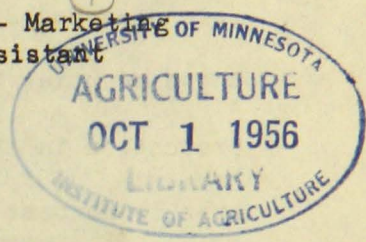
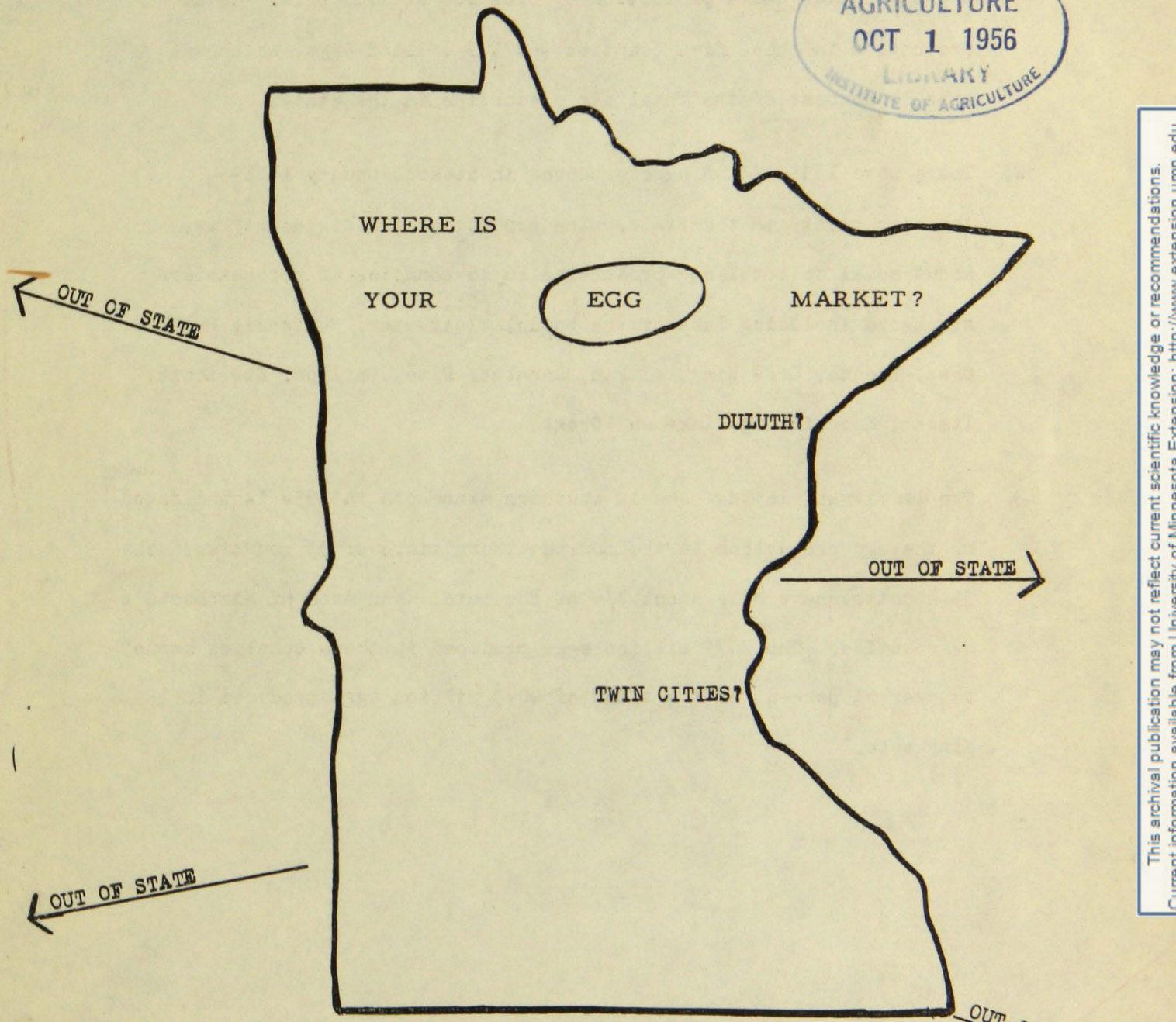


AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE (2)
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Misc.
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Figure 1

- Note: 1. The five Minnesota counties with the largest egg production in 1954 were Stearns, Otter Tail, Renville, Freeborn and Sibley. Each of these counties had a production of over 100 million eggs. Total production in these five counties was 579 million eggs, which was over 14 percent of the total egg production in the state.
2. There were 133 million eggs produced in Stearns County in 1954, the high county in the state. The production in this county was about equal to total egg production in 16 counties of northeastern Minnesota including Lake of the Woods, Clearwater, Beltrami, Hubbard, Cass, Wadena, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Kanabec, Pine, Carlton, St. Louis, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and Cook.
3. The density of laying hens in southern Minnesota in 1954 is indicated by the egg production in the four southern tiers of 35 counties. The 35 counties have only about 1/4 of the total land area of Minnesota's 87 counties. The 2475 million eggs produced in these counties amount to over 61 percent of the total of 4043 million eggs produced in Minnesota.

Egg Production in Minnesota - By Counties

Million of Eggs - 1954

Number of Eggs Produced in Minnesota = 4,043 million

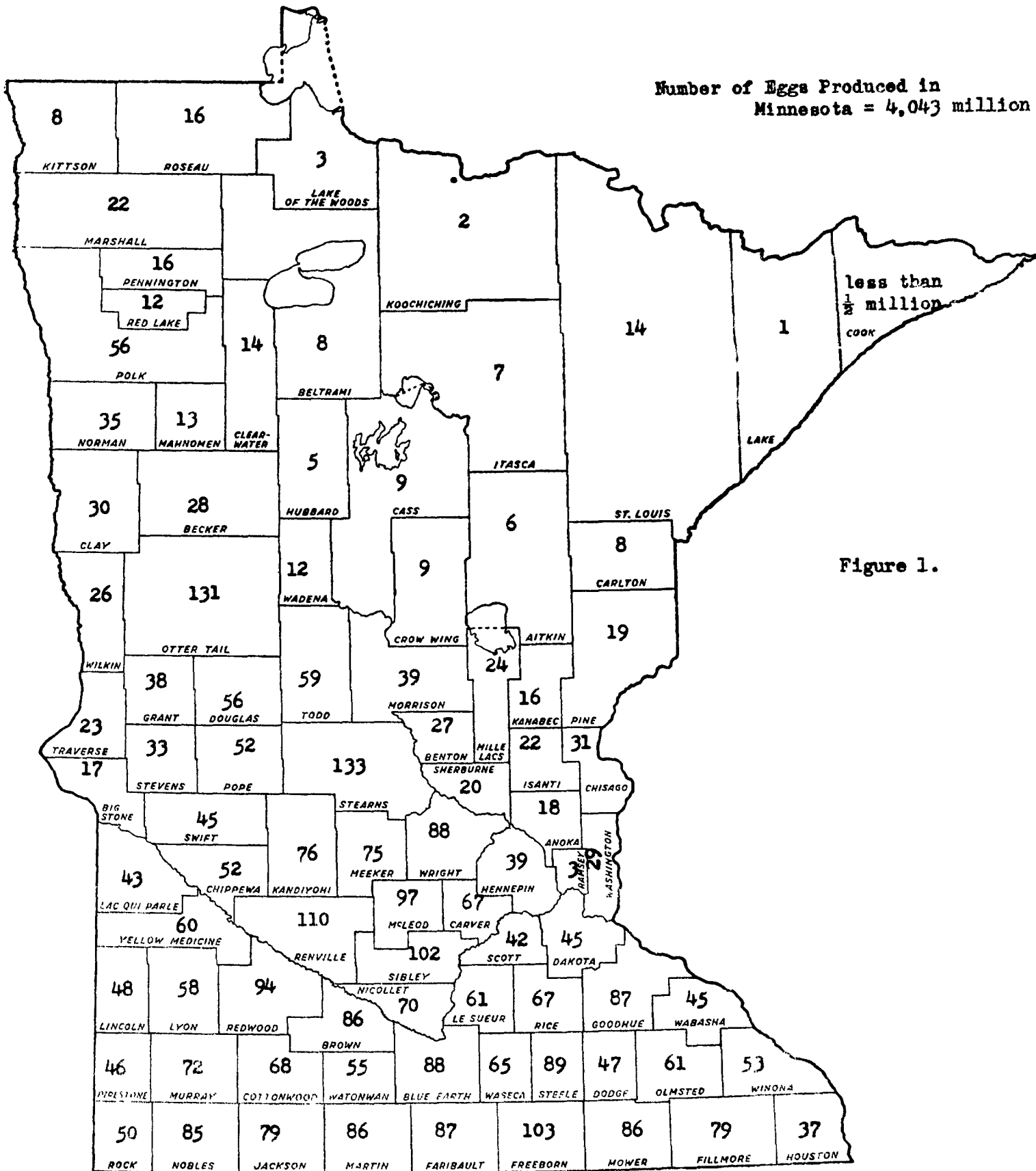


Figure 1.

Figure 2

Note: 1. There were 209.4 thousand eggs produced per square mile in Steele county in 1954. When measured in this way, Steele county had the highest production in the state followed by McLeod, Carver, Sibley and Waseca.

2. The greatest "density" in egg production prevails in south central Minnesota. The counties having egg production of over 100 thousand eggs per square mile in the order of density were as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| a. Steele | j. Rice | s. Blue Earth |
| b. McLeod | k. Wright | t. Goodhue |
| c. Carver | l. Watonwan | u. Jackson |
| d. Sibley | m. Mower | v. Renville |
| e. Waseca | n. Faribault | w. Dodge |
| f. Nicollet | o. Martin | x. Redwood |
| g. Freeborn | p. Meeker | y. Cottonwood |
| h. Brown | q. Nobles | z. Rock |
| i. LeSueur | r. Scott | za. Murray |

Egg Production Per Square Mile in Minnesota in 1954 - By Counties
(Thousand Eggs per Square Mile)

Average per square mile in Minnesota = 50.5

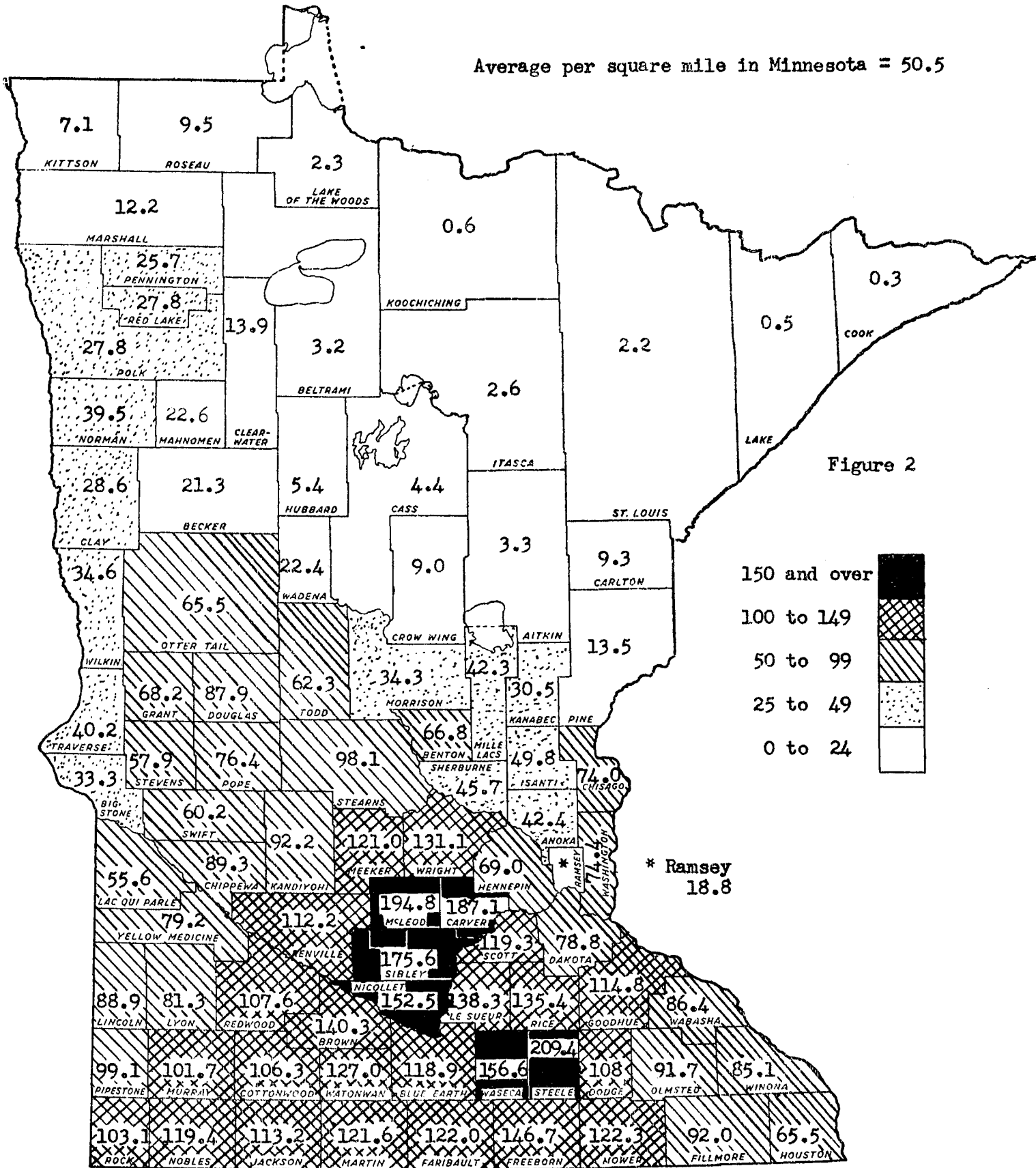


Figure 3

- Note: 1. The largest egg market in Minnesota is in the Twin Cities. Minneapolis and St. Paul together have about 1/3 of Minnesota's population.
2. The second largest egg market in Minnesota is in St. Louis county as a result of the comparatively large population in Duluth and in cities of the Iron Range.
3. The consumption of 10 to 15 million eggs in a number of counties reflects the concentration of population in cities like Grand Rapids, Bemidji, Crookston, East Grand Forks, Moorhead, Fergus Falls, Brainerd, Little Falls, Long Prairie, St. Cloud, Willmar, Buffalo, Anoka, Stillwater, Hastings, Red Wing, Faribault, New Ulm, Mankato, Rochester, Winona, Austin, Albert Lea and Fairmont.

Egg Consumption in Minnesota - By Counties
 Million of Eggs - 1954*

Number of Eggs Consumed in
 Minnesota = 1,193 million

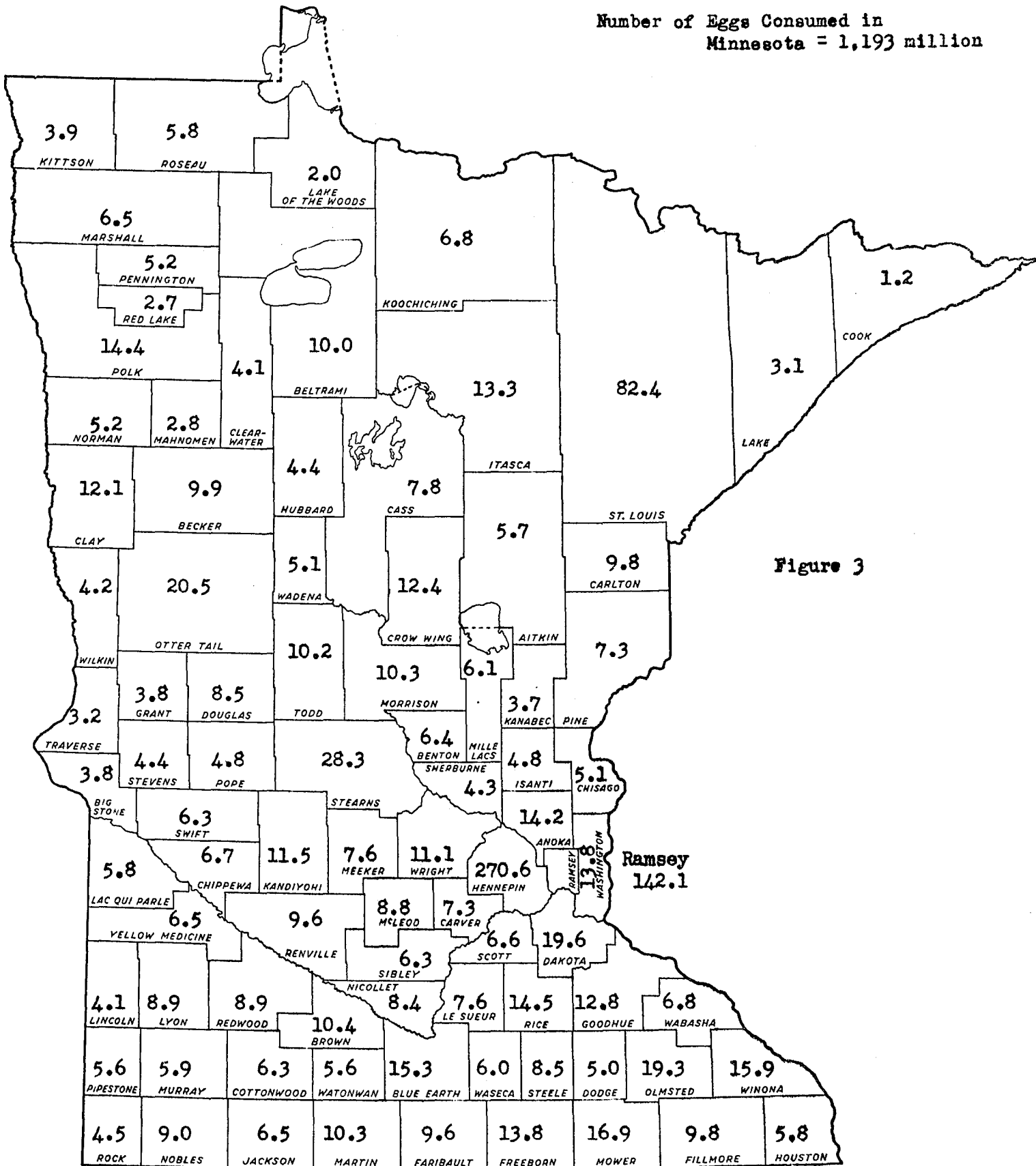


Figure 3

* Egg consumption was calculated on the basis of the 1950 county population figures, and at the rate of 400 eggs per capita.

Figure 4

- Note: 1. The two main "deficit" areas (egg consumption exceeding egg production) are the Twin Cities and St. Louis county (Duluth and the Range Towns).
2. The deficit in Cook, Lake, Carlton, Crow Wing, Itasca, Beltrami and Koochiching counties is small. The excess of eggs in Kanabec and Pine counties more than offsets this deficit.
3. The major surplus area in egg production is in the south central part of the state.

Yearly Surplus and Deficit of Eggs - 1954
(millions of eggs)

Minnesota Yearly Surplus = 2,850 million

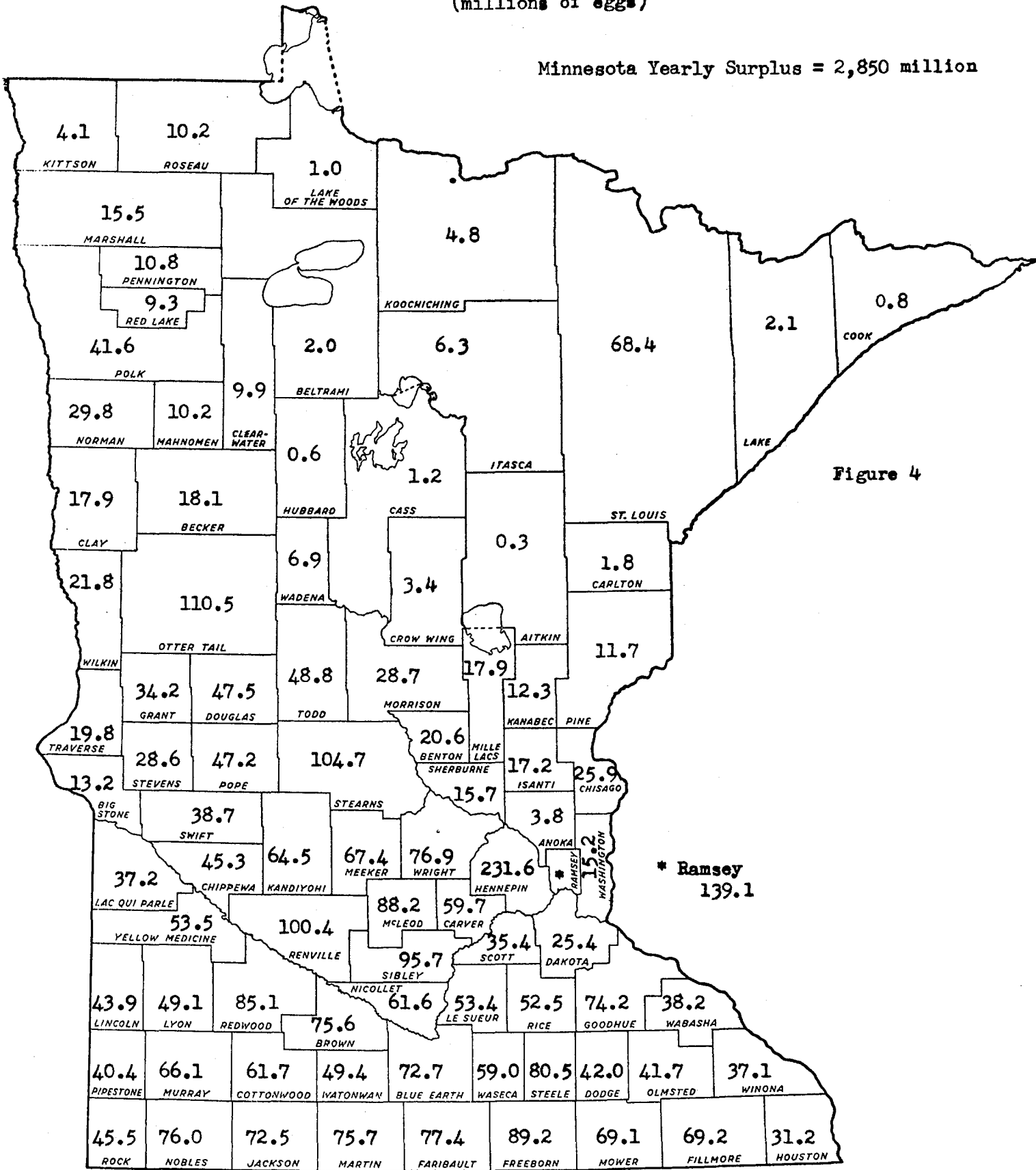


Figure 4

Figure 5

- Note: 1. Consumption of eggs in Hennepin and Ramsey counties exceeds production, because there is a large population in the Twin Cities. During the short supply months, Anoka is also a "deficit" county. However, egg production is comparatively large in the counties immediately surrounding the deficit area so that the Twin Cities egg market can be supplied from a comparatively small production area around it, as indicated on the map. The inner circle designates the supply area required in January of 1954 which was the month of largest egg production. The outer circle designates the supply area required in September of 1954 which was the month of lowest production.
2. The largest "deficit" area is in northeastern Minnesota. The northeastern area including Duluth and the Range towns has less population than the Twin Cities area, but egg production is also comparatively low in this area. The first line to the left of the northeastern deficit area indicates the boundary of the supply area which was required to offset the deficit in the northeastern area in the month of January, 1954, and the second or outer line indicates the supply area which was required in September, 1954. The required supply area would vary from one year to another depending on whether it was a year of abundant or more limited egg production.
3. The entire Western area of Minnesota from north to south, and the Southern area of the state must depend on an "export" market for their eggs. These areas have egg production in excess of consumption throughout the year. The eggs from these areas move to markets in almost all directions, to Chicago the , east, south and west. About 70 percent of all the eggs produced in Minnesota are sold "out of state".

Surplus and Deficit Counties

Comparison of the high and low months of egg production - January was the high month and September the low month.

Surplus = Production in excess of consumption.
 Deficit = Consumption in excess of production.

Top figures - January
 Bottom figures - September

(Thousands of Eggs)

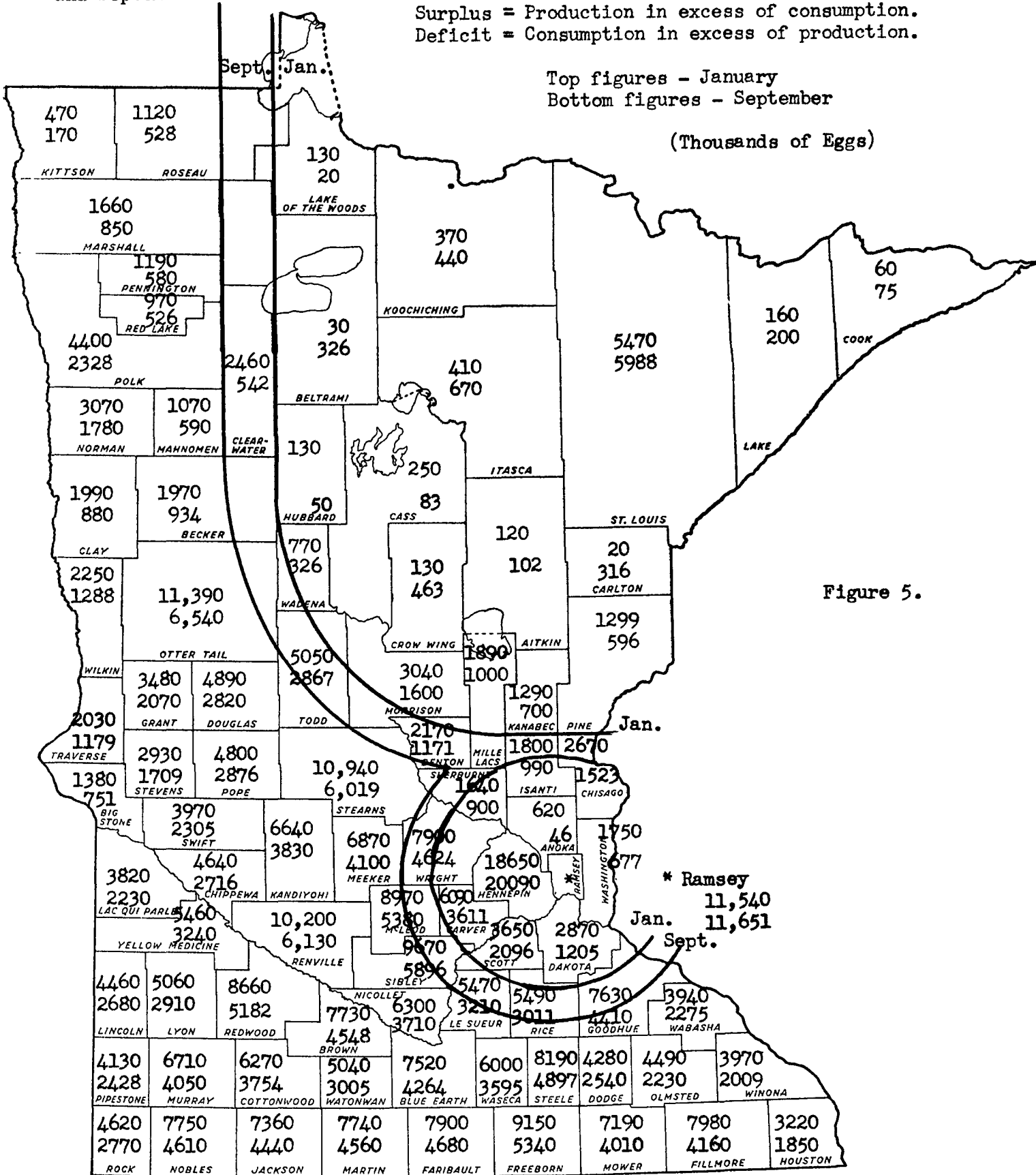


Figure 5.

* Ramsey
 Jan. 11,540
 Sept. 11,651

The lines around the Northeastern Minnesota and Twin Cities deficit areas indicate the supply area required to offset the deficits. During the month of largest production the required supply area is smaller than during the month of lowest production.

Figure 6

- Note: 1. The egg price relationships in Minnesota closely follow the pattern of local market outlets and production. The highest egg prices prevailed in Northeastern Minnesota where egg production was quite low and egg consumption is considerably in excess of production.
2. Prices in the Twin Cities area are not as "lucrative" as in the area of scarce supply in N.E. Minnesota. Prices in Anoka and Ramsey counties are greatly influenced by the sales of hatching eggs.

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