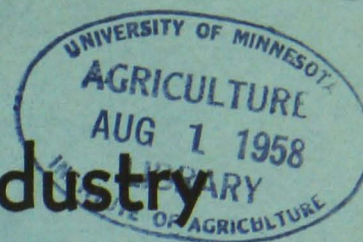


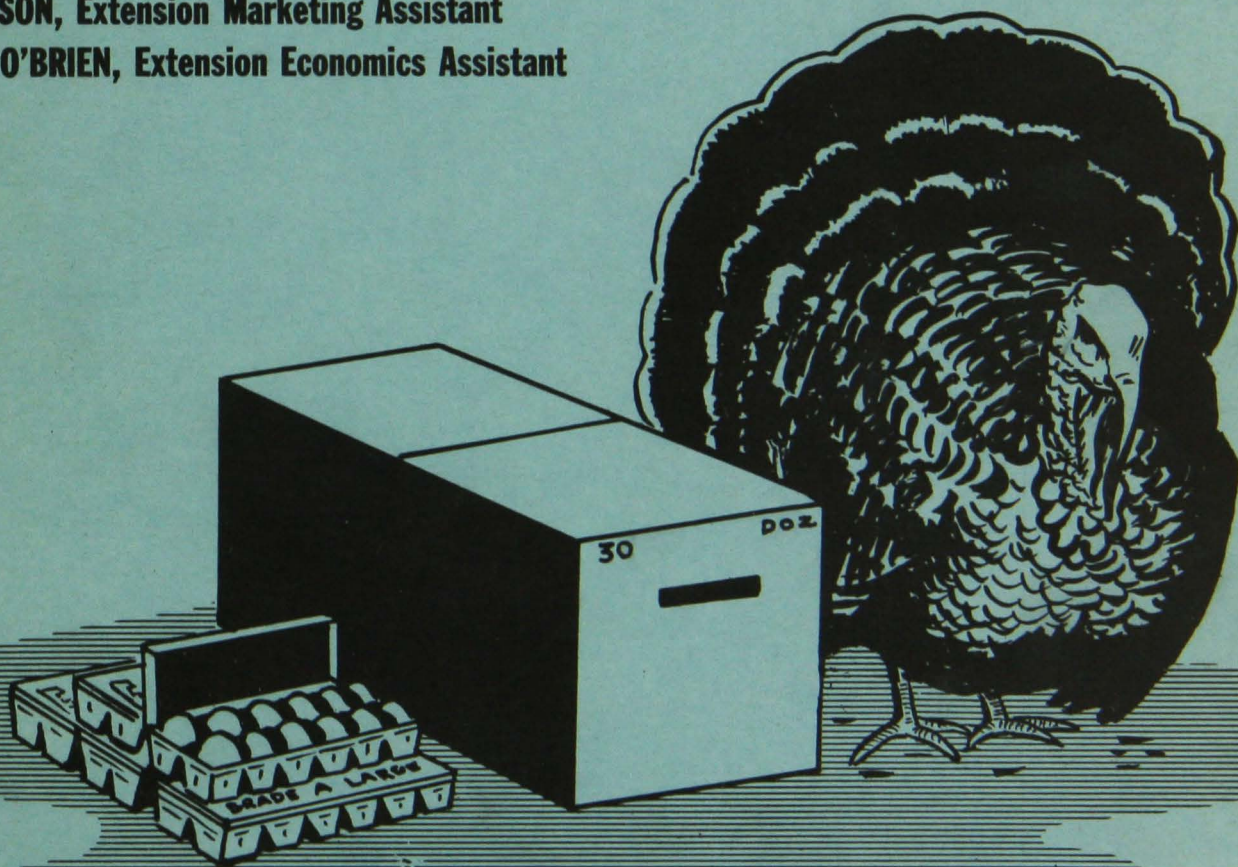
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Developments in the Egg and Poultry Industry United States—Minnesota



Handbook and Digest

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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Developments in the Egg and Poultry Industry

Foreword

Minnesota ranks high in the egg and poultry industry as is indicated by the following:

Rank	Egg Production - 1957	Number of Farm Chickens Raised - 1957	Number of Chickens * on Hand - Jan.1, 1958	Turkey Production - 1957
1	Iowa	Iowa	California	California
2	California	California	Iowa	<u>Minnesota</u>
3	<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>	Pennsylvania	Virginia
4	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	<u>Minnesota</u>	Iowa
5	Illinois	Illinois	<u>Illinois</u>	Texas

* Commercial broilers not included.

There has been considerable expansion in all phases of the Minnesota poultry industry during the last twenty years. Egg production in 1957 was about 2.5 times as high as the annual production during the period of 1935-39. The number of turkeys raised in 1957 was 4.5 times as high as the annual production during the period of 1935-39. There was practically no commercial broiler production in Minnesota before 1940. This is still a very minor farm enterprise in Minnesota in terms of the contribution to total cash farm receipts, but significant forward strides have been made.

The production of poultry and poultry products ranges from a minor sideline enterprise on some Minnesota farms, to a major enterprise or a highly commercialized business on other farms. There is a trend toward specialization in the poultry industry.

1. Egg and chicken meat production. Egg production is supplemented by poultry meat production from male birds purchased along with female birds for flock replacement, and from fowl that have been in the laying flock and are being replaced. This egg and poultry enterprise is becoming more specialized toward egg production because the percentage of "sexed" chicks purchased from hatcheries is constantly increasing. In 1957 the cash income from eggs provided 7.0 percent of the total cash farm receipts in Minnesota, and chicken meat (not including commercial broilers) provided 0.5 or a total for this enterprise of 7.5 percent.

2. Commercial broiler production. In 1957 commercial broiler production provided only 0.1 percent of total Minnesota cash farm receipts. As indicated by the term "commercial" broiler production, this enterprise is highly specialized and commercialized.

3. Turkey production. In 1957 the cash income from turkeys provided 2.6 percent of

total cash farm receipts. This highly specialized and commercialized enterprise has in recent years divided itself into three enterprises, namely the production of (a) Bronze, (b) Heavy white turkeys, (dual purpose) and (c) Beltsville and other small turkeys which are sold largely as turkey fryers and broilers. Some producers are active in both enterprises while others have preferred to specialize in one or the other.

All together the poultry enterprises in Minnesota provided 10.2 percent of total cash farm receipts in 1957. This was somewhat lower than in other recent years, when income from poultry and poultry products provided from 12 to 13 percent of total cash farm receipts.

An example of increased efficiency in Minnesota's poultry industry is the increase in egg production per hen from an annual average of less than 90 eggs in the late twenties and early thirties to 181 eggs in 1957 (based on the January 1 inventory of hens and pullets). Egg production per hen in Minnesota is now considerably above the United States average.

Nearly 70 percent of the eggs produced in Minnesota are sold outside of the state. A large proportion of Minnesota eggs move to the more distant markets of the East, West, and South, so that Minnesota producers, handlers and others have a national interest in the poultry industry.

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. In the "notes" which follow the different tables, attention is called to the "highlights", and to important items that can be observed from the tables.

The statistical information was obtained and calculated from egg and poultry reports published by the various Divisions of the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Agricultural Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Minnesota State-Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Alyce Piepho, Senior Clerk, and Joanne Struss and Ellen Schwahn, Clerk-Typists, Agricultural Extension Marketing, assisted in the preparation of the material for this report.

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I. Cash Receipts from Poultry Products and Percent of Total Farm Marketings

Year	Eggs	Chickens	Commercial broilers ^{a/}	Turkeys	Cash receipts from all poultry products ^{b/}	Total cash receipts from farm marketings
<u>United States</u>						
Million dollars						
1935-39 av.	484	210	39	63	796	7,954
1940-44 av.	992	431	161	135	1,719	14,926
1945-49 av.	1,716	585	353	252	2,906	26,761
1950-54 av.	1,828	365	702	326	3,221	31,003
1955	1,747	228	844	325	3,144	29,542
1956	1,784	189	838	339	3,150	30,372
1957	1,609	137	887	314	2,947	30,019
1958						
Percent of total						
1935-39	6.1	2.6	.5	0.8	10.0	100.0
1940-44	6.6	2.9	1.1	0.9	11.5	100.0
1945-49	6.4	2.2	1.3	1.0	10.9	100.0
1950-54	5.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	10.4	100.0
1955	5.9	0.8	2.8	1.1	10.6	100.0
1956	5.9	0.6	2.8	1.1	10.4	100.0
1957	5.4	0.5	2.9	1.0	9.8	100.0
1958						
<u>Minnesota</u>						
Million dollars						
1935-39 av.	19.0	10.1	-	5.2	34.3	329
1940-44 av.	58.6	22.9	0.6	12.0	94.1	636
1945-49 av.	111.9	30.8	1.4	24.5	168.6	1,140
1950-54 av.	104.9	15.5	2.4	30.5	153.3	1,257
1955	110.0	12.2	1.9	37.2	161.3	1,237
1956	104.4	9.6	1.7	37.1	152.8	1,280
1957	89.3	6.4	1.8	32.6	130.1	1,273
1958						
Percent of total						
1935-39	5.7	3.1	-	1.6	10.4	100.0
1940-44	9.2	3.6	0.1	1.9	14.8	100.0
1945-49	6.6	1.8	0.1	1.5	10.0	100.0
1950-54	8.4	1.2	0.2	2.4	12.2	100.0
1955	8.8	1.0	0.2	3.0	13.0	100.0
1956	8.3	0.8	0.1	2.9	11.9	100.0
1957	7.0	0.5	0.1	2.6	10.2	100.0
1958						

a/ Includes consumption of broiler meat in the household of producers, which is less than 1 percent of total production.

b/ Does not include ducks, geese, and "other poultry" which is about 1 percent of farm receipts for poultry.

- Note: 1. Cash receipts from all poultry products in the United States and in Minnesota have been averaging 10 to 13 percent of the total cash receipts from farm marketings, except during the World War II period when it was nearly 15 percent in Minnesota.
2. The egg enterprise is comparatively important in the Minnesota poultry industry. Minnesota cash receipts from eggs constitute a higher percentage of total cash farm receipts than for the United States as a whole.
3. Minnesota is also an important turkey state. Cash receipts from turkeys have in recent years ranged from 20 to 25 percent of cash receipts from all poultry and poultry products. The cash receipts from turkeys constitute nearly 3 percent of total cash farm receipts compared with about 1 percent for the U. S. as a whole.
4. The Minnesota commercial broiler enterprise is contributing only a small amount to the total cash farm receipts in the state.

II. Red Meat and Poultry Meat Production, and Human Population - U. S.

Year	Pork	Beef	Veal	Lamb and Mutton	Total red meat	Chicken	Turkey	Total poultry meat	Total of all red and poultry meat	Human population ^{a/} July 1
Million pounds										
1930-34 av.	8,755	6,500	915	859	17,029	1,804	210	1,995	19,024	124.8
1935-39 av.	7,337	6,937	1,038	870	16,182	1,730	288	2,018	18,200	129.0
1940-44 av.	11,478	8,357	1,215	994	22,043	2,480	397	2,841	24,884	135.1
1945-49 av.	10,538	9,720	1,494	834	22,586	2,759	517	3,229	25,815	144.2
1950-54 av.	10,720	10,678	1,330	646	23,374	3,609	722	4,331	27,705	157.0
1955	10,991	13,569	1,578	758	26,896	3,583	817	4,400	31,296	165.3
1956	11,221	14,462	1,632	741	28,056	4,256	958	5,214	33,270	168.2
1957	10,500	14,200	1,520	710	26,930	4,375	1,025	5,400	32,330	171.2
1958	10,900	13,800	1,400	675	26,775	4,575	1,025	5,600	32,375	173.6
Percent of all meat										
1930-34	46.0	34.2	4.8	4.5	89.5	9.4	1.1	10.5	100.0	
1935-39	40.3	38.1	5.7	4.8	88.9	9.5	1.6	11.1	100.0	
1940-44	46.1	33.6	4.9	4.0	88.6	10.0	1.6	11.6	100.0	
1945-49	40.8	37.7	5.8	3.2	87.5	10.7	2.0	12.7	100.0	
1950-54	38.7	38.5	4.8	2.3	84.4	13.0	2.6	15.6	100.0	
1955	35.1	43.4	5.0	2.4	85.9	11.5	2.6	14.1	100.0	
1956	33.7	43.5	4.9	2.2	84.3	12.8	2.9	15.7	100.0	
1957	32.5	43.9	4.7	2.2	83.3	13.5	3.2	16.7	100.0	
1958	33.7	42.6	4.3	2.1	82.7	14.1	3.2	17.3	100.0	
Index 1935-39 = 100										
1930-34 av.	119	94	88	99	105	104	73	99	104	97
1935-39 av.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940-44 av.	156	120	117	114	136	143	138	141	137	105
1945-49 av.	144	140	144	96	140	159	180	160	142	112
1950-54 av.	146	154	128	74	144	209	251	215	152	122
1955	150	196	152	87	166	207	284	218	172	128
1956	153	208	157	85	173	246	333	258	183	130
1957	143	205	146	82	166	253	356	268	178	133
1958	149	199	135	78	165	264	356	277	178	135

^{a/} Including armed forces overseas

- Note: 1. Total meat production was at a low level during the 1935-39 period. This period included two drouth years. There was less feed available for livestock and there was less meat produced.
2. There has been a substantial increase in total meat production since 1935-39. Meat production has increased at a much more rapid rate than human population.
3. The largest percentage increase in meat production since 1935-39 was in poultry and especially in turkey meat production.
4. The production of lamb and mutton has declined since the 1935-39 period, which is probably a response to a decrease in demand for these meats.

III. Per Capita Consumption of Red Meat, Poultry Meat and Eggs - U. S.

Year	Pork	Beef	Veal	Lamb	All red	Chicken	Turkey	All	All meat	Eggs
				and mutton	meat	meat	meat	poultry meat	red meat and poultry meat	
Pounds										
1910-14 av.	66.0	65.8	6.7	7.2	145.6	15.0	1.6	16.6	162.2	309
1915-19 av.	63.9	62.0	6.9	5.4	138.2	13.8	1.6	15.4	153.6	296
1920-24 av.	68.4	58.6	8.0	5.4	140.5	14.0	1.6	15.6	156.1	313
1925-29 av.	67.8	54.5	7.4	5.4	135.2	15.1	1.6	16.7	151.9	334
1930-34 av.	68.2	51.9	7.2	6.8	134.2	14.9	1.6	16.5	150.7	312
1935-39 av.	56.4	55.6	8.1	6.8	127.0	13.4	2.2	15.6	142.6	300
1940-44 av.	72.8	57.2	8.8	6.7	145.5	18.1	2.7	20.8	166.3	330
1945-49 av.	69.5	63.7	10.2	5.7	149.0	19.4	3.4	21.8	170.8	387
1950-54 av.	67.4	67.9	8.3	4.2	147.7	21.8	4.7	26.5	174.2	385
1955	66.8	82.0	9.4	4.6	162.8	21.4	5.0	26.4	189.2	371
1956	67.4	85.4	9.5	4.4	166.7	24.7	5.2	29.9	196.6	369
1957	61.5	84.5	8.8	4.2	159.0	25.3	5.8	31.1	190.1	360
1958	61.0	78.0	7.8	3.9	151.0	25.9	5.8	31.7	182.7	348
Index 1935-39 = 100										
1910-14 av.	117	118	83	106	115	112	73	106	114	103
1915-19 av.	113	112	85	79	109	103	73	99	108	99
1920-24 av.	121	105	99	79	111	104	73	100	109	104
1925-29 av.	120	98	91	79	106	113	73	107	107	111
1930-34 av.	121	93	89	100	106	111	73	106	106	104
1935-39 av.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940-44 av.	129	103	109	99	115	135	123	132	117	110
1945-49 av.	123	115	126	84	117	145	155	140	120	129
1950-54 av.	120	122	102	62	116	163	214	170	122	128
1955	118	147	116	68	128	160	227	169	133	124
1956	120	154	117	65	131	184	236	192	138	123
1957	109	152	109	62	125	189	264	199	133	120
1958	108	140	96	57	119	193	264	203	128	116

- Note: 1. Low production resulted in a low level of consumption of all meats during the period of 1935-39.
2. Per capita consumption of red meats has been fairly uniform over a long period of time, varying somewhat with employment and consumer purchasing power. It increased substantially in 1955 and 1956 because there was an abundant supply of beef and pork, and prices to consumers were quite favorable.
3. There has been a substantial increase in per capita consumption of poultry meat since the late thirties. The largest percentage increase in per capita consumption was in turkey meat.
4. Per capita consumption of eggs reached an all time high in the post-war period when red meats were scarce and meat prices were comparatively high. During the last several years there has been a decline in the per capita consumption of eggs.

Breeds of Chickens

(Birds in the National Poultry Improvement Plan Hatchery Supply Flocks)

Year (July 1 - June 30)	Number of states reporting	Total number of birds (million)	Percent of the total number of birds from each breed								Total
			Cross* mated	Incross mated	White Leghorn	New Hampshire Red	Rhode Island Red	Barred Rocks	White Rocks	Other Breeds	
<u>United States</u>											
1941-1945 (4 year average)	38	16.1	5.1	-	25.6	20.1	9.4	14.6	17.8	7.5	100.0
1945-50 (5 year average)	41	26.5	12.4	-	24.1	28.8	6.2	9.1	14.6	4.8	100.0
1950-55 (5 year average)	47	35.7	17.5	3.8	19.9	31.6	3.2	3.3	17.9	2.8	100.0
1955-56	47	34.9	34.0	9.1	18.9	6.7	2.3	1.2	25.2	2.6	100.0
1956-57	47	39.0	47.1	8.0	14.8	4.1	1.7	1.0	21.0	2.3	100.0
<u>Minnesota</u>											
1941-45 (4 year average)	-	1.1	9.6	-	68.6	4.2	.4	1.2	11.6	4.4	100.0
1945-46 (1 year average)	-	1.5	17.9	-	64.8	5.3	.8	.4	9.3	1.5	100.0
1950-1955 (5 year average)	-	1.8	22.5	7.4	57.9	5.4	.7	.1	4.0	2.0	100.0
1955-1956	-	1.9	21.7	19.0	52.1	1.4	.4	.1	4.2	1.1	100.0
1956-1957	-	1.5	17.7	21.8	50.0	1.7	.4	.1	6.4	1.9	100.0

* There is some variation in reporting the birds in crossmated flocks because some flocks are crossmated during a portion of the year and are mated as purebreds another portion. Also in a number of states the birds in cross-mated flocks are reported under the respective purebred headings.

- Note: 1. Breeds of poultry that had considerable significance 15 to 20 years ago have only minor significance at the present time, and especially so in Minnesota. This includes Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and New Hampshire Reds. Purebred breeds are now largely limited to White Leghorns for egg laying purposes and White Rocks for broiler meat production. There has been a definite trend toward purchasing chicks from crossmatings and from incrossmatings for both egg laying and broiler meat production purposes.
2. In 1956-1957 the number of Leghorns in the N.P.I.P. hatchery flocks in Minnesota still constituted 50 percent of the total even though there has been a steady decline in Leghorns during the last 15 years. Leghorns are apparently being replaced with chicks from Cross Mated and especially Incross Mated parents.
3. The large increase in the number of birds in crossmated flocks in the United States from 1955-1956 to 1956-1957 was largely due to the increase in the number of crossbred chicks used for broiler production. Breeders use various synthetic male lines for improved broiler meat quality.

V. Number of Chickens on Farms, January 1 - Not Including Commercial Broilers - U. S.

Year	Hens	Pullets		Other, (Roosters, Cockerels and Capons)	Total
		of laying age	not yet of laying age		
. Thousand					
1930-34 av.	156,513	192,754 ^{a/}	44,311 ^{a/}	49,874	† 446,730
1935-39 av.	135,506	187,009	41,862	40,731	† 405,108
1940-44 av.	155,003	230,625	57,257	49,576	† 492,482
1945-49 av.	150,852	247,532	40,635	38,473	† 477,492
1950-54 av.	133,051	232,205	27,609	28,940	† 421,805
1955	111,376	232,681	24,538	22,113	† 390,708
1956	121,719	211,148	27,431	22,548	† 382,846
1957	119,000	218,000	32,000	21,000	† 390,000
1958	128,000	193,000	31,000	18,000	† 370,000
Percent of total					
1930-34	35.0	. . . 53.8 . . .		11.2	† 100.0
1935-39	33.5	46.1	10.3	10.1	† 100.0
1940-44	31.5	46.8	11.6	10.1	† 100.0
1945-49	31.6	51.8	8.5	8.1	† 100.0
1950-54	31.6	55.1	6.5	6.8	† 100.0
1955	28.5	59.6	6.3	5.6	† 100.0
1956	31.7	55.1	7.2	6.0	† 100.0
1957	30.5	55.9	8.2	5.4	† 100.0
1958	34.6	52.1	8.4	4.9	† 100.0

a/ 1931-34

Note: 1. There has been almost a steady decline in the number of chickens on farms January 1. The main reason is that the rate of egg production per hen has gone way up, and less layers are needed even though total egg production is considerably above what it used to be. The number on hand also includes a smaller percent of male birds than in earlier years.

2. The percent of hens and pullets in the total flock on farms January 1 is greatly influenced by the size of the previous spring hatch. If the hatch has been comparatively large the percent of pullets in the total flock as of January 1 is usually quite high. If the preceding hatch was comparatively small more old hens are usually held over so that the percent of hens in the total flock on January 1 is usually quite high.

Egg Production - United States

Year	Total eggs produced on farms <u>a/</u>	Hens and pullets on farms January 1 <u>b/</u>	Average number of layers on farms during the year <u>c/</u>	Eggs per layer <u>d/</u>	Eggs per layer <u>e/</u>
. Million					
1925-29 av.	37,485	408	320	93	117
1930-34 av.	36,768	397	303	93	121
1935-39 av.	36,381	364	283	100	128
1940-44 av.	48,659	443	344	110	141
1945-49 av.	55,724	439	347	127	161
1950-54 av.	58,382	393	322	149	181
1955	59,496	369	309	161	192
1956	60,877	360	311	169	196
1957	60,448	369	305	164	198
1958		352			
Index - 1935-39 = 100					
1925-29 av.	103	111	113	93	91
1930-34 av.	101	108	107	93	94
1935-39 av.	100	100	100	100	100
1940-44 av.	134	121	121	110	110
1945-49 av.	153	120	123	127	126
1950-54 av.	160	108	114	149	141
1955	164	101	109	161	150
1956	167	99	110	169	153
1957	166	101	108	164	155
1958		97			

Non-farm egg production (from small flocks not actually on farms) was about 10 percent of farm production in the earlier years, and in the last several years has been about 8 percent.

This includes the pullets which are laying, and those not laying but which are kept for egg production.

Calculated from monthly averages of layers in farm flocks.

Based on the number of hens and pullets on farms January 1.

Based on the average number of layers on farms during the year.

- Note: 1. There has been a continuous increase in egg production in the United States. The percent increase in total egg production has been more than two times the percent increase in human population since the pre-war years of 1935-39.
2. In 1957 there were 66 percent more eggs produced than the average annual production for 1935-39, with only 1 percent more laying hens. This emphasizes the continuous increase in the number of eggs laid per hen, as indicated in the table.

VII. Egg Production - Minnesota					
Year	Total eggs produced on farms	Hens and pullets on farms January 1 <u>a/</u>	Average number of layers on farms during the year <u>b/</u>	Eggs per layer <u>c/</u>	Eggs per layer <u>d/</u>
. Million					
1925-29 av.	1,424	16.2	12.9	87	110
1930-34 av.	1,457	16.9	12.9	86	113
1935-39 av.	1,599	16.6	13.0	96	123
1940-44 av.	2,864	24.1	19.4	138	148
1945-49 av.	3,764	27.0	21.9	139	172
1950-54 av.	3,914	24.0	20.4	163	192
1955	4,287	24.5	21.3	175	201
1956	4,169	23.1	20.3	180	205
1957	4,024	23.1	19.5	174	207
1958		21.1			
Index - 1935-39 = 100					
1925-29 av.	89	98	99	91	89
1930-34 av.	91	102	99	90	92
1935-39 av.	100	100	100	100	100
1940-44 av.	179	145	149	144	120
1945-49 av.	236	163	168	148	140
1950-54 av.	245	145	157	170	156
1955	268	148	164	182	163
1956	261	139	156	188	167
1957	252	139	150	181	168
1958		127			

- a/ This includes the pullets which are laying, and those not laying but which are kept for egg production.
- b/ Calculated from monthly averages of layers in farm flocks.
- c/ Based on the number of hens and pullets on farms January 1.
- d/ Based on the average number of layers on farms during the year.

Note: 1. There has been a great expansion in the egg enterprise in Minnesota since the pre-war years of 1935-39. During the last several years, total egg production has been more than 2½ times as large as the average annual production for 1935-39. This was due to a very substantial increase in egg production per hen, and also to an increase in numbers of hens and pullets. However, the increase in numbers of hens and pullets came before 1950. 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, transporting, marketing 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 abundant and comparatively cheap. Much will depend on size of flocks, flock management, and marketing methods.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Monthly average
	Millions													
1925-29 av.	1,874	2,775	4,744	5,371	5,099	4,115	3,517	2,988	2,401	1,863	1,311	1,427	37,485	3,124
1930-34 av.	2,213	3,051	4,656	5,122	4,884	3,866	3,226	2,739	2,265	1,817	1,392	1,536	36,768	3,064
1935-39 av.	2,239	2,790	4,375	4,897	4,653	3,755	3,192	2,715	2,270	1,951	1,637	1,907	36,381	3,032
1940-44 av.	3,442	4,070	5,657	6,012	5,808	4,751	4,074	3,527	3,048	2,784	2,523	2,963	48,659	4,055
1945-49 av.	4,477	4,902	6,345	6,362	6,032	5,050	4,403	3,820	3,443	3,450	3,429	4,011	55,724	4,644
1950-54 av.	5,176	5,156	6,007	5,788	5,593	4,807	4,351	4,044	3,944	4,282	4,404	4,830	58,382	4,865
1955	5,234	4,896	5,734	5,648	5,578	4,952	4,618	4,297	4,245	4,633	4,679	4,982	59,496	4,958
1956	5,167	5,153	5,776	5,600	5,564	4,966	4,759	4,563	4,439	4,819	4,841	5,230	60,877	5,073
1957	5,320	4,983	5,849	5,680	5,615	5,000	4,752	4,569	4,418	4,602	4,606	5,054	60,448	5,037
1958	5,251	4,753	5,456	5,495	5,543									
	Percent monthly production was of the total egg production for the year													
1925-29 av.	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 av.	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 av.	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 av.	7.1	8.4	11.6	12.3	11.9	9.8	8.4	7.2	6.3	5.7	5.2	6.1	100.0	8.3
1945-49 av.	8.0	8.8	11.4	11.4	10.8	9.1	7.9	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.2	100.0	8.3
1950-54 av.	8.9	8.8	10.3	9.9	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.5	8.3	100.0	
1955	8.8	8.2	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.3	7.8	7.2	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.4	100.0	8.3
1956	8.5	8.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.6	100.0	8.3
1957	8.8	8.2	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.6	8.3	100.0	8.3
1958														

Note: 1. The spring peak in U. S. egg production now comes a month earlier than it formerly came. The low point in production now comes two months earlier than it formerly came. This is the result of earlier and multiple hatchings, more rapid maturing of pullets, birds laying at a younger age and consequently earlier fall egg production, and a peak in egg production earlier in the year.

2. Because of seasonality, or variation in monthly egg production, there is need for storing eggs as a means of "leveling out" the supply for consumption.
3. Comparatively low egg production in the late summer and early fall months results in a "short supply" of shell eggs at that time, even though the supply of eggs for the year may be comparatively abundant.
4. Egg production has leveled out greatly during the last 25 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times as large as in the low production month of November. In recent years egg production in the peak month of March has been only about $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as large as in the low production month of September.
 - (b) The peak monthly production in earlier years was 13 to 14 percent of total annual production. In the last few years it has been only about 9.5 percent. In the earlier years April was consistently the peak month, but since 1950 it has been March, except in 1958 when it was April again.
 - (c) In the earlier years egg production in the low production month of November was below 4 percent of total annual production. In recent years production in September, which was the low production month, was over 7.0 percent of total annual production.

IX . Monthly Egg Production and Percentage of Yearly Total - Minnesota

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Monthly average
	Millions													
1925-29 av.	59.8	83.0	158.8	212.6	216.6	174.2	146.6	123.0	96.0	65.4	40.0	44.2	1,420.2	118.3
1930-34 av.	76.4	100.8	172.8	217.8	218.4	170.0	136.8	116.6	93.0	62.4	41.2	50.4	1,456.6	121.4
1935-39 av.	88.2	101.0	167.6	211.4	230.4	187.6	154.2	129.8	106.2	78.6	61.4	82.8	1,599.2	133.3
1940-44 av.	221.4	238.4	305.4	337.8	348.6	290.4	246.6	212.2	175.4	147.2	143.0	197.6	2,864.0	238.7
1945-49 av.	353.8	343.0	399.4	394.6	388.8	338.8	298.2	263.6	225.8	211.4	235.0	311.6	3,764.0	313.7
1950-54 av.	389.8	356.4	384.6	360.8	356.8	313.4	285.4	261.6	245.0	267.2	312.8	380.0	3,913.8	326.2
1955	418.0	311.0	401.0	395.0	394.0	352.0	329.0	302.0	285.0	305.0	340.0	389.0	4,287.0	357.3
1956	404.0	372.0	382.0	361.0	357.0	321.0	309.0	295.0	285.0	318.0	356.0	409.0	4,169.0	347.4
1957	403.0	360.0	392.0	369.0	370.0	321.0	294.0	270.0	253.0	287.0	327.0	378.0	4,024.0	335.3
1958	385.0	342.0	371.0	346.0	334.0									
	Percent monthly production was of the total production for the year													
1925-29	4.2	5.8	11.2	15.0	15.2	12.3	10.3	8.7	6.8	4.6	2.8	3.1	100.0	8.3
1930-34	5.2	6.9	11.9	14.9	15.0	11.7	9.4	8.0	6.4	4.3	2.8	3.5	100.0	8.3
1935-39	5.5	6.3	10.5	13.2	14.4	11.7	9.7	8.1	6.7	4.9	3.8	5.2	100.0	8.3
1940-44	7.7	8.3	10.7	11.8	12.2	10.2	8.6	7.4	6.1	5.1	5.0	6.9	100.0	8.3
1945-49	9.4	9.1	10.6	10.5	10.4	9.0	7.9	7.0	6.0	5.6	6.2	8.3	100.0	8.3
1950-54	10.0	9.1	9.8	9.2	9.1	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.8	8.0	9.7	100.0	8.3
1955	9.8	8.7	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.6	7.1	7.9	9.1	100.0	8.3
1956	9.7	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.6	8.5	9.8	100.0	8.3
1957	10.0	8.9	9.7	9.1	9.2	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.3	7.1	8.2	9.4	100.0	8.3
1958														

- 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 Minnesota pullets are now being brought into production in late summer and early fall. For this reason monthly egg production has been at a peak in January and quite high for the period of January through March. During the laying season of 1956-57 monthly egg production was already at a peak in the month of December.
2. A larger percent of total annual egg production is obtained in the winter months of December, January, and February in Minnesota than in the United States as a whole.
3. A smaller percent of total annual egg production is obtained in the summer months of July, August, September and October in Minnesota, than in the United States as a whole. If Minnesota producers would get a higher percent of total annual production during these months, when the price is usually "seasonally" high, they would obtain a higher average annual price for eggs, and increase the returns from their egg enterprise.

Egg Prices Received by Farmers - Mid-month Prices per Dozen - United States

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted annual average
Cents per dozen													
1913-14	27.3	23.2	20.0	16.2	16.6	17.0	17.0	18.4	22.0	24.8	29.8	32.4	20.0
1915-19	40.6	32.9	25.0	25.9	27.0	26.1	27.2	29.0	32.8	37.9	43.2	48.9	30.1
1920-24	44.1	34.9	26.6	23.6	23.9	23.7	25.2	28.3	33.7	40.2	50.0	52.1	30.0
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	28.5
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	17.3
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	28.2
1945-49	43.8	38.7	37.8	38.0	38.4	39.6	42.4	46.1	48.6	51.1	50.7	49.4	42.6
1950-54	41.3	38.7	38.5	38.0	37.6	37.8	41.3	44.7	45.9	46.9	47.5	47.3	42.0
1955	32.2	39.6	39.8	35.9	33.8	33.8	35.2	39.5	43.8	43.0	43.4	47.2	38.9
1956	46.6	40.2	39.6	38.5	37.6	36.4	36.6	36.9	38.6	38.1	37.2	37.1	38.7
1957	33.2	32.8	30.6	30.8	29.0	29.0	32.1	36.3	40.0	43.0	45.3	44.0	35.5
1958	38.9	36.6	40.8	37.4	35.5	33.9							
Index of monthly prices - weighted annual average = 100													
1913-14	136	166	100	81	83	85	85	92	110	124	149	162	100
1915-19	135	109	83	86	90	87	90	96	109	126	144	162	100
1920-24	147	116	89	79	80	80	84	94	112	134	167	174	100
1925-29	135	108	84	81	97	84	89	96	110	129	152	160	100
1930-34	135	99	84	83	79	77	84	96	116	134	158	149	100
1935-39	107	99	85	85	86	87	94	100	115	125	140	128	100
1940-44	101	92	86	86	87	91	99	105	116	125	135	135	100
1945-49	103	91	89	89	90	93	99	108	114	120	119	116	100
1950-54	98	92	92	90	90	90	98	106	109	112	113	113	100
1955	83	102	102	92	87	87	90	102	113	111	112	121	100
1956	120	104	102	99	97	94	94	95	100	98	96	96	100
1957	94	92	86	87	82	82	90	102	113	121	128	124	100
1958													

- Note: 1. The degree of "seasonality" in egg prices has been less than in egg production. Compare this table with Table VIII. This is because eggs produced in one season can be stored for a small cost and consumed in another season. The degree of seasonality in egg prices has been reduced continually from 1930-34 to 1950-54.
2. The lowest mid-month prices for eggs occur from about February or March through June, when monthly production of eggs is at or near the yearly peak. Compare this table with Table VIII.
3. The highest mid-month prices for eggs occur in the fall months when monthly production of eggs is at or near the yearly low point. Compare this table with Table VIII.
4. Producers are getting their flocks into production earlier, namely in the late summer or early fall. Because more eggs are produced in the fall and winter months, egg prices in recent years already declined in the late fall, and rose again earlier in the next summer, compared with the earlier periods.
5. Producers who get their flocks into production in late summer and early fall have a decided advantage, and can "cash in" on higher egg prices.

XI. Egg Prices Received by Farmers - Mid-month Prices per Dozen - Minnesota

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted annual price
	Cents per dozen												
1913-14	26.0	23.5	19.5	16.0	15.0	16.0	16.5	18.0	20.5	23.0	27.5	30.0	21.0*
1915-19	38.2	33.0	25.2	25.8	26.6	25.6	26.2	27.8	30.0	35.0	40.0	46.6	31.7*
1920-24	40.2	35.0	26.0	23.2	22.9	22.2	23.2	25.9	30.4	37.0	44.0	49.0	31.6*
1925-29	34.2	28.7	22.9	22.9	23.2	22.9	24.0	26.0	28.0	32.9	38.4	40.9	26.0
1930-34	20.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	11.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	20.0	24.0	23.0	14.6
1935-39	19.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	24.0	25.0	23.0	18.1
1940-44	24.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	27.0	29.0	31.0	33.0	32.0	25.8
1945-49	36.2	33.9	34.9	35.8	35.8	36.1	37.4	39.6	40.8	43.3	41.7	40.1	37.3
1950-54	32.6	32.6	33.9	33.5	33.5	33.5	35.4	39.3	39.4	40.6	39.9	36.7	35.3
1955	23.0	35.0	35.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	34.0	41.0	37.0	36.0	40.0	32.6
1956	37.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	33.0	33.0	29.0	27.0	31.9
1957	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	22.0	23.0	26.0	32.0	32.0	37.0	41.0	36.0	28.3
1958	28.0	28.0	36.0	30.0	29.0	28.0							
	Index of monthly prices - weighted annual price = 100												
1913-14	124	112	93	76	71	76	79	86	98	110	131	143	100*
1915-19	120	104	79	81	84	81	83	88	95	110	126	147	100*
1920-24	127	111	82	73	72	70	73	82	96	117	139	155	100*
1925-29	132	110	88	88	89	88	92	100	108	126	148	157	100
1930-34	137	103	96	89	89	75	82	96	110	137	164	158	100
1935-39	105	99	88	88	94	88	94	99	110	133	138	127	100
1940-44	93	89	89	93	93	93	101	105	112	120	128	124	100
1945-49	97	91	94	96	96	97	100	106	109	116	112	108	100
1950-54	92	92	96	95	95	95	100	111	112	115	113	104	100
1955	71	107	107	92	86	86	86	104	126	113	110	123	100
1956	116	100	107	100	103	97	97	97	103	103	91	85	100
1957	85	85	85	88	78	81	92	113	113	131	145	127	100
1958													

* Simple average

- Note: 1. The prices for eggs were at a low level in the depression years of the 30's. In some months they were less than one-third of the prices for the same months in recent years.
2. There is a wide range in egg prices from the low in late spring or early summer to the high in late summer and early fall. Earlier chicks, good young flock management, rapidly maturing pullets and late summer and fall egg production will help Minnesota producers increase their returns from the egg enterprise.

Differences in Egg Prices Received by Farmers

(A comparison of U. S. and Minnesota mid-month average prices as reported in Tables X and XI)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted annual average
Cents per dozen - U. S. above Minnesota													
1913-14	1.3	-0.3	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.4	NA
1915-19	2.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.3	NA
1920-24	3.9	-0.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.2	6.0	3.1	NA
1925-29	4.2	2.2	1.1	0.1	4.5	1.0	1.4	1.4	3.5	3.8	5.0	7.1	2.5
1930-34	3.3	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.7	2.3	2.6	2.6	4.0	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.7
1935-39	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.9	2.1	4.1	3.7	2.7
1940-44	4.6	3.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	1.8	2.6	3.6	4.4	5.2	6.0	2.4
1945-49	7.6	4.8	2.9	2.2	2.6	3.5	5.0	6.5	7.8	7.8	9.0	9.3	5.3
1950-54	8.7	6.1	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	5.9	5.4	6.5	6.3	7.6	10.6	6.7
1955	9.2	4.6	4.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	7.2	5.5	2.8	6.0	6.4	7.2	6.3
1956	9.6	8.2	5.6	6.5	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.1	8.2	10.1	6.8
1957	9.2	8.8	6.6	5.8	7.0	6.0	6.1	4.3	8.0	6.0	4.3	8.0	7.2
1958	10.9	8.6	4.8	7.4	6.5	5.9							
Percent that Minnesota farm prices were of U. S. farm prices													
1913-14	95	101	98	99	90	94	97	98	93	93	92	92	NA
1915-19	94	100	101	100	98	98	96	96	91	92	92	95	NA
1920-24	91	100	98	98	96	94	92	92	90	92	88	94	NA
1925-29	89	93	95	99	84	96	94	95	89	90	88	84	91
1930-34	86	88	96	91	95	83	82	84	80	86	88	89	84
1935-39	85	88	91	90	94	88	87	87	84	92	86	86	87
1940-44	84	88	95	99	98	93	94	91	89	88	86	84	91
1945-49	83	88	92	94	93	91	88	86	84	85	82	81	87
1950-54	79	84	88	88	89	89	86	88	86	87	84	78	84
1955	71	88	88	84	83	83	80	86	94	86	83	85	84
1956	79	80	86	83	88	85	85	84	85	87	78	73	82
1957	72	73	78	81	76	79	81	88	80	86	91	82	80
1958	72	77	88	80	82	82							

= Not available

1. Since before World War I the prices received for eggs by farmers in Minnesota have become almost steadily less compared to the average prices received by farmers in the United States, or stated differently the spread has increased. This can be accounted for by increases in packaging costs, transportation costs, labor costs, etc. About 70 percent of the eggs produced in Minnesota are sold out-of-state and mostly in distant markets such as New York, Florida, California, and Washington. The farmer's price is the retail price minus all costs in getting the eggs from the farmer to the retailer. Because of increased production of eggs in Minnesota a much higher percent of total production now moves to distant markets than in the earlier years.
2. Although the spread in the price per dozen was higher, Minnesota farm prices constituted as high a percent of U. S. prices in 1950-54 and in 1955 as they did in the early thirties.
3. Minnesota egg prices received by farmers were nearly 90 percent and in some years over 90 percent, as high as the average U. S. egg prices received by farmers during the war and early post-war period. This was a period of strong demand for eggs when red meats and some other substitute food products were in comparatively short supply. Because shell eggs were in strong demand there were lower storage and processing costs for Minnesota eggs.
4. Abundant feed supplies and lower feed costs are to the advantage of the producer in Minnesota in holding his production costs down, which in turn makes it possible for him to sell at a lower price per dozen.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	Cents per dozen												
1913-14	36.5	30.2	24.9	21.1	22.3	23.8	24.2	27.0	30.6	35.4	42.8	44.0	30.2
1915-19	54.4	44.0	33.1	33.5	34.7	35.5	36.6	40.2	44.5	51.8	58.8	64.4	44.3
1920-24	62.2	50.0	37.8	33.9	34.2	35.5	37.7	42.0	48.0	58.3	68.3	70.6	48.2
1925-29	54.3	44.1	35.8	33.7	34.8	36.4	37.3	40.6	45.4	54.2	61.0	59.4	44.8
1930-34	32.5	25.4	23.0	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.2	24.9	27.7	33.0	35.8	32.8	26.8
1935-39	31.0	28.0	25.8	24.4	25.1	25.8	26.2	28.2	31.2	34.3	35.8	33.2	29.1
1940-44	39.2	36.0	34.0	33.5	34.0	35.3	37.7	41.0	44.0	48.5	50.0	49.2	39.8
1945-49	60.5	53.1	52.5	52.5	53.2	55.3	57.8	62.4	66.8	70.1	67.9	65.2	59.6
1950-54	59.6	56.2	58.1	56.6	56.2	56.9	61.8	65.3	67.1	70.0	67.9	66.9	61.8
1955	50.1	57.8	59.0	53.3	51.6	51.5	55.0	61.4	64.4	64.1	64.1	62.4	57.9
1956	65.5	58.0	58.1	56.5	55.6	54.0	55.9	56.8	58.9	59.5	57.5	57.5	57.8
1957	52.0	52.5	49.5	48.9	47.2	46.0	51.9	56.0	61.0	65.3	64.3	64.3	54.9
1958	59.3	55.7	61.9										

Index of monthly prices - annual average = 100

1913-14	121	100	82	70	71	79	80	89	101	117	142	146	100
1915-19	123	99	75	76	78	80	83	91	100	117	133	145	100
1920-24	129	104	78	70	71	74	78	87	100	121	142	146	100
1925-29	121	98	80	75	78	81	83	91	101	121	136	133	100
1930-34	121	95	86	81	79	80	83	93	103	123	134	122	100
1935-39	107	96	89	84	86	89	90	97	108	118	123	114	100
1940-44	98	90	85	84	85	89	95	103	110	122	126	124	100
1945-49	102	89	88	88	82	76	97	105	112	118	114	109	100
1950-54	96	91	94	92	91	92	100	106	109	113	110	108	100
1955	86	100	102	89	89	89	95	106	111	111	111	108	100
1956	113	100	100	98	96	93	97	98	102	103	99	99	100
1957	95	96	90	89	86	84	95	102	111	119	117	117	100
1958													

- Note: 1. Retail egg prices in the United States rose from a low of 26.8 cents per dozen in 1930-34 to a high of 61.8 cents in 1950-54.
2. The seasonal variation in U. S. retail prices was less than in U. S. farm prices in all years except 1945-49 and 1950-54. (Compare this table with Table X)
3. The seasonal variation in retail prices like in wholesale and farm prices has been greatly reduced. This is due to a reduction in the seasonality of production. (See Table VIII).

Differences Between Average U.S. Retail Egg Prices and Egg Prices Received by Farmers in Minn.
(A comparison of Tables XI and XIII)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	Cents per dozen - U. S. average retail prices above Minnesota average farm prices												
13-14	10.5	6.7	5.4	5.1	7.3	7.8	15.4	9.0	10.1	12.4	15.3	14.0	9.2
15-19	16.2	11.0	7.9	7.7	8.1	9.9	10.4	12.4	14.5	16.8	18.8	17.8	12.6
20-24	22.0	15.0	11.8	10.7	11.3	13.3	14.5	16.1	17.6	21.3	24.3	21.6	16.6
25-29	20.1	15.4	12.9	10.8	11.6	13.5	13.3	14.6	17.4	21.3	22.6	18.5	18.8
30-34	12.5	10.4	9.0	8.7	8.2	10.5	10.2	10.9	11.7	13.0	11.8	9.8	12.2
35-39	12.0	10.0	9.8	8.4	8.1	9.8	9.2	10.2	11.2	10.3	10.8	10.2	10.9
40-44	15.2	13.0	11.0	9.5	10.0	11.3	11.7	14.0	15.0	17.5	17.0	17.2	14.0
45-49	24.3	19.2	17.6	16.7	17.4	19.2	20.4	22.8	26.0	26.8	26.2	25.1	22.3
50-54	27.0	23.6	24.2	23.1	22.7	23.4	26.4	26.0	27.7	26.4	28.0	30.2	26.5
1955	27.1	22.8	24.0	23.3	23.6	23.5	27.0	27.4	23.4	27.1	26.4	26.2	25.3
1956	28.5	23.0	24.1	24.5	22.6	23.0	24.9	25.8	25.9	26.5	28.5	29.2	25.9
1957	28.0	28.5	25.5	23.9	25.2	23.0	25.9	24.0	29.0	28.3	23.3	27.9	26.6
1958	31.3	27.7	25.9										

Percent Minnesota farm prices were of U. S. retail prices

13-14	71	78	78	76	67	67	68	67	67	65	64	68	70
15-19	70	75	76	77	77	72	72	69	67	68	68	72	72
20-24	65	70	69	68	67	62	62	62	63	63	64	69	66
25-29	63	65	64	68	67	63	64	64	62	61	63	69	58
30-34	62	59	61	60	61	51	54	56	58	61	67	70	54
35-39	61	64	62	66	68	62	65	64	64	70	70	69	62
40-44	61	64	68	72	70	68	69	66	66	64	66	65	65
45-49	60	64	66	68	67	65	65	63	61	62	61	62	63
50-54	55	58	58	59	60	59	57	60	59	58	59	55	57
1955	46	60	59	56	54	54	51	55	64	58	56	64	56
1956	56	55	58	57	59	57	55	54	56	55	50	47	55
1957	46	46	48	51	47	50	50	57	52	57	64	56	52
1958	47	50	58										

1. The smallest difference in price per dozen between average U. S. retail egg prices and egg prices received by farmers in Minnesota was during the thirties and before World War I. This was when egg prices were the lowest. (See Table XI and XIII)
2. With the exception of the periods of 1935-39 and 1940-44, Minnesota egg producers have been getting a continuously lower share of the consumer's dollar. Stated differently the farmer's prices constituted a continuously smaller share of the average U. S. retail prices. This is the result of a continuous increase in marketing costs.

XV. Average Annual Farm Prices Received for Eggs, and Percent of Parity - U. S.

Year	Farm price (Weighted) (cents per doz.)	Effective parity price (cents per doz.)	Percent farm price was of parity
1930-34 av.	17.3	29.2	59
1935-39 av.	20.8	28.9	72
1940-44 av.	28.2	31.8	89
1945-49 av.	42.6	47.0	91
1950-54 av.	42.0	49.7	85
1955	38.9	46.1	84
1956	38.6	46.4	83
1957	35.5	49.7	71

Note: 1. The farm price of eggs was continually below 90 percent of parity before the World War II period. It has been below 90 percent of parity since then, except for the immediate post-war period when there was a definite shortage and a high price for red meats, and a resulting strong demand for eggs.

2. Much progress has been made in the poultry industry during the last 25 years in better breeding, feeding, and housing, and in reducing the rate of mortality. All this has greatly reduced the cost of production. This is one of the reasons why total egg production in the United States in 1957 was 70 percent above the 1935-39 annual average, and in Minnesota 160 percent above. This increase in production was achieved during a period when egg prices were usually less than 90 percent of parity. It is quite clear that egg production will continue at a comparatively high level even though egg prices are considerably below parity.

The Manner and Form in which Eggs were Used - United States

Year	Pro-duced on farms	On farm			Off farm				Total used off farm	
		Consumed in farm household	Used for hatching		Used as shell eggs	Used as liquid egg products b/				
			Farm	Commer-cial hatch-eries a/		Frozen c/	Dried d/	For im-mEDIATE consump-tion		Total
. Million pounds										
1930-34 av.										
1935-39 av.										
1940-44 av.					321.8	543.1	22.6		887.5	
1945-49 av.					364.8	265.5	18.1		648.4	
1950-54 av.					343.7	107.5	21.8		473.0	
1955					341.5	78.8	33.1		453.4	
1956					349.1	82.7	33.1		464.9	
1957					333.8	103.4	37.5		474.7	
1958										
. Million eggs										
1930-34 av.	36,768	7,767	869	810	25,744	NA	NA	NA	(1,578)	28,132
1935-39 av.	36,381	7,789	579	1,094	25,034	NA	NA	NA	(1,885)	28,013
1940-44 av.	48,659	7,634	428	1,752	30,547	3,009	5,078	211	(8,298)	40,597
1945-49 av.	55,724	7,830	244	1,984	39,603	3,411	2,483	169	(6,063)	47,650
1950-54 av.	58,382	5,943	123	2,498	45,395	3,215	1,004	204	(4,423)	52,316
1955	59,496	5,534	75	2,648	47,000	3,193	737	309	(4,239)	53,887
1956	60,877	5,514	75	3,034	47,907	3,264	773	310	(4,347)	55,288
1957	60,448	5,468	59	2,998	47,484	3,121	967	351	(4,439)	54,921
1958										
. Percent of total egg produced on farms										
1930-34	100.0	21.1	2.4	2.2	70.0	NA	NA	NA	(4.3)	76.5
1935-39	100.0	21.4	1.6	3.0	68.9	NA	NA	NA	(5.1)	77.0
1940-44	100.0	15.7	0.9	3.6	62.8	6.2	10.4	0.4	(17.0)	83.4
1945-49	100.0	14.1	0.4	3.6	71.0	6.1	4.5	0.3	(10.9)	85.5
1950-54	100.0	10.2	0.2	4.3	77.7	5.5	1.7	0.4	(7.6)	89.6
1955	100.0	9.3	0.1	4.5	79.0	5.4	1.2	0.5	(7.1)	90.6
1956	100.0	9.1	0.1	5.0	78.7	5.3	1.3	0.5	(7.1)	90.8
1957	100.0	9.0	0.1	5.0	78.6	5.1	1.6	0.6	(7.3)	90.9
1958										

The number of eggs used for hatching was calculated on the basis of the number of chicks hatched at the rate of a 70 percent hatch.
 The shell egg equivalents (number of eggs) used in liquid egg products was obtained by dividing the number of pounds liquid by 38.5 to obtain the number of cases of eggs used. This figure was in turn multiplied by 360 to obtain the number of individual eggs used. Does not include the liquid egg which was frozen and dried later.
 Includes the liquid egg which was frozen and dried later.
 The weight of the liquid egg before drying.

1. A high percent of the total number of eggs produced and the total number of eggs sold was utilized as shell eggs. The shell egg market is all important.
2. The liquid and dried egg industries became significant during the period of World War II, as a means of simplifying overseas shipments. A substantial percent of the total number of eggs produced during that period was dried. Only about 1½ percent of the total number of eggs produced have been dried during the last several years.
3. The major portion of the production of liquid egg is frozen, and is later used as liquid egg in baking and in processed food products.
4. The liquid egg industry provides a good way of carrying over the excess supply of eggs in periods of heavy production to periods of low production.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
. Million pounds													
1938-39 av.	1.5	7.5	31.6	43.7	44.7	33.5	12.3	5.1	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	184.
1940-44 av.	31.8	62.4	109.8	130.8	140.6	122.4	88.9	62.5	41.2	41.9	33.5	21.7	887.
1945-49 av.	24.5	58.8	110.7	124.3	121.0	88.6	50.7	29.0	13.5	8.2	6.2	12.9	648.
1950-54 av.	27.6	50.2	83.2	83.7	86.0	61.2	30.0	16.7	11.6	8.3	6.4	8.1	473.
1955	30.7	39.5	67.8	80.0	84.7	72.1	36.2	16.6	9.1	7.2	5.3	4.2	453.
1956	8.9	35.4	62.6	78.5	94.9	73.4	36.7	25.3	13.5	13.5	9.4	12.8	464.
1957	24.5	32.6	59.2	77.6	90.1	73.7	45.4	25.2	15.4	12.6	8.0	10.4	474.
1958	29.2	36.7	32.7	63.8									

Percent monthly production was of the total for the year

1938-39	0.8	4.1	17.1	23.6	24.1	18.2	6.7	2.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	100.
1940-44	3.6	7.0	12.4	14.8	15.9	13.8	10.0	7.0	4.6	4.7	3.8	2.4	100.
1945-49	3.8	9.1	17.0	19.1	18.6	13.7	7.8	4.5	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.0	100.
1950-54	5.8	10.6	17.6	17.7	18.2	12.9	6.3	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	100.
1955	6.8	8.7	14.9	17.6	18.7	15.9	8.0	3.7	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9	100.
1956	1.9	7.6	13.5	16.9	20.4	15.8	7.9	5.4	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.8	100.
1957	5.2	6.9	12.5	16.3	18.9	15.5	9.6	5.3	3.2	2.7	1.7	2.2	100.
1958													

- Note: 1. The production of liquid egg permits salvaging high quality eggs which are not suitable for the shell egg market, such as eggs with irregular shapes, cracked or otherwise abnormal shell conditions, and eggs which are too large or too small.
2. Over 2/3 of the volume of liquid egg is produced during the February-June period when production of eggs exceeds consumption. This makes the liquid egg industry especially significant in the middlewest from which a large proportion of the eggs are sold outside of the area.

Monthly Utilization of Liquid Egg - United States

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
. Percent of total production													
<u>Frozen a/</u>													
1940-44	12.3	25.4	44.8	48.6	52.0	49.5	36.0	19.4	14.2	6.4	5.4	4.6	36.2
1945-49	32.9	53.8	60.4	65.4	66.9	56.0	40.7	36.2	43.5	42.3	37.8	27.7	56.3
1950-54	72.9	74.5	79.8	78.1	72.8	67.1	59.5	61.7	65.1	64.1	63.0	71.4	72.7
1955	65.9	69.7	81.7	81.2	81.1	73.3	71.4	60.4	58.6	56.6	71.4	67.0	75.3
1956	77.0	73.5	78.3	78.3	79.2	77.1	74.0	69.2	60.0	64.5	59.1	55.1	75.1
1957	57.6	61.7	76.8	76.9	73.6	70.4	66.6	65.9	63.2	58.8	58.2	75.1	70.3
1958	72.9	69.8	77.2	79.7									
<u>For drying b/</u>													
1940-44	83.8	70.9	52.1	49.3	45.9	48.7	61.8	77.7	83.7	90.7	91.5	92.0	61.2
1945-49	57.4	42.9	38.3	33.2	31.1	42.3	56.8	55.3	51.8	42.4	52.2	68.8	40.9
1950-54	19.6	18.6	16.6	18.3	23.8	29.2	36.7	28.9	30.4	25.4	30.6	22.9	22.7
1955	24.6	21.5	13.3	15.2	12.6	15.7	23.7	29.6	29.7	27.8	12.2	18.1	17.4
1956	15.6	13.4	17.4	17.9	15.0	12.7	17.9	23.6	31.4	28.1	28.9	37.7	17.8
1957	31.7	22.6	17.6	19.0	19.3	20.7	25.5	26.5	29.1	27.9	31.7	15.6	21.8
1958	20.6	19.9	17.3	17.0									
<u>For immediate consumption</u>													
1940-44	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.6
1945-49	9.7	3.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.5	8.5	4.7	15.3	10.0	3.5	2.8
1950-54	7.5	6.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	9.4	4.5	10.5	6.4	5.7	4.6
1955	9.5	8.8	5.0	3.6	6.3	11.0	4.9	10.0	11.7	15.6	16.4	14.9	7.3
1956	7.4	13.1	4.3	3.8	5.8	10.2	8.1	7.2	8.6	7.4	12.0	7.2	7.1
1957	10.7	15.7	5.6	4.1	7.1	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.7	13.3	10.1	9.3	7.9
1958	6.5	10.3	5.5	3.3									

Does not include the liquid egg which was frozen and dried later.
 Includes the liquid egg which was frozen and dried later.

1. Because a large percent of the volume of liquid egg is produced during the season when egg production exceeds consumption only a small percent of it is used for "immediate consumption". A large percent of the volume produced during the surplus production season is frozen and stored and is used during the season of short supply.
2. During the war and immediate post war period a high percentage of the volume of liquid egg was dried. Dried eggs were used by the armed forces for the personnel stationed in distant places of the world. During the last several years only about a fifth to a third of the volume of liquid egg has been dried.

XIX. Liquid Egg Products - United States

Year	Whole egg	Mixed whole egg	Albumen	Yolks <u>a/</u>	Total
. Million pounds					
1940-44 av.	694.8	43.7	79.8	69.2	887.5
1945-49 av.	430.0	52.0	94.3	72.1	648.4
1950-54 av.	181.7	69.9	133.7	87.7	473.0
1955	109.2	64.4	167.1	112.7	453.4
1956	121.0	61.8	172.6	109.5	464.9
1957	142.2	51.5	170.4	110.8	474.7
1958					
Percent of total					
1940-44	78.3	4.9	9.0	7.8	100.0
1945-49	66.3	8.0	14.6	11.1	100.0
1950-54	38.4	14.8	28.3	18.5	100.0
1955	24.1	14.2	36.9	24.8	100.0
1956	26.0	13.3	37.1	23.6	100.0
1957	30.0	10.8	35.9	23.3	100.0
1958					

a/ Plain yolks, sugared yolks, and yolk emulsion.

- Note: 1. The total production of liquid egg products decreased nearly 50 percent from the World War II period until the period of 1950-54. It has remained fairly constant since the early 50's.
2. There was an increase in the production of separated liquid egg, albumen and yolk until about 1955. During the last three years the production of albumen and yolk remained fairly constant.
3. Mixed whole egg is different from whole egg in that the product has a certain percentage of albumen or yolk as may be specified by the buyer.

Chicks Hatched by Commercial Hatcheries - U. S.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
(1) Chicks hatched for laying flock replacements													
Millions													
1955	32.9	71.2	148.9	163.9	107.9	32.6	14.9	12.6	14.1	16.6	15.5	17.5	648.6
1956	39.3	84.0	149.5	159.4	108.8	34.7	15.4	14.3	14.9	17.1	14.7	15.9	668.0
1957	30.5	56.3	109.4	129.4	90.8	27.9	11.9	10.1	12.3	13.0	12.1	15.7	519.4
1958	34.4	61.9	114.6	135.8	111.6								
Percent the monthly hatch for laying flock replacement was of the total hatch for the year													
1955	5.1	11.0	22.9	25.3	16.6	5.0	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	100.0
1956	5.9	12.6	22.4	24.0	16.3	5.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	100.0
1957	5.9	10.8	21.1	24.8	17.5	5.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.0	100.0

(2) Chicks hatched for broiler production													
Millions													
1955	81.2	92.2	105.4	109.6	115.9	111.9	111.0	98.9	86.8	93.4	95.9	102.7	1,204.9
1956	110.9	114.9	132.4	134.9	142.6	137.9	128.5	123.1	106.8	107.2	107.9	108.8	1,455.9
1957	128.6	122.4	139.3	141.3	147.7	141.8	143.4	132.3	119.4	119.7	116.4	126.5	1,578.8
1958	138.6	136.2	150.1	162.8	180.4								
Percent the monthly hatch for broiler production was of the total hatch for the year													
1955	6.7	7.6	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	8.2	7.2	7.8	8.0	8.5	100.0
1956	7.6	7.9	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.5	8.8	8.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	100.0
1957	8.1	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.4	8.0	100.0
1958													

(3) Total chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries - (1) and (2)													
Millions													
0-34*	13.5	51.8	119.6	161.1	142.9	47.5	8.4	2.2	2.7	4.1	4.9	8.4	567.1
5-39*	24.7	63.0	144.2	211.6	175.2	65.9	19.1	12.0	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.2	766.0
0-44*	44.9	103.2	229.7	281.7	242.5	119.7	51.9	34.7	29.7	29.9	29.2	29.2	1,226.3
5-49*	59.3	117.9	253.4	315.3	244.2	110.1	60.5	46.3	43.0	48.1	48.1	43.4	1,388.6
0-54*	114.0	170.8	282.9	296.6	230.2	126.0	94.7	86.8	82.8	87.2	87.2	90.6	1,748.4
1955	114.1	163.4	254.3	273.5	223.8	144.5	125.9	111.5	100.9	110.0	111.4	120.2	1,853.5
1956	150.2	198.9	281.9	294.3	251.4	172.6	143.9	137.4	121.7	124.3	122.6	124.7	2,123.9
1957	159.1	178.7	248.7	270.7	238.5	169.7	155.3	142.4	131.7	132.7	128.5	142.2	2,098.2
1958	173.0	198.1	264.7	298.6	292.0								
Percent the monthly total hatch was of the total hatch for the year													
0-34	2.4	9.1	21.1	28.4	25.2	8.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	100.0
5-39	3.2	8.2	18.8	27.7	22.9	8.6	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	100.0
0-44	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
5-49	4.3	8.5	18.2	22.7	17.6	7.9	4.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1	100.0
0-54	6.5	9.8	16.2	17.0	13.2	7.2	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	100.0
1955	6.2	8.8	13.7	14.8	12.1	7.8	6.8	6.0	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.5	100.0
1956	7.1	9.4	13.3	13.9	11.8	8.1	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	100.0
1957	7.6	8.5	11.9	12.9	11.4	8.1	7.4	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.8	100.0
1958													

- Averages
- The hatching of chicks for laying flock replacement is still quite seasonal. Over 62 percent were hatched in March, April and May during the period of 1955-57.
 - The length as well as the peak of the main hatching season for chicks for laying flock replacement is affected by the price of eggs:
 - Favorable egg prices during the winter months stimulate early hatches.
 - Favorable egg prices during the hatching season stimulate late hatches.
 - Broiler production is fairly uniform throughout the year, so that the hatchings of chicks for broiler production is also quite uniform. Supplies of red meat are seasonally somewhat lower in the summer and early fall than during other periods of the year. Prices of meats are then frequently higher, and broiler production responds to it. This is why the hatchings of chicks for broiler production are the highest for the period of March through August.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
(1) Chicks hatched for laying flock replacement													
Thousands													
1955	340	2,685	12,630	16,370	10,380	1,115	20	5	5	5	5	30	43
1956	465	4,565	14,220	17,080	10,900	870	25	20	30	15	25	35	48
1957	395	2,395	9,555	13,760	9,720	910	110	20	55	55	70	80	37
1958	400	3,050	12,100	16,200	11,800								
Percent the monthly hatch for laying flock replacement was of the total for the year													
1955	0.8	6.2	29.0	37.5	23.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
1956	1.0	9.5	29.5	35.4	22.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100
1957	1.1	6.5	25.7	37.1	26.2	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100
1958													
(2) Chicks hatched for broiler production													
Thousands													
1955	125	135	220	200	230	185	180	155	180	140	185	190	2,110
1956	180	230	270	220	260	275	215	200	135	150	150	135	2,410
1957	180	155	255	330	265	170	190	160	145	170	150	205	2,310
1958	165	260	232	305	300								
Percent the monthly hatch for broiler production was of the total for the year													
1955	5.9	6.4	10.3	9.4	10.8	8.7	8.5	7.3	8.5	6.6	8.7	8.9	100
1956	7.4	9.5	11.1	9.1	10.7	11.4	8.9	8.3	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.6	100
1957	7.6	6.5	10.7	13.9	11.2	7.2	8.0	6.7	6.1	7.2	6.3	8.6	100
1958													
(3) Total of all chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries													
Thousands													
1940-44 av.	192	3,044	12,170	19,170	17,413	7,134	296	--	--	--	--	--	59
1945-49 av.	51	1,600	14,604	22,413	18,066	3,295	79	48	45	44	64	64	60
1950-54 av.	493	3,248	12,048	19,740	14,045	1,613	195	199	164	141	172	158	52
1955	465	2,820	12,850	16,570	10,610	1,300	200	160	185	145	190	220	45
1956	645	4,795	14,490	17,300	11,160	1,145	240	220	165	165	175	170	50
1957	575	2,550	9,810	14,090	9,985	1,080	300	180	200	225	220	285	39
1958	605	3,310	12,332	16,505	12,100								
Percent the monthly total hatch was of the total for the year													
1940-44	0.3	5.1	20.5	32.3	29.3	12.0	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	100
1945-49	0.1	2.6	24.2	37.1	29.9	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100
1950-54	0.9	6.2	23.1	37.8	26.9	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	100
1955	1.0	6.2	28.1	36.2	23.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	100
1956	1.3	9.5	28.6	34.1	22.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	100
1957	1.5	6.5	24.8	35.6	25.2	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	100
1958													

- Note: 1. Most of the chicks hatched in Minnesota are for laying flock replacement. This is the main reason why the Minnesota hatching business is very seasonal. Between 85 and 90 percent of all chicks are hatched in March, April, and May.
2. There is a tendency toward earlier hatching in Minnesota in recent years. This is indicated by larger hatches in February and March, and smaller hatches in May and June, compared with the same months in earlier years.
3. The small increase in late summer and fall hatching reflects a slight increase in broiler production in Minnesota.

XXII.

Chicks Hatched for Laying Flock Replacement - United States

Year	Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries			Percent of the laying flock replacements purchased as "sexed" chicks.
	Total number of chicks hatched	For laying flock replacement		
		Number	Percent of the total number of chicks hatched	
	Millions		Percent	
1942-44 av.	1,392.6	892.0	64.1	19
1945-49 av.	1,388.6	733.0	52.8	25
1950-54 av.	1,748.6	630.0	36.0	39
1955	1,853.4	648.6	35.0	50
1956	2,123.9	667.9	31.4	53
1957	2,098.1	524.5	25.1	54
1958				

- Note: 1. The increase in the number of chicks hatched is the result of a substantial increase in broiler production.
2. There has been an overall decline in the number of chicks hatched for laying flock replacement. Fewer laying hens are needed because egg production per hen has increased materially.
3. A much larger percent of the chicks purchased for laying flock replacement have been bought as sexed chicks in the last several years compared to earlier years.

XXIII.

Death Loss of Layers - United States

Year	West North Central Region	East North Central Region	North Atlantic Region	Southern Region	Western Region	United States	Minnesota
Death loss percentage of chickens on hand January 1							
1940-44	19.6	19.4	14.7	17.0	19.5	18.2	21.0
1945-49	17.0	18.2	17.4	18.4	19.6	17.9	16.4
1950-54	18.3	18.7	19.9	20.8	22.1	19.7	17.2
1955	18.4	16.2	18.5	19.3	23.6	18.8	19.0
1956	20.1	19.2	23.1	24.7	27.1	22.5	21.0
1957	19.9	19.5	23.2	24.6	25.0	22.2	21.0
1958							

- Note: 1. About one out of every four or five layers was lost during the last several years with considerable variation between regions.
2. The North Atlantic region used to have the smallest death loss of layers, but in recent years the North Central Region had the smallest death loss.
3. The death loss of layers in Minnesota was far above the United States average and the West North Central Region average for the period of 1940-44. It is still above the average in the West North Central Region but is now below the average in the United States.

XXIV. Chicken Meat Sold - United States and Minnesota

Year	Total chicken meat sold	Mature chickens	% of total	Young chickens	% of total	Commercial broilers	% of total
	(Million pounds)			(Million pounds)		(Million pounds)	
<u>United States</u>							
1935-39 av.	1,629	749	46.0	677	41.6	203	12.4
1940-44 av.	2,801	1,049	37.5	1,093	39.0	659	23.5
1945-49 av.	3,233	1,178	36.4	989	30.6	1,066	33.0
1950-54 av.	4,300	953	22.2	722	16.8	2,625	61.0
1955	4,578	814	17.8	415	9.1	3,349	73.1
1956	5,457	756	13.9	432	7.9	4,269	78.2
1957	5,702	748	13.1	261	4.6	4,693	82.3
<u>Minnesota</u>							
1935-39 av.	20.3	7.4	36.5	11.9	58.6	1.0	4.9
1940-44 av.	32.3	11.8	36.5	18.5	57.3	2.0	6.2
1944-49 av.	141.1	77.9	55.2	59.1	41.9	4.1	2.9
1950-54 av.	103.3	62.3	60.3	32.4	31.4	8.6	8.3
1955	86.9	59.6	68.6	19.9	22.9	7.4	8.5
1956	86.5	54.1	62.5	24.3	28.1	8.1	9.4
1957	74.4	49.2	66.1	15.5	20.8	9.7	13.1

- Note: 1. The percent of total chicken meat sold in the United States which comes from commercial broiler production has increased. The increase has been comparatively rapid in the last several years and reached an all time high of over 82 percent of the total in 1957.
2. The commercial broiler industry in Minnesota supplies only a small percent of the total poultry meat sold in the state. However, considerable growth in the broiler industry is indicated.
3. Young chickens include cockerels purchased with pullet chicks for laying flock replacement and cull young pullets, practically all of the egg laying breeds.

XXV. Live Weight of Birds and Prices Received - United States and Minnesota

Year	The average live weight of birds sold			Price paid to producers	
	Mature chickens	Young chickens	Commercial broilers	Chickens a/	Broilers
	Pounds			Cents	
<u>United States</u>					
1935-39 av.	4.8	3.3	2.9	14.8	19.6
1940-44 av.	5.2	3.5	2.9	19.1	23.2
1945-49 av.	5.2	3.7	3.0	27.1	31.7
1950-54 av.	5.2	3.8	3.1	21.6	26.9
1955	5.2	3.8	3.1	18.6	25.2
1956	5.1	3.8	3.2	15.9	19.6
1957	5.2	3.8	3.2	13.6	18.9
<u>Minnesota</u>					
1935-39 av.	4.8	3.8	2.7	--	--
1940-44 av.	4.9	3.9	2.7	16.5	26.6
1945-49 av.	4.8	4.0	2.9	22.6	34.6
1950-54 av.	4.8	4.1	3.0	16.4	27.2
1955	4.8	4.1	3.0	15.4	25.3
1956	4.7	4.1	3.0	12.3	21.2
1957	4.7	4.2	3.3	9.9	19.1

a/ The average price of all chickens sold from farm flocks, including mature and young chickens.

- Note: 1. 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 percent of Leghorn and other "egg laying" flocks in Minnesota compared with the United States.

XXVI. Approximate Average Weights and Processing Shrinkages in Poultry ^{a/}

Kind and class	Approximate average weights			Approximate shrinkages		
	Live	Dressed ^{b/}	Ready to cook	Live to dressed	Live to ready to cook	Dressed to ready to cook
	Pounds			Percent		
Chickens:						
Hens	5.5	4.9	3.7	10.5	32.5	25.0
Roasters	5.0	4.5	3.4	10.5	33.0	25.0
Broilers, fryers	3.0	2.6	1.9	11.5	36.0	28.0
All chickens	4.0	3.6	2.6	11.0	35.0	27.0
Turkeys:						
Hens and toms	11.0	9.8	8.2	11.0	25.5	16.5
Hens and toms	18.0	16.2	13.9	10.0	23.0	14.5
Hens and toms	27.0	24.6	21.2	9.0	21.5	13.5
Fryers	7.0	6.2	5.0	12.0	28.0	18.0
All turkeys	18.5	16.6	13.9	10.0	25.0	16.5
Ducks	6.0	5.3	4.2	11.0	30.5	22.0
Geese	14.0	12.4	10.2	11.5	27.5	18.0

^{a/} Based on data from various sources, including large volume commercial operations, and studies made under laboratory conditions.

^{b/} Dressed poultry has had only the blood and feathers removed.

^{c/} Ready to cook poultry has had the blood, feathers, head and feet removed and has been drawn (eviscerated). Ready to cook weights include abdominal fat, if any, and neck and giblets.

- Note:
1. There is a substantially larger shrinkage in young birds than in mature birds. This is indicated for both turkeys and chickens.
 2. Chickens have a much larger shrinkage than turkeys, and also a larger shrinkage than geese and ducks.
 3. Turkey fryers (broilers) have a considerably lower shrinkage than chicken broilers and fryers.

Farm Prices Received for Chickens - United States

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
Farm chickens ^{a/} - 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	13.3
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	14.8
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	19.1
1945-49	27.0	26.8	27.8	28.2	27.7	27.6	28.0	27.6	27.3	26.6	25.2	26.1	27.1
1950-54	23.2	23.8	24.9	24.3	23.6	22.2	22.0	22.1	21.1	19.8	20.3	20.7	21.6
1955	15.4	18.6	20.9	20.3	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.4	18.8	18.0	17.5	17.9	18.6
1956	15.5	16.5	16.0	16.5	15.5	14.5	13.0	13.5	11.0	9.5	9.5	10.0	15.9
1957	13.9	14.1	14.6	14.3	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.9	13.7	12.7	13.1	13.9	13.6
1958	14.7	15.3	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.0							
Commercial broilers -- cents per pound													
1940-44	22.2	22.6	23.2	23.4	23.9	23.8	22.9	22.8	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.9	23.2
1945-49	30.6	28.2	30.6	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.4	33.1	33.8	33.1	31.0	30.6	31.7
1950-54	25.7	27.0	28.0	27.8	26.5	26.8	28.4	28.9	28.1	25.9	26.2	24.4	27.0
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6	19.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4	18.9
1958	19.9	20.3	21.5	19.3	20.1	21.0							

^{a/} Does not include commercial broilers

- Note: 1. The 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 price for farm chickens doubled between 1930-34 and 1945-49 and since then has dropped to near the pre World War II level. This has been due to the heavy competition from commercial broilers and turkey fryers. Farm chickens are a by-product of egg production and as such are sold for whatever price they will bring after their usefulness as layers has terminated.
3. The price of commercial broilers is higher than the price of farm chickens. In recent years, the price of commercial broilers has been decreasing and is now much less than during the World War II period. There have been abundant supplies of poultry meats, red meat and meat substitutes.

Farm Prices Received for Chickens - Minnesota

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
Farm chickens a/ - 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	16.5
1945-49	21.4	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.8	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.7	21.1	20.9	22.6
1950-54	16.7	17.4	17.8	18.2	17.8	16.5	16.8	17.6	16.9	15.3	15.0	15.3	16.4
1955	11.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	14.5	14.5	15.4
1956	19.2	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.1	18.0	16.7	16.1	14.6	13.1	12.9	13.6	12.3
1957	10.9	9.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.5	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.5	9.9
1958	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.0	13.5	13.5							
Commercial broilers - cents per pound													
1940-44	24.8	25.4	27.0	28.2	28.8	27.0	26.0	25.8	26.0	26.4	26.6	27.4	26.6
1945-49	32.6	32.6	35.3	37.2	37.3	36.8	36.1	35.2	34.6	32.7	32.2	32.1	34.6
1950-54	27.3	28.4	28.3	28.4	28.2	27.4	27.2	27.2	27.2	26.0	25.7	25.4	27.2
1955	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.5	28.0	28.0	27.5	26.5	26.5	24.0	23.0	21.0	25.3
1956	24.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	21.1
1957	18.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	22.0	23.0	21.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	19.1
1958	20.0	19.5	22.0	20.0	20.0	21.0							

/ Does not include commercial broilers

- Note: 1. 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.
2. Farm prices are the residual of prices paid by consumers, less the costs of transportation and handling. A lower cost of production in Minnesota, especially a lower feed cost, compared with other areas, is one reason why Minnesota producers can market chickens at lower farm prices than producers in some of the other areas.
3. Minnesota broiler prices were consistently higher than the U. S. average in the earlier periods. (see Table XXVII) This was the result of limited production and special local market outlets. With increased broiler production in Minnesota, this spread in price has practically disappeared. (Compare Tables XXVII, XXVIII and also see Table XXI.)

XXIX. Number of Turkey Breeder Hens on Farms, January 1 - Minnesota

Year	Light	Heavy			Total
		Heavy White	Other Heavy	All Heavy	
. Thousands					
1949	-	-	-	-	125
1950	-	-	-	-	165
1951	31	-	-	139	170
1952	50	-	-	171	221
1953	43	-	-	158	201
1954	101	-	-	144	245
1955	50	70	135	205	255
1956	35	121	142	263	298
1957	32	138	182	320	352
1958	79	97	195	292	371
Percent of total					
1951	18	-	-	82	100
1952	23	-	-	77	100
1953	21	-	-	79	100
1954	41	-	-	59	100
1955	20	27	53	80	100
1956	12	41	47	88	100
1957	9	39	52	91	100
1958	21	26	53	79	100

- Note: 1. The number of turkey breeder hens on farms in Minnesota January 1 has nearly tripled since 1949, indicating that a much larger percent of the turkey hatching eggs are being produced in the state.
2. There have been some major changes in the type of turkey breeder hens. The Beltsville Whites became popular from 1951 to 1954 and the Heavy Whites have become popular since 1955. Heavy Whites can be sold either as fryers or as mature birds. The light breeds apparently had somewhat of a "comeback" in 1958.

XXX. Types of Turkey Poults Hatched - Minnesota

	Light	Heavy			Total	Index 1947-50 = 100
		Heavy white	Other heavy	Total heavy		
. Thousands						
1947-50 av.	-	-	-	-	4,587	100
1951-52 av.	-	-	-	-	6,624	144
1953-54 av.	3,955	-	-	4,789	8,744	191
1955	2,510	2,560	3,944	6,504	9,014	197
1956	1,958	5,463	4,958	10,421	12,379	270
1957	1,485	5,860	5,433	11,293	12,778	279
Percent of total						
1953-54	45.2	-	-	54.8	100.0	
1955	27.8	28.4	43.8	72.2	100.0	
1956	15.8	44.1	40.1	84.2	100.0	
1957	11.6	45.9	42.5	88.4	100.0	
1958						

- Note: 1. The hatching of turkey poults in Minnesota has increased substantially so that in 1957 the hatch was more than 2 3/4 times as large as it was during the period of 1947-50.
2. The light breeds of turkeys accounted for 45 percent of the total number of turkey poults in 1953-54 but decreased to less than 12 percent in 1957.
3. Heavy Whites became important in 1955 and now account for about 45 percent of all poults. Poults that potentially can be fryers including the Light Breeds and Heavy Whites account for nearly 60 percent of all the turkey poults hatched.

XXXI. Variations in Monthly Hatching of Poults by Types of Turkeys Produced - U.S.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<u>1. Heavy Bronze</u>													
. millions													
1956	1.1	3.7	9.5	13.3	13.5	8.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	52.1
1957	2.3	4.7	10.5	14.7	14.3	8.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	57.7
1958	1.7	3.6	9.3	13.5	13.5								
Percent of total													
1956	2.1	7.1	18.2	25.5	26.0	15.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	100.0
1957	4.0	8.1	18.2	25.4	24.7	14.6	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	100.0
1958													
<u>2. Heavy Whites</u>													
. millions													
1956	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	18.0
1957	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	15.8
1958	0.8	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.8								
Percent of total													
1956	5.0	6.7	10.6	16.6	20.5	15.6	8.9	3.9	1.7	2.2	3.3	5.0	100.0
1957	6.3	7.0	10.1	15.8	20.9	16.5	8.2	3.8	1.9	1.9	3.2	4.4	100.0
1958													
<u>3. All Heavy Breeds - Total 1 and 2</u>													
. millions													
1953-54	1.0	3.1	9.1	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	48.5
1955	1.2	2.7	7.8	12.8	14.8	9.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	52.4
1956	2.0	4.9	11.4	16.3	17.2	11.0	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.0	70.1
1957	3.3	5.8	12.1	17.2	17.6	11.0	2.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	73.5
1958	2.5	4.5	10.6	15.6	16.3								
Percent of total													
1953-54	2.1	6.4	18.8	27.4	27.0	14.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	100.0
1955	2.3	5.2	14.9	24.4	28.1	17.2	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	100.0
1956	2.9	7.0	16.3	23.3	24.4	15.7	4.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.9	100.0
1957	4.5	7.9	16.5	23.4	23.9	15.0	3.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.0	100.0
1958													

4. Light Breeds

	millions												
1953-54	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	19.5
1955	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	15.9
1956	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	15.0
1957	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.3	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	13.3
1958	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1								

Percent of total

1953-54	7.2	7.2	8.7	11.8	15.8	14.3	10.8	6.2	3.1	2.6	4.6	7.7	100.0
1955	8.8	6.9	6.9	11.3	15.1	16.5	13.8	7.5	2.5	1.9	3.1	5.7	100.0
1956	6.0	5.3	6.7	10.7	16.0	16.6	14.7	7.3	2.7	2.0	4.7	7.3	100.0
1957	7.5	6.0	8.3	12.0	18.0	17.3	14.3	6.8	1.5	1.5	2.3	4.5	100.0
1958													

5. Total of all Turkey Poults - total of 3 and 4

	millions												
1953-54	2.4	4.5	10.8	15.6	16.2	9.8	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.9	68.0
1955	2.6	3.8	8.9	14.6	17.2	11.6	4.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.9	68.3
1956	2.9	5.7	12.4	17.9	19.6	13.5	5.3	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	3.1	85.1
1957	4.3	6.7	13.2	18.8	20.0	13.2	4.8	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.1	86.8
1958	3.3	5.5	11.7	17.1	18.4								

Percent of total

1953-54	3.5	6.6	15.9	22.9	23.9	14.4	5.0	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.5	2.8	100.0
1955	3.8	5.6	13.0	21.4	25.2	17.0	6.3	2.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.8	100.0
1956	3.4	6.7	14.6	21.0	23.1	15.9	6.2	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.6	100.0
1957	5.0	7.7	15.2	21.7	23.0	15.2	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.4	100.0
1958													

Note: 1. The seasonality of hatching of turkey poults is greater in the U. S. than it is in Minnesota. This is because Minnesota has a larger proportion of Heavy Whites which can be marketed at light or heavier weights depending on the market through the year.

2. In 1957 the percent of the different types of poults hatched in the U. S. and Minnesota was as follows:

	U. S.	Minnesota
Bronze	66.5	42.5
Heavy Whites	18.2	45.9
Total all	(84.7)	(88.4)
Light	15.3	11.6
Total Heavy	100.0	100.0

Variations in Monthly Hatching of Poults by Types of Turkeys Produced - Minnesota

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1. Heavy Bronze													
Thousands													
1955	-	165	909	1,322	1,203	345	a/	a/	-	-	-	a/	3,944
1956	140	443	1,255	1,526	1,226	368	a/	-	-	-	-	a/	4,958
1957	195	514	1,418	1,700	1,338	268	a/	-	-	-	-	a/	5,433
1958	121	440	1,422	1,706	1,452								
Percent of total													
1955	-	4.2	23.0	33.6	30.5	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1956	2.8	8.9	25.3	30.9	24.7	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1957	3.6	9.5	26.1	31.3	24.6	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1958													

a/ A small number of bronze were included with heavy whites.

2. Heavy Whites													
Thousands													
1955	206	230	298	318	340	303	215*	91*	49	70	164	276*	2,560
1956	312	350	521	715	861	741	574*	334	208	209	227	411*	5,463
1957	399	401	470	571	802	800	548*	510	298	279	345	437*	5,860
1958	366	443	575	712	922								
Percent of total													
1955	8.0	9.0	11.6	12.4	13.4	11.8	8.4	3.6	1.9	2.7	6.4	10.8	100.0
1956	5.7	6.4	9.5	13.1	15.8	13.6	10.5	6.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	7.5	100.0
1957	6.8	6.8	8.0	9.7	13.6	13.7	9.4	8.7	5.1	4.8	5.9	7.5	100.0
1958													

* This is a total of all heavy breeds.

3. All Heavy Breeds - Total 1 and 2													
Thousands													
1953-54 av.	102	318	1,190	1,565	1,305	255	18	-	-	-	-	36	4,789
1955	206	395	1,207	1,640	1,543	648	215	91	49	70	164	276	6,504
1956	452	793	1,776	2,241	2,087	1,109	574	334	208	209	227	411	10,421
1957	594	915	1,888	2,271	2,140	1,068	548	510	298	279	345	437	11,293
1958	487	883	1,997	2,418	2,374								
Percent of total													
1953-54	2.1	6.6	24.8	32.7	27.3	5.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.8	100.0
1955	3.2	6.1	18.6	25.1	23.7	10.0	3.3	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.5	4.2	100.0
1956	4.3	7.6	17.0	21.6	20.0	10.6	5.5	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	4.0	100.0
1957	5.3	8.1	16.7	20.0	18.9	9.5	4.9	4.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.9	100.0
1958													

4. Light Breeds

Thousands													
1953-54 av.	250	270	318	382	495	531	458	312	212	180	215	332	3,955
1955	273	245	191	232	314	405	302	183	77	57	97	134	2,510
1956	74	110	139	126	205	363	326	244	122	47	93	109	1,958
1957	73	121	109	82	249	261	205	122	49	33	43	138	1,485
1958	143	110	135	171	223								
Percent of total													
1953-54	6.3	6.8	8.0	9.7	12.5	13.4	11.6	7.9	5.4	4.6	5.4	8.4	100.0
1955	10.9	9.8	7.6	9.2	12.5	16.1	12.0	7.3	3.1	2.3	3.9	5.3	100.0
1956	3.8	5.6	7.1	6.4	10.5	18.5	16.6	12.5	6.2	2.4	4.8	5.6	100.0
1957	4.9	8.1	7.3	5.5	16.8	17.7	13.8	8.2	3.3	2.2	2.9	9.3	100.0
1958													

3. All Heavy Breeds + Total 1 and 2

Thousands													
1947-50 av.	20	213	990	1,675	1,276	392	←----- 21 -----→						4,587
1951-52 av.	85	350	1,388	1,902	1,780	660	178	90	45	38	48	60	6,624
1953-54 av.	352	588	1,508	1,948	1,800	785	476	312	212	180	215	368	8,744
1955	479	640	1,348	1,872	1,857	1,053	517	274	126	127	261	410	9,014
1956	526	903	1,915	2,367	2,292	1,472	900	578	330	256	320	520	12,379
1957	667	1,036	1,997	2,353	2,389	1,329	753	632	347	312	388	575	12,778
1958	630	993	2,132	2,589	2,597								
Percent of total													
1947-50	0.4	4.6	21.6	36.6	27.8	8.5	←----- 0.5 -----→						100.0
1951-52	1.3	5.3	21.0	28.6	26.8	10.0	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	100.0
1953-54	4.0	6.7	17.2	22.3	20.6	9.0	5.4	3.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	4.2	100.0
1955	5.3	7.1	15.5	20.9	20.6	11.7	5.7	3.0	1.4	1.4	2.9	4.5	100.0
1956	4.2	7.3	15.5	19.0	18.5	11.9	7.3	4.7	2.7	2.1	2.6	4.2	100.0
1957	5.2	8.1	15.6	18.5	18.8	10.4	5.9	4.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.5	100.0
1958													

Note: 1. The seasonality in the hatch of Bronze and other strictly Heavy turkeys reflects the seasonality in the marketing of this type of a bird. Although effort has been made to extend the marketing season it is still quite limited to the Thanksgiving and Christmas season.

2. The seasonality pattern of the hatch of Heavy White and related breeds reflects the dual purpose of these breeds. The turkeys may be sold at either immature or mature weights namely as turkey broilers or in competition with the Bronze as heavy breed turkeys.

3. The hatch of light breed turkeys, similar to the hatch of the Heavy Whites is much less seasonal than for Bronze. The light breed turkeys are sold on a more continuous all year round basis in competition with chicken broilers and other types of meat.

Turkeys Raised on Farms

Year	Minnesota	United States	West North	East North	North	Southern	Western	
			Central Region	Central Region	Atlantic Region	Region a/	Region	
			Millions					
1930-34 av.	1.7	20.6	5.5	1.5	0.9	8.1	4.6	
1935-39 av.	2.2	27.0	8.2	2.2	1.6	8.4	6.6	
1940-44 av.	3.1	33.2	10.3	3.0	2.2	8.0	9.7	
1945-49 av.	3.6	38.0	10.2	4.5	3.5	7.9	11.9	
1950-54 av.	5.6	57.5	13.9	7.1	5.1	15.6	15.8	
1955	8.0	65.6	17.4	9.0	5.1	17.6	16.5	
1956	9.6	76.7	21.6	10.0	4.6	21.4	19.1	
1957	9.9	81.2	22.5	11.0	3.9	22.7	21.1	
1958								
			Percent of United States total					
	Percent of W. N. Central Region							
1930-34	30.9	8.3	100.0	26.7	7.3	4.4	39.3	22.3
1935-39	26.8	8.1	100.0	30.4	8.2	5.9	31.1	24.4
1940-44	30.1	9.3	100.0	31.0	9.1	6.6	24.1	29.2
1945-49	35.3	9.5	100.0	26.9	11.8	9.2	20.8	31.3
1950-54	40.3	9.7	100.0	24.2	12.3	8.9	27.1	27.5
1955	46.0	12.2	100.0	26.5	13.7	7.8	26.8	25.2
1956	44.4	12.5	100.0	28.2	13.0	6.0	27.9	24.9
1957	44.0	12.2	100.0	27.7	13.5	4.8	28.0	26.0
1958								

a/ Includes South Atlantic and South Central Regions

- Note: 1. The number of turkeys raised in the United States has increased steadily since 1930. The increase was shared by all regions but in varying degrees until 1955. Since then the North Atlantic Region has had a decrease.
2. Minnesota is an important turkey state. During the last several years Minnesota turkey raisers have produced about 12 percent of the total number of turkeys in the United States and over 40 percent of the total number of turkeys in the West North Central Region.

Death Loss of Turkeys

Year	Minnesota	United States	West North Central Region	East North Central Region	North Atlantic Region	Southern Region a/	Western Region
Young turkeys lost - percent of the total number purchased and home hatched							
1940-44 av.	-	28.1	26.0	22.5	20.5	37.0	21.5
1945-49 av.	15.3 b/	18.5	16.4	17.2	16.2	25.0	15.4
1950-54 av.	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.8	10.4	14.5	10.6
1955	10.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.5	8.0
1956	11.6	9.1	10.0	10.0	7.0	9.5	8.0
1957	N.A.	9.7	10.0	10.0	7.0	10.5	8.0
1958							
Breeding stock lost - percent of the breeders on hand January 1							
1940-44 av.	-	10.9	11.0	10.0	8.0	12.9	7.3
1945-49 av.	-	8.1	7.2	8.2	7.0	11.0	5.6
1950-54 av.	7.0 c/	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.4	5.6
1955	7.1	6.2	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
1956	9.1	6.6	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
1957	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.0
1958							

a/ Includes South Atlantic and South Central Regions

b/ 1946-49 average

c/ 1951-54 average

- Note: 1. Much progress has been made in all the regions of the United States in reducing the death loss of both young turkeys, and turkey breeding stock.
2. Both the Western and North Atlantic regions have had consistently lower death losses of young turkeys than the North Central and Southern regions.

Percent of the Turkey Crop Marketed each Month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
. Percent of total														
<u>U. S.</u>														
1940-44 av.	-----				23.7	-----				40.7	35.6	100.0		
1945-49 av.	-----				31.6	-----				38.4	30.0	100.0		
1950-54 av.*	-----				47.7	-----				31.1	21.2	100.0		
1955 *	3.1	1.2	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.4	6.6	15.0	22.5	24.7	14.9	100.0	
1956 *	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.7	8.0	17.0	23.0	23.8	14.9	100.0	
1957 *	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.2	4.7	8.3	16.3	22.0	22.1	13.2	100.0	
1958														
<u>Minnesota</u>														
1941-44 av.	-----				6.9	-----				11.0	16.8	42.5	22.8	100.0
1945-49 av.	-----				7.2	-----				13.2	27.4	35.6	16.6	100.0
1950-54 av.	-----				18.0	-----				15.4	23.8	29.4	13.4	100.0
1955	3	2	4	5	5	5	5	10	14	18	19	10	100.0	
1956	1	1	2	2	4	5	6	13	18	21	18	9	100.0	
1957	2	2	2	3	4	5	8	13	18	21	16	6	100.0	

* Based on hatchings with allowance for maturing and marketing heavy poults in 6 months and light poults in 4 months. A 6 months allowance was made for all Heavy Whites.

- Note: 1. The figures for the monthly marketing of turkeys in the United States since 1954 are somewhat arbitrary because the Heavy Whites are included with the Bronze. As indicated in the footnote, the monthly marketings were based on the monthly hatches, allowing 6 months for maturing the Bronze and Heavy Whites and 4 months for maturing the Light breeds. Some of the Heavy Whites were no doubt marketed considerably before they were 6 months old.
2. The peak in marketing turkeys has shifted ahead during the last few years from November to October. This partly reflects the development in refrigeration facilities and in freezing. Turkey meat can now be stored for a longer period of time.
3. The seasonality in marketing turkeys has been much greater in the United States in recent years than in Minnesota.
4. The marketing of turkeys in Minnesota is still highly seasonal, although it is much less seasonal than in the forties and early fifties. During the periods of 1941-44 and 1945-49 over 90 percent of the turkey crop was marketed during the four months period of September to December. During the period of 1950-54, it was 82.0 percent. During the period of 1955-57, it was 62.7 percent of the total.

Average Live Weight of Turkeys Sold

Year	Minnesota				United States				West North Central Region			
	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All
P o u n d s												
1930-34	-	-	-	13.8	-	-	-	13.8	-	-	-	13.6
1935-39	-	-	-	14.6	-	-	-	14.8	-	-	-	14.6
1940-44	12.2	19.2	-	15.7	12.8	19.3	-	16.1	12.5	18.9	-	15.7
1945-49	13.8	22.6	-	18.2	13.9	22.4	-	18.1	13.9	22.6	-	18.2
1950-54	13.9	24.1	a/8.0	17.3	14.2	23.5	a/7.9	17.5	14.2	24.2	a/7.7	18.0
1955	14.2	24.8	8.6	16.0	14.4	24.5	8.3	16.7	14.3	25.0	8.5	17.5
1956	13.7	24.6	8.4	15.0	14.3	24.2	8.4	16.6	14.1	24.7	8.3	16.4
1957	14.2	24.1	8.6	14.9	14.3	24.0	8.3	16.7	14.3	24.5	8.4	16.4
1958												
East North Central Region				Southern b/ Region				Western Region				
Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	
P o u n d s												
1930-34	-	-	-	14.1	-	-	-	13.6	-	-	-	14.5
1935-39	-	-	-	14.8	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	15.7
1940-44	12.5	18.5	-	15.5	12.2	17.8	-	15.0	13.5	21.5	-	17.6
1945-49	13.7	21.4	-	17.6	12.9	19.9	-	16.4	14.7	24.8	-	19.8
1950-54	14.4	23.3	a/7.9	17.6	13.5	20.9	a/7.6	15.7	14.8	25.6	a/7.9	19.3
1955	14.7	24.3	7.9	16.5	14.2	23.4	8.2	14.9	14.5	25.4	8.1	18.5
1956	14.7	23.8	8.1	16.3	14.0	22.8	8.6	14.0	14.4	25.1	8.0	18.6
1957	14.6	23.8	8.3	16.6	14.2	22.5	8.2	15.5	14.4	25.1	7.8	18.7
1958												

a/ 1952-54 average

b/ Includes the South Atlantic and South Central Regions

- Note: 1. Until in the early fifties there was an almost continuous increase in the weights at which hens and toms were sold in all regions of the country. Since that time the average has remained about the same.
2. The weight at which turkey fryers are sold seems to be about 8 to 8½ pounds in all regions. It seems to be just slightly lower in the Western Region than in the other Regions in the United States.
3. The reduction in the average live weight of all turkeys sold merely reflects the increasing proportion of turkey fryers that are being sold.

XXXVII.

Farm Prices Received for Turkeys - United States

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average	Index 1939 = 100
Mid-month prices - cents per pound														
1935-39	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.7	15.9	15.1	15.0	14.8	15.8	16.6	17.6	17.9	17.4	100
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	149
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	37.8	217
1950-54	34.1	33.9	33.8	33.3	31.7	32.0	31.8	32.4	32.6	32.1	33.3	34.5	33.2	191
1955	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5	30.2	174
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8	27.2	156
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5	23.4	134
1958	22.6	24.7	27.1	26.5	27.1	25.6								
Index of monthly prices - weighted annual average = 100														
1935-39	102	99	98	96	91	87	86	85	91	95	101	103	100	
1940-44	86	85	84	84	83	82	82	84	88	92	100	104	100	
1945-49	98	93	92	92	88	87	90	92	95	97	98	103	100	
1950-54	103	102	102	100	95	96	96	98	98	97	90	92	100	
1955	91	98	101	98	96	97	98	98	103	103	99	101	100	
1956	102	114	115	113	113	107	105	104	98	95	95	102	100	
1957	114	108	110	110	103	100	93	97	98	95	100	105	100	
1958														

- Note: 1. Turkey prices were about twice as high in the late forties and early fifties than in the pre World War II period, but in the last few years they have been only 1/3 to 1/2 higher.
2. Like many other farm commodities the prices of turkeys are somewhat higher during the season of short supply. There are also some variations in the seasonal pattern of price from one year to the next.

XXXVIII.

Farm Prices Received for Turkeys - Minnesota

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Weighted average
Mid-month prices - cents per pound													
1950-54	35.4	35.0	33.8	35.2	31.5	32.2	32.0	33.4	33.1	31.2	31.8	33.6	32.3
1955	28.0	29.0	30.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	32.0	32.0	26.0	29.0	29.0
1956	30.0	29.0	31.0	29.0	30.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	27.0	26.2
1957	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	23.0	24.0	22.2
1958	24.0	26.0	30.0	26.0	28.0	27.0							
Index of monthly prices - weighted annual average = 100													
1950-54	110	108	105	109	98	100	99	103	102	97	98	104	100
1955	96	99	103	92	96	99	99	99	110	110	89	99	100
1956	115	111	118	111	115	107	103	107	95	95	95	103	100
1957	108	104	108	108	104	99	95	99	99	95	104	108	100
1958													

- Note: 1. Minnesota turkey prices are usually below the U.S. average during the heavy marketing season of October, November, and December. During this season a large proportion of the dressed turkeys are exported to other states, so that there are handling and transportation costs involved, leaving a lower net price for the producer.

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