamb crop is estimated to be 2 percent larger than last year, but growth and development is reported to be slower than usual. Hence, slaughter supplies in April-June will likely be somewhat larger than in the second quarter of 1959 with much of the gain coming in late spring.

The outlook for lamb prices this spring is for some further gain but less than last year's April-June advance. During these months in 1959, Choice lamb prices per 100 pounds at Chicago jumped from $21.59 for wooled lambs in April to $26.30 for spring lambs in June. Lamb prices are usually influenced by prices of cattle which are expected to be down a little from last spring's prices. Lower slaughter cattle prices would dampen any gain in lamb prices.

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

Immediate Release: June 23, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
MAY 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 2,962,000 poults during May 1960 compared with the output of 3,085,000 poults in May 1959, 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 5 months of 1960 totaled 12,324,000 poults, 12 percent more than the output during the same period last year. The heavy white hatch during the current January-May period totaled 4,839,000 poults, 6 percent above corresponding months in 1959 and heavy bronze totaled 6,748,000 birds, up 22 percent, while light breed hatchings of 737,000 poults were down 17 percent.

On June 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,904,000 heavy white, 1,445,000 heavy bronze and 430,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier eggs in incubators totaled 2,433,000 heavy white, 1,097,000 bronze, and 470,000 light breeds.

In mid-May Minnesota hatcherymen received an average of 51 cents per heavy white poult, 61 cents for bronze and 38 cents for light breeds. On May 15 a year earlier heavy whites averaged 54 cents, bronze 60 cents and light breeds 38 cents. On May 15 the turkey-feed ratio of 9.1 was up from the ratio of 6.8 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship was more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white breed poults hatched in May in the U. S. totaled 3,745,000, and were up 2 percent from the 3,661,000 in May 1959. Other heavy breeds (mostly broadbreasted bronze) totaled 11,918,000, compared with 13,172,000 in May 1959. The number of light breed poults hatched during May totaled 1,551,000, decreased 36 percent from the 2,434,000 in May last year. Production of heavy breed poults during the first five months of 1960 was 8 percent larger than a year earlier. The hatch of heavy white breed poults during this period was up 16 percent and other heavy breeds up 6 percent. Output of light breed poults January through May 1960 was down 46 percent from the same period in 1959. Total hatch of poults all breeds during the first 5 months of 1960 was approximately the same as a year earlier. Turkey eggs in incubators on June 1 indicate that the number of heavy white breed hatched in June will be larger, but the hatch of other heavy poults will be smaller than in June last year. Light breed poult hatch in June will be considerably smaller than a year earlier.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	606	657	107	319	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	837	533	985	132	114	4,548	6,889	1,360	781
Mar.	899	1,043	1,594	1,989	209	159	11,271	13,540	1,769	958
Apr.	1,144	1,073	1,829	1,909	182	174	16,121	16,058	1,943	1,063
May	1,364	1,229	1,484	1,546	237	187	16,833	15,663	2,434	1,551
June	1,359		517		289		11,592		2,160	
July	1,095		14		277		4,309		1,856	
Aug.	715		0		203		1,090		1,068	
Sept.	547		0		124		818		387	
Oct.	622		0		94		977		317	
Nov.	1/ 764		2/		88		1,568		363	
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,095		559	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,498	938	1,540	239	191	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,619	2,387	2,975	320	228	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902	1,783	2,929	3,126	296	260	25,956	25,378	3,114	1,669
May	2,113	1,937	2,558	2,709	380	296	27,959	26,050	3,708	2,180
June	2,433	1,904	1,097	1,445	470	430	21,381	21,443	3,508	2,598
July	1,931		34		429		8,594		3,096	
Aug.	1,299		0		358		2,122		1,919	
Sept.	974		0		234		1,389		689	
Oct.	922		0		170		1,333		512	
Nov.	1/ 1,143		2/		163		2,187		492	
Dec.	1/ 1,107		2/		122		2,939		595	

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

MINNESOTA: During the week ending June 18, Minnesota hatcheries produced 280,000 heavy white, 173,000 bronze, and 62,000 light breed poults. Production of heavy white was 13 percent above the week before but virtually unchanged from the corresponding week in 1959. The bronze hatch continued downward seasonally but remained considerably above last year. The light breed hatch was 7 percent less than the previous week and 16 percent below the corresponding week a year ago.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 25 percent were shipped out of the State, compared with 16 percent the week before. Out shipments for the week ending June 20, 1959 amounted to 24 percent.

Settings for the current week totaled 437,000 heavy white, 21,000 heavy bronze and 100,000 light breed turkey eggs. The heavy white settings remained below 1959--the total for the current week was 15 percent less than for the same period in 1959. Most hatcherymen have finished setting bronze eggs for the season; consequently, total bronze eggs set during the current week dropped sharply to a low level. Light breed settings during the current week were slightly under a week earlier and the same week last year.

TEN STATE TOTAL: Ten important turkey producing States hatched 567,000 heavy white, 1,304,000 other heavy, and 322,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending June 18. The current week's heavy white production was up 4 percent from the previous week and 22 percent more than the same week a year earlier. Heavy bronze hatchings declined 12 percent from a week earlier and were 6 percent less than in 1959. The light breed output continued down from a year ago--the production during the 4 most recent weeks was about one-fourth less than in the same period in 1959.

Light breed hatch will continue below last year's level since the settings of 571,000 eggs for the current week totaled 20 percent less than a year earlier. The heavy white set of 828,000 eggs was 5 percent above last year's level. Other heavy breed (mostly bronze) settings of 1,203,000 eggs, declined 23 percent from a week earlier but were 68 percent more than 1959.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN TEN REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	Calif. 1960	Va. 1960	Other States 1/ 1960	Ten State Total 1959	Ten State Total 1960
		Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
May 28	378	245	37	57	205	598	544
June 4	339	271	34	40	221	515	566
June 11	328	247	58	44	198	539	547
June 18	281	280	15	50	222	464	567
		Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
May 21	544	517	32	106	381	902	1,036
May 28	622	464	109	102	351	915	1,026
June 4	586	483	73	89	297	852	942
June 11	529	485	27	77	261	728	850
June 18	512	437	76	73	242	791	828
		Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
May 28	310	350	618	41	801	1,856	1,810
June 4	231	241	650	57	773	1,798	1,721
June 11	155	233	551	43	656	1,625	1,483
June 18	82	173	531	40	560	1,389	1,304
		Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
May 21	185	378	1,105	80	1,199	2,805	2,762
May 28	159	235	1,031	75	1,087	2,163	2,428
June 4	41	208	945	84	1,056	1,712	2,293
June 11	0	99	721	62	690	1,256	1,572
June 18	#	21	581	69	532	717	1,203
		Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
May 28	53	45	4	119	119	408	287
June 4	52	62	5	127	89	427	283
June 11	71	67	3	122	131	457	323
June 18	74	62	5	126	129	354	322
		Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
May 21	128	105	10	222	230	670	567
May 28	108	114	2	183	251	640	550
June 4	130	104	12	248	222	686	586
June 11	118	104	0	259	180	762	543
June 18	105	100	0	270	201	712	571

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

Confidential to avoid disclosing operations of individual hatcheries.

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

JUN 27 1960

Immediate Release: June 23, 1960

HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS
MAY 1960

MINNESOTA: Production of chicks by Minnesota hatcheries totaled 11,866,000 chicks during May 1960, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is an increase of 44 percent over the 8,240,000 chicks hatched during May 1959. The current hatch consists of 11,400,000 egg-type chicks and 466,000 broiler-type chicks. Compared with May a year ago, egg-type chicks were up 46 percent and broiler-type chicks hatched increased 6 percent. This is the first month that this year's hatch exceeded that of a year ago, thus reversing the trend by months of greatly reduced chick production from a year ago. Although the trend has been reversed, the total hatch for the January 1 to June 1 period is still below 1959. Egg-type eggs in incubators on June 1 1960 showed an increase of 52 percent from a year ago and broiler-type eggs in incubators were up 34 percent.

Prices received by Minnesota hatcheries on May 1, 1960 per 100 straight-run broiler-type chicks averaged $13.00. Egg-type pure-bred chicks averaged $38.50 per 100 and hybrid egg-type pullet chicks averaged $50.00. The cost of a standard poultry ration in mid-May was $2.86 per 100 pounds, up 4 cents from a month ago, and off 7 cents from $2.93 a year ago. The Minnesota egg-feed ratio on May 15, 1960 was 9.1 compared to 7.3 a year ago, indicating a more favorable situation for egg producers.

CHICKS HATCHED BY MONTHS, BY MINNESOTA COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES 1/

Month	Egg-Type			Broiler-Type		
	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959	1959	1960	Pct. Change from 1959
	Thousands		Pct.	Thousands		Pct.
January	650	285	-56	240	390	+62
February	3,325	1,345	-60	305	410	+34
March	11,500	6,200	-46	330	480	+45
April	14,200	10,900	-23	402	520	+29
May	7,800	11,400	+46	440	466	+6
June	930			390		
July	90			368		
August	120			268		
September	30			280		
October	65			310		
November	85			260		
December	155			335		

1/ Revised data.

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HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF CHICKS — MAY 1960

UNITED STATES: The production of both broiler-type and egg-type chicks in the U. S. by commercial hatcheries during May was larger than in May 1959. The output of broiler-type chicks totaled 195,403,000 and was 12 percent larger than May 1959. The hatch of 103,467,000 egg-type chicks was 21 percent larger, and for the first time during the 1960 hatching season was above that of a year earlier. Output of egg-type chicks during the first 5 months of 1960 totaled 336,043,000, compared with 430,453,000 during this period last year -- a decrease of 22 percent. Production of broiler-type chicks, January through May 1960, totaled 863,982,000, compared with 843,433,000 during these months in 1959 -- an increase of 2 percent. Hatchery reports on eggs in incubators June 1 indicate that the hatch of both broiler-type and egg-type will be larger than in June 1959. The egg-type hatch in June is indicated to be considerably larger than in June 1959.

BROILER AND EGG-TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES

State and Division	Broiler-Type				Egg-Type			
	May		Jan. thru May		May		Jan. thru May	
	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/
	Thousands				Thousands			
Ohio	1,690	1,600	7,450	7,000	4,050	4,200	19,980	14,300
Indiana	6,065	6,325	28,325	28,868	4,382	6,197	22,801	20,297
Illinois	988	982	5,846	3,729	4,826	6,818	24,449	21,451
Michigan	560	200	2,670	2,020	1,850	1,650	8,700	6,360
Wisconsin	1,531	1,650	7,838	7,705	2,495	2,625	11,137	8,978
E. N. C.	10,834	10,757	52,129	49,322	18,103	21,490	87,067	71,386
Minnesota	440	466	1,717	2,266	7,800	11,400	37,475	30,130
Iowa	435	610	1,930	2,155	13,645	16,400	50,715	40,550
Missouri	5,868	5,976	30,060	28,460	5,513	5,045	20,297	12,327
North Dakota	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,020	1,100	3,387	2,426
South Dakota	2/	2/	2/	2/	3,609	4,100	13,033	10,482
Nebraska	163	335	678	708	4,530	5,628	18,575	14,015
Kansas	415	500	1,937	1,700	1,713	2,100	9,331	7,350
W. N. C.	2/ 7,340	2/ 7,907	2/ 36,402	2/ 35,358	37,830	45,773	152,813	117,280
UNITED STATES	175,142	195,403	843,433	863,982	85,782	103,467	430,453	336,043

1/ Preliminary. 2/ To avoid disclosing individual operations - West North Central total includes North and South Dakota.

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Dairy and Food

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

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

Mid-June, 1960 — June 30, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 79 in mid-June was down 1 point from a month earlier, but 1 point higher than June a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with a month earlier, the crop and livestock price indexes were unchanged, while dairy products decreased 2 points and poultry and eggs declined 5 points. The poultry and eggs and dairy products groups were higher

(continued on back)

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	June 15 Av. 1952-56	June 15 1957	June 15 1958	June 15 1959	May 15 1960	June 15 1960
All Farm Products	89	78	87	78	80	79
Crops	89	69	70	68	67	67
Livestock	92	88	108	94	92	92
Dairy Products	90	88	83	84	87	85
Poultry and Eggs	79	57	70	47	63	58

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	MINNESOTA MAY 15 1960	MINNESOTA JUNE 15 1960	JUNE 15, 1960 IOWA	JUNE 15, 1960 NORTH DAKOTA	JUNE 15, 1960 SOUTH DAKOTA	JUNE 15, 1960 UNITED STATES
		- DOLLARS -						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.88	1.98	1.98	1.72	1.95	1.86	1.72
CORN	BU.	1.04	.95	.99	1.03	.930	.990	1.08
OATS	BU.	.57	.62	.61	.640	.520	.580	.694
BARLEY	BU.	.85	.84	.85	.750	.780	.810	.875
RYE	BU.	.97	.91	.89	1.05	.820	.860	1.06
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.71	3.15	2.92	2.90	2.80	2.90	2.94
SOYBEANS	BU.	2.02	1.92	1.89	1.90	1.83	1.83	1.97
POTATOES	CWT.	--	2.00	--	--	--	--	2.31
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	16.70	20.00	18.80	14.60	14.80	15.00	20.20
HOGS	CWT.	14.10	15.60	16.00	16.00	15.60	15.50	16.00
CATTLE, ALL	CWT.	24.00	21.60	21.40	23.50	20.60	21.90	21.00
CATTLE, STEERS & HEIFERS	CWT.	26.20	23.90	23.00	24.20	22.60	23.80	23.20
CALVES	CWT.	28.90	26.00	27.00	26.20	25.80	26.00	23.50
SHEEP	CWT.	5.10	5.10	5.30	5.10	5.10	4.50	5.58
LAMBS	CWT.	21.20	21.00	20.40	20.60	18.70	20.00	19.90
MILK COWS	HEAD	260.00	250.00	250.00	225.00	225.00	210.00	224.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.63	.64	.64	.620	.600	.600	.586
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	2.95	3.05	3.00	3.20	3.50	3.10	3.78
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.220	.260	.240	.230	.230	.250	.240
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.060	.080	.090	.090	.070	.075	.129
EGGS	DOZ.	.180	.260	.230	.245	.220	.240	.312
WOOL	LB.	.42	.46	.45	.450	.420	.450	.441
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	2.95	2.95	3.65	3.35	3.60	3.58
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.30	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.40	5.30	5.22
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.10	4.05	4.00	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.33
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	3.90	3.85	3.85	3.80	4.40	4.15	4.05
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.80	4.95	4.90	4.75	5.30	4.95	4.87
BRAN	CWT.	2.50	2.60	2.55	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.85
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.40	4.60	4.40	4.28
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		13.6	16.4	16.2	15.5	16.8	15.7	14.8
BEEF-CORN 1/		25.2	25.2	23.2	23.5	24.3	24.0	21.5
EGG-FEED 2/		6.2	9.1	8.0	8.8	7.8	8.9	9.3
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		2.1	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.8

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.

than June last year while livestock and crops were down.

Within the crop group, corn increased 4 cents and barley gained 1 cent per bushel from mid-May. Prices were down for flaxseed, soybeans, rye and oats and unchanged for wheat. Hay averaged $1.20 less per ton than in mid-May. Compared with June 1959 prices were higher for wheat, oats, flaxseed, and hay, while corn, rye and soybeans decreased in value. The price for barley was unchanged from a year ago.

The livestock index remained unchanged since May as the declined values for cattle, calves and lambs offset the higher prices for hogs and sheep. The average for hogs at $16.00 per cwt. was up 40 cents from a month earlier and $1.90 more than June last year. The mid-June all cattle price of $21.40 per cwt. was $2.60 below a year ago. Calf prices were below the previous month and remained below 1959. Sheep at $5.30 were 20 cents more per cwt. than a month earlier and 20 cents above June 1959. Lambs averaged $20.40 per cwt. which was 60 cents less than a month earlier and 80 cents below June 1959.

The dairy index at 85 was 2 points lower than a month ago but 1 point above 1959. The price of 64 cents per pound for milk fat in cream was unchanged from May this year but 1 cent above the June 1959 average. The wholesale milk price at $3.00 per cwt. was 5 cents less than the previous month but 5 cents more than a year ago.

The poultry index at 58 dropped 5 points as egg prices decreased 3 cents a dozen and turkeys declined 2 cents per pound liveweight during the month. In mid-June eggs averaged 23 cents a dozen or 5 cents above a year ago. The turkey price at 24 cents per pound liveweight was 2 cents more than at this time last year. Farm chickens averaged 9 cents per pound liveweight or 1 cent more than in May 1960 and 3 cents above June 1959.

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

Index or Ratio	June 15 1956	June 15 1957	June 15 1958	June 15 1959	May 15 1960	June 15 1960
Prices Received	238	233	250	1/ 242	241	236
Prices Paid 2/	278	286	294	1/ 298	301	299
Parity Ratio	86	81	85	81	80	79

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

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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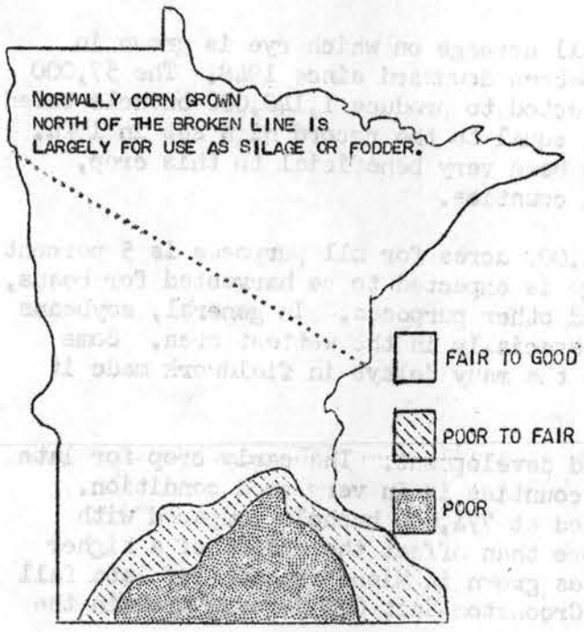
JUL 15 1960

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

Immediate Release — July 11, 1960

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - July 1, 1960

Extreme variation characterizes the crop outlook between areas in Minnesota this year, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. A continuous wet and unseasonably cool weather condition has retarded field work and crop development in a large south central and southeast area. In contrast, prospects are mostly good to excellent in west central and northwest counties, although storms, including hail, have caused serious damage in local areas. Most seriously affected by the wet weather have been corn and soybean prospects, particularly corn in Dodge, LeSueur, Mower, Rice, Steele, Waseca, and parts of surrounding counties. Broadly, variation in corn development between areas is indicated on the accompanying outline map.



The 1960 planting season was very prolonged as unseasonably cool weather kept the frost in the ground and later rain kept the soil too wet for working. Spring wheat and oats seeding was finished by June 1 but corn and soybean plantings were still being made in late June. This year farmers have planted less corn, soybeans, spring wheat, and barley, but more oats, flaxseed, sugar beets, and potatoes. It is expected the acreage of rye and hay harvested will be higher than last year but smaller for winter wheat. The total acreage of major crops for harvest on July 1 was estimated at 18,826,000 acres, slightly less than harvested in 1959. Leading in importance is corn 6,549,000 acres; followed by oats 3,985,000 acres; hay 3,472,000 acres; soybeans 2,079,000 acres; wheat 952,000; barley 915,000 and flax 602,000 acres for harvest. In addition, among the major field crops are rye 57,000 acres, sugar beets 77,000, and potatoes 100,300 acres.

Crop development on July 1 was generally one to two weeks late, even more in the wettest area. The cool weather has favored small grains and good per acre yields are in prospect, but for corn the outlook is only fair to good; poor in several important south central counties. Potatoes and sugar beets have been making good progress. Soybeans, like corn, have been developing slowly. First estimate of yield for late potatoes and soybeans will be made August 1.

Based on acreages for harvest and yield prospects on July 1, the all grains production index is 127 (1947-49=100), the same as in 1959 and the record high of 131 for 1958. By type of grains the comparisons in the same order are: feed grains 126, 125 and 125; food grains 121, 108, and 118; oil crops 146, 154 and 200 (assuming an average per acre yield for soybeans this year). A large tonnage of first crop hay has been mostly harvested and this, together with increased plantings of sugar beets and potatoes, is likely to result in a tonnage of all crops which will compare favorably with other recent years. However, the distribution between crops and areas will be grossly different.

Corn--the State's leading crop--made very slow progress before July 1. Planting was delayed and cool weather retarded growth. The result is great unevenness between and within fields, many of which show poor stands and a weedy condition. The crop is estimated at 321 million bushels, about 13 million less than 1959. Last year the yield was sharply reduced by mid-summer drought in many western counties and heavy harvesting losses in eastern counties because of heavy fall rains. This year's crop is in need of a long period of very favorable weather to minimize the prospect for soft, immature corn should frost occur before late September.

Oat prospects are good except in the wet south central area. An increase of 6 percent in acres for harvest, together with higher yield, results in a production outlook of 203 million this year against 177 million last year. The 1958 crop totaled 211 million bushels.

Most of the wheat acreage is in the area favored by good weather so far this season and the per acre yield outlook is especially good. Total wheat production is estimated at 25.7 million bushels which compares very favorably with the relatively large production in both 1958 and 1959. The production consists mostly of spring wheat other than durum; the breakdown being: durum, 775,000; spring other than durum, 24,408,000; and winter wheat only 476,000 bushels. Winter wheat has been declining in importance rather steadily since production peaked at over 6 million bushels in 1937. Durum production has varied widely in recent years from a low of only 84,000 bushels in 1954 to 2,438,000 bushels in 1957.

The outlook for barley shows little change from 1959 and 1958, the totals being 30.2 million for this year, 29.2 million in 1959 and 31.0 million in 1958. Most of the barley acreage is in west central and northwest counties where crops are in good condition. The per acre yield estimate of 33 bushels compares with 29 last year and the record high of 36 bushels in 1958 when weather during the filling period was very favorable.

Flax acreage was expanded this year to 602,000 acres for harvest after dropping to a recent year low of 482,000 acres in 1959. A record high acreage of 1,661,000 acres was harvested in 1948. For this year production is estimated at 7.2 million bushels, nearly 2 million more than the small crop in 1959 and a little above 1958. Again this year, the acreage has been shifted toward the west central counties from the northwest.

Yield prospects are very good on the small acreage on which rye is grown in this State. The general trend in acreage has been downward since 1948. The 57,000 acres for harvest for grain this year are expected to produce 1,140,000 bushels based on an estimated yield of 20 bushels per acre, equal to the record high set in 1924. The frequent rains and cool temperatures have been very beneficial to this crop, grown mostly on lighter soils in east central counties.

The acreage planted to soybeans of 2,111,000 acres for all purposes is 5 percent smaller than 1959. Nearly all of this acreage is expected to be harvested for beans, although some will be used for hay, silage and other purposes. In general, soybeans were planted late and growth has been slow, especially in the wettest area. Some farmers planted more soybeans than planned as the many delays in fieldwork made it too late for corn.

Potato fields are showing good stands and development. The early crop for late summer harvest in Anoka, Dakota and Hennepin counties is in very good condition. Production in these three counties is estimated at 774,000 bushels compared with 799,000 in 1959. The reduction in acreage more than offset the effect of a higher yield per acre this year. Most of the potatoes grown in Minnesota are for late fall harvest, principally in the Moorhead and the Crookston-East Grand Forks areasin the Red River Valley.

The sugar beet production is estimated at 924,000 tons, about 5 percent more than last year. The acreage of this crop is also mostly in the Red River Valley area.

The first crop of hay has yielded well but quality was reduced by delayed cutting and weatheringafter being cut. Second crop prospects are excellent since all areas have ample soil moisture. Hay production is estimated at 7,583,000 tons, nearly 1.2 million tons more than last year's short crop which resulted from drought and heavy winter kill. This year's crop includes 5.9 million tons of alfalfa and mixtures, clover-timothy .9 million tons and wild hay .6 million tons.

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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

July 12, 1960

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS, MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION JULY 1, 1960

GRAIN STOCKS: The amount of grain in storage on Minnesota farms on July 1 differed only slightly except for corn which increased about 10 million bushels and soybeans which declined 2.4 million bushels, according to the State Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Grain corn in farm storages totaled 117 million bushels compared with 107 million in 1959 and the average (1949-58) of 93 million bushels. The current July 1 supply is the third highest since records were started in 1926, the record amount being 141 million bushels in 1957. Soybean stocks on farms July 1 totaled 6.2 million bushels compared with the record high of 8.6 a year ago and the average of 2.6 million bushels. The farm supply of wheat totaled 2.3 million bushels, slightly more than last year but substantially more than the average for July 1 of 1.4 million bushels. Barley stocks of 8.8 million bushels on farms compare with 8.0 million a year ago and were nearly double the average of 4.8 million bushels. The July 1 farm supply of barley this year was the largest since 1943. Farm storage stocks of oats totaled 44 million, 2-1/2 million less than a year ago but the fifth largest amount recorded for July 1. Rye and flaxseed stocks on farms were very nominal as is usual at this time of year.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in Minnesota amounted to 1,018 million pounds in June 1960 which is a record high for the month but 4 percent below the all-time high monthly production in May 1960. The number of milk cows on farms in June was unchanged from a year earlier, while milk per cow continued at a higher level. Rainfall has been plentiful this spring and pastures are in excellent condition. They are continuing to provide abundant feed for cattle.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production in Minnesota totaled 280 million during June 1960 or 11 percent less than the previous month and 3 percent below June last year. Layers on hand declined 6 percent from the May level and were down 4 percent from a year ago.

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Immediate Release

July 18, 1960

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, JULY 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle and calves on feed in Minnesota on July 1 was 356,000 head, 6 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 18 percent in the number on feed compares with 16 percent during the same period in 1959 and 21 percent in 1958.

Inspected inshipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the 3 month (April-June) period totaled 76,000 head, down 17 percent from the total shipped in for the same period a year earlier. Minnesota farmers placed 65,000 head of cattle and calves in feedlots during the April-June period or 17 percent less than a year earlier. Of these placements less than 2 percent were marketed as fat cattle before June 1, 1960. Marketings of fed cattle during the second quarter totaled 143,000 head, 1 percent less than the marketing total for the same period in 1959.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 175,000 fed cattle and calves during the next 3 months (July-September) or 49 percent of the total number on feed. If intentions are carried out, marketings for this quarter would be 12 percent above the 156,000 head marketed during the same 3 month period last year.

Of the number on feed July 1 in Minnesota, 64 percent were steers and steer calves compared with 65 percent a year earlier. Heifer and heifer calves accounted for 36 percent of the total compared with 35 percent the previous year. Cattle and calves weighing less than 900 pounds totaled 255,000 head or 72 percent of the total number on feed. This compares with 242,000 a year ago which was also 72 percent of the total.

UNITED STATES: Cattle and calves on feed for market in 26 major feeding States totaled 5,576,000 head on July 1, 1960. This number was 16 percent less than the 6,649,000 on feed in these States on April 1, and compares with 7,206,000 on January 1.

In the 21 States for which comparable 1959 data are available, a total of 5,376,000 head were on feed July 1 -- 4 percent more than the 5,169,000 head on feed a year earlier. Larger numbers on feed July 1 were shown for 14 States, 1 State was unchanged, and 6 were down from July 1, 1959. The number of cattle on feed in this group of States declined 16 percent from April 1 to July 1, compared with a 13 percent decline in the same period in 1959.

In the 12 North Central States, cattle and calves on feed totaled 3,719,000 head on July 1 -- an increase of 1 percent over July 1, 1959. Iowa, the leading State, was up 6 percent, and Nebraska, the second leading State, was up 1 percent.

In the 6 Western States for which comparable data are available (Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and California), cattle on feed totaled 1,409,000 on July 1, 1960 -- 11 percent more than a year earlier. Nearly two-thirds of the increase in these States was in California, which on July 1 this year accounted for over half of the 6-State total. Of this group, only Colorado showed a decline from July 1 last year.

Marketings of fed cattle from the 21 States totaled 3,042,000 head in the April-June quarter, 4 percent more than in the same period of 1959. In the North Central States, marketings were up 1 percent, while in the 6 Western States marketings were up 10 percent.

Cattle and calves placed on feed in the 21 States during April, May, and June this year totaled 2,033,000 head, 6 percent less than in the same period in 1959. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into 8 Corn Belt States (for which data are available) during April and May this year were 21 percent lower than for the same two months in 1959.

Of the cattle and calves on feed in the 26 States on July 1, 70 percent were steers and steer calves, 29 percent were heifers and heifer calves, and 1 percent were cows and other. This is the same percentage breakdown as on April 1. For the 21 States with comparable 1959 data, steers and steer calves comprised 70 percent this year and 71 percent last year; heifers and heifer calves were 29 percent this July 1 and 28 percent July 1, 1959; and cows and other accounted for 1 percent in both years.

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

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, JULY 1, 1960

Weight Groups					Kinds				
Weight	Number		Percent of Total		Kind	Number		Percent of Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960		1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent			1,000		Percent	
Under 900 Lbs.	242	255	72	72	Steers	218	228	65	64
900-1100 Lbs.	70	83	21	23	Heifers	118	128	35	36
Over 1100 Lbs.	24	18	7	5	Other	-	-	-	-
Total	336	356	100	100	Total	336	356	100	100

Length of Time on Feed					Expected Month of Marketing				
Time	Number		Percent of Total		Month	Number		Percent of Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960		1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent			1,000		Percent	
Under 3 Months	74	64	22	18	July-September	156	175	46	49
3-6 Months	94	107	28	30	Later	180	181	54	51
Over 6 Months	168	185	50	52					
Total	336	356	100	100	Total	336	356	100	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED, JULY 1, 1960, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State	July 1, 1959	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1960 as percent of July 1, 1959
	1,000 head			Percent
Pennsylvania	50	76	52	104
Ohio	118	172	109	92
Indiana	180	182	133	74
Illinois	481	653	467	97
Michigan	80	125	86	108
Wisconsin	66	121	80	121
Minnesota	336	434	356	106
Iowa	1,260	1,605	1,336	106
Missouri	204	275	200	98
North Dakota	68	100	68	100
South Dakota	203	232	183	90
Nebraska	520	680	523	101
Kansas	157	257	178	113
North Central States	3,673	4,836	3,719	101
Oklahoma	29	54	32	110
Texas	147	156	164	112
Montana	26	57	43	165
Idaho	74	115	89	120
Wyoming 2/		47	26	
Colorado	298	341	292	98
New Mexico 2/		45	47	
Arizona	193	207	209	108
Utah	31	47	38	123
Nevada 2/		17	9	
Washington 2/		100	87	
Oregon 2/		55	34	
California	648	496	738	114
Western States 2/		1,527	1,609	
21 State Total 3/	5,169	6,385	5,370	104
26 State Total 2/ 4/		6,649	5,576	

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

2/ Data for July 1, 1959 are not available.

3/ Includes 12 North Central States, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and California.

4/ Includes 21 States in 3/ and Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington and Oregon.

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

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Immediate Release: August 10, 1960

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
- AUGUST 1, 1960 -

Hot temperatures during the last two weeks of July favored the rapid development of corn and soybeans, but both crops are still behind all other recent years except 1958, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The danger of heavy frost damage to late maturing crops is very real and for corn only a longer-than-normal growing period will minimize this prospect. In 1958 corn matured because of an extended frost-free period. While the high temperatures were providing excellent growing conditions for row crops and nearly ideal harvesting weather for small grains, soil moisture was being swiftly depleted. By August 1 most of the State was in need of rain to sustain late maturing crops. Rainfall since August 1 has occurred over much of the southern two-thirds of the State, alleviating the shortage.

After July 1, crop prospects improved in the south central and southeast but dimmed somewhat in the northwest and west central due to the hot temperatures and lack of rain. Many acres of grain were well filled before the heat, but other acreages were rushed to maturity and reports of reduced yields and test weights were quite common. Most of the harm will come to the late planted small grains, particularly in the Red River Valley and the south central area. While there has been this damage from heat, the outlook on August 1 was for yields second only to the 1958 crop.

The index of crop production, based on August 1 conditions was 131, (1947-49=100) exceeded only by the 1956 index of 132. Last year's index was 126. Compared with 1959, the indexes for feed grain (corn, oats, and barley) and the oilseed crops were lower but were higher for food grain, potatoes, sugar beets and hay. The index for all grains combined is 123, four points lower than last year. While most crop prospects were down slightly from July 1, the net effect was not enough to change the production index for all crops.

Until the middle of July, corn developed slowly but the hot weather afterward made for rapid advancement of corn. Corn was slightly farther advanced on August 1 than in 1958 - a similar year but was more uneven, due to the delayed and prolonged planting season. By that date, 40 percent had tasseled--compared to 1959 when twice that amount had tasseled, but with the hot temperatures and short moisture supplies some corn was firing in a belt through the central part of the State. The outlook on August 1 was for a crop of 303 million bushels, 26 million below last year, but 36 million above the 1949-58 average. The anticipated average yield of 47.0 bushels is the lowest since 1951 when the yield was 39.5 bushels. The record highs for yield of 57.5 bushels per acre and for production of 330 million bushels were established in 1956.

Soybeans were making good strides with the favorable weather in the latter part of July and generally were in better condition than corn. The drier weather was particularly an asset in the south central area, the principal soybean area where the condition of the crop improved considerably since July 1. Still by August 1, soybeans were later than any other recent year except 1958. About 30 percent were setting or filling pods while last year 60 percent had reached the pod forming stage by August 1. Total production is estimated at 37.4 million bushels, 4.2 million below last year but 2.8 million bushels above average. Soybeans are expected to yield 18.0 bushels per acre.

Small grains ripened swiftly in the last two weeks of July after they had developed very well under cool temperatures. On July 1 many farmers in the leading grain areas had commented that the outlook was for one of their best grain crops. However, by August 1 they were concerned with the detrimental effects of grains ripening too fast and not filling as expected. Considerable grain was advanced beyond damage and early indications from harvesting were that both yield and quality are good. There was some aphid infestation, mostly in the north, and blight was reducing yields, mostly in late barley. Hail, a normal occurrence, seems to have been more damaging than usual. By August 1, the following percent of each crop had been cut or swathed: barley 35; oats 20; spring wheat 10; winter wheat 60; and rye 70 percent. Grain harvest was only about one week behind recent years.

Oat production of 199 million bushels is 13 percent above last year and 7 percent higher than the 10-year average. Yield per acre of 50.0 bushels is expected to be the second highest of record. Barley has been most affected more by the heat, dryness, and other unfavorable factors. Consequently, the August 1 production outlook is down 1.8 million bushels from the July 1 estimate. Production of 28.4 million bushels of barley is 0.8 million below a year ago and the 10-year average, due to the acreage decline.

Production of all wheat is estimated at 25.7 million bushels, 2.4 million above a year ago and 8.8 million bushels higher than the 1949-58 average. The average production is 16.9 million bushels. Wheat production by classes is as follows: spring wheat, other than durum, 24,408 thousand bushels; durum, 775 thousand bushels, and winter 476 thousand bushels. Production of durum has varied considerably in recent years, while for other spring wheat it has increased so it is now more than twice that of 1955.

Rye was favored by nearly ideal conditions during most of the growing season and the yield per acre is expected to match the 1924 high record of 20.0 bushels. Production is expected to total 1,140 thousand bushels, 114 thousand more than a year ago but still well below the 10-year average of 1,830 thousand bushels.

The flaxseed production of 7.2 million bushels is the highest since 1956, 36 percent above 1959 and 26 percent lower than average. In general, flax was doing exceptionally well and yields were expected to be near records although late flax has been affected by the heat. About 75 percent of the crop was in the boll setting stage by August 1.

Sugar beet prospects were about the same as a month ago, but rain was needed in the important northwest. Production is forecast at 924,000 tons, 5 percent above last year and 35 percent greater than the 1949-58 average.

Growers of fall potatoes in the Red River Valley, where most of the crop is grown, were optimistic about the crop outlook, but were hoping for rain on August 1. Weather during July was hot and promoted fast growth. A prolonged period of lack of rain would reduce settings and cut yields. A crop of 12.0 million cwt. is anticipated--higher than both last year's crop of 10.9 million and the 10-year average of 8.5 million hundredweight. Late summer potato production of 774 thousand hundredweight is down slightly from a year ago due to fewer acres. Harvest began in Sherburne county the second week of July.

Total hay production for 1960 is estimated at 7,583 thousand tons following an unusually heavy first crop. Last year the total tonnage was 6,403 thousand, while the 10-year average is 6,750 thousand tons. The second cutting was over half finished and was of excellent quality in contrast to the first crop which was below normal. Second crop hay was short because considerable acreage of the first crop was harvested late in the season and the stage of development was advanced beyond the normal cutting time.

The outlook for a good apple crop declined in July due to the deterring effects of scab, fireblight, and maggots. Even so, production is estimated at 280,000 bushels, approximately 20,000 bushels more than last year and average.

Milk production amounted to 835 million pounds in July, 3 percent more than in July 1959, and 18 percent less than June, about the usual seasonal decline. There were only slightly more milk cows on farms, but production per cow compared to a year ago was up 3 percent. Pastures were drying fast in the closing days of July, making it necessary to supplement feeding with hay and green choppings in an effort to maintain milk production.

July egg production totaled 265 million, down 15 million or 5 percent from last month. Last July, 272 million eggs were produced.

The number of layers on farms was 4 percent below a month ago and 5 percent lower than a year earlier. The rate of lay was 2.5 percent above last July.

Crop production prospects for Minnesota as of August 1, 1960 compared with 1959 and the average are as follows:

CROPS	ACREAGE HARVESTED AVERAGE 1949-58	ACREAGE HARVESTED 1959	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1960	YIELD PER ACRE AVERAGE 1949-58	YIELD PER ACRE 1959	YIELD PER ACRE INDICATED 1960	PRODUCTION AVERAGE 1949-58	PRODUCTION 1959	PRODUCTION INDICATED 1960
FOR MINNESOTA:	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
CORN	5,568	6,822	6,549	48.6	49.0	47.0	271,708	334,278	307,803
WINTER WHEAT	50	28	17	21.7	20.5	28.0	1,055	574	476
DURUM WHEAT	47	26	31	15.7	22.5	25.0	782	585	775
OTHER SPRING WHEAT	806	922	904	19.2	24.0	27.0	15,064	22,128	24,408
OATS	4,761	3,759	3,985	39.6	47.0	50.0	186,768	176,673	199,250
BARLEY	1,086	1,006	915	27.0	29.0	31.0	29,161	29,174	28,365
RYE	122	54	57	15.2	19.0	20.0	1,830	1,026	1,140
FLAXSEED	1,017	482	602	9.6	11.0	12.0	9,718	5,302	7,224
SOYBEANS	1,849	2,222	2,079	19.0	19.0	18.0	34,660	41,667	37,422
POTATOES (CWT.)									
LATE SUMMER	5.1	4.7	4.3	131.0	170.0	180.0	664	799	774
FALL	78.5	87.0	96.0	109.0	125.0	125.0	8,534	10,875	12,000
SUGAR BEETS (TONS)	61.9	70.9	77.0	11.0	12.4	12.0	686	880	924
HAY, ALL (TONS)	3,794	3,382	3,472	1.78	1.89	2.18	6,750	6,403	7,583

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN

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MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

AUG 19 1960

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

Immediate Release

August 18, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
JULY 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,340,000 poults during July 1960 compared with the output of 1,386,000 poults in July 1959, 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 7 months of 1960 totaled 15,794,000 poults, 9 percent more than the output during the same period last year. The heavy white hatch during the current January-July period totaled 6,961,000 poults, 1 percent below corresponding months in 1959 and heavy bronze totaled 7,563,000 birds, up 24 percent, while light breed hatchings of 1,270,000 poults were down 13 percent.

On August 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,293,000 heavy breeds (mostly heavy white) and 328,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier eggs in incubators totaled 1,299,000 heavy breeds, and 358,000 light breeds.

In mid-July Minnesota hatcherymen received an average of 54 cents per heavy white poult, 60 cents for bronze and 42 cents for light breeds. On July 15 a year earlier heavy whites averaged 54 cents, bronze 60 cents and light breeds 39 cents. On July 15 the turkey-feed ratio of 8.2 was up from the ratio of 7.3 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship is more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: In the United States, heavy white breed poults hatched in July totaled 2,245,000, compared with 2,065,000 in July 1959. Other heavy breed poults (mostly broadbreasted bronze) totaled 2,607,000, compared with 2,244,000 in July 1959. The hatch of light breed poults during July totaled 1,556,000, compared with 1,856,000 in July 1959--a decrease of 16 percent. Production of heavy breed poults during the first 7 months of 1960 was 6 percent larger than a year earlier. The hatch of heavy white breed poults during this period was up 13 percent and other heavy breed poults up 4 percent. Output of light breed poults January through July was down 38 percent from the same period in 1959. Total hatch of poults of all breeds during the first 7 months of 1960 was 1 percent less than the total hatched during the first 7 months in 1959.

Turkey eggs in incubators on August 1 indicated that the hatch of heavy breed poults in August will be larger than the hatch in August 1959. The light breed hatch in August will be smaller than a year earlier.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites		Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy		Minnesota: Light Breeds		United States: Heavy Breeds		United States: Light Breeds	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	606	657	107	319	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	837	533	985	132	114	4,548	6,889	1,360	781
Mar.	899	1,043	1,594	1,989	209	159	11,271	13,540	1,769	958
Apr.	1,144	1,073	1,829	1,909	182	174	16,121	16,058	1,943	1,063
May	1,364	1,229	1,484	1,546	237	187	16,833	15,663	2,434	1,551
June	1,359	1,124	517	726	289	280	11,592	11,185	2,160	1,613
July	1,095	998	14	89	277	253	4,309	4,852	1,856	1,556
Aug.	715		0		203		1,090		1,068	
Sept.	547		0		124		818		387	
Oct.	622		0		94		977		317	
Nov.	1/764		2/		88		1,568		363	
Dec.	1/717		2/		74		2,095		559	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,498	938	1,540	239	191	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,619	2,387	2,975	320	228	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902	1,783	2,929	3,126	296	260	25,956	25,378	3,114	1,669
May	2,113	1,937	2,558	2,709	380	296	27,959	26,050	3,708	2,180
June	2,433	1,904	1,097	1,445	470	430	21,381	21,443	3,508	2,598
July	1,931	1,792	34	228	429	397	8,620	10,582	3,165	2,558
Aug.	1,299	1/1,293	0	2/	358	328	2,137	3,311	1,902	1,737
Sept.	974		0		234		1,389		689	
Oct.	922		0		170		1,333		512	
Nov.	1/1,143		2/		163		2,187		492	
Dec.	1/1,107		2/		122		2,939		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 August 13, 1960

MINNESOTA: Turkey poult production in Minnesota for the week ending August 13 was 168,000 heavy whites and 60,000 light breeds. The heavy white hatch during the week continued a slow rate of decline such as in previous weeks. The total almost equalled the production in the corresponding week last year. Light breed hatchings of 60,000 poults were up 12,000 from a week earlier and 2,000 more than last year. The bronze production is at a seasonal low point.

Twenty-two percent of the hatch for the week ending August 13 were shipped to other States as compared to 15 percent last week and 23 percent shipped during the corresponding week last year.

The total of 265,000 heavy white eggs placed in incubators during the week ending August 13 was somewhat below a week earlier but 9,000 greater than a year ago. No bronze eggs were set during the week.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: Hatcherymen in five important turkey States produced 221,000 heavy white, 68,000 other heavy and 169,000 light breed poults during the week ending August 13. The heavy white hatch was 44,000 poults under a week earlier but remained above a year ago. The bronze output continued downward seasonally but remained above last year's level. Light breeds were down 19 percent from the previous week and continued below 1959.

Turkey eggs set in the five States totaled 282,000 heavy whites, 15,000 other heavy, and 214,000 light breeds. Eggs placed in incubators were greater than a year earlier for all classes. In the light breed category, eggs set were above last year for the fourth consecutive week. Previous to mid-July this year light breeds totaled below 1959.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	1960 Calif.	1960 Va.	1960 Other States 1/	Five State Total 1959	Five State Total 1960
Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
July 23	197	218	#	25	82	267	325
July 30	198	204	#	22	56	229	282
Aug. 6	185	183	36	#	46	203	265
Aug. 13	171	168	14	#	39	189	221
Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
July 16	340	327	25	39	56	391	447
July 23	295	317	32	#	25	316	374
July 30	300	295	40	#	28	322	363
Aug. 6	260	296	26	#	8	272	330
Aug. 13	256	265	#	#	17	265	282
Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
July 23	0	15	153	11	53	91	232
July 30	0	7	103	#	23	38	133
Aug. 6	0	#	80	0	9	11	89
Aug. 13	0	#	61	0	7	7	68
Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
July 16	0	#	156	#	17	33	173
July 23	0	#	114	0	5	12	119
July 30	0	#	67	0	5	13	72
Aug. 6	0	#	28	0	4	7	32
Aug. 13	0	0	15	0	0	3	15
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
July 23	51	54	0	127	72	294	253
July 30	60	56	#	148	62	295	266
Aug. 6	52	48	#	83	78	212	209
Aug. 13	58	60	#	46	63	234	169
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
July 16	105	76	4	90	84	481	254
July 23	86	83	#	194	129	334	406
July 30	68	83	0	138	100	263	321
Aug. 6	75	#	0	82	163	213	245
Aug. 13	54	92	0	66	56	120	214

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

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

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

Immediate Release

August 29, 1960

TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION - 1960

MINNESOTA: Production of timothy seed in Minnesota for 1960 is expected to total 6,270,000 pounds or 1 million pounds above last year's crop, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The 1960 production is also far above the 10-year (1949-58) average of 2,906,000 pounds and will be the most seed produced in the State since the 1943 crop. This year's production is expected to be harvested from 38,000 acres compared to 31,000 last year and 19,200 acres for the 10-year average. Yields per acre at 165 pounds are below the 170 pound yield in 1959 but are above average.

The average date that harvesting began this year was August 9 compared with August 8 last year. Most of the State's timothy seed is produced in the Roseau-Marshall-Pennington County area. Minnesota again ranks fourth as a timothy seed producing State, exceeded only by Missouri, Iowa, and Ohio.

UNITED STATES: The 1960 crop of timothy seed is forecast at 48,445,000 pounds, the largest in five years. This crop is 11 percent larger than last year's total of 43,481,000 pounds, and marks the second year of increase from the low production year of 1958. Larger crops than last year are forecast for Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin; but smaller crops are in prospect for Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Acreage harvested and to be harvested for seed this year is estimated at 285,000 acres, 1 percent less than last year but 4 percent more than average. Declines in acreage, ranging from 10 to 46 percent, occurred in the States of the Northeastern timothy area; but were almost offset by increases in the leading producing States of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Adequate supplies of alfalfa and clover hay and good prospective yields of timothy seed encouraged many growers to harvest seed even though prices at harvest time were disappointing.

Timothy made good growth throughout the season, and yields in all States were above last year. The U. S. yield of 170 pounds per acre is the highest in 23 years. It is 19 pounds above last year and 30 pounds above average. Harvesting of timothy seed was about one week later than last year and also the usual dates.

Imports of timothy seed during the year ending June 30, 1960 were 1,149,100 pounds (1,148,600 Canada and 500 Great Britain) compared with 716,100 pounds a year earlier. Imports during July 1960 of 29,900 pounds were close to last year's July figure of 30,500 pounds. Exports during the past year, at 3,448,035 pounds, were the largest in eight years and compare with 3,046,236 pounds for the year ending June 30, 1959.

Carry-over of seed from 1959 and earlier crops, totaling 13,349,900 pounds (9,974,000 dealers and 3,375,000 growers), was more than four times as large as the previous year's small holdings of 3,212,000 pounds (1,708,000 dealers and 1,504,000 growers) and compares with the 10-year average carry-over of 11,162,000 pounds. The initial supply (1960 production plus June 30, 1960 carry-over) is indicated at 61,794,000 pounds, about one-third more than last year's supply of 46,693,000 pounds and nearly one-fourth larger than the 10-year average of 49,662,500 pounds.

TIMOTHY SEED: Acreage harvested, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pa.	6,380	7,700	6,000	110	115	130	709	886	780
Ohio	54,900	73,000	55,000	138	145	170	7,639	10,585	9,350
Ind.	13,550	13,000	7,000	116	120	125	1,600	1,560	875
Ill.	15,700	18,000	16,000	119	110	140	1,878	1,980	2,240
Wis.	11,250	10,000	9,000	116	115	130	1,334	1,150	1,170
Minn.	19,200	31,000	38,000	148	170	165	2,906	5,270	6,270
Iowa	62,700	45,000	54,000	150	170	190	9,420	7,650	10,260
Mo.	90,900	90,000	100,000	141	160	175	13,016	14,400	17,500
UNITED STATES	274,580	287,700	285,000	140	151	170	38,501	43,481	48,445

Timothy-Seed Supply: Average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Item	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Production	38,500,800	43,481,000	48,445,000
Farm carry-over	2,888,400	1,504,000	3,375,000
Dealer carry-over	8,273,300	1,708,000	9,974,000
Supply (production plus carry-over)	49,662,500	46,693,000	61,794,000

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

SEP 2 1960

Immediate Release: August 30, 1960

TURKEYS RAISED -- 1960

MINNESOTA: The 1960 turkey crop in Minnesota is estimated at a record high 14,417,000 birds, 8 percent above the previous high of 13,361,000 turkeys raised in 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture.

By types, growers have or will raise 6,841,000 heavy white turkeys in 1960, 4 percent more than in 1959, 6,035,000 heavy bronze -- a 17 percent increase, and 1,541,000 beltsville whites and other light breeds -- 8 percent less than last year. The number for all breeds was below the reported January 1 plans of Minnesota turkey growers to raise 16 percent more turkeys than 1959. Increased exports of poults to other States for raising and the inability of some hatcheries to fully meet local orders for poults are factors in this change.

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. In 1959 over a third of the heavy white turkeys raised in Minnesota were marketed as fryer-roasters. In addition, most of the beltsville and other light breeds raised were marketed as fryer-roasters.

The number of turkey poults hatched in Minnesota during the year starting September 1959 and ending August 1960 was up 11½ percent compared with the same period a year earlier. Shipments of poults into the State, numbering about a half million, were 14 percent below last year. Poults shipped out of the State during the period numbered nearly 4½ million, 22 percent above a year earlier.

UNITED STATES: Turkeys raised in the U. S. in 1960 will total 82.3 million birds, compared with 82.1 million in 1959. The number of heavy breed turkeys being raised is up 9 percent from last year with heavy white breeds up 19 percent and bronze and other heavy breeds up 5 percent. Light breed turkeys, which account for only 12 percent of the total raised this year, are down 37 percent from 1959. Minnesota is the leading turkey producing State with 14.4 million being raised in 1960. Minnesota is followed closely by California with 14.0 million.

Heavy breed turkeys being raised total 72.6 million, compared with 66.6 million a year earlier. By regions, increases of 22 percent in the South Central, 12 percent in the West, 9 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the East North Central more than offset decreases of 9 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. The heavy white turkey crop this year will be 30 percent of all heavies, compared with 27 percent in 1959. Light breed turkeys raised are expected to total 9.8 million -- down 37 percent from last year. Decreases occurred in all regions except the North Atlantic.

Last January, growers expressed their intentions to raise about 6 percent more turkeys. However, the reduced number of breeding hens limited the production of poults and did not permit growers to meet their intentions. The early season hatch, September through December 1959, was 3 percent above a year earlier. Poults hatched during January through July 1960 were 1 percent less than a year earlier.

Turkey-feed ratios have been above the corresponding month a year earlier since November 1959, as prices received for turkeys have been higher during this period and prices paid for turkey growing mash have averaged slightly lower.

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		
	1959	1960	1960 as % of 1959	1959	1960	1960 as % of 1959	1959	1960	1960 as % of 1959
	Thous.		Percent	Thous.		Percent	Thous.		Percent
Maine	50	45	90	2	2	100	52	47	90
N. H.	122	95	78	0	0	---	122	95	78
Vt.	56	29	52	0	0	---	56	29	52
Mass.	417	343	82	8	6	75	425	349	82
R. I.	25	26	104	2	1	50	27	27	100
Conn.	234	240	103	2	6	300	236	246	104
N. Y.	583	584	100	11	7	64	594	591	99
N. J.	142	148	104	13	15	115	155	163	105
Pa.	1,199	1,056	88	101	175	173	1,300	1,231	95
N. Atl.	2,828	2,566	91	139	212	153	2,967	2,778	94
Ohio	1,944	2,102	108	1,042	854	82	2,986	2,956	99
Ind.	2,253	2,601	115	731	329	45	2,984	2,930	98
Ill.	1,042	924	89	118	62	53	1,160	986	85
Mich.	730	718	98	200	90	45	930	808	87
Wis.	3,872	4,027	104	127	12	9	3,999	4,039	101
E. N. Cent.	9,841	10,372	105	2,218	1,347	61	12,059	11,719	97
Minn.	11,715	12,876	110	1,646	1,541	94	13,361	14,417	108
Iowa	6,684	6,810	102	1,345	865	64	8,029	7,675	96
Mo.	3,125	3,796	121	440	491	112	3,565	4,287	120
N. Dak.	773	832	108	18	6	33	791	838	106
S. Dak.	698	811	116	77	105	136	775	916	118
Nebr.	1,033	1,130	109	45	15	33	1,078	1,145	106
Kans.	737	830	113	88	47	53	825	877	106
W. N. Cent.	24,765	27,085	109	3,659	3,070	84	28,424	30,155	106
Del.	132	89	67	335	155	46	467	244	52
Md.	200	157	78	43	11	26	243	168	69
Va.	1,581	1,536	97	5,115	2,864	56	6,696	4,400	66
W. Va.	252	327	130	785	554	71	1,037	881	85
N. C.	1,535	1,692	110	218	18	8	1,753	1,710	98
S. C.	742	707	95	40	10	25	782	717	92
Ga.	311	314	101	4	49	1,225	315	363	115
Fla.	181	61	34	279	171	61	460	232	50
S. Atl.	4,934	4,883	99	6,819	3,832	56	11,753	8,715	74
Ky.	357	314	88	6	7	117	363	321	88
Tenn.	91	101	111	36	1	3	127	102	80
Ala.	149	247	166	107	27	25	256	274	107
Miss.	174	171	98	71	4	6	245	175	71
Ark.	1,511	1,946	129	363	132	36	1,874	2,078	111
La.	31	22	71	0	3	---	31	25	81
Okla.	858	1,115	130	155	90	58	1,013	1,205	119
Texas	3,100	3,710	120	680	240	35	3,780	3,950	104
S. Cent.	6,271	7,626	122	1,418	504	36	7,689	8,130	106
Mont.	24	9	38	4	0	0	28	9	32
Idaho	195	218	112	45	41	91	240	259	108
Colo.	1,272	1,518	119	14	25	179	1,286	1,543	120
N. Mex.	78	64	82	5	6	120	83	70	84
Ariz.	103	96	93	0	0	---	103	96	93
Utah	2,314	2,855	123	323	100	31	2,637	2,955	112
Wash.	555	518	93	14	7	50	569	525	92
Oreg.	1,243	1,261	101	214	149	70	1,457	1,410	97
Calif.	12,161	13,483	111	660	492	75	12,821	13,975	109
West. 1/	17,950	20,026	112	1,280	823	64	19,230	20,849	108
U. S.	66,589	72,558	109	15,533	9,788	63	82,122	82,346	100

1/ Includes Wyoming and Nevada to avoid disclosing individual operations.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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531 State Office Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minnesota

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

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MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-August, 1960

August 31, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 79 in mid-August while unchanged from a month earlier was 1 point higher than August a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with a month earlier, the dairy products price index was up 3 points and poultry and eggs increased 4 points. Livestock declined 1 point and crops were down 2 points. The poultry and eggs, dairy and livestock groups were higher than August last year while crops were down.

Most crop prices were lower than the previous month except soybeans which increased 1 cent per bushel and flaxseed which was up sharply 23 cents per bushel and barley was unchanged. Wheat, oats and potatoes (summer crop) were down substantially in price since July while corn and rye each decreased 1 cent per bushel. Prices for all grains and hay were below August 1959 while potatoes were higher.

With the exception of hogs, all livestock items declined from a month earlier and August 1959. Hogs remained unchanged from July at $16.50 per cwt but averaged $3.20 more than a year ago. Cattle at $20.30 per cwt. were 40 cents less than the previous month and $2.50 below August 1959. Prices for other classes of livestock, including calves, sheep and lambs were also less than a month ago and a year ago.

The increase in the dairy products index since July was due entirely to the gain of 15 cents per 100 pounds of whole milk. The current prices for whole milk at $3.25 per cwt. was 10 cents above August 1959 while butterfat in cream at 64 cents per pound equaled the last August average.

Price increases for poultry items and eggs boosted the poultry index 4 points from July and contributed to the 9-point gain since a year ago. Compared with July, the turkey price of 24 cents per pound liveweight was up 1 cent while eggs at 25 cents were up 2 cents a dozen. Compared with a year ago, turkeys had increased 4 cents per pound liveweight, all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) were about 2½ cents higher, and eggs 3 cents more per dozen.

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	August 15 Av: 1952-56	Aug. 15 : 1957	Aug. 15 : 1958	Aug. 15 : 1959	July 15 : 1960	Aug. 15 : 1960
All Farm Products	90	83	85	78	79	79
Crops	86	72	66	69	68	66
Livestock	92	94	104	89	91	90
Dairy Products	96	91	87	89	88	91
Poultry and Eggs	87	68	69	52	57	61

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

Table 2.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Aug. 15 : 1956	Aug. 15: 1957	Aug. 15 : 1958	Aug. 15 : 1959	July 15 : 1960	Aug. 15 : 1960
Prices Received	234	242	250	239	238	234
Prices Paid 1/	280	286	293	297	298	298
Parity Ratio	84	85	85	80	80	79

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

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agr'l Statistician in Charge

TABLE 3.- PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			AUGUST 15, 1960			
		AUG. 15 1959	JULY 15 1960	AUG. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		- DOLLARS -						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.90	1.95	1.86	1.71	1.84	1.74	1.71
CORN	BU.	1.06	1.00	.99	1.01	.930	.990	1.07
OATS	BU.	.58	.58	.54	.580	.440	.510	.578
BARLEY	BU.	.84	.82	.82	.770	.690	.710	.801
RYE	BU.	.97	.86	.85	1.00	.740	.770	.853
FLAXSEED	BU.	2.95	2.60	2.83	2.84	2.70	2.79	2.80
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.98	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.86	1.84	1.99
POTATOES	CWT.	1.50	2.85	2.00	3.00	-	2.70	2.25
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	18.90	15.70	15.00	13.40	13.90	15.50	19.50
HOGS	CWT.	13.30	16.50	16.50	16.30	16.00	16.20	16.40
CATTLE, ALL	CWT.	22.60	20.70	20.30	22.10	18.60	20.40	19.60
CATTLE, STEERS & HEIFERS	CWT.	25.80	22.60	22.30	23.00	20.90	22.30	21.90
CALVES	CWT.	27.10	26.30	24.30	21.50	22.80	23.50	21.20
SHEEP	CWT.	5.80	5.30	4.90	4.50	4.50	3.80	4.78
LAMBS	CWT.	19.50	18.20	17.70	17.80	16.90	17.40	17.40
MILK COWS	HEAD	250.00	240.00	235.00	220.00	210.00	215.00	219.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.64	.64	.64	.630	.600	.600	.588
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.15	3.10	3.25	3.45	3.50	3.25	4.14
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.200	.230	.240	.24	.22	.25	.238
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.070	.095	.100	.095	.075	.090	.120
EGGS	DOZ.	.220	.230	.250	.255	.230	.240	.342
WOOL	LB.	.400	.440	.400	.400	.430	.430	.410
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	3.00	2.95	3.50	3.40	3.45	3.57
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.30	5.10	5.00	5.10	5.30	5.20	5.09
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.05	4.00	3.95	4.45	4.40	4.40	4.30
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	4.00	3.80	3.75	3.70	4.35	4.05	3.98
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.50	4.65	4.85	4.80	5.20	4.95	4.79
BRAN	CWT.	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.75	2.85	2.75	2.80
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.55	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.55	4.25	4.25
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		12.5	16.5	16.7	16.1	17.2	16.4	15.3
BEEF-CORN 1/		24.3	22.6	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.5	20.5
EGG-FEED 2/		7.7	8.2	9.1	9.4	8.6	9.2	10.3
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		2.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.6

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.

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Immediate Release

September 9, 1960

1960 SWEETCLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: Sweetclover seed production in Minnesota for 1960 is expected to total 3,525,000 pounds, 29 percent less than a year ago and 64 percent under the 10-year average of 9,768,000 pounds. According to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture this is the second smallest crop produced in Minnesota since estimates were started in 1924 and exceeds the smallest crop (1958) by only 325,000 pounds.

Growers expect to harvest their crop from the smallest acreage of record or 15,000 acres which is 7,000 less than a year ago and far under the 10-year average of 49,400 acres. Yield per acre at 235 pounds this year is expected to be 10 pounds more than the 1959 yield and 36 pounds above the 10-year period. The 1960 yield is the second highest of record and is exceeded only by the 1952 yield of 240 pounds per acre. The average beginning date of the 1959 harvest was August 19, about one week ahead of last year. For the 1960 crop Minnesota will be the third largest sweetclover seed producing State in the U. S., exceeded only by Texas and Kansas.

UNITED STATES: The 1960 crop of sweetclover seed is forecast at 25,745,000 pounds, 4 percent less than last year's production of 26,896,000 pounds, and 43 percent less than the 1949-58 average of 45,451,000 pounds. A combination of old and new factors worked to reduce the crop to the lowest level in 17 years. Many growers did not harvest seed this year because of low prices and declining demand for some local seed. Others blamed the insects--weevil and aphids. Droughty conditions in the western part of Nebraska, and in producing areas of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana further reduced prospective crops. The small decline in production this year is shared by 11 of the 16 producing States.

Reductions in acreage harvested for seed were indicated for all States except Kansas, Oklahoma, and North Dakota. Declines of 60 percent and 48 percent, respectively, occurred in Nebraska and Colorado; and reductions within a range of 15 to 36 percent were indicated for Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wyoming and Texas. Yields per acre were generally good in all States, and the U. S. yield of 214 pounds is 16 pounds more than last year and much above the average of 165 pounds.

The average date on which harvesting began this year was July 19 in Texas and Kansas; July 30 in Oklahoma; August 1-2 in Missouri and Nebraska; August 5-7 in Ohio, South Dakota and Wyoming; August 11 in Illinois and Colorado; August 14 in Michigan; and August 17-19 in Iowa, North Dakota and Minnesota.

Carry-over on June 30, 1960 of 1959 and older crop seed totaled 18,680,000 pounds (13,129,000 dealers and 5,551,000 growers). This compares with 14,949,000 pounds (10,270,000 dealers and 4,679,000 growers) a year earlier and the average of 17,156,000 pounds. Initial supply (1960 production plus carry-over) is indicated at 44,425,000 pounds, 6 percent more than the supply of 41,845,000 pounds a year ago but 29 percent less than the average of 62,607,000 pounds.

Imports of sweetclover seed, July 1, 1959-June 30, 1960, totaled 10,053,400 pounds (all from Canada), and compare with 10,358,100 pounds a year earlier and the average of 14,093,100 pounds. Export data are not available, but when compiled in the past exports seldom exceeded 100,000 pounds. Assuming exports were not significant the last two years, domestic disappearance of sweetclover seed during the 1959-60 production and marketing year would have approximated 33.2 million pounds. This would have been the smallest consumption in 16 years and compares with 41.4 million pounds in the preceding year and the average of 58.5 million pounds.

Sweetclover Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production
Average 1949-58, Annual 1959 and 1960

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Acres			Pounds			1,000 pounds		
Ohio	12,300	12,000	11,000	171	165	240	2,114	1,980	2,640
Ind.	3,610	3,000	2,700	116	140	150	401	420	405
Ill.	13,000	11,000	7,000	111	120	140	1,418	1,320	980
Mich.	6,800	4,000	3,500	142	130	150	964	520	525
Minn.	49,400	22,000	15,000	199	225	235	9,768	4,950	3,525
Iowa	6,500	2,000	1,700	134	170	160	881	340	272
Mo.	5,930	2,800	2,000	137	170	170	765	476	340
N. Dak.	11,350	5,000	7,000	156	180	250	1,772	900	1,750
S. Dak.	21,600	15,000	15,000	164	260	220	3,570	3,900	3,300
Nebr.	27,300	15,000	6,000	169	210	220	4,636	3,150	1,320
Kans.	35,100	11,000	22,000	133	135	170	4,416	1,485	3,740
Okla.	16,950	7,000	8,000	98	150	125	1,725	1,050	1,000
Texas	50,000	21,000	17,000	180	250	315	8,950	5,250	5,355
Mont.	5,630	1,300	---	196	210	---	1,091	273	---
Wyo.	3,840	1,200	900	254	330	270	929	396	243
Colo.	7,080	2,700	1,400	237	180	250	1,672	486	350
UNITED STATES	278,410	136,000	120,200	165	198	214	45,451	26,896	25,745

Sweetclover Seed Supply: Average 1949-58, Annual 1959 and 1960

Item	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 pounds		
Production	45,451	26,896	25,745
Farm carry-over	6,653	4,679	5,551
Dealer and Government carry-over	10,503	10,270	13,129
Supply (production plus carry-over)	62,607	41,845	44,425

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
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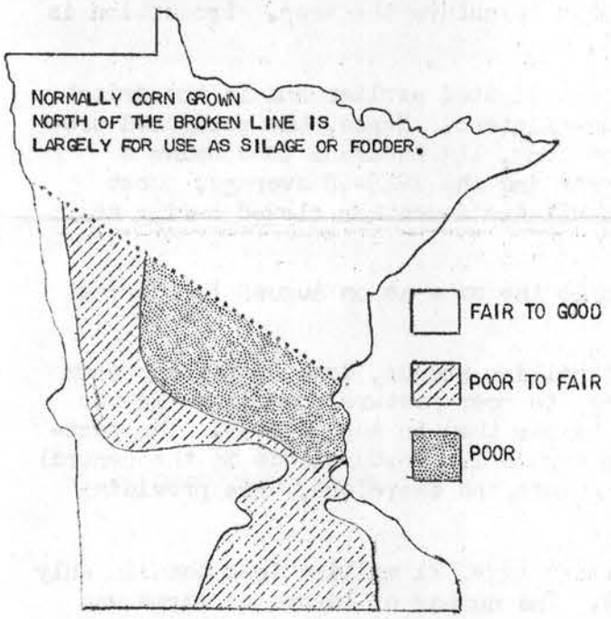
MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT - September 1, 1960

Minnesota's 1960 crop prospects declined slightly during August as the high temperatures and lack of moisture reduced total corn and hay production, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Areas hardest hit by the drouthy conditions were the west central, central, and east central sections. The warm weather was welcomed where moisture had been plentiful earlier, because corn developed fast, lessening the danger of damage by frost. Still, an extended frost-free period was needed on September 1 to mature most of the corn for grain. While the dry weather damaged some of the late crops, it was nearly ideal for harvesting a very good crop of small grains. The average yields were second only to the record 1958 yields, even though late seedings were hurt in some areas by the heat.

The index of crop production, based on September 1 conditions, was 130 (1947-49=100), one point lower than on August 1, but 4 points higher than last year's production index. The record of 132 was set in 1956. Compared with a month ago, a decline in the feed grain index to 120, along with lower anticipated hay and potato production, more than offset increases in the food grain and oilseed indexes. The food grain index (wheat, rye, and buckwheat) of 125 is the highest it has been since 1946. The grain crops index is about the same as a month ago.

Corn development is late and very uneven. Best prospects are in the southwest and extreme southeast counties, but even there a long period of favorable weather will be needed to mature the crop. Weather the first seven days of September was ideal and will improve the quality in terms of storability and test weight. Corn condition is poorest in the south central area due to excessive moisture at planting time and in an east-west band across the central third of the State where August was very dry. Much of the corn in the dry belt was too badly hurt to be helped by the recent rains. In the south central area corn lacks vigor, is late and extremely uneven. Statewide, 15 percent of the corn was in the denting or more advanced stages on September 1, whereas last year 55 percent was that advanced. Prospects on September 1 were for a crop of 301 million bushels, 33 million below a year earlier, but 30 million bushels above the 10-year average. The average yield is expected to be 46.0 bushels, the lowest since 1951.

CORN PROSPECTS COMPARED WITH NORMAL, SEPTEMBER 1, 1960



Soybeans have been faring better than corn all year. In general, prospects are improved over a month ago, although some soybeans were damaged by the dry, hot August weather. The set and growth would have been helped by a general rain in July or early August. The principal soybean acreage, however, is outside the areas which were driest. Total production is estimated at 40.5 million bushels, 3.1 million more than a month ago. Production in 1959 was 41.7 million, while the 1949-58 average is 34.7 million bushels. The average yield per acre on September 1 was estimated at 19.5 bushels per acre.

Grain harvest moved along rapidly in August. Combining and threshing started later than most years, but picked up momentum rapidly as weather remained favorable. Harvest was more advanced or equal to all other recent years by September 1. On that date only a small percent of oats, spring wheat and barley had not been combined. Only an occasional field was still standing, mostly in the extreme northern counties where weather caused some delay in late August. Yields were good, but ranged from excellent to poor, depending upon the timeliness of rain and temperatures at filling time. Some of the relatively poorer yields were in the areas that were too wet early in the season. The per acre yield for the various grains is substantially higher than the ten-year average and also above 1959.

Production of oats is estimated at 199 million bushels, 13 percent above last year and 7 percent higher than the 10-year average production. The average yield per acre of 50.0 bushels is higher than last year as is the case with all small grains, but not proportionately. Oats are more universally grown and conditions were best this year where nearly all of the spring wheat, barley and flaxseed are grown.

Barley was not damaged as seriously by the heat and dryness as was anticipated and production is now expected to total 30.2 million bushels. This is about one million bushels above a year ago and the 1949-58 average. Yield per acre of 33.0 bushels is second only to the 1958 record of 36.0 bushels.

All wheat production is estimated at 26.6 million bushels, 3.3 million higher than in 1959 and 9.7 million bushels greater than the 1949-58 average. The total spring wheat production amounted to 26,149 thousand bushels; durum wheat, 837 thousand and winter wheat, 476 thousand bushels. Average yields were the same for winter and spring wheat - 28.0 bushels, while durum was expected to average 27.0 bushels per acre. Rye was favored by nearly ideal conditions during most of the growing season. Production is estimated at 1,140 thousand bushels, 114 thousand more than a year earlier but still well below the 10-year average of 1,830 thousand bushels. The decrease from average is due to the smaller acreage.

The State's flax crop is expected to total 8.1 million bushels, the largest crop since 1956. Thirty-five percent of the flax was combined by September 1 -- considerably behind progress in 1959, but about the same as other recent years. The late August rains reduced quality of flax in the swath but yields were running very good. Based on September 1 prospects, the average yield will total 13.5 bushels, equal to the 1958 record, and sharply higher than the 10-year average of 9.6 bushels. There has been a drastic change in the distribution of flax acreage in recent years from the relatively low yielding northwest to the higher yielding west central area.

Fall potato production should total 11.5 million hundredweight, down from a month ago but above last year and the 10-year average. Hot, dry weather in August reduced set and resulted in small size tubers, particularly in the earlier varieties. Moisture was replenished late in the month but growers thought quality would be affected by the occurrence of irregular tuber development and "hollow heart". Late summer potato production of 731 thousand hundredweight is lower than last month and last year, but is slightly higher than the 10-year average of 664 thousand hundredweight. Sugar beet prospects are unchanged from a month ago, as improvement in some localities with ample moisture offset the decline in areas where moisture was short. The general rains in late August should be enough to mature the crop. Production is forecast at 924,000 tons, a record high output.

Second cuttings of hay were shorter than anticipated earlier and in the driest sections third crop alfalfa was practically non-existent. Hence, the estimated production of all hay is reduced to 7,440 thousand tons, 143 thousand tons below a month ago but substantially higher than last year and the 1949-58 average. Most second crop hay was of excellent quality, although humid weather slowed curing at times.

The forecast of 280,000 bushels of apples is the same as on August 1. Harvest of summer varieties is completed.

Milk production during August totaled 626 million pounds, down 25 percent from the July production of 835 million pounds. Despite poor pasture conditions in the central area, milk production was one percent higher than in August 1959. The pasture condition was 72 compared to 82 percent on August 1. Pasturelands in the central section of the State were badly burned during August, and therefore, were providing very little feed on September 1.

August egg production amounted to 244 million eggs, 21 million less than in July and 13 million below production in August 1959. The number of layers on farms was down 9 percent since a year earlier, while the rate of lay was up 5 percent.

Crop production prospects for Minnesota as of September 1, 1960 compared with 1959 and the average are as follows:

CROPS	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED		FOR HARVEST	AVERAGE		INDICATED	AVERAGE		INDICATED
	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960	1949-58	1959	1960
	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
FOR MINNESOTA:									
CORN	5,568	6,822	6,549	48.6	49.0	46.0	271,708	334,278	301,254
WINTER WHEAT	50	28	17	21.7	20.5	28.0	1,055	574	476
DURUM WHEAT	47	26	31	15.7	22.5	27.0	782	585	837
OTHER SPRING WHEAT	806	922	904	19.2	24.0	28.0	15,064	22,128	25,312
OATS	4,761	3,759	3,985	39.6	47.0	50.0	186,768	176,673	199,250
BARLEY	1,086	1,006	915	27.0	29.0	33.0	29,161	29,174	30,195
RYE	122	54	57	15.2	19.0	20.0	1,830	1,026	1,140
FLAXSEED	1,017	482	602	9.6	11.0	13.5	9,718	5,302	8,127
SOYBEANS	1,849	2,222	2,079	19.0	19.0	19.5	34,660	41,667	40,540
POTATOES (CWT.)									
LATE SUMMER	5.1	4.7	4.3	131.0	170.0	170.0	664	799	731
FALL	78.5	87.0	96.0	109.0	125.0	120.0	8,534	10,875	11,520
SUGAR BEETS (TONS)	61.9	70.9	77.0	11.0	12.4	12.0	686	880	924
HAY, ALL (TONS)	3,794	3,382	3,472	1.78	1.89	2.14	6,750	6,403	7,440

ROBERT MARQUARDT
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September 19, 1960

SOWS FARROWING TEN CORN BELT STATES
September 1, 1960*

MINNESOTA: The number of fall sows farrowed or to farrow June 1 to November 30 in Minnesota is expected to be 382,000 head, 1 percent less than in 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is the same as last June's intentions when farmers also planned a decrease of 1 percent for this fall. For the State, early fall farrowings, June through August, are 8 percent less than in 1959. Hog producers plan to have 150,000 sows farrow during the period December 1960 through February 1961. This will be an increase of 5 percent over a year earlier.

The number of all hogs on Minnesota farms on September 1 at 4,416,000 head is 14 percent below last year. Of these, 786,000 are 6 months old and over, 19 percent less than the year previous.

TEN CORN BELT STATES: Expected fall sow farrowings for 1960 are reported to be 3 percent less than the previous 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 sows farrowed in these States will be 1 percent less than indicated by last June's intentions. For the ten States, June-August farrowings are 7 percent less than a year earlier, while September-November farrowings are estimated at 3 percent more. An increase of 4 percent from a year earlier in the number of sows farrowing is forecast for the coming December-February period.

State	Sows Farrowed and to Farrow									Dec. through Feb. 1/		
	Fall Sows									(Intentions)		
	Total-June thru Nov.			June thru Aug.			Sept. thru November					
	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	1960	1961	Pct. Chg.
	Thous	Head	Pct.	Thous.	Head	Pct.	Thous.	Head	Pct.	Thous.	Head	Pct.
MINN.	386	382	99	237	218	92	149	164	110	143	150	105
Ohio	330	304	92	178	160	90	152	144	95	133	140	105
Ind.	498	468	94	299	270	90	199	198	99	275	275	100
Ill.	829	812	98	447	430	96	382	382	100	318	334	105
Wisc.	225	207	92	128	112	88	97	95	98	90	94	104
Iowa	1,192	1,168	98	646	596	92	546	572	105	398	425	107
Mo.	526	500	95	263	240	91	263	260	99	182	191	105
S.Dak.	99	109	110	57	52	91	42	57	136	36	47	130
Nebr.	196	210	107	95	101	106	101	109	108	86	80	93
Kan.	107	110	103	53	53	100	54	57	106	52	53	102
Total Ten States	4,388	4,270	97	2,403	2,232	93	1,985	2,038	103	1,713	1,789	104

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.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician

The number of all hogs on farms September 1 in the Ten Corn Belt States was 45,819,000 head, 12 percent less than a year ago. Hogs,6 months old and over, totaled 8,200,000, 17 percent less than a year earlier.

Hogs on Farms, September 1

State	Total all hogs and pigs: 1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	6 months and Older: 1959	1960	Pct. Chg.	3 to 6 months: 1959	1960	Pct. Chg.
	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent
MINN.	5,158	4,416	86	968	786	81	2,560	2,110	82
Ohio	3,311	3,046	92	790	646	82	1,275	1,240	97
Ind.	5,135	4,694	91	1,225	1,029	84	1,790	1,720	96
Ill.	8,665	7,768	90	1,710	1,418	83	3,825	3,340	87
Wisc.	2,435	2,206	91	474	385	81	1,114	1,090	98
Iowa	15,584	13,800	89	2,394	2,055	86	8,565	7,595	89
Mo.	4,940	4,374	89	1,160	974	84	1,940	1,720	89
S.Dak.	2,452	1,851	75	322	225	70	1,740	1,276	73
Nebr.	3,156	2,619	83	606	477	79	1,900	1,442	76
Kans.	1,172	1,045	89	258	205	79	542	470	87
Total Ten States	52,008	45,819	88	9,907	8,200	83	25,251	22,003	87

Milk Production Trends in Minnesota

On September 1, the number of milk cows was practically the same as a year earlier. August milk production, however, at 626 million pounds was 1 percent more than in August 1959. Seasonally it was down 25 percent from the July level. Milk production for the first four months this year was at a slightly lower level than in 1959. However, since May it has been about 2 percent above the 1959 production.

Ten Leading Counties in Milk Production, Dairy Plant Receipts, Creamery Butter Manufactured, Minnesota, 1959

Milk Production: County	1959	Dairy Plant Receipts - 1959 1/: County	Total milk equiv.2/	Milk	Cream	Butter Manufactured: County	1959
	Mil. Lbs.		Mil. Lbs.	Pct.	Pct.		Thous. lbs.
1. Stearns	505	Stearns	447	85	15	Stearns	14,454
2. Ottertail	423	Carver	382	100	--	Ottertail	13,976
3. Wright	328	Ottertail	366	78	22	Morrison	11,956
4. Goodhue	314	Hennepin	331	100	--	Olmsted	10,992
5. Todd	272	Morrison	297	92	8	Goodhue	10,837
6. McLeod	267	McLeod	288	100	--	Wright	9,941
7. Carver	260	Goodhue	270	98	2	Todd	9,208
8. Fillmore	254	Olmsted	263	98	2	Fillmore	8,860
9. Morrison	246	Wright	261	99	1	Sibley	8,346
10. Winona	235	Meeker	234	96	4	Rice	8,119
STATE	9,270	STATE	9,522	87	13	STATE	321,968

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

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

SEP 29 1960

Immediate Release: September 19, 1960

1960 ALSIKE-CLOVER SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: The 1960 alsike clover seed crop in Minnesota is forecast at 1,350,000 pounds (clean basis) according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 30 percent more than the 1,035,000 pounds produced a year ago, but 34 percent below the 1949-58 average. Minnesota's alsike seed crop is expected to rank second in the Nation, 80,000 pounds less than leading Idaho.

The acreage harvested is expected to be unchanged from last year's small acreage of 9,000 acres. The 9,000 acres is the smallest since 1926 and one-sixth of the record acreage in 1945 of 54,000 acres. The anticipated yield per acre is 150 pounds, 35 pounds more than a year ago, causing the increase in production. The 1949-58 average is 123 pounds per acre. Hot, dry weather in most areas forced the crop to mature early but with excellent early growth yields were still very good. In a few alsike producing areas heavy rain and accompanying wind just prior to harvest reduced what would have been excellent yields. Prices have declined sharply from the recent high of $31.70 per cwt. in 1956 to between $15.00 - $17.00 the last couple of years. This has caused many producers to quit the producing of alsike seed.

UNITED STATES: This year's crop of alsike clover is the smallest of record. It is forecast at 4,937,000 pounds, 19 percent below last year's small crop of 6,110,000 pounds, and 56 percent below the 1949-58 average of 11,309,000 pounds. Smaller crops than last year are expected in all States except Minnesota. The decline is attributed mostly to low prices received by growers for the 1958 and 1959 crops; large carry-over; and competition from imported seed. Because of these factors, growers harvested less acres than last year. However, yields per acre were good and partly offset the reduction in acreage.

Sharpest declines in production occurred in California, Illinois, and Ohio -- all down one-third or more; and in Oregon where the crop is about one-fourth smaller than last year. The Idaho production is down 16 percent and in Wisconsin the prospective crop is 10 percent smaller. Only in Minnesota is a larger crop expected this year. The growing season in this State was favorable to alsike clover and the acreage for seed was the same as last year but yields were higher.

The total of 24,900 acres of alsike clover cut for seed this year is the smallest of record back to 1919 and compares with 34,200 acres cut last year and the average of 63,760 acres. Yields per acre were generally good. In Idaho good yields on irrigated acreage in the southwest dominated near failures in north Idaho and the State average was higher than last year and close to average. Yields in all other States were likewise above last year. The U. S. yield of 198 pounds is 19 pounds above the 1959 yield.

Harvesting of this year's crop began about one week later than last year in the East North Central States but several days earlier in the Western States. The average dates on which harvesting began were July 20 in Illinois, July 24 in Ohio, August 16 in Wisconsin, August 21 in Minnesota, August 25 in Idaho, September 7-12 in California and Oregon.

Mid-year carry-over of old crop alsike clover seed exceeded production for the second time of record. Holdings on June 30, 1960, totaled 6,308,000 pounds (4,467,000 dealers and 1,841,000 growers) and compare with 7,357,000 pounds

(4,491,000 dealers and 2,866,000 growers) a year earlier, and the average of 5,148,000 pounds. Initial supply of this seed (1960 production plus carry-over) for the 1960-61 planting season is indicated at 11,245,000 pounds, 16 percent less than the total of 13,467,000 pounds a year ago and 32 percent less than the 10-year average.

Imports of alsike clover seed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960 totaled 1,366,500 pounds and were all from Canada. This quantity compares with 2,591,200 pounds for the preceding year, and with the average of 2,034,000 pounds. Exports during the last fiscal year, at 388,419 pounds, were the smallest in 4 years and compare with 411,611 pounds for the year ending June 30, 1959, and the average exports of 754,000 pounds.

The domestic disappearance or usage of alsike clover seed during the year ending June 30, 1960 is indicated at 8,137,000 pounds, the smallest of record, and compares with 11,072,000 pounds used during the preceding year and the average of 12,343,000 pounds.

Alsike-Clover Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production - Average 1949-58, Annual 1959 and 1960

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1949-58	Acreage harvested: 1959	Acreage harvested: Indicated 1960	Yield per acre: Average 1949-58	Yield per acre: 1959	Yield per acre: Indicated 1960	Production - clean seed: Average 1949-58	Production - clean seed: 1959	Production - clean seed: Indicated 1960
	Acres			Pounds			1,000 pounds		
Ohio	7,740	2,400	1,500	66	80	85	528	192	128
Ill.	2,910	3,000	1,800	79	100	105	224	300	189
Wis.	5,950	2,000	1,500	116	100	120	689	200	180
Minn.	16,500	9,000	9,000	123	115	150	2,043	1,035	1,350
Idaho	13,100	9,000	6,500	218	190	220	2,728	1,710	1,430
Oreg.	8,490	5,500	3,600	383	300	350	3,237	1,650	1,260
Calif.	3,710	3,300	1,000	405	310	400	1,517	1,023	400
U. S.	63,760	34,200	24,900	188	179	198	11,309	6,110	4,937

Alsike-Clover Seed Supply: Average 1949-58, Annual 1959 and 1960

Item	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 Pounds		
Production	11,309	6,110	4,937
Farm carry-over	918	2,866	1,841
Dealer and Government carry-over	4,230	4,491	4,467
Supply (production plus carry-over)	16,457	13,467	11,245

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

Immediate Release

September 19, 1960

OAT VARIETIES IN MINNESOTA - 1960 1/

Minnesota farmers planted nearly three-fourths of their 1960 oat acreage with three varieties, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Rodney, grown on 47 percent of the cropland used for oats, was by far the most popular variety followed by Minhafer, 14 percent, and Garry, 12 percent. These varieties were the leading three in every section except in the east central area where Ajax replaced Minhafer. A total of 33 varieties were reported in a recent survey of oat growers, but ten varieties accounted for 92 percent of the acreage. Of the farmers reporting, 25 percent planted two or more varieties. The table on the reverse side shows the percent of acreage planted to each of the main varieties by crop reporting districts and the State. The acreage of oats seeded in Minnesota in 1960 was 4,106 thousand acres, 4 percent more than the 3,948 thousand acres seeded in 1959.

Rodney was the most preferred variety in every section of the State except the southeast where it was surpassed by Minhafer. The percent of acreage sown with Rodney ranged from 15 percent in the southeast to 77 percent in the north. In the northern half, the later maturing Rodney greatly exceeded other varieties but was followed more closely by Minhafer in the south. The leading variety, Rodney, was grown on 48 percent of the farms reporting.

Minhafer, the second leading variety, accounted for 14 percent of the acreage and was grown on more land in the southeast than any other variety. In the southern third of the State it accounted for 22 to 26 percent of acreage; while in the northern third this relatively early maturing variety was only slightly more popular than Ajax and Minton. The survey showed 23 percent of the farms growing Minhafer.

Garry, the third most popular variety, was seeded on 12 percent of the oat acreage in Minnesota. It was the second leading variety in the northern and west central areas. Sixteen percent of the farms planted Garry in 1960.

The fourth ranked variety, Ajax, is a comparatively older kind of oat and accounted for 5 percent of the acreage. It was particularly adopted in the lighter soil areas in the east central part of the State. Twenty-one percent of the oats grown in the east central area is Ajax, exceeded only by Rodney. Eight percent of the farms grew this variety in 1960.

Burnett was the fifth leading variety, having more acreage than Ajax and nearly as much as Garry in the southwest and southeast. Only 4 percent of the oat land was planted with Burnett seed, but slightly more than 7 percent of the farmers used this variety.

The five leading varieties, Rodney, Minhafer, Garry, Ajax, and Burnett, accounted for 82 percent of oat acreage. Of the remaining 18 percent, 17 percent was divided among 28 other varieties and 1 percent was acreage of unknown varieties. More varieties were grown in the southeast area than in any other section. Of the varieties not listed in the table on the reverse side, Bonda and Bonham were chosen most often, each being grown on nearly 1 percent of the acreage and were grown on 1½ and 2½ percent of the farms, respectively.

Minnesota Oat Varieties by Crop Reporting Districts - 1960

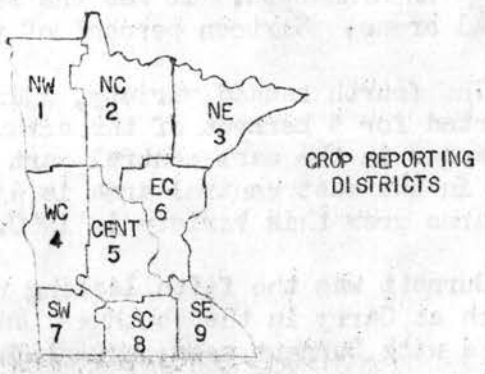
DISTRICT	1960 SEEDED OAT ACREAGE (THOUS.)	PERCENT OF TOTAL ACREAGE AND PERCENT OF FARMS REPORTING										
		RODNEY	MIN-HAFER	GARRY	AJAX	BURNETT	MINTON	BRANCH	ANDREW	SAUK	CHERO-KEE	OTHERS 2/
1, 2, & 3	926	77	3	8	3	3/	3	2	1	--	--	3
4	830	50	14	16	4	3	2	2	4	3/	3/	5
5	737	41	16	13	7	5	3	4	2	2	3/	7
6	172	42	6	8	2	3	3	1	4	2	3/	10
7	554	34	23	10	3/	9	3	4	4	3	2	8
8	441	32	22	15	4	3	4	4	2	2	1	11
9	446	15	26	11	3	9	5	2	2	2	5	20
State	4,106	47	14	12	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	8
Percent of farms reporting 4/		48	23	16	8	7	7	4	4	2	2	14

1/ 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.

2/ Other varieties include Bonda, Bonham, Gopher, Fayette, Clintland, Newton, Ransom, Clinton, Nemaha, Missouri-0-205, Beaver, Marion, Simcoe, Beedee, Goodfield, Fundy, Vanguard, Abegweit, Minland, Kherson, Mindo, Minrus, Shield and unknown varieties.

3/ Less than 1 percent.

4/ Total exceeds 100 percent because some farmers report more than one variety.



CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

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

Immediate Release: September 22, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
AUGUST 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 977,000 poults during August 1960 compared with the output of 918,000 poults in August 1959, 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 8 months of 1960 totaled 16,827,000 poults, 9 percent more than the output during the same period last year. The heavy white hatch during the current January-August period totaled 7,659,000 poults, 1 percent below corresponding months in 1959 and heavy bronze totaled 7,550,000 birds, up 24 percent, while light breed hatchings of 1,618,000 poults were down 3 percent.

On September 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,102,000 heavy breeds (mostly heavy white) and 373,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier eggs in incubators totaled 974,000 heavy white, and 234,000 light breeds.

In mid-August Minnesota hatcherymen received an average of 53 cents per heavy white poult, 60 cents for bronze and 42 cents for light breeds. On August 15 a year earlier heavy whites averaged 54 cents and light breeds 39 cents. On August 15 the turkey-feed ratio of 8.7 was up from the ratio of 7.0 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship is more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white breed poult production in the U. S. during August of 1,288,000 poults was 28 percent larger than in August 1959. The hatch of other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) of 398,000 was over four times as large as the seasonally light hatch of 86,000 in August 1959. For the year to date, January through August, the hatch of heavy white breeds of 19,216,000 was up 14 percent from the same period in 1959. The hatch of 53,767,000 other breed poults, January through August 1960, was up 5 percent from this period in 1959. Output of light breed poults in August totaled 1,124,000 -- up 5 percent from August 1959. The cumulative hatch of light breed poults, January through August 1960, was down 35 percent from a year earlier. Total hatch of poults of all breeds during the first 8 months of 1960 was approximately the same as hatched during the first 8 months of 1959. Turkey eggs in incubators September 1 indicate that the hatch of turkey poults in September will be larger than in September 1959. For the first time during 1960, the number of light breed eggs in incubators was above that of a year earlier.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites		Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy		Minnesota: Light Breeds		United States: Heavy Breeds		United States: Light Breeds	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Poults Hatched - Thousands										
Jan.	606	654	107	318	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	840	533	971	132	115	4,548	6,889	1,360	781
Mar.	899	1,028	1,594	1,939	209	170	11,271	13,540	1,769	958
Apr.	1,144	1,073	1,829	1,909	182	167	16,121	16,058	1,943	1,063
May	1,364	1,225	1,484	1,546	237	188	16,833	15,663	2,434	1,551
June	1,359	1,124	517	726	289	303	11,592	11,185	2,160	1,613
July	1,095	1,002	14	91	277	308	4,309	4,352	1,856	1,556
Aug.	715	1/ 713	0	2/	203	264	1,090	1,686	1,068	1,124
Sept.	547		0		124		818		387	
Oct.	622		0		94		977		317	
Nov.	1/ 764		2/		88		1,568		363	
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,095		559	
Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands										
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,497	938	1,605	239	194	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,644	2,387	3,040	320	246	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902	1,775	2,929	3,135	296	278	25,956	25,378	3,114	1,669
May	2,113	1,958	2,558	2,735	380	301	27,959	26,050	3,708	2,180
June	2,433	1,912	1,097	1,474	470	445	21,381	21,443	3,508	2,598
July	1,931	1,792	34	218	429	446	8,620	10,582	3,165	2,558
Aug.	1,299	1/ 1,310	0	2/	358	423	2,137	3,311	1,902	1,737
Sept.	974	1/ 1,102	0	2/	234	373	1,503	1,741	734	1,062
Oct.	922		0		170		1,333		512	
Nov.	1/ 1,143		2/		163		2,187		492	
Dec.	1/ 1,107		2/		122		2,939		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 September 17, 1960

MINNESOTA: Turkey poult production in Minnesota for the week ending September 17 was 141,000 heavy white and 62,000 light breeds. The heavy white hatch during the week was 17 percent higher than a year ago, and it almost equalled production in the previous week. Light breed hatchings of 62,000 poults were 32,000 above a year earlier and up 11,000 from the previous week.

About 16 percent of the hatch for the week ending September 17 were shipped to other States as compared to 27 percent last week and 41 percent shipped during the corresponding week last year.

The total of 305,000 heavy white eggs placed in incubators during the week ending September 17 was substantially higher than a year ago and was 11 percent above a week earlier. Light breed settings totaled 83,000 eggs compared with 91,000 a week earlier and 46,000 in the same week a year ago.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: Hatcheries in five important turkey States produced 166,000 heavy white, 6,000 other heavy and 115,000 light breed poults during the week ending September 17. The heavy white hatch was up 16,000 from a week earlier and substantially above a year ago. Bronze production was at the seasonal low. Light breeds were the same as the previous week and more than twice as great as in 1959.

Turkey eggs set in the five States totaled 335,000 heavy whites, 31,000 other heavy and 101,000 light breeds. For each breed type, eggs placed in incubators were at a higher level than a year ago. This is a continuation of the trend which has been in effect for several weeks.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week	Minnesota	1960				Five State Total	
	1959	1960	Calif.	Va.	Other States 1/	1959	1960
		Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Aug. 27	147	139	11	#	12	154	162
Sept. 3	126	147	16	#	7	131	170
Sept. 10	126	142	1	#	7	131	150
Sept. 17	121	141	19	#	6	134	166
		Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Aug. 20	226	261	25	#	14	253	300
Aug. 27	245	280	6	#	8	252	294
Sept. 3	213	272	0	#	11	222	283
Sept. 10	185	274	#	#	21	192	295
Sept. 17	221	305	#	0	30	238	335
		Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Aug. 27	0	#	20	0	2	6	22
Sept. 3	0	#	12	0	2	4	14
Sept. 10	0	0	5	0	0	1	5
Sept. 17	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
		Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Aug. 20	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Aug. 27	0	0	11	0	0	2	11
Sept. 3	0	#	#	0	39	0	39
Sept. 10	0	#	#	0	29	10	29
Sept. 17	0	#	#	0	31	19	31
		Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands					
Aug. 27	34	60	0	67	45	118	172
Sept. 3	36	51	0	46	50	101	147
Sept. 10	25	51	0	33	31	58	115
Sept. 17	30	62	0	26	27	53	115
		Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands					
Aug. 20	60	109	0	61	27	106	197
Aug. 27	45	92	0	50	40	83	182
Sept. 3	72	71	0	37	37	132	145
Sept. 10	25	91	0	23	11	72	125
Sept. 17	46	83	3	0	15	87	101

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

David O. Mesick
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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

September 30, 1960

Mid-September, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 79 in mid-September was unchangedfrom a month earlier and September a year ago, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with a month earlier, the dairy products price index was up 5 points and poultry and eggs increased 10 points. Livestock declined 3 points and crops were down 2 points. Poultry and eggs were higher than September last year, dairy products and livestock groups were unchanged and crops were lower.

Most crop prices were lower than the previous month except rye which increased 1 cent per bushel and oats which was unchanged. Flax and potatoes were down substantially in price since August, while wheat and barley each decreased 1 cent per bushel and corn and soybeans declined 3 cents per bushel. With the exception of soybeans and potatoes, crops and hay were below September 1959.

With the exception of sheep, all livestock items declined from a month earlier. Hogs at $15.40 per cwt. averaged $1.10 less than August but $2.40 more than September a year ago. Cattle at $20.00 per cwt. were 30 cents less than the previous month and $2.40 below September 1959. Prices for calves and lambs were less than a month ago and a year ago.

The increase in the dairy products index since August was due to the gain of 20 cents per 100 pounds of whole milk and 1 cent more per pound of butterfat in cream. The current prices for whole milk at $3.35 per cwt. was unchanged from September 1959, while butterfat in cream at 65 cents per pound declined 1 cent from the average last year.

Price increases for turkeys and particularly eggs boosted the poultry index 10 points from August and contributed to the 10-point gain since a year ago. Compared with August, the turkey price of 25 cents per pound liveweight was up 1 cent while eggs at 31 cents were up 6 cents a dozen. Compared with a year ago, turkeys had increased 4 cents per pound liveweight, all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) were about 3 cents higher, and eggs 4 cents more per dozen.

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Sept. 15 Av.: 1952-56	Sept. 15: 1957	Sept. 15: 1958	Sept. 15: 1959	Aug. 15 : 1960	Sept. 15 1960
All Farm Products	88	81	86	79	79	79
Crops	81	68	64	67	66	64
Livestock	88	88	103	87	90	87
Dairy Products	99	96	91	94	89	94
Poultry and Eggs	87	71	78	61	61	71

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

Table 2.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Sept. 15: 1956	Sept. 15: 1957	Sept. 15: 1958	Sept. 15: 1959	Aug. 15 : 1960	Sept. 15 1960
Prices Received	233	240	254	240	234	237
Prices Paid 1/	280	286	294	296	298	298
Parity Ratio	83	84	86	81	79	80

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

TABLE 3.- PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			SEPTEMBER 15, 1960			
		SEPT. 15 1959	AUG. 15 1960	SEPT. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
		- DOLLARS -						
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.91	1.86	1.85	1.74	1.81	1.75	1.72
CORN	BU.	1.05	.99	.96	1.00	.89	.97	1.06
OATS	BU.	.58	.54	.54	.59	.44	.51	.61
BARLEY	BU.	.84	.82	.81	.75	.70	.71	.817
RYE	BU.	.97	.85	.86	.95	.75	.79	.873
FLAXSEED	BU.	3.12	2.83	2.73	2.77	2.60	2.68	2.65
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.86	1.93	1.90	1.90	1.87	1.83	1.97
POTATOES	BU.	1.18	2.00	1.60	2.80	1.60	2.60	2.07
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	19.80	15.00	15.00	13.60	13.00	16.50	19.60
HOGS	CWT.	13.00	16.50	15.40	15.50	15.10	15.20	15.60
CATTLE, ALL	CWT.	22.40	20.30	20.00	22.00	18.50	20.60	19.50
CATTLE, STEERS & HEIFERS	CWT.	25.60	22.30	22.00	23.00	20.90	22.30	21.50
CALVES	CWT.	25.60	24.30	23.20	21.50	23.20	23.50	20.90
SHEEP	CWT.	5.80	4.90	4.90	4.60	4.50	3.60	4.75
LAMBS	CWT.	18.80	17.70	16.90	17.10	16.50	16.40	16.70
MILK COWS	HEAD	245.00	235.00	235.00	225.00	210.00	210.00	218.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.66	.64	.65	.640	.610	.620	.597
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.35	3.15	3.35	3.65	3.60	3.50	4.42
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.210	.240	.250	.240	.240	.260	.246
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.065	.100	.100	.100	.085	.100	.120
EGGS	DOZ.	.270	.250	.310	.310	.250	.250	.386
WOOL	LB.	.45	.40	.37	.37	.40	.42	.400
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	2.95	2.90	3.60	3.45	3.50	3.57
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.20	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.50	5.30	5.13
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.05	3.95	4.00	4.45	4.45	4.35	4.29
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	3.90	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.35	4.05	4.01
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.30	4.85	4.85	4.75	5.40	4.95	4.81
BRAN	CWT.	2.35	2.45	2.45	2.70	2.75	2.70	2.79
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.55	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.35	4.25
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		12.4	16.7	16.0	15.5	17.0	15.7	14.7
BEEF-CORN 1/		24.4	22.5	22.9	23.0	23.5	23.0	20.3
EGG-FEED 2/		9.4	9.1	4/	11.4	9.3	9.6	11.7
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		2.3	3.6	4/	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.6

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/NOT AVAILABLE.

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

OCT 7 1960

Immediate Release

October 3, 1960

1960 Red Clover Seed Forecast

MINNESOTA: The 1960 red clover seed crop in Minnesota is forecast at 4,180,000 pounds, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. This is 16 percent more than last year's small crop of 3,610,000 pounds but 24 percent below the 1949-58 average. Production in 1959, a year ago was the lowest since 1944 and down sharply from 1958 due to the large amount of winter-kill.

The increase in red clover seed production in 1960 is entirely due to the larger acreage cut. In 1959 seed was harvested from 38,000 acres while this year 44,000 acres were harvested. With the exception of 1959, more acres have been cut this year than in every year since 1942. The 1949-58 average is 81,900 acres. Usually more acres of red clover seed are harvested than any other seed in Minnesota. Seed harvested per acre averaged 95 pounds, the same as last year, the highest since 1928 and is substantially above the 10-year average of 67 pounds.

Weather was generally favorable during the growing season but moisture shortages developed in some areas about blossom time. Harvest began September 17, about the same as last year. Considerable seed remains to be threshed as intermittent rains are hindering field operations.

UNITED STATES: Production of red clover seed this year is forecast at 96,294,000 pounds. This is 14 percent more than the 1959 crop of 84,754,000 pounds and 12 percent more than the 1949-58 average of 85,755,000 pounds. The bulk of the increase is in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas but larger crops than last year were harvested in the majority of States. However, smaller crops are forecast in the important red clover seed producing States of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Idaho, and California. Factors which influenced growers to save more acreage for seed were: Wet weather curtailed harvesting of the first cutting for hay and more acres were saved for seed--especially in areas where supplies of hay were already ample; relatively high prices paid by growers for seed last spring; and need for more clover seed in the Corn Belt where some growers again reported a preference for red clover in the crop rotation. A good set of seed, and favorable weather at seed harvest time also encouraged harvest of seed. Increased acreages are indicated for most North Central States, Oregon, Washington, Kentucky, and Virginia. Noteworthy declines occurred in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Idaho, and California where above average crops were produced last year.

Yields per acre were above average in all States except Idaho and Michigan. Yields were the highest of record in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas; and in several other States they were the largest in many years. The set of seed was excellent in most States because of favorable conditions for growth and pollination. The U. S. yield of 81 pounds per acre is 6 pounds more than last year and is the highest since 1937 when the acreage harvested for seed was the smallest of record.

Harvest of red clover seed was about two and one-half weeks later than last year in the North Atlantic States where cool, wet weather retarded maturity, and about one week later in the East North Central States. However, dry weather in Virginia, Kentucky and the Western States advanced the date of harvest about one week earlier than last year. Average beginning dates of harvest were reported as follows: August 22-26 in Virginia, Kansas and Missouri; August 29-31 in Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, and Washington; September 2 in California; September 5-11 in Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska and Oregon; September 14-19 in Michigan, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin,

and Montana; September 25 in Pennsylvania and September 30 in New York.

Carryover on June 30, 1960 of 1959 and older crops of red clover seed totaled 30,116,000 pounds (14,749,000 dealers and 15,367,000 growers), and compares with carryover a year earlier of 21,868,000 pounds (10,675,000 dealers and 11,193,000 growers) and the average of 28,763,000 pounds.

Initial supply (1960 production plus June 30, 1960 carryover) of red clover seed is indicated at 126,410,000 pounds, 19 percent more than last year's supply of 106,622,000 pounds and 10 percent more than the average of 114,518,000 pounds.

Imports of red clover seed during the year ending June 30, 1960 totaled 2,809,500 pounds (2,807,600 pounds from Canada, including 79,700 pounds of United States seed returned, and the remaining imports were from New Zealand, Belgium, and Sweden). That total was larger than the 1,918,300 pounds imported during the preceding year, but smaller than the average of 3,570,000 pounds. Data on exports of red clover seed are not available. However, the total of "other clovers" exported, exclusive of alsike and Ladino, of 3,540,083 pounds during the period, July 1, 1959-June 30, 1960 is believed to be mostly red clover. These exports compare with 3,830,185 pounds for the preceding year.

Red-Clover Seed: Acreage harvested, Yield per acre, and Production
Average 1949-58, Annual 1959 and 1960

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	-- Acres --			-- Pounds --			- 1,000 pounds -		
N. Y.	12,300	13,000	11,000	72	95	80	912	1,235	880
Pa.	30,300	36,000	25,000	55	60	60	1,679	2,160	1,500
Ohio	176,200	190,000	133,000	52	58	64	9,319	11,020	8,512
Ind.	141,700	140,000	126,000	50	63	65	7,099	8,820	8,190
Ill.	212,500	201,000	251,000	50	62	80	10,594	12,462	20,080
Mich.	158,200	95,000	95,000	60	58	59	9,520	5,510	5,605
Wis.	98,300	32,000	80,000	59	63	75	5,815	2,016	6,000
Minn.	81,900	38,000	44,000	67	95	95	5,492	3,610	4,180
Iowa	188,300	108,000	130,000	46	52	50	8,788	5,616	6,500
Mo.	117,200	136,000	150,000	63	80	92	7,425	10,880	13,800
Nebr.	29,450	18,000	20,000	42	60	60	1,214	1,080	1,200
Kans.	31,350	31,000	36,000	51	75	90	1,509	2,325	3,240
Md.	12,200	9,500	6,000	52	50	55	631	475	330
Va.	9,950	9,000	13,000	53	54	60	533	486	780
Ky.	17,300	13,000	16,000	68	65	75	1,211	845	1,200
Mont.	3,720	1,900	1,500	185	200	210	654	380	315
Idaho	31,250	34,000	29,000	304	290	280	9,134	9,860	8,120
Wash.	3,890	3,000	3,600	176	210	195	661	630	702
Oreg.	17,900	15,000	18,000	174	220	190	3,054	3,300	3,420
Calif.	1/1,606	4,700	4,000	1/305	435	435	1/ 570	2,044	1,740
U. S.	1,375,355	1,128,100	1,192,100	64	75	81	85,755	84,754	96,294

1/ Short-time average.

Red-Clover Seed Supply: Average 1949-58, Annual 1959 and 1960

Item	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 pounds		
Production	85,755	84,754	96,294
Farm carry-over	15,333	11,193	15,367
Dealer plus Gov't. carry-over	13,430	10,675	14,749
Supply (production plus carry-over)	114,518	106,622	126,410

Robert Marquardt, 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, Minnesota

Immediate Release

October 10, 1960

HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS - 1960

MINNESOTA: Honey produced in Minnesota during 1960 is expected to total 27,510,000 pounds, 6 percent below the record crop of 29,150,000 pounds produced in 1959, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The decrease in production is a direct result of fewer colonies on hand and a lower yield per colony. Colonies of bees on hand at the beginning of the main honey flow numbered 262,000 or 3,000 less than those on hand a year previous. Yield per colony is expected to be 105 pounds, 5 pounds less than the 110 pounds produced per colony in 1959.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by Minnesota honey producers on September 15 amounted to 11,554,000 pounds compared to 12,327,000 pounds on hand the same time last year. Minnesota, with only 5 percent of the Nation's hives, will produce nearly 11 percent of the 1960 honey crop for the United States. Minnesota is the leading honey producing State this year, followed by California, Florida, Wisconsin, and New York in order.

UNITED STATES: The 1960 honey crop is estimated at 253,354,000 pounds--2 percent more than the 247,523,000 pounds produced in 1959 and 6 percent more than 1954-58 average production. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,403,000 colonies of bees, about 1 percent below the colonies on hand in 1959. Honey production per colony averaged 46.9 pounds, compared with 45.5 in 1959 and the 1954-58 average of 44.4 pounds. In mid-September, beekeepers had about 94 million pounds of honey on hand for sale, 37 percent of the estimated 1960 production.

Honey production was above last year in all areas of the country except in the East North Central and West North Central which were down 10 and 14 percent, respectively, from 1959. Increases from last year were 25 percent in the South Atlantic, 17 percent in the West, 14 percent in the North Atlantic, and 6 percent in the South Central States.

Yield per colony in New York was the highest since 1941, with all major honey plants producing well, particularly basswood from which a heavy flow was received. Honey production was above average in all States in the North Atlantic and East North Central regions, except in the southern New England States and Illinois. In the North Central States cool temperatures and heavy rainfall during the spring restricted bee activity. However, in the East North Central States weather was favorable for nectar flow during the summer months and yield was above average but below last year's high yield. The Indiana crop is expected to be the largest of record. Dry weather during late July and early August reduced nectar flow in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and northwestern Iowa. Production in North Carolina and Georgia was above both last year's crop and the average. The orange honey crop in Florida was of high quality and larger than last year. In Louisiana and Oklahoma the spring flow was good and the 1960 yield per colony was the largest of record. The nectar flow from cotton in Texas was reported as fair. Because of hot dry weather during the summer months production in the Western States was well below average, although higher than last year. A cool spring, including late frost, in Idaho, Utah, and Washington retarded growth of flowering plants and cut production. In California unfavorable weather and limited moisture conditions sharply reduced nectar flow from citrus and sage, however a fairly good honey crop was obtained from alfalfa. Production in California, although below average, was well above last year's crop, the smallest of record.

Production per colony increased from 41.2 pounds last year to 45.1 in the North Atlantic, 29.5 to 37.7 in the South Atlantic, 27.5 to 29.4 in the South Central, and 40.3 to 47.6 in the West. Yields per colony decreased from 60.3 to 55.0 in the East North Central, and from 85.5 to 73.2 in the West North Central regions.

Stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-September are estimated at 93,575,000 pounds, compared with 101,275,000 pounds a year earlier. These stocks amounted to 37 percent of production. By regions, stocks as a percent of production were 34 percent in the North Atlantic, 45 percent in the East North Central, 36 percent in the West North Central, 27 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central, and 43 percent in the Western States.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

1960 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, 1960
	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	1959	1960 1/	
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Thousand pounds
Maine	6	6	17	24	102	144	49
N. H.	8	8	33	36	264	288	107
Vt.	11	11	52	44	572	484	160
Mass.	18	18	19	16	342	288	75
R. I.	2	2	21	19	42	38	12
Conn.	13	15	25	17	325	255	74
N. Y.	187	191	52	67	9,724	12,797	4,351
N. J.	33	34	30	30	990	1,020	428
Pa.	143	152	35	29	5,005	4,408	1,411
N. Atl.	421	437	41.2	45.1	17,366	19,722	6,667
Ohio	268	273	45	35	12,060	9,555	4,395
Ind.	178	182	56	57	9,968	10,374	3,631
Ill.	153	151	48	41	7,344	6,191	3,034
Mich.	144	138	77	73	11,088	10,074	4,533
Wis.	192	182	83	81	15,936	14,742	7,371
E. N. C.	935	926	60.3	55.0	56,396	50,936	22,964
Minn.	265	262	110	105	29,150	27,510	11,554
Iowa	154	148	97	60	14,938	8,880	3,197
Mo.	128	134	28	22	3,584	2,948	737
N. Dak.	32	33	93	98	2,976	3,234	938
S. Dak.	59	63	85	110	5,015	6,930	1,802
Nebr.	61	64	96	55	5,856	3,520	704
Kans.	43	44	45	39	1,935	1,716	618
W. N. C.	742	748	85.5	73.2	63,454	54,738	19,550
Del.	3	3	27	27	81	81	32
Md.	30	30	27	27	810	810	364
Va.	136	133	22	25	2,992	3,325	964
W. Va.	103	109	18	19	1,854	2,071	476
N. C.	196	186	19	26	3,724	4,836	1,257
S. C.	59	55	19	26	1,121	1,430	272
Ga.	213	200	25	33	5,325	6,600	1,320
Fla.	277	277	51	66	14,127	18,282	5,302
S. A.	1,017	993	29.5	37.7	30,034	37,435	9,987
Ky.	118	114	15	18	1,770	2,052	369
Tenn.	160	152	16	17	2,560	2,584	465
Ala.	191	193	16	18	3,056	3,474	973
Miss.	78	80	28	30	2,184	2,400	792
Ark.	89	85	21	25	1,869	2,125	404
La.	92	93	24	32	2,208	2,976	1,012
Okla.	45	44	22	50	990	2,200	770
Texas	269	272	52	46	13,988	12,512	3,503
S. C.	1,042	1,033	27.5	29.4	28,625	30,323	8,288
Mont.	82	80	90	74	7,380	5,920	2,723
Idaho	195	201	44	42	8,580	8,442	4,981
Wyo.	37	37	67	49	2,479	1,813	1,124
Colo.	68	65	51	50	3,468	3,250	1,755
N. Mex.	11	11	64	50	704	550	165
Ariz.	100	106	70	78	7,000	8,268	2,480
Utah	54	52	33	34	1,782	1,768	707
Nev.	9	9	40	50	360	450	315
Wash.	100	100	44	44	4,400	4,400	1,320
Oreg.	55	52	33	30	1,815	1,560	562
Calif.	570	553	24	43	13,680	23,779	9,987
West.	1,281	1,266	40.3	47.6	51,648	60,200	26,119
U. S.	5,438	5,403	45.5	46.9	247,523	253,354	93,575

1/ Preliminary.

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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 11, 1960

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT
October 1, 1960

Prospects for Minnesota's corn and soybean crops improved materially during September as temperatures the first seven days of the month were much above normal and there was only scattered, light frost prior to October 1. Killing frost has occurred quite generally since then. With the improvement in yields and quality of these crops along with the excellent small grain crop, the outlook is for the highest crop production in the State's history, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Frequent rains during the last couple weeks of September slowed development and hindered drying of corn and soybeans. The rainy, cool weather caused some delays in completing the flax harvest but was very beneficial to new seedings, haylands and pastures.

The 1960 index of total crop output of 134 (1947-49=100) is the highest index of record. The previous record production of 132 occurred in 1956. This year's index is 8 points higher than 1959, although the all grain crop index is the same at 127. Much of the increase over a year ago is due to the large hay crop. The feed grain index of 124 is about the same as in 1959, while the food grain index is 13 points higher. Higher soybean and flaxseed yields pushed the oilseed index 12 points above 1959.

Corn made rapid strides toward maturity the first part of September, exceeding the hopes of the most optimistic. During this period corn made one of its most rapid gains of any of the recent years. Although temperatures averaged below normal for the rest of the month, fortunately, they were not low enough to stop growth. By the end of the month many farmers were hoping for a frost to hasten maturity and aid drying. By October 1, nearly nine-tenths of the corn was considered safe from serious frost damage. Less than one percent of the acreage had been picked--mostly for seed and immediate feeding. Weather subsequent to October 1 has been ideal for drying corn and picking should become general soon. Field chopping moved along slowly in September, primarily because of rain and wet fields, but also corn was quite green. Eighty-five percent was ensiled by October 1, while last year practically all silage was harvested. Production for all purposes this year is expected to total 314 million bushels, 20 million below last year, but nearly 43 million more than the 1949-58 average. The average yield of 48 bushels is 2 bushels above the September 1 estimate and one bushel below 1959. Corn is in the poorest condition in the light soil area of central Minnesota because of drouth damage, and the south central section where it was too wet at planting time.

A soybean crop of 42.6 million bushels is forecast, nearly one million above the 1959 crop and 8 million above the 1949-58 average. Most soybeans were subject to serious frost damage on September 1 but largely escaped this hazard when they responded rapidly to the high temperatures in early September and the frost free weather that followed. Only a small percent of the acreage was combined by October 1 but at that time twenty-five percent was classed as being mature, forty-five percent shedding leaves and 25 percent turning color. Development is furthest along in the west central area where early maturing varieties are grown and the season has been most advanced. The heavy producing south central counties are the latest. The yield per acre in Minnesota is expected to average 20.5 bushels.

Small grain harvest was virtually completed during the first weeks of September. The only exception was flax, but this crop was mostly combined by October 1. Flax harvest began as late as any of the recent years but moved along rapidly and was generally completed considerably ahead of other years except 1959. Much of this is due to the continuing shift in acreage from the later and lower-yielding northern areas to the earlier harvest and higher yielding west central and southwest sections. Flaxseed production is estimated at 7,826,000 bushels compared with 5,302,000 in 1959. Durum wheat production of 837,000 bushels compares with last year's crop of 585,000 bushels and is also larger than the 10-year average of 782,000 bushels. Durum wheat yield is expected to average 27.0 bushels per acre. Production of spring wheat other than durum is down slightly from a month earlier. This crop now is expected to amount to 24,408,000 bushels, still above last year's production of 22,128,000 and considerably higher than the 10-year average of 15,064,000 bushels. The yield per acre of 27.0 bushels is the second highest of record. The winter wheat harvest totaled 476,000 bushels, less than half the 10-year average, due to the sharp decline in acreage.

Oat, barley, and rye production is unchanged from a month ago. Production of oats this year amounted to 199,250,000 bushels, nearly 23 million above last year and 12 million higher than the 1949-58 average. Barley production of 30,195,000 bushels is one million greater than both a year ago and the ten-year average. The rye crop was 1,140,000 bushels with an average yield of 20.0 bushels--the same as the record set in 1924.

Some potatoes for fall harvest ripened slowly in September as rain, cool weather and the absence of a killing frost kept the vines green. Weather was generally favorable for harvesting early fall varieties and about half of total fall crop was dug by October 1. Last year practically all were harvested by October 5. Yields have been variable but quality is good. A production of 12,000,000 hundredweight is in prospect if growers are able to get the crop out of the ground before the freeze-up. This is 1.1 million hundredweight more than a year ago and nearly 3-1/2 million above the 1949-58 average. The late summer potato harvest was 68,000 hundredweight below the 1959 production but 67,000 hundredweight above average. The harvest of late summer potatoes is over and the production has been largely marketed.

Hay production is estimated at 7,676,000 tons, 1,273,000 tons more than last year and 926,000 tons above the 10-year average. The extremely large first cutting more than offset the small second cutting, particularly in the central third of the State. Some third and fourth crops of alfalfa were being harvested on October 1.

Production of apples in commercial counties is estimated at 280,000 bushels--unchanged from a month ago. This is nearly 20,000 bushels higher than a year ago and the average. Picking of fall apples was just beginning on October 1. Many of the winter varieties lacked color but were expected to color as soon as frost occurred. Apples are generally of good size.

Oats stored on farms, including this year's crop, totaled 175 million bushels compared with 157 million bushels last year. The on-farm supply of barley amounted to 25.1 million bushels, about the same as last year but well above any recent year.

Stocks of wheat on farms, including 1960 production, are estimated at 13.1 million bushels, 3.3 million above last year. Rye located on farms amounted to only 285,000 bushels compared with 359,000 a year ago. Flaxseed in farm storage totaled 2.4 million bushels, about one-half million bushels more than last year's low figure.

The supply of grain corn on farms on October 1 from the 1959 and earlier crop years totaled 56 million bushels, 13 million bushels above last year's holdings. Stocks of old crop soybeans on farms amounted to 333 thousand bushels, sharply lower than the record 4,315,000 on hand on October 1, 1959. The stores of soybeans this year are about in line with other years.

September milk production declined seasonally 12 percent from August, but was one percent higher than a year ago. Pastures responded to the cool, rainy weather in the second and third weeks of September and by October 1 the average condition was 86. This is 14 points above a month ago and is exceeded only in three other Octobers--1942, 1951 and 1957. Recovery in the central part of the State has been slow. Egg production in September totaled 222 million eggs, 22 million lower than in August and 33 million below a year ago.

Crop production prospects for Minnesota as of October 1, 1960 compared with 1959 and the average are as follows:

CROPS	ACREAGE HARVESTED AVERAGE 1949-58	ACREAGE HARVESTED 1959	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1960	YIELD PER ACRE AVERAGE 1949-58	YIELD PER ACRE 1959	YIELD PER ACRE INDICATED 1960	PRODUCTION AVERAGE 1949-58	PRODUCTION 1959	PRODUCTION INDICATED 1960
FOR MINNTESOTA:	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
CORN	5,568	6,822	6,549	48.6	49.0	48.0	271,708	334,278	314,352
WINTER WHEAT	50	28	17	21.7	20.5	28.0	1,055	574	476
DURUM WHEAT	47	26	31	15.7	22.5	27.0	782	585	837
OTHER SPRING WHEAT	806	922	904	19.2	24.0	27.0	15,064	22,128	24,408
OATS	4,761	3,759	3,985	39.5	47.0	50.0	186,768	176,673	199,250
BARLEY	1,086	1,006	915	27.0	29.0	33.0	29,161	29,174	30,195
RYE	122	54	57	15.2	19.0	20.0	1,830	1,026	1,140
FLAXSEED	1,017	482	502	9.6	11.0	13.0	9,718	5,302	7,826
SOYBEANS	1,849	2,222	2,079	19.0	19.0	20.5	34,660	41,667	42,620
POTATOES (CWT)									
LATE SUMMER	5.1	4.7	4.3	131.0	170.0	170.0	664	799	731
FALL	78.5	87.0	96.0	109.0	125.0	125.0	8,534	10,875	12,000
SUGAR BEETS (TONS)	61.9	70.9	77.0	11.0	12.4	12.5	683	880	962
HAY, ALL (TONS)	3,794	3,382	3,472	1.78	1.89	2.21	6,750	6,403	7,676

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ROY A. BODIN
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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 1960

Immediate Release: October 18, 1960

1960 ALFALFA SEED FORECAST

MINNESOTA: Production of alfalfa seed in Minnesota for 1960 is estimated at 550,000 pounds, 2 percent more than a year ago but 63 percent below average, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The production totaled more than last year because of the increase in acreage which more than offset a slightly lower yield per acre. The current year's production is substantially less than the 10-year average due to the sharp drop in acreage for harvest. In recent years since 1955 acreage has ranged between 9,000 - 12,000 acres, while in 1949 the total was 63,000 acres.

Yield per acre is expected to average 55 pounds per acre compared with 60 pounds in 1959 and the 1949-58 average of 49 pounds.

Weather conditions this year were generally favorable for seed harvest in most Minnesota areas. The average beginning date of harvest was September 26 -- 6 days later than last year, 10 days behind 1955, but about the same as most other years.

UNITED STATES: The 1960 alfalfa seed crop in the U. S. is forecast at 129,581,000 pounds. This is only fractionally more than last year's small production of 129,000,000 pounds, but it is 14 percent less than the 1949-58 average of 151,546,000 pounds. The current estimates include seed grown for domestic use as well as some seed grown specifically for foreign countries.

Although less acres than last year were harvested for seed in a majority of producing States, the decline of 7 percent in the national total was more than offset by good yields which were 8 percent higher than last year. The U. S. yield of 187 pounds per acre is the highest of record -- 14 pounds above last year and 39 pounds above average. Weather was good during the harvest season in many States, and there was less damage than usual from insects.

This was a year of many changes in alfalfa seed production by areas. Crops were below average in all States except Oregon, Idaho, and California. However, the comparison with last year shows declines in 12 States and larger crops in 8 States. Sharpest reductions were in the eastern Lake States, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Colorado. California, the leading producing State with 52,745,000 pounds, was down 9 percent. Greatest gains over last year occurred in North Dakota, Kansas, and Montana -- all up more than 50 percent; and in South Dakota, Idaho, and Oregon all up about one-third from last year.

The acreage harvested and to be harvested for seed this year is forecast at 692,500 acres. This is the smallest total in 12 years, and compares with 744,500 acres last year and the average of 1,033,970 acres. Harvesting of the alfalfa seed crop began about 5 days later than last year.

Carryover on June 30, 1960 of 1959 and older crops of alfalfa seed was the smallest in 8 years. It totaled 40,898,000 pounds and compares with carryover a year earlier of 54,055,000 pounds and the average of 46,682,000 pounds.

Initial supply (1960 production plus June 30, 1960 carryover) of alfalfa seed for 1960-61 seedings is indicated at 170,479,000 pounds, 7 percent less than last year's comparable total of 183,055,000 pounds, and 14 percent less than the average of 198,228,000 pounds.

Imports of alfalfa seed (mostly from Canada and Chile) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960 totaled 400,400 pounds. Exports during the fiscal year were 9,333,899 pounds, and compare with 10,501,703 pounds for the year ending June 30, 1959, and the average of 8,843,000 pounds.

The domestic disappearance of usage of alfalfa seed during the year ending June 30, 1960, indicated at 133.2 million pounds, is the smallest in 8 years and compares with 149.2 million pounds for the previous year and the 10-year average of 142.1 million pounds.

Alfalfa Seed: Acreage harvested, yield per acre, and production - average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production-clean seed		
	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Ohio	6,900	2,000	1,400	49	50	50	331	100	70
Mich.	23,500	16,000	4,800	47	50	40	1,050	800	192
Wis.	15,100	9,000	3,000	58	75	75	966	675	225
Minn.	30,600	9,000	10,000	49	60	55	1,503	540	550
N.Dak.	64,800	16,000	29,000	43	45	48	2,888	720	1,392
S.Dak.	155,600	81,000	101,000	51	55	60	8,285	4,455	6,060
Nebr.	99,000	92,000	63,000	80	63	85	8,363	5,796	5,355
Kans.	112,000	85,000	92,000	92	75	120	11,323	6,375	11,040
Okla.	81,000	58,000	41,000	113	125	145	8,990	7,250	5,945
Texas	24,700	21,000	13,000	135	125	140	3,336	2,625	1,820
Mont.	77,900	47,000	53,000	91	85	115	7,020	3,995	6,095
Idaho	34,000	29,000	30,000	168	275	350	5,794	7,975	10,500
Wyo.	23,000	13,500	9,000	107	87	85	2,450	1,174	765
Colo.	24,400	18,000	15,000	128	130	135	3,052	2,340	2,025
N.Mex.	6,720	3,500	2,300	272	280	275	1,804	980	632
Ariz.	34,900	17,000	16,000	216	200	215	7,540	3,400	3,440
Utah	55,800	45,000	42,000	194	210	200	10,792	9,450	8,400
Wash.	22,300	20,000	19,000	485	430	400	11,088	8,600	7,600
Oreg.	7,540	9,500	11,000	302	380	430	2,290	3,610	4,730
Calif.	130,000	153,000	137,000	390	380	385	52,518	58,140	52,745
U. S.	1,033,970	744,500	692,500	148	173	187	151,546	129,000	129,581

Alfalfa-Seed Supply: Average 1949-58, annual 1959 and 1960

Item	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Production	151,546	129,000	129,581
Farm carryover	12,306	16,965	8,131
Dealer plus Government carryover	34,376	37,090	32,767
Supply (production plus carryover)	198,228	183,055	170,479

Victor Erlandson
Agricultural Statistician

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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

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October 18, 1960

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: The number of cattle and calves on feed in Minnesota on October 1 totaled 252,000 head, 1 percent more than a year earlier, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The July-October seasonal decline of 29 percent in the number on feed compares with 26 percent for the same period in 1959 and 31 percent in 1958.

Inspected shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into Minnesota during the 3 month (July-September) period totaled 162,000 head, 7 percent more than the total shipped in for the same period a year earlier. Minnesota cattle feeders placed 79,000 head of cattle and calves in feedlots during the July-September period or 7 percent more than last year. Of these placements only 1 percent were marketed as fat cattle before October 1, 1960. Marketings of fed cattle during the third quarter totaled 183,000 head, 14 percent more than the marketing total for the same period in 1959.

Minnesota cattle feeders expect to market 150,000 fed cattle and calves during the next three months (October-December) or 60 percent of the total number on feed. If intentions are carried out, marketings for this quarter will be 7 percent above the 140,000 head marketed during the same three month period last year.

Of the number on feed October 1 in Minnesota, 62 percent were steers and steer calves compared with 63 percent a year earlier. Heifer and heifer calves accounted for 38 percent of the total compared with 37 percent for the previous year. Cattle and calves weighing less than 900 pounds totaled 146,000 head or 58 percent of the total number on feed. This compares with 151,000 a year ago and 60 percent of the total.

UNITED STATES: On October 1, 1960, a total of 5,075,000 head of cattle and calves were on feed for market in the 26 major feeding States. This was an increase of 1 percent from the 5,001,000 head on feed in these States October 1, 1959, but was down seasonally from the 5,590,000 head on feed July 1 this year. The July 1 to October 1 decline for the 21 States with comparable 1959 data was 10 percent this year compared with 7 percent in 1959. Larger numbers were on feed October 1 in 11 States, 1 State was unchanged and 14 States were down. Most of the increases in cattle feeding from a year earlier occurred in Western States.

The number of cattle and calves on feed October 1 in the 12 North Central States totaled 3,069,000 head--5 percent below the 3,215,000 head on October 1 last year. Iowa, the leading State, was unchanged from last year but Nebraska, the second ranking State in this region, was down 10 percent. Kansas, North Dakota, and Minnesota show the only gains in cattle feeding in the North Central States. In the 11 Western States there were 1,703,000 head of cattle and calves on feed October 1 compared with 1,510,000 head last October--a 13 percent increase. California, which accounts for 45 percent of the cattle on feed in these Western States, had 20 percent more on feed and Colorado, the second ranking Western State, was up 18 percent. Idaho, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Oregon had fewer cattle on feed than a year earlier.

Cattle and calves placed on feed in the 21 States totaled 2,598,000 head in the July-September quarter, 2 percent less than in the same period of 1959. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into 8 Corn Belt States (for which data are available) during July and August this year were 17 percent below the same two months in 1959. Fed cattle marketings during July, August, and September in the 21 States amounted to 3,135,000 head, 3 percent above the same period a year earlier. In the North Central States marketings were up 5 percent.

Reports from cattle feeders in the 26 States indicate that they intend to market 59 percent of the October 1 number on feed during October, November and December. This would be 2,993,000 head of fed cattle, 3 percent above the comparable marketings of 2,894,000 head during the fourth quarter of 1959. From this total of anticipated quarterly marketings, cattle feeders in the 26 States reported that they expected to sell 35 percent in October, 30 percent in November, and 35 percent in December.

R. J. Cannon
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

CATTLE ON FEED IN MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 1, 1960

Weight Groups				
Weight	Number		Percent of Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent	
Under 900 Lbs.	151	146	60	58
900-1100 Lbs.	86	91	35	36
Over 1100 Lbs.	13	15	5	6
Total	250	252	100	100

Kinds				
Kind	Number		Percent of Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent	
Steers	158	156	63	62
Heifers	92	96	37	38
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	250	252	100	100

Length of Time on Feed				
Time	Number		Percent of Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent	
Under 3 Months	70	78	28	31
3-6 Months	65	50	26	20
Over 6 Months	115	124	46	49
Total	250	252	100	100

Expected Month of Marketing				
Month	Number		Percent of Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000		Percent	
October-December	138	150	55	60
Later	112	102	45	40
Total	250	252	100	100

CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED, OCTOBER 1, 1960, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State	October 1, 1959	July 1, 1960	October 1, 1960	October 1, 1960 as percent of October 1, 1959
	1,000 head			Percent
Pennsylvania	52	52	48	93
Ohio	103	109	88	85
Indiana	137	133	110	80
Illinois	409	476	360	88
Michigan	64	86	59	92
Wisconsin	69	80	68	99
Minnesota	250	356	252	101
Iowa	1,029	1,336	1,029	100
Missouri	181	200	170	94
North Dakota	58	68	64	110
South Dakota	150	183	135	90
Nebraska	540	523	487	90
Kansas	225	178	247	110
North Central States	3,215	3,728	3,069	95
Oklahoma	42	32	49	117
Texas	182	173	206	113
Montana	27	44	41	152
Idaho	90	89	83	92
Wyoming	20	26	26	130
Colorado	303	292	359	118
New Mexico	37	47	42	114
Arizona	205	209	202	99
Utah	37	33	35	95
Nevada	16	6	10	62
Washington	90	87	96	107
Oregon	49	34	48	98
California	636	738	761	120
Western States	1,510	1,605	1,703	113
21 State Total 2/	4,789	5,390	4,853	101
26 State Total 3/	5,001	5,590	5,075	101

1/ Cattle and calves on feed are animals being fattened for the slaughter market on grain or other concentrates which are expected to produce a carcass that will grade good or better.

2/ Includes 12 North Central States, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and California.

3/ Includes 21 States in 2/and Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington and Oregon.

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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

OCT 27 1960

Immediate Release: October 20, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
SEPTEMBER 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 871,000 poults during September 1960 compared with the output of 671,000 poults in September 1959, 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 9 months of 1960 totaled 17,698,000 poults, 10 percent more than the output during the same period last year. The heavy white hatch during the current January-September period totaled 8,306,000 poults, 1 percent above corresponding months in 1959 and heavy bronze totaled 7,550,000 birds, up 24 percent, while light breed hatchings of 1,842,000 poults were up 3 percent.

On October 1, 1960 eggs in incubators consisted of 1,211,000 heavy breeds (mostly heavy white) and 333,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier eggs in incubators totaled 922,000 heavy white, and 170,000 light breeds.

In mid-September Minnesota hatcherymen received an average of 55 cents per heavy white poult, 65 cents for bronze and 44 cents for light breeds. On September 15 a year earlier heavy whites averaged 51 cents and light breeds 40 cents. On September 15 the turkey-feed ratio of 9.0 was up from the ratio of 7.3 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship is more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white breed poults hatched in the U. S. during September totaled 900,000, up 17 percent from the hatch in September 1959. The hatch of other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) of 90,000 was about twice as large as the seasonally light hatch of 46,000 in September 1959. For the year to date, January through September, the hatch of heavy white breeds of 20,116,000 was up 14 percent from the same period in 1959. The hatch of 53,857,000 other heavy breed poults, January through September 1960, was up 5 percent from this period in 1959. Output of light breed poults in September totaled 629,000, up 63 percent from September 1959. The cumulative hatch of light breed poults, January through September 1960, was down 32 percent from a year earlier.

Total hatch of all breeds during the first 9 months of 1960 was approximately the same as hatched during the first 9 months of 1959.

Turkey eggs in incubators October 1 indicate that the hatch of turkey poults, all breeds, will be larger than in October 1959.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Poults Hatched - Thousands										
Jan.	606	654	107	318	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	840	533	971	132	115	4,543	6,889	1,360	781
Mar.	899	1,028	1,594	1,989	209	170	11,271	13,540	1,769	958
Apr.	1,144	1,073	1,829	1,909	182	167	16,121	16,058	1,943	1,063
May	1,364	1,225	1,484	1,546	237	188	16,833	15,663	2,434	1,551
June	1,359	1,124	517	726	289	303	11,592	11,185	2,160	1,613
July	1,095	1,002	14	91	277	308	4,309	4,852	1,856	1,556
Aug.	715	1/ 713	0	2/	203	264	1,090	1,686	1,068	1,124
Sept.	547	1/ 647	0	2/	124	224	818	990	387	629
Oct.	622		0		94		977		317	
Nov.	1/ 764		2/		88		1,568		363	
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,095		559	
Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands										
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,235	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,497	938	1,605	239	194	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,644	2,387	3,040	320	246	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902	1,775	2,929	3,135	296	278	25,956	25,378	3,114	1,669
May	2,113	1,958	2,558	2,735	380	301	27,959	26,050	3,708	2,180
June	2,433	1,912	1,097	1,474	470	445	21,381	21,443	3,508	2,598
July	1,931	1,792	34	218	429	446	8,620	10,582	3,165	2,558
Aug.	1,299	1/ 1,310	0	2/	358	423	2,137	3,311	1,902	1,737
Sept.	974	1/ 1,102	0	2/	234	373	1,503	1,741	734	1,062
Oct.	922	1/ 1,211	0	2/	170	333	1,518	2,101	541	634
Nov.	1/ 1,143		2/		163		2,187		492	
Dec.	1/ 1,107		2/		122		2,939		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 OCTOBER 15, 1960

MINNESOTA: During the week ending October 15, Minnesota turkey hatcheries produced 177,000 heavy white and 52,000 light breed turkey poults. The heavy white poults totaled 12 percent more than the previous week and 32 percent above a year ago. Light breed hatchings of 52,000 poults were down 3,000 from the previous week but 27,000 more than a year earlier.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 28 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 19 percent the previous week, and 6 percent a year ago.

Hatcherymen set 315,000 heavy white eggs during the week. These settings were up 16 percent from the week before and 11 percent above a year earlier. Light breed settings of 84,000 eggs were somewhat below a week earlier but continued at a higher level than last year.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: The five important turkey producing States hatched 196,000 heavy white (nearly all produced in Minnesota), 20,000 other heavy and 65,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending October 15. Heavy white production increased 13 percent from the previous week, and was 36 percent above the corresponding week last year. The light breed hatch was down from the week before but remained considerably above a year earlier. Output of heavy bronze poults continues at the seasonal low.

Settings during the week totaled 340,000 heavy white, 82,000 bronze and other heavy breeds and 142,000 light breed turkey eggs. Heavy white settings increased 12 percent from the previous week and were 7 percent more than a year ago. The light breed set at 142,000 was 6 percent more than a week earlier, and almost three-fourths greater than the corresponding week last year. The heavy bronze set compares with the 78,000 eggs the week before and 67,000 a year earlier.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	Calif. 1960	Va. 1960	Other States 1/ 1960	Five State Total 1959	Five State Total 1960
Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Sept. 24	138	155	6	#	3	142	164
Oct. 1	127	159	2	#	4	132	165
Oct. 8	115	158	15	0	0	119	173
Oct. 15	134	177	19	0	0	144	196
Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Sept. 17	221	305	#	0	30	238	335
Sept. 24	285	287	6	#	6	305	299
Oct. 1	245	281	#	0	32	298	313
Oct. 8	269	271	29	#	4	305	304
Oct. 15	283	315	12	#	13	318	340
Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Sept. 24	0	0	5	0	0	1	5
Oct. 1	0	#	#	0	19	0	19
Oct. 8	0	#	#	0	15	4	15
Oct. 15	0	#	#	0	20	9	20
Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Sept. 17	0	#	#	0	31	19	31
Sept. 24	0	#	#	0	52	14	52
Oct. 1	0	#	#	0	75	18	75
Oct. 8	0	0	78	0	0	76	78
Oct. 15	0	0	82	0	0	67	82
Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands							
Sept. 24	22	54	0	20	16	40	90
Oct. 1	37	41	0	15	25	66	81
Oct. 8	12	55	0	14	18	35	87
Oct. 15	25	52	1	0	12	46	65
Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands							
Sept. 17	46	83	3	0	15	87	101
Sept. 24	55	84	0	21	0	84	105
Oct. 1	23	100	3	#	23	40	126
Oct. 8	55	97	0	15	22	110	134
Oct. 15	30	84	0	33	25	82	142

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

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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 21, 1960

FLAX VARIETIES IN MINNESOTA - 1960[1/]

The leading flax variety planted in Minnesota in 1960 was a numbered variety known as B-5128, according to a recent survey of flax growers by the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. B-5128, a late maturing variety, was planted on 38 percent of the State's flax acreage and lead all varieties in the southwest section by a very large margin. Other leading varieties in order of importance are Marine, 17 percent; Redwood, 16 percent; Bolley, 11 percent; and Arny, 9 percent. Ninety-one percent of the flax acreage was seeded with these five varieties and the remaining 9 percent with 14 other varieties. Most farmers grew only one of a total of 19 varieties reported in the survey, although 14 percent planted two or more kinds. The acreage seeded with flax in Minnesota in 1960 was 615,000 acres, 25 percent more than in 1959. The table on the reverse side shows the percent of acreage planted to each of the main varieties by important crop reporting districts and the State. Ninety-five percent of the flax in the State is grown in the three western crop reporting districts; namely, 1, 4, and 7.

B-5128 was used to seed 61 percent of the flax acreage in the southwest section but was less popular farther north because it is a late variety. Statewide, the preference of B-5128 was 43 percent of the flax growers. In the west central district, it was grown on 44 percent of the flax acreage, more than twice as much as Redwood which ranked second in this area. In the northwest crop reporting district, B-5128 was the fourth most important variety being used on only 6 percent of the acreage.

Marine, the second leading variety, accounted for 17 percent of the acreage. It was by far the most preferred variety in the northern areas where it was used to seed 53 percent of the flax acreage. Only 6 percent of the acreage was seeded to Marine in the west central and slightly more than 2 percent in the southwest district. Seventeen percent of the farms with flax planted Marine in 1960.

Sixteen percent of the flaxseed planted in 1960 was Redwood, a medium maturing variety. It was the third most popular kind in Minnesota, although in the west central and southwest sections Redwood was second, being planted on 20 and 19 percent of the flax land, respectively. In the northwest, however, it rated no higher than fourth. Redwood was sown by 20 percent of the flax growers.

Bolley was the fourth most preferred variety. It was seeded on 11 percent of the acreage but 13 percent of the farmers used this seed. A medium-early maturing variety, Bolley was the second most important kind used by farmers in the northwest area.

Fifth ranked -- Arny -- accounted for 9 percent of the flax acreage and was also raised by 9 percent of the growers. Arny was either third or tied for third in acreage seeded in the three important flax areas.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

The Norland and Linda varieties were each used to seed 3 percent of the land used for flax. Only growers in the west central area reported Norland where it accounted for 5 percent of the acreage.

The remaining 5 percent of the acreage was divided among 12 other varieties and a few reports of unknown varieties. Of the varieties not listed in the table -- Red Wing, Koto, Crystal, Sheyenne, and Royal -- were the most important. None of these varieties accounted for more than 1 percent of the total acreage.

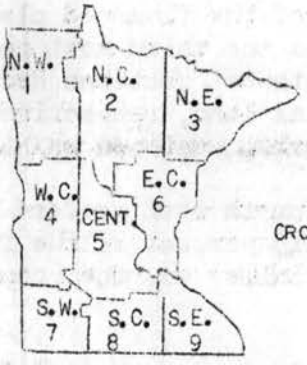
MINNESOTA FLAX VARIETIES BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS, 1960

Dist.	1960 seeded acreage	Percent of total acreage and percent of farms reporting: B-5128	Marine	Redwood	Bolley	Arny	Norland	Linda	Others 2/
	Thous.								
1	155	6	53	6	14	12	-	3	6
4	273	44	6	20	10	10	5	1	4
7	158	61	2	19	4	4	-	3	7
Others	29	35	8	16	30	6	-	-	5
State	615	38	17	16	11	9	2	2	5
Percent of Farms Reporting 3/		43	17	20	13	9	3	3	7

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

2/ Other varieties include Red Wing, Koto, Crystal, Royal, Sheyenne, Victory, Raja, De Oro, Minerva, Bison, Listag, Arrow and unknown varieties.

3/ Total exceeds 100 percent because some farmers seed more than one variety.



CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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OCT 26 1960

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

Immediate Release: October 24, 1960

TURKEY BREEDER HENS 1961 HATCHING SEASON INTENTIONS

MINNESOTA: The number of turkey breeder hens in Minnesota supply flocks at the beginning of the 1961 laying season is expected to be 30 percent larger than the number at the start of the 1960 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. All breeds indicated increases for the year -- 45 percent for heavy whites, 15 percent for bronze, and 50 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 26 percent more heavy breed hens at the beginning of the 1961 hatching season than at the beginning of the 1960 season. Holdings of light breed hens are expected to be about the same as in 1960. These 15 States accounted for 81 percent of the breeder hens on farms January 1, 1960. Compared with the 1960 season, turkey growers plan to have 46 percent more heavy white breed hens and 19 percent more 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: October 1, 1956, 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; and 1959 intentions 2 percent decrease, January 1, 3 percent decrease.

Growers of heavy white breeds in each of the five most important States indicate large increases in holdings of hens. Increases were 100 percent in California, 50 percent in Ohio and Texas, 45 percent in Minnesota, and 25 percent in Wisconsin. All but five States reported increases in holdings of other heavy breed hens. Increases reported in the leading States were: California 30 percent, Missouri 25 percent, Iowa 20 percent, Minnesota and Oregon 15 percent, and Texas 1 percent.

Two important States in the production of light breed poults, Virginia and Ohio, expect to reduce holdings of light breed hens 10 and 20 percent respectively. These decreases were largely offset by increases of 50 percent in Minnesota, 30 percent in Iowa, and 20 percent in Missouri.

TURKEY BREEDER HEN INTENTIONS -- 1961 HATCHING SEASON

State	Intentions to hold turkey breeder hens at beginning of 1961 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	105	115	1/
Pennsylvania	105	135	110
Ohio	150	100	80
Michigan	300	75	1/
Wisconsin	125	100	1/
Minnesota	145	115	150
Iowa	90	120	130
Missouri	110	125	120
Virginia	100	90	90
South Carolina	1/	100	1/
Oklahoma	115	109	115
Texas	150	101	90
Washington	1/	110	1/
Oregon	1/	115	95
California	200	130	30
Total 15 States	146	119	100

1/ Not shown to avoid disclosing individual operation.

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
OCT 31 1960

Immediate Release

October 26, 1960

GRAIN STOCKS - OCTOBER 1, 1960

MINNESOTA: Stocks of corn in all storage positions on October 1 of 181 million bushels were 16 percent above last year and 5 percent above the previous record set in October 1957, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. On-farm and off-farm stocks were each up 13 million bushels. Off-farm stocks totaled 125 million bushels and were stored in the following positions: 2.2 million in the terminal areas of Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth; 56.8 million in country elevators; 65.6 million stored in Commodity Credit Corporation bins; and 0.7 million in country processing plants (including hybrid seed corn firms). Nearly all of the increase in corn not stored on the farm was due to the 12 million more bushels at country elevators.

Total wheat supplies in all positions of 98 million bushels were slightly higher than the previous record set in 1958. Stocks on hand October 1 were 8 percent above October 1959. Wheat held on the farm was 13.1 million bushels, 3.3 million more than a year earlier, while wheat in off-farm positions was 4.0 million bushels above last year. Of the total, 85 million bushels were in off-farm storage, including 68.5 million bushels in the terminal areas--up slightly from a year ago. Country processors had 4.0 million bushels in reserve, while country elevators held 11.8 million bushels. Wheat in CCC bin sites at 766,000 bushels remained at about the same level.

Stocks of oats in all positions amounted to 193 million bushels, 11 percent above the 173 million bushels in storage on October 1, 1959. Nearly all the increase came in on-farm stocks, up 18 million bushels from the 157 million bushels stored on farms a year ago. Oats at places other than the farm totaled 17.3 million bushels with 8.1 million in the terminal areas and 8.9 million in country elevators, both up since October 1959. Country processors had only a very small amount of oats and Government-stored grain amounted to slightly less than 0.3 million bushels, about half as much as last year.

Barley stocks of 54.5 million bushels in all positions were at a high level--just slightly lower than last year's record of 55.4 million bushels. Virtually all of the decline came in off-farm stocks. Stocks in Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth amounted to 19.1 million bushels, 1.7 million less than a year ago, while barley reserves at CCC bin sites were 1.5 million bushels. These 1.5 million bushels were over 0.7 million below a year earlier. Country elevators and processors held slightly more grain than on October 1, 1959, but not enough to offset decreases in the terminal areas and CCC bins.

Stocks of rye in all storage positions on October 1 were 5,131,000 bushels--up sharply from the 3,455,000 bushels on hand last year. All of the increase was in the off-farm stocks, particularly the terminals which totaled 4,846,000 compared with 3,096,000 bushels. Of the 4,846,000 bushels, the largest share (4,309,000 bushels) was at the terminals, with 397,000 at country processing points, 116,000 in country elevators, and 24,000 located at CCC bin sites. Rye in the Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth elevators amounted to only 2,509,000 bushels a year ago.

October 1 stocks of old crop soybeans in all positions amounted to 1,296,000 bushels, down sharply from the 14,585,000 bushels on hand October 1, 1959. Last year, however, the amount of soybeans in storage was by far the highest of record. Soybeans located on the farm totaled 333,000 bushels and the off-farm stocks were 963,000 bushels. All of the decline in soybean reserves came in the amount stored at country elevators. Last year, 10,024,000 bushels were stored there, while on October 1, 1960 only 414,000 bushels were held by country elevators.

Flaxseed stocks in all storage positions at 8,810,000 bushels were only 120,000 bushels above a year ago, even though the crop was considerably larger than in 1959. Flax in off-farm locations amounted to 6,384,000 bushels, slightly below a year earlier. The terminal areas and country processors held 4,081,000 bushels while the country elevators had 2,303,000 bushels on hand.

UNITED STATES: Old corn in all storage positions on October 1, 1960 totaled 1,799 million bushels, 18 percent above the previous record carry-over of a year ago. Holdings on farms of 464 million bushels were 40 percent above last year. However, nine-tenths of these farm stocks were under CCC loan including reseal and purchase agreements. Stocks in all off-farm positions amounted to 1,335 million bushels of which more than 95 percent were owned by CCC. Off-farm stocks were 11 percent higher than a year earlier. Disappearance of corn from all storage positions during the July-September quarter, at 764 million bushels, was 13 percent above the same quarter last year.

Wheat stocks of 2,350 million bushels stored in all positions were the largest of record for October 1, more than one-half larger than average and a tenth larger than a year earlier. The stocks total was nearly three-fourths larger than the 1960 production, reflecting a continued large carry-over of old wheat on July 1. Off-

farm wheat stocks of 1,795 million bushels were the largest of record.

Oats stored in all positions totaled 1,100 million bushels, about a tenth above the small holdings of a year earlier, but 5 percent below the 10-year average. Nearly 90 percent of the total stocks were on farms, about the usual proportion for this time of the year.

Barley stocks in all positions on October 1 totaled 465 million bushels, slightly above holdings of a year ago but well below the record October 1 stocks of 502 million bushels in 1958. Farm stocks of 277 million bushels were up 10 million bushels from a year earlier. Disappearance during the July-September quarter, at 118 million bushels, was 23 percent less than the record 152 million bushel disappearance for the same quarter last year.

Rye stocks of 35 million bushels stored in all positions were almost a fourth larger than a year ago, a third above average and the largest since 1955. Farm stocks were increased rather sharply, 36 percent above last October 1, and off-farm stocks were up 14 percent.

Old soybean carry-over stocks in all storage positions on October 1 were estimated at 23.3 million bushels. Although these stocks are down nearly two-thirds from a year ago they are still the second highest of record for the date. Most of the stocks--19.8 million bushels--were in off-farm positions as farm stocks amounted to only about 3.5 million bushels.

Flaxseed stocks in all storage positions totaled 26.4 million bushels. This was well above the 23.2 million bushels on hand a year earlier but sharply below the average of 39.2 million bushels. Current stocks indicate a disappearance during the July-September quarter of 7.2 million bushels from a supply of 33.6 million (carry-over of 3.0 million plus a new crop of 30.6 million bushels). During the quarter, crushings were reported at 4.1 million bushels and exports are estimated at 1 million bushels. This does not take into account new flaxseed processed prior to July 1.

Off-Farm Grain Stocks, Minnesota, October 1, 1959-1960 (Thousand Bushels)

Commodity	Mpls.-St. Paul and Duluth Terminal Areas		Country Processors		Country Elevators		CCC Bin Sites	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Corn	3,009	2,230	1,013	684	45,192	56,755	63,218	65,565
Wheat	66,310	68,461	3,624	4,011	10,326	11,764	774	766
Oats	6,932	8,069	43	21	8,512	8,916	589	284
Barley	20,780	19,052	1,816	2,254	5,464	6,663	2,230	1,481
Rye	2,509	4,309	451	397	115	116	21	24
Soybeans	7	1/	76	530	10,024	414	163	19
Flaxseed	6,017	3,357	2/	724	764	2,303	-	-

1/ Included in country processors to avoid possibility of disclosing individual operations.

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

Grain Stocks - October 1, 1959-1960

Commodity	On Farm		Off-Farm 1/		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels	
MINNESOTA:						
Corn	42,945	55,642	112,432	125,234	155,377	180,876
Wheat	9,781	13,118	81,034	85,002	90,815	98,120
Oats	157,239	175,340	16,076	17,290	173,315	192,630
Barley	25,090	25,062	30,290	29,450	55,380	54,512
Rye	359	285	3,096	4,846	3,455	5,131
Soybeans	4,315	333	10,270	963	14,585	1,296
Flaxseed	1,909	2,426	6,781	6,384	8,690	8,810
UNITED STATES:						
Corn	331,318	464,232	1,199,119	1,334,555	1,530,437	1,798,787
Wheat	455,257	555,005	1,678,361	1,794,663	2,133,618	2,349,668
Oats	898,338	979,146	111,781	121,141	1,010,119	1,100,287
Barley	266,882	277,033	195,920	187,941	462,802	464,974
Rye	12,680	17,249	15,682	17,843	28,362	35,092
Soybeans	17,105	3,433	45,012	19,827	62,117	23,260
Flaxseed	9,882	12,583	13,305	13,778	23,187	26,361

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.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

Roy A. Bodin
Agricultural Statistician
In Charge

Stocks of Grain, Selected States, October 1, 1959-60

State	Shelled and Ear Corn (old crop)				Oats			
	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/		Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels				1,000 bushels			
N. Y.	23,009	19,872	24,582	21,328	5,891	5,806	34,831	32,236
Ohio	31,608	37,421	42,059	50,619	6,112	11,315	41,646	56,020
Ind.	70,369	78,233	81,182	92,900	3,160	5,274	26,970	38,680
Ill.	283,446	305,356	306,199	344,708	7,430	14,745	73,527	90,247
Mich.	16,048	16,695	26,620	28,721	1,290	1,499	36,747	36,924
Wis.	12,021	13,553	20,366	33,540	7,971	6,468	130,947	113,947
Minn.	112,432	125,234	155,377	180,876	16,076	17,290	173,315	192,630
Iowa	395,293	422,827	485,226	583,577	11,294	14,974	154,891	147,158
Mo.	28,657	49,178	37,242	67,514	3,738	3,498	18,522	20,033
N. D.	2,476	2,572	3,938	4,261	6,419	4,852	54,591	76,327
S. D.	61,889	59,623	82,967	74,942	9,115	6,828	61,615	108,682
Nebr.	131,181	169,640	188,580	241,470	2,631	1,836	28,145	35,568
Kans.	11,992	15,426	15,984	20,574	1,089	944	13,306	10,713
Okla.	59	57	273	397	730	940	11,291	9,292
Texas	979	272	1,791	1,089	4,735	2,768	21,942	19,144
Mont.	11	19	35	27	217	298	8,126	8,598
Idaho	251	146	356	216	1,473	1,799	5,912	5,881
Colo.	946	1,536	2,020	2,244	289	528	3,701	5,136
Ariz.	16	10	100	96	49	57	297	285
Wash.	142	211	188	293	3,999	1,998	7,985	5,644
Oreg.	152	59	265	126	5,425	4,765	10,133	9,106
Calif.	1,462	991	1,462	1,004	2,102	2,238	4,102	4,121
Unallocated and Others*	14,680	15,624	53,625	48,265	10,546	10,421	87,577	73,915
UNITED STATES	1,199,119	1,334,555	1,530,437	1,798,787	111,781	121,141	1,010,119	1,100,287

State	Rye				Barley			
N. Y.	896	378	1,002	536	1,376	1,056	1,848	1,611
Ohio	68	43	328	385	188	270	1,600	1,716
Ind.	92	159	587	821	81	312	911	1,110
Ill.	2,822	2,840	3,201	3,253	2,370	2,648	3,096	3,742
Mich.	89	81	599	536	*	330	*	2,382
Wis.	768	2,068	1,080	2,338	20,195	19,345	21,591	20,281
Minn.	3,096	4,846	3,455	5,131	30,290	29,450	55,380	54,512
Iowa	171	237	225	300	*	*	*	*
Mo.	788	511	1,074	853	3,136	1,317	5,760	3,504
N. D.	1,842	1,110	4,132	4,938	30,883	29,124	100,705	103,438
S. D.	1,307	1,625	3,133	5,196	3,011	3,690	9,329	16,482
Nebr.	426	518	1,588	2,283	790	756	5,808	5,841
Kans.	362	529	1,106	1,315	3,368	2,698	16,216	14,400
Okla.	16	18	510	621	2,499	3,690	9,620	11,126
Texas	289	147	365	206	2,410	4,348	4,136	6,834
Mont.	100	101	356	429	9,012	8,927	64,397	55,813
Idaho	32	46	68	84	6,156	5,889	15,291	12,805
Colo.	74	123	585	918	3,129	4,088	13,026	15,440
Ariz.	*	---	*	---	2,152	3,685	4,602	6,201
Wash.	1,675	1,414	2,234	1,974	31,501	25,534	38,267	33,284
Oreg.	78	175	271	348	16,239	12,463	22,437	18,345
Calif.	4	4	86	95	22,591	23,030	39,037	47,138
Unallocated and Others*	687	870	2,377	2,532	4,543	5,291	29,745	28,969
UNITED STATES	15,682	17,843	28,362	35,092	195,920	187,941	462,802	464,974

* Other States and unallocated -- to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes stocks at Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, 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, 1959-60

State	Off-Farm 1/		All Positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	
New York	50,581	40,129	53,827	43,378
Ohio	24,299	29,473	31,224	41,185
Indiana	9,014	13,147	14,561	20,328
Illinois	27,829	31,224	34,179	38,301
Michigan	11,996	12,081	25,343	26,267
Wisconsin	34,842	29,185	35,843	29,988
Minnesota	81,034	85,002	90,815	98,120
Iowa	10,254	12,335	10,689	12,663
Missouri	55,227	57,202	61,679	62,498
North Dakota	63,660	76,670	146,239	183,379
South Dakota	36,008	40,525	57,307	79,406
Nebraska	137,822	170,793	181,036	226,075
Kansas	500,731	536,625	563,641	632,453
Oklahoma	142,937	176,404	157,205	194,420
Texas	149,473	163,214	156,655	169,355
Montana	35,384	37,151	102,698	108,140
Idaho	21,734	19,594	36,268	30,689
Colorado	42,030	48,010	78,763	90,965
Arizona	1,640	775	2,007	870
Washington	92,828	80,063	108,226	93,138
Oregon	50,116	39,928	58,655	48,686
California	7,696	7,439	10,834	9,463
Unallocated and Others*	91,226	87,694	115,924	109,901
UNITED STATES	1,678,361	1,794,663	2,133,618	2,349,668

Stocks of Soybeans and Flaxseed, Selected States, October 1, 1959-60

State	Soybeans (old crop)				Flaxseed			
	Off-farm 1/		All positions 2/		Off-farm 1/		All positions 2/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 bushels				1,000 bushels			
Ohio	760	137	1,135	328	---	---	---	---
Ind.	1,144	363	2,063	543	---	---	---	---
Ill.	10,119	2,781	12,247	3,660	---	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	---	2,153	966	2,209	1,011
Minn.	10,270	963	14,585	1,296	6,781	6,384	8,690	8,810
Iowa	17,828	10,097	24,979	10,731	15	111	112	191
Mo.	1,688	594	2,212	1,116	---	---	---	---
N. D.	---	---	---	---	2,441	4,320	8,687	12,103
S. D.	253	324	402	340	618	1,172	2,059	3,119
N. C.	*	474	*	570	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	278	*	284	*	---	---	---	---
Miss.	*	3	*	65	---	---	---	---
Ark.	33	6	83	63	---	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	14	20	102	269
Calif.	---	---	---	---	1,068	391	1,102	409
Other States*	2,639	4,085	4,097	4,548	215	414	226	449
UNITED STATES	45,012	19,827	62,117	23,260	13,305	13,778	23,187	26,361

* Included in Other States to avoid disclosing individual operations.

1/ Includes stocks at Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, 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.

* S 21 HD1775 .A63 .M6A2

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

Minn. Hist. Soc.
OCT 31 1960

Immediate Release

October 28, 1960

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-October, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 81 in mid-October was up 2 points from a month earlier and 6 points above a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with the previous month the dairy products price index was up 2 points and poultry and eggs increased 9 points and livestock was 1 point more; while the crop group declined 2 points. Compared with October 1959, poultry and eggs and livestock groups were up substantially while crops declined and dairy products was unchanged.

The crop index was lower than a month ago mostly because of the sharp price declines for corn, flaxseed and potatoes together with lower averages for soybeans and oats. These decreases offset the effect of somewhat higher prices for wheat, barley and hay. The rye price was unchanged from September. Compared with October 1959 prices for all grain crops and hay were lower while potatoes were slightly higher.

The increase in the price for hogs since September more than offset the declines for other livestock items. Hogs at $16.70 per cwt. liveweight averaged $1.30 above mid-September and $4.50 more than October 1959. The cattle price at $19.40 per cwt. averaged 60 cents less than a month ago and $1.20 below last year.

The improvement in the dairy products index since September was due to the gain of 10 cents per 100 pounds of whole milk and the increase of 1 cent per pound of butterfat in cream. The current price for whole milk at $3.45 per cwt. is the same as October a year ago while butterfat in cream at 66 cents per pound was down 1 cent.

Prices for eggs and turkeys continued upward from recent months and were considerably higher than the low averages last year. As a result the level of the poultry index has increased substantially but even so was somewhat below the October 1952-56 average.

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Oct. 15 Av. 1952-56	Oct. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1958	Oct. 15 1959	Sept. 15: 1960	Oct. 15 1960
All Farm Products	85	80	82	75	79	81
Crops	78	66	62	66	64	62
Livestock	82	82	98	81	87	88
Dairy Products	100	96	91	96	94	96
Poultry and Eggs	86	78	65	53	71	80

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

Table 2.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index of Ratio	Oct. 15 1956	Oct. 15 1957	Oct. 15 1958	Oct. 15 1959	Sept. 15: 1960	Oct. 15 1960
Prices Received	230	236	249	235	237	240
Prices Paid 1/	280	287	294	296	298	297
Parity Ratio	82	82	85	79	80	81

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

TABLE 3.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			OCTOBER 15, 1960			
		OCT. 15 1959	SEPT. 15 1960	OCT. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
				-DOLLARS-				
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.93	1.85	1.87	1.74	1.82	1.76	1.74
CORN	BU.	.93	.96	.90	.96	.87	.89	.991
OATS	BU.	.60	.54	.53	.58	.43	.51	.597
BARLEY	BU.	.86	.81	.84	.72	.71	.73	.843
RYE	BU.	.97	.86	.86	.95	.76	.81	.880
FLAXSEED	BU.	3.32	2.73	2.61	2.67	2.45	2.57	2.50
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.90	1.90	1.87	1.88	1.85	1.80	1.94
POTATOES	CWT.	1.30	1.60	1.32	1.80	1.35	1.80	1.80
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	18.80	15.00	15.50	14.20	14.00	17.50	20.20
HOGS	CWT.	12.20	15.40	16.70	17.00	16.00	16.10	16.90
CATTLE, ALL	CWT.	20.60	20.00	19.40	21.80	17.90	20.40	19.10
CATTLE, STEERS & HEIFERS	CWT.	24.10	22.00	21.90	23.00	20.90	22.30	21.30
CALVES	CWT.	22.10	23.20	22.40	20.70	22.00	23.40	20.80
SHEEP	CWT.	5.00	4.90	4.60	4.30	4.30	3.70	4.69
LAMBS	CWT.	18.00	16.90	16.90	17.00	15.80	15.80	16.30
MILK COWS	HEAD	235.00	235.00	235.00	220.00	210.00	210.00	215.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.67	.65	.66	.640	.630	.620	.603
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.45	3.35	3.45	3.80	3.60	3.65	4.59
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.220	.250	.260	.250	.240	.270	.257
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.060	.100	.090	.095	.085	.090	.116
EGGS	DOZ.	.220	.310	.360	.379	.300	.300	.434
WOOL	LB.	.45	.37	.35	.350	.400	.420	.395
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	2.95	2.90	2.90	3.55	3.30	3.40	3.56
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.20	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.08
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.05	4.00	3.95	4.30	4.40	4.30	4.26
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	3.90	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.25	4.00	3.96
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.20	4.85	4.80	4.75	5.40	4.85	4.76
BRAN	CWT.	2.40	2.45	2.40	2.70	2.65	2.65	2.77
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.55	4.45	4.40	4.40	4.50	4.30	4.20
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		13.1	16.0	18.6	17.7	18.4	18.1	17.1
BEEF-CORN 1/		25.9	22.9	24.3	24.0	24.0	25.1	21.5
EGG-FEED 2/		7.8	11.1	13.1	14.4	11.2	11.8	13.3
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		2.1	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5

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.

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

Immediate Release

November 10, 1960

MINNESOTA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT -- NOVEMBER 1, 1960

Harvest of the late maturing crops moved along rapidly during October, as weather and soil conditions were especially favorable, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Thus, the crop season neared its end under much more pleasant conditions than it began. The planting period had been very frustrating due to the wet soil and frequent rainfall. Conditions during harvest were in direct contrast to a year ago when the fall harvested crops matured early but wet weather hindered field work. This year such crops matured later than in 1959 but the harvest of soybeans, sugar beets, and vegetables was completed sooner. After reaching maturity, corn dried slowly as the first hard, killing frost came unusually late.

The November 1 total crop output index of 136 (1947-49 = 100) is the highest of record, surpassing the former record of 132 set in 1956. Contributing heavily to this years high index is the large production of hay, sugar beets and potatoes. The index of all grains is 130 which is not a record. The highest all grain production index of 131 occurred in 1958. The feed grain index is up 3 points since October 1--from 124 to 127--due to the increase in the average yield of corn. The food grain production index of 121 is carried over from October. A slightly lower soybean production dropped the oilseed index 4 points to 162.

Corn harvest became quite general after the 15th of October and since then has been moving along fairly well. The moisture content of some corn, particularly in the south, has remained too high for safe cribbing and this has delayed harvesting progress. Even so, by November 5, two-thirds of the State's corn for grain was picked. The most advanced sections were the west central, central and northern areas where 85 percent had been harvested. Corn generally yielded very good in the southwest quarter of the State and the extreme southeastern counties. A large area in the south central district has very poor corn due to the extremely wet spring. In addition, much of the area in an east-west band across the central third of the State suffered from lack of moisture during August and this reduced production sharply from earlier prospects. For the State, the 1960 crop is expected to total 327 million bushels, 7 million less than last year, but 56 million bushels above average. The average yield of 50.0 bushels is one bushel above a year earlier and 1.9 higher than the 1949-58 average. Harvesting losses have been low.

Soybean harvest got underway late this year, but once started, combining moved at a near record pace. In two weeks, 75 percent of the acreage was combined. Virtually all soybeans were combined by November 1. Considering all the deterrents this year--late planting along with too much moisture, and lack of rain during pod setting time--yields are very good. The average yield is 20.0 bushels, one bushel higher than last year and the 10-year average. Production is forecast at 41.6 million bushels, slightly below the 1959 crop and nearly 7 million below average.

Potato growers got their crop under cover before freezing weather arrived--considerably different than a year ago when rain and snow made digging difficult. Quality, for the most part, is good, although some Pontiacs had to be dug before the skin was fully set. Bruising and skinning is more common than usual. Production of all potatoes totaled 13,691,000 hundredweight, 17 percent greater than in 1959 and nearly 50 percent more than the 1949-58 average.

Sugar beets were harvested in record time with lifting being completed shortly after the middle of October. Yields varied, depending upon the timeliness of rain during the growing season, but the average yield was about the same as in 1959. The estimated production of 962,000 tons is a record. Last year, 880 thousand tons were produced in Minnesota while the average from 1949 to 1958 was 686 thousand tons.

Apple production in commercial counties totaled 280,000 bushels, 7 percent above 1959 and the 10-year average. Very few apples in storage are unsold.

Egg production during October amounted to 235 million eggs, down sharply from the 282 million eggs laid in October 1959. The seasonal increase from September was only 6 percent compared with nearly 11 percent last year. There were 86 percent as many layers as there were in October 1959.

Milk production of 600 million pounds in October was 4 percent above a year ago and 9 percent higher than a month earlier. Both the number of cows and production per cow were above a year ago.

Robert Marquardt, 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, Minnesota

Immediate Release: November 25, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
OCTOBER 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,017,000 poults during October 1960 compared with the output of 716,000 poults in October 1959, 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 1960 totaled 18,715,000 poults, 11 percent more than the output during the same period last year. The heavy white hatch during the current January-October period totaled 9,081,000 poults, 2 percent above corresponding months in 1959 and heavy bronze totaled 7,550,000 birds, up 24 percent, while light breed hatchings of 2,084,000 poults were up 11 percent.

On November 1, 1960, eggs in incubators consisted of 1,214,000 heavy breeds (mostly heavy white) and 375,000 light breed eggs. A year earlier eggs in incubators totaled 1,143,000 heavy white, and 163,000 light breeds.

In mid-October, Minnesota hatcherymen received an average of 55 cents per heavy white poult, 65 cents for bronze and 41 cents for light breeds. On October 15 a year earlier heavy whites averaged 48 cents and light breeds 37 cents. On October 15 the turkey-feed ratio of 9.5 was up from the ratio of 7.8 a year ago. This indicates the current price relationship is more favorable to turkey growers.

UNITED STATES: Heavy white breed poults hatched during October in the U. S. totaled 1,032,000, up 20 percent from the hatch in October 1959. The hatch of other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) of 232,000 was about two and one-half times as large as the seasonally light hatch of 114,000 in October 1959. For the year to date, January through October, the hatch of heavy white breeds of 21,148,000 was up 15 percent from the same period in 1959. The hatch of 54,139,000 other heavy breed poults, January through October 1960, was up 5 percent from this period in 1959. Output of light breed poults in October totaled 442,000, up 39 percent from October 1959. The cumulative hatch of light breed poults, January through October 1960, was down 31 percent from a year earlier.

Total hatch of all breeds during the first 10 months of 1960 was 1 percent more than during this period in 1959.

Turkey eggs in incubators November 1, indicate that the hatch of turkey poults all breeds will be larger than in November 1959.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota						United States			
	Heavy Breeds				Light Breeds		Heavy Breeds		Light Breeds	
	Heavy Whites		Other Heavy							
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	606	654	107	318	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	840	533	971	132	115	4,548	6,289	1,360	781
Mar.	899	1,028	1,594	1,989	209	170	11,271	13,540	1,769	958
Apr.	1,144	1,073	1,829	1,909	132	167	16,121	16,058	1,943	1,063
May	1,364	1,225	1,484	1,546	237	188	16,833	15,663	2,434	1,551
June	1,359	1,124	517	726	289	303	11,592	11,185	2,160	1,613
July	1,095	1,002	14	91	277	306	4,309	4,352	1,856	1,556
Aug.	715	1/ 713	0	2/	203	264	1,090	1,686	1,068	1,124
Sept.	547	1/ 647	0	2/	124	224	818	990	387	629
Oct.	622	1/ 775	0	2/	94	242	977	1,314	317	442
Nov.	1/ 764		2/		88		1,568		363	
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,095		559	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,497	938	1,605	239	194	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,644	2,387	3,040	320	246	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902	1,775	2,929	3,135	296	278	25,956	25,378	3,114	1,669
May	2,113	1,958	2,558	2,735	380	301	27,959	26,050	3,708	2,180
June	2,433	1,912	1,097	1,474	470	445	21,381	21,443	3,508	2,598
July	1,931	1,792	34	218	429	446	8,620	10,582	3,165	2,558
Aug.	1,299	1/ 1,310	0	2/	358	423	2,137	3,311	1,902	1,737
Sept.	974	1/ 1,102	0	2/	234	373	1,503	1,741	734	1,062
Oct.	922	1/ 1,211	0	2/	170	333	1,518	2,101	541	634
Nov.	1/ 1,143	1/ 1,214	2/	2/	163	375	2,350	2,871	540	812
Dec.	1/ 1,107		2/		122		2,939		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 NOVEMBER 19, 1960

MINNESOTA: During the week ending November 19, Minnesota turkey hatcheries produced 173,000 heavy white and 59,000 light breed turkey poults according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Heavy white poults decreased 9 percent from the previous week and were 7 percent below a year ago. Light breed hatchings of 59,000 increased somewhat from the previous week, and remained substantially greater than a year earlier.

Of the total poults hatched during the current week, 21 percent were shipped out of State compared with 33 percent the previous week, and 17 percent for the week ending November 21, 1959.

Hatcherymen set 347,000 heavy white eggs during the week. This is an 8 percent decrease from last week, but represents a 46 percent increase compared with the same period a year ago. Light breed settings of 95,000 eggs continue at a level greater than last year.

FIVE STATE TOTAL: The 5 important turkey producing States hatched 196,000 heavy white, 71,000 bronze and other heavy, and 101,000 light breed turkey poults during the week ending November 19. Heavy white production (mostly all produced in Minnesota) decreased about 6 percent from the previous week, and was slightly below a year ago. The light breed hatch was 9 percent over a week ago and continued at a greater level than last year.

Settings during the week totaled 502,000 heavy white, 336,000 bronze and other heavy breeds, and 193,000 light breed turkey eggs. Heavy white settings dropped 11 percent from last week but were 38 percent above a year ago. Bronze and other heavy settings increased 33 percent from the previous week and continued substantially above last year.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	1960 Calif.	1960 Va.	1960 Other States 1/	Five State Total 1959	Five State Total 1960
			Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Oct. 29	153	159	#	0	22	183	181
Nov. 5	175	162	21	#	2	196	185
Nov. 12	175	191	11	#	6	195	208
Nov. 19	187	173	#	0	23	200	196
			Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Oct. 22	302	292	#	0	38	328	330
Oct. 29	281	257	#	#	68	356	325
Nov. 5	282	384	95	#	19	382	498
Nov. 12	268	378	130	#	59	342	567
Nov. 19	238	347	90	#	65	365	502
			Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Oct. 29	0	#	#	0	50	11	50
Nov. 5	0	0	52	0	0	49	52
Nov. 12	0	0	53	0	0	45	53
Nov. 19	#	#	#	0	71	54	71
			Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Oct. 22	#	#	#	0	116	84	116
Oct. 29	0	#	#	0	170	115	170
Nov. 5	0	#	178	0	25	128	203
Nov. 12	#	#	#	0	252	143	252
Nov. 19	#	#	284	#	52	218	336
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Oct. 29	#	61	2	16	8	18	87
Nov. 5	28	60	0	#	22	63	82
Nov. 12	16	52	0	21	20	51	93
Nov. 19	23	59	0	18	24	87	101
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Oct. 22	43	94	0	#	69	134	163
Oct. 29	35	100	0	37	42	76	179
Nov. 5	#	93	0	#	70	109	163
Nov. 12	#	84	0	37	36	134	157
Nov. 19	35	95	0	51	47	164	193

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

Victor Erlandson, Agr'l. Statistician
Karl Moe, Agr'l. Statistician
Roy A. Bodin, Agricultural Statistician

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November 30, 1960

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MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT
Mid-November, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 79 in mid-November was down 2 points from a month earlier but 4 points above a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with the previous month the crop price index declined 3 points, livestock were off 2 points and dairy products dropped 1 point while poultry and eggs increased 6 points. Compared with November 1959, poultry and eggs and livestock groups were up substantially while crops and dairy products groups showed decreases.

The crop index was lower than a month earlier mostly because of the sharp price declines for corn and flaxseed, along with lower averages for oats, barley, rye, and potatoes. These decreases offset the effect of higher prices for wheat, soybeans and hay. Compared with November 1959 prices were lower for all crops - the most notable declines occurred for flaxseed, corn, rye, oats and wheat.

All species of meat animals were lower in price than a month ago. For example, hogs at $16.40 per cwt. liveweight averaged 30 cents below mid-October but were $4.70 more than the low level in 1959. The cattle price at $18.80 per cwt. averaged 60 cents less than both a month ago and last year.

The downward movement in the dairy products index since October was due to the small seasonal decline of 5 cents per 100 pounds of whole milk as the price for butterfat in cream was unchanged. The current price for whole milk at $3.40 per cwt. was also 5 cents less than November a year ago while butterfat in cream at 66 cents per pound was down 3 cents.

The level of the poultry index has increased substantially during recent months and a year ago mostly because of the continued upward trend in egg prices. The price of 40 cents per dozen eggs in mid-November compares with 36 cents the previous month and the low average of 21 cents a year ago. All turkeys averaged 25 cents per pound liveweight in mid-November, which was 1 cent below October but no change from November 1959.

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Nov. 15 Av. 1952-56	Nov. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1958	Nov. 15 1959	Oct. 15 1960	Nov. 15 1960
All Farm Products	82	79	80	75	81	79
Crops	79	63	59	66	62	59
Livestock	76	82	97	76	88	86
Dairy Products	99	94	90	100	96	95
Poultry and Eggs	83	86	64	54	80	86

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

Table 2.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Nov. 15 1956	Nov. 15 1957	Nov. 15 1958	Nov. 15 1959	Oct. 15 1960	Nov. 15 1960
Prices Received	229	235	247	231	240	241
Prices Paid 1/	281	287	294	296	297	297
Parity Ratio	81	82	84	78	81	81

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

TABLE 3.-PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			NOVEMBER 15, 1960			
		NOV. 15 1959	OCT. 15 1960	NOV. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
				-DOLLARS-				
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.97	1.87	1.88	1.76	1.82	1.78	1.76
CORN	BU.	.89	.90	.74	.75	.80	.76	.866
OATS	BU.	.62	.53	.52	.57	.43	.50	.588
BARLEY	BU.	.88	.84	.82	.73	.72	.72	.793
RYE	BU.	.99	.86	.83	.95	.73	.79	.844
FLAXSEED	BU.	3.54	2.61	2.51	2.62	2.36	2.46	2.40
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.94	1.87	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.84	1.96
POTATOES	CWT.	1.45	1.32	1.30	1.75	1.45	1.70	2.00
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	20.30	15.50	16.70	14.50	14.50	16.50	20.60
HOGS	CWT.	11.70	16.70	16.40	16.50	15.20	16.10	16.60
CATTLE, ALL	CWT.	19.40	19.40	18.80	22.10	18.30	20.70	19.40
CATTLE, STEERS AND HEIFERS	CWT.	23.50	21.90	21.90	23.60	21.40	23.10	22.20
CALVES	CWT.	21.10	22.40	20.80	22.50	23.50	24.50	21.40
SHEEP	CWT.	4.40	4.60	4.20	4.30	4.00	3.70	4.81
LAMBS	CWT.	16.60	16.90	16.10	16.40	15.50	15.50	15.90
MILK COWS	HEAD	225.00	235.00	240.00	220.00	200.00	210.00	215.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.69	.66	.66	.65	.63	.62	.607
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.45	3.45	3.40	3.85	3.65	3.70	4.64
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.250	.260	.250	.250	.250	.270	.258
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.060	.090	.095	.095	.085	.090	.118
EGGS	DOZ.	.210	.360	.400	.402	.330	.330	.456
WOOL	LB.	.45	.35	.35	.340	.380	.400	.390
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	2.90	2.90	3.60	3.25	3.50	3.57
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.20	5.00	4.95	5.00	5.20	5.10	5.00
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.05	3.95	3.95	4.35	4.40	4.35	4.22
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	3.95	3.75	3.60	3.60	4.10	3.90	3.85
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	5.00	4.80	4.70	4.65	5.20	4.80	4.70
BRAN	CWT.	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.80	2.60	2.75	2.84
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.60	4.40	4.35	4.35	4.45	4.35	4.21
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		13.1	18.6	22.2	22.0	19.0	21.2	19.2
BEEF-CORN 1/		26.4	24.3	29.6	31.5	26.8	30.4	25.6
EGG-FEED 2/		7.4	13.1	14.9	16.1	12.3	13.2	14.2
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		2.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.7

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.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Hist. Soc.

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

DEC 13 1960

Immediate Release

December 9, 1960

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA DECEMBER 1, 1960

MILK PRODUCTION: Minnesota farm milk production totaled a record high of 685 million pounds in November, 27 million pounds (4 percent) over November a year ago, 25 million pounds (4 percent) over the previous November 1958 record of 660 million pounds, and 133 million pounds (24 percent) over the 1949-58 November average. Milk production for January through November 1960 totals 9,309 million pounds, 2 percent above the production of 9,154 million pounds in the same period last year and 16 percent above the 1949-58 average production of 8,025 million pounds for the 11 month period. Production per cow reached a new record high of 525 pounds for November, which compares to 506 pounds per cow in November last year and the average of 407 pounds.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production on Minnesota farms during November 1960 totaled 272 million eggs, the lowest since November 1949 when the total was 270 million eggs. The November 1960 production was 13 percent below the 314 million produced during November 1959 and 14 percent below the 1949-58 average November production of 318 million eggs. The number of layers on hand in November compared with a year earlier declined for the sixth consecutive year, down 14 percent from November last year and down 27 percent from the 1949-58 November average. Production per layer continued a long term upward trend with a 1 percent increase over November 1959 and a 17 percent increase over the November average.

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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

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December 16, 1960

MINNESOTA - ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1960

Minnesota's total crop production in 1960 turned out to be a record high despite many setbacks in the early part of the season, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. The favorable fall enabled late maturing crops to mature after it appeared about September 1 that much acreage would be hurt by frost. Earlier, a large small grain crop had been harvested under almost ideal conditions. The conditions during the 1960 crop year were in sharp contrast to those existing a year earlier. Last year, crops were planted and matured early but much above normal precipitation hampered harvesting operations of fall crops. This past season was very frustrating at planting time because of wet weather. However, nature compensated somewhat with an extended frost-free period and good harvesting weather.

While rains hindered harvest in 1959, they proved beneficial for winter grains and haylands. Last winter, snow cover was present during the coldest weather and very little winter-kill was reported. Spring came slowly this year as March was extremely cold - the second coldest of record. This delayed the start of small grain seeding and the cool, wet conditions in April and May made it impossible to overcome lost time. Small grains germinated slowly at first but with adequate moisture development was rapid, once warmer weather arrived. Some of the late planted small grains were rushed to maturity by the hot weather of July, but conditions were generally ideal in the principal small grain producing areas and the average yields in the State were substantially higher than a year ago. Abandonment and diversion of small grains to other uses was very small. There were some areas within the southern third of the State where small grains were set back due to the wet soil in the spring and never did respond to the warmer weather. Harvest of small grains began later than in most recent years, but was completed sooner, pointing up the ideal weather during combining.

In late August it appeared that much of the late maturing crops would be damaged by frost, but temperatures in the first seven days of September were much above normal which advanced these crops rapidly. Coupled with an extended frost-free period, virtually all corn and soybeans matured before a hard killing frost. Soybean combining, potato digging and sugar beet lifting were all concluded in rapid order with very light harvesting losses. Corn picking moved along a little slower because the moisture content remained too high for safe cribbing. Corn picking losses were small which largely accounts for the increase in yield over pre-harvest expectations and a year ago. Last year machine operations were carried out under the most unsatisfactory condition, resulting in considerable corn being left in the fields.

The total crop production index of 138 (1947-49=100) exceeds the former record set in 1956 by 6 points and is 12 points higher than the 1959 index of 126. The all grain crop index of 134 this year compares with 126 last year. Feed grain tonnage was up, resulting in an index of 132 compared with 125 a year ago. A considerably higher wheat crop and slightly more rye pushed the food grain index to 125--17 points greater than in 1959. The flaxseed crop was up sharply, while soybean tonnage was slightly higher than a year ago; hence, the oilseed index at 162 is 8 points above a year earlier.

Corn production of 350 million bushels for all purposes was the largest crop ever produced by Minnesota farmers, and it exceeded last year's crop by about 10 million bushels. The average yield of 52.5 bushels was the fourth highest, but the acreage harvested far exceeded all other years except 1959. The average yield in 1959 was 49.0 bushels per acre.

The soybean harvest totaled 41,800,000 bushels compared with 41,667,000 bushels in 1959. The 1960 crop was produced on 5 percent less acreage, but the yield of 20.0 bushels per acre was one bushel more than last year. In one of the principal soybean areas, the south central, the crop got off to a slow start but the hot weather of late July and August proved very beneficial by advancing growth. However, during this time, rainfall was light and this reduced pod set, particularly in the central third of the State. Without this combination of weather it is doubtful that soybeans in the south central area would have produced a good crop since the danger of frost damage was great.

Potato yields were reduced by the hot, dry weather of July and August. Potatoes ripened slowly in September as the absence of a killing frost and adequate moisture kept the vines green at a time when they normally dry up. Harvesting conditions were ideal and growers were able to finish digging before freeze-up, although many late

varieties were dug before the skin was fully set. Consequently, bruising and skinning were more common than usual. The fall potato crop amounted to 12,500,000 hundredweight, 1,625,000 hundredweight more than last year. The average yield of 125 hundredweight was the same as in 1959; hence, the increase in production is due entirely to the larger acreage. The late Summer potato production was 782,000 hundredweight, only slightly below a year ago, due entirely to less acreage. Sugar beet tonnage totaled 1,017,000, exceeding the former record of 883,000 tons in 1958. The season was very favorable, although lack of rain reduced yields in some localities. Still, the average yield of 12.6 is the second highest.

Oats production of 189,385,000 bushels was more than 14 percent higher than in 1959 and nearly 1.5 percent above the ten-year average. The average yield of 49.0 bushels was the second highest of history. Barley also yielded very well this year with production totaling 29,882,000 bushels compared with 28,420,000 bushels in 1959. Acreage was considerably lower but the yield was 33.5 bushels -- 4.5 bushels more than a year earlier.

All wheat production of 26,543,000 bushels was 17 percent higher than the 1959 production of 22,758,000 bushels. The 1949-58 average is 16,901,000 bushels. Acreage was below a year ago but the yield was 4-1/2 bushels higher. The bulk of Minnesota's wheat is spring wheat other than durum which accounts for 918,000 acres of the 967,000 total wheat harvested. Of the total wheat production, 25,245,000 bushels were spring wheat other than durum; 798,000 bushels durum wheat, and 500,000 bushels of winter wheat.

The rye crop of 1,218,000 bushels was 14 percent larger than last year, reflecting the ideal conditions during the winter and spring in the principal rye counties. Still, this is only two-thirds as much as the ten-year average. Buckwheat continues to lose favor in the State as only 3,000 acres were harvested this year. Production was 42,000 bushels. Flax acreage was up sharply -- the first increase since 1956. A total of 7,592,000 bushels were harvested this year, compared with 5,016,000 bushels a year ago. The yields averaged 13.0 bushels per acre -- two bushels more than in 1959.

Hay production was up sharply this year. The first cutting was unusually heavy due to abundant growth following the wet spring and, in addition, the first crop was cut late. However, this, along with lack of rainfall later, resulted in a short second crop. Tonnage from all cuttings totaled 7,568,000, just under the record of 7,582,000 tons in 1956. All tame hay amounted to 7,023,000 tons, while wild hay production was 545,000 tons.

The dry field pea crop totaled 56,000 hundredweight, while the commercial apple harvest was 280,000 bushels.

CROP SUMMARY FOR 1960, MINNESOTA, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960
	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
CORN, ALL	5,568	6,937	6,660	48.6	49.0	52.5	271,708	339,913	349,650
CORN FOR GRAIN	4,678	5,957	5,727	50.3	50.5	54.0	235,259	300,828	309,258
OTHER SPRING WHEAT	806	937	918	19.2	23.0	27.5	15,064	21,551	25,245
DURUM WHEAT	47	26	29	15.7	23.0	27.5	782	598	798
WINTER WHEAT	50	29	20	21.7	21.0	25.0	1,055	609	500
ALL WHEAT	903	992	967	18.7	22.9	27.4	16,901	22,758	26,543
OATS	4,761	3,681	3,865	39.6	45.0	49.0	186,768	165,645	189,385
BARLEY	1,086	900	892	27.0	29.0	33.5	29,161	28,420	29,882
RYE	122	58	58	15.2	18.5	21.0	1,830	1,073	1,218
BUCKWHEAT	16	4	3	13.9	14.0	14.0	222	56	42
FLAXSEED	1,017	456	584	9.6	11.0	13.0	9,718	5,016	7,592
SOYBEANS FOR BEANS	1,794	2,193	2,080	19.3	19.0	20.0	34,660	41,667	41,600
POTATOES (CWT.)									
LATE SUMMER	5.1	4.7	4.6	131.0	170.0	170.0	664	799	782
FALL	78.5	87.0	100.0	109.0	125.0	125.0	8,534	10,875	12,500
SUGAR BEETS (TONS)	61.9	70.9	80.7	11.0	12.4	12.6	686	880	1,017
HAY, ALL (TONS)	3,794	3,430	3,479	1.78	1.87	2.18	6,750	6,405	7,568
TAME (TONS)	3,048	2,908	3,025	1.94	2.00	2.32	5,922	5,805	7,023
WILD (TONS)	746	522	454	1.12	1.15	1.20	828	600	545
APPLES 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	261	280

1/ VEGETABLE AND SEED SUMMARIES IN SEPARATE RELEASES.
2/ FOR COMMERCIAL COUNTIES: CARVER, HENNEPIN, WASHINGTON, DAKOTA, HOUSTON, OLMSTED, WABASHA, WINONA.

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

Immediate Release: December 22, 1960

MONTHLY HATCHERY PRODUCTION OF TURKEY POULTS
NOVEMBER 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota hatcheries produced 1,042,000 poults during November 1960 compared with the output of 852,000 poults in November 1959, 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 1960 totaled 19,757,000 poults, 12 percent more than the output during the same period last year. The heavy white hatch during the current January-November period equaled 9,869,000, or 2 percent above the corresponding months in 1959. Heavy bronze totaled 7,550,000 up 24 percent, while the light breed hatch of 2,338,000 poults was up 19 percent.

On December 1, 1960, heavy breed (mostly heavy white) eggs in incubators totaled 1,555,000 compared with 1,107,000 a year earlier and there were 379,000 light breed eggs in sharp contrast to the 122,000 a year ago.

In mid-November, Minnesota hatcheries received an average of 55 cents per heavy white poult, 65 cents for bronze and 41 cents for light breeds. On November 15 a year earlier, heavy whites averaged 51 cents and light breeds 38 cents. The November 15 turkey-feed price ratio of 9.3 was up from the ratio of 8.8 a year ago. This indicates that the current price relationship continues more favorable to growers than a year ago.

UNITED STATES: The hatch of heavy white breed poults during November 1960 in the U. S. totaled 1,270,000, up 7 percent from November last year. The hatch of the other heavy breeds (mostly bronze) was 641,000 poults, or 70 percent more than the seasonally light hatch of 376,000 in November 1959. For the year to date, January through November, the heavy white breed hatch of 22,418,000 was up 14 percent from the same months of 1959. The aggregate hatch of other heavies, January through November, was 54,780,000 -- an increase of 6 percent from the same period last year.

Output of light breed poults in November totaled 560,000 -- up 54 percent from November 1959. However, the January through November cumulative hatch of light breed poults at 10,822,000 was 29 percent below the same period a year earlier. Total hatch of all breeds in November was 2,471,000, an increase of 28 percent from November last year. Eggs in incubators December 1 indicate that the December hatches of each of the turkey breed classes will be larger than in December 1959.

Poults Hatched and Eggs Set by Months, 1959-60

Month	Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Heavy Whites		Minnesota: Heavy Breeds: Other Heavy		Minnesota: Light Breeds		United States: Heavy Breeds		United States: Light Breeds	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Poults Hatched - Thousands									
Jan.	606	654	107	318	133	103	2,424	3,110	1,540	545
Feb.	535	840	533	971	132	115	4,548	6,889	1,360	781
Mar.	899	1,028	1,594	1,989	209	170	11,271	13,540	1,769	958
Apr.	1,144	1,073	1,829	1,909	182	167	16,121	16,058	1,943	1,063
May	1,364	1,225	1,484	1,546	237	188	16,833	15,663	2,434	1,551
June	1,359	1,124	517	726	289	303	11,592	11,185	2,160	1,613
July	1,095	1,002	14	91	277	308	4,309	4,852	1,856	1,556
Aug.	715	1/ 713	0	2/	203	264	1,090	1,686	1,068	1,124
Sept.	547	1/ 647	0	2/	124	224	818	990	387	629
Oct.	622	1/ 775	0	2/	94	242	977	1,314	317	442
Nov.	1/ 764	1/ 788	2/	2/	88	254	1,568	1,911	363	560
Dec.	1/ 717		2/		74		2,095		559	
	Eggs in Incubators on First of Month - Thousands									
Jan.	972	1,095	166	451	206	166	3,285	4,189	1,916	698
Feb.	963	1,497	938	1,605	239	194	7,216	10,381	2,094	1,156
Mar.	1,456	1,644	2,387	3,040	320	246	17,008	19,860	2,694	1,397
Apr.	1,902	1,775	2,929	3,135	296	278	25,956	25,378	3,114	1,669
May	2,113	1,958	2,558	2,735	330	301	27,959	26,050	3,708	2,180
June	2,433	1,912	1,097	1,474	470	445	21,381	21,443	3,508	2,598
July	1,931	1,792	34	218	429	446	8,620	10,582	3,165	2,558
Aug.	1,299	1/ 1,310	0	2/	358	423	2,137	3,311	1,902	1,737
Sept.	974	1/ 1,102	0	2/	234	373	1,503	1,741	734	1,062
Oct.	922	1/ 1,211	0	2/	170	333	1,518	2,101	541	634
Nov.	1/ 1,143	1/ 1,214	2/	2/	163	375	2,350	2,871	540	812
Dec.	1/ 1,107	1/ 1,555	2/	2/	122	379	3,068	4,837	711	866

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 17, 1960

MINNESOTA: During the week ending December 17, Minnesota hatcheries produced 199,000 heavy white, 62,000 light breed, and a small number of bronze poults. Production of heavy white poults decreased somewhat from a week ago but was 53 percent greater than last year. The level of light breed production continued much greater than a year ago.

Of the total poults hatched during the week, 29 percent were shipped out of the State compared with 39 percent the previous week and 29 percent for the week ending December 19, 1959.

Settings of 395,000 heavy white eggs for the week were up 16 percent from the previous week, and were 39 percent above a year earlier. The light breed set of 113,000 eggs decreased 9 percent from last week but was substantially greater than the comparable week last year. Bronze settings continued at about the usual early season low.

TEN STATE TOTAL: Ten of the important turkey producing States hatched 336,000 heavy white, and 274,000 bronze and other heavy breed poults and 146,000 light breeds during the week ending December 17. Heavy white production was down 8 percent from the previous week but 37 percent above a year ago. Bronze hatchings increased 18 percent over the previous week and were 42 percent more than the week ending December 19, 1959. Light breeds totaled 18 percent above the same week last year.

The ten State settings during the week totaled 651,000 heavy white, 726,000 other heavy (mostly bronze), and 239,000 light breed eggs. The heavy white set showed an increase of 54 percent compared with the same week last year, and increased 7 percent from a week ago. Bronze totaled 15 percent over last week and 91 percent above the corresponding week in 1959; while the light breed set was 49 percent above last year's number.

The accompanying table shows Five State Data only.

TURKEY POULTS HATCHED AND EGGS SET IN FIVE REPORTING STATES

Week Ending	Minnesota 1959	Minnesota 1960	1960 Calif.	1960 Va.	1960 Other States 1/	Five State Total 1959	Five State Total 1960
			Heavy White Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Nov. 26	173	165	#	#	57	218	222
Dec. 3	172	209	59	#	10	229	278
Dec. 10	159	221	83	#	23	202	327
Dec. 17	130	199	63	24	19	211	305
			Heavy White Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Nov. 19	238	347	93	#	65	365	505
Nov. 26	234	340	135	55	19	295	549
Dec. 3	248	359	149	52	15	408	575
Dec. 10	280	340	143	#	63	361	546
Dec. 17	284	395	137	46	22	394	600
			Other Heavy Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Nov. 26	0	#	#	0	108	77	108
Dec. 3	0	#	112	#	17	87	129
Dec. 10	#	#	173	0	18	94	191
Dec. 17	#	#	200	#	25	145	225
			Other Heavy Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Nov. 19	#	#	313	#	52	218	365
Nov. 26	#	#	316	0	49	194	365
Dec. 3	#	#	283	#	84	272	367
Dec. 10	#	104	397	#	21	319	522
Dec. 17	#	129	401	#	33	285	563
			Light Breed Poults Hatched - Thousands				
Nov. 26	#	62	0	26	20	50	108
Dec. 3	#	67	0	25	39	73	131
Dec. 10	13	56	0	39	27	93	122
Dec. 17	#	62	0	34	39	112	135
			Light Breed Eggs Set - Thousands				
Nov. 19	35	95	0	51	47	164	193
Nov. 26	38	109	0	36	32	128	177
Dec. 3	28	93	0	#	94	197	187
Dec. 10	60	124	0	55	62	130	241
Dec. 17	48	113	0	65	44	125	222

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

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Immediate Release

December 22, 1960

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE ACREAGE SEEDED FOR 1961 HARVEST
ANNUAL SEED SUMMARY - 1960

WINTER GRAINS: Winter grains continue to lose favor with Minnesota farmers as the acreage of both winter wheat and rye seeded this fall is again lower than the previous year, according to the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Only 17,000 acres of winter wheat were seeded this year for harvest in 1961 -- a sharp decline from the record crop year of 1937 of 329,000 acres. In 1959, 21,000 acres were planted for harvest this year, 1960. The past fall was favorable for sowing winter grains and moisture was generally adequate for germination. Prospects are for a good crop, although the spring and early summer weather will be an important yield factor. Based on present conditions, the winter wheat crop in Minnesota is forecast at 408,000 bushels. A total of 500,000 bushels of winter wheat were harvested this summer, while the 1950-1959 average is 987,000 bushels.

Rye was sown on 76,000 acres this fall, 2,000 acres less than last year and is an indication of the smallest acreage for harvest since 1891. Minnesota farmers grew more rye in 1922 than in any other year, when a total of 1,238,000 acres were harvested. Planted estimates were not made prior to 1929. The 1950-59 average is 133,000 acres. No production estimate will be made until July 1, 1961.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: This year was generally favorable for seed production. Production of each seed crop estimated in Minnesota was higher than a year ago with the exception of sweet clover seed as the acreage was down sharply. All other seed acreages were above a year earlier but were below the 10-year average. The timothy seed acreage harvested was, however, larger than average. The spring and early summer months were ideal for growth of grasses and an exceptionally large hay crop was harvested. Moisture was short at times during the period of second growth, but, in general, seed set was good.

The acreage of each seed harvested is as follows: alfalfa 12,000, alsike 13,000, red clover 57,000, sweet clover 15,000, and timothy 38,000 acres.

SEED SUMMARY FOR 1960, MINNESOTA, WITH COMPARISONS

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960
	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
ALFALFA SEED (LBS.)	30.6	9.0	12.0	49	65	85	1,503	585	1,020
ALSIKE CLOVER SEED (LBS.)	16.5	9.0	13.0	123	115	140	2,043	1,035	1,820
KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (LBS.)							3,488	90	150
RED CLOVERSEED (LBS.)	81.9	38.0	57.0	67	95	110	5,492	3,610	6,270
SWEET CLOVERSEED (LBS.)	49.4	22.0	15.0	199	225	220	9,768	4,950	3,300
TIMOTHY SEED (LBS.)	19.2	31.0	38.0	148	170	160	2,906	5,270	6,080

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531 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Immediate Release

December 22, 1960

PIG CROP REPORT - DECEMBER 1960

MINNESOTA: Minnesota farmers expect to farrow 514,000 sows in the spring of 1961 (December through May) compared with 472,000 farrowed in the spring of 1960, an increase of 9 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. In more detail, the information shows farmers plan a 16 percent increase in winter farrowings (December through February); that is 157,000 sows to farrow this winter compared with 135,000 sows farrowed last winter. For the March-May period the expected number of sows to farrow is 357,000, up 6 percent from the 337,000 sows farrowed in the same months a year earlier.

Minnesota's 1960 fall pig crop (June 1-December 1) totaled 2,721,000 pigs, 2 percent more than in 1959. Pigs saved per litter averaged 7.05 compared with 6.92 a year earlier. For 1960 the combined spring and fall pig crops totaled 6,124,000, which is 13 percent less than in 1959.

Sows farrowing June through August numbered 219,000, a decrease of 8 percent compared with the same months in 1959. For the period September through November, sows farrowing were estimated at 167,000 -- up 12 percent from a year ago.

The number of hogs 3 to 6 months old on Minnesota farms on December 1 was 5 percent less than a year ago and those over 6 months old numbered 7 percent less, indicating a decrease in marketings for the next few months from a year ago. In contrast the number under 3 months of age was 16 percent higher.

UNITED STATES: For 1960 the pig crop is 11 percent smaller than last year. The spring crop was down 17 percent, and the fall pig crop was 3 percent less. Reports received from farmers indicate 4 percent more sows will farrow this coming spring than a year earlier.

Pigs on Farms and Fall Sows

State	Six Months and Older			All Hogs and Pigs			Fall Sows (June-Nov.)		
	1959	1960	% of '59	1959	1960	% of '59	1959	1960	% of '59
	1,000 head		Pct.	1,000 head		Pct.	1,000 head		Pct.
Ohio	810	748	92	3,049	3,019	99	330	323	98
Ind.	1,526	1,417	93	5,300	5,247	99	554	548	99
Ill.	2,905	2,650	91	8,300	7,885	95	806	774	96
Wis.	792	719	91	2,298	2,114	92	239	237	99
Minn.	1,740	1,615	93	4,261	4,218	99	386	386	100
Iowa	6,018	5,711	95	14,438	14,150	98	1,192	1,192	100
Mo.	1,528	1,402	92	4,730	4,493	94	483	454	94
S. Dak.	941	815	87	1,693	1,608	95	111	117	105
Nebr.	1,381	1,226	89	2,960	2,871	97	235	242	103
Kans.	482	463	96	1,315	1,298	99	121	120	99
TEN STATES	18,123	16,766	93	48,394	46,903	97	4,457	4,393	99

Spring Sows to Farrow

State	December 1/	February		March-May			December 1/	May	
	1960	1961 2/		1960	1961 2/		1960	1961 2/	
	(000)	(000)	% of '60	(000)	(000)	% of '60	(000)	(000)	% of '60
Ohio	127	137	108	194	194	100	321	331	103
Ind.	280	286	102	264	285	108	544	571	105
Ill.	318	330	104	549	537	98	867	867	100
Wis.	92	97	105	186	189	102	278	286	103
Minn.	135	157	116	337	357	106	472	514	109
Iowa	398	452	114	1,112	1,164	105	1,510	1,616	107
Mo.	165	172	104	277	305	110	442	477	108
S. Dak.	36	43	119	189	209	111	225	252	112
Nebr.	86	93	108	224	263	117	310	356	115
Kans.	54	63	119	79	93	116	133	156	117
TEN STATES	1,691	1,830	108	3,411	3,596	105	5,102	5,426	106

1/ December preceding year.
2/ Number indicated by breeding intentions reports.

D. O. Mesick
Agricultural Statistician

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In Charge

MINNESOTA - ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY - 1960

Minnesota's total crop production in 1960 turned out to be a record high despite many setbacks in the early part of the season. This report is based partly on information given by farmers through the Post Office Department about November 1. The favorable fall enabled late maturing crops to mature after it appeared about September 1 that much acreage would be hurt by frost. Earlier, a large small grain crop had been harvested under almost ideal conditions. The conditions during the 1960 crop year were in sharp contrast to those existing a year earlier. Last year, crops were planted and matured early but much above normal precipitation hampered harvesting operations of fall crops. This past season was very frustrating at planting time because of wet weather. However, nature compensated somewhat with an extended frost-free period and good harvesting weather.

While rains hindered harvest in 1959, they proved beneficial for winter grains and haylands. Last winter, snow cover was present during the coldest weather and very little winter-kill was reported. Spring came slowly this year as March was extremely cold -- the second coldest of record. This delayed the start of small grain seeding and the cool, wet conditions in April and May made it impossible to overcome lost time. Small grains germinated slowly at first but with adequate moisture, development was rapid, once warmer weather arrived. Some of the late planted small grains were rushed to maturity by the hot weather of July, but conditions were generally ideal in the principal small grain producing areas and the average yields in the State were substantially higher than a year ago. Abandonment and diversion of small grains to other uses was very small. There were some areas within the southern third of the State where small grains were set back due to the wet soil in the spring and never did respond to the warmer weather. Harvest of small grains began later than in most recent years, but was completed sooner, pointing up the ideal weather during combining.

In late August it appeared that much of the late maturing crops would be damaged by frost, but temperatures in the first seven days of September were much above normal which advanced these crops rapidly. Coupled with an extended frost-free period, virtually all corn and soybeans matured before a hard killing frost. Soybean combining, potato digging, and sugar beet lifting were all concluded in rapid order with very light harvesting losses. Corn picking moved along a little slower because the moisture content remained too high for safe cribbing. Corn picking losses were small which largely accounts for the increase in yield over pre-harvest expectations and a year ago. Last year machine operations were carried out under the most unsatisfactory conditions, resulting in considerable corn being left in the fields.

The total crop production index of 138 (1947-49=100) exceeds the former record set in 1956 by 6 points and is 12 points higher than the 1959 index of 126. The all grain crops index of 134 this year compares with 126 last year. Feed grain tonnage was up, resulting in an index of 132 compared with 125 a year ago. A considerably higher wheat crop and slightly more rye pushed the food grain index to 125 -- 17 points greater than in 1959. The flaxseed crop was up sharply, while soybean tonnage was slightly higher than a year ago; hence, the oilseed index at 162 is 8 points above a year earlier.

CROP SUMMARY FOR 1960, MINNESOTA, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960	AVERAGE 1949-58	1959	1960
	THOUSAND ACRES			BUSHELS			THOUSAND BUSHELS		
CORN, ALL	5,568	6,937	6,660	48.6	49.0	52.5	271,708	339,913	349,650
CORN FOR GRAIN	4,678	5,957	5,727	50.3	50.5	54.0	235,259	300,828	309,258
OTHER SPRING WHEAT	806	937	918	19.2	23.0	27.5	15,064	21,551	25,245
DURUM WHEAT	47	26	29	15.7	23.0	27.5	782	598	798
WINTER WHEAT	50	29	20	21.7	21.0	25.0	1,055	609	500
ALL WHEAT	903	992	967	19.2	22.9	27.4	16,901	22,758	26,543
OATS	4,761	3,681	3,865	39.6	45.0	49.0	186,768	165,645	189,385
BARLEY	1,085	980	892	27.0	29.0	33.5	29,161	28,420	29,862
RYE	122	58	58	15.2	18.5	21.0	1,830	1,073	1,218
BUCKWHEAT	16	4	3	13.8	14.0	14.0	222	56	42
FLAXSEED	1,017	456	584	9.6	11.0	13.0	9,718	5,016	7,592
SOYBEANS FOR BEANS	1,794	2,193	2,090	19.0	19.0	20.0	34,660	41,667	41,800
POTATOES (CWT.)									
LATE SUMMER	5.1	4.7	4.6	131.0	170.0	170.0	664	799	782
FALL	78.5	87.0	100.0	109.0	125.0	125.0	8,534	10,875	12,500
SUGAR BEETS (TONS)	61.9	70.9	80.7	11.0	12.4	12.6	686	880	1,017
HAY, ALL (TONS)	3,794	3,430	3,479	1.78	1.87	2.18	6,750	6,405	7,568
TAME (TONS)	3,048	2,908	3,025	1.94	2.00	2.32	5,922	5,805	7,023
WILD (TONS)	746	522	454	1.12	1.15	1.20	828	600	545
APPLES 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	261	280

1/ VEGETABLE AND SEED SUMMARIES IN SEPARATE RELEASES.
2/ FOR COMMERCIAL COUNTIES: CARVER, HENNEPIN, WASHINGTON, DAKOTA, HOUSTON, OLMSTED, WABASHA, WINONA.

Robert Marquardt
Agricultural Statistician

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Agricultural Statistician In Charge

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Dairy and Food

Minn. Hist. Soc.

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

JAN 6 1961

MINNESOTA FARM PRICE REPORT

December 30, 1960
Mid-December, 1960

MINNESOTA: The Index of Prices Received by Minnesota farmers at 79 in mid-December was unchanged from a month earlier but 7 points above a year ago, according to the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service of the Minnesota and U. S. Departments of Agriculture. Compared with the previous month the crop price index showed no change, dairy products were off 2 points and poultry and eggs dropped 8 points, while livestock increased 2 points. Compared with December 1959, poultry and eggs and livestock groups were considerably higher and dairy products increased slightly, while crops declined somewhat.

Crop price changes were mixed during the month ending in mid-December. Prices advanced for flax, soybeans and oats; while rye and hay declined. Averages for other crops were unchanged. Compared with a year ago prices averaged lower for practically all crops, especially flax which was 67 cents a bushel less. The only crop with a higher level than December last year was soybeans. It was up 10 cents a bushel.

The livestock index was above a month earlier as prices increased for cattle, calves and sheep. This more than offset the effect of slight declines for hogs and lambs. Hogs continued to show a significant increase over last year. The current average of $16.10 per cwt. compares with the low level of $11.10 per cwt. in December 1959.

The downward trend in the dairy products index since November was due entirely to the seasonal decline of 10 cents per 100 pounds of whole milk since the price for butterfat in cream remained unchanged. Whole milk at $3.30 per cwt., however, was 5 cents above December a year ago while butterfat in cream at 66 cents per pound was down 1 cent.

The poultry index decreased substantially during the month as egg prices dropped 6 cents a dozen. However, the average of 34 cents per dozen remained considerably higher than last year's low level of 20 cents. Turkeys at 27 cents per pound live-weight were 2 cents higher than the previous month but 2 cents less than December 1959.

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

Index 1947-1949 = 100	Dec. 15 Av. 1952-56	Dec. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1958	Dec. 15 1959	Nov. 15 1960	Dec. 15 1960
All Farm Products	81	79	80	72	79	79
Crops	80	61	63	62	59	59
Livestock	76	87	95	76	86	88
Dairy Products	95	92	89	92	95	93
Poultry and Eggs	79	79	62	56	86	78

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

Table 2.-Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and Parity Ratio, United States
1910-14 = 100

Index or Ratio	Dec. 15 1956	Dec. 15 1957	Dec. 15 1958	Dec. 15 1959	Nov. 15 1960	Dec. 15 1960
Prices Received	229	237	244	230	241	242
Prices Paid 1/	281	288	295	2/ 296	297	298
Parity Ratio	81	82	83	2/ 78	81	81

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

TABLE 3.--PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS AND COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS

COMMODITY	UNIT	MINNESOTA			DECEMBER 15, 1960			
		DEC. 15 1959	NOV. 15 1960	DEC. 15 1960	IOWA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	UNITED STATES
				- DOLLARS -				
PRICES RECEIVED:								
WHEAT, ALL	BU.	1.95	1.88	1.88	1.81	1.83	1.72	1.77
CORN	BU.	.76	.74	.74	.84	.82	.77	.911
OATS	BU.	.52	.52	.53	.58	.43	.51	.585
BARLEY	BU.	.84	.82	.82	.70	.71	.72	.839
RYE	BU.	.93	.93	.82	.90	.73	.78	.827
FLAXSEED	BU.	3.25	2.51	2.58	2.63	2.42	2.51	2.47
SOYBEANS	BU.	1.88	1.93	1.98	1.95	1.89	1.90	1.99
POTATOES	CWT.	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.90	1.30	1.65	1.94
ALL HAY, BALED	TON	20.40	15.70	16.40	14.40	14.50	17.00	21.00
HOGS	CWT.	11.10	16.40	16.10	15.90	15.90	15.60	16.20
CATTLE, ALL	CWT.	19.90	18.80	20.00	23.00	19.60	21.00	20.30
CATTLE, STEERS AND HEIFERS	CWT.	23.10	21.90	23.20	24.70	23.10	24.00	23.40
CALVES	CWT.	22.20	20.80	23.10	26.00	25.10	26.50	22.50
SHEEP	CWT.	4.60	4.20	5.20	4.50	4.10	4.20	5.29
LAMBS	CWT.	17.10	16.10	15.90	16.00	15.30	15.40	16.00
MILK COWS	HEAD	225.00	240.00	230.00	220.00	210.00	220.00	217.00
BUTTERFAT IN CREAM	LB.	.67	.66	.66	.64	.62	.62	.603
MILK, WHOLESALE	CWT.	3.25	3.40	3.30	3.80	3.65	3.60	4.59
TURKEYS, LIVE	LB.	.29	.25	.27	.24	.25	.26	.266
CHICKENS, FARM	LB.	.065	.095	.095	.095	.080	.090	.126
EGGS	DOZ.	.200	.400	.340	.355	.313	.320	.441
WOOL	LB.	.43	.35	.38	.35	.39	.41	.402
PRICES PAID:								
DAIRY FEED 16%	CWT.	3.00	2.90	2.95	3.60	3.25	3.35	3.58
HOG FEED, 29% AND OVER	CWT.	5.10	4.95	4.95	5.10	5.30	5.20	4.99
LAYING MASH	CWT.	4.00	3.95	3.90	4.35	4.35	4.25	4.20
SOYBEAN MEAL 44%	CWT.	3.95	3.60	3.60	3.60	4.05	3.90	3.80
MEAT SCRAP	CWT.	4.75	4.70	4.70	4.65	5.20	4.75	4.67
BRAN	CWT.	2.50	2.50	2.55	2.65	2.70	2.60	2.89
BEEF CATTLE FEED, 30% AND OVER	CWT.	4.60	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.25	4.35	4.19
COMMODITY-FEED PRICE RATIOS								
HOG-CORN 1/		14.6	22.2	21.8	18.9	19.4	20.3	17.8
BEEF-CORN 1/		30.4	29.6	31.4	29.4	28.2	31.2	25.7
EGG-FEED 2/		7.2	14.9	7.2	13.7	11.6	12.7	13.7
FARM CHICKEN-FEED 3/		2.4	3.5	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.9

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.

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