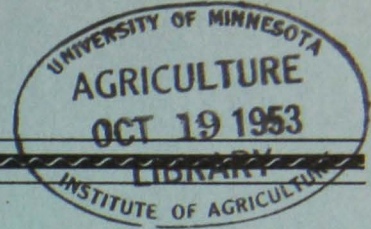


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# *Developments in the Poultry Industry*

## *United States - - Minnesota*

HANDBOOK AND DIGEST

For Agricultural Extension Workers and Other Leaders  
in the Poultry Industry

*by W. H. Dankers*

*Extension Economist - Marketing*

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ②



# Developments in the Egg and Poultry Industry

W. H. Dankers\*

October 1951

## Extension Economist in Marketing

Minnesota was second in number of chickens on farms January 1, 1951 and second in eggs produced during 1950. Iowa was in first place on both items. In 1950, Minnesota was fourth in chickens raised and was exceeded by Iowa, Texas and Pennsylvania. Minnesota was third in turkeys raised and was exceeded by California and Texas. An example of increased efficiency in Minnesota's poultry industry is the increase in production per hen from an annual average of 96 eggs during 1935-39 to 153 eggs in 1950 (based on the January inventory of hens and pullets on hand). The Minnesota poultry industry consisted of small sideline farm enterprises until quite recently and from there has developed to where it is a major enterprise on many farms. The per cent of total cash farm receipts from the sales of poultry products in Minnesota averaged over 14 per cent during 1945-49. Only Utah and about a dozen Northeastern states exceeded this percentage.

Minnesota producers and handlers are interested in the markets of Chicago, in the terminal markets East and West and in foreign markets because 65 to 70 per cent of the eggs produced in Minnesota are sold elsewhere.

To assist in the analysis and study of the developments in the egg and poultry industry, this handbook and the poultry statistics included are presented as reference material. An index precedes the statistical tables so that any section may be easily located. The statistical material was obtained from poultry reports published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Minnesota State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, the Production and Marketing Administration, other agencies in the United States Department of Agriculture and the Division of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota.

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\* Alyce Piepho, Senior Clerk-Marketing Agricultural Extension assisted in the preparation of the statistical material for this report.

A. EGG PRODUCTION - U. S.

Year	Hens and pullets on farms January 1 (million)	Index 1935-39 = 100	Eggs per hen	Index 1935-39 = 100	Total Eggs Produced* (million)	Index 1935-39 = 100
1925-29	406	112	93	93	37485	103
1930-34	397	109	93	93	36768	101
1935-39	364	100	100	100	36381	100
1940-44	442	121	110	110	48648	134
1945-49	445	122	126	126	55648	153
1945	474	130	118	118	55858	154
1946	474	130	117	117	55590	153
1947	436	120	127	127	55252	152
1948	426	117	129	129	55158	152
1949	413	114	137	137	56382	155
1950	443	122	136	136	59433	163
1951	428	118				

\* Farm Production. Non-farm egg production is about 10 per cent of farm production.

Note: 1. The large increase in total production of eggs.

2. The continuous increase in number of eggs per hen until 1949. In 1950 there were 63 per cent more eggs produced than annually during 1935-39, with only 20 per cent more hens and pullets.

3. The percentage increase in "total egg production" has been more than three times the percentage increase in human population since the pre-war years of 1935-39.

B. EGG PRODUCTION - MINNESOTA

Year	Hens and pullets on farms January 1 (million)	Index 1935-39 = 100	Eggs per hen	Index 1935-39 = 100	Total Eggs Produced (million)	Index 1935-39 = 100
1935-39	16.6	100	96	100	1599	100
1940-44	24.1	145	118	123	2464	179
1945-49	28.1	169	139	145	3915	245
1945	29.0	175	132	138	3831	240
1946	29.4	177	138	144	4069	255
1947	28.2	170	139	145	3931	246
1948	27.6	166	141	147	3885	243
1949	26.3	158	147	153	3858	241
1950	27.8	168	153	159	4248	266
1951	27.4	165				

Note: 1. The tremendous growth of the egg enterprise in Minnesota since the prewar years of 1935-39. In 1950 total egg production was more than 2 1/2 times as large as the average annual production for 1935-39. This was due to an increase of 59 per cent in egg production per hen and an increase in numbers of hens and pullets. The increase in numbers of hens and pullets came before 1945. Since then there has been a considerable decrease.

2. To what extent the egg enterprise in Minnesota can remain on an expanded basis will depend on production, handling and distribution costs compared with costs in other states and areas. Most areas of Minnesota are in a favorable situation for low cost production because feeds are in surplus and comparatively cheap. Much will depend on flock management and marketing methods.

C. MONTHLY EGG PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF YEARLY TOTAL - U. S.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Monthly Ave.
(Millions of Dozens)														
1925-29	156	231	395	448	425	343	293	249	200	155	109	119	3124	260
1930-34	184	254	388	427	407	322	269	228	189	152	116	128	3064	255
1935-39	187	233	365	408	388	313	266	227	189	163	136	159	3034	253
1940-44	287	339	471	501	430	396	339	294	254	232	210	247	4000	333
1945-49	366	404	530	538	510	426	370	321	287	284	278	325	4639	928
1945	351	405	555	563	532	447	387	331	285	263	249	288	4655	388
1946	358	419	566	567	524	424	357	307	275	266	259	314	4634	386
1947	380	401	513	526	511	432	377	318	280	286	272	310	4606	384
1948	362	392	506	523	497	417	370	326	293	291	288	334	4599	383
1949	382	403	512	509	487	409	361	321	300	315	323	377	4699	392
1950	431	437	539	536	517	431	386	352	325	335	325	356	4970	414
1951	418	434	528	527	513	439								

Percent monthly production was of the total production for the year														
1925-29	5.0	7.4	12.6	14.3	13.6	11.0	9.4	8.0	6.4	5.0	3.5	3.8	100.0	8.3
1930-34	6.0	8.3	12.7	13.9	13.3	10.5	8.8	7.4	6.2	4.9	3.8	4.2	100.0	8.3
1935-39	6.2	7.7	12.0	13.4	12.8	10.3	8.8	7.5	6.2	5.4	4.5	5.2	100.0	8.3
1940-44	7.2	8.5	11.8	12.5	10.7	9.9	8.5	7.4	6.3	5.8	5.2	6.2	100.0	8.3
1945-49	7.9	8.7	11.4	11.6	11.0	9.2	8.0	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.0	7.0	100.0	8.3
1945	7.6	8.7	11.9	12.1	11.4	9.6	8.3	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.4	6.2	100.0	8.3
1946	7.7	9.0	12.2	12.2	11.3	9.2	7.7	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.8	100.0	8.3
1947	8.3	8.7	11.1	11.4	11.1	9.4	8.2	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.7	100.0	8.3
1948	7.9	8.5	11.0	11.4	10.8	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	7.2	100.0	8.3
1949	8.1	8.6	10.9	10.8	10.4	8.7	7.7	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.9	8.0	100.0	8.3
1950	8.7	8.8	10.8	10.8	10.4	8.7	7.8	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	7.2	100.0	8.3

- Note:
1. The spring peak in U. S. egg production and the fall low point in production came earlier in the last several years, than in previous years. This is the result of earlier spring hatchings, more rapid maturing of pullets, and earlier fall egg production.
  2. The seasonality or variation in monthly production clearly indicates the need for storing eggs, as a means of leveling out the supply for consumption.
  3. Comparatively low egg production in fall results in a short supply of eggs at that time even though the supply of eggs for the year may be abundant.
  4. Egg production has "leveled out" greatly during the last 20 years. This is indicated by the following:

- (a) For the five year periods of 1925-29 and 1930-34 egg production in the peak month of April was 3 1/2 to 4 times as large as in the low production month of November. In recent years it has not been even twice as high.
- (b) The monthly peak in egg production was higher in the earlier years, namely 13 to 14 per cent of total annual production. In the last few years it has been less than 11 per cent. In the earlier years the peak was consistently in April. In the last three years (1949-51) it was in March.
- (c) In the earlier years egg production in the low production month dropped below 4 per cent of total annual production. In the last several years it has remained above 6 per cent of total production. In earlier years the month of low production was November. In recent years production was about the same in September, October and November.

D. PRICE PER DOZEN RECEIVED BY FARMERS - U. S. MID-MONTH PRICES

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Simple Annual Average
	(Cents per Dozen)												
1925-29	38.6	30.9	24.0	23.0	27.7	23.9	25.4	27.4	31.5	36.7	43.4	45.5	31.5
1930-34	23.3	17.1	14.6	14.3	13.7	13.3	14.6	16.6	20.0	23.2	27.4	25.8	18.7
1935-39	22.3	20.5	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.1	19.5	20.8	23.9	26.1	29.1	26.7	20.8
1940-44	28.6	26.1	24.3	24.2	24.6	25.7	27.8	29.6	32.6	35.4	38.2	38.0	29.6
1945-49	43.8	38.8	39.8	38.0	38.4	39.7	42.4	45.1	48.2	51.1	50.7	49.4	43.8
1945	41.0	35.8	33.1	33.0	33.7	35.8	37.9	40.8	39.6	42.6	47.1	48.2	39.0
1946	41.1	32.6	32.1	31.3	32.8	33.5	37.1	39.1	44.5	51.5	47.8	47.0	39.2
1947	41.3	38.6	40.1	40.8	40.7	41.5	45.7	53.0	55.3	55.3	53.4	58.7	46.4
1948	48.7	45.0	42.6	42.6	41.5	43.4	45.8	49.2	51.4	54.7	58.3	52.8	48.0
1949	47.1	41.8	41.2	42.3	43.4	44.1	45.3	48.8	52.4	51.4	47.0	40.5	45.5
1950	31.2	29.6	31.6	30.9	29.6	30.1	34.3	38.0	40.4	43.2	45.6	57.7	36.9
1951	42.6	41.4	43.7	43.1	45.2	44.7	46.6						
U. S. Parity Price													
1949	55.4	52.7	52.9	52.9	52.7	52.7	52.5	52.2	52.0	51.6	51.4	51.6	52.6
1950	49.2	49.2	49.9	49.9	50.6	50.6	51.1	51.5	52.2	52.5	52.9	53.3	51.1
1951	51.5	51.7	52.5	52.6	52.8	53.0	52.8						

Per cent that Farm Prices Were of Parity - Seasonally Adjusted

1949	85	87	88	94	96	95	90	93	94	86	77	66	87
1950	62	66	72	73	68	67	69	72	70	70	74	95	72
1951	82	90	96	94	98	99	99						

- Note: 1. The degree of "seasonality" in egg prices has been less than in egg production.
2. The lowest mid-month prices for eggs occurred from March through June, when monthly production of eggs was at or near the yearly peak.
3. The highest mid-month prices for eggs occurred in the fall months when production of eggs was at or near the yearly low point.
4. Producers are getting flocks into production earlier in the fall. Because more eggs are produced in the fall and winter months, egg prices break earlier in the year and rise again earlier in the fall, compared with earlier production periods.
5. Producers who bring their flocks into production early in fall have a decided advantage in egg prices.

E. MONTHLY EGG PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF YEARLY TOTAL - MINNESOTA

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Monthly Average
	(Millions of Dozens)													
1940-44	18.4	19.8	21.8	28.2	29.1	24.3	20.6	17.7	14.6	12.3	12.4	16.1	235.3	19.6
1945-49	30.0	29.7	35.3	35.6	35.6	30.8	26.4	22.5	18.5	17.2	19.0	26.0	326.3	27.2
1945	27.6	28.2	35.7	36.2	35.8	31.8	27.7	22.8	18.3	15.3	16.3	23.8	319.2	26.6
1946	30.3	31.5	38.1	37.8	37.3	31.8	26.7	22.3	18.9	17.9	19.9	26.7	339.1	28.3
1947	31.8	30.1	34.4	34.8	35.3	31.1	27.2	22.7	18.8	17.8	18.5	25.6	328.1	27.3
1948	29.7	29.4	34.0	35.0	35.2	29.8	26.1	22.7	19.1	17.8	19.4	25.6	323.8	27.0
1949	30.5	29.5	34.4	34.0	34.5	29.3	24.4	21.1	17.3	17.0	21.1	28.5	321.6	26.8
1950	32.8	32.0	37.7	36.6	36.6	31.5	27.4	21.1	21.2	21.4	23.2	30.0	351.5	29.3
1951	34.7	32.2	35.7	34.3	35.1	31.7								

	Percent monthly production was of the total production for the year.													
1940-44	7.8	8.4	9.3	12.0	12.4	10.3	8.8	7.5	6.2	5.2	5.3	6.8	100	8.3
1945-49	9.2	9.1	10.8	10.9	10.9	9.4	8.1	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.8	8.0	100	8.3
1945	8.6	8.8	11.2	11.3	11.2	9.9	8.7	7.1	5.7	4.8	5.1	7.5	100	8.3
1946	8.9	9.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	9.4	7.9	6.6	5.6	5.3	5.9	7.9	100	8.3
1947	9.7	9.2	10.5	10.6	10.8	9.5	8.3	6.9	5.7	5.4	5.6	7.8	100	8.3
1948	9.2	9.0	10.5	10.8	10.9	9.2	8.1	7.0	5.9	5.5	6.0	7.9	100	8.3
1949	9.5	9.2	10.7	10.6	10.7	9.1	7.6	6.6	5.4	5.3	6.6	8.7	100	8.3
1950	9.3	9.1	10.7	10.4	10.4	9.0	7.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.6	8.6	100	8.3

- Note: 1. In earlier years Minnesota egg production reached a peak in the month of May, which was later in the year than for the United States. A large number of pullets are now being brought into production earlier in the fall. For this reason egg production has been quite uniformly high for the months of March, April and May, and in some years production in March has exceeded the production in May.
2. A larger percentage of total annual egg production in Minnesota comes in the winter months of December, January and February compared with egg production in the United States.





\* Mid-month Prices

- Note: 1. The information furnished in this table is of value only in indicating variations and trends. A considerable proportion of the eggs originally sold by producers, and especially the lower value eggs such as those stained, of irregular shape and of lower quality, move into other marketing channels. Therefore, the Minneapolis retail price is not representative of the consumer price for all of the eggs originally sold by producers. The margins are also based on Minnesota average mid-month prices to producers. Special studies of egg prices received by producers show that prices vary greatly in Minnesota. The prices received by producers for the eggs marketed in Minneapolis are usually higher than the Minnesota average mid-month prices.
2. Margins between Minnesota average farm prices and Minneapolis retail prices for eggs tend to follow a fairly consistent seasonal pattern. Margins are usually lowest in spring when prices received by farmers are lowest, and highest in fall, when prices received by farmers are highest. Handling margins are frequently based on a percentage of the cost of the product. This would result in a higher margin per dozen in fall.
3. The per dozen margin has been considerably higher during the last several years compared with the pre-war period.

H. Average Annual Farm Prices Received for Eggs, and Per Cent of Parity - U. S.

Year	Farm Price (cents per dozen)	Parity Price (cents per dozen)	Per cent farm price was of parity
1930-34	18.7	29.2	64
1935-39	21.7	28.9	75
1940-44	29.5	31.8	93
1945-49	43.8	47.0	93
1945	39.0	37.2	105
1946	39.2	41.8	94
1947	46.4	49.8	93
1948	48.0	53.6	90
1949	45.5	52.6	87
1950	36.9	51.1	72

- Note: 1. The farm price of eggs was continually far below parity before the World War II period.
2. Much progress has been made in the poultry industry during the last 25 years in better breeding, feeding and housing and in lower mortality. All this has greatly reduced cost of production. This is the reason why total egg production in the United States in 1950 was 63 per cent above the 1935-39 annual average, and in Minnesota 166 per cent above. This increase in production was achieved during the period of 1940-49 when egg prices were 93 per cent of parity. It is quite clear that egg production will continue at a comparatively high level when egg prices are considerably below parity.

I. Form in Which Eggs Were Used - Shell, Frozen and Dried

Year	Total Prod. of Eggs - liquid egg equivalents* 000 Pounds	Shell Eggs - liquid egg equivalents	% of Total Eggs Prod.	Prod. of Liquid Egg - all comm. plants	% of Total Eggs Prod.	Immed. Consump. - Liquid Egg	% of Total Eggs Prod.	Frozen Liquid Egg	% of Total Eggs Prod.	Dried Egg** - liquid egg equiv.	% of Total Eggs Prod.
				(Thousand Pounds)							
1940-44	5,067,452	4,180,182	82.5	887,270	17.5	22,400	.4	230,911	4.6	633,359	12.5
1945-49	5,678,144	5,029,736	88.6	648,408	11.4	18,056	.3	307,937	5.4	322,416	5.7
1945	5,818,504	5,136,933	88.3	681,571	11.7	18,704	.3	275,413	4.7	387,454	6.7
1946	5,792,984	5,004,790	86.4	788,194	13.6	20,031	.4	307,999	5.3	460,164	7.9
1947	5,760,484	5,078,004	88.2	682,480	11.8	15,817	.3	350,558	6.0	316,105	5.5
1948	5,145,625	4,643,484	90.2	502,141	9.8	16,901	.3	319,881	6.2	165,359	3.2
1949	5,873,125	5,285,469	90.0	587,656	10.0	18,828	.3	285,832	4.9	282,996	4.8
1950	6,190,938	5,494,275	88.7	696,663	11.3	20,115	.3	322,014	5.2	354,534	5.7

\* The liquid egg equivalent was calculated at the rate of 24 ounces per dozen. The sum was reduced by 16 2/3 per cent to allow for loss of shells and drippings.

\*\* Part of the supply was first frozen and then dried. To avoid duplication eggs frozen and later dried were not included in the figure for frozen - liquid egg.

- Note:
- The very high percentage of total egg production that is used in shell form.
  - Less than 1/2 of one per cent of total egg production was used in liquid form for "immediate consumption." There appears to be some increase in per cent of total egg production that is frozen, for use as "liquid egg" at some later season. This appears to be a good way of carrying over the excess supply in periods of heavy production to the season of low production.
  - A substantial percentage of all the eggs produced during the 1940-44 period were dried (16.7 per cent in 1942, 16.6 per cent in 1943 and 19.5 per cent in 1944). This was an emergency situation. Most of the eggs that were dried had been purchased by the government for price support purposes and for European relief. Storage facilities were not available to carry over eggs in other forms. The volume of eggs dried has varied but in several years since 1944 it has been below 6 per cent of total egg production.

J. LIQUID EGG PRODUCTS

Year	Total Production of Liquid Egg (000)	Whole Egg (000)	Per cent of Total	Mixed whole egg (000)	Per cent of Total	Albumen (000)	Per cent of Total	Yolks* (000)	Per cent of Total
1940-44	887,270	694,615	78.3	43,664	4.9	79,785	9.0	69,205	7.8
1945-49	648,408	430,006	66.3	51,962	8.0	94,336	14.6	72,104	11.1
1945	681,571	514,458	75.5	31,281	4.6	77,893	11.4	57,939	8.5

1946	788,194	540,574	68.6	53,055	6.7	108,402	13.8	86,163	10.9
1947	682,480	481,821	70.6	42,214	6.2	89,114	13.0	69,331	10.2
1948	502,141	238,431	47.5	68,790	13.7	107,503	21.4	87,417	17.4
1949	587,656	374,747	63.8	64,471	11.0	88,768	15.1	59,670	10.1
1950	696,663	448,531	64.3	68,726	9.9	110,656	15.9	68,750	9.9
1951									

\* Plain yolks, sugared yolks, salted yolks, yolk emulsion.

- Note: 1. The large percentage of total production which is utilized as "whole egg."  
 2. The trend toward separation of albumen and yolk and utilization in the separated forms.

#### K. CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - U. S.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Millions												
Annual Ave.													
1940-44	44.9	103.2	229.7	281.7	242.5	119.7	51.9	34.7	29.7	29.9	29.2	29.2	1226.3
1945-49	59.3	117.8	253.4	315.2	243.0	109.1	60.5	46.2	43.0	47.1	48.1	43.4	1386.1
1945	55.5	111.4	268.2	339.5	310.1	183.7	105.9	68.1	51.9	46.2	42.5	37.8	1620.8
1946	49.6	119.0	264.7	343.7	211.0	66.8	33.7	27.5	29.6	39.5	44.8	35.6	1265.5
1947	58.7	121.0	255.9	304.9	230.1	90.6	48.1	36.3	34.0	38.9	36.3	33.5	1289.6
1948	52.6	97.8	214.4	285.7	211.7	92.7	55.6	47.2	44.5	46.8	57.9	55.0	1261.9
1949	80.2	139.7	263.7	302.3	257.9	11.7	59.1	52.1	54.8	64.0	59.1	55.3	1504.9
1950	83.7	141.8	267.0	284.5	214.6	104.7	76.5	75.9	72.9	74.5	70.7	68.3	1535.2
1951	92.1	158.5	268.8	319.4	276.5	143.9							
	Per cent Monthly Hatch Was of the Total Hatch for the Year												
1940-44	3.7	8.4	18.7	23.0	19.8	9.8	4.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	100.0
1945-49	4.3	8.5	18.3	22.7	17.5	7.9	4.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1	100.0
1945	3.4	6.9	16.5	20.9	19.2	11.3	6.5	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	100.0
1946	3.9	9.4	20.9	27.1	16.7	5.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	2.8	100.0
1947	4.6	9.4	20.0	23.7	17.8	7.0	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	100.0
1948	4.2	7.8	17.0	22.6	16.8	7.3	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.4	100.0
1949	5.3	9.3	17.5	20.1	17.1	7.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.7	100.0
1950	5.6	9.2	17.4	18.5	14.0	6.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	100.0
1951													

- Note: 1. Over fifty per cent of the total number of chicks are hatched during the comparatively short season of March, April and May. The situation is changing slightly with increased hatching of chicks for broiler production in the later summer months.
2. The length of the main hatching season is affected by prices of eggs and poultry:
- (a) Favorable egg prices during the winter months stimulate early hatches.
  - (b) Favorable egg prices during the hatching season stimulate late hatches.
  - (c) Favorable poultry prices stimulate summer hatches, for the production of broilers.

L. CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES - MINNESOTA

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
						Millions							
1940-44	192	3,044	12,170	19,170	17,413	7,134	296	—	—	—	—	—	59,419
1945-49	51	1,600	14,604	22,413	18,066	3,295	79	48	45	44	64	64	60,372
1945	45	1,233	17,698	22,744	22,000	7,650	189	—	—	—	—	—	71,559
1946	49	1,850	15,461	26,156	16,720	1,900	20	20	20	20	20	20	62,256
1947	58	2,150	16,669	23,540	18,741	2,218	25	20	20	20	20	20	63,501
1948	45	615	8,830	19,100	14,495	1,178	25	30	35	45	57	45	44,500
1949	60	2,154	14,360	20,528	18,376	3,530	135	120	105	135	165	170	59,833
1950	300	2,190	14,420	21,640	16,390	1,730	180	170	140	160	210	170	57,700
1951	369	2,600	13,400	21,300	17,800	2,400							
						Per cent Monthly Hatch Was of the Total Hatch for the Year							
1940-44	.3	5.1	20.5	32.3	29.3	12.0	.5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
1945-49	.1	2.6	24.2	37.1	29.9	5.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100.0
1945	.1	1.7	24.7	31.8	30.7	10.7	.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
1946	.1	3.0	24.9	42.0	26.9	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
1947	.1	3.4	26.3	37.1	29.5	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
1948	.1	1.4	19.8	42.9	32.6	2.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100.0
1949	.1	3.6	24.0	34.3	30.7	5.9	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	100.0
1950	.5	3.8	25.0	37.5	28.4	3.0	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.3	100.0

- Note: 1. The Minnesota hatching business is very seasonal. About 90 per cent of the chicks are hatched in March, April, and May.
2. There is a tendency toward earlier hatching in Minnesota, indicated by the smaller June hatches since 1945 compared with earlier years.
3. The increase in late summer hatching reflects the increase in broiler production.

M. CHICKEN MEAT SOLD, LIVE WEIGHT OF BIRDS AND PRICES RECEIVED PER POUND - U. S. AND MINNESOTA

Year	Total Chicken Meat Sold	SOLD FROM LAYING FLOCKS				Commercial Broilers		Average Live Weight Per Bird Sold			Price to Producers	
		Mature Chickens	% of Total	Young Chickens	% of Total	Sold	% of Total	Mature Chickens	Young Chickens	Commercial Broilers	Chickens*	Broilers
<u>United States</u>												
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds		Million Pounds		Million Pounds			Pounds			Cents Per Pound
1940-44	2,791	1,144	41.0	993	35.6	654	23.4	5.1	3.5	2.9	19.3	23.2
1945-49	3,235	1,178	36.4	990	30.6	1,066	33.0	5.1	3.6	3.0	27.4	31.6
1945	3,714	1,446	38.9	1,224	33.0	1,044	28.1	5.1	3.6	3.0	26.1	29.5
1946	3,116	1,295	41.6	992	31.8	829	26.6	5.2	3.6	3.0	28.0	32.6
1947	2,997	1,111	37.1	1,036	34.6	850	28.3	5.2	3.7	3.0	26.8	32.1
1948	2,851	1,056	37.0	715	25.1	1,080	37.9	5.3	3.6	3.0	30.6	35.9
1949	3,495	983	28.1	983	28.1	1,529	43.8	4.9	3.5	3.0	25.7	28.1
1950	3,760	1,074	28.6	797	21.2	1,889	50.2	5.3	3.8	3.1	23.4	27.4
<u>Minnesota</u>												
	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Pounds		Thousand Pounds		Thousand Pounds			Pounds			Cents
1940-44	131,480	59,985	45.6	69,510	52.9	1,985	1.5	4.9	3.8	2.7	16.5	26.6
1945-49	141,096	77,887	55.2	59,114	41.9	4,095	2.9	4.8	4.0	2.9	22.6	34.6
1945	184,542	92,760	50.3	88,412	47.9	3,370	1.8	4.8	3.9	2.7	22.1	34.0
1946	150,820	80,498	53.4	66,128	43.8	4,194	2.8	4.8	4.0	2.7	25.1	36.0
1947	144,314	78,140	54.2	62,400	43.2	3,774	2.6	4.8	3.9	3.0	20.8	35.0
1948	102,633	69,725	67.9	28,756	28.0	4,152	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.0	25.8	38.0
1949	123,171	68,313	55.5	49,875	40.5	4,983	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.0	19.3	30.0
1950	113,497	73,346	64.6	33,572	29.6	6,579	5.8	4.9	4.0	3.0	17.5	29.0

\* Average price of all chickens sold from farm flocks, including mature and young chickens.

- Note: 1. The percentage of total chicken meat sold in the United States which is supplied from Commercial broiler production has increased. The increase has been comparatively rapid in the last several years.
2. The commercial broiler industry in Minnesota supplies only a small percentage of the total poultry meat sold in the state. However, considerable growth in the broiler industry is indicated.
3. Minnesota broiler prices have been consistently higher than the U. S. average. This appears to be the result of limited production and special local market outlets.
4. Minnesota chicken prices have been consistently lower than the U. S. average. The chicken meat enterprise (young and mature chickens) is largely supplementary to the egg enterprise in Minnesota. A large proportion of the chicken meat comes from egg laying breeds and strains. A considerable supply of chicken meat is shipped to Chicago and Eastern markets.

(continued)

5. The average weight of mature chickens sold in Minnesota is lower than the U. S. average. This very likely is the result of a larger percentage of Leghorn flocks in Minnesota compared with the United States.

N. MONTHLY FARM PRICES RECEIVED FOR CHICKENS \* - U. S.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Simple Annual Average
(mid-month prices - cents per pound)													
1930-34	13.5	13.5	13.8	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.5	12.7	12.2	11.7	13.4
1935-39	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.6	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.1	15.1
1940-44	17.7	18.0	18.5	19.1	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.4	19.3	19.3
1945-49	26.1	25.7	26.5	27.3	27.3	27.7	28.4	28.1	28.2	27.7	25.7	29.9	27.1
1945	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.7	26.6	27.6	28.5	28.6	27.5	24.3	23.9	23.8	25.9
1946	23.5	23.1	23.3	24.3	25.3	26.6	29.4	27.6	29.3	34.4	27.5	27.4	26.8
1947	25.6	25.3	26.6	27.7	27.9	27.5	28.1	26.9	27.9	26.6	24.9	25.2	26.7
1948	26.3	26.0	27.2	28.0	28.5	30.5	31.9	32.5	31.9	29.9	29.3	30.7	29.4
1949	30.7	29.5	30.4	31.0	28.2	26.1	24.3	25.1	24.4	23.2	23.1	22.3	26.5
1950	20.3	21.8	23.8	23.4	22.5	22.1	23.4	25.4	24.5	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.9
1951	24.3	26.9	28.9	29.3	28.9	27.3	27.0						

\* Does not include commercial broilers.

U. S. Parity Price													
1949	28.3	27.9	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.4	27.2	27.4	27.8
1950	28.4	28.3	28.5	28.6	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.8	30.0	30.2	29.2
1951	30.2	30.6	31.1	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.3						

Per cent that Farm Prices Were of Parity													
1949	108.0	106.0	109.0	111.0	101.0	94.0	87.0	91.0	88.0	85.0	85.0	81.0	95.5
1950	71.0	77.0	84.0	81.0	78.0	76.0	80.0	86.0	83.0	76.0	75.0	74.0	78.4
1951	80.0	88.0	93.0	93.0	92.0	87.0	86.0						

Note: 1. The mid-month price for chickens does not vary greatly from month to month. This is quite different from the large variation in monthly egg prices.  
 2. The average mid-month prices for chickens during the period of 1945-49 were about double what they were in the ten year period of 1930-39.  
 3. Even though chicken prices were considerably below parity during the last two years, production of poultry meat continued at a comparatively high level. This is the result of increased efficiency and lower production costs compared with earlier years.

O. MONTHLY FARM PRICES RECEIVED FOR CHICKENS - MINNESOTA

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Ave.
	(Mid-month prices—cents per pound)												
1940-44	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.3	16.1	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.4	16.5	16.0	16.5	15.9
1945-49	21.4	20.8	21.0	21.5	21.1	21.7	23.6	24.1	23.7	23.0	20.9	20.7	21.9
1945	21.2	20.8	20.9	21.5	21.7	23.8	24.7	24.5	22.2	20.1	20.6	20.9	21.9
1946	20.4	20.0	19.5	19.5	20.4	21.8	24.9	24.4	25.3	30.5	23.0	23.0	22.7
1947	21.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	21.5	20.7	22.8	20.5	22.6	20.2	18.4	17.8	20.5
1948	18.6	18.3	18.4	18.5	20.0	22.3	27.0	30.6	29.0	24.8	24.8	25.3	23.1
1949	26.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	22.0	20.0	18.5	20.5	19.5	17.8	17.8	16.6	21.4
1950	16.3	16.7	16.8	17.0	16.2	16.7	16.9	19.5	18.7	16.8	16.3	16.5	17.0
1951	17.9	21.4	23.5	24.8	25.7	21.3							

Note: 1. Minnesota chicken prices are consistently below the U. S. average. Farm prices are the residual of prices paid by the consumers less the costs of transportation and handling. Much of the chicken meat from Minnesota is shipped and marketed in Chicago or the East. Lower costs of production in Minnesota, especially lower feed costs compared with other areas, makes it possible for producers to market chickens at lower farm prices.

## P. RED MEAT AND POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION - U. S.

	1930-34 Annual Average		1935-39 Annual Average		1940-44 Annual Average		1945-49 Annual Average	
Human Population (millions)	125.5		129.8		131.3		141.5	
	Million Pounds	% of Total Meat	Million Pounds	% of Total Meat	Million Pounds	% of Total Meat	Million Pounds	% of Total Meat
Pork	8,755	44.3	7,337	38.9	11,482	44.4	10,602	39.3
Beef	6,500	32.9	6,937	36.8	8,358	32.3	9,720	36.0
Veal	915	4.6	1,038	5.5	1,215	4.7	1,487	5.5
Lamb and mutton	859	4.3	870	4.6	994	3.9	837	3.1
TOTAL red meat	17,029	86.1	16,182	85.8	22,049	85.3	22,646	83.9
Chicken-dressed wt.	2,496	12.6	2,327	12.3	3,312	12.8	3,688	13.7
Turkey-dressed wt.	255	1.3	350	1.9	487	1.9	636	2.4
TOTAL poultry	2,751	13.9	2,677	14.2	3,799	14.7	4,324	16.1
TOTAL-all meat	19,780	100.0	18,859	100.0	25,848	100.0	26,970	100.0
Index of Production 1935-39 = 100								
Pork	119		100		157		145	
Beef	94		100		121		140	
Veal	88		100		117		143	
Lamb and mutton	99		100		114		96	
TOTAL red meat	105		100		136		140	
Chicken	107		100		142		158	
Turkey	73		100		139		182	
TOTAL poultry	103		100		142		162	
ALL MEAT	105		100		137		143	

	1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950	
Human Pop. Millions	129.8		139.3		143.5		146.2		148.6		151.1	
	Mil. Pounds	% of Total	Mil. Pounds	% of Total	Mil. Pounds	% of Total	Mil. Pounds	% of Total	Mil. Pounds	% of Total	Mil. Pounds	% of Total
Pork	10,697	37.5	11,173	41.0	10,601	38.5	10,205	40.4	10,333	39.3	10,751	39.8
Beef	10,275	36.0	9,373	34.4	10,428	37.9	9,079	36.0	9,448	35.9	9,548	35.4
Veal	1,661	5.8	1,440	5.3	1,599	5.8	1,412	5.6	1,322	5.0	1,216	4.5
Lamb and mutton	1,054	3.7	970	3.6	802	2.9	750	3.0	607	2.3	599	2.2
TOTAL red meat	23,687	83.0	22,956	84.3	23,430	85.1	21,446	85.0	21,710	82.5	22,109	81.9
Chicken Dressed wt.	4,170	14.6	3,597	13.2	3,497	12.7	3,284	13.0	3,893	14.8	4,136	15.3
Turkey	673	2.4	687	2.5	606	2.2	505	2.0	707	2.7	755	2.8
TOTAL poultry	4,843	17.0	4,284	15.7	4,103	14.9	3,789	15.0	4,600	17.5	4,891	18.1
TOTAL All Meat	28,530	100.0	27,240	100.0	27,533	100.0	25,235	100.0	26,310	100.0	27,000	100.0
(Index to Meat Production on Next Page)												



Index of Meat Production 1935-39 = 100

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Pork	146	152	144	139	141	147
Beef	148	135	150	131	136	138
Veal	160	139	154	136	127	117
Lamb and mutton	121	111	92	86	70	69
TOTAL red meat	146	142	145	133	134	137
Chicken	179	155	150	141	167	178
Turkey	192	196	173	144	202	216
TOTAL poultry	181	160	153	142	172	183
All Meat	151	144	146	134	140	143

- Note: 1. Total meat production was at a low level during the 1935-39 period. This period included two drought years. There was less feed available for livestock and less meat was produced.  
 2. There has been a substantial increase in total meat production since 1935-39.  
 3. The largest percentage increase in meat production since 1935-39 was in poultry and especially turkey.  
 4. The smallest percentage increase in meat production since 1935-39 was in lamb and mutton.

Q. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF EGGS, POULTRY MEAT (1) AND RED MEAT (2) - U. S.

Index-1935-39 Annual Average = 100

Year	Pork		Beef		Veal		Lamb & Mutton		All Red Meat	
	Pounds	Index	Pounds	Index	Pounds	Index	Pounds	Index	Pounds	Index
Average annual										
1910-14	65.5	117	65.2	118	6.6	81	7.1	104	144.4	114
1915-19	63.4	113	61.5	111	6.9	85	5.3	78	137.1	109
1920-24	68.0	122	58.1	105	7.9	98	5.4	79	139.5	111
1925-29	67.4	120	54.2	98	7.3	90	5.4	79	134.3	106
1930-34	67.8	121	51.6	93	9.2	89	6.8	100	133.4	106
1935-39	56.1	100	55.2	100	8.1	100	6.8	100	126.2	100
1940-44	72.4	129	56.9	103	8.7	107	6.7	99	144.8	115
1945-49	69.5	124	63.1	113	10.1	125	5.7	84	148.4	118
1945	66.3	118	59.0	107	11.8	146	7.3	107	144.4	114
1946	75.6	135	61.3	111	9.9	122	6.6	97	153.4	122
1947	69.8	124	69.1	125	10.7	132	5.4	79	155.0	123
1948	68.4	122	62.6	113	9.4	116	5.0	74	145.4	115
1949	67.6	120	63.5	115	8.7	107	4.1	60	143.9	114

(continued)

Table Q continued

1950	68.8	123	63.0	114	7.9	98	4.0	59	143.7	114
1951	74.0	132	60.0	109	7.0	86	3.0	44	144.0	114

Year	Eggs		Chickens		Turkey		All Poultry Meat		All Meat Red Meat and Poultry Meat	
	Eggs	Index	Pounds	Index	Pounds	Index	Pounds	Index	Pounds	Index
Average annual										
1910-14	309	104	20.0	112	2.0	77	22.0	107	166.4	113
1915-19	296	99	18.4	103	2.0	77	20.4	100	157.5	107
1920-24	313	105	18.7	104	2.0	77	20.7	101	160.2	109
1925-29	334	112	20.1	112	2.0	77	22.1	108	156.4	107
1930-34	311	104	19.9	111	2.0	77	21.9	107	155.3	106
1935-39	298	100	17.9	100	2.6	100	20.5	100	146.7	100
1940-44	328	110	24.0	134	3.5	135	27.5	134	172.3	117
1945-49	384	129	25.2	141	4.2	162	29.4	143	177.9	121
1945	397	133	28.8	161	4.3	165	33.1	161	177.5	121
1946	374	126	25.4	142	4.5	173	29.9	146	183.8	125
1947	379	127	23.6	132	4.5	173	28.1	137	183.1	125
1948	386	130	23.1	129	3.6	138	26.7	130	172.1	117
1949	382	128	25.3	141	4.1	158	29.4	143	173.3	118
1950	395	133	26.9	150	5.0	192	31.9	156	175.6	120
1951	394	132	29.7	166	5.0	192	34.7	169	178.7	122

- Note:
1. Low production resulted in a low level of consumption of all meats during the period of 1935-39.
  2. There was a substantial increase in per capita consumption of both eggs and meat during the World War II and post-war period.
  3. There was a substantial increase in per capita consumption of all poultry meat, but especially turkey since the early 1930's.
  4. Per capita consumption of red meats has been fairly uniform over a long period of time.
  5. Per capita consumption of all meats was at a very high level during the period of 1945-1951. This was largely the result of full employment and high purchasing power.

R. CASH RECEIPTS FROM POULTRY AND PER CENT OF TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS  
U. S. and Minnesota

Year	Eggs		Chickens		Commercial Broilers		Turkeys		All Poultry*		Total Cash Farm Receipts	
	Million Dollars	Per cent of total cash farm receipts	Million Dollars	Per cent of total cash farm receipts	Million Dollars	Per cent of total cash farm receipts	Million Dollars	Per cent of total cash farm receipts	Million Dollars	Per cent of total cash farm receipts	Million Dollars	Per cent of total cash farm receipts
United States												
1935-39	485	6.1	213	2.7	39	.5	63	.8	812	10.2	7,937	100.0
1940-44	978	6.6	389	2.6	141	.9	136	.9	1,664	11.2	14,859	100.0
1945-49	1,689	6.3	591	2.2	334	1.2	254	.9	2,868	10.6	26,979	100.0
1945	1,500	7.0	696	3.2	309	1.4	245	1.1	2,784	12.9	21,526	100.0
1946	1,479	6.0	639	2.6	270	1.1	269	1.1	2,657	10.8	24,523	100.0
1947	1,780	5.9	576	1.9	273	.9	237	.8	2,869	9.5	30,175	100.0
1948	1,857	6.1	542	1.8	387	1.3	253	.8	3,039	9.9	30,545	100.0
1949	1,828	6.6	504	1.8	430	1.5	268	.9	3,030	10.8	28,130	100.0
1950	1,564	5.6	437	1.6	5.7	1.9	267	.9	2,785	10.0	27,921	100.0
* This does not include ducks, geese, "and other poultry," which is about 1 per cent of farm receipts from poultry.												
Minnesota												
1945-49	111.9	9.7	30.8	2.7	1.4	.1	24.3	2.1	168.4	14.6	1154.6	100.0
1945	100.7	11.7	40.0	4.7	1.1	.1	20.5	2.4	164.0	19.1	859.2	100.0
1946	104.3	9.9	36.8	3.5	1.5	.1	28.2	2.7	170.8	16.2	1054.9	100.0
1947	118.9	8.9	29.2	2.2	1.3	.1	24.2	1.8	173.6	13.0	1335.6	100.0
1948	120.1	9.0	25.4	1.9	1.6	.1	24.3	1.8	171.4	12.9	1332.3	100.0
1949	115.6	9.8	22.8	1.9	1.5	.1	25.1	2.0	164.1	13.8	1191.2	100.0
1950	99.1	8.5	18.7	1.6	1.9	.2	25.3	2.2	145.0	12.5	1164.6	100.0

- Note: 1. Cash receipts from all poultry and poultry products in the United States have been averaging 10 to 11 per cent of the total cash receipts from farm marketings. In Minnesota the percentage is considerably higher, indicating Minnesota's importance in the poultry industry.
2. The egg enterprise in Minnesota is becoming more important. Cash receipts from eggs average close to 10 per cent of total cash farm receipts compared with only 6 to 7 per cent for the United States.
3. The commercial broiler enterprise is on the increase in Minnesota, but to date is contributing very little to the cash farm receipts from poultry in Minnesota.
4. Minnesota is an important turkey state, with cash receipts from turkeys ranging from 14 to 17 per cent of cash receipts from poultry and poultry products. The cash receipts from turkeys constitute about 2 per cent of total cash farm receipts compared with 1 per cent or less for the United States.

S. DEATH LOSS OF LAYERS

Percentage of Chickens on Hand-January 1

Year	Minnesota	West North Central Region		United States
1940-44	21.0	19.6		18.2
1945-49	16.4	16.9		17.9
1945	16.0	17.2		17.7
1946	16.0	16.6		17.4
1947	16.0	16.8		17.9
1948	16.0	16.4		17.6
1949	18.0	17.7		19.1
1950	16.0	16.9		18.5

- Note: 1. The death loss of layers in the United States has averaged about 18 per cent over the last 10 years.
2. Minnesota's death loss of layers was far above the United States average for the period of 1940-44, but has been materially reduced until it is now far below the average.

T. TURKEYS RAISED ON FARMS, PER CENT OF U. S. TOTAL AND DEATH LOSSES

Year	Minnesota		West North Central Region		East North Central Region		North Atlantic Region		Southern Region*		Western Region		United States	
	Mil.	% of Total	Mil.	% of Total	Mil.	% of Total	Mil.	% of Total	Mil.	% of Total	Mil.	% of Total	Mil.	% of Total
1930-34	1.7	5.7	5.5	26.7	1.5	7.3	.9	4.4	8.1	39.3	4.6	22.3	20.6	100.0
1935-39	2.2	8.1	8.2	30.4	2.2	8.2	1.6	5.9	8.4	31.1	6.6	24.4	27.0	100.0
1940-44	3.1	9.3	10.3	31.0	3.0	9.1	2.2	6.6	8.0	24.1	9.7	29.2	33.2	100.0
1945-49	3.6	9.3	10.6	27.5	4.7	12.2	3.3	8.5	8.6	22.3	11.4	29.5	38.6	100.0
1945	4.0	9.1	11.9	27.1	4.8	10.9	3.5	8.0	9.4	21.4	14.3	32.6	43.9	100.0
1946	4.0	9.9	12.2	30.2	4.9	12.1	3.4	8.4	9.0	22.3	10.9	27.0	40.4	100.0
1947	3.5	10.0	10.1	28.2	4.6	13.1	3.2	9.1	7.8	22.2	9.4	26.8	35.1	100.0
1948	2.8	8.9	7.9	25.0	4.2	13.3	3.1	9.8	7.1	22.5	9.3	29.4	31.6	100.0
1949	3.7	8.8	10.7	25.5	5.1	12.2	3.4	8.1	9.7	23.1	13.1	31.2	42.0	100.0
1950	4.1	9.2	11.8	26.4	5.7	12.8	3.6	8.0	11.1	24.8	12.5	28.0	44.7	100.0

Young Turkeys Lost—Per cent of the Total Number Bought and Home Hatched

1940-44	26.0	22.5	20.5	37.0	21.5	28.1
1945-49	16.4	17.5	16.4	24.9	15.4	18.8
1945	18.0	20.0	18.0	28.0	22.0	22.3
1946	18.0	20.0	18.0	31.0	16.0	21.7
1947	18.0	18.0	19.0	28.0	13.0	20.2
1948	13.0	13.0	13.0	16.5	12.0	13.6
1949	15.0	16.5	14.0	21.0	14.0	16.4
1950	15.0	15.0	12.0	19.5	14.0	16.0

Breeding Stock Lost—Per cent of Breeders on Hand January 1

1940-44	11.0	10.0	8.0	12.9	7.3	10.9
1945-49	7.2	8.2	7.4	10.8	5.8	8.2
1945	8.0	9.0	8.0	14.0	6.0	9.3
1946	7.0	8.0	7.0	11.0	6.0	8.3
1947	6.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	6.0	7.6
1948	8.0	8.0	6.0	9.5	5.0	7.9
1949	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.5	6.0	8.1
1950	7.0	8.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	8.1
1951						
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						

\* South Atlantic and South Central Regions

Note: 1. In late years Minnesota has produced about 1/3 of all the turkeys in the West North Central region, and about 9 per cent of the total for the United States.

2. The West North Central region has made great progress in reducing death losses in turkeys, both breeding stock and young turkeys. However, both the Western and North Atlantic regions have lower losses in young turkeys and the Westerns region also has lower losses in breeding stock.

U. AVERAGE LIVE WEIGHT OF TURKEYS SOLD-POUNDS

Year	Minnesota			West North Central Region			East North Central Region			North Atlantic Region			Southern Regions			Western Regions			United States		
	Hens	Toms	All	Hens	Toms	All	Hens	Toms	All	Hens	Toms	All	Hens	Toms	All	Hens	Toms	All	Hens	Toms	All
1930-34			13.8			13.6			14.1			14.0			13.6			14.5			13.8
1935-39			14.6			14.6			14.8			14.8			14.3			15.7			14.8
1940-44	12.2	19.2	15.7	12.5	18.9	15.7	12.5	18.5	15.5	12.6	18.9	15.8	12.2	17.8	15.0	13.5	21.5	17.6	12.8	19.3	16.1
1945-49	13.8	22.6	18.2	13.9	22.5	18.2	13.7	21.4	17.6	13.4	20.8	17.1	12.9	19.9	16.4	14.7	24.7	19.5	13.8	22.3	18.1
1945	13.3	21.1	17.2	13.3	21.1	17.2	13.3	20.1	16.7	13.1	19.9	16.5	12.8	19.7	16.2	14.1	23.6	18.8	13.5	21.4	17.4
1946	13.6	22.0	17.8	13.7	22.0	17.8	13.6	21.1	17.3	13.5	20.4	16.9	13.1	19.9	16.5	14.6	24.3	19.5	13.8	21.9	17.9
1947	13.6	22.0	17.8	13.9	22.5	18.3	13.7	21.3	17.5	13.3	20.7	16.9	12.8	20.5	16.6	14.8	24.9	19.8	13.8	22.4	18.1
1948	14.1	23.8	19.0	14.2	23.3	18.7	14.0	22.2	18.1	13.5	21.5	17.5	12.7	19.3	16.0	14.9	25.1	20.0	13.9	22.5	18.2
1949	14.3	24.1	19.2	14.2	23.8	19.0	14.0	22.4	18.2	13.8	21.3	17.6	13.2	20.4	16.8	15.0	25.7	20.4	14.2	23.3	18.7
1950	14.1	23.8	19.0	14.2	23.6	18.9	14.2	22.6	18.4	13.7	21.1	17.4	13.0	20.3	16.7	15.0	25.5	20.2	14.1	23.0	18.6

Note: 1. Turkeys were sold at continually higher weights in all regions up to 1950. In 1950 average weights were slightly lower in all except the East North Central Region.

2. The average live weight of turkeys sold is the largest in the Western region and lowest in the Southern regions.

V. PROPORTION OF TURKEY CROP MARKETED IN DIFFERENT SEASONS

Year and season	West North Central	East North Central	North Atlantic Region	Southern Regions*	Western Region	United States
	(Percent)					
1949: Oct. or earlier	36.0	15.3	12.4	19.9	22.0	22.0
November	37.4	46.3	44.7	38.8	33.6	33.6
December	20.4	30.7	33.4	34.0	28.7	28.7
Jan. or later	6.2	7.7	9.5	7.3	15.7	15.7
1950: Oct. or earlier	33.7	16.3	11.6	21.1	22.3	23.3
November	41.0	41.7	40.6	33.3	40.6	39.0
December	21.7	34.3	31.1	36.5	26.7	29.2
Jan. or later	3.6	7.7	16.7	9.1	10.4	8.5
1951: (Intended)						
Oct. or earlier	38.2	22.1	16.3	29.5	31.3	30.2
November	37.3	42.1	42.0	32.8	33.0	35.9
December	20.9	30.7	31.8	28.6	26.6	26.6
Jan. or later	3.6	5.1	9.9	9.1	9.1	7.3

Continuation of Table V.

\* South Atlantic and South Central Regions.

- Note: 1. The highly seasonal pattern of turkey marketing.
2. The West North Central Region sells a higher percentage of its young turkeys early, in October, and a smaller percentage of its turkeys in December, compared with other regions.

W. BELTSVILLE WHITE TURKEYS RAISED - PER CENT OF TOTAL

Year	West North Central	East North Central	North Atlantic Region	Southern Regions*	Western Regions	United States
1950	9.3	8.8	7.9	18.3	10.5	11.7
1951	15.4	9.6	10.6	24.3	13.7	15.7
1952						
1953						
1954						
1955						

\* South Atlantic and South Central

- Note: 1. Information on the number of Beltsville White Turkeys was not obtained by the State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service until in 1951. Turkey producers were asked also to report the number of Beltsville Whites raised in 1950.
2. There is apparently a decided trend toward increasing the number of Beltsville White turkeys. The increase from 1950 to 1951 was the largest in the West North Central Region. A large proportion are sold at 4-8 pounds dressed as young roasters, fryers and broilers, and the balance are raised to 6 or 7 months old are are put on the holiday market.

X. FARM PRICES RECEIVED FOR TURKEYS

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Simple Annual Average
United States Prices													
1940-44	22.4	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.4	21.1	21.2	21.8	22.7	23.7	25.8	26.9	25.9
1945-49	37.2	35.3	34.8	34.7	33.2	32.9	34.2	34.9	35.8	36.8	37.2	38.9	35.5
1945	34.4	33.9	33.6	33.6	31.2	33.4	33.4	33.8	33.6	32.5	33.0	33.6	33.3
1946	32.5	31.6	30.6	30.1	31.2	31.2	32.7	32.8	34.2	40.2	36.5	35.0	33.2
1947	30.8	29.8	29.7	30.0	29.3	28.9	29.5	30.8	33.8	34.7	35.8	39.0	31.8
1948	38.9	37.3	37.0	37.4	37.3	37.6	40.5	43.2	43.3	42.7	46.1	51.6	41.1
1949	49.3	44.1	42.9	42.6	36.9	33.4	34.7	33.8	34.3	33.8	34.4	35.3	38.0
U. S. Parity Prices													
1949	35.7	35.3					35.1	35.0	34.8	34.6	34.4	34.6	
1950	35.9						36.9	37.2	37.6	37.6	37.9	38.2	
1951	38.6												
Per cent That U. S. Farm Prices Were of Parity													
1949	138	125					99	97	99	98	100	102	
1950	91						83	90	89	85	86	90	
1951	88												
Minnesota Prices													
1949	52.0	48.0	44.0	45.0	43.0	39.0	35.0	35.0	34.5	35.0	34.0	34.0	
1950	34.0	35.0	35.0	33.0	24.5	30.0	33.0	38.0	34.5	31.0	31.0	35.0	
1951	36.0	36.0	39.0	38.0	37.0	37.0	37.0						

Note: Minnesota prices for turkeys are at or even below the U. S. average prices in the heavy marketing season of October, November and December. During this season a large proportion of the dressed turkeys are exported to other states. During the remainder of the year Minnesota prices are above the U. S. average. This is probably a reflection of a high proportion of local sales and a saving in costs of transportation, which in turn is reflected in a higher prices to producers.





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