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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS

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FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 1940

OUTLOOK CHART SERIES

1941

The charts in this book have been selected by the Outlook Committees as those best adapted for presenting graphically the economic background for the respective commodities. Though the charts are as up-to-date as available data will permit, mimeographed data sheets will be mailed early in November for bringing to date, as of November 1, those charts and tables having monthly data. Many other charts which are useful in special cases but are not included in this booklet can be supplied upon request.

OUTLOOK CHART BOOKS FOR 1941

Demand, Credit and Prices	Dairy and Poultry
Farm Family Living	Fruits and Vegetables
Wheat, Rice and Dry Beans	Feed Grains, Fats and Oils
Cotton and Tobacco	Livestock

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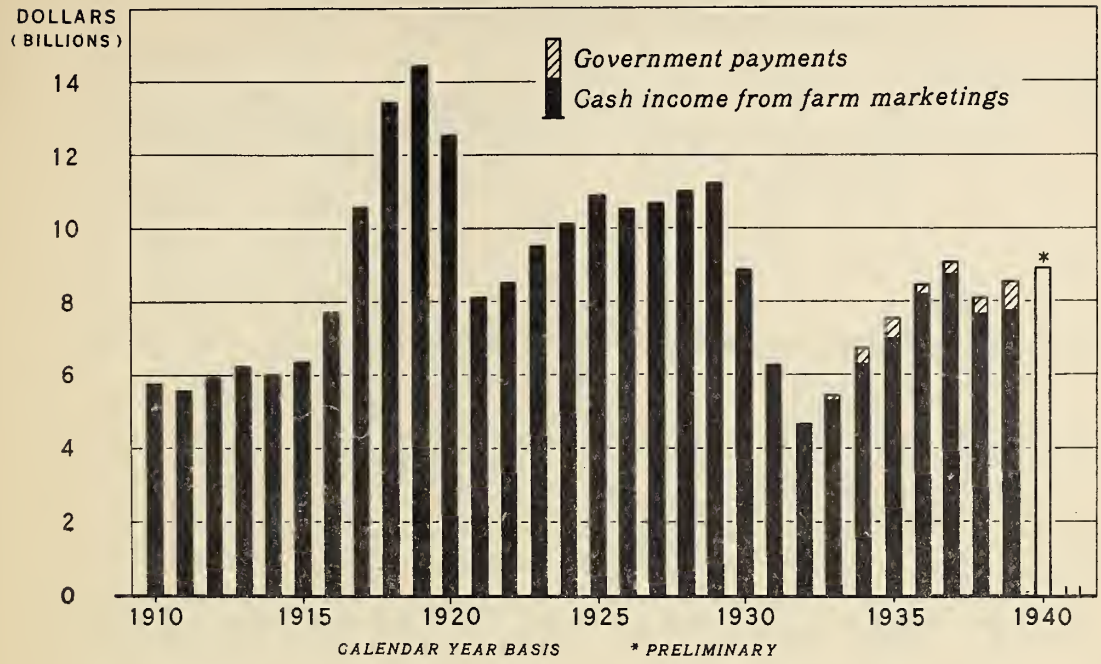
CASH FARM INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1910-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 35835 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Cash farm income advanced in 1939 and in 1940, but in the latter year was still slightly below the post-depression peak reached in 1937. It was nearly twice as great, however, as in 1932.

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments, United States, 1910-40

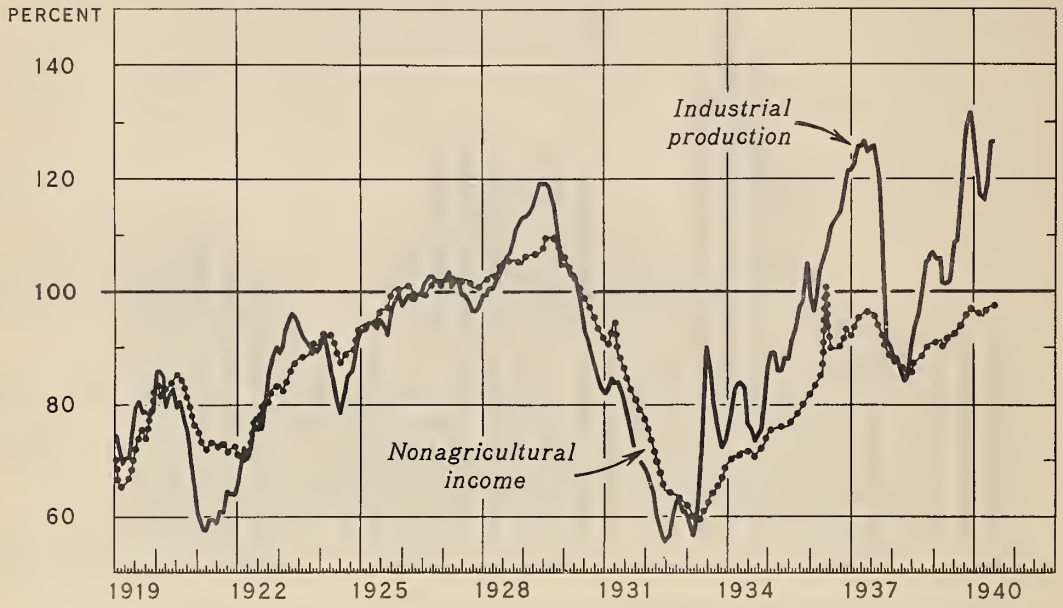
Year	Cash income from farm marketings	Year	Cash income from farm marketings	Government payments	Cash farm income and Government payments
	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1910	5,785	1925	10,927	---	---
1911	5,581	1926	10,529	---	---
1912	5,966	1927	10,699	---	---
1913	6,251	1928	11,024	---	---
1914	6,015	1929	11,221	---	---
1915	6,391	1930	8,883	---	---
1916	7,755	1931	6,283	---	---
1917	10,648	1932	4,682	---	---
1918	13,464	1933	5,278	131	5,409
1919	14,436	1934	6,273	447	6,720
1920	12,553	1935	6,969	573	7,542
1921	8,107	1936	8,212	287	8,499
1922	8,518	1937	8,744	367	9,111
1923	9,524	1938 1/	7,590	482	8,072
1924	10,150	1939 1/	7,733	807	8,540
		1940 2/			8,900

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative estimate.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND NONAGRICULTURAL INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1919-40

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 35638 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

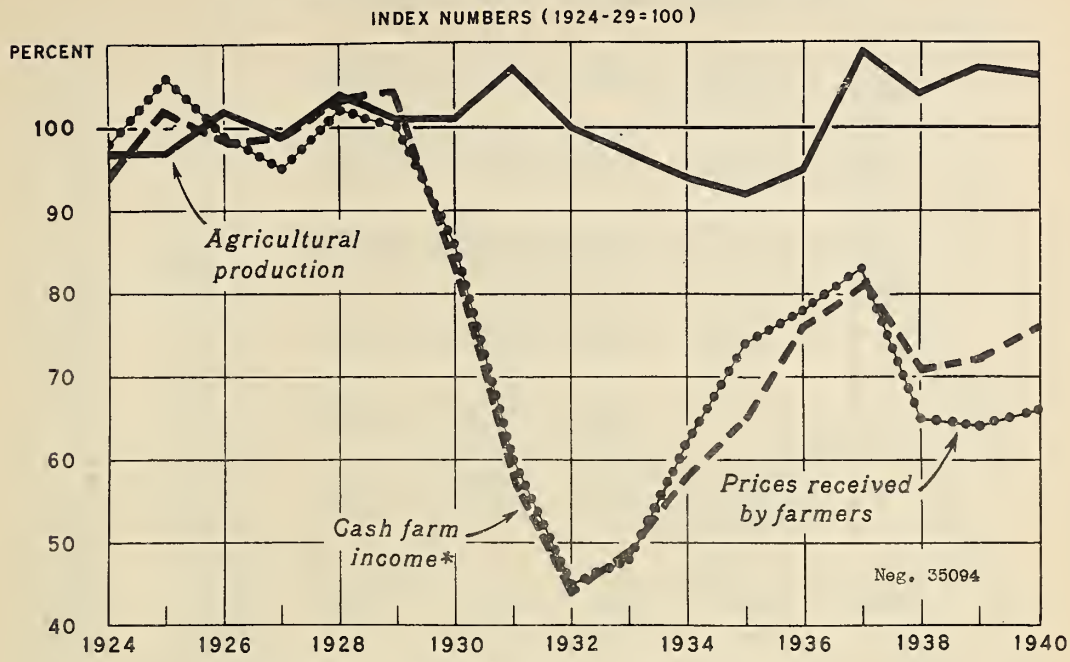
Changes in industrial production are accompanied by similar, although somewhat less violent, fluctuations in the incomes of consumers. These changes in consumer purchasing power in turn greatly affect the consumer demand for farm products. Changes in industrial activity also directly affect the demand for farm products by business men who buy and store commodities for future use, or use them for industrial purposes. The outlook for industrial production and general business activity, therefore, is a very important part of the outlook for agriculture and for individual farm products.

Industrial production and nonagricultural income, United States, by months, 1919-40
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100) adjusted for seasonal variation

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
	Industrial production												
1919	74.3	71.2	69.1	70.2	70.2	75.4	79.6	80.6	78.5	78.5	77.5	78.5	75.4
1920	85.9	85.9	84.8	79.6	81.7	82.7	79.6	80.6	77.5	75.4	69.1	64.9	78.5
1921	60.7	59.7	57.6	57.6	59.7	59.7	58.6	60.7	60.7	64.9	63.9	63.9	60.7
1922	66.0	69.1	72.3	70.2	73.3	77.5	77.5	75.4	79.6	84.8	88.0	90.1	76.4
1923	89.0	90.1	93.2	95.3	96.3	95.3	94.2	92.1	91.1	90.1	90.1	89.0	92.1
1924	90.1	92.1	90.1	86.9	83.8	80.6	78.5	81.7	84.8	85.9	88.0	91.1	85.9
1925	93.2	93.2	93.2	94.2	94.2	93.2	95.3	94.2	92.1	96.3	98.4	99.5	95.3
1926	97.4	98.4	99.5	98.4	98.4	99.5	99.5	101.6	102.6	102.6	101.6	101.6	100.5
1927	101.6	101.6	103.7	100.5	101.6	101.6	99.5	99.5	98.4	96.3	96.3	97.4	99.5
1928	99.5	99.5	100.5	100.5	101.6	102.6	103.7	105.8	106.8	108.9	111.0	112.0	103.7
1929	113.1	113.1	114.1	115.2	117.3	119.4	119.4	119.4	118.3	115.2	109.9	104.7	115.2
1930	104.7	104.7	102.6	102.6	100.5	97.4	93.2	91.1	89.0	86.9	84.8	82.7	95.3
1931	81.7	82.7	84.8	83.8	83.8	81.7	79.6	77.5	73.3	71.2	70.2	69.1	78.5
1932	68.1	66.0	64.9	60.7	58.6	56.5	55.5	56.5	60.7	62.8	62.8	60.7	60.7
1933	60.7	59.7	56.5	60.7	71.2	81.7	90.1	85.9	80.6	76.4	72.3	73.3	72.3
1934	75.4	78.5	82.7	83.8	83.8	82.7	76.4	75.4	73.3	74.3	75.4	80.6	78.5
1935	86.9	89.0	89.0	85.9	85.9	88.0	88.0	91.1	93.2	97.4	98.4	100.5	91.1
1936	99.5	96.3	98.4	103.7	105.8	107.9	109.9	112.0	113.1	114.1	118.3	121.5	107.9
1937	121.5	122.5	125.7	125.7	126.7	124.6	125.7	125.7	120.4	112.0	99.5	91.1	118.3
1938	90.1	88.0	88.0	85.9	83.8	84.8	90.1	94.2	96.3	99.5	104.7	105.8	92.1
1939	106.8	105.8	105.8	101.6	101.6	106.8	108.9	108.9	118.3	126.7	129.8	131.9	113.1
1940	127.7	121.5	117.3	116.2	119.4	126.7	126.7	128.8					
1941													
	Nonagricultural income payments												
1919	70.8	66.3	65.1	65.8	66.2	68.2	71.9	73.9	75.9	73.9	76.7	79.5	71.2
1920	83.9	81.0	83.7	82.8	83.2	84.5	85.1	84.5	83.6	81.0	79.7	76.3	82.5
1921	75.8	73.4	72.5	71.9	72.9	73.3	72.3	73.1	72.5	71.4	72.2	72.5	72.9
1922	70.7	70.1	71.0	70.6	73.6	76.6	75.5	77.9	80.5	80.3	82.9	83.0	76.1
1923	83.7	82.4	83.9	84.8	86.8	87.5	88.2	88.4	88.4	89.2	90.8	90.3	87.1
1924	91.5	92.5	92.0	92.6	90.7	88.8	87.5	88.0	89.2	89.1	89.9	92.6	90.4
1925	93.5	93.5	93.3	93.7	94.2	95.0	96.8	96.7	97.0	99.6	100.2	100.2	96.2
1926	100.2	100.5	100.9	100.2	98.3	99.6	99.0	99.7	100.8	101.8	101.5	101.2	100.3
1927	101.5	102.0	101.7	102.1	102.2	102.3	101.8	102.3	101.8	100.6	100.6	100.6	101.7
1928	101.7	102.3	102.9	102.5	102.5	104.2	105.5	105.6	105.3	105.4	105.1	104.9	104.0
1929	105.9	106.1	106.4	106.4	106.6	106.9	107.9	109.3	109.1	109.2	107.8	107.2	107.4
1930	106.0	104.6	103.4	102.5	101.3	99.9	98.8	97.2	96.4	95.0	93.4	92.5	99.2
1931	91.2	90.5	94.8	94.6	88.8	86.7	85.6	83.5	82.2	80.7	79.3	78.3	86.3
1932	76.6	74.8	73.0	70.6	68.6	66.5	64.9	64.3	64.0	64.0	63.0	62.5	67.7
1933	62.1	61.0	59.3	58.7	59.4	61.0	61.5	63.8	64.8	65.3	66.2	68.7	62.6
1934	69.8	70.1	70.9	70.2	71.6	71.4	71.5	72.0	70.7	71.7	72.4	73.1	71.3
1935	74.9	75.2	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.0	76.1	77.2	78.0	78.8	79.7	81.2	77.0
1936	81.9	82.7	83.5	84.5	85.6	100.5	94.6	89.6	89.6	90.4	91.6	93.3	89.0
1937	92.4	93.5	94.6	95.5	95.9	96.2	96.1	96.1	94.3	93.5	91.6	90.1	94.0
1938	88.0	87.6	87.4	86.5	85.9	85.6	85.7	87.5	88.0	88.5	89.5	90.6	87.5
1939	90.6	90.9	91.3	90.0	90.8	92.1	91.8	93.3	93.3	95.0	95.9	97.1	92.8
1940	96.9	96.2	95.9	95.3	96.4	97.4	97.5						
1941													

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled as follows:
Industrial production, published on 1935-39 base in Federal Reserve Bulletin dated August 1940 and later issues, and converted to 1924-29 base by multiplying by 104.712 percent.
Nonagricultural income payments, beginning 1929, estimates of Department of Commerce, converted to 1924-29 base by multiplying by 107.4 percent. 1919-28, data obtained by raising King's series on realized income from production, minus agriculture (P. 152, America's Capacity to Consume, Brookings Institution) to bring 1929 into agreement with Department of Commerce series.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AND PRICES AND CASH INCOME RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1924-40



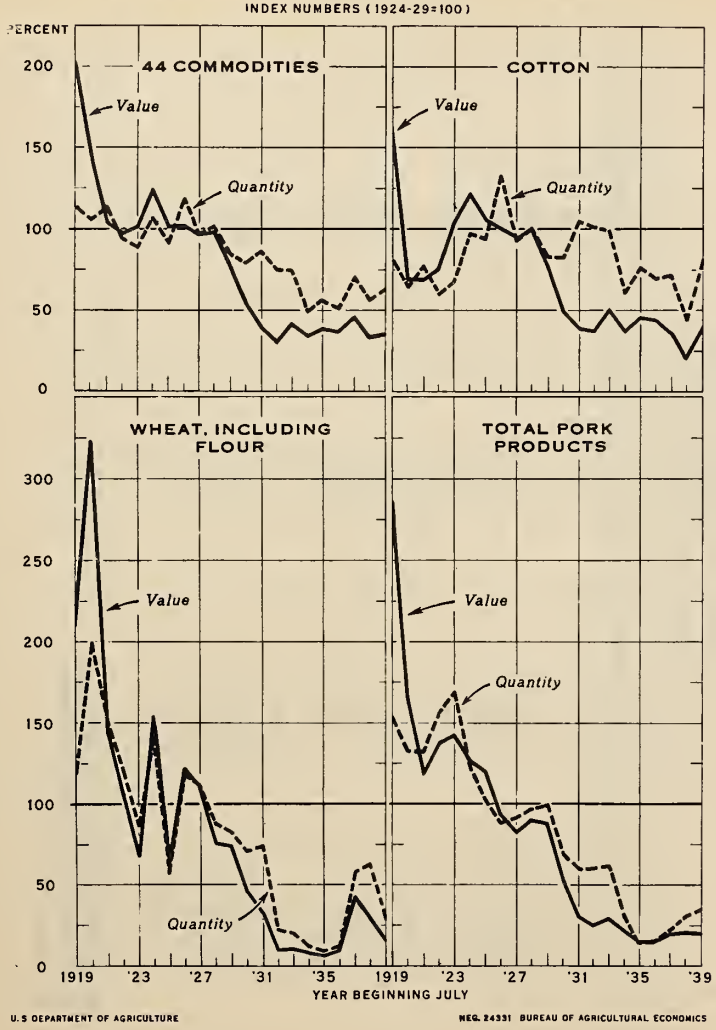
*EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS. BEGINNING 1933
TENTATIVE ESTIMATES FOR 1940

Changes in farm income are the result of changes in both prices received and quantities sold. Prices, however, fluctuate much more than production or marketings, and changes in total cash farm income usually follow rather closely changes in prices received. During periods of business depression and reduced consumer purchasing power there is little tendency for agricultural production to decline, with the result that most of the adjustment to the decrease in demand is made in prices received by farmers.

Agricultural production, and cash income and prices received by farmers, United States, 1924-40
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Year	Volume of agricultural production	Cash farm income 1/	Prices received by farmers
1924	97	94	98
1925	97	102	106
1926	102	98	99
1927	99	99	95
1928	104	103	102
1929	101	104	100
1930	101	83	86
1931	107	58	60
1932	100	44	45
1933	97	49	48
1934	94	58	62
1935	92	65	74
1936	95	76	78
1937	109	81	83
1938	104	71	65
1939	107	72	64
1940 2/	(106)	(76)	(66)

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
1/ Excluding Government payments.
2/ Tentative estimates.



United States exports of farm products, 1919-39

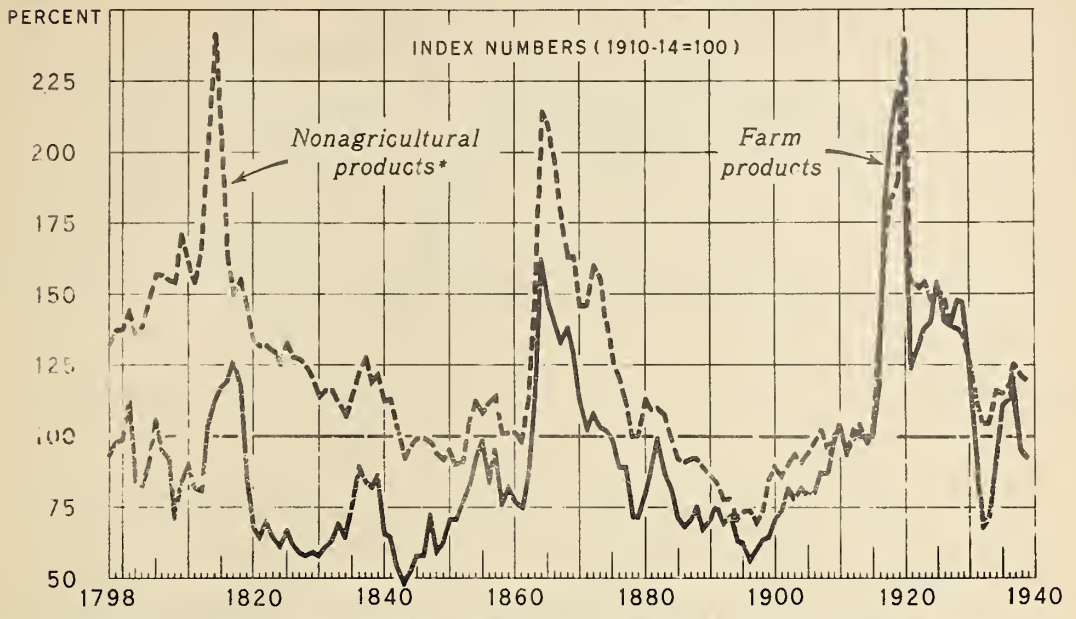
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Year beginning July	44 commodities		Cotton		Wheat including flour		Total pork products	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1919	113.4	203.2	81.3	159.3	119.9	209.3	153.7	286.6
1920	106.5	142.9	64.5	69.2	199.4	323.2	132.7	165.4
1921	112.9	103.9	77.1	68.7	152.6	144.3	132.2	118.4
1922	94.0	97.3	60.3	76.0	121.4	105.7	156.5	138.0
1923	89.0	100.9	67.7	104.2	86.3	67.3	168.6	142.5
1924	107.2	124.1	96.8	122.3	140.8	154.8	122.1	126.8
1925	91.7	101.4	94.2	105.8	58.3	64.1	102.3	120.1
1926	118.4	101.9	132.6	99.9	118.4	121.8	88.3	93.3
1927	96.3	96.5	93.1	94.6	111.4	110.3	91.2	82.7
1928	101.4	97.7	100.2	100.1	88.4	75.5	96.9	89.9
1929	84.9	78.3	83.0	77.4	82.7	73.4	99.3	87.2
1930	79.1	53.7	82.4	48.9	71.0	45.3	69.0	54.2
1931	86.3	38.9	104.8	39.1	73.3	32.2	59.3	30.2
1932	75.2	30.7	101.7	37.4	22.2	9.6	59.8	24.6
1933	74.5	41.3	98.4	51.0	20.0	10.1	61.6	28.5
1934	48.7	34.4	61.1	38.4	11.6	7.2	30.9	21.8
1935	56.4	39.0	76.9	46.0	8.6	6.0	13.8	14.5
1936	51.1	37.2	69.5	44.1	11.7	9.3	14.7	14.5
1937	70.4	46.0	71.7	35.9	57.9	43.8	23.5	19.6
1938	55.9	33.6	44.4	20.5	62.5	29.4	30.5	21.2
1939	63.2	35.3	79.5	40.1	29.3	15.5	34.6	20.1
1940								

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Based on data from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.

The general trend of exports of farm products has been downward since the World War, with occasional periods of relative stability such as 1923-29 and 1933-39. Developments in connection with the present European War have further curtailed export outlets for our agricultural commodities, and the outlook is very unsatisfactory.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM AND NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1798-1939



*"ALL COMMODITIES" OTHER THAN FARM PRODUCTS AND FOODS Neg. 23549

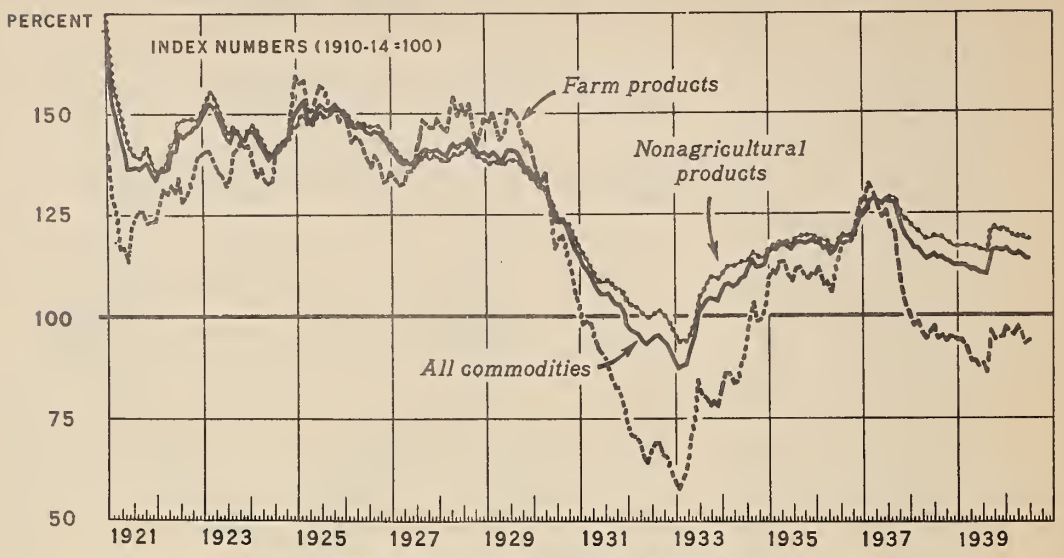
Agricultural and nonagricultural prices have shared the influences of industrial prosperity and credit expansion in war periods. High price levels reached in some previous wars have caused many farmers and business men to wonder if prices will react similarly in connection with the present conflicts. Thus far, developments do not point to any marked inflationary price movement in this country.

Wholesale prices of farm and nonagricultural 1/ products, United States, 1798-1939
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Farm products	Non-agricultural	Year	Farm products	Non-agricultural	Year	Farm products	Non-agricultural	Year	Farm products	Non-agricultural	Year	Farm products	Non-agricultural
1798	93	132	1827	59	127	1856	84	112	1885	72	92	1914	100	98
1799	98	137	1828	58	125	1857	95	114	1886	68	91	1915	100	101
1800	99	137	1829	59	121	1858	76	101	1887	71	92	1916	118	131
1801	113	144	1830	58	114	1859	82	101	1888	75	92	1917	181	169
1802	84	136	1831	61	116	1860	77	101	1889	67	89	1918	208	185
1803	83	138	1832	63	116	1861	75	98	1890	71	86	1919	221	191
1804	89	148	1833	69	111	1862	86	113	1891	76	84	1920	211	239
1805	106	157	1834	64	107	1863	113	150	1892	69	78	1921	124	155
1806	95	157	1835	75	114	1864	162	214	1893	72	78	1922	132	152
1807	92	155	1836	89	123	1865	148	210	1894	63	71	1923	138	154
1808	71	154	1837	84	127	1866	140	197	1895	62	74	1924	140	148
1809	83	171	1838	82	119	1867	133	176	1896	56	74	1925	154	152
1810	90	161	1839	86	122	1868	138	163	1897	60	70	1926	140	148
1811	82	154	1840	65	112	1869	128	163	1898	63	74	1927	139	139
1812	81	166	1841	64	113	1870	112	146	1899	64	85	1928	148	138
1813	104	204	1842	53	103	1871	102	146	1900	71	89	1929	147	136
1814	112	241	1843	48	92	1872	108	160	1901	74	86	1930	124	126
1815	117	203	1844	52	97	1873	103	156	1902	82	90	1931	91	111
1816	119	163	1845	58	99	1874	102	139	1903	78	94	1932	68	104
1817	126	150	1846	58	99	1875	99	127	1904	82	91	1933	72	105
1818	117	155	1847	72	98	1876	89	120	1905	79	94	1934	92	116
1819	87	146	1848	59	94	1877	89	111	1906	80	98	1935	111	115
1820	68	134	1849	62	92	1878	72	100	1907	87	102	1936	113	118
1821	64	132	1850	71	95	1879	72	100	1908	87	95	1937	121	126
1822	70	132	1851	71	90	1880	80	113	1909	98	100	1938	96	121
1823	64	130	1852	77	91	1881	89	109	1910	104	103	1939	92	120
1824	61	126	1853	83	105	1882	99	110	1911	94	95	1940		
1825	67	133	1854	93	112	1883	87	107	1912	102	99	1941		
1826	62	128	1855	98	108	1884	82	99	1913	100	104	1942		

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled as follows: 1798-1889, based on Warren and Pearson index numbers (variable group weights); beginning 1890, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers.
1/ All commodities other than farm products and foods.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FARM AND NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND OF ALL COMMODITIES, 1921-40



BASED ON DATA FROM BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32678 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

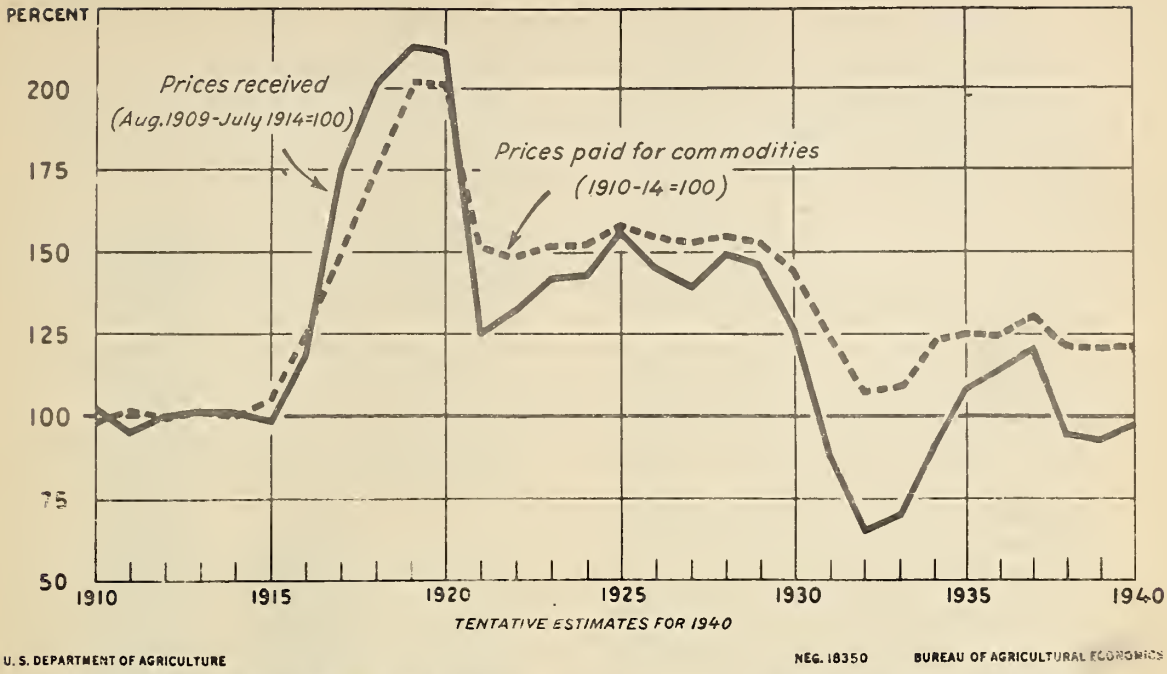
Periods of business depression accompanied by a rapidly falling general price level usually find prices of farm products falling faster and farther than those of nonagricultural products. During periods of rising business activity and prices the reverse usually is true. Wholesale prices of farm products are now considerably below their usual relation to prices of nonagricultural products, partly because they have not fully recovered from the effects of the 1937-38 depression, and partly because of greatly decreased export demand.

Wholesale prices of farm and nonagricultural products and of all commodities, 1921-40 1/
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Month	Farm products	Nonagricultural	All commodities	Farm products	Nonagricultural	All commodities	Farm products	Nonagricultural	All commodities	Farm products	Nonagricultural	All commodities	Farm products	Nonagricultural	All commodities
	1921			1925			1929			1933			1937		
Jan.	142.5	173.9	160.4	159.6	147.7	150.2	148.5	139.0	140.0	59.7	96.1	89.1	128.1	125.3	125.4
Feb.	130.0	160.4	151.1	157.6	150.2	151.8	147.8	138.2	139.3	57.4	94.4	87.3	128.2	125.9	126.2
Mar.	126.1	158.7	149.5	158.2	150.7	152.1	150.4	139.0	140.3	60.0	94.5	87.9	132.0	127.9	128.2
Apr.	116.1	153.2	144.4	150.9	148.3	148.6	147.1	138.7	139.4	62.4	94.4	88.2	129.3	126.7	126.5
May	116.5	148.0	140.4	150.5	148.0	148.3	143.3	137.9	138.2	70.4	96.9	91.5	125.9	128.4	127.6
June	113.0	143.6	136.4	153.3	149.6	150.4	144.9	138.5	139.0	74.6	99.9	94.9	124.1	128.6	127.3
July	121.3	141.0	136.4	157.2	151.0	152.3	150.9	139.4	140.9	84.3	104.7	100.6	125.2	129.6	128.3
Aug.	124.7	140.1	136.5	158.5	150.2	151.7	150.8	139.1	140.6	80.8	106.7	101.5	121.2	129.8	127.7
Sept.	125.8	139.7	136.4	154.3	150.2	150.9	149.5	139.1	140.3	79.9	109.2	103.4	120.5	129.5	127.6
Oct.	125.8	141.2	137.4	150.1	151.7	151.2	145.9	138.1	138.8	78.1	110.2	103.9	112.8	128.0	124.7
Nov.	122.9	142.2	137.5	151.6	152.9	152.6	141.8	136.0	136.5	79.4	109.9	103.8	106.2	125.6	121.6
Dec.	123.3	139.6	135.6	147.8	152.0	150.9	142.9	135.6	136.2	77.8	109.6	103.4	102.1	123.7	119.3
Av.	124.0	148.3	142.5	154.0	150.2	151.3	147.1	138.2	139.1	72.1	102.2	96.2	121.2	127.7	126.0
	1922			1926			1930			1934			1938		
Jan.	123.4	136.4	133.4	150.6	151.6	150.7	141.7	134.4	135.0	82.3	111.1	105.4	100.4	122.7	118.1
Feb.	133.4	136.3	135.6	147.4	150.1	148.9	137.4	133.3	133.4	80.0	112.7	107.4	97.9	121.1	116.5
Mar.	131.0	137.0	135.5	142.6	148.6	146.9	132.8	132.1	131.7	80.0	112.9	107.6	98.6	120.9	116.4
Apr.	129.9	138.1	136.1	144.2	147.7	146.4	134.4	131.6	131.4	83.6	112.9	107.0	95.9	119.7	114.9
May	132.3	143.0	140.3	143.6	148.3	146.7	130.4	130.2	129.6	83.6	113.5	107.6	94.7	119.0	114.0
June	130.2	143.9	140.6	141.5	148.6	146.6	124.7	127.9	126.7	88.8	113.9	108.9	96.4	119.0	114.3
July	134.1	148.6	145.1	138.3	147.7	145.3	116.5	125.3	123.2	90.5	113.9	109.2	97.3	119.7	115.0
Aug.	127.9	149.0	143.9	136.3	147.4	144.7	119.1	124.6	123.1	97.9	115.3	111.5	94.4	119.0	114.0
Sept.	129.6	149.6	145.0	139.3	147.7	145.5	119.6	124.7	123.2	102.9	116.1	113.3	95.5	119.1	114.2
Oct.	132.1	149.6	146.4	137.3	147.7	145.1	115.7	123.1	121.2	99.0	115.0	111.7	93.7	118.4	113.3
Nov.	137.2	149.6	146.7	138.8	147.0	145.6	111.2	120.9	118.7	99.3	115.1	111.7	95.1	117.8	113.1
Dec.	139.1	149.5	147.0	133.1	145.9	142.9	105.5	119.3	116.2	101.0	115.3	112.3	94.8	117.0	112.4
Av.	131.6	144.1	141.2	140.1	148.1	146.0	123.8	127.1	126.1	91.4	113.9	109.3	96.1	119.4	114.7
	1923			1927			1931			1935			1939		
Jan.	139.7	151.7	148.9	135.3	142.8	140.9	102.5	117.5	114.2	108.8	116.9	115.0	94.2	116.9	112.3
Feb.	140.3	153.9	150.8	133.8	142.1	139.9	96.3	115.9	112.1	110.9	117.6	116.1	94.2	116.9	112.3
Mar.	140.5	156.1	152.6	132.1	140.4	138.2	99.0	114.4	110.9	109.8	117.8	115.9	92.3	117.0	112.0
Apr.	138.1	155.7	151.7	130.3	139.3	137.4	98.3	112.1	109.2	112.8	118.4	116.9	89.3	116.7	111.2
May	135.6	152.7	148.8	135.1	138.8	137.5	94.1	110.4	106.9	113.0	118.5	117.1	89.3	116.7	111.2
June	134.6	149.9	146.4	135.3	138.7	137.4	91.7	108.7	105.3	109.8	118.5	116.5	87.5	116.1	110.4
July	131.8	147.3	143.6	136.9	138.7	137.7	91.0	108.9	105.1	108.1	118.2	115.9	87.8	115.7	110.1
Aug.	134.4	145.3	142.8	143.5	138.8	139.0	89.1	109.5	105.3	111.2	118.4	117.5	85.6	115.4	109.5
Sept.	140.3	147.3	145.5	148.5	139.7	140.6	84.9	108.7	103.9	111.5	119.7	117.8	96.4	120.4	115.5
Oct.	141.1	146.5	145.1	147.3	140.6	141.0	83.5	107.6	102.6	109.7	119.9	117.5	94.1	121.5	115.9
Nov.	142.8	144.0	143.6	140.3	140.1	140.2	82.3	107.6	102.5	108.7	120.1	117.7	94.4	120.9	115.6
Dec.	141.7	143.9	143.2	146.4	140.3	140.7	78.1	105.6	100.1	109.8	120.4	118.1	94.8	120.9	115.6
Av.	138.3	149.5	146.9	139.4	140.1	139.3	90.9	110.5	106.6	110.5	118.8	116.8	91.6	117.3	112.6
	1924			1928			1932			1936			1940		
Jan.	142.2	146.5	145.4	148.8	139.9	140.7	74.1	104.1	98.2	109.7	119.9	117.7	96.9	120.7	115.9
Feb.	138.6	147.9	145.5	146.6	139.3	139.9	71.0	104.1	98.8	111.5	119.6	117.7	96.4	119.7	114.9
Mar.	134.2	146.7	143.8	145.2	139.0	139.4	70.4	102.7	98.4	107.3	118.8	116.2	95.2	119.3	114.5
Apr.	130.5	143.9	142.0	139.9	139.7	141.0	69.0	102.1	98.6	107.9	118.8	116.4	97.3	119.3	114.7
May	133.4	142.2	140.0	134.0	140.7	142.3	66.4	100.9	94.0	105.5	117.3	114.7	95.2	119.3	114.5
June	132.3	140.4	138.5	149.6	140.3	141.2	64.1	100.4	93.3	109.5	117.6	115.6	92.8	118.2	113.1
July	136.3	140.0	139.6	152.2	140.9	142.2	67.2	100.7	94.2	114.0	119.0	117.5	93.3	118.5	113.4
Aug.	143.1	141.5	141.6	149.9	141.6	142.6	68.9	101.5	95.2	117.5	119.9	119.1	92.0	118.4	113.0
Sept.	140.8	142.1	141.8	152.6	143.0	143.9	68.9	101.8	95.3	117.8	119.9	119.1			
Oct.	144.7	143.1	143.4	145.0	141.2	141.2	65.8	100.9	94.0	117.8	119.9	119.0			
Nov.	145.3	144.4	144.7	142.5	140.1	139.9	65.5	100.0	93.7	119.4	121.0	120.3			
Dec.	151.9	147.4	148.2	145.3	139.6	139.9	61.9	98.5	91.4	124.1	123.1	122.9			
Av.	140.3	143.9	141.2	148.5	140.4	141.2	67.6	101.2	94.8	113.5	119.6	118.0			

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers.
1/ The nonagricultural series is based on prices of all commodities other than farm products.

Prices Received and Paid by Farmers, Index Numbers, 1910-40



Prices received by farmers have been low relative to prices paid by them for commodities, compared with 1910-14, during almost every year since 1920. The discrepancy has been especially marked during years of business depression and declining general prices, and usually has decreased during years of rising business activity and prices. The increasingly unfavorable export demand situation has contributed to the price disparity since 1937.

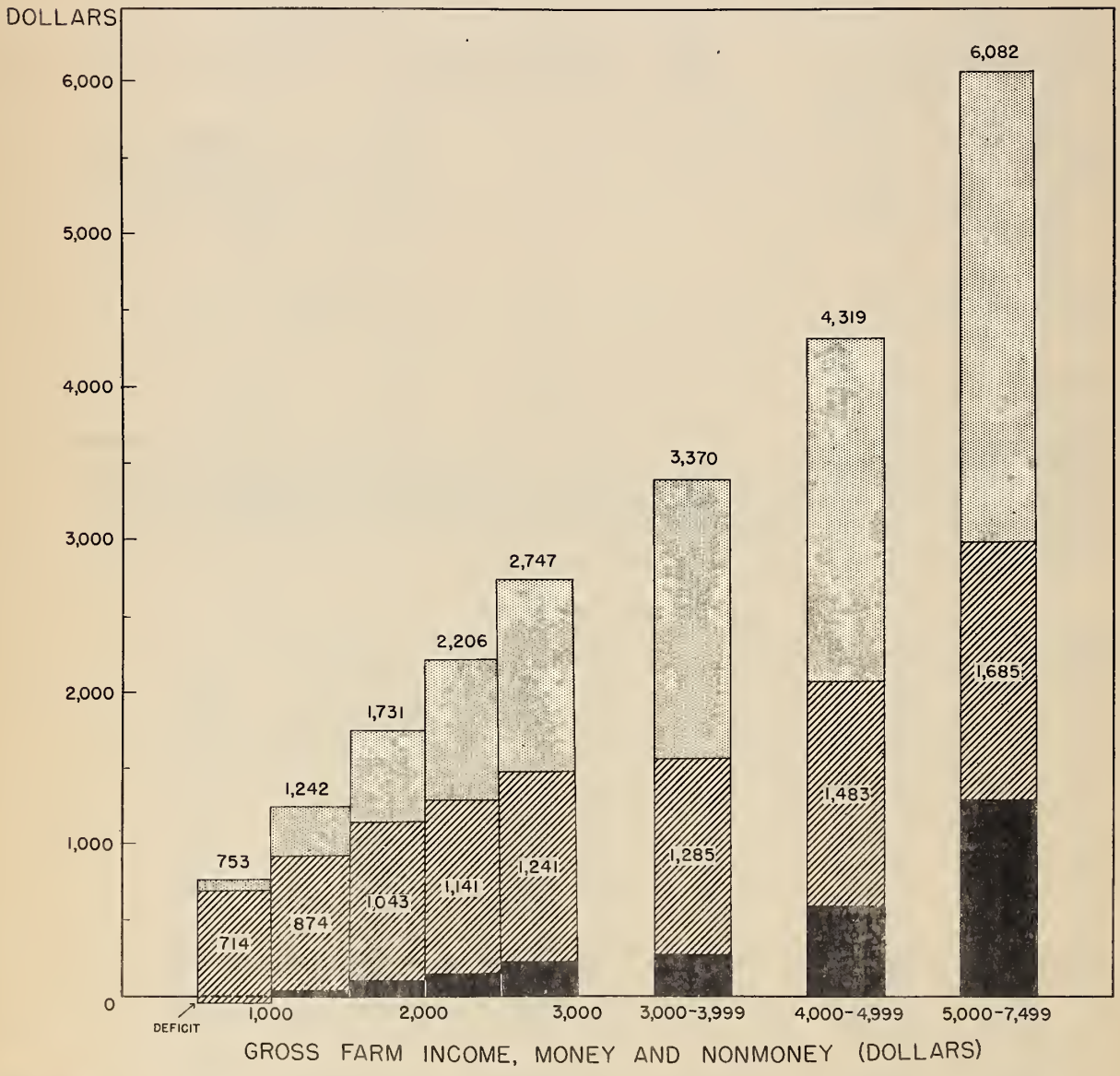
Prices received and paid by farmers, index numbers, United States, 1910-39

Year	Prices received (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)	Prices paid (1910-14 = 100)	Year	Prices received (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)	Prices paid (1910-14 = 100)
1910	102	98	1925	156	157
1911	95	101	1926	145	155
1912	100	100	1927	139	153
1913	101	101	1928	149	155
1914	101	100	1929	146	153
1915	98	105	1930	126	145
1916	118	124	1931	87	124
1917	175	149	1932	65	107
1918	202	176	1933	70	109
1919	213	202	1934	90	123
1920	211	201	1935	108	125
1921	125	152	1936	114	124
1922	132	149	1937	121	130
1923	142	152	1938	95	122
1924	143	152	1939	93	121

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FAMILY LIVING AS A SHARE OF GROSS FARM INCOME

PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARM FAMILIES WITH TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16, 1935-36



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 70 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

FAMILY LIVING AS A SHARE OF GROSS FARM INCOME

High gross farm incomes generally are accompanied by relatively large farm operating expenditures. However, the number of dollars left for family living and getting ahead financially after operating expenditures are paid tends to be larger when gross incomes are high than when they are low.

The share of the gross farm income available for family living of a group of selected families of white farm operators in Pennsylvania and Ohio in 1935-36 is shown by the chart on page 2 and the table below. Gross farm income, as defined in the Consumer Purchases Study from which these data were taken, includes gross money income from farming operations, and the nonmoney value of occupancy of the farm dwelling and of farm-furnished food, fuel, and other products used by the family.

None of the families in this group had nonfarm earnings. Their net money income from farming (gross farm money income minus operating expenditures) had to cover family living expenditures and provide for savings and investments in the farm enterprise.

Families whose gross farm incomes were in the range $500-$999, as a group, ended the year with a net deficit that averaged $44; their incomes did not cover the value of their living plus their outlays for farm operation. Not every family at this income level "went in the red" but the group's total income was less than the sum of their expenditures. Some of the families with deficits increased their debts; others drew upon savings or other resources.

Average gross farm income of the familiee at the upper end of the income scale studied ($5,000-$7,499) was 8 times as great ae that of the group at the lower end ($500-$999). The value of family living increased far less, proportionally, than income; it little more than doubled, rising from an average of $714 to $1,685. In contrast, expenditures for farm operation were 37 times as great for the families at the upper income level as for those at the lower. Savings aleo increased far more, proportionally, than income; families at the lower income extreme studied had an average net deficit while those at the upper had an average surplus of $1,287.

The smaller the gross income, the greater was the share taken for family living. Thus, the value of living of families in the gross income class $500-$999 was 95 percent of their total income; in the class $5,000-$7,499, only 28 percent. The latter group, however, had a better living, judged by money value, as has been seen.

Farm operating expenditures accounted for a much greater share of gross income at the upper than the lower end of the distribution—the reverse of the situation noted for family living. Families with gross incomes in the range $500-$999 spent 11 percent of their aggregate income for operating their farms; those in the income range $5,000-$7,499, 51 percent.

Amounts spent for getting ahead financially--for paying debts, for building up the farm business and for other investments--also took an increasing share of gross farm income as this rose. The net surplus of families in the income range $1,000-$1,499 was about 4 percent of their aggregate income while it was 21 percent at the level $5,000-$7,499. Farm families tend to save more than urban families as income rises; they seem to be more willing to apply the brake to expenditures for living in order to increase their net worth. Perhaps one reason is that the farm enterprise is a family undertaking; all the members can have a share in building up the business and in producing money and nonmoney income to better their levels of living.

Gross farm income (money and nonmoney) as divided among farm business, family living, and change in net worth, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families with two children under 16, by income, 1935-36

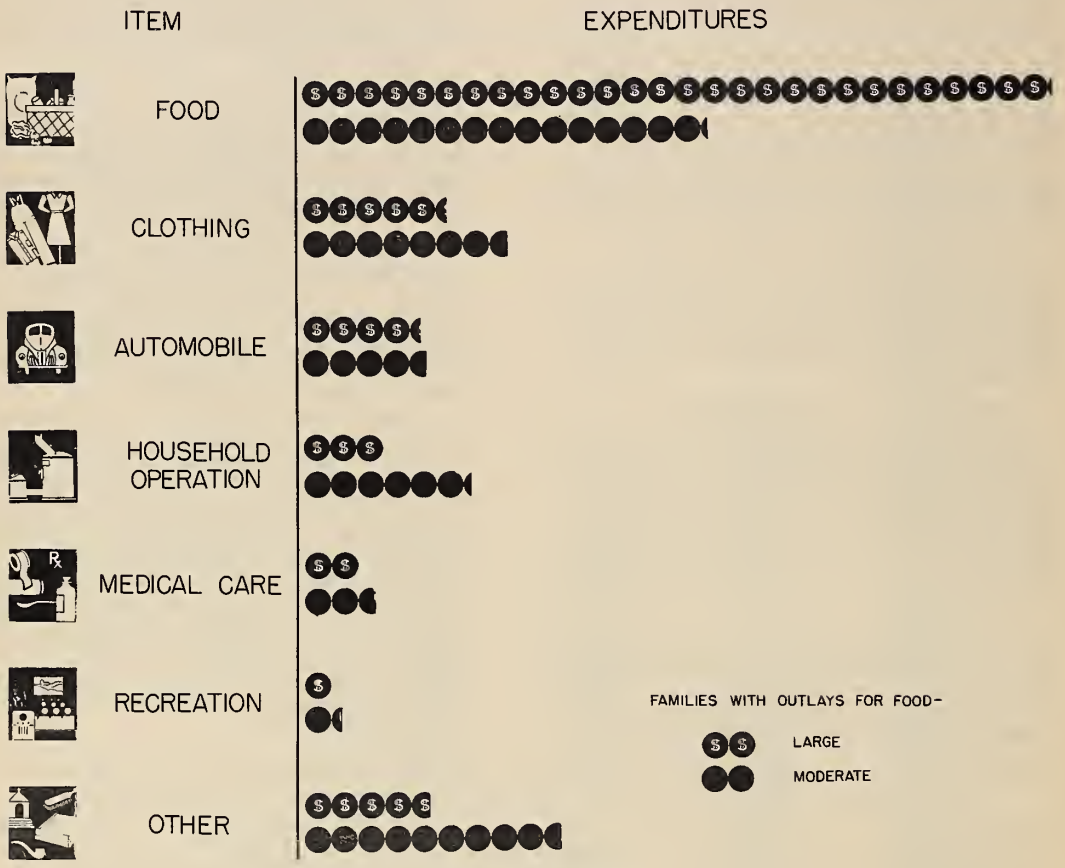
Gross farm income class (dollars)	Total gross farm income		Farm operating expenditures		Family living purchased and farm-furnished		Net surplus or deficit (-)	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
500 - 999	753	100.0	83	11.0	714	94.8	-44	-5.8
1,000 - 1,499	1,242	100.0	323	26.0	874	70.4	45	3.6
1,500 - 1,999	1,731	100.0	593	34.3	1,043	60.2	95	5.5
2,000 - 2,499	2,206	100.0	917	41.6	1,141	51.7	148	6.7
2,500 - 2,999	2,747	100.0	1,303	47.4	1,241	45.2	203	7.4
3,000 - 3,999	3,370	100.0	1,821	54.1	1,285	38.1	264	7.8
4,000 - 4,999	4,319	100.0	2,256	52.3	1,483	34.3	580	13.4
5,000 - 7,499	6,082	100.0	3,110	51.1	1,685	27.7	1,287	21.2

Source of data: Consumer Purchases Study — Bureau of Home Economics

HIGH FOOD BILLS LIMIT OTHER PURCHASES

FAMILIES WITH LARGE FOOD OUTLAYS SPEND LESS FOR OTHER THINGS

MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CENTRAL FARM FAMILIES WITH TWO CHILDREN UNDER 16, MONEY-INCOME CLASS $250-$499, 1935-36



Food: Expenditures for food purchased for consumption of members of the economic family at home or away from home (including board at school) and of paid household help and guests.

Clothing: Expenditures for purchase and upkeep (excluding laundry) of all types of apparel, and for help for sewing.

Automobile: Family share of net purchase price of new or used automobile bought during the report year, and nonbusiness expenditures for maintenance and operation.

Household operation: Expenditures for fuel, light, refrigeration; household help; and other items such as telephone, water rent, laundry sent out, and laundry supplies.

Medical care: Expenditures for services of physicians and specialists; clinic visits; hospital room or bed; nursing service; special examinations and tests; medicines and drugs; medical supplies and appliances; health and accident insurance.

Recreation: Expenditures for all paid admissions for family members and guests; equipment and fees for games and sports; purchase and upkeep of radio, musical instruments; photographic supplies, toys, club dues, and unclassified spending money.

Other: Expenditures for housing (for farm families these are mainly for insurance and minor repairs); furnishings and equipment; formal education; reading; gifts, welfare, and selected taxes; travel and transportation other than automobile; personal care; tobacco; and miscellaneous items.

HIGH FOOD BILLS LIMIT OTHER PURCHASES

When low-income families spend large amounts for food they do so at the expense of other items in the budget. This is shown by the chart on page 10 and the data in the table below in which are compared the average expenditures for living of families with relatively large food outlays with those of families who spent moderate amounts for food. The data refer to families of nonrelief white farm operators in the Middle Atlantic-North Central region. All of the families included in this comparison consisted of husband and wife and two children under 16 years. They were in the money-income class $250-$499; average money expenditures for living of both groups were just under $500.

The families whose food expenditures were high spent an average of $281 a year for this item. The term "high" should be interpreted to mean relatively high. The food expenditures of this group were high in that they represent 58 percent of all money expenditures for family living. They were also high compared to the food expenditures of the majority of farm families of this family composition and money-income class. If this amount of money ($281) had to provide for the family's entire food supply purchased at retail prices, without supplementation by farm-furnished products, it would represent a low dietary level--approximately that of the "restricted diet for emergency use." However, these families raised some food for home consumption--$235 worth. The money value of their food as a whole would put their diet in the "moderate-cost" class.

Families in the lower food expenditure class spent an average of only $152 a year for food--$129 less than those whose expenditures for food were relatively high. These lower expenditures did not necessitate unsatisfactory diets. On the contrary, by raising a generous food supply (over $300 worth) to supplement purchases, they had "moderate-cost" diets.

Average expenditures for family living for families at two levels of expenditures for food, Middle Atlantic and North Central farm families with two children under 16, money-income class $250-$499, 1935-36

Item of family living expenditure	Families whose expenditures for food were -		Difference
	Large	Moderate	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Total.....	486	476	10
Food.....	281	152	129
Clothing.....	54	77	23
Automobile....	44	47	3
Household operation....	30	62	32
Medical care..	20	27	7
Recreation....	10	14	4
Other.....	47	97	50

Source of data: Consumer Purchases Study

The $129 difference between the food expenditures of the two groups is equivalent to more than a fourth of the average money expenditures for living for both groups. The cash released for other items by those making the lower outlays for food was distributed among all items of the budget although not equally to each item. Clothing, for example, received almost a fifth of the extra money. The families with moderate expenditures for food spent $23 a year more for clothing than did the families with the larger outlays for food. This small dollar difference represents a 43 percent increase over the clothing expenditures of families with high food bills.

Expenditures for the automobile were but $3 higher for the group with moderate food expenditures than for the families with high food expense. At this low money income level other items made more urgent demands for the leeway in cash.

Household operation expenditures were over twice as high among the families whose food expenditures were moderate as among the group spending large amounts for food. It is difficult to see how the families with high food bills managed with an average expenditure as low as $30 a year for household operation. It is not surprising that when there was a little more cash to spare, expenditures for household operation increased.

For medical care, families with moderate food expenditures paid out an average of $27 a year as compared with $20 spent by the families with high food expenditures. This difference does not mean that the former group had more illness; it probably means that their needs were more adequately cared for.

Money incomes of less than $500 a year do not allow for much recreation that must be paid for in cash. Among families with the moderate food bills the average expenditure for this item was $14 a year; it was $10 for the group whose food expenditures were high.

In this comparison all the other expenditures for family living have been combined into one category designated as "other" items, as explained on the preceding page. For all of these, families of husband, wife and two children under 16 years, with high food expenditures spent an average of $47, or less than a dollar a week. This amount was more than doubled, however, by the families who spent moderate amounts for food.

The figures here presented illustrate the cash-sparing value of home food-production programs. Both groups of families produced some food for home use, those with high food bills an average of $235 worth, and those with moderate expenditures, $312. Because home-produced foods are valued at less than retail prices, total quantities of food available to the two groups were more nearly the same than figures on the money value of their total food supply. The group that raised the most food and spent the least for food had more cash for goods and services that could not be home-produced.

Bureau of Home Economics

MILK

LOW-INCOME* FAMILIES OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS, 1936-37



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 10 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES

*FAMILIES HAVING FOOD VALUED IN THE RANGE $1.38-$2.07 PER FOOD-EXPENDITURE UNIT IN A WEEK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 76 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

EGGS

LOW-INCOME* FAMILIES OF WHITE FARM OPERATORS, 1936-37



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 10 PERCENT OF THE FAMILIES

*FAMILIES HAVING FOOD VALUED IN THE RANGE $1.38-$2.07 PER FOOD-EXPENDITURE UNIT IN A WEEK

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS NEG. 77 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

VARIATION IN CONSUMPTION OF SPECIFIED FOODS

There are great differences from family to family in the quantities consumed of various foods even when diets are of approximately the same money value. This explains why some families manage to obtain excellent diets while others have only poor diets for the same amount of money.

The variations in the consumption of specified kinds of food shown in the table below and in charts on pages 16 to 19, are for families with diets valued in the range 20 to 30 cents per food-expenditure unit per day. This relatively low level of money value of food is found more frequently among white operators' families in lower than in higher income classes. In the North and West 88 percent of the diets studied individually in connection with the Consumer Purchases Study were valued at more than this amount; in the Southeast, 65 percent.

Because seven-eighths of the records obtained in each region were collected in the 6-month period, June-November, the figures presented depict summer and fall dietary patterns rather than those of winter and spring. This fact affects the interpretation of data for products that have a seasonal swing in consumption, as eggs or citrus fruits.

Milk. Milk consumption was fairly low among farm families that had food valued at 20 to 30 cents per unit per day. Both in the North and West and in the Southeast, 40 percent or more of these families had less than a pint a day per person. Because the calcium content of diets is closely related to the quantity of milk consumed, many families in this money-value-of-food class had suboptimal supplies of calcium.

Eggs. Eggs are a good source of protein and iron and contain significant amounts of vitamin A and thiamin. They can be produced on farms in practically all parts of the country, and yet at the money-value-of-food level presented (20 to 30 cents per unit per day) egg consumption was very low in some households. Some farm families, 3 percent of those studied in the North and West and 22 percent in the Southeast, used no eggs during the week of the food study, while some used 8 or more per person per week.

Meat, poultry, and fish. In both regions about a third of the families whose diets were valued at 20 to 30 cents per unit per day consumed less than 1 pound of meat, poultry, and fish per person per week; another third, 1 to 2 pounds; the other third, 2 to 4 pounds, respectively. These differences in consumption contribute to the differences in quality of diet particularly with respect to protein, iron, thiamin, and riboflavin.

Vegetables other than potatoes. In the North and West, a fourth of the farm families studied that had food worth 20 to 30 cents per unit per day. used less than 1½ pounds of vegetables other than potatoes per person per week; a third, 1½ to 3 pounds; another third, 3 to 6 pounds; and a tenth, 6 pounds or more. These differences are due not only to food habits and tastes but to the fact that some families produced greater quantities of vegetables for home use than others. The level of vegetable consumption greatly affects the quantity of minerals and vitamins in the diet.

Citrus fruit. In diets valued at about 20 to 30 cents per unit per day, the average consumption of citrus fruit was low--57 percent of the families studied in the North and West and 85 percent of those in the Southeast had none during the week in which they kept food records (chiefly in the summer and fall); in the North and West 32 percent had some for each person but less than half a pound--about the weight of one large orange. Few families had more than this quantity. Citrus fruits are rich in vitamin C but because they require a cash outlay in most farm sections, low-income families seldom have them. Although other fruits and vegetables, especially tomatoes, contribute generous amounts of this nutrient, many farm diets were found to be low in vitamin C.

Fruit other than citrus. Most farm families with food worth from 20 to 30 cents per unit per day had some kind of fruit other than citrus during the week covered by the food records. By far the largest proportion--57 percent of the families of white operators in the North and West and 63 percent in the Southeast--were in the groups having some fruit but less than 3 pounds per person per week.

Percentage of low-income 1/ families consuming specified quantities of designated food groups, North and West and Southeast white farm-operator families, 1936-37 2/

Quantities per person in a week	Percentage of families 1/		Quantities per person in a week	Percentage of families 1/	
	North and West	Southeast		North and West	Southeast
Milk			Vegetables other than potatoes		
Less than 3.5 pints ...	8	16	Less than 1.5 pounds .	25	23
3.5 - 6.9 pints	35	24	1.5 - 2.9 pounds	33	22
7.0 - 13.9 pints	51	39	3.0 - 5.9 pounds	32	38
14.0 or more pints	6	21	6.0 or more pounds ...	10	17
Eggs			Citrus fruit		
None	3	22	None	57	85
1 - 3	25	49	0.01 - 0.49 pound	32	12
4 - 7	51	20	0.50 - 0.99 pound	5	1
8 or more	21	9	1.00 or more pounds ..	6	2
Meat, poultry, fish			Fruit other than citrus		
Less than 1.0 pound ...	30	32	None	11	29
1.0 - 1.9 pounds	37	36	0.1 - 2.9 pounds	57	63
2.0 - 3.9 pounds	33	30	3.0 - 5.9 pounds	21	5
4.0 or more pounds	0	2	6.0 or more pounds ...	11	3

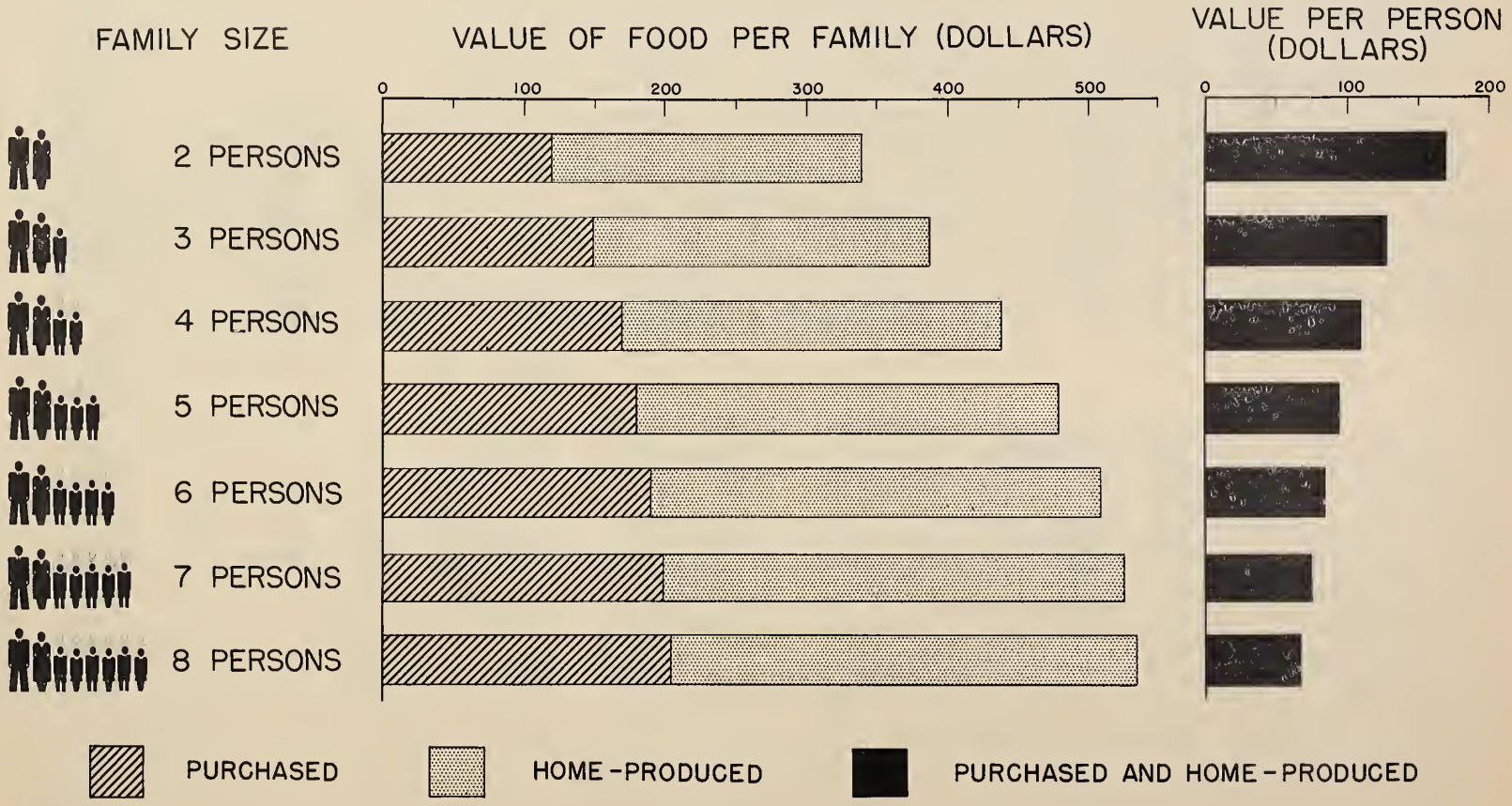
1/ Families having food valued in the range $1.38 - $2.07 per food-expenditure unit in a week (20 to 30 cents a day). Household size was expressed in terms of food-expenditure units on the basis of the relative cost of feeding persons differing in age, sex, and activity. A moderately active man was counted as 1 unit while a 'teen age boy, for example, was counted as 1.1 unit, and a girl of 4, as 0.6 unit.

2/ Chiefly June to November 1936.

Source of data: Consumer Purchases Study — Bureau of Home Economics

HOW FAMILY SIZE AFFECTS FOOD OUTLAYS

PENNSYLVANIA-OHIO FARM FAMILIES, INCOME (MONEY AND NONMONEY) CLASS $750-$999, 1935-36



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 82 BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

HOW FAMILY SIZE AFFECTS FOOD OUTLAYS

Measured in dollars and cents, the food supply of families tends to increase with number of persons to be fed; but at a given income level an increase in family size does not bring a proportional rise in the money value of food. This is shown on the chart on page 20 and in the table below. These data refer to farm families in Pennsylvania and Ohio with incomes in the class $750-$999.

In this group the four-person families had food with an average money value of $440 as compared to $340 for the two-person families. Thus, the value of the food of the larger families was less than a third (29 percent) higher, although there were twice as many members to be fed.

With each additional person in the family, the increase in the average money value of the family's food became smaller and smaller. For example, the food of the three-person families was valued at $50 a year more than that of the families with two persons; for six persons, the money value was only $30 more than for five persons; similarly for eight persons, it was only $8 more than for seven persons.

The money value of the family food supply expressed on a per capita basis also reflects the need for food economy as number of members increases. The chart shows that at the same income level, large families did not enjoy so high a dietary level as small ones. Among families with six members, the money value of food amounted to an average of $85 per person for the year; for two-person families, the average value was $170 per person or just twice as much as for each member in the larger families. Although there may be some economy in purchasing and preparing food for large families, this alone does not account for the difference between the money value of food per person in small and large families. Obviously, the large families had less expensive food, or smaller quantities, or both.

Money expenditures for the family's food increased with increasing family size. But here again when expressed on a per capita basis, the amounts spent for food decreased as family size became larger. The two-person families spent an average of $60 a year per person; families of four, $42 per person; and families of six, $32 per person in a year. At a given income level it is more difficult for large than for small families to provide for their members' needs and wants. Food is not the only item that calls for greater expenditures as family size increases. The wardrobe of the large family costs more even though the husband and wife spend less on their clothes than parents of only one or two children. Family outlays (as contrasted with per capita) for personal care and for education are greater too; but savings are smaller.

If there is little opportunity for increasing cash income, families must look to the farm for the additional food needed to maintain a satisfactory dietary level. The larger the family the more important it becomes to produce a generous share of the household food supply.

At the income level $750-$999, the larger families did not succeed in making the adjustment needed to provide a liberal food supply. Not only did expenditures for the food of each person decrease as family size increased, but the value per person of home-produced food likewise decreased, and at an even faster rate. For example, the per capita food expenditures of four-person families were 70 percent as great as those of two-person families, while the money value of the farm-furnished food was only 61 percent as great. The money value of the food (home-produced and purchased) of families of three to eight members is shown below as a percentage of the money value of the food to the two-person families:

Number of persons in family:	Relative money value per person (2-person family = 100)	
	Purchased	Home-produced
2	100	100
3	83	72
4	70	61
5	60	55
6	53	48
7	47	43
8	43	37

Apparently, in this Pennsylvania-Ohio farm group, home-production programs were not scaled to meet the needs of the larger families though this would have improved their dietary levels.

Value of purchased and home-produced food per family and per person, by number of persons in family, Pennsylvania-Ohio farm families, family-income 1/ class $750-$999, 1935-36

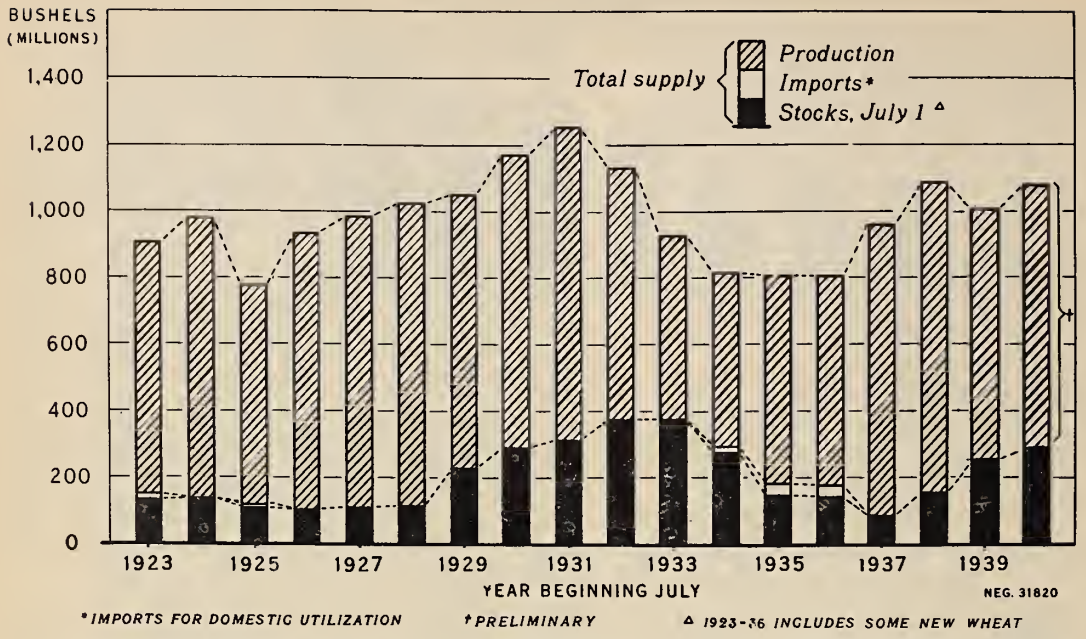
Number of persons in family	Value of food per family			Value of food per person		
	All	Purchased	Home-produced	All	Purchased	Home-produced
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
2	340	120	220	170	60	110
3	390	150	240	130	50	80
4	440	170	270	110	42	68
5	480	180	300	96	36	60
6	510	190	320	85	32	53
7	527	200	327	75	29	46
8	535	205	330	67	26	41

1/ Money and nonmoney.

Source of data: Consumer Purchases Study.

Bureau of Home Economics

WHEAT: SOURCES OF U. S. SUPPLY, 1923-40



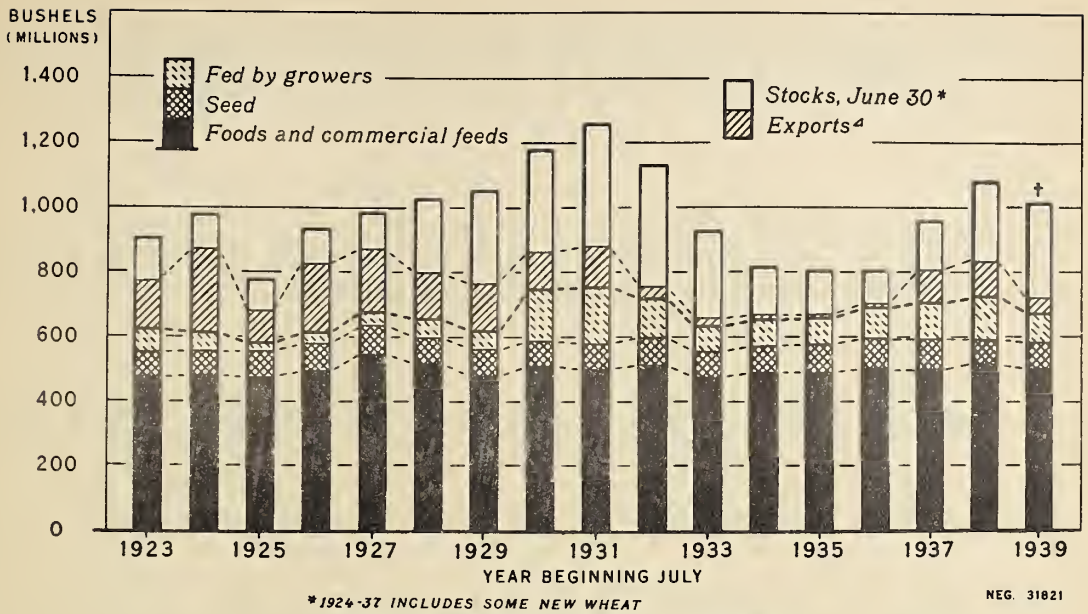
United States production in 1940 was moderately above the 1930-39 average but materially below the large 1938 crop. Carry-over stocks, after reaching a low point in 1937, have increased in the last 3 years. The carry-over of 284 million bushels in 1940 is about 50 million bushels larger than the 1930-39 average.

Wheat: Supply in continental United States, 1923-40

Year beginning July	Stocks July 1					New crop	Imports (flour included) 3/	Total supply
	On farms	In country elevators and mills	Commercial stocks 1/	In merchant mills and elevators and stored for others 2/	Total			
With new wheat in commercial and merchant mill stocks:	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1923	35,239	37,117	28,956	31,000	132,312	759,482	14,578	906,372
1924	29,349	36,626	38,112	33,000	137,087	841,617	304	979,008
1925	28,638	25,287	28,900	25,576	108,401	668,700	1,747	778,848
1926	27,071	29,501	16,148	27,505	100,225	832,213	77	932,515
1927	26,640	21,776	21,052	40,038	109,506	875,059	188	984,753
1928	19,588	19,277	38,587	34,920	112,372	914,373	91	1,026,836
1929	45,106	41,546	90,442	51,279	228,373	823,217	53	1,051,643
1930	60,216	60,166	109,327	59,170	288,879	886,470	354	1,175,703
1931	37,867	30,252	203,967	41,202	313,288	941,674	7	1,254,969
1932	93,769	41,585	168,405	71,714	375,473	756,927	10	1,132,410
1933	82,882	64,293	123,712	107,052	377,939	551,683	153	929,775
1934	62,516	48,128	80,548	83,114	274,306	526,393	4/ 15,569	816,268
1935	44,339	30,894	21,951	49,524	146,708	626,344	34,617	807,669
1936	43,988	21,908	25,202	50,590	141,688	626,766	34,455	802,909
1937	21,851	11,530	16,197	52,899	102,477	875,676	634	978,787
1938	59,113	30,620	28,333	54,214	172,280	931,702	271	1,104,253
1939	90,372	36,631	81,334	85,029	293,366	754,971	274	1,048,611
1940	85,521	33,730	87,327	90,964	297,542	5/ 792,332	—	1,089,874
With only old wheat in all stocks positions:								
1937	21,851	11,530	9,022	6/ 40,399	82,802	875,676	634	959,112
1938	59,113	30,620	22,190	6/ 40,791	152,714	931,702	271	1,084,687
1939	90,372	36,631	64,103	6/ 61,054	252,160	754,971	274	1,007,405
1940	85,521	33,730	84,189	6/ 80,650	284,090	5/ 792,332	—	1,076,422

1/ 1923 to 1926 Bradetreet's, excluding country elevetor etocks.
2/ Stocks in merchant mills and elevators - 1923 and 1924 estimated in absence of actual figures; 1925-40, Bureau of Census figures raised to represent all merchant mills. Stored for others - 1923-29, estimated in absence of actual figures; 1930-40, Bureau of Census figures raised to represent all merchant mills.
3/ From reports of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States. Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat paying a duty of 10 percent ad valorem, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat; and exclude flour free for export as follows: 42,742 bushels in 1935-36; 108,095 bushels in 1937-38; 363,263 bushels in 1938-39, and 213,930, 1939-40.
4/ Includes durum wheat returned from Montreal, estimated at 1,500,000 bushels. 5/ October estimate.
6/ For 1937 excludes new wheat estimated at 12,500,000 bushels; for 1938 excludes 15,423,000 bushels; for 1939, 23,975,000 bushels and for 1940, 10,314,000 bushels reported as new wheat by Bureau of Census.

WHEAT: DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. SUPPLY, 1923-39



*1924-37 INCLUDES SOME NEW WHEAT
⁴INCLUDES FLOUR MILLED FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT ONLY
†PRELIMINARY

Wheat exports declined from about 100 million bushels in 1937-38 and 1938-39 to about half that quantity in 1939-40. Because of higher wheat prices relative to corn prices, the quantity of wheat fed in 1939-40 was about one-fourth less than a year earlier. This item largely accounts for the variations in total domestic disappearance.

Wheat: Distribution of United States supply, 1923-39

Year beginning July	Exports and shipments 1/				Domestic disappearance				Stocks June 30 4/
	Exports (wheat only)	Exports flour as wheat	Shipments (flour included) 2/	Total	Seed	Fed (fed on farms of wheat growers)	Foods and commercial feeds 3/	Total	
With new wheat in commercial and merchant mill stocks:	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1923	78,793	67,213	2,973	148,979	74,111	69,670	476,525	620,306	137,087
1924	195,490	59,478	2,871	257,839	79,895	55,727	477,146	612,768	108,401
1925	63,189	31,428	2,741	97,358	78,828	28,214	474,223	581,265	100,225
1926	158,250	49,761	3,082	209,093	83,264	34,261	496,391	613,916	109,506
1927	145,999	45,228	2,692	193,919	89,864	44,507	544,091	678,462	112,372
1928	103,114	38,106	3,172	144,392	83,663	56,566	513,842	654,071	228,373
1929	92,175	48,179	2,983	143,337	83,353	58,769	477,305	619,427	288,879
1930	76,365	36,063	2,850	115,278	80,886	157,188	509,063	747,137	313,288
1931	96,521	26,376	2,757	125,654	80,049	173,991	499,802	753,842	375,473
1932	20,887	10,979	3,023	34,889	83,513	124,912	511,157	719,582	377,939
1933	18,800	6,798	2,779	28,377	77,832	72,261	476,999	627,092	274,306
1934	3,019	7,512	2,783	13,314	82,585	83,700	489,961	656,246	146,708
1935	311	3,896	2,889	7,096	87,555	83,168	488,162	658,885	141,688
1936	3,168	6,099	2,996	12,263	96,593	88,272	503,304	688,169	102,477
1937	83,740	16,320	3,321	103,381	94,146	112,860	496,120	703,126	172,280
1938	84,589	22,057	2,888	109,534	75,813	125,591	499,949	701,353	293,366
1939	23,636	21,232	3,490	48,358	74,401	91,964	536,346	702,711	297,542
With only old wheat in all stocks positions:									
1937	83,740	16,320	3,321	103,381	94,146	112,860	496,011	703,017	152,714
1938	84,589	22,057	2,888	109,534	75,813	125,591	521,589	722,993	252,160
1939	23,636	21,232	3,490	48,358	74,401	91,964	508,592	674,957	284,090

1/ From reports of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States. Exports include only flour made from domestic wheat; 1923-35 estimated on basis of total exports less wheat imported for milling in bond and export adjusted for changes in carry-over; beginning 1935 figures for exports of flour wholly from United States wheat.
2/ Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands (Virgin Islands prior to December 31, 1934, included with domestic exports).
3/ Balancing item.
4/ For individual items, see data for chart, neg. 31820.

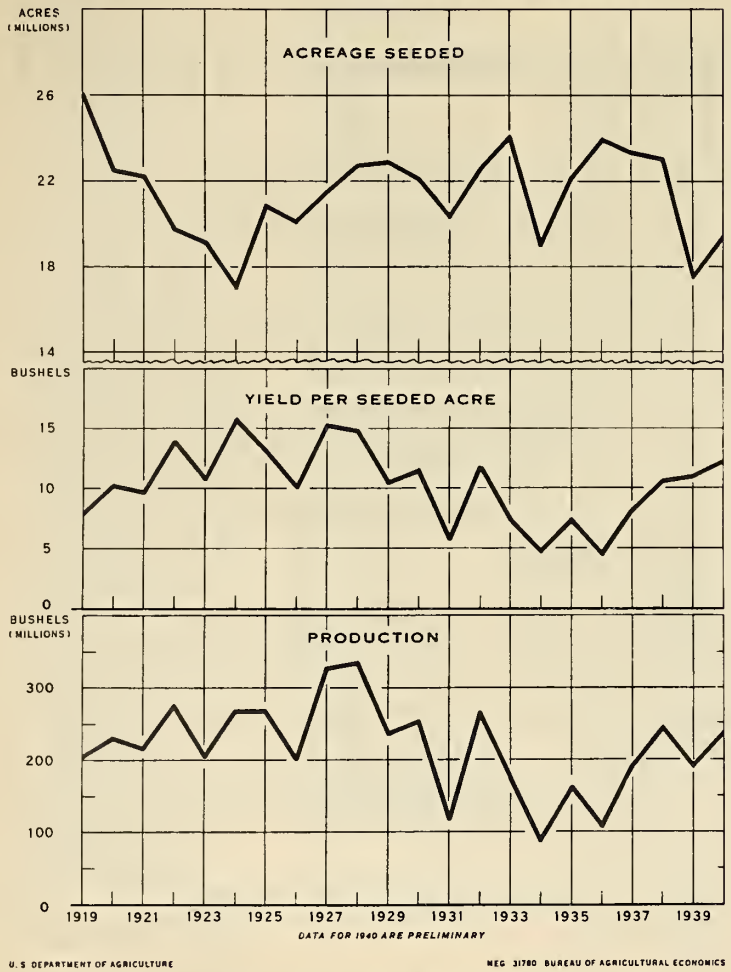


The winter wheat acreage seeded for the 1940 crop (45.0 million acres) was only slightly smaller than the 46.4 million acres seeded a year earlier, and about the same as the average (44.5 million acres) for the 5-year period 1929-33, although materially less than the acreage seeded for the 1937 and 1938 crops. The acreage for harvest in 1941 is expected to be little different from that for 1940.

Winter wheat: Acreage seeded, yield per acre, and production, United States, 1919-40

Year of harvest	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	51,391	14.6	748,460
1920	45,505	13.5	613,227
1921	45,479	13.3	602,793
1922	47,415	12.1	571,459
1923	45,408	12.2	555,299
1924	38,638	14.8	573,563
1925	40,922	9.8	400,619
1926	40,604	15.6	631,607
1927	44,134	12.4	548,188
1928	48,431	12.0	579,066
1929	43,967	13.3	586,239
1930	45,032	14.1	633,605
1931	45,647	18.1	825,396
1932	43,371	12.0	491,795
1933	44,445	8.5	376,518
1934	44,585	9.8	437,963
1935	47,064	9.9	465,319
1936	49,765	10.4	519,874
1937	57,656	11.9	685,824
1938	56,539	12.2	688,133
1939	46,364	12.2	563,431
1940 1/	45,014	12.3	555,839

1/ Preliminary.



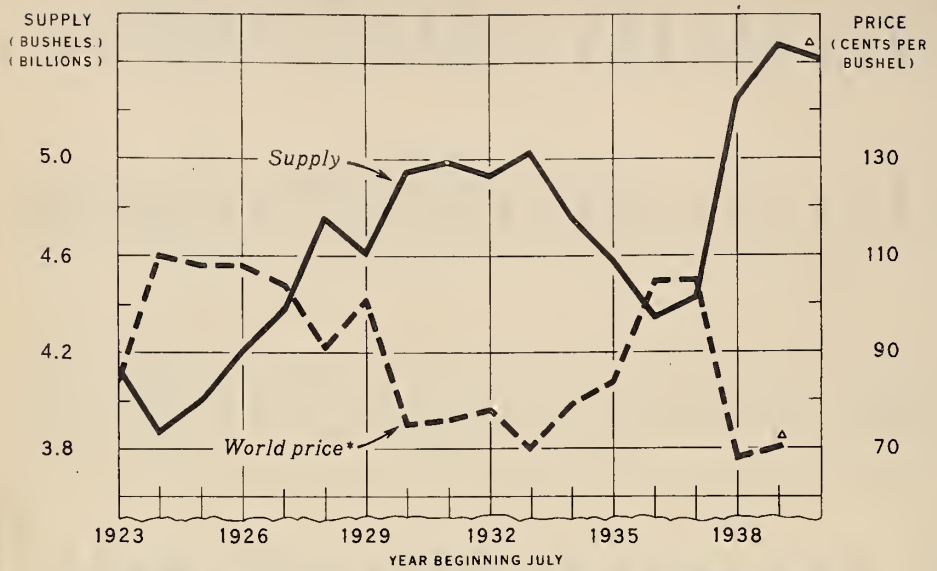
The spring wheat acreage seeded for the 1940 crop estimated at 19.4 million acres was about 2 million acres above the seedings for the 1939 crop, but about 3 million acres below the 1929-33 average.

All Spring Wheat: Acreage seeded, yield per acre, and production, United States, 1919-40

Year of harvest	Acreage seeded	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	26,049	7.8	203,637
1920	22,472	10.2	230,050
1921	22,202	9.7	216,171
1922	19,748	13.9	275,190
1923	19,102	10.7	204,183
1924	17,068	15.7	268,054
1925	20,816	13.0	268,081
1926	20,108	10.0	200,606
1927	21,527	15.2	326,871
1928	23,721	14.8	335,307
1929	22,373	10.4	236,978
1930	22,118	11.4	252,865
1931	20,351	5.7	116,278
1932	22,542	11.8	265,132
1933	24,040	7.3	175,165
1934	18,977	4.7	88,430
1935	22,143	7.3	161,025
1936	23,959	4.5	106,892
1937	23,416	8.1	189,852
1938	23,026	10.6	243,569
1939	17,532	10.9	191,540
1940 1/	19,374	12.2	236,493

1/ Preliminary.

WHEAT: WORLD SUPPLY AND PRICE, 1923-40



*AVERAGE BRITISH PARCELS DEFLATED BY STATIST. INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100). PRICES SINCE SEPT. 2, 1939 COMPUTED ON BASIS OF PRICES IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES AND CONVOYED OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

△PRELIMINARY

NEG. 20691

With world wheat supplies for the 1940-41 year likely to be only moderately smaller than supplies a year earlier, world prices may be expected to remain at low levels. The closing of most Continental markets to exporting countries is also a depressing factor.

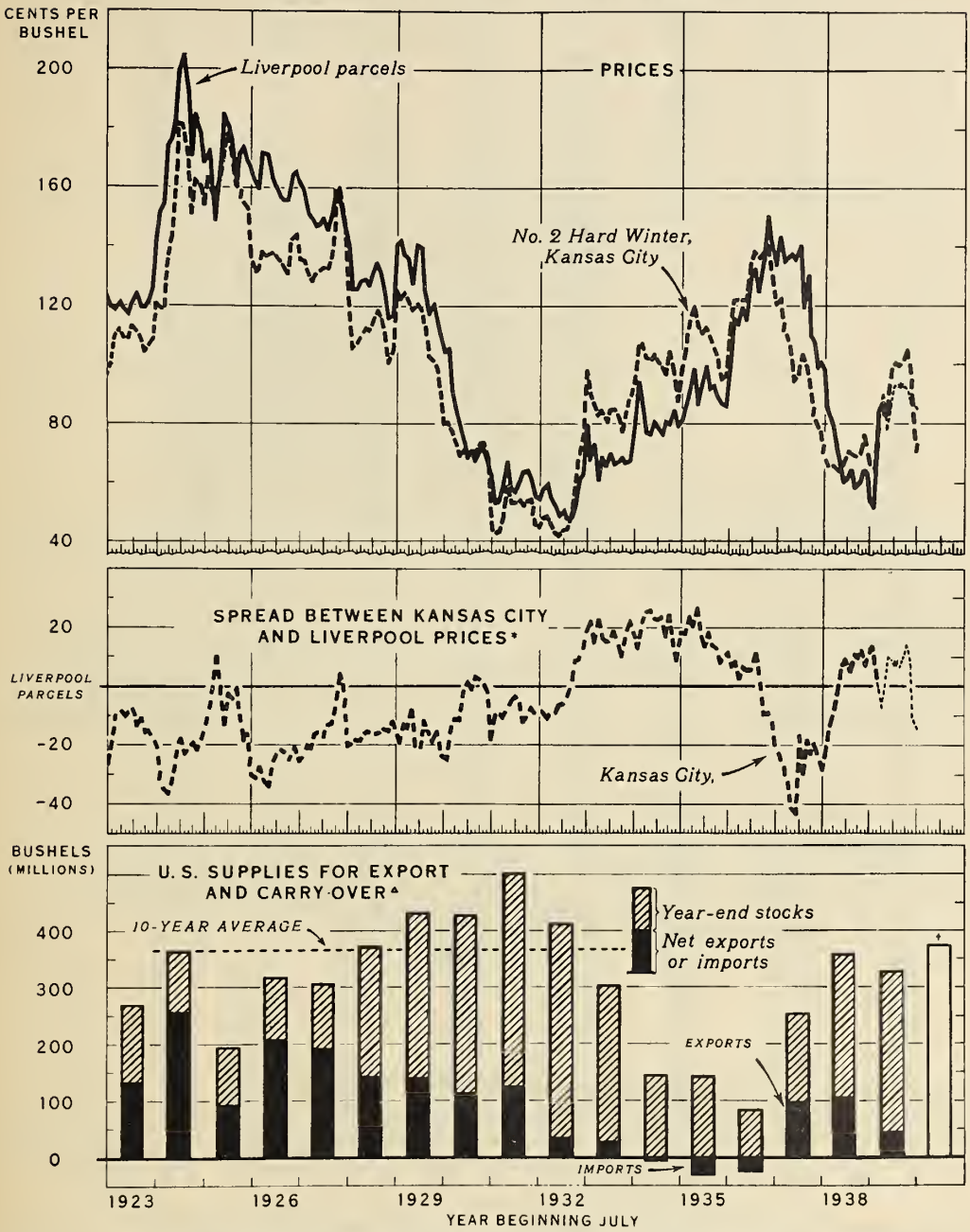
Wheat: Estimated world supply, disappearance and prices, 1922-40

Year beginning July	Stocks about July 1 1/	Production 2/					Net exports from U.S.S.R.	Total supply 3/	Total disappearance 3/	British Parcels, average price per bushel 4/
		United States	Canada, Argentina and Australia	Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	All other	World 1/				
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Cents
1922	647	847	705	1,050	616	3,218	1	3,866	3,289	92
1923	577	759	847	1,263	666	3,535	21	4,133	3,410	84
1924	723	842	619	1,064	618	3,143	---	3,866	3,293	110
1925	573	669	701	1,404	622	3,396	27	3,996	3,343	108
1926	653	832	798	1,215	659	3,504	49	4,206	3,519	108
1927	687	875	880	1,275	653	3,683	5	4,375	3,624	104
1928	751	914	1,076	1,409	606	4,005	---	4,756	3,736	91
1929	1,020	823	595	1,449	715	3,582	7	4,609	3,666	101
1930	943	886	867	1,360	781	3,894	112	4,949	3,903	75
1931	1,046	942	732	1,436	767	3,877	70	4,993	3,950	76
1932	1,043	757	898	1,490	731	3,876	17	4,936	3,792	78
1933	1,144	552	745	1,746	805	3,848	34	5,026	3,833	70
1934	1,193	526	650	1,548	837	3,561	2	4,756	3,804	79
1935	952	626	568	1,576	832	3,602	29	4,583	3,816	84
1936	767	627	620	1,481	856	3,584	4	4,355	3,816	105
1937	519	876	552	1,539	885	3,852	39	4,410	3,811	105
1938 5/	1/ 599	932	851	1,859	963	4,605	37	5,241	4,066	68
1939 5/	1/1,205	755	818	1,719	978	4,270	-2	5,473	4,053	6/ 70
1940 5/	1/1,420									

1/ Excludes U.S.S.R. and China. 1922-36 stocks in United States contained some new wheat; 1937-39 new wheat, in million bushels, deduced in United States stocks as follows: 20 in 1937 and 1938, 41 in 1939, and 14 in 1940. 2/ Year of harvest. Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1939 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1939 and ends early in 1940. 3/ Excludes production and stocks in U.S.S.R. and China but includes net exports from U.S.S.R. 4/ Deflated by Statist Index (1910-14 = 100) and converted at par. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Prices since September 2, 1939 computed on basis of prices in exporting countries and convoyed ocean freight rates.

Production and export figures from official sources. Prices compiled from daily prices in the London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter.

WHEAT: PRICES AT KANSAS CITY AND LIVERPOOL, AND U.S. SUPPLIES FOR EXPORT AND CARRY-OVER, 1923-40



* LIVERPOOL PRICES SINCE SEPT. 2, 1939, WHEN LIVERPOOL MARKET CLOSED, COMPUTED ON BASIS OF PRICES IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES AND CONVOYED OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

▲ CARRY-OVER PLUS PRODUCTION LESS DOMESTIC UTILIZATION † PRELIMINARY

NEG. 34547

The prospective supply for export and carry-over for 1940-41 United States is close to the 1924-33 average. With the likelihood that very large quantities of wheat will be stored, domestic wheat prices may be expected to continue higher relative to values at Liverpool than they were during the 1924-33 period.

Wheat: Average price per bushel, Liverpool and Kansas City, and spread between these prices, by months, 1922-40

Month	Parcele Liverpool 1/	No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Margin, Kansas City relative to Liverpool	Parcele Liverpool 1/	No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Margin, Kansas City relative to Liverpool	Parcele Liverpool 1/	No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Margin, Kansas City relative to Liverpool
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
July	141.8	112.7	-29.1	122.8	95.8	-27.0	140.8	120.5	-20.3
Aug.	129.1	104.3	-24.8	119.6	100.6	-19.0	151.5	119.0	-32.5
Sept.	122.0	104.5	-17.5	118.9	109.1	- 9.8	154.7	119.5	-35.2
Oct.	134.3	113.3	-21.0	120.8	111.9	- 8.9	173.8	136.9	-36.9
Nov.	136.9	117.4	-19.5	118.9	108.8	-10.1	176.3	143.1	-33.2
Dec.	140.8	117.4	-23.4	117.2	108.7	- 8.5	182.9	161.6	-21.3
Jan.	137.8	114.5	-23.3	121.0	112.9	- 8.1	199.3	181.5	-17.8
Feb.	135.7	115.1	-20.6	124.4	110.9	-13.5	204.8	181.2	-23.6
Mar.	134.7	115.6	-19.1	119.6	108.7	-10.9	191.8	170.9	-20.9
Apr.	140.7	120.4	-20.3	119.6	104.3	-15.3	170.3	150.9	-19.4
May	138.6	116.2	-22.4	121.2	106.3	-14.9	184.2	162.9	-21.3
June	131.4	104.2	-27.2	125.8	108.1	-17.7	178.3	160.2	-18.1
	1925-26			1926-27			1927-28		
July	168.4	153.9	-14.5	166.9	136.5	-30.4	161.4	135.6	-25.8
Aug.	172.2	163.9	- 8.3	162.4	131.0	-31.4	159.5	135.3	-24.2
Sept.	158.9	157.5	- 1.4	159.6	132.0	-27.6	150.9	130.6	-20.3
Oct.	148.5	158.2	9.7	171.3	138.6	-32.7	149.4	128.2	-21.2
Nov.	164.3	162.8	- 1.5	170.9	136.9	-34.0	147.0	130.6	-16.4
Dec.	184.7	171.6	-13.1	163.5	137.7	-25.8	147.5	131.8	-15.7
Jan.	180.6	178.1	- 2.5	160.2	137.2	-23.0	149.5	132.7	-16.8
Feb.	175.1	171.0	- 4.1	157.1	135.4	-21.7	145.8	132.6	-13.2
Mar.	160.8	160.5	- 0.3	155.5	132.8	-22.7	151.0	138.2	-12.8
Apr.	170.9	159.1	-11.8	155.9	130.7	-25.2	159.0	152.4	- 6.6
May	173.1	154.8	-18.3	164.6	142.1	-22.5	155.1	160.0	4.9
June	168.8	152.9	-15.9	165.2	144.1	-21.1	146.9	147.5	0.6
	1928-29			1929-30			1930-31		
July	140.8	120.4	-20.4	140.8	125.3	-15.5	104.3	80.0	-24.3
Aug.	125.8	105.9	-19.9	142.1	122.6	-19.5	105.6	80.6	-25.0
Sept.	125.8	107.5	-18.3	137.4	124.4	-13.0	91.4	77.6	-13.8
Oct.	128.6	109.8	-18.8	136.0	121.7	-14.3	85.7	74.4	-11.3
Nov.	128.9	112.4	-16.5	127.4	118.7	- 8.7	80.6	69.0	-11.6
Dec.	126.3	111.2	-15.1	140.8	120.7	-20.1	73.5	70.6	- 2.9
Jan.	130.6	114.5	-16.1	139.8	118.9	-20.9	68.1	69.5	1.4
Feb.	134.7	118.3	-16.4	124.6	112.6	-12.0	70.2	69.3	- 0.9
Mar.	131.4	115.8	-15.6	117.5	102.3	-15.2	67.0	70.2	3.2
Apr.	124.9	110.5	-14.4	120.1	101.4	-18.7	70.7	73.0	2.3
May	115.7	100.6	-15.1	114.6	99.1	-15.5	72.2	73.1	0.9
June	116.8	105.0	-11.8	109.9	88.7	-21.2	66.6	68.2	- 1.6
	1931-32			1932-33			1933-34		
July	62.0	43.8	-18.2	53.9	44.9	- 9.0	79.2	98.0	18.8
Aug.	52.8	42.7	-10.1	57.4	47.7	- 9.7	67.3	89.7	22.4
Sept.	53.0	43.1	- 9.9	59.2	48.0	-11.2	72.8	87.1	14.3
Oct.	56.3	47.5	-10.8	54.7	45.2	- 9.5	60.5	83.0	22.5
Nov.	66.9	58.6	- 8.3	52.0	42.6	- 9.4	68.3	84.1	15.8
Dec.	57.5	52.4	- 5.1	48.6	41.8	- 6.8	65.4	80.4	15.0
Jan.	56.1	52.6	- 3.5	50.2	43.6	- 6.6	69.3	84.4	15.1
Feb.	59.9	53.8	- 6.1	47.2	43.7	- 3.5	66.2	85.0	18.8
Mar.	63.6	51.2	-12.4	47.5	48.1	0.6	67.0	82.0	15.0
Apr.	63.7	53.2	-10.5	51.7	60.4	8.7	68.0	77.7	9.7
May	61.3	53.6	- 7.7	61.0	70.0	9.0	66.7	85.7	19.0
June	54.7	45.6	- 9.1	62.7	75.9	13.2	67.1	89.1	22.0
	1934-35			1935-36			1936-37		
July	76.1	93.2	17.1	80.6	99.2	18.6	99.9	111.0	11.1
Aug.	93.9	106.6	12.7	86.0	104.1	18.1	115.3	122.0	6.7
Sept.	85.8	107.5	21.7	91.2	115.1	23.9	113.6	122.1	8.5
Oct.	76.7	102.2	25.5	98.6	119.0	20.4	119.3	122.0	2.7
Nov.	76.0	101.8	25.8	86.3	112.6	26.3	115.1	121.9	6.6
Dec.	80.8	104.2	23.4	93.1	110.8	17.7	128.6	134.2	5.6
Jan.	78.3	100.9	22.6	99.2	112.6	13.4	132.4	138.0	5.6
Feb.	76.0	99.6	23.6	91.4	110.0	18.6	125.0	136.5	11.5
Mar.	80.2	96.8	16.6	92.4	105.9	13.5	136.1	138.6	2.5
Apr.	80.0	104.6	24.6	89.1	102.0	12.9	149.9	140.0	- 9.9
May	84.0	98.8	14.8	86.8	94.9	8.1	141.4	132.0	- 9.4
June	79.0	87.7	8.7	85.9	96.0	10.1	133.4	120.8	-12.6
	1937-38			1938-39			1939-40		
July	143.1	122.5	-20.6	98.2	70.0	-28.2	54.0	66.7	12.7
Aug.	134.8	111.8	-23.0	84.7	65.5	-19.2	51.0	64.6	13.6
Sept.	136.0	109.5	-26.5	79.0	65.7	-13.3	2/ 86.0	85.9	- 0.1
Oct.	137.2	106.0	-31.2	73.4	64.7	- 8.7	90.0	82.7	- 7.3
Nov.	135.2	94.2	-41.0	66.5	63.3	- 3.2	78.0	85.8	7.8
Dec.	140.3	96.5	-43.8	59.9	66.9	7.0	89.0	98.3	9.3
Jan.	119.4	102.7	-16.7	61.8	70.9	9.1	93.0	101.2	8.2
Feb.	130.6	99.6	-31.0	64.7	69.2	4.5	93.0	99.4	6.4
Mar.	109.8	91.5	-18.3	57.5	68.7	11.2	93.0	102.1	9.1
Apr.	107.7	84.6	-23.1	60.6	69.6	9.0	92.0	105.7	13.7
May	99.0	79.7	-19.3	63.6	75.7	12.1	87.0	94.7	7.7
June	100.7	76.7	-24.0	64.2	70.9	6.7	87.0	76.3	-10.7

1/ Parcele are less than cargo lots. 2/ Liverpool prices since September 2, 1939 computed on basis of prices in exporting countries and convoyed ocean freight rates.

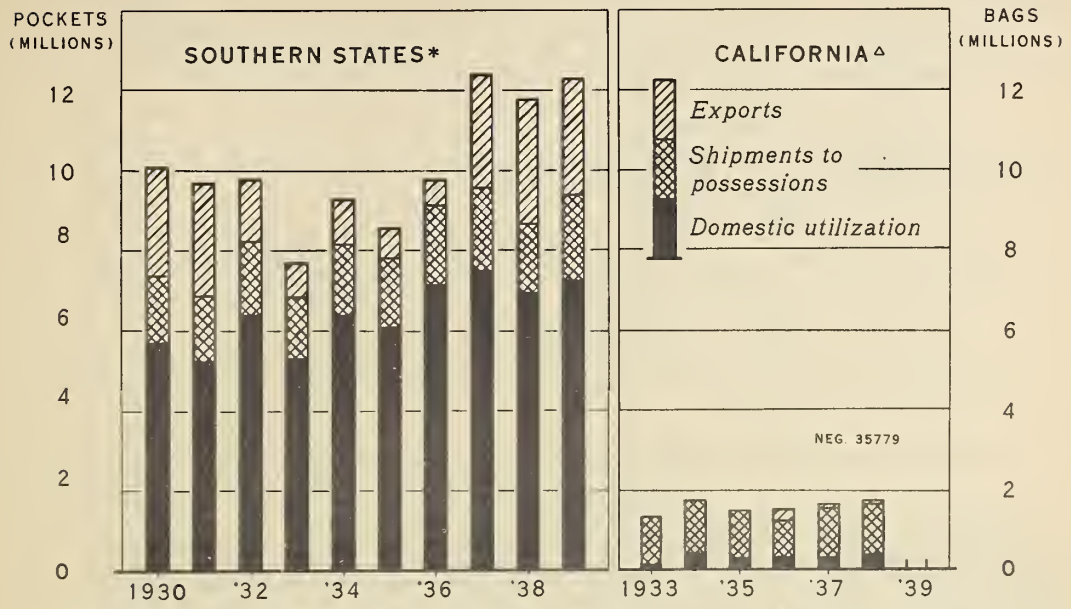
Compiled as follows: Kansas City - Kansas City Grain Market Review. Average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales. Liverpool - Broomhall's Corn Trade News. Simple average of daily prices. Since September 2, 1939, when Liverpool market was closed, computed on basis of prices in exporting countries and convoyed ocean freight rates. Converted from shillings per parcel of 480 pounds to cents per bushel of 60 pounds as follows: July 1922-December 1925, current monthly average rates of exchange. January 1926-August 1931, at par. Par (Shilling) = 24.3328 cents. September 1931-October 1939, current monthly average rates of exchange. Official rates for shillings beginning September 1939 are as follows: September 20.1763 cents, October-December 20.1000 cents, January 1940, 20.1202 cents, and February to date 20.1250 cents.

Wheat: Supplies for export and carry-over, 1/ United States, 1923-40

Year beginning July	Net exports or imports	Stocks at end of year	Year beginning July	Net exports or imports	Stocks at end of year	Year beginning July	Net exports or imports	Stocks at end of year 2/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1923	131,428	137,087	1929	140,301	288,879	1935	3/ -30,410	141,688
1924	254,664	108,401	1930	112,074	313,288	1936	3/ -25,188	2/ 82,802
1925	92,870	100,225	1931	122,890	375,473	1937	99,426	152,714
1926	205,934	109,506	1932	31,856	377,939	1938	106,375	252,160
1927	191,039	112,372	1933	25,445	274,306	1939	44,594	284,090
1928	141,129	228,373	1934	3/ -5,038	146,708	1940	373,400	

1/ Carry-over plus production less domestic utilization. 2/ Contains some new-crop wheat June 30, 1924 to 1936; only old-crop wheat June 30, 1937 and thereafter. 3/ Minus sign indicates that imports are greater than exports.

RICE, MILLED: APPARENT ANNUAL DISAPPEARANCE, SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA, 1930-40



* LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, AND TEXAS: YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST △ YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER

Domestic utilization of southern rice in 1939-40 was only slightly below the record in 1937-38. Shipments to possessions have varied little in recent years. Exports in the last 3 years have been large as the result of large exports to Cuba under special tariff agreements. Domestic utilization of California rice has fluctuated with total supplies. Exports of California rice in 1936-37 were of moderate quantities as a result of a special marketing program, but in later years they have again been small.

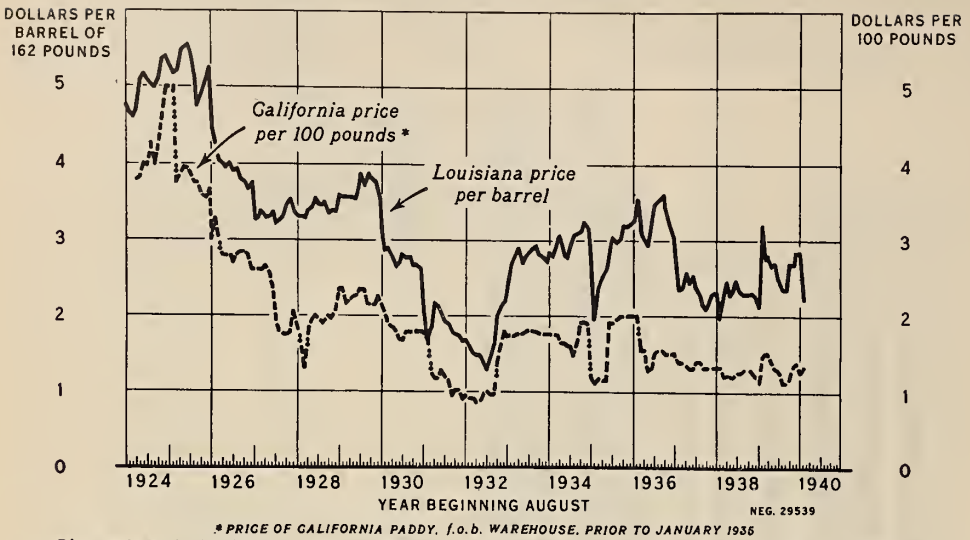
Rice: Supply and disappearance, Southern States and California, 1930-40

Year beginning August	Supply: Stocks: Rough	Supply: Stocks: Milled	Supply: Crop	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Rough: Seed, feed, exports	Disappearance: Rough: Domestic utilization	Disappearance: Milled 1/: Exports	Disappearance: Milled 1/: Shipments
	Southern States							
	1,000 bbl.	1,000 pockets	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 pockets	1,000 pockets	1,000 pockets
1930	69	397	10,461	10,927	615	5,709	2,727	1,665
1931	246	671	10,101	11,018	586	5,260	2,813	1,659
1932	637	976	9,394	11,007	600	6,402	1,592	1,838
1933	448	646	8,539	9,633	667	5,310	854	1,563
1934	469	999	8,553	10,021	605	6,390	1,147	1,789
1935	91	332	8,903	9,326	707	6,104	751	1,702
1936	215	271	11,232	11,718	787	7,159	619	2,007
1937	357	1,072	12,296	13,725	892	7,483	2,815	2,116
1938	363	695	12,259	13,317	819	6,921	3,107	1,742
1939	380	1,321	12,029	13,730	771	7,229	2,951	2,195
1940 6/	462	1,404	2/ 11,884	13,750				

Year beginning October	California (In terms of 100 pound bags of milled rice): 1,000 bbl.	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bbl.	1,000 bags 4/	1,000 bags 4/	1,000 bags 4/
1933	123	73	1,920	2,116	125	85	11	1,225
1934	19	228	2,293	2,540	140	377	30	1,349
1935	6	95	2,056	2,157	163	265	7	1,247
1936	299	44	2,607	2,950	5/ 650	273	260	932
1937	136	139	2,530	2,805	289	260	83	1,273
1938	338	137	2,326	2,801	212	338	69	1,276
1939	331	286	2,500	3,117				
1940 6/	224	509	2/ 2,393	3,126				

1/ Includes screenings, milled rice (100 pounds). 2/ October 1 estimate. 3/ Converted on basis of one barrel = 1 bag or 1 pocket 4/ Heads only. 5/ Includes 75,000 barrels shipped to Southern mills. 6/ Preliminary estimate.

RICE: LOUISIANA AND CALIFORNIA FARM PRICES, 1924-40



* PRICE OF CALIFORNIA PADDY, f.o.b. WAREHOUSE, PRIOR TO JANUARY 1936

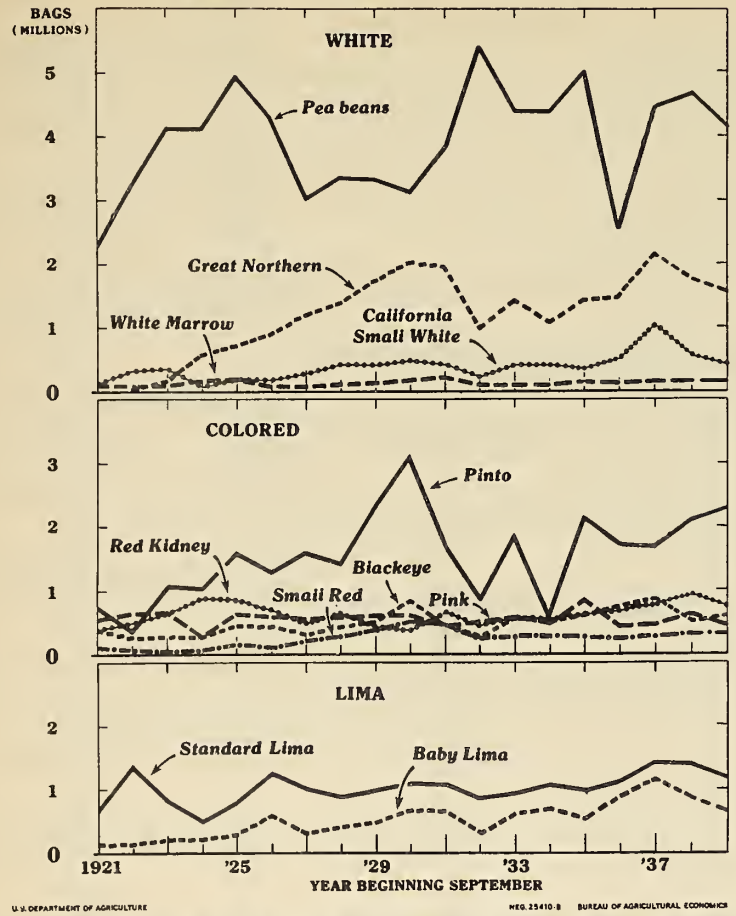
Rice prices in Louisiana and California have followed similar trends since 1924-25. Prices in both States declined from 1925 to 1932, then advanced sharply in the fall of 1933 to the levels established by the marketing agreements. This level was maintained (except during the period the processing tax was in effect) until 1936 and 1937, when prices declined as a result of record supplies. Except for 1939-40, when prices averaged higher reflecting the war situation, there has been little change in the price level.

Rice: Louisiana and California prices received by farmers, by months, 1924-40

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Louisiana price per barrel of 162 pounds												
1924	4.75	4.64	4.61	4.72	5.08	5.18	5.08	5.00	4.97	5.11	5.36	5.40
1925	5.26	5.15	5.18	5.47	5.51	5.54	5.40	5.15	4.72	4.93	5.08	5.26
1926	4.43	4.25	4.03	4.00	3.96	4.00	3.89	3.92	3.78	3.74	3.67	3.74
1927	3.24	3.28	3.38	3.28	3.31	3.35	3.20	3.24	3.31	3.46	3.53	3.35
1928	3.31	3.31	3.28	3.38	3.42	3.53	3.46	3.46	3.49	3.35	3.38	3.38
1929	3.60	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.53	3.60	3.85	3.71	3.85	3.82	3.74	3.56
1930	3.17	2.84	2.88	2.74	2.63	2.70	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.66	2.66	2.63
1931	2.02	1.69	1.84	2.16	2.12	2.02	1.91	1.87	1.76	1.76	1.73	1.66
1932	1.69	1.58	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.37	1.30	1.44	1.62	2.02	2.16	2.20
1933	2.34	2.70	2.81	2.88	2.70	2.81	2.84	2.88	2.92	2.81	2.77	2.70
1934	2.84	2.81	2.99	3.06	2.81	2.77	2.95	3.06	3.10	3.13	3.24	3.17
1935	2.66	1.98	2.34	2.52	2.66	2.99	3.06	2.99	3.02	3.20	3.20	3.24
1936	3.28	3.56	3.13	3.02	2.95	3.31	3.49	3.53	3.60	3.42	3.20	3.06
1937	2.74	2.34	2.38	2.59	2.45	2.52	2.38	2.27	2.05	2.09	2.27	2.30
1938	2.30	1.98	2.20	2.48	2.27	2.38	2.48	2.34	2.30	2.30	2.38	2.27
1939	2.09	3.20	2.74	2.81	2.66	2.70	2.48	2.34	2.34	2.70	2.70	2.84
1940	2.84	2.20										
California price per 100 pounds 1/												
1924				3.77	3.80	3.98	3.97	4.25	3.98	4.22	4.60	5.00
1925	5.00	5.00	3.73	3.85	3.96	3.94	3.85	3.76	3.74	3.59	3.55	3.64
1926	3.00	3.30	2.84	2.79	2.79	2.78	2.69	2.79	2.83	2.84	2.80	2.60
1927	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.66	2.53	2.25	1.87	1.79	1.74	1.74	1.79	2.06
1928	1.88	1.68	1.31	1.81	1.96	2.01	1.97	1.88	1.96	1.98	1.97	2.06
1929	2.34	2.35	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.26	2.34	2.33	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.25
1930	2.15	2.06	1.88	1.85	1.79	1.69	1.69	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80
1931	1.80	1.70	1.24	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.20	1.15	.95	1.01	1.01	.90
1932	.94	.91	.90	.84	.88	.98	1.00	.96	.99	1.41	1.63	1.80
1933	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.75	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.75
1934	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.65	1.65	1.60	1.60	1.47	1.67	1.91	1.91	1.89
1935	1.18	1.11	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.93	1.93	1.96	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1936	2.00	2.00	1.56	1.56	1.29	1.33	1.53	1.56	1.56	1.51	1.51	1.51
1937	1.56	1.40	1.40	1.36	1.31	1.31	1.40	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
1938	1.33	1.33	1.20	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.27	1.29	1.29	1.27	1.20
1939	1.13	1.47	1.51	1.49	1.38	1.29	1.27	1.11	1.11	1.18	1.36	1.38
1940	1.24	1.33										

1/ Prior to January 1935, price of California paddy, f.o.b. warehouse, from Pacific Rural Press.

Beans, Dry: Production of Principal Commercial Classes, by Groups, U. S., 1921-39



White beans include mainly the pea beans of Michigan and New York and the Great Northerns of the northern Rocky Mountain area. These two compete actively, and with the California small white beans. Pea beans lead for canning. Colored varieties are mainly Pintos (Colorado and adjoining States), small red (Idaho), Blackeye and Pink (California), Red Kidney and Cranberry (California, Michigan, and New York). Standard Limas are grown almost wholly in the Coastal region of California and Baby Limas there, and in the central valleys of that State.

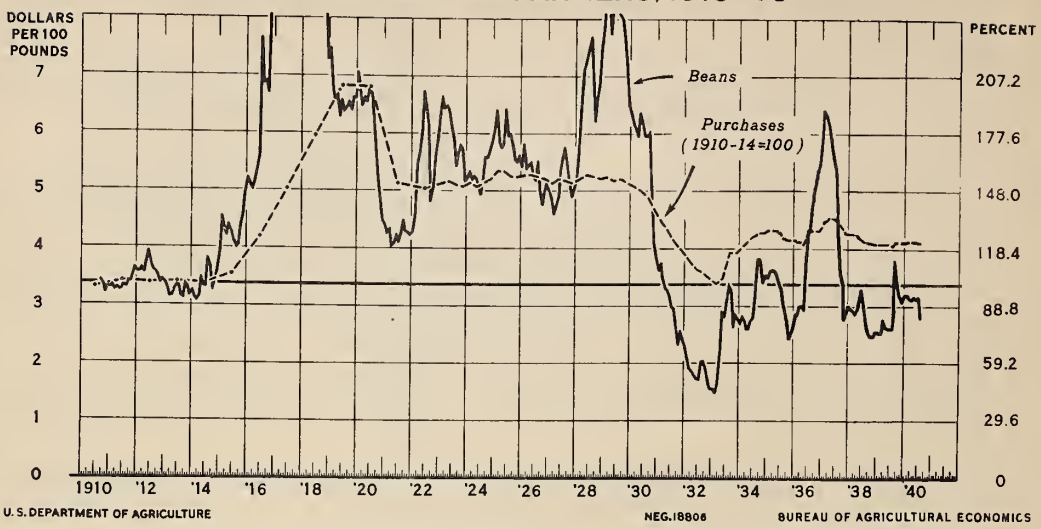
Beans, dry: Production per 100 pound bag of principal commercial classes, by groups, United States, 1919-39

Year	White beans					Lima beans	
	Peabean	Great Northern 1/	California Small White	White Marrow	White Kidney	Standard	Baby
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1919	2,793	---	760	66	12	1,265	175
1920	2,763	---	160	73	39	645	255
1921	2,281	---	120	103	51	675	150
1922	3,233	29	325	82	63	1,368	140
1923	4,120	165	360	91	71	830	220
1924	4,121	594	77	176	78	480	225
1925	4,944	739	200	198	51	800	300
1926	4,318	922	180	63	63	1,250	580
1927	3,031	1,208	280	81	49	1,010	310
1928	3,358	1,387	424	103	29	890	401
1929	3,346	1,747	415	135	42	987	486
1930	3,141	2,011	489	180	41	1,102	696
1931	3,856	1,956	429	201	111	1,064	663
1932	5,403	992	226	101	58	872	322
1933	4,391	1,440	417	128	80	943	630
1934	4,396	1,084	402	139	142	1,072	708
1935	5,003	1,441	351	154	109	989	536
1936	2,599	1,470	502	125	43	1,119	876
1937	4,471	2,162	1,024	129	104	1,419	1,142
1938	4,666	1,712	540	152	65	1,395	864
1939	4,111	1,544	420	148	71	1,139	653
1940							

Year	Colored beans						
	Red Kidney	Small Red	Pinks	Cranberry	Pinto	Yellow eye	Black eye
1919	222	75	745	90	618	79	230
1920	215	30	232	25	713	83	190
1921	395	120	560	40	742	103	280
1922	510	75	661	75	352	118	250
1923	645	60	670	143	1,079	132	275
1924	881	73	282	70	1,034	171	277
1925	862	163	653	60	1,597	106	450
1926	698	113	599	73	1,287	96	450
1927	490	220	553	110	1,597	109	300
1928	642	282	575	106	1,402	95	428
1929	442	393	619	113	2,319	100	514
1930	376	520	625	128	3,096	81	852
1931	651	474	436	159	1,687	137	459
1932	465	250	516	94	859	78	275
1933	573	279	595	151	1,828	105	587
1934	563	267	485	242	579	174	525
1935	631	292	843	413	2,147	146	615
1936	675	204	447	223	1,708	100	765
1937	793	266	454	200	1,684	149	857
1938	923	306	637	274	2,075	155	512
1939	745	309	457	628	2,249	138	573
1940							

1/ Large and medium whites reported from Idaho (1921-26) were probably mostly Great Northerns (In thousands, 1921, 86; 1922, 119; 1923, 268; 1924, 87; 1925, 117; 1926, 27.

FARM PRICE OF DRY BEANS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, 1910-40



Bean prices fluctuate widely from season to season, while prices paid by farmers for commodities bought tend to hold to a stable level. During the recent depression bean prices declined much more sharply than prices paid by farmers, and owing to the large crops produced in recent years bean prices have been on a relatively low level.

Beans, dry edible: Price per 100 pounds received by farmers, United States, by months, 1910-39

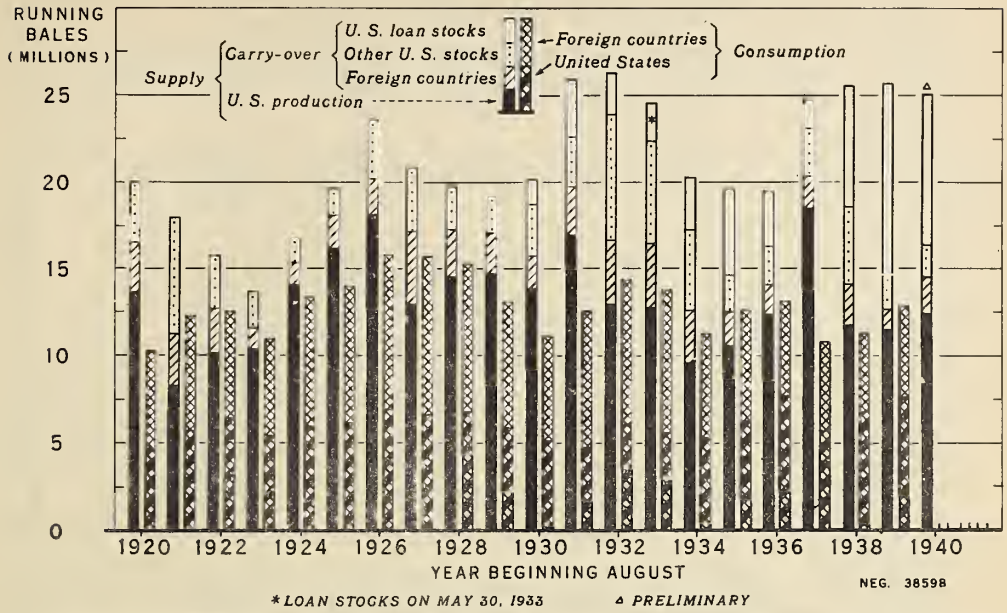
Year beginning Sept.	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Weighted average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1909	---	---	---	---	3.34	3.34	3.26	3.24	3.26	3.41	3.51	3.40	---
1910	3.42	3.38	3.21	3.30	3.30	3.34	3.26	3.30	3.26	3.28	3.34	3.30	3.31
1911	3.39	3.40	3.51	3.63	3.57	3.57	3.63	3.56	3.78	3.93	3.70	3.60	3.56
1912	3.57	3.51	3.38	3.46	3.39	3.28	3.15	3.16	3.27	3.34	3.33	3.16	3.38
1913	3.12	3.38	3.30	3.18	3.26	3.14	3.08	3.16	3.46	3.34	3.33	3.81	3.27
1914	3.69	3.26	3.42	3.60	3.94	4.53	4.34	4.22	4.40	4.30	4.12	4.00	3.83
1915	4.05	4.40	4.54	4.95	5.20	5.14	5.01	5.13	5.34	5.58	7.54	6.88	4.99
1916	6.90	6.70	8.30	8.66	8.56	9.10	9.74	11.06	13.41	13.48	12.10	10.94	9.02
1917	10.04	11.22	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.62	10.42	10.42	10.00	9.42	8.82	9.16	10.48
1918	8.50	8.28	8.19	7.29	7.47	6.78	6.60	6.66	6.28	6.58	6.38	6.45	7.45
1919	6.54	6.40	6.63	6.62	7.05	6.70	6.48	6.62	6.54	6.74	6.70	6.26	6.81
1920	5.74	5.19	4.90	4.48	4.42	4.28	4.34	4.04	4.10	4.23	4.12	4.24	4.31
1921	4.48	4.30	4.28	4.24	4.29	4.56	5.46	5.66	6.03	6.72	6.44	6.14	4.76
1922	4.83	5.04	5.56	5.86	6.36	6.63	6.45	6.48	6.39	6.08	5.91	5.43	5.82
1923	5.67	5.80	5.74	5.16	5.24	5.34	5.20	5.25	5.22	5.07	4.92	5.28	5.36
1924	5.58	5.58	5.72	5.86	6.12	6.40	5.86	5.76	5.86	6.42	5.97	6.00	5.64
1925	5.80	5.54	5.50	5.61	5.43	5.81	5.39	5.46	5.51	5.26	5.18	5.51	5.00
1926	5.03	4.77	4.98	5.12	4.98	4.87	4.60	4.77	4.93	5.38	5.59	5.75	4.99
1927	5.44	5.13	4.91	5.01	5.19	5.74	6.43	7.10	7.85	7.44	7.68	7.12	5.55
1928	6.23	6.59	6.86	7.51	7.91	8.47	8.34	7.74	8.27	8.21	8.23	8.31	7.33
1929	8.00	7.65	7.13	6.52	6.33	6.16	6.10	5.97	6.36	6.20	5.96	5.97	6.77
1930	6.03	4.96	4.10	3.85	3.64	3.74	3.49	3.31	3.29	3.19	2.98	2.95	4.20
1931	2.58	2.33	2.55	2.42	2.29	2.06	1.90	1.87	1.80	1.73	1.72	2.02	2.13
1932	2.04	1.90	1.66	1.56	1.55	1.50	1.63	2.14	2.90	2.80	3.10	3.38	1.98
1933	3.29	2.64	2.85	2.64	2.70	2.82	2.75	2.61	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.19	2.78
1934	3.83	3.56	3.43	3.51	3.50	3.62	3.63	3.62	3.54	3.41	3.26	3.38	3.53
1935	3.08	2.89	2.67	2.44	2.61	2.85	2.86	3.00	3.02	2.96	3.76	4.33	2.93
1936	4.35	4.83	5.30	5.49	5.87	6.44	6.32	6.10	5.85	5.66	5.35	4.46	5.38
1937	3.52	3.37	2.77	2.88	3.02	2.97	2.92	2.84	2.93	3.00	3.30	2.94	3.07
1938	2.68	2.54	2.47	2.48	2.58	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.77	2.66	2.62	2.63	2.54
1939	3.80	3.34	3.18	3.07	3.21	3.21	3.14	3.11	3.18	3.12	3.14	2.79	
1940	2.89												

Prices paid by farmers, annual 1910-22, and by months, 1923-40
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
98	101	100	101	100	105	124	149	176	202	201	152	149

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1923			152	152	153	153	152	152	151	151	150	150
1924	151	151	152	151	151	150	151	151	152	153	153	154
1925	155	157	158	158	158	158	157	156	155	155	155	155
1926	155	156	156	156	156	156	156	155	155	155	154	154
1927	153	153	152	153	153	154	154	153	153	153	152	152
1928	153	153	154	155	155	156	156	155	155	155	154	154
1929	154	155	155	154	154	153	153	154	154	153	153	152
1930	151	151	150	149	149	148	147	145	144	142	140	138
1931	136	134	132	130	129	127	125	123	121	120	118	117
1932	115	114	112	111	109	108	107	107	106	105	104	103
1933	102	101	100	101	102	103	107	112	116	116	116	116
1934	117	119	120	120	121	121	122	125	126	126	126	126
1935	126	127	127	127	127	127	126	125	123	123	122	122
1936	122	122	121	121	121	120	123	126	127	127	127	128
1937	130	132	132	134	134	134	133	132	130	128	127	126
1938	126	126	125	125	125	124	123	122	121	121	121	120
1939	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	119	122	122	122	122
1940	122	122	123	123	123	123	122	122	122			
1941												

COTTON, AMERICAN: WORLD SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION, 1920-40

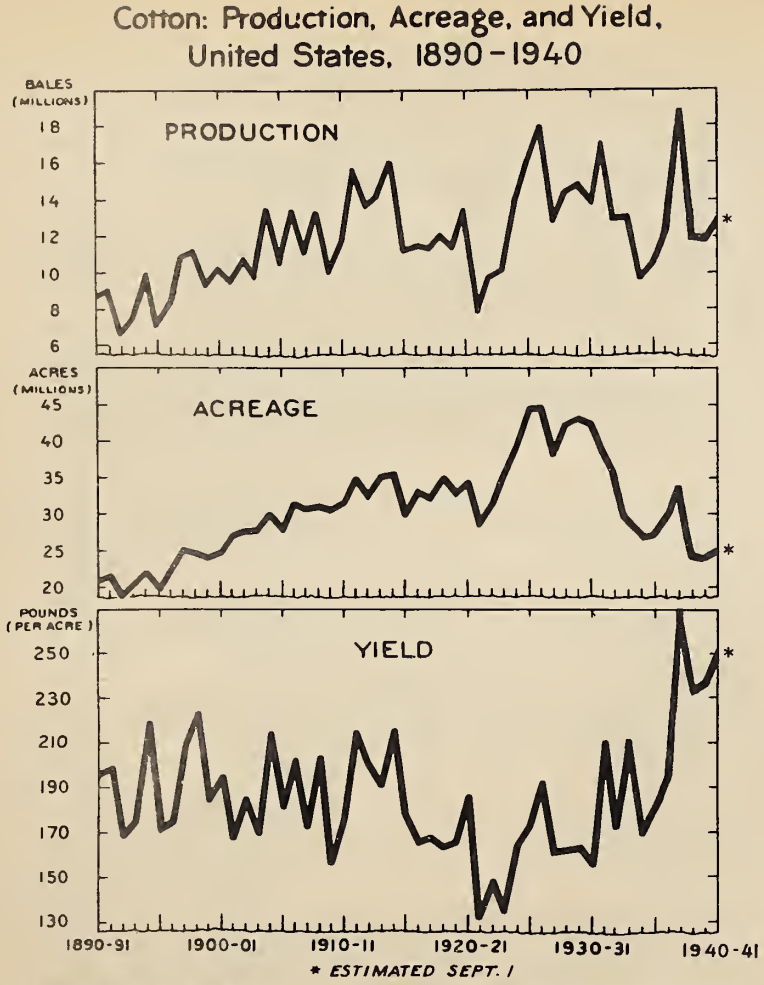


The 1940-41 season is the fourth consecutive year that the world supply (carry-over plus production) of American cotton has been close to 25 million bales. Except for 1931-33 and 1926, the supply before these years never exceeded 21 million bales. In the last 3 years the carry-over has constituted 50 percent or more of the supply, with 50 to 78 percent of the carry-over consisting of Government loan stocks. The near-record consumption in the United States last season largely offset the low consumption of American cotton in foreign countries, the world total being about average. World consumption of American during the current season now seems likely to drop considerably below average even with a record high domestic utilization.

Cotton, American: World supply and consumption, 1920-40

Year beginning August	Supply						Mill consumption 1/		
	World production	Carry-over August 1				World total supply	United States	Foreign countries	World total consumption
		United States		Foreign countries	World total carry-over				
		Loan stocks	Other stocks						
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
1920	13,664	0	3,541	2,797	6,338	20,002	4,677	5,591	10,268
1921	8,285	0	6,724	2,950	9,674	17,959	5,613	6,596	12,209
1922	10,124	0	3,156	2,524	5,680	15,804	6,325	6,124	12,449
1923	10,330	0	2,129	1,189	3,318	13,648	5,353	5,564	10,917
1924	14,006	0	1,439	1,272	2,711	16,717	5,917	7,394	13,311
1925	16,181	0	1,503	1,877	3,380	19,561	6,176	7,834	14,010
1926	18,162	0	3,413	2,038	5,501	23,663	6,880	8,868	15,748
1927	12,957	0	3,662	4,183	7,845	20,802	6,535	9,041	15,576
1928	14,555	0	2,425	2,781	5,206	19,761	6,778	8,448	15,226
1929	14,716	0	2,131	2,386	4,517	19,233	5,803	7,218	13,021
1930	13,873	1,312	3,010	1,865	6,187	20,060	5,084	5,972	11,056
1931	16,877	3,393	2,870	2,713	8,976	25,853	4,744	7,784	12,528
1932	12,961	2,379	7,201	3,683	13,263	26,224	6,004	8,381	14,385
1933	12,712	2/2,206	5,875	3,728	11,809	24,521	5,553	8,227	13,780
1934	9,576	3,002	4,646	3,053	10,701	20,277	5,241	5,965	11,206
1935	10,495	5,088	2,049	1,904	9,041	19,536	6,221	6,232	12,503
1936	12,375	3,237	2,099	1,662	6,998	19,373	7,768	5,325	13,093
1937	18,412	1,665	2,722	1,848	6,235	24,647	5,616	5,179	10,795
1938	11,665	6,964	4,482	2,341	13,787	25,452	6,736	4,513	11,249
1939	11,447	11,049	1,907	1,181	14,137	25,584	7,616	5,234	12,850
1940 3/	12,550	8,717	1,883	2,049	12,649	25,199			

Compiled mostly from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the New York Cotton Exchange Service.
1/ Excluding from 20,000 to 75,000 bales destroyed annually. 2/ Loan stocks on May 30, 1933: August 1 stocks not available. 3/ Preliminary.



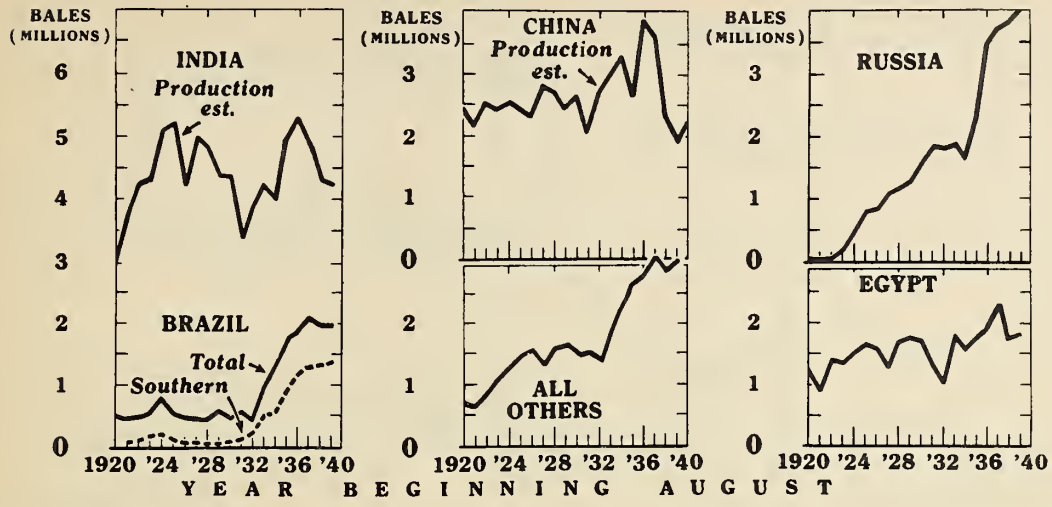
Cotton: Production, acreage, and yield, United States, 1890-1940

Crop year	Production	Harvested acreage	Yield	Crop year	Production	Harvested acreage	Yield
	1,000 bales of 478 lbs. net	1,000 acres	Pounds		1,000 bales of 478 lbs. net	1,000 acres	Pounds
1890	8,653	20,937	195.5	1915	11,172	29,951	178.5
1891	9,035	21,503	198.7	1916	11,448	33,071	165.6
1892	6,700	18,869	168.7	1917	11,284	32,245	167.4
1893	7,493	20,256	175.3	1918	12,018	35,038	164.1
1894	9,901	21,886	219.0	1919	11,411	32,906	165.9
1895	7,162	19,839	172.2	1920	13,429	34,408	186.7
1896	8,533	23,230	175.2	1921	7,945	28,678	132.5
1897	10,899	25,131	209.0	1922	9,755	31,361	148.8
1898	11,278	24,715	223.1	1923	10,140	35,550	136.4
1899	9,346	24,163	185.0	1924	13,630	39,501	165.0
1900	10,124	24,886	194.7	1925	16,105	44,386	173.5
1901	9,508	27,050	168.2	1926	17,978	44,608	192.9
1902	10,630	27,561	184.7	1927	12,956	38,342	161.7
1903	9,851	27,762	169.9	1928	14,477	42,434	163.3
1904	13,438	30,077	213.7	1929	14,825	43,232	164.2
1905	10,576	27,753	182.3	1930	13,932	42,444	157.1
1906	13,274	31,404	202.3	1931	17,097	38,704	211.5
1907	11,106	30,729	172.9	1932	13,003	35,891	173.5
1908	13,241	31,091	203.8	1933	13,049	29,383	212.7
1909	10,005	30,555	156.5	1934	9,636	26,866	171.6
1910	11,609	31,508	176.2	1935	10,638	27,509	185.1
1911	15,694	34,916	215.0	1936	12,399	29,755	199.4
1912	13,703	32,557	201.4	1937	18,946	33,623	269.9
1913	14,153	35,206	192.3	1938	11,943	24,248	235.8
1914	16,112	35,615	216.4	1939	11,817	24,222	237.9
				1940 1/	12,792	24,406	250.7

1/ Estimates as of September 1, 1940.

The small 1940 acreage was again accompanied by exceptionally high yields. This makes the fourth consecutive year that average yield for the United States has been between 235 and 270 pounds per acre. The average for the preceding 10 years was 178 pounds. It now seems likely that with about normal weather conditions and with an acreage about equal to the last few years yields may continue to average much higher than in most of the past 25 years.

Cotton: Production in Foreign Countries, 1920-40



Cotton production in India, China, and Egypt, has declined since 1936 or 1937. This is to a considerable extent accounted for by the lower prices which have prevailed for the most part since 1936. In Brazil and a number of the smaller producing areas, production has been about maintained despite lower prices.

Cotton: Production in specified foreign countries, 1920-40 1/

Year beginning August	India: Excluding Burma	India: Including Burma	China 2/	Russia	Egypt	Brazil: Southern	Brazil: Total	Other countries except Burma
	1,000 bales of 478 lbs.	1,000 bales of 478 lbs.	1,000 bales of 478 lbs.	1,000 bales of 478 lbs.	1,000 bales of 478 lbs.	1,000 bales of 478 lbs.	1,000 bales of 478 lbs.	1,000 bales of 478 lbs.
1920	2,978	3,013	2,406	58	1,251	3/	499	694
1921	3,719	3,752	2,197	43	902	94	459	672
1922	4,207	4,245	2,510	55	1,391	97	484	860
1923	4,282	4,320	2,406	197	1,353	149	552	1,052
1924	5,036	5,095	2,510	453	1,507	175	740	1,225
1925	5,132	5,201	2,458	782	1,650	115	561	1,483
1926	4,144	4,205	2,301	830	1,586	62	493	1,527
1927	4,934	4,990	2,824	1,096	1,261	74	464	1,299
1928	4,791	4,838	2,720	1,172	1,672	45	430	1,571
1929	4,331	4,387	2,458	1,229	1,768	53	571	1,622
1930	4,300	4,373	2,615	1,587	1,715	81	483	1,525
1931	3,325	3,353	2,092	1,845	1,323	126	555	1,555
1932	3,844	3,898	2,720	1,816	1,028	222	481	1,415
1933	4,189	4,274	2,981	1,887	1,777	530	1,014	1,910
1934	3,987	4,065	3,243	1,687	1,566	545	1,328	2,315
1935	4,877	4,965	2,667	2,250	1,769	931	1,757	2,704
1936	5,217	5,310	3,870	3,400	1,887	1,138	1,824	2,780
1937	4,788	4,914	3,600	3,700	2,281	1,330	2,074	3,135
1938	4,248	4,335	2,300	3,800	1,728	1,329	1,989	2,905
1939	4,136	4,218	1,900	4,000	1,801	1,367	1,966	3,098
1940 4/			2,200					

Compiled from or based on data from official sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture.

1/ Includes large amounts of cotton grown in India, China, and other countries, for consumption on hand spindles or in other ways in the homes without entering commercial channels. 2/ Includes Manchuria.
3/ Not available. 4/ Preliminary.

COTTON, AMERICAN: EXPORTS TO AND MILL CONSUMPTION IN SPECIFIED AREAS, 1927-39



The use of American cotton in continental Europe and the Orient has declined sharply during recent years as a result of increased consumption of foreign cottons and of synthetic fibers. Since the summer of 1940 the British blockade has practically eliminated exports to continental Europe. This, along with British and Japanese restrictions on civilian consumption, imports, and ocean transportation, will likely restrict 1940-41 exports of American cotton to much less than 2 million bales.

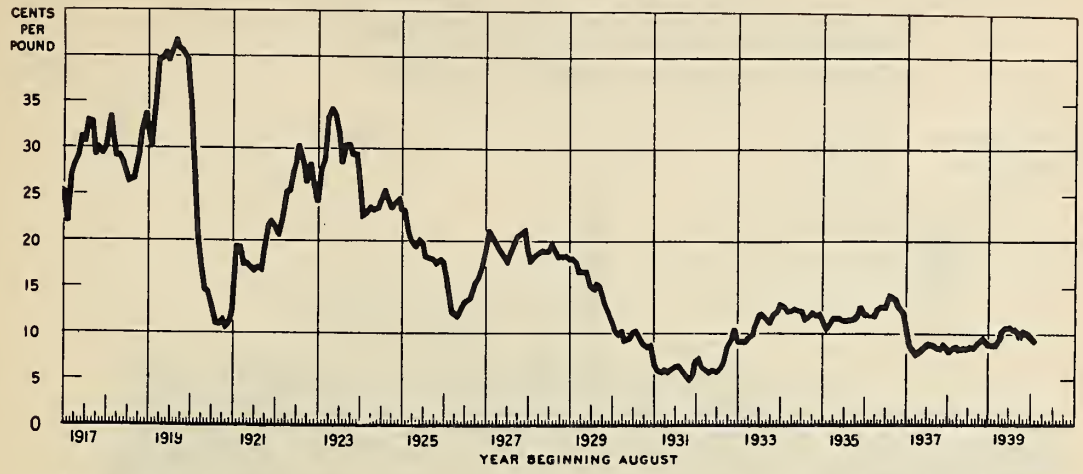
Cotton, American: Exports to and mill consumption in specified areas, 1927 to date

Year beginning August	United Kingdom		Continental Europe		Orient	
	Exports	Mill consumption	Exports	Mill consumption	Exports	Mill consumption
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
1927	1,411	1,942	4,759	5,353	1,147	1,497
1928	1,831	1,936	4,381	4,707	1,569	1,535
1929	1,256	1,390	3,984	4,227	1,259	1,397
1930	1,054	944	3,739	3,440	1,766	1,384
1931	1,344	1,323	3,520	3,556	3,644	2,696
1932	1,492	1,365	4,586	4,079	2,114	2,701
1933	1,278	1,403	3,709	4,230	2,254	2,321
1934	738	941	2,128	2,739	1,688	2,032
1935	1,410	1,295	2,749	2,963	1,540	1,757
1936	1,144	1,150	2,366	2,446	1,589	1,420
1937	1,552	1,069	2,812	2,494	931	1,322
1938	401	1,006	1,657	2,164	975	1,045
1939 1/	1,925	1,423	2,330	2,038	1,450	1,309
1940						

Year beginning August	Elsewhere		Total foreign countries	
	Exports	Mill consumption	Exports	Mill consumption
	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales	1,000 running bales
1927	225	249	7,542	9,041
1928	263	270	8,044	8,448
1929	191	204	6,690	7,218
1930	201	204	6,760	5,972
1931	200	209	8,708	7,784
1932	227	236	8,419	8,381
1933	293	273	7,534	8,227
1934	245	253	4,799	5,965
1935	274	267	5,973	6,282
1936	341	309	5,440	5,325
1937	303	294	5,598	5,179
1938	294	298	3,327	4,513
1939 1/	470	454	6,175	5,234
1940				

Compiled as follows:
Exports from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
Mill consumption from New York Cotton Exchange Service.
1/ Preliminary.

COTTON, AMERICAN MIDDLING 7/8-INCH: AVERAGE SPOT PRICE FOR 10 MARKETS, UNITED STATES, 1917-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32737 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

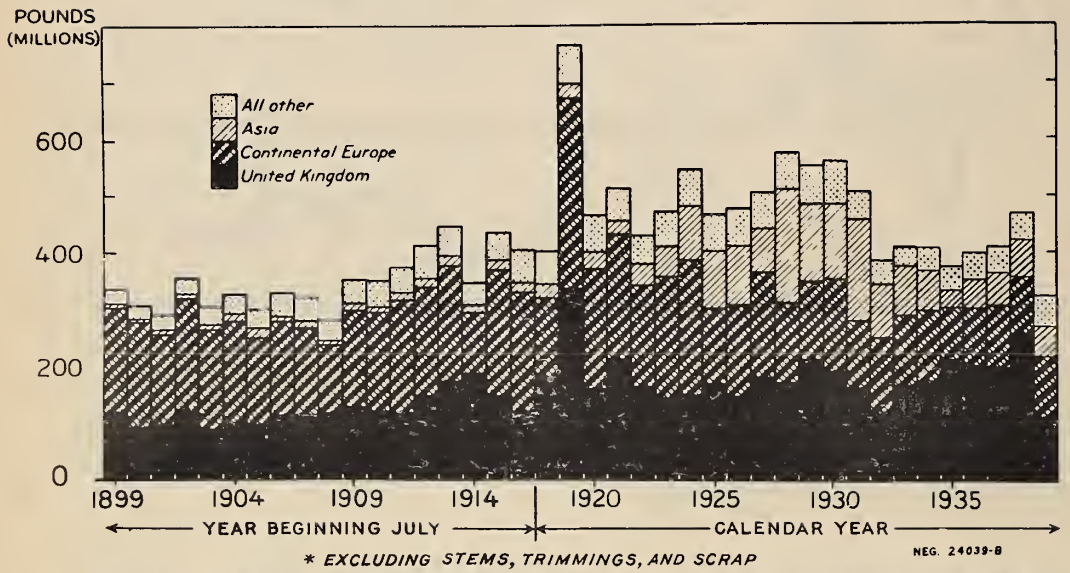
Domestic cotton prices showed an upward trend from 1932 to the latter half of 1936-37, then declined sharply through the first quarter of 1937-38. Since then prices have varied within a comparatively narrow range at levels much lower than from 1933-36 but considerably higher than during most of 1931-32 and 1932-33. In the early part of 1940-41 they were about the same to slightly higher than the Government loan rates on the 1940 crop.

Cotton, American Middling 7/8 inch: Average spot price per pound for 10 markets, 1915-40 1/

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1915	2/8.80	10.29	11.99	11.49	11.97	12.10	11.64	11.78	11.94	12.67	12.89	13.11	3/11.72
1916	14.32	15.31	17.38	19.54	18.44	17.70	4/16.54	18.29	19.72	20.15	24.33	25.45	5/18.96
1917	25.26	22.08	26.86	28.21	29.19	31.05	30.97	32.84	32.87	29.32	30.10	29.44	29.02
1918	31.05	33.38	31.11	29.27	29.22	28.51	26.55	26.40	26.84	29.21	31.84	33.80	29.76
1919	31.50	30.30	35.44	39.59	39.70	40.46	39.49	40.68	41.74	41.01	40.58	39.58	38.34
1920	34.78	28.24	21.38	17.83	14.63	14.42	12.93	11.19	11.01	11.55	10.77	11.13	16.66
1921	12.53	19.50	19.25	17.43	17.47	17.04	16.73	17.12	16.92	19.22	21.58	22.27	18.09
1922	21.53	20.72	22.11	25.20	25.40	27.39	28.62	30.21	28.28	26.47	28.20	25.87	25.83
1923	24.22	27.67	28.90	33.30	34.39	33.69	31.73	28.54	30.25	30.32	29.37	29.32	30.14
1924	27.16	22.74	23.29	23.63	23.40	23.52	24.51	25.51	24.56	23.61	24.19	24.55	24.22
1925	23.35	23.23	20.95	19.92	19.31	20.04	19.63	18.33	18.05	17.95	17.52	17.92	19.68
1926	17.65	15.96	12.40	12.17	11.81	12.72	13.45	13.74	14.08	15.38	16.10	17.34	14.40
1927	19.16	21.19	20.35	19.74	18.99	18.44	17.60	18.76	19.76	20.54	20.82	21.25	19.72
1928	18.72	17.72	18.46	18.70	19.07	18.88	18.86	19.78	18.95	18.23	18.36	18.29	18.67
1929	18.04	18.01	17.62	16.75	16.64	16.56	15.11	14.74	15.40	15.12	13.21	12.21	15.79
1930	11.14	10.15	9.82	10.09	9.16	9.37	10.12	10.15	9.50	8.70	8.42	8.66	9.61
1931	6.57	5.83	5.75	5.95	5.78	6.15	6.40	6.44	5.83	5.41	4.99	5.54	5.89
1932	7.08	7.40	6.37	6.03	5.72	6.01	5.85	6.19	6.84	8.49	9.28	10.52	7.15
1933	9.24	9.19	9.16	9.65	9.87	10.91	12.02	12.09	11.66	11.28	12.04	12.58	10.81
1934	13.12	12.85	12.40	12.46	12.60	12.55	12.47	11.57	11.80	12.33	11.97	12.22	12.36
1935	11.37	10.48	10.96	11.77	11.70	11.62	11.32	11.38	11.57	11.56	11.96	12.90	11.55
1936	12.07	12.05	12.07	12.06	12.60	12.84	12.90	14.15	13.91	13.12	12.50	12.12	12.70
1937	10.23	8.72	8.14	7.84	8.16	8.54	8.92	8.89	8.75	8.51	8.39	8.83	8.66
1938	8.37	8.10	8.55	8.65	8.45	8.54	8.52	8.64	8.51	9.16	9.50	9.37	8.70
1939	8.98	8.88	8.83	9.22	10.39	10.62	10.63	10.42	10.45	9.93	10.29	10.19	9.90
1940	9.72	9.28											
1941													

Compiled from daily reports from the cotton exchanges of the various markets.
1/ Since August 1939 spot prices in domestic markets have been based on middling 15/16 inch cotton, but quotations for this quality are not now available for the 10 markets prior to August 1927. Between August 1939 and September 1940 the monthly average for 15/16 inch has ranged from 0.17 to 0.22 cents above 7/8 inch. 2/ Average for 14 days. 3/ Includes only 14 days for August. 4/ Excludes Savannah. 5/ Excludes Savannah for February.

Tobacco: Exports from the United States, 1899-1939 *



Exports of tobacco to Asia and Continental Europe show important decreases in recent years whereas exports to the United Kingdom remained at a relatively high level until the outbreak of the present European war. Total exports (except 1939), although still higher than in the years previous to the first World War, are on a lower level than during the years 1919 to 1931 inclusive.

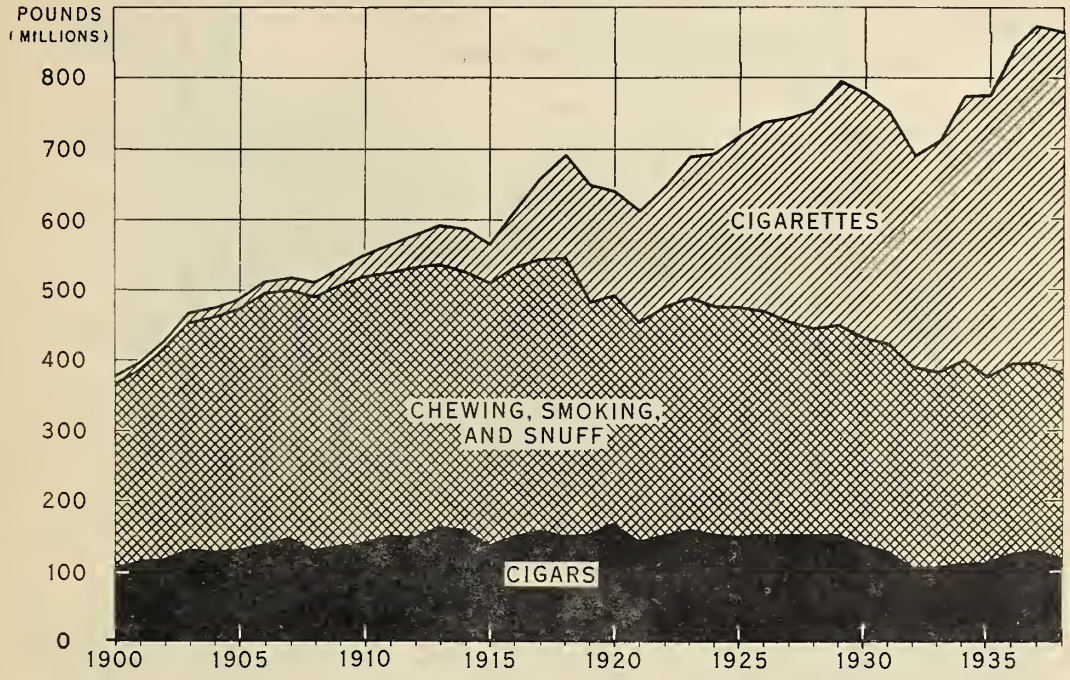
Tobacco: Exports from the United States, by countries, 1899-1939 1/

Year beginning July	United Kingdom	Continental Europe	Asia	Other countries	Total	Calendar year	United Kingdom	Continental Europe	Asia	Other countries	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
						1918	183.5	136.8	24.0	59.6	403.9
1899	121.8	184.0	3.6	25.2	334.6	1919	338.8	333.8	24.0	69.3	765.9
1900	93.0	185.7	2.5	25.7	306.9	1920	162.7	209.1	29.4	66.5	467.7
1901	98.7	158.5	5.1	29.1	291.4	1921	214.9	218.6	22.8	59.1	515.4
1902	125.1	197.0	4.5	30.9	357.5	1922	165.2	178.2	36.6	50.9	430.9
1903	89.4	176.2	5.4	34.4	305.4	1923	146.4	213.0	51.8	63.3	474.5
1904	101.8	179.5	3.8	37.1	328.2	1924	151.0	237.2	92.7	65.7	546.6
1905	98.0	153.0	14.4	36.9	302.3	1925	171.1	132.9	101.1	63.4	468.5
1906	116.4	165.2	5.6	44.3	331.5	1926	149.7	160.1	104.2	64.8	478.8
1907	116.1	153.9	8.5	44.5	323.0	1927	182.6	183.7	76.0	64.0	506.3
1908	118.6	121.6	5.0	37.5	282.7	1928	173.7	140.3	196.8	64.6	575.4
1909	131.0	170.0	8.6	43.8	353.4	1929	214.6	136.9	138.6	65.2	555.3
1910	122.5	174.6	6.5	48.0	351.6	1930	193.8	162.4	132.5	72.3	561.0
1911	120.8	198.0	10.2	46.4	375.4	1931	162.9	116.3	175.4	48.9	503.5
1912	150.1	191.2	12.8	60.1	414.2	1932	121.6	130.9	91.6	43.7	387.8
1913	174.8	202.9	17.1	52.1	446.9	1933	172.9	124.2	89.0	34.3	420.4
1914	189.3	107.3	9.4	42.0	348.0	1934	180.0	123.1	74.2	41.7	419.0
1915	150.6	219.4	16.6	49.9	436.5	1935	216.2	91.5	31.1	42.4	381.2
1916	122.6	208.8	16.8	58.2	406.4	1936	206.5	100.2	52.4	47.7	406.8
						1937	203.3	107.6	60.4	46.5	417.8
						1938	262.3	101.5	64.0	45.0	472.8
						1939	112.9	108.2	56.1	50.0	327.2
						1940					

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Excluding stems, trimmings, and scrap. Export weight.

TOBACCO: UNSTEMMED EQUIVALENT OF ALL KINDS OF LEAF USED IN MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 - 1938



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32738 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

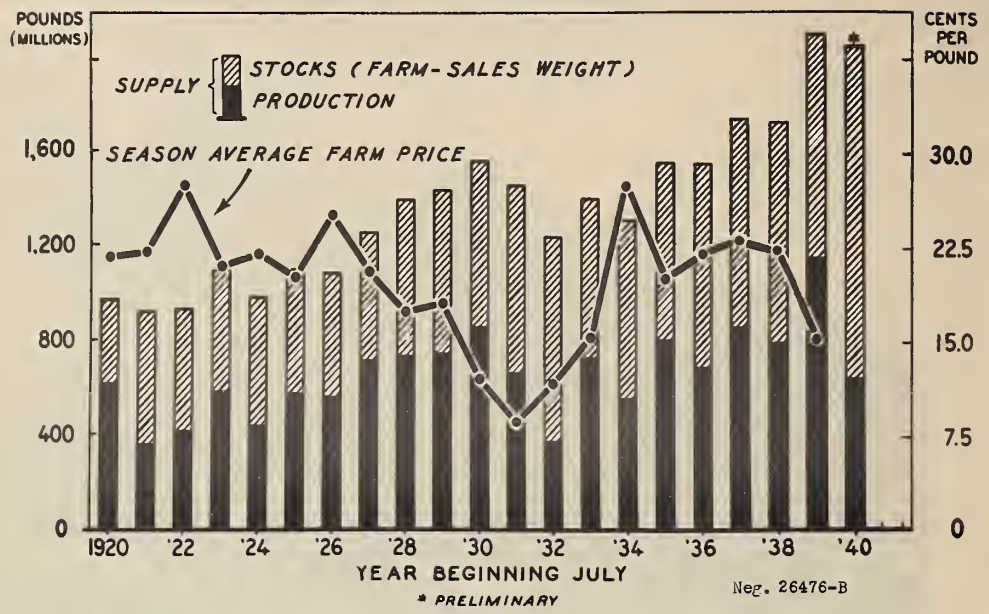
Cigarette manufacture in the last two decades has been the largest factor in the expansion of the tobacco industry. Leaf used in cigar manufacture has remained fairly stable, while leaf used in the manufacture of other tobacco products has declined since the first World War.

TOBACCO: UNSTEMMED EQUIVALENT OF ALL KINDS OF LEAF USED IN MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1938

Calendar year	Cigarettes	Tobacco and snuff	Cigars	Total	Calendar year	Cigarettes	Tobacco and snuff	Cigars	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1900	13.1	262.4	105.4	380.9	1920	146.9	324.5	168.6	640.0
1901	11.1	270.7	116.4	398.2	1921	158.3	310.7	143.2	612.2
1902	11.8	299.2	117.4	428.4	1922	169.6	325.5	151.7	646.8
1903	12.5	325.5	130.1	468.1	1923	200.4	328.9	159.7	689.0
1904	13.3	334.7	127.7	475.7	1924	217.7	322.8	153.4	693.9
1905	13.4	343.0	130.6	487.0	1925	244.3	325.1	149.0	718.4
1906	16.1	356.3	140.3	512.7	1926	267.6	317.4	152.4	737.4
1907	18.6	351.0	147.5	517.1	1927	290.5	301.3	152.5	744.3
1908	20.7	359.3	130.4	510.4	1928	310.1	293.2	151.3	754.6
1909	23.7	369.6	136.7	530.0	1929	346.5	298.0	152.1	796.6
1910	31.3	378.4	141.1	550.8	1930	347.9	294.0	137.9	779.8
1911	38.6	376.2	149.9	564.7	1931	330.0	294.8	127.6	752.4
1912	47.1	382.0	149.7	578.8	1932	299.0	286.8	104.3	690.1
1913	56.5	373.7	163.0	593.2	1933	326.1	279.9	104.7	710.7
1914	62.2	368.3	158.7	589.2	1934	375.4	289.0	111.1	775.5
1915	56.5	370.8	138.1	565.4	1935	399.5	262.7	113.7	775.9
1916	78.5	384.9	148.9	612.3	1936	453.3	267.5	126.6	847.4
1917	113.3	388.6	157.7	659.6	1937	480.0	264.3	128.6	872.9
1918	146.1	396.1	149.8	692.0	1938	483.8	262.7	118.8	865.3
1919	166.8	330.1	151.5	648.4	1939				

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Flue-cured Tobacco: Supply and Price in the United States, 1920-40



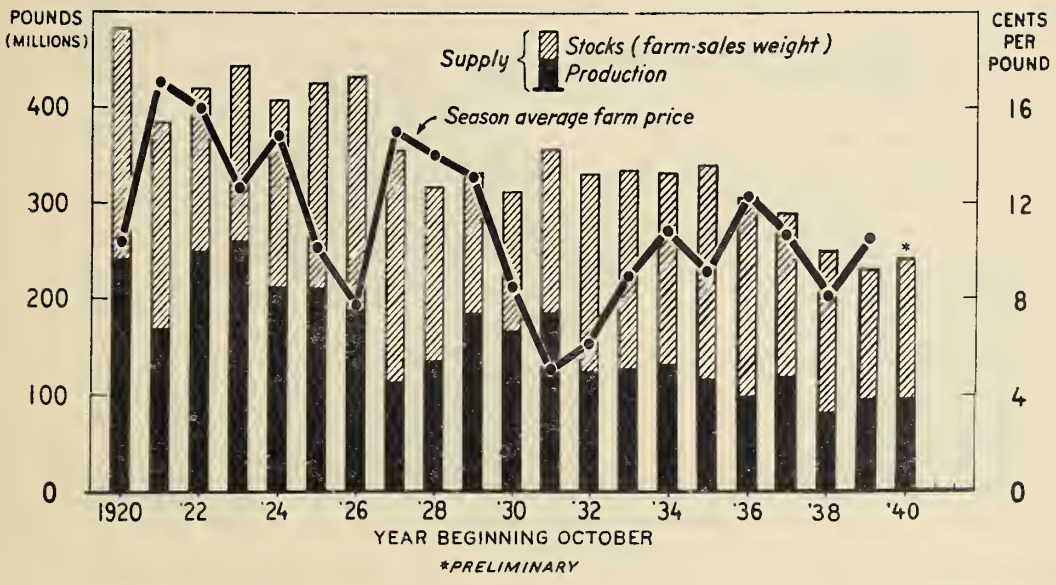
Normally, a change in the supply of flue-cured tobacco results in a price change in the opposite direction. This is demonstrated in nearly all of the years included in the chart but may be modified by significant changes in economic conditions or other factors. In 1933, for example, notwithstanding a materially larger supply, the price increased substantially, and in 1934 the increase in price was out of proportion to the moderate decrease in supply. The record supply of 1939 resulted in an average price a little below that of 1933.

Flue-cured tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, and price, United States, 1920-40

Year beginning July	Production	Stocks July 1 (farm-sales weight)	Supply	Season average farm price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
1920	616.0	352.5	968.5	21.5
1921	358.8	557.8	916.6	21.9
1922	415.4	513.3	928.7	27.2
1923	580.7	507.7	1,088.4	20.8
1924	437.3	545.6	982.9	21.6
1925	575.1	526.4	1,101.5	20.0
1926	560.1	523.7	1,083.8	24.9
1927	718.8	538.9	1,257.7	20.5
1928	739.1	657.9	1,397.0	17.3
1929	750.0	688.8	1,438.8	18.0
1930	865.2	703.4	1,568.6	12.0
1931	669.5	794.5	1,464.0	8.4
1932	373.7	867.0	1,240.7	11.6
1933	733.4	675.8	1,409.2	15.3
1934	556.8	763.0	1,319.8	27.3
1935	811.2	752.6	1,563.8	20.0
1936	682.8	871.3	1,554.1	22.2
1937	866.3	883.2	1,749.5	23.0
1938	785.7	954.5	1,740.2	22.2
1939	1,159.3	946.3	2,105.6	14.9
1940 1/	643.0	1,409.7	2,052.7	

Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ Preliminary; September 1 estimate of production.

Fire-cured Tobacco: Supply and Price in the United States, 1920-40



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 26672-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

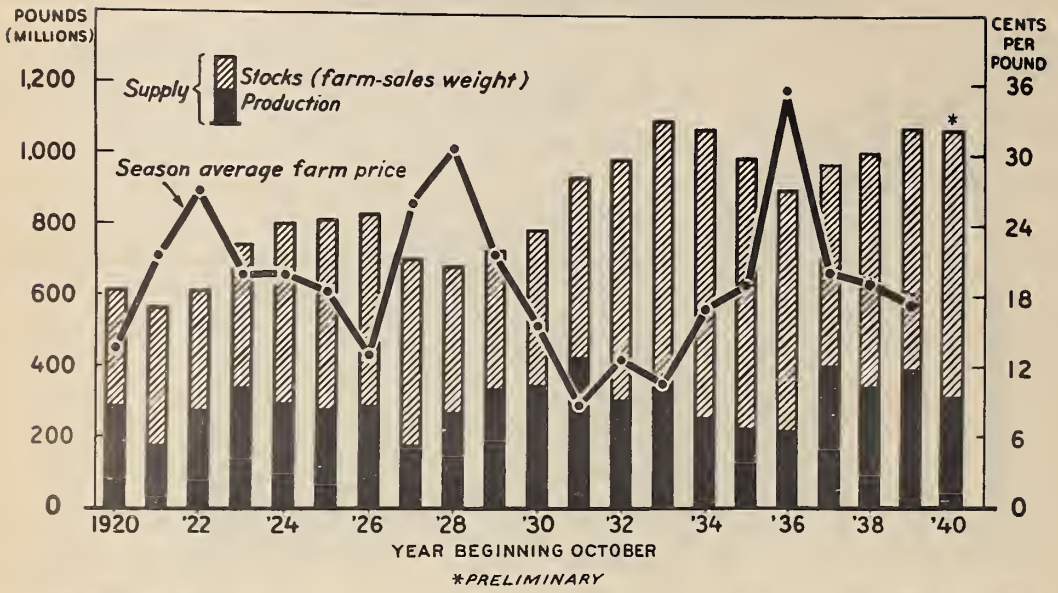
Domestic consumption of fire-cured tobacco is mostly in the manufacture of snuff. Exports have been on a declining basis for several years. Exports, and therefore disappearance, were reduced greatly during 1939-40 because of the European war. During the period 1935-38, prices and disappearance were higher than would otherwise have been the case due to the by-products diversion program.

Fire-cured tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, and price, United States, 1920-40

Year beginning October	Production	Stocks Oct. 1, (farm-sales weight)	Supply	Season average farm price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
1920	240.7	241.4	482.1	10.4
1921	170.4	214.0	384.4	17.2
1922	250.1	170.0	420.1	16.0
1923	261.4	182.6	444.0	12.7
1924	213.9	194.7	408.6	14.9
1925	210.8	215.5	426.3	10.2
1926	188.8	244.3	433.1	7.8
1927	113.5	244.1	357.6	15.1
1928	136.5	182.7	319.2	14.2
1929	186.9	146.4	333.3	13.3
1930	168.5	145.6	314.1	8.5
1931	186.8	173.0	359.8	5.1
1932	124.2	208.1	332.3	6.2
1933	128.4	208.7	337.1	9.1
1934	132.9	200.0	332.9	10.8
1935	117.4	223.9	341.3	9.2
1936	99.7	208.0	307.7	12.3
1937	119.0	170.7	289.7	10.7
1938	81.0	168.3	249.3	8.2
1939	95.6	136.2	231.8	10.5
1940 1/	95.4	148.0	243.4	-
1941				

Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ September 1 estimates.

Burley Tobacco: Supply and Price, in the United States, 1920-40



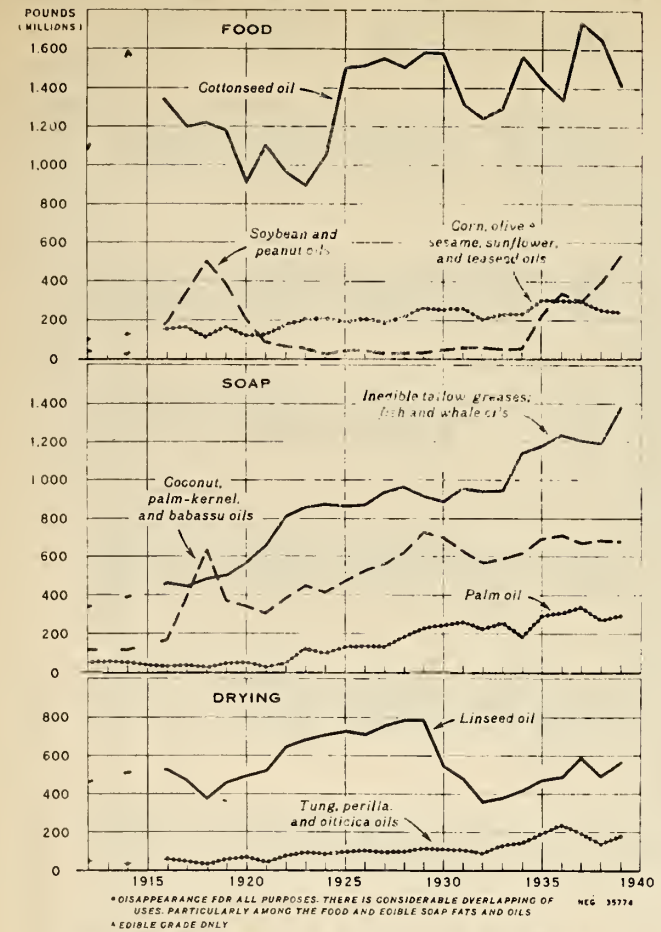
Burley tobacco, which is almost entirely consumed in the United States, demonstrates the close relationship between total supply and price. The variations which occur in stocks result mainly from changes in the production of the preceding years, since consumption or disappearance is fairly stable. The upward trend of consumption in burley tobacco in cigarettes has been largely offset by decreases in production of chewing tobacco. This chart also shows the tendency of growers to increase production in response to high prices in the preceding season and conversely to reduce production following seasons of low prices.

Burley tobacco: Production, stocks, supply, and price, United States, 1920-40

Year beginning October	Production	Stocks Oct. 1, (farm-sales weight)	Supply	Season average farm price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
1920	287.7	323.5	611.2	13.5
1921	175.7	386.7	562.4	21.5
1922	276.4	333.2	609.6	26.8
1923	340.4	399.9	740.3	20.0
1924	295.8	505.4	801.2	20.1
1925	277.8	534.8	812.6	18.0
1926	288.8	541.2	830.0	13.1
1927	176.2	525.8	702.0	25.9
1928	269.1	413.3	682.4	30.5
1929	337.4	394.2	731.6	21.8
1930	349.2	438.3	787.5	15.5
1931	424.8	510.2	935.0	8.7
1932	303.7	682.6	986.3	12.5
1933	377.5	720.3	1,097.8	10.5
1934	252.2	820.3	1,072.5	16.9
1935	220.9	769.9	990.8	19.1
1936	219.6	681.7	901.3	35.7
1937	402.4	571.8	974.2	20.1
1938	339.4	660.7	1,000.1	19.0
1939	394.8	684.1	1,078.9	17.3
1940 1/	309.6	756.0	1,065.6	-
1941				

Stocks prior to 1929 compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
1/ September 1 estimates.

ESTIMATED TOTAL DISAPPEARANCE OF SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS, GROUPED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL USES, UNITED STATES, 1912-39*



Despite the sharp gains in production and consumption of soybean oil in recent years, cottonseed oil continues far in the lead among the edible vegetable oils. The trend in consumption of soap fats and oils has been upward during the past 28 years. In 1939 soap accounted for nearly one-fifth of the total utilization of fats and oils in the United States. Consumption of drying oils has followed changes in the building cycle, with consumption of the faster-drying oils, tung, perilla, and oiticica, tending to increase in relation to that for linseed oil.

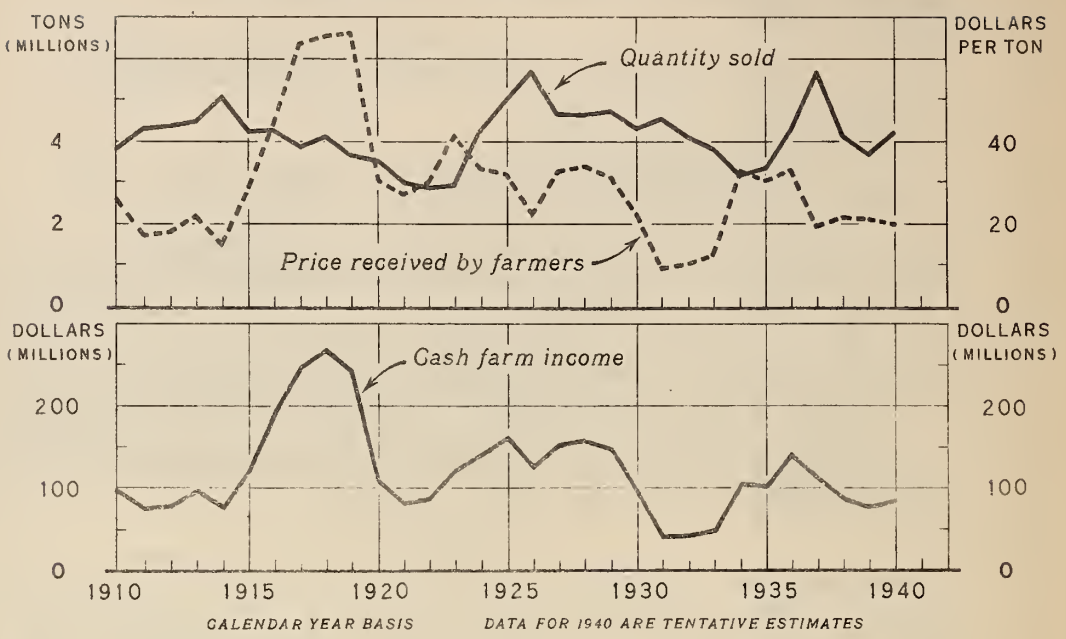
Estimated total disappearance of specified fats and oils, grouped according to principal uses, United States, 1912-39 1/

Year	Cotton-seed oil	Soybean and peanut oils	Corn, edible olive, sesame, sunflower and teaseed oils	Inedible tallow, greases, fish oils and whale oil	Coconut, palm-kernel and babassu oils	Palm oil	Linseed oil	Tung, perilla, and oiticica oils
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1912	1,082	33	95	2/ 337	113	53	461	43
1913						54		
1914	1,589	21	127	2/ 391	116	49	510	30
1915						34		
1916	1,321	187	156	2/ 463	168	29	526	58
1917	1,198	339	164	2/ 441	390	34	471	42
1918	1,218	500	114	2/ 482	634	21	370	43
1919	1,178	387	163	500	374	42	458	56
1920	911	200	119	566	345	45	492	67
1921	1,099	81	124	659	304	23	520	38
1922	966	61	175	813	383	46	640	70
1923	891	51	203	860	443	124	678	89
1924	1,053	24	209	873	413	95	707	81
1925	1,502	38	192	865	473	133	726	93
1926	1,514	45	209	871	529	136	714	100
1927	1,553	25	189	937	563	133	756	90
1928	1,507	27	216	968	620	185	785	97
1929	1,585	31	263	920	730	228	789	115
1930	1,584	43	253	888	700	245	544	108
1931	1,315	57	263	960	632	261	479	104
1932	1,240	55	206	941	571	223	358	87
1933	1,295	46	233	948	589	257	380	130
1934	1,566	57	233	1,142	618	183	417	140
1935	1,441	225	303	1,179	692	293	470	192
1936	1,340	343	303	1,232	711	309	485	234
1937	1,746	292	298	1,207	674	339	590	192
1938	1,658	396	250	1,194	683	270	490	137
1939	1,414	538	237	1,380	679	292	561	177
1940								

Computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ Disappearance for all purposes. There is considerable overlapping of uses, particularly among the food and edible soap fats and oils.
2/ Estimated on the basis of partial data.

COTTONSEED: SALES, PRICE, AND CASH INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1910-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 38634 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

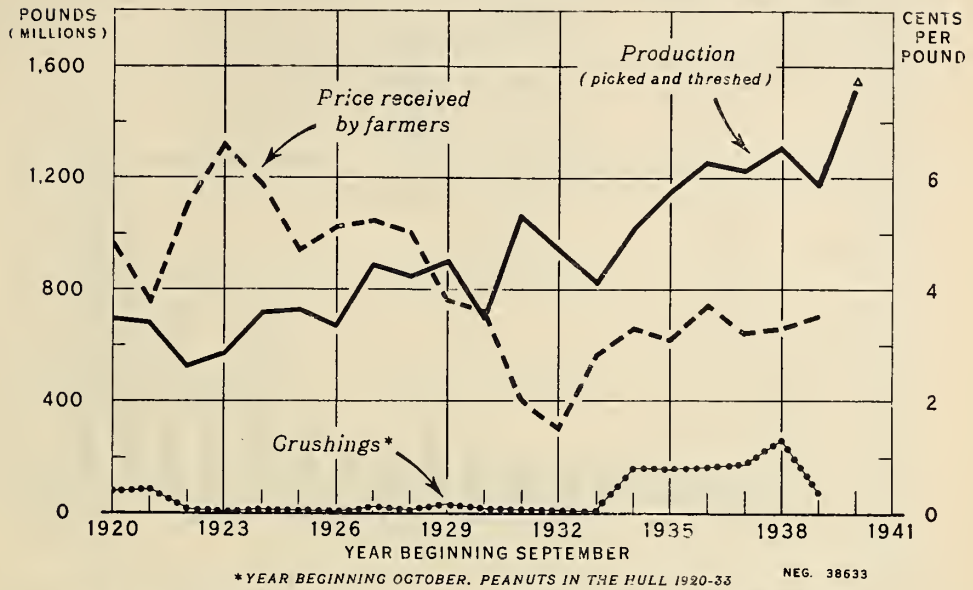
Production and sales of cottonseed in 1940 have been somewhat larger than in 1939. But prices are slightly lower, with the result that the cash farm income from sales of cottonseed probably will be only moderately larger this year than last. Reduced lard production and improvement in domestic demand, resulting from increases in industrial activity and consumer income, will be strengthening factors for cottonseed prices in 1941.

Cottonseed: Sales, price, and cash income, United States, 1910-40

Calendar year	Quantity sold	Price per ton received by farmers	Cash farm income	Calendar year	Quantity sold	Price per ton received by farmers	Cash farm income
	1,000 tons	Dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 tons	Dollars	1,000 dollars
1910	3,805	26.06	99,169	1925	5,026	32.07	161,192
1911	4,302	17.50	75,300	1926	5,709	22.39	127,834
1912	4,376	18.10	79,229	1927	4,662	32.89	153,341
1913	4,480	21.85	97,902	1928	4,660	33.99	158,420
1914	5,052	15.27	77,174	1929	4,731	31.48	148,943
1915	4,259	28.87	122,948	1930	4,337	22.42	97,234
1916	4,286	44.99	192,834	1931	4,556	9.13	41,614
1917	3,914	63.65	249,118	1932	4,110	10.26	42,180
1918	4,112	65.38	268,874	1933	3,854	12.64	48,713
1919	3,692	66.02	243,727	1934	3,210	32.51	104,331
1920	3,540	30.82	109,106	1935	3,361	30.78	103,458
1921	3,009	27.40	82,442	1936	4,259	33.23	141,519
1922	2,898	30.13	87,330	1937	5,711	19.86	113,399
1923	2,948	41.09	121,133	1938	4,122	21.51	88,670
1924	4,218	33.29	140,429	1939	3,711	21.16	78,529

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PEANUTS, FARMERS' STOCK: PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND CRUSHINGS, UNITED STATES, 1920-40



*YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. PEANUTS IN THE HULL 1920-33 △PRODUCTION INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1

DATA FOR 1939 ARE PRELIMINARY

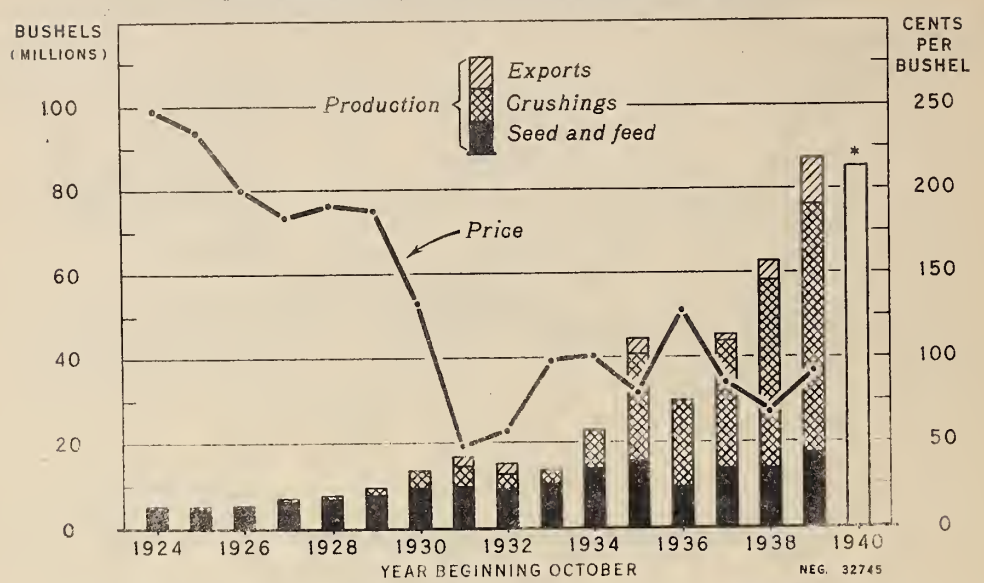
Peanut production attained a new high level in 1940. Crushings in the 1940-41 marketing season may exceed the record-large crushings of the 1938-39 season. With the continuation of the peanut-diversion program, and with improved demand for most peanut products this season compared with last, peanut prices are likely to be maintained near the relatively stable level that prevailed during the past 6 seasons.

Peanuts, farmers' stock: Production, price, and crushings, United States, 1920-40

Crop year	Production (picked and threshed)				Average price per pound received by farmers 2/	Crushings 3/	Crushings as percentage of production
	Va., N.C., Tenn.	S.C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss.	Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	Total 1/			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million pounds	Percent
1920	243	388	65	696	4.8	75	10.8
1921	273	338	68	678	3.9	84	12.4
1922	227	243	54	523	5.4	13	2.5
1923	310	212	46	568	6.5	2	.4
1924	284	394	35	713	5.8	10	1.4
1925	381	303	37	722	4.5	8	1.1
1926	371	241	51	662	4.8	1	.2
1927	382	375	87	844	5.1	20	2.4
1928	388	342	114	844	5.0	7	.8
1929	395	408	96	898	3.8	29	3.2
1930	285	344	68	697	3.6	12	1.7
1931	455	506	94	1,056	2.0	9	.9
1932	388	443	110	941	1.5	8	.9
1933	301	397	121	820	2.8	3	.4
1934	416	506	88	1,010	3.3	159	15.7
1935	418	592	137	1,147	3.1	156	13.6
1936	418	724	110	1,253	3.7	165	13.2
1937	500	610	114	1,224	3.3	171	14.0
1938	401	753	151	1,306	3.3	260	19.9
1939 4/	486	532	161	1,180	3.4	72	6.1
1940 5/	471	826	215	1,511			
1941							

Crushings, peanuts in the hull, Bureau of the Census, 1920-33.
1/ Total of unrounded numbers.
2/ Revised series; year beginning September.
3/ Year beginning October.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Indicated September 1.

SOYBEANS: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, AND PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1924-40



DATA FOR 1939 ARE PRELIMINARY *PRODUCTION INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1

Despite a record acreage, yield per acre and total production of soybeans in 1940 were below those of 1939. However, exports of soybeans to the Netherlands and Scandinavia, the principal foreign outlets last season, probably will be negligible this season. The decrease in exports will be greater than the decrease in production and more soybeans will be available for crushing than a year earlier. The effect of increased domestic supplies on prices in 1940-41 will be offset to some extent by improvement in the demand for soybean oil. But the demand for cake and meal may not improve since feed supplies generally are plentiful. High prices for soybeans in the 1920's resulted largely from the fact that the greater part of the crop in those years was used for seed.

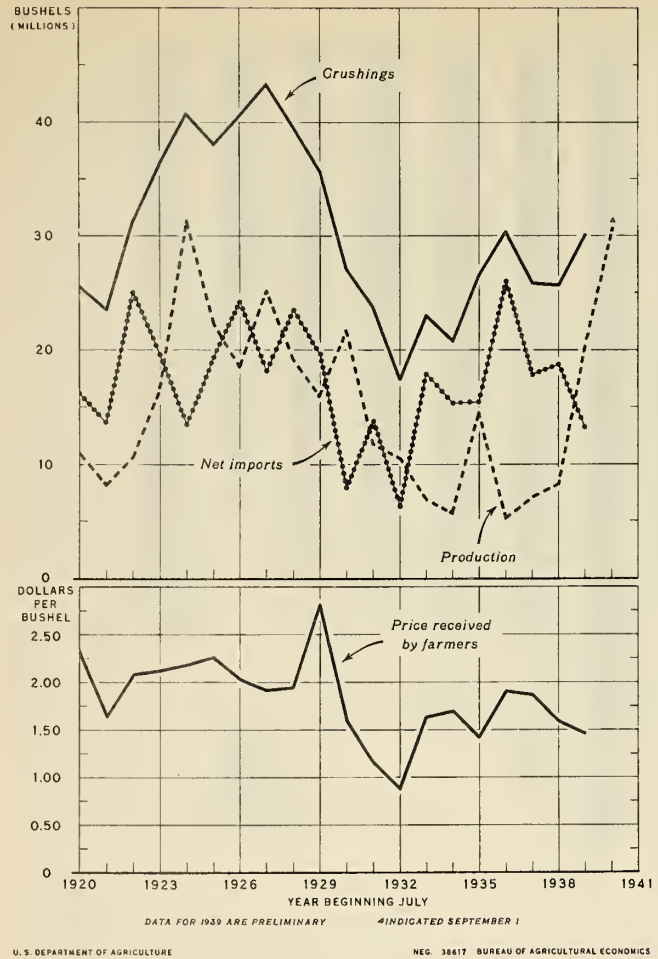
Soybeans: Production, stocks, net trade, disappearance, and price, United States, 1924-40

Year beginning October	Production	Factory stocks Oct. 1	Net imports or net exports 1/	Domestic disappearance			Average price per bushel received by farmers
				Total	Seed and feed 2/	Crushings	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents
1924	4,947	5	3/ 65	5,015	4,708	307	247
1925	4,875	2	3/ 62	4,939	4,588	351	234
1926	5,239	4/	3/ 68	5,305	4,970	335	200
1927	6,938	2	71	7,011	6,452	559	183
1928	7,880	4/	77	7,887	7,004	883	190
1929	9,398	70	64	9,416	7,750	1,666	187
1930	13,471	116	54	13,147	9,078	4,069	132
1931	16,733	494	-2,112	14,993	10,268	4,725	48
1932	14,975	122	-2,437	12,602	9,132	3,470	56
1933	13,147	58	6	13,185	10,131	3,054	99
1934	23,095	26	- 14	22,788	13,683	9,105	101
1935	44,378	319	-3,486	40,850	15,669	25,181	79
1936	29,983	361	- 2	30,049	9,431	20,618	128
1937	45,272	293	-1,365	43,860	13,550	30,310	84
1938	62,729	340	-4,398	57,706	13,058	44,648	68
1939 5/	87,409	965					
1940 6/	85,509						
1941							

Compiled as follows:
Stocks and crushings from Bureau of the Census.
Imports, and exports beginning January 1937, from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Net exports are indicated by a minus sign.
2/ Revised series. Computed from total disappearance and crushings.
3/ Partly estimated.
4/ Less than 500 bushels.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Indicated September 1.

FLAXSEED: PRODUCTION, NET IMPORTS, CRUSHINGS, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1920-40



Flaxseed: Supply, crushings, and price per bushel, United States, 1920-40

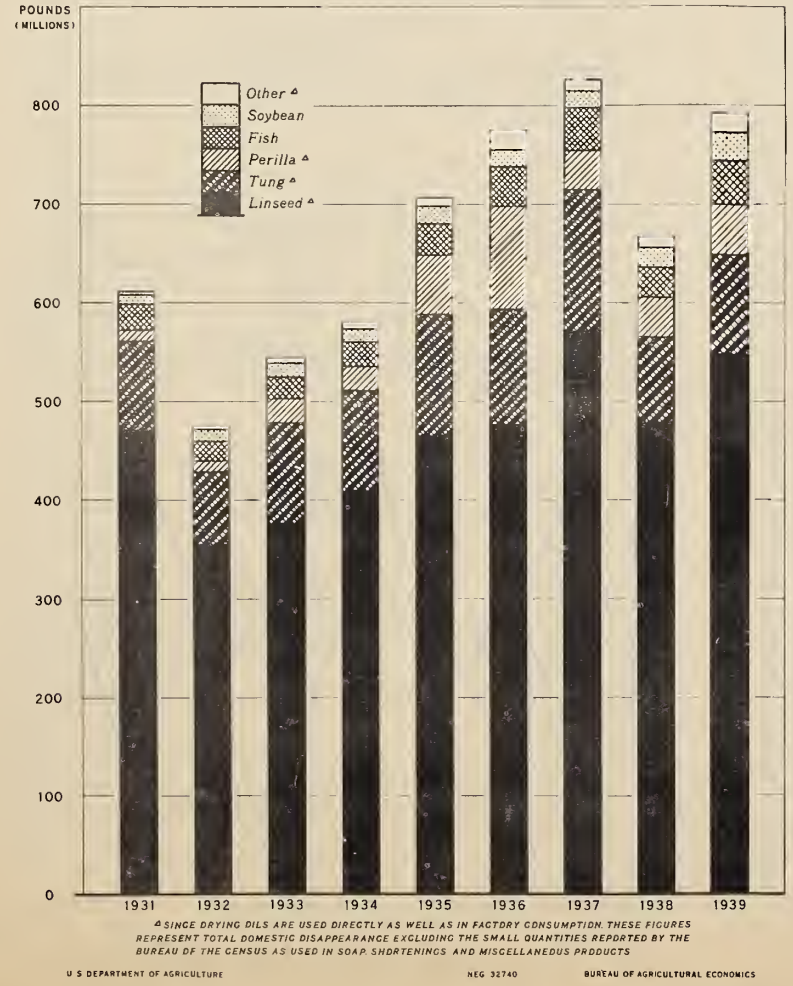
Year beginning July	Farm, commercial and factory stocks July 1	Production	Net imports	Total supply	Crushings	Average price received by farmers
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Dol.
1920		10,900	16,169		25,558	2.33
1921	5,680	8,107	13,630	27,417	23,505	1.65
1922	1,387	10,520	25,006	36,913	31,062	2.08
1923	3,498	16,563	19,577	39,638	36,201	2.12
1924	1,856	31,220	13,419	46,495	40,724	2.18
1925	3,973	22,334	19,354	45,661	38,037	2.26
1926	4,713	18,531	24,224	47,468	40,582	2.03
1927	5,650	25,174	18,112	48,936	43,243	1.92
1928	4,170	19,118	23,494	46,782	39,595	1.94
1929	5,019	15,924	19,652	40,595	35,504	2.81
1930	3,222	21,673	7,813	32,708	27,054	1.61
1931	2,483	11,755	13,849	28,087	23,700	1.17
1932	2,900	11,511	6,213	20,624	17,370	.88
1933	2,100	6,904	17,901	26,905	23,006	1.63
1934	2,513	5,661	15,332	23,506	20,720	1.70
1935	2,181	14,520	15,388	32,089	26,544	1.42
1936	3,331	5,273	26,096	34,700	30,340	1.90
1937	3,339	7,089	17,861	28,289	25,870	1.87
1938	2,199	8,152	18,744	29,095	25,569	1.59
1939 1/	2,296	20,330	13,212	35,838	30,078	1.46
1940	1/3,911	2/30,662				

Factory stocks and crushings, Bureau of the Census. Net imports, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated September 1.

Flaxseed cruehings are influenced by the demand for linseed oil for use in paints, and hence tend to accompany changee in the building cycle, now in the upward phaee. The quantity of flaxseed crushed in the United Statee in 1940-41 probably will be the largeet in 11 yeare, but prices may be the lowest eince 1932. Becauee of the near-record production of flaxseed in the United States in 1940, and the virtual closing of continental European markete to world trade, the eupply of flaxseed in South America is expected to be burdeneome thie winter when the new crop is harvested, United States imports of flaxeeed in 1940-41 probably will be the smallest in many years. Most of the increaee in crushings will be in domestic flaxseed.

CONSUMPTION OF OILS IN THE DRYING INDUSTRIES.
UNITED STATES. 1931-39



Estimated total consumption of fats and oils in the drying industries, United States, 1931-39

Year	Linseed oil 1/	Tung oil 1/	Perilla oil 1/	Fish oil	Soybean oil
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1931	471	90	11	27	9
1932	354	74	11	20	12
1933	376	102	25	22	14
1934	409	112	24	25	13
1935	465	124	60	32	18
1936	478	115	105	40	17
1937	571	143	39	44	17
1938	480	87	41	30	19
1939	549	101	51	43	28
1940					

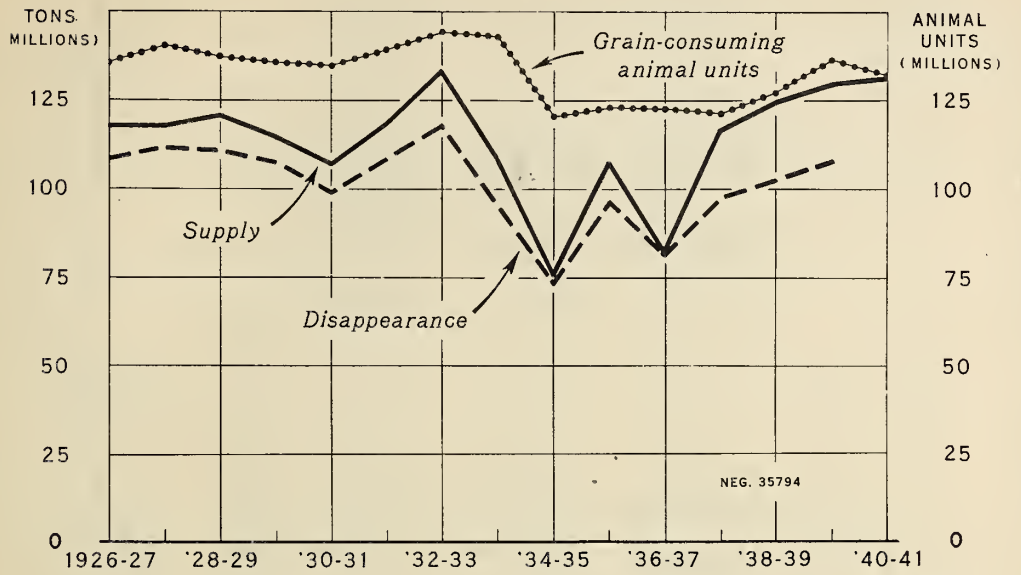
Year	Castor oil	Oiticica oil 1/	Other	Total 2/	Linseed oil as percentage of total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
1931	2	—	1	612	77.1
1932	2	—	2	474	74.6
1933	2	—	2	544	69.0
1934	3	—	4	589	69.4
1935	4	—	4	708	65.7
1936	5	3	13	776	61.6
1937	8	4	4	830	68.8
1938	6	5	4	673	71.3
1939	12	19	9	812	67.6
1940					

Includes utilization in paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing ink. Paint and varnish account for about 80 percent of the total use. Data are from reports of the Bureau of the Census on factory consumption, except as noted.

1/ Drying oils are used directly as well as in factory consumption. Hence these figures represent total domestic disappearance, excluding small quantities reported as used in soap, cooking fats, and miscellaneous products. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers.

With increased industrial and building activity, consumption of oils in the drying industries in 1939 was 18 percent larger than in 1938. Despite difficulties in securing supplies of tung oil from China, more tung oil was consumed domestically in 1939 than in the previous year, although such consumption was less than in the preceding 5 years. Present indications are that total consumption of drying oils will be somewhat greater in 1940 than in 1939, and will be substantially larger in 1941.

FEED GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS: TOTAL SUPPLIES AND TOTAL DISAPPEARANCE IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, 1926-40



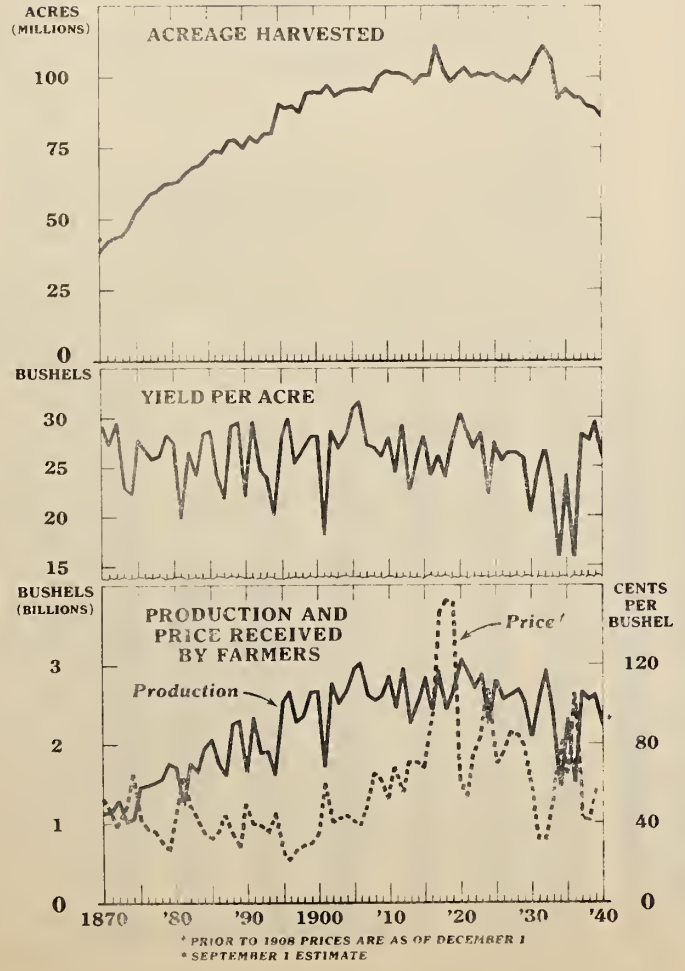
The total 1940-41 feed supply is about 7 percent above the 1928-32 average, and supplies per animal, allowing for the reduction in livestock numbers, will be about 11 percent above this average. Supplies of feed, excluding the quantity of corn expected to be under seal on October 1, are about the same as the 1928-32 average. In the eastern Corn Belt supplies will be considerably smaller than the record supplies last year, while in the western Corn Belt supplies will be a little larger than a year ago. Droughts during most of the past 8 years in the western Corn Belt have reduced feed and livestock production in this area and have resulted in a substantial reduction in the acreage planted. In the eastern Corn Belt feed production has been much above the 1928-32 average during the past 3 years. The number of grain-consuming animal units and the production of livestock and livestock products may be a little smaller in 1940-41 than in 1939-40. The relation between prices of livestock and feed grains is expected to become a little more favorable to livestock producers during 1941.

Feed supplies and disappearance, number of grain-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit, 1926-40

Marketing year 1/	Corn 2/	Oats 2/	Barley 2/	Grain sorghums 3/	Wheat fed 4/	Rye fed 4/	Wheat millfeeds 5/	High protein concentrates 6/	Total supply	Grain-consuming animal units 7/	Supply per animal unit	Total disappearance	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	1,000 tons	Tons
1926	79,099	22,707	4,249	3,028	1,028	174	4,995	2,678	117,958	135,457	.87	107,864	.80
1927	79,335	20,211	5,896	3,585	1,335	165	5,101	2,339	117,967	140,453	.84	111,708	.80
1928	77,216	22,849	8,133	3,377	1,697	167	5,220	2,570	121,229	137,038	.88	110,604	.81
1929	74,742	20,779	7,315	2,302	1,763	206	5,128	2,617	114,852	135,806	.85	107,278	.79
1930	62,069	22,866	7,647	1,752	4,716	520	5,246	2,527	107,343	134,944	.80	98,995	.73
1931	76,815	20,791	5,261	3,182	5,220	405	4,631	2,273	118,578	139,456	.85	108,056	.77
1932	89,645	22,462	7,335	3,073	3,747	507	4,482	2,236	133,537	144,459	.92	117,704	.81
1933	78,007	15,465	4,416	2,315	2,168	200	4,293	2,164	109,033	143,123	.76	97,057	.68
1934	50,350	10,774	3,671	1,126	2,511	176	4,490	2,334	75,432	120,314	.63	73,354	.61
1935	66,327	20,402	7,386	2,758	2,495	575	4,669	2,840	107,452	123,118	.87	96,669	.79
1936	47,226	17,023	5,368	1,542	2,648	266	4,942	3,035	82,050	122,793	.67	81,476	.66
1937	76,090	20,028	5,940	2,735	3,386	442	4,493	3,620	116,734	121,578	.96	98,188	.81
1938	81,908	20,341	6,956	2,776	3,768	538	4,703	3,620	124,610	127,286	.98	102,826	.81
1939	89,647	18,090	8,024	2,327	2,759	413	4,925	3,790	129,975	136,730	.95	107,096	.78
1940 8/	85,498	21,842	8,819	3,534	3,450	450	4/4,800	4/3,900	132,293	4/132,000	.97		

1/ Cottonseed cake and meal, year beginning August; corn and other high protein feeds, year beginning October; oats and wheat millfeeds, year beginning July; barley, year beginning August 1926-33, year beginning June 1934-40. 2/ Production plus carry-over. 3/ Production. 4/ Fed on farms of wheat growers. 5/ Production plus net imports, including withdrawals from bonded mills. 6/ Production (minus net exports or plus net imports) of following cakes and meals: cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut, and copra. Excludes cottonseed cake and meal used for fertilizer. 7/ Including poultry. 8/ Preliminary.

Corn: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, Production, and Price, United States, 1870-1940



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 27-406 B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

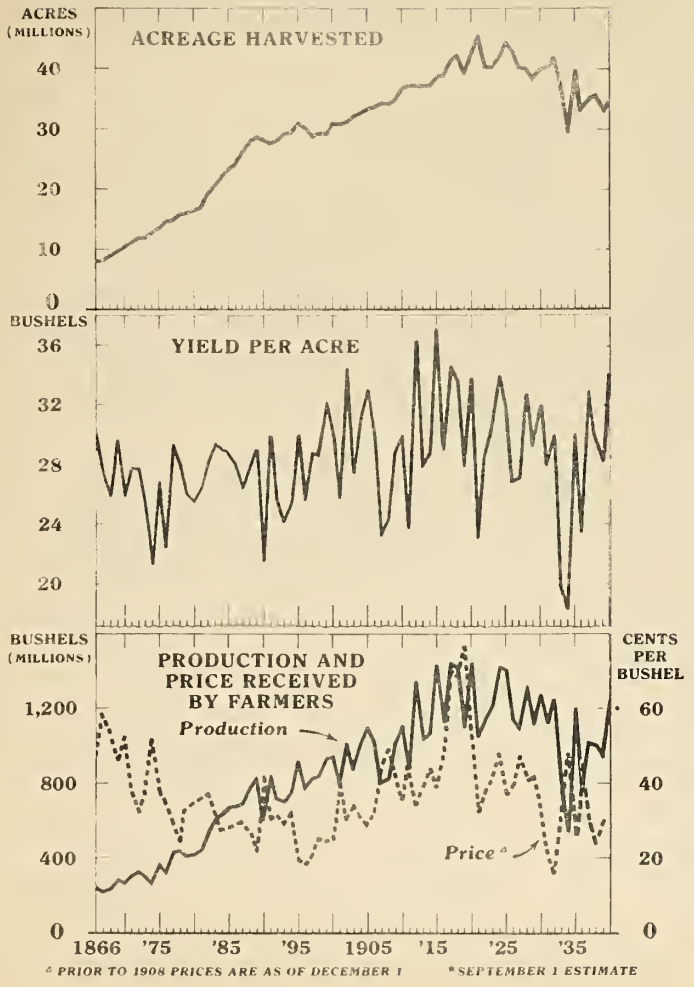
Corn: Harvested acreage, production, yield per acre, and price, United States, 1866-1940

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Season average farm price per bushel 1/	Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Season average farm price per bushel 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Cents		1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Cents
1866	30,017	730,814	24.3	65.7	1906	95,624	3,032,910	31.7	39.1
1867	32,116	793,992	24.7	78.1	1907	96,094	2,613,797	27.2	50.5
1868	35,116	919,590	26.2	61.7	1908	95,285	2,566,742	26.9	65.0
1869	35,833	782,084	21.8	78.5	1909	100,200	2,611,157	26.1	61.6
1870	38,388	1,124,775	29.3	52.1	1910	102,267	2,852,794	27.9	51.6
1871	42,002	1,141,715	27.2	46.4	1911	101,393	2,774,935	27.4	68.0
1872	43,584	1,279,369	29.4	38.3	1912	101,451	2,947,842	29.1	55.3
1873	44,084	1,008,326	22.9	48.3	1913	100,206	2,272,940	22.7	70.4
1874	47,640	1,058,778	22.2	64.1	1914	97,796	2,523,750	25.8	70.8
1875	52,446	1,450,276	27.7	41.9	1915	100,623	2,829,944	28.1	66.0
1876	55,277	1,478,173	26.7	36.1	1916	100,561	2,425,206	24.1	116.6
1877	58,799	1,515,862	25.8	35.7	1917	110,893	2,906,242	26.2	145.9
1878	59,659	1,564,537	26.2	31.3	1918	102,195	2,441,249	23.9	152.2
1879	62,229	1,751,984	28.2	36.4	1919	98,145	2,678,541	27.3	151.3
1880	62,545	1,706,673	27.3	39.0	1920	101,359	3,070,604	30.3	61.8
1881	63,026	1,244,803	19.8	62.8	1921	103,155	2,928,442	28.4	52.3
1882	66,157	1,755,272	26.5	46.1	1922	100,345	2,707,306	27.0	74.5
1883	68,168	1,652,148	24.2	41.8	1923	101,123	2,875,292	28.4	82.5
1884	68,834	1,947,838	28.3	34.9	1924	100,420	2,223,123	22.1	106.1
1885	71,854	2,057,807	28.6	32.2	1925	101,331	2,798,367	27.6	69.9
1886	73,911	1,742,767	24.1	35.7	1926	99,452	2,546,972	25.6	74.5
1887	73,296	1,604,549	21.9	43.4	1927	98,357	2,616,120	26.6	85.0
1888	77,474	2,250,632	29.1	33.1	1928	100,336	2,665,516	26.6	84.0
1889	77,656	2,284,289	29.5	27.5	1929	97,805	2,521,032	25.8	79.9
1890	74,785	1,650,446	22.1	49.6	1930	101,465	2,080,421	20.5	59.6
1891	78,855	2,335,804	29.6	39.8	1931	106,912	2,575,611	24.1	32.0
1892	76,914	1,897,412	24.7	39.3	1932	110,577	2,931,281	26.5	31.9
1893	79,832	1,900,401	23.8	36.1	1933	105,963	2,399,632	22.6	52.2
1894	80,069	1,615,016	20.2	45.1	1934	92,354	1,461,123	15.8	81.5
1895	90,479	2,534,762	28.0	25.2	1935	95,804	2,303,747	24.0	65.5
1896	89,074	2,671,048	30.0	21.4	1936	93,020	1,507,089	16.2	104.5
1897	89,965	2,287,628	25.4	26.0	1937	93,741	2,651,284	28.3	52.0
1898	87,784	2,351,323	26.8	28.5	1938	92,222	2,562,197	27.8	50.4
1899	94,591	2,645,796	28.0	29.8	1939	88,803	2,619,137	29.5	2/ 55.9
1900	94,852	2,661,978	28.1	35.0	1940 2/	86,306 3/	2,352,185	27.3	
1901	94,422	1,715,752	18.2	60.0					
1902	97,177	2,773,954	28.5	40.1					
1903	93,555	2,515,093	26.9	41.9					
1904	95,228	2,686,624	28.2	43.6					
1905	95,746	2,954,148	30.9	40.6					

1/ Prior to 1908 prices are as of December 1.
2/ Preliminary estimate.
3/ October 1 estimate.

In 1940 and in each of the preceding 6 years the acreage of corn harvested in the United States has been below the 1928-32 average by about 8 million acres or more. In 1934 and in 1936 the smaller acreage was due largely to heavy abandonment and only partly to a reduction in the area seeded. The reduction in acreage of corn was almost entirely in the western Corn Belt during the period 1934-38. In 1939 and 1940 reductions were more general for the entire Corn Belt, reflecting the influence of the Agricultural Adjustment Program. The 1940-41 corn supply is expected to be more than 250 million bushels below the 1939-40 supply, and, excluding corn sealed on October 1, the supply this year will be more than 400 million bushels below the corresponding supply of 1939-40. Changes in corn production and in the general price level usually are important factors affecting the price of corn. During the past 2 years, however, the loan program has been an increasingly important factor.

Oats: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, Production, and Price, United States, 1866-1940



U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 329 B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

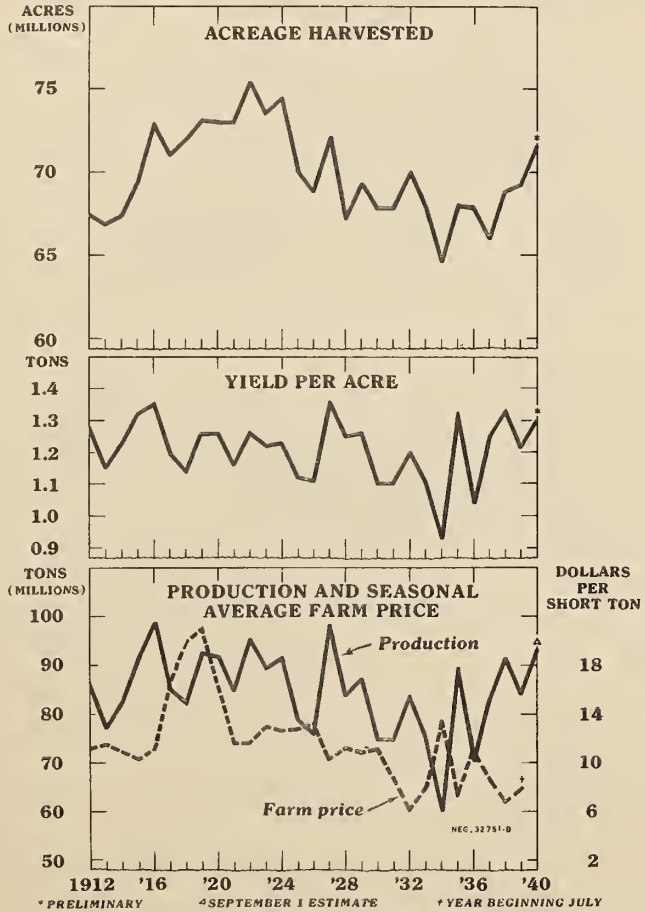
Oats: Harvested acreage, production, yield per acre, and price, United States, 1866-1940

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Season average farm price per bushel 1/	Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Season average farm price per bushel 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Cents		1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Cents
1866	7,935	232,360	29.3	47.4	1906	33,688	1,022,715	30.4	31.7
1867	8,176	222,605	27.2	58.7	1907	34,439	801,144	23.3	44.4
1868	8,897	229,676	25.8	54.1	1908	34,310	829,308	24.2	49.2
1869	9,555	284,004	29.7	46.1	1909	35,062	1,013,909	28.9	42.8
1870	10,348	267,947	25.9	42.6	1910	36,844	1,106,162	30.0	35.6
1871	11,061	306,218	27.7	38.5	1911	37,149	885,527	23.8	44.9
1872	11,789	326,759	27.7	32.2	1912	37,244	1,353,273	36.3	33.7
1873	12,010	306,906	25.6	37.4	1913	37,245	1,039,131	27.9	38.6
1874	12,775	272,501	21.3	52.0	1914	37,213	1,066,328	28.7	43.9
1875	13,616	364,967	26.8	36.7	1915	38,802	1,435,270	37.0	38.3
1876	14,589	327,212	22.4	34.9	1916	39,098	1,138,969	29.1	48.7
1877	14,816	435,330	29.4	28.8	1917	41,604	1,422,519	34.7	70.1
1878	15,830	443,365	28.0	24.0	1918	42,464	1,428,611	33.6	68.5
1879	15,955	415,440	26.0	32.6	1919	39,601	1,106,603	27.9	76.7
1880	16,414	417,942	25.5	34.9	1920	42,732	1,444,291	33.8	53.8
1881	16,916	446,125	26.4	45.5	1921	45,539	1,045,270	23.0	32.2
1882	19,075	540,462	28.3	37.1	1922	40,324	1,147,905	28.5	37.4
1883	20,621	605,576	29.4	32.4	1923	40,245	1,227,184	30.5	40.7
1884	21,974	640,520	29.1	27.2	1924	41,857	1,416,120	33.8	47.8
1885	23,351	674,151	28.9	27.9	1925	44,240	1,405,268	31.8	38.9
1886	24,426	682,312	27.9	28.9	1926	42,854	1,152,911	26.9	40.0
1887	26,272	696,175	26.5	29.7	1927	40,350	1,093,221	27.1	47.1
1888	27,807	773,139	27.8	27.0	1928	40,128	1,312,914	32.7	40.7
1889	28,697	831,047	29.0	21.9	1929	38,153	1,113,050	29.2	41.8
1890	28,275	609,122	21.5	41.7	1930	39,850	1,274,698	32.0	32.2
1891	27,756	836,789	30.1	30.6	1931	40,242	1,123,892	27.9	21.3
1892	28,168	721,824	25.6	31.5	1932	41,703	1,250,955	30.0	15.7
1893	29,266	707,129	24.2	28.9	1933	36,532	733,166	20.1	33.5
1894	29,556	750,009	25.4	32.0	1934	29,455	542,306	18.4	48.0
1895	30,905	924,858	29.9	19.3	1935	39,831	1,194,902	30.0	26.3
1896	30,248	774,929	25.6	18.3	1936	33,370	785,506	23.5	44.9
1897	28,829	829,525	28.8	21.0	1937	35,256	1,161,612	32.9	30.1
1898	29,327	842,205	28.7	25.1	1938	35,661	1,088,431	30.0	23.7
1899	29,254	937,173	32.0	24.5	1939	33,070	937,215	28.3	31.1
1900	31,049	945,483	30.5	25.3	1940 2/	34,585 3/	1,218,273	35.2	
1901	30,891	799,812	25.9	39.7					
1902	31,358	1,076,899	34.3	30.5					
1903	32,187	885,469	27.5	33.7					
1904	32,749	1,011,556	30.9	30.9					
1905	33,426	1,104,395	33.0	28.8					

1/ Prior to 1908 prices are as of December 1.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ October 1 estimate.

Although the acreage of oats harvested in 1940 was 5 million acres below the 1928-32 average, the 1940 production of oats was about the same as this average and 270 million bushels larger than the production last year. The yield per acre, as indicated by September 1 conditions, was the largest since 1915, and was the third largest on record.

Hay, All: Acreage, Yield per Acre, Production, and Farm Price, United States, 1912-40



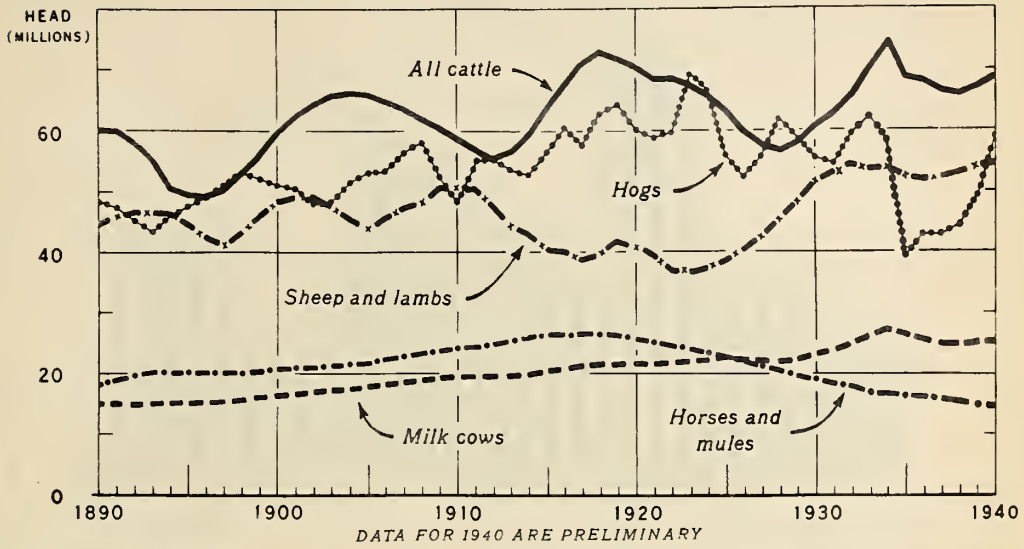
The acreage of all hay declined from 1922 to 1934, but since 1934 there has been some expansion in acreage, especially in the eastern Corn Belt States. The 1940 hay acreage was above the average for the past 10 years in practically all of the entire area east of the Missouri River, but below this average in the Corn Belt and west of the Missouri River. Hay supplies have been unusually large during the past 3 years, and prices have been low.

Hay, all: Harvested acreage, yield per acre, production, and price, United States, 1912-40

Year	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Season average farm price per ton 1/
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 tons	Dollars
1912	67,395	1.28	86,066	11.17
1913	66,873	1.15	77,022	11.49
1914	67,337	1.23	82,605	10.92
1915	69,518	1.32	91,436	10.34
1916	72,918	1.35	98,633	11.21
1917	71,017	1.20	85,024	16.60
1918	71,909	1.14	82,288	19.88
1919	73,156	1.26	92,487	21.00
1920	73,033	1.26	91,668	16.46
1921	73,070	1.16	84,821	11.63
1922	75,432	1.26	95,152	11.64
1923	73,545	1.22	89,418	13.08
1924	74,459	1.23	91,454	12.66
1925	70,105	1.12	78,832	12.77
1926	68,795	1.11	76,025	13.24
1927	72,131	1.36	98,151	10.29
1928	67,185	1.25	83,842	11.22
1929	69,299	1.26	87,280	10.90
1930	67,840	1.10	74,734	11.06
1931	67,830	1.10	74,723	8.69
1932	70,052	1.20	83,747	6.22
1933	67,882	1.10	74,942	8.12
1934	64,640	.93	59,999	13.28
1935	68,046	1.32	89,526	7.51
1936	67,868	1.04	70,386	11.04
1937	66,064	1.25	82,617	8.84
1938	68,751	1.33	91,531	6.76
1939	69,245	1.22	84,526	7.90
1940 2/	71,551	1.31	3/ 93,431	

1/ Year beginning July.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ October 1 estimate.

LIVESTOCK: NUMBER ON FARMS JAN. 1, UNITED STATES, 1890-1940



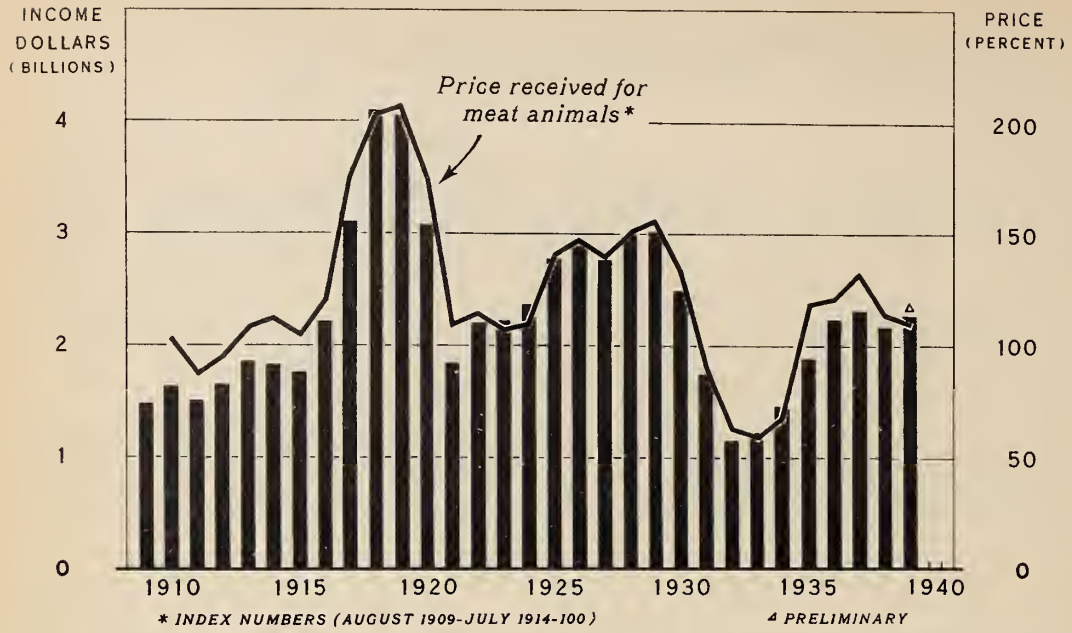
From 1890-1920 there was a general increase in the number of cattle, hogs, and work stock on farms, while sheep numbers declined. Since 1920 there has been an upward trend in the number of milk cows and sheep, while other cattle, horses, mules, and hogs have declined. Hog numbers fluctuate somewhat more sharply than other classes of livestock, since hog production may be readily expanded and contracted.

Livestock: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1890-1940

Year	All cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Horses and mules	Year	All cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Horses and mules
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1890	60.0	15.0	48.1	44.5	18.1	1915	63.8	20.3	56.6	40.5	26.5
1891	60.0	15.1	47.4	46.1	18.7	1916	67.4	20.8	60.6	40.0	26.5
1892	58.1	15.2	45.2	46.7	19.3	1917	71.0	21.2	57.6	38.9	26.7
1893	55.1	15.2	43.7	46.8	19.8	1918	73.0	21.5	62.9	39.7	26.7
1894	51.7	15.2	46.5	46.3	20.3	1919	72.1	21.5	64.3	41.9	26.5
1895	49.5	15.2	47.6	44.7	20.6						
1896	49.2	15.3	49.2	42.5	20.7	1920	70.4	21.5	60.2	40.7	25.7
1897	50.4	15.4	51.2	41.1	20.6	1921	68.7	21.5	58.9	39.5	25.1
1898	52.9	15.6	53.3	43.2	20.6	1922	68.8	21.9	59.8	36.9	24.6
1899	55.9	16.1	51.6	45.8	20.7	1923	67.5	22.1	69.3	36.8	24.0
						1924	66.0	22.3	66.6	37.1	23.3
1900	59.7	16.5	51.1	48.1	21.0	1925	63.4	22.6	55.8	38.5	22.6
1901	62.6	16.7	50.7	49.1	21.1	1926	60.6	22.4	52.1	40.4	22.0
1902	64.4	17.0	47.9	49.2	21.2	1927	58.2	22.3	55.5	42.4	21.2
1903	66.0	17.2	48.1	47.5	21.5	1928	57.3	22.2	61.9	45.3	20.4
1904	66.4	17.5	51.6	45.5	21.8	1929	58.9	22.4	59.0	48.4	19.7
1905	66.1	17.8	53.2	43.8	22.1						
1906	65.0	18.2	53.6	45.5	22.5	1930	61.0	23.0	55.7	51.6	19.1
1907	63.8	18.6	56.5	47.3	22.9	1931	63.0	23.8	54.8	53.2	18.5
1908	62.0	19.0	58.4	48.2	23.4	1932	65.8	24.9	59.3	54.0	17.8
1909	60.8	19.2	52.5	50.8	23.8	1933	70.2	25.9	62.1	53.1	17.3
						1934	74.3	26.9	58.6	53.7	17.0
1910	59.0	19.4	48.1	50.2	24.2	1935	68.5	26.1	39.0	52.2	16.7
1911	57.2	19.4	55.4	50.6	24.8	1936	67.9	25.4	42.8	52.0	16.3
1912	55.7	19.5	55.4	47.9	25.3	1937	66.8	25.0	42.8	52.5	16.0
1913	56.6	19.6	53.7	44.7	25.7	1938	66.1	24.8	44.2	52.7	15.6
1914	59.5	19.8	52.9	43.1	26.2	1939	66.8	25.1	49.3	53.8	15.2
						1940 1/	68.8	25.3	58.3	54.5	14.9
						1941					

1/ Preliminary.

MEAT ANIMALS: CASH FARM INCOME AND PRICE RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS, UNITED STATES, 1909-39



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3B409 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

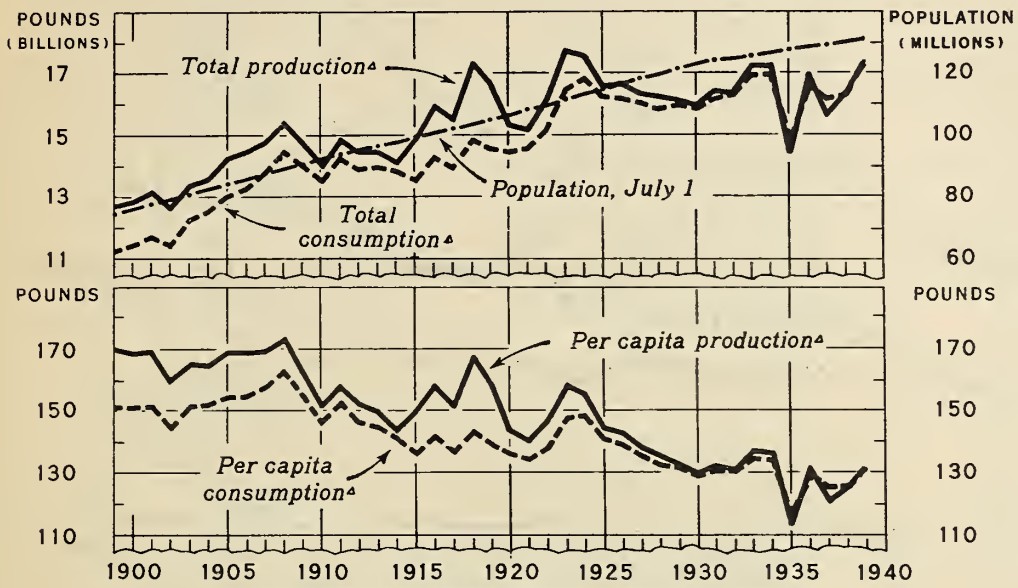
Cash farm income from meat animals has fluctuated widely during the past 31 years, ranging from a high of slightly more than 4 billion dollars in 1918 and 1919 to a low of about 1.2 billion dollars in 1932. Year-to-year variations in prices of meat animals have been much greater than annual changes in marketings of meat animals. Changes in cash income, therefore, have been closely associated with changes in prices. Price changes, of course, reflect changes in marketings and variations in domestic and foreign demand.

Meat animals: Cash farm income and index numbers of prices received by producers, United States, 1909-39

Year	Cash farm income from meat animals: Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total	Prices received by producers for meat animals (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)	Year	Cash farm income from meat animals: Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Total	Prices received by producers for meat animals (Aug. 1909-July 1914 = 100)
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
1909	785,360	592,820	94,167	1,472,347	---						
1910	851,006	669,903	105,314	1,626,223	103	1925	1,252,084	1,318,612	206,888	2,777,584	140
1911	783,707	616,992	99,325	1,500,024	87	1926	1,271,278	1,407,212	205,165	2,883,655	147
1912	884,632	647,453	109,232	1,641,317	95	1927	1,335,901	1,237,499	197,233	2,770,633	140
1913	999,340	740,499	115,310	1,855,149	108	1928	1,555,762	1,218,466	221,095	2,995,323	151
1914	985,459	712,543	116,180	1,814,182	112	1929	1,494,760	1,296,765	224,457	3,015,982	156
1915	965,631	691,167	110,756	1,767,554	104	1930	1,183,573	1,135,500	161,211	2,480,284	133
1916	1,131,694	948,986	127,478	2,208,158	120	1931	838,006	774,228	130,020	1,742,254	92
1917	1,650,796	1,298,886	159,327	3,109,009	174	1932	620,561	444,592	92,886	1,158,039	63
1918	2,028,793	1,866,284	196,499	4,091,576	203	1933	599,485	523,866	104,468	1,227,819	60
1919	1,920,850	1,911,204	213,533	4,045,587	207	1934	815,398	520,631	131,297	1,467,326	68
1920	1,528,394	1,384,886	166,252	3,079,532	174	1935	1,061,830	671,393	156,167	1,889,390	118
1921	875,925	856,928	108,594	1,841,447	109	1936	1,097,767	964,682	170,394	2,232,843	121
1922	1,037,104	1,023,580	143,154	2,203,838	114	1937	1,214,699	923,252	191,966	2,329,917	132
1923	1,042,458	1,027,103	159,859	2,229,420	107	1938	1,143,986	868,535	162,070	2,174,591	114
1924	1,118,810	1,063,975	180,658	2,363,443	110	1939	1/ 1,274,714	1/ 821,097	1/ 180,265	1/ 2,276,076	110
						1940					

1/ Preliminary.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL MEATS, EXCLUDING LARD, AND POPULATION, UNITED STATES, 1899-1939



▲EXCLUDES RELIEF DISTRIBUTION OF MEATS IN 1934 AND 1935
DATA FOR 1939 ARE PRELIMINARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 35742 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

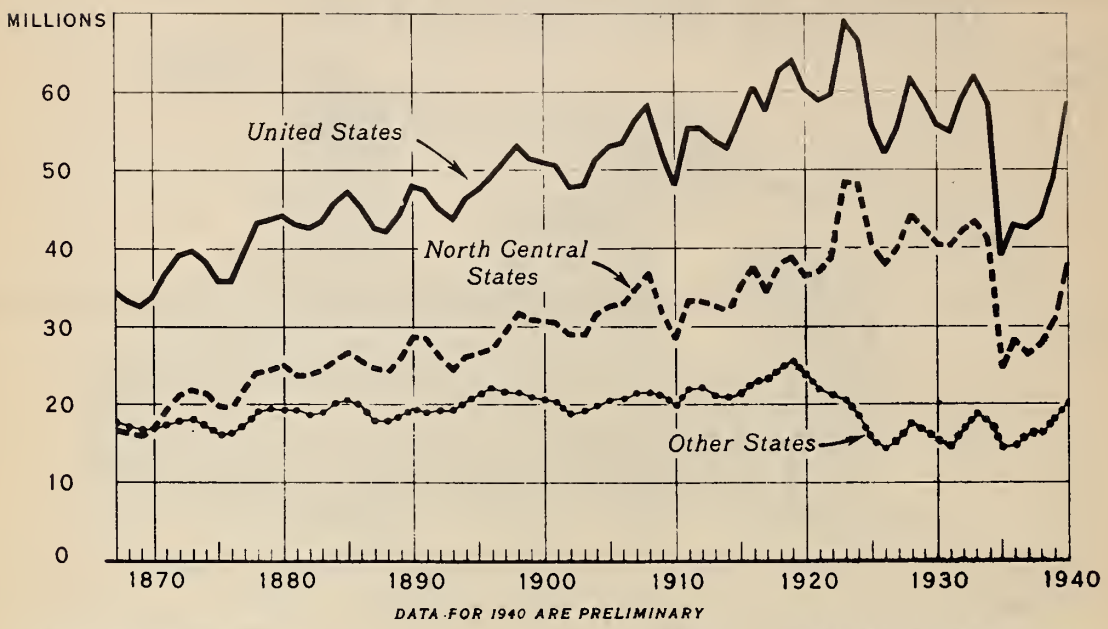
Although the trend in total production and consumption of meats in the United States has been upward since 1900, total population in the United States has increased relatively more than meat production, and consumption per person has been downward. Net exports of meats, as indicated by the difference between production and consumption in this chart, also have decreased greatly in recent years.

Total and per capita production and consumption of meats, and population, United States, 1899-1939

Year	Total 1/		Per capita 1/		Estimated population of continental United States, July 1 2/	Year	Total 1/		Per capita 1/		Estimated population of continental United States, July 1 2/
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption			Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thousands		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thousands
1899	12,706	11,273	169.9	150.7	74,799	1920	15,334	14,490	143.9	136.0	106,543
						1921	15,178	14,550	140.3	134.4	108,208
1900	12,847	11,470	168.8	150.6	76,129	1922	16,138	15,162	146.9	138.0	109,873
1901	13,141	11,729	169.0	150.7	77,747	1923	17,708	16,492	158.8	147.8	111,537
1902	12,625	11,472	159.1	144.6	79,365	1924	17,595	16,909	155.4	148.5	113,202
1903	13,362	12,261	165.0	151.4	80,983	1925	16,598	16,219	144.5	141.2	114,867
1904	13,592	12,550	164.6	152.0	82,601	1926	16,649	16,198	142.9	139.0	116,532
1905	14,219	13,003	168.3	154.4	84,219	1927	16,321	16,048	138.1	135.8	118,197
1906	14,471	13,292	168.6	154.9	85,837	1928	16,244	15,858	135.5	132.3	119,862
1907	14,782	13,760	169.0	157.4	87,455	1929	16,147	15,983	132.9	131.5	121,526
1908	15,393	14,485	172.8	162.6	89,073						
1909	14,740	14,043	162.5	154.9	90,691	1930	15,998	15,866	130.0	128.9	123,091
						1931	16,426	16,182	132.3	130.4	124,113
1910	13,998	13,526	151.7	146.5	92,267	1932	16,373	16,316	131.0	130.6	124,974
1911	14,869	14,264	158.7	152.3	93,682	1933	17,259	16,946	137.2	134.8	125,770
1912	14,453	13,902	152.0	146.2	95,097	1934	17,256	16,983	136.3	134.1	126,626
1913	14,475	13,967	150.0	144.8	96,512	1935	14,437	14,856	113.2	116.4	127,521
1914	14,103	13,877	144.0	141.6	97,928	1936	16,917	16,577	131.7	129.1	128,429
1915	14,886	13,562	149.8	136.6	99,343	1937	15,646	16,195	121.0	125.3	129,257
1916	15,907	14,292	157.9	141.3	100,758	1938	16,359	16,479	125.6	126.6	130,215
1917	15,501	13,989	151.7	136.8	102,173	1939 3/	17,243	17,201	131.4	131.1	131,200
1918	17,341	14,812	167.4	143.0	103,588						
1919	16,642	14,595	158.5	138.9	105,003	1940					

1/ Excludes relief distribution of meats in 1934 and 1935. 2/ Bureau of the Census. 3/ Preliminary.

HOGS: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, 1867-1940



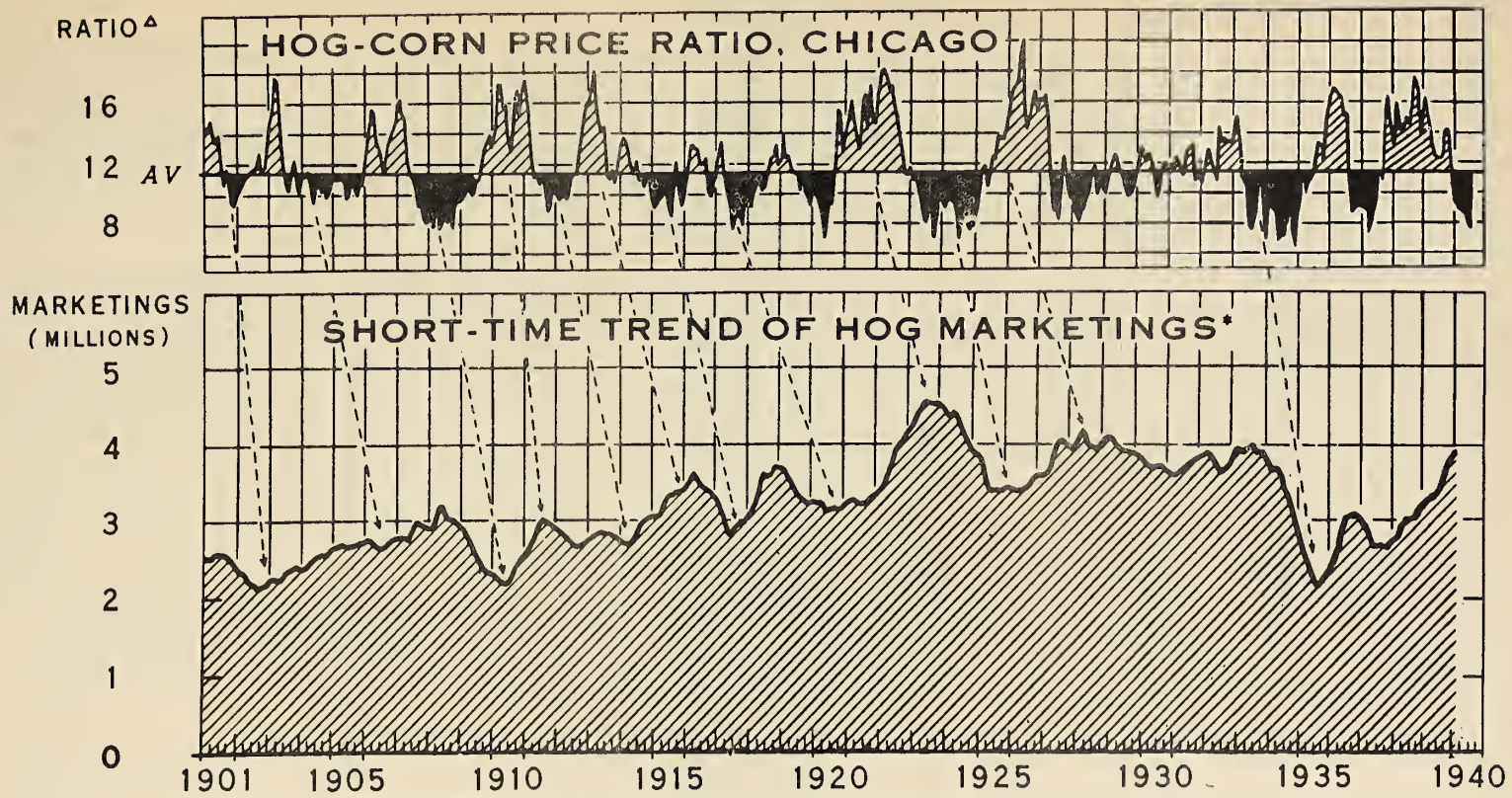
Hog numbers have increased greatly since 1936, and on January 1, 1940 the total number of hogs on farms in the United States was about as large as the pre-drought 1928-32 average. Although the percentage increase has been smaller in the North Central States (where the bulk of the hog crop is produced) than in other States, hog numbers in the States outside the Corn Belt are still much below the high level reached just after the World War. As a result of marked decreases in the 1940 pig crops, hog numbers in all areas on January 1, 1941 probably will be smaller than a year earlier.

Hogs: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1867-1940

Year	United States	North Central States	Other States	Year	United States	North Central States	Other States	Year	United States	North Central States	Other States
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1867	34,489	16,655	17,834	1892	45,165	26,040	19,125	1917	57,578	34,391	23,187
1868	33,304	16,170	17,134	1893	43,652	24,426	19,226	1918	62,931	38,094	24,837
1869	32,570	15,920	16,650	1894	46,522	26,200	20,322	1919	64,326	38,920	25,406
1870	33,781	16,933	16,848	1895	47,628	26,462	21,166	1920	60,159	36,293	23,866
1871	36,688	19,358	17,330	1896	49,154	27,126	22,028	1921	58,942	36,984	21,958
1872	39,296	21,398	17,898	1897	51,232	29,545	21,687	1922	59,849	38,799	21,050
1873	39,794	21,794	18,000	1898	53,282	31,820	21,462	1923	69,304	48,677	20,627
1874	38,377	21,255	17,122	1899	51,558	30,839	20,719	1924	66,576	48,165	18,411
1875	35,834	19,815	16,019	1900	51,055	30,543	20,512	1925	55,770	40,442	15,328
1876	35,715	19,553	16,162	1901	50,681	30,431	20,250	1926	52,105	37,892	14,213
1877	39,333	22,016	17,315	1902	47,858	29,113	18,745	1927	55,496	40,038	15,458
1878	43,375	24,336	19,039	1903	48,100	28,990	19,110	1928	61,873	44,355	17,518
1879	43,767	24,479	19,288	1904	51,623	31,739	19,884	1929	59,042	42,479	16,563
1880	44,327	25,080	19,247	1905	53,176	32,664	20,512	1930	55,705	40,376	15,329
1881	43,076	23,840	19,236	1906	53,633	32,927	20,706	1931	54,835	40,195	14,640
1882	42,566	23,873	18,693	1907	56,543	35,125	21,418	1932	59,301	42,351	16,950
1883	43,440	24,470	18,970	1908	58,388	36,875	21,513	1933	62,127	43,411	18,716
1884	45,961	25,835	20,126	1909	52,508	31,568	20,940	1934	58,621	41,067	17,554
1885	47,330	26,887	20,443	1910	48,072	28,142	19,930	1935	39,004	24,537	14,467
1886	45,457	25,537	19,920	1911	55,366	33,385	21,981	1936	42,837	28,052	14,785
1887	42,563	24,655	17,908	1912	55,394	33,255	22,139	1937	42,770	26,450	16,320
1888	42,134	24,240	17,894	1913	53,747	32,653	21,094	1938	44,218	27,871	16,347
1889	44,508	26,045	18,463	1914	52,853	32,024	20,829	1939	49,293	31,210	18,083
1890	48,130	28,801	19,329	1915	56,600	35,255	21,345	1940 1/	58,312	38,025	20,287
1891	47,435	28,451	18,984	1916	60,596	37,675	22,921				

1/ Preliminary

HOG-CORN PRICE RATIOS AND HOG MARKETINGS



*12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE OF HOG SLAUGHTER, FEDERALLY INSPECTED

△AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS AND NO. 3 YELLOW CORN

NEG. 15242

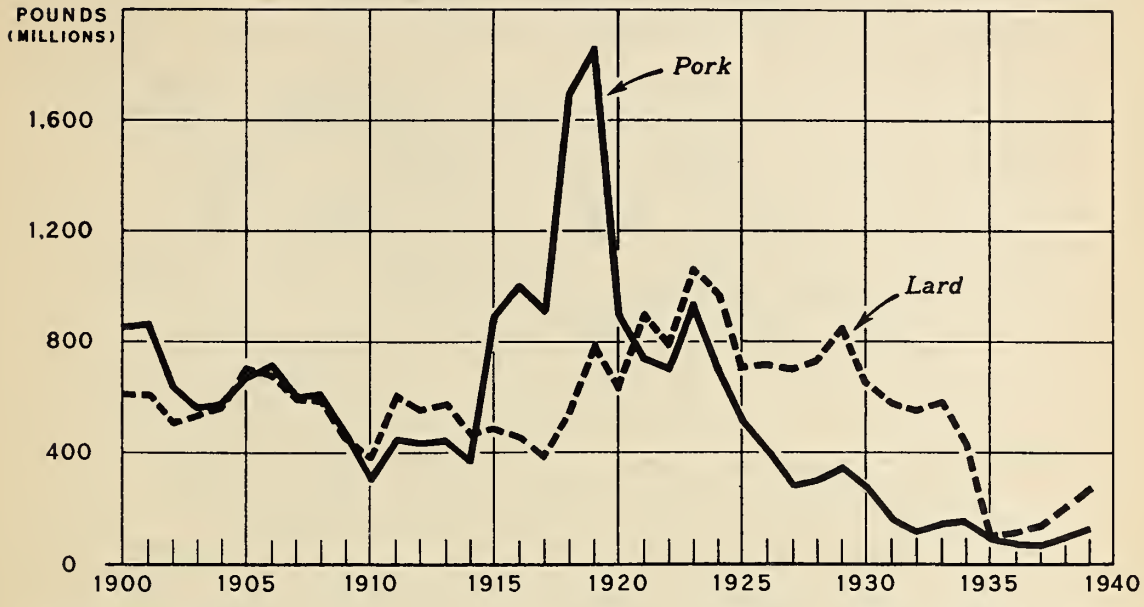
Changes in the relationship of hog prices to corn prices cause changes in hog production which result in the hog cycle. The upper section of this chart shows the variations in the hog-corn price ratio from average (11.6) and the lower part shows the changes in hog marketings after allowance for seasonal variations. A period of greater-than-average hog-corn price ratios results in an increase in hog marketings a year or two later, whereas a period of smaller-than-average ratios is followed by a decrease in marketings.

Hog-corn price ratio and hog marketings, United States, by months, 1901-40

Year	Hog marketings moving average 1/												Year	Ratio at Chicago 2/										
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands													
1901	2,519	2,528	2,511	2,523	2,571	2,594	2,587	2,585	2,572	2,533	2,494	2,442	1901	14.6	14.5	15.0	14.0	13.5	14.0	12.3	10.6	11.8	10.9	9.4	9.3
1902	2,380	2,344	2,324	2,285	2,226	2,188	2,161	2,134	2,128	2,137	2,152	2,171	1902	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.8	11.7	11.9	13.5
1903	2,226	2,245	2,242	2,225	2,234	2,268	2,317	2,351	2,368	2,391	2,408	2,387	1903	14.9	15.7	17.8	17.6	14.0	12.2	10.9	10.3	11.5	12.3	10.6	10.1
1904	2,366	2,376	2,397	2,436	2,482	2,516	2,524	2,537	2,552	2,546	2,561	2,609	1904	11.4	11.2	11.6	10.4	9.5	10.1	11.0	10.2	10.8	9.8	10.0	10.5
1905	2,634	2,641	2,659	2,677	2,670	2,653	2,653	2,659	2,666	2,681	2,695	2,701	1905	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.4	10.8	9.7	9.9	11.0	10.4	9.9	10.8	11.7
1906	2,726	2,744	2,729	2,694	2,652	2,632	2,630	2,643	2,672	2,709	2,732	2,755	1906	12.9	14.3	15.8	15.6	13.7	13.4	12.8	11.6	13.3	13.9	14.4	14.9
1907	2,769	2,767	2,776	2,760	2,740	2,805	2,910	2,969	2,972	2,948	2,932	2,905	1907	16.1	16.4	15.5	15.1	12.3	11.5	11.2	10.5	9.4	9.5	8.3	8.1
1908	2,881	2,888	2,946	3,063	3,176	3,175	3,078	3,023	3,020	3,003	2,968	2,939	1908	8.3	8.2	7.9	9.0	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.1	8.6	7.7	9.2	9.6
1909	2,909	2,880	2,828	2,746	2,660	2,567	2,504	2,443	2,373	2,332	2,310	2,301	1909	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.9	11.1	11.9	13.1	13.6	14.2
1910	2,296	2,280	2,241	2,204	2,179	2,170	2,185	2,243	2,322	2,389	2,458	2,517	1910	13.4	14.4	17.3	17.4	15.9	16.0	14.1	13.0	15.3	17.0	15.5	17.0
1911	2,549	2,583	2,645	2,730	2,812	2,903	2,989	3,006	2,987	2,973	2,940	2,905	1911	17.7	16.4	15.2	12.5	11.1	11.4	10.6	11.2	10.3	8.8	9.3	10.5
1912	2,890	2,864	2,833	2,796	2,762	2,736	2,699	2,664	2,652	2,664	2,681	2,699	1912	10.1	9.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	10.0	11.2	10.4	11.4	13.5	14.9	16.1
1913	2,724	2,758	2,786	2,801	2,829	2,841	2,827	2,831	2,832	2,805	2,780	2,762	1913	16.2	17.0	18.2	16.5	15.0	14.4	14.6	11.3	11.1	11.7	10.8	11.7
1914	2,730	2,701	2,692	2,687	2,696	2,744	2,825	2,911	2,959	2,982	3,007	3,030	1914	13.4	13.9	13.6	12.9	12.1	11.4	12.3	11.0	11.2	10.5	11.2	11.1
1915	3,050	3,055	3,051	3,072	3,150	3,245	3,308	3,323	3,335	3,364	3,377	3,375	1915	9.7	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.3	9.3	8.5	9.8	12.2	10.6	9.3
1916	3,397	3,433	3,484	3,562	3,597	3,559	3,494	3,443	3,415	3,399	3,371	3,346	1916	9.7	11.1	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.1	12.1	12.1	12.4	10.2	9.8	10.8
1917	3,307	3,233	3,146	3,027	2,891	2,798	2,792	2,852	2,918	2,946	2,950	2,976	1917	11.1	12.4	13.6	11.2	10.0	9.1	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.4	7.9	9.5
1918	3,022	3,074	3,135	3,221	3,354	3,513	3,603	3,593	3,570	3,594	3,660	3,697	1918	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.6	10.9	10.2	10.4	11.0	12.4	12.6	13.3	12.1
1919	3,681	3,668	3,655	3,599	3,521	3,452	3,372	3,325	3,301	3,269	3,238	3,239	1919	12.3	13.9	12.5	12.6	11.8	11.5	11.4	10.3	11.3	10.2	9.7	9.3
1920	3,239	3,248	3,239	3,233	3,202	3,138	3,136	3,147	3,146	3,151	3,140	3,149	1920	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.8	7.1	7.8	9.4	9.3	12.1	15.6	15.4	12.9
1921	3,171	3,203	3,238	3,258	3,256	3,233	3,205	3,204	3,215	3,231	3,267	3,297	1921	14.5	15.0	16.1	14.9	13.9	13.0	16.2	16.5	14.4	17.2	14.9	14.7
1922	3,323	3,352	3,385	3,440	3,535	3,641	4,720	3,813	3,926	4,003	4,039	4,087	1922	16.7	18.0	18.3	17.8	16.9	16.9	15.2	13.7	13.7	12.8	11.4	11.2
1923	4,151	4,198	4,259	4,343	4,415	4,477	4,542	4,561	4,544	4,538	4,535	4,540	1923	11.8	11.1	11.2	10.2	9.2	8.2	8.0	8.7	9.4	7.1	8.4	9.7
1924	4,525	4,490	4,441	4,377	4,377	4,409	4,388	4,314	4,219	4,130	4,062	3,984	1924	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.6	7.0	8.0	8.4	9.0	8.0	7.8
1925	3,905	3,868	3,850	3,801	3,673	3,525	3,418	3,383	3,397	3,398	3,383	3,383	1925	8.4	9.1	11.6	11.9	10.5	11.1	12.5	12.4	13.8	13.8	13.6	14.3
1926	3,412	3,428	3,415	3,400	3,392	3,387	3,389	3,403	3,423	3,459	3,520	3,567	1926	15.3	16.7	17.0	17.2	19.2	20.0	16.0	14.3	15.2	16.6	16.7	15.4
1927	3,589	3,594	3,591	3,594	3,617	3,677	3,816	3,970	4,029	4,039	4,036	4,010	1927	16.2	16.1	16.5	15.0	11.1	8.9	8.9	8.3	10.5	12.3	10.6	9.6
1928	3,971	3,949	3,979	4,041	4,111	4,160	4,117	4,000	3,951	3,961	3,944	3,956	1928	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0	11.3	11.9	10.0	10.5	10.3
1929	4,006	4,055	4,086	4,094	4,066	4,006	3,957	3,928	3,906	3,906	3,895	3,894	1929	9.9	10.8	12.2	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.3	10.4	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.7
1930	3,874	3,840	3,809	3,780	3,745	3,707	3,703	3,723	3,733	3,739	3,722	3,686	1930	11.5	13.0	12.8	12.2	12.7	12.0	10.6	9.7	10.4	11.4	12.1	11.4
1931	3,651	3,624	3,622	3,641	3,661	3,700	3,717	3,722	3,746	3,761	3,793	3,818	1931	11.7	11.6	12.5	12.5	11.6	11.0	11.1	13.1	12.9	13.4	10.8	11.3
1932	3,822	3,844	3,876	3,881	3,856	3,804	3,757	3,704	3,662	3,666	3,685	3,753	1932	10.8	11.4	13.0	11.8	10.6	12.0	14.4	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.2
1933	3,854	3,922	3,934	3,902	3,910	3,938	3,964	3,984	3,952	3,910	3,889	3,850	1933	13.2	15.0	15.1	10.9	10.7	10.3	7.9	7.8	8.9	11.0	9.1	7.0
1934	3,790	3,730	3,678	3,680	3,692	3,670	3,558	3,418	3,338	3,250	3,114	2,948	1934	6.9	9.0	8.8	8.1	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.7	8.5	7.2	6.8	6.3
1935	2,800	2,692	2,604	2,498	2,360	2,227	2,188	2,200	2,215	2,250	2,283	2,338	1935	8.5	9.5	10.9	10.0	10.6	10.9	11.2	13.4	13.2	12.0	15.0	16.2
1936	2,416	2,482	2,546	2,642	2,776	2,930	3,008	3,034	3,073	3,100	3,091	3,045	1936	16.2	16.9	16.8	16.6	15.2	15.4	11.4	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3
1937	2,976	2,904	2,860	2,812	2,738	2,667	2,666	2,694	2,676	2,644	2,649	2,686	1937	9.1	9.1	8.7	7.4	8.0	9.0	9.8	11.3	10.7	15.2	16.2	14.1
1938	2,730	2,792	2,855	2,907	2,958	3,000	3,009	3,004	3,033	3,078	3,132	3,194	1938	13.3	14.6	15.8	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.8	17.5	16.7	14.2
1939	3,243	3,278	3,301	3,320	3,351	3,410	3,502	3,614	3,704	3,764	3,812	3,860	1939	14.2	16.2	15.6	14.2	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.3	13.8	14.2	12.0	9.6
1940	3,908	3,936											1940	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.6	9.1	9.4				

1/ Monthly slaughter under Federal inspection, 12-month moving average centered. 2/ Ratio computed by dividing monthly average price of hogs (average cost of packer and shipper droves) at Chicago by monthly average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at that market.

PORK AND LARD EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1900-1939



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 25181 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1923 to 1932 exports of both pork and lard were sharply curtailed as a result of increased European hog production and import restrictions on hog products imposed by several countries. In the period 1935 through 1937 exports declined further, reaching the lowest level in more than 50 years. A large part of the additional reduction was due to the curtailed domestic production resulting from the droughts of 1934 and 1936. Exports of both products increased somewhat in 1938 and in 1939 as hog production in the United States increased. The European War has not increased exports of pork and lard.

Exports of pork and lard from the United States, 1900-1939

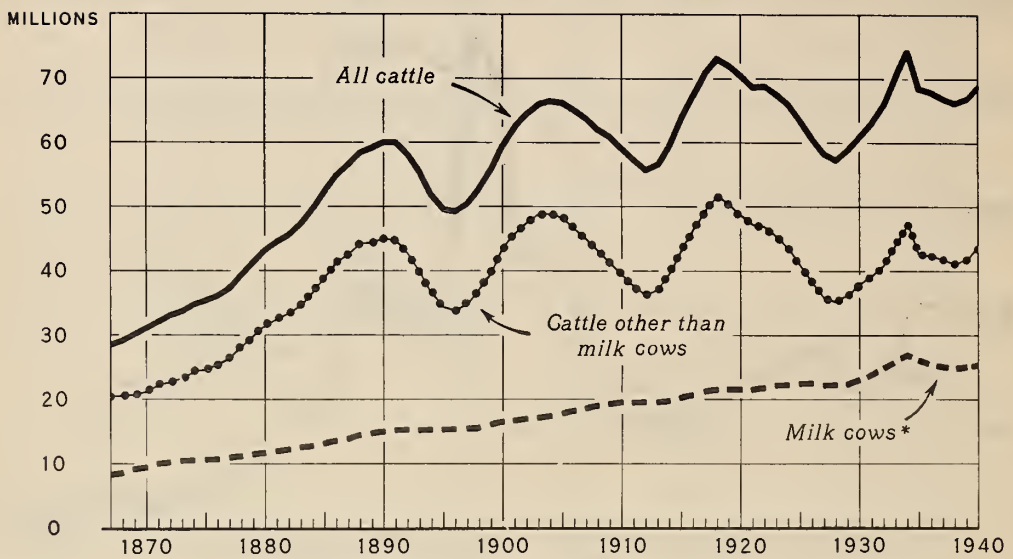
Year	Pork 1/	Lard 2/	Year	Pork 1/	Lard 2/	Year	Pork	Lard 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds
1900	949.3	609.5	1915	884.4	486.7	1930	277.4	656.0
1901	860.0	607.3	1916	1,000.0	453.9	1931	159.9	578.3
1902	640.6	504.2	1917	917.6	382.1	1932	116.3	552.2
1903	560.3	535.4	1918	1,695.9	555.1	1933	142.0	584.2
1904	575.2	563.5	1919	1,854.9	783.9	1934	150.5	434.9
1905	669.1	701.7	1920	901.4	635.5	1935	88.7	97.4
1906	715.7	678.2	1921	738.3	892.9	1936	67.9	112.2
1907	597.5	589.3	1922	700.2	787.4	1937	63.2	136.8
1908	611.2	581.9	1923	929.0	1,059.5	1938	95.6	204.6
1909	464.5	458.3	1924	702.8	971.5	1939	129.5	277.3
1910	306.2	379.1	1925	519.4	707.7			
1911	447.9	605.0	1926	402.7	717.1			
1912	431.5	552.6	1927	282.5	701.7			
1913	446.2	575.5	1928	301.2	783.5			
1914	368.5	459.8	1929	343.7	847.9			

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, December issues, and Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States

1/ Includes bacon, hams, and shoulders, and pork (canned, fresh, and pickled). Lard oil included from 1900 to 1924.

2/ Includes neutral lard, beginning 1910.

ALL CATTLE: NUMBER ON FARMS JANUARY 1, UNITED STATES, 1867-1940



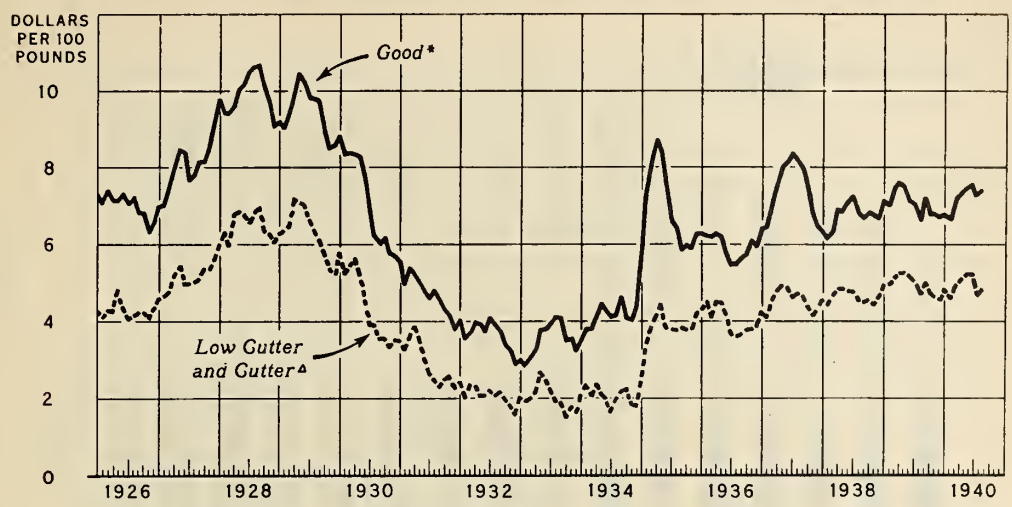
Although the number of milk cows on farms increased almost as rapidly as human population from 1867 to 1938, the number of cattle other than milk cows, since 1918, has shown a slight downward trend. With feed supplies large in relation to the number of animal units on farms, numbers of both milk cows and other cattle increased during 1938 and 1939. If feed production and pasture and range conditions are about normal, cattle numbers probably will increase still more in the next few yeare. The 1934 peak in cattle numbers may be exceeded before another cyclical downswing gets under way.

All cattle: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1867-1940

Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/	Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/	Year	All cattle	Cattle other than milk cows	Milk cows 1/
	Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands		Thou-sands	Thou-sands	Thou-sands		Thou-sande	Thou-sands	Thou-sands
1867	28,636	20,373	8,263	1892	58,126	42,949	15,177	1917	70,979	49,767	21,212
1868	29,238	20,533	8,705	1893	55,119	39,955	15,164	1918	73,040	51,504	21,536
1869	30,060	20,855	9,205	1894	51,713	36,476	15,237	1919	72,094	50,549	21,545
1870	31,082	21,410	9,672	1895	49,510	34,280	15,230	1920	70,400	48,945	21,455
1871	32,107	22,166	9,941	1896	49,205	33,939	15,266	1921	68,714	47,258	21,456
1872	33,078	22,887	10,191	1897	50,447	35,065	15,382	1922	68,795	46,944	21,851
1873	33,830	23,482	10,348	1898	52,868	37,227	15,641	1923	67,546	45,408	22,138
1874	34,821	24,259	10,562	1899	55,927	39,833	16,094	1924	65,996	43,665	22,331
1875	35,361	24,647	10,714	1900	59,739	43,195	16,544	1925	63,373	40,798	22,575
1876	36,140	25,319	10,821	1901	62,576	45,868	16,708	1926	60,576	38,166	22,410
1877	37,333	26,329	11,004	1902	64,418	47,426	16,992	1927	58,178	35,927	22,251
1878	39,396	28,174	11,222	1903	66,004	48,787	17,217	1928	57,322	35,091	22,231
1879	41,420	29,934	11,486	1904	66,442	48,957	17,485	1929	58,877	36,437	22,440
1880	43,347	31,593	11,754	1905	66,111	48,288	17,823	1930	61,003	37,971	23,032
1881	44,501	32,524	11,977	1906	65,009	46,779	18,230	1931	63,030	39,210	23,820
1882	45,738	33,504	12,234	1907	63,754	45,125	18,629	1932	65,770	40,874	24,896
1883	47,387	34,816	12,571	1908	61,989	42,997	18,992	1933	70,214	44,278	25,936
1884	49,804	36,921	12,883	1909	60,774	41,573	19,201	1934	74,262	47,331	26,931
1885	52,463	39,250	13,213	1910	58,993	39,543	19,450	1935	68,529	42,460	26,069
1886	54,868	41,390	13,478	1911	57,225	37,803	19,422	1936	67,929	42,490	25,439
1887	56,602	42,714	13,888	1912	55,675	36,158	19,517	1937	66,803	41,810	24,993
1888	58,599	44,249	14,350	1913	56,592	37,012	19,580	1938	66,083	41,249	24,834
1889	59,178	44,472	14,706	1914	59,461	39,640	19,821	1939	66,789	41,701	25,088
1890	60,014	45,014	15,000	1915	63,849	43,579	20,270	1940 2/	68,769	43,435	25,334
1891	59,968	44,835	15,133	1916	67,438	46,686	20,752				

1/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.
2/ Preliminary.

SLAUGHTER COWS: AVERAGE PRICES BY GRADE AT CHICAGO, 1926-40



*GOOD AND CHOICE, JAN. 1926-JUNE 1927
△CANNER AND CUTTER, JAN.-JUNE 1926; CUTTER, COMMON, AND CANNER BEGINNING JULY 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34403 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

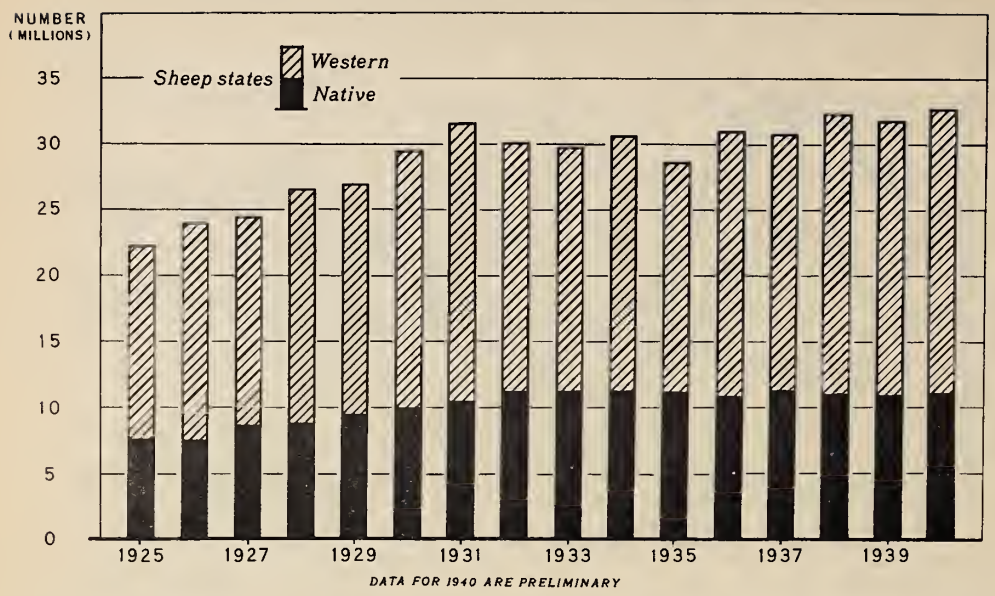
Prices of slaughter cows usually advance seasonally in the spring, when market supplies of cows and heifers are small. But as market supplies increase during the summer and early fall months, prices of cows decline, usually reaching the low point for the year in the late fall or early winter. The demand for low cutter and cutter cows is somewhat different from that for good grade slaughter cows, since beef from the cutter grades is sold mostly as sausage or other processed meats. Seasonal changes in prices of slaughter cows frequently are obscured by the longer-time movement in cattle prices.

Slaughter cows: Prices per 100 pounds at Chicago, by months, 1926-40

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Cows, Good Grade 1/											
1926	7.32	7.10	7.41	7.16	7.14	7.34	7.06	7.24	6.85	6.82	6.32	6.62
1927	7.00	7.03	7.55	8.06	8.49	8.41	7.68	7.80	8.15	8.14	8.48	9.31
1928	9.79	9.41	9.40	9.60	10.06	10.19	10.52	10.67	10.70	10.08	9.71	9.06
1929	9.19	9.02	9.49	9.92	10.47	10.20	9.81	9.80	9.74	8.96	8.46	8.58
1930	8.85	8.32	8.36	8.30	8.27	7.78	6.83	6.22	6.00	6.16	5.80	5.73
1931	5.58	4.98	5.39	5.26	5.03	4.78	4.62	4.82	4.61	4.32	4.13	3.79
1932	4.03	3.54	3.72	3.98	3.92	3.75	4.09	3.95	3.79	3.41	3.26	2.89
1933	3.01	2.84	3.08	3.28	3.30	3.81	3.92	4.08	4.06	3.52	3.56	3.24
1934	3.49	3.83	3.82	4.14	4.46	4.28	4.10	4.15	4.64	4.07	4.02	4.40
1935	5.79	7.32	8.29	8.73	8.40	7.55	6.64	6.44	5.88	5.99	5.90	6.27
1936	6.27	6.22	6.20	6.27	6.20	5.78	5.48	5.49	5.68	5.76	6.10	5.97
1937	6.43	6.47	7.14	7.60	8.02	8.14	8.36	8.19	7.97	7.40	6.83	6.50
1938	6.33	6.17	6.34	6.92	6.90	7.12	7.26	6.80	6.68	6.82	6.76	6.68
1939	7.16	7.00	7.45	7.60	7.51	7.15	7.04	6.70	7.24	6.81	6.79	6.72
1940	6.76	6.68	7.18	7.34	7.48	7.55	7.28	7.41				
1941												
	Cows, Low Cutter and Cutter 2/											
1926	4.26	4.10	4.28	4.24	4.84	4.32	4.04	4.13	4.18	4.20	4.06	4.34
1927	4.60	4.66	4.79	5.27	5.46	4.98	5.00	5.04	5.12	5.39	5.38	5.66
1928	6.00	6.29	5.97	6.82	6.88	6.80	5.58	6.88	6.97	6.34	6.27	6.05
1929	6.26	6.37	6.46	7.20	7.11	7.05	6.63	6.34	6.04	5.76	5.36	5.24
1930	5.79	5.28	5.46	5.67	5.24	4.59	3.92	3.91	3.58	3.59	3.33	3.51
1931	3.50	3.26	3.59	3.86	3.53	3.03	2.63	2.49	2.29	2.52	2.58	2.24
1932	2.39	2.01	2.34	2.29	2.03	2.03	2.20	2.05	2.17	1.94	1.80	1.59
1933	2.01	1.93	2.01	2.15	2.68	2.48	2.15	1.92	1.90	1.50	1.78	1.64
1934	2.07	2.34	2.07	2.34	2.06	1.98	1.66	1.94	2.18	2.23	1.88	1.82
1935	2.55	3.40	3.86	4.13	4.42	3.84	3.79	3.77	3.83	3.79	3.81	4.19
1936	4.30	4.51	4.10	4.51	4.50	4.20	3.69	3.62	3.66	3.78	3.80	3.87
1937	4.22	4.09	4.55	4.82	4.96	4.88	4.63	4.74	4.66	4.34	4.17	4.36
1938	4.57	4.45	4.66	4.84	4.86	4.79	4.78	4.54	4.49	4.55	4.42	4.59
1939	4.92	4.94	5.12	5.22	5.25	5.19	5.02	4.70	5.00	4.76	4.64	4.60
1940	4.86	4.65	4.95	5.12	5.20	5.22	4.70	4.86				
1941												

1/ Good and Choice, January 1926 - June 1927. 2/ Canner and Cutter, January-June 1926. Average of Cutter and Common, and Canner, beginning July 1939.

UNITED STATES LAMB CROP, 1925-40



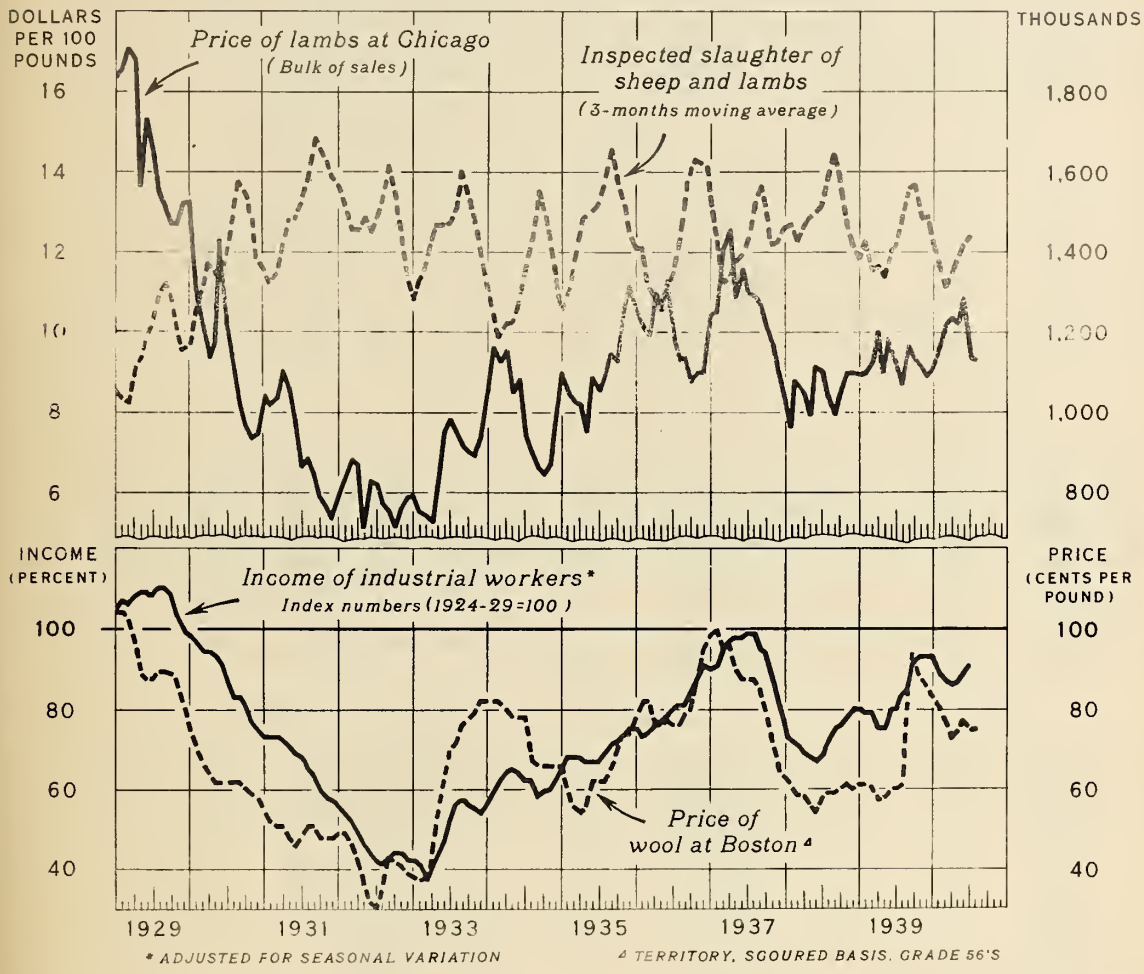
The United States lamb crop increased nearly 45 percent from 1925 to 1931 and since then has fluctuated around 30 million head each year. The 1935 lamb crop was somewhat less than this figure because of the drought a year earlier. The lamb crops in the past three years have been large, that of 1940 being 3 percent larger than the 1939 crop and the largest on record. Most of the yearly changes in the total crop since 1931 have been due to fluctuations in the number of lambs produced in the Western Sheep States. Production in the Native Sheep States has remained fairly constant at around 11 million head.

United States lamb crop, 1925-40

Year	Native Sheep States	Western States	United States
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1925	7,620	14,575	22,195
1926	7,554	16,404	23,958
1927	8,697	15,763	24,460
1928	8,818	17,741	26,559
1929	9,467	17,436	26,903
1930	9,997	19,470	29,467
1931	10,537	21,078	31,615
1932	11,264	18,771	30,035
1933	11,286	18,497	29,783
1934	11,243	19,355	30,598
1935	11,195	17,392	28,587
1936	10,901	20,078	30,979
1937	11,329	19,401	30,730
1938	10,996	21,161	32,157
1939	10,973	20,808	31,781
1940 1/	11,116	21,613	32,729

1/ Preliminary.

PRICES OF LAMBS AT CHICAGO AND OF WOOL AT BOSTON, SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP AND LAMBS, AND INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1929-40



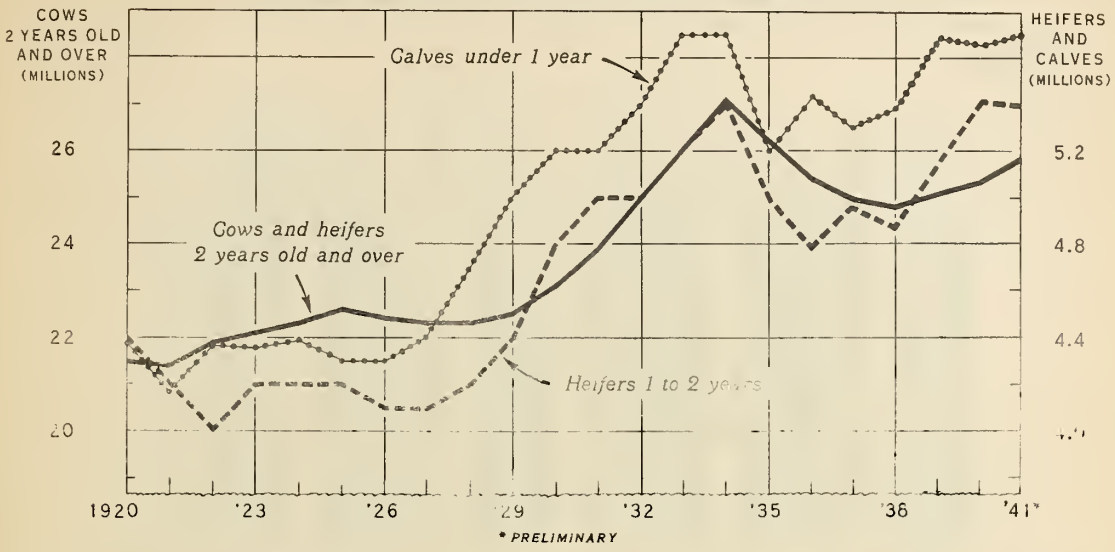
Changes in prices of lambs are caused chiefly by (1) changes in slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs; (2) changes in consumer demand, measured in this chart by income of industrial workers; and (3) changes in wool prices, which affect the value of pelts obtained from slaughtered sheep and lambs. Except for seasonal fluctuations, the trend in lamb prices has been upward since early 1938, chiefly because of improving consumer demand and advancing wool prices.

Prices of lambs at Chicago and of wool at Boston, slaughter of sheep and lambs, and index numbers of income of industrial workers, United States, by months, 1929-40

Year and month	Price of lambs per 100 pounds, Chicago 1/	Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs, 3-month moving average 2/	Income of industrial workers (1924-29 = 100) 3/	Price of wool per pound, Boston 4/
	Dollars	Thousands		Cents
		1929		
Jan.	16.37	1,052	104	104
Feb.	16.53	1,036	107	104
Mar.	17.07	1,026	106	101
Apr.	16.82	1,109	108	95
May	13.62	1,143	109	89
June	15.34	1,188	108	88
July	14.38	1,220	108	88
Aug.	13.50	1,290	110	90
Sept.	13.19	1,327	109	90
Oct.	12.72	1,280	108	89
Nov.	12.72	1,205	103	87
Dec.	13.22	1,158	99	82
		1930		
Jan.	13.28	1,168	98	75
Feb.	11.03	1,257	97	70
Mar.	10.28	1,311	94	67
Apr.	9.38	1,372	94	64
May	9.73	1,351	93	62
June	12.28	1,359	91	62
July	10.18	1,373	87	62
Aug.	9.39	1,472	83	62
Sept.	8.24	1,677	83	62
Oct.	7.72	1,541	80	60
Nov.	7.34	1,486	77	59
Dec.	7.44	1,386	75	58
		1931		
Jan.	8.43	1,358	73	55
Feb.	8.19	1,324	73	62
Mar.	8.31	1,347	73	51
Apr.	9.06	1,420	72	51
May	8.55	1,484	71	48
June	7.72	1,484	69	46
July	6.62	1,535	68	49
Aug.	6.88	1,585	65	51
Sept.	6.49	1,690	63	51
Oct.	5.88	1,659	60	48
Nov.	5.64	1,630	58	48
Dec.	5.32	1,588	57	48
		1932		
Jan.	5.88	1,566	55	49
Feb.	6.26	1,515	54	49
Mar.	6.83	1,455	52	46
Apr.	6.69	1,456	49	42
May	5.12	1,490	46	37
June	6.26	1,452	43	32
July	6.22	1,497	42	30
Aug.	5.72	1,543	41	34
Sept.	5.56	1,616	43	43
Oct.	5.12	1,552	44	42
Nov.	5.60	1,418	44	41
Dec.	5.82	1,328	42	39
		1933		
Jan.	5.90	1,282	42	38
Feb.	5.51	1,332	41	37
Mar.	5.41	1,357	38	38
Apr.	5.25	1,442	39	41
May	6.36	1,468	43	56
June	7.50	1,465	47	63
July	7.82	1,474	52	70
Aug.	7.52	1,513	56	72
Sept.	7.16	1,603	57	76
Oct.	7.00	1,544	56	78
Nov.	6.95	1,471	55	79
Dec.	7.37	1,384	54	82
		1934		
Jan.	8.58	1,319	56	82
Feb.	9.66	1,269	59	82
Mar.	9.25	1,188	62	82
Apr.	9.54	1,217	64	80
May	8.47	1,222	65	78
June	8.84	1,266	64	78
July	7.42	1,360	62	78
Aug.	6.98	1,433	62	67
Sept.	6.59	1,554	58	66
Oct.	6.41	1,488	59	66
Nov.	6.66	1,427	60	66
Dec.	7.76	1,323	62	66
		1935		
Jan.	9.02	1,259	66	66
Feb.	8.49	1,285	68	61
Mar.	8.24	1,331	68	56
Apr.	8.16	1,480	68	64
May	7.50	1,496	67	56
June	8.91	1,517	67	62
July	8.52	1,544	67	62
Aug.	8.96	1,587	69	62
Sept.	9.49	1,660	71	65
Oct.	9.26	1,574	72	69
Nov.	10.53	1,514	73	74
Dec.	11.16	1,439	75	74
		1936		
Jan.	10.60	1,408	75	78
Feb.	10.14	1,409	73	82
Mar.	9.95	1,318	74	82
Apr.	11.03	1,285	76	77
May	10.54	1,263	77	76
June	11.34	1,291	78	77
July	9.85	1,352	80	76
Aug.	9.31	1,447	81	76
Sept.	9.42	1,577	81	79
Oct.	8.73	1,626	84	80
Nov.	9.00	1,620	87	88
Dec.	8.98	1,606	91	95
		1937		
Jan.	10.43	1,529	90	99
Feb.	10.49	1,442	91	100
Mar.	12.06	1,320	95	96
Apr.	12.54	1,339	97	96
May	10.82	1,377	98	90
June	11.60	1,395	98	88
July	10.97	1,438	99	88
Aug.	10.92	1,520	99	88
Sept.	10.71	1,566	95	85
Oct.	10.12	1,507	94	79
Nov.	9.68	1,418	87	72
Dec.	9.01	1,425	80	64
		1938		
Jan.	8.34	1,460	73	63
Feb.	7.64	1,468	72	60
Mar.	8.80	1,426	71	58
Apr.	8.49	1,468	69	68
May	7.91	1,487	68	66
June	9.15	1,499	67	54
July	9.08	1,516	69	58
Aug.	8.40	1,586	72	69
Sept.	7.95	1,646	76	59
Oct.	8.23	1,595	76	60
Nov.	8.98	1,479	78	61
Dec.	8.99	1,419	80	60
		1939		
Jan.	8.94	1,388	80	61
Feb.	8.96	1,430	79	61
Mar.	9.21	1,353	79	60
Apr.	10.02	1,363	76	67
May	8.99	1,339	75	68
June	9.79	1,398	80	60
July	9.39	1,419	80	60
Aug.	8.62	1,497	83	61
Sept.	9.66	1,559	86	85
Oct.	9.41	1,663	91	94
Nov.	9.19	1,481	93	88
Dec.	8.92	1,485	93	86
		1940		
Jan.	9.12	1,418	93	83
Feb.	9.46	1,392	89	81
Mar.	10.11	1,311	87	77
Apr.	10.32	1,347	86	73
May	10.26	1,384	87	74
June	10.85	1,416	89	77
July	9.38	1,438	91	75
Aug.	9.31		94	75

1/ Bulk of sales price.
2/ Bureau of Animal Industry.
3/ Index numbers, adjusted for seasonal variation.
4/ Territory, scoured basis, grade 66's.

COWS, HEIFERS, AND CALVES BEING KEPT FOR MILK COWS, UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1920-41



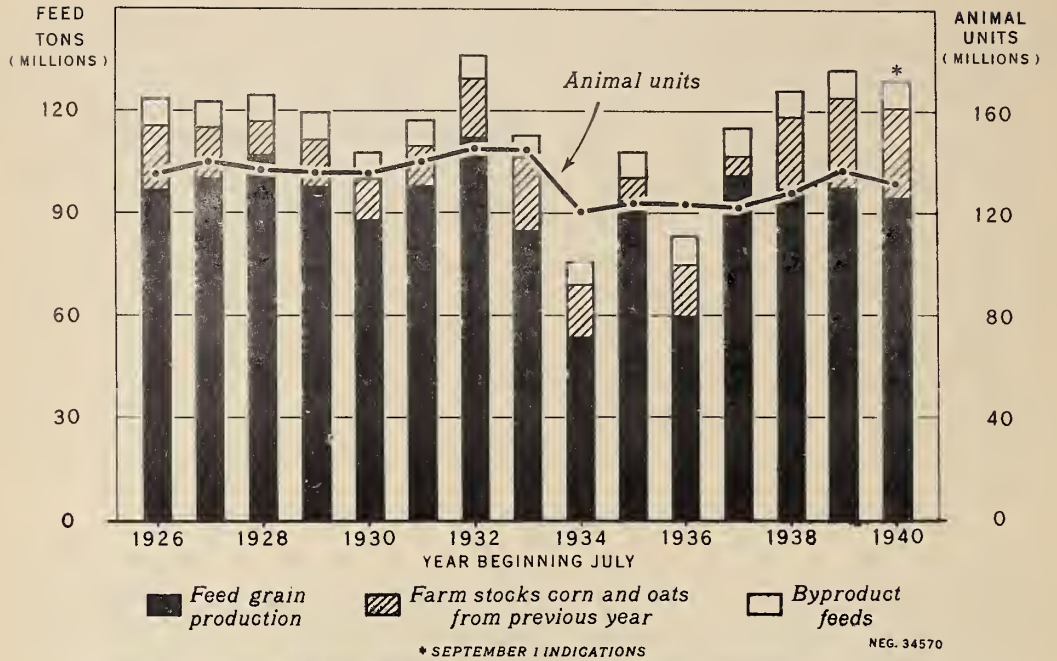
Droughts and feed shortages caused heavy slaughter of both cows and young stock from 1934 until late in 1937, and the number of cows and heifers on farms was reduced. Since January 1, 1938 the number of cows has increased about 4 percent and the number of heifers (1-2 years old) 11 percent. The number of young stock is high in relation to the number of cows.

Cows, heifers, and calves being kept for milk cows, United States, January 1, 1920-41

Year	Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	Heifers 1 to 2 years old	Heifer calves under 1 year
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1920	21,455	4,419	4,380
1921	21,456	4,169	4,174
1922	21,651	3,973	4,367
1923	22,138	4,159	4,358
1924	22,331	4,154	4,390
1925	22,575	4,177	4,306
1926	22,410	4,111	4,335
1927	22,251	4,110	4,439
1928	22,231	4,197	4,662
1929	22,440	4,450	5,012
1930	23,032	4,850	5,198
1931	23,820	4,961	5,187
1932	24,896	5,019	5,448
1933	25,936	5,249	5,672
1934	26,931	5,381	5,674
1935	26,069	4,989	5,257
1936	25,439	4,789	5,439
1937	24,993	4,957	5,305
1938	24,834	4,874	5,387
1939	25,088	5,125	5,684
1940	25,334	5,433	5,654
1941 1/	25,800	5,400	5,700

1/ Preliminary.

FEED GRAIN AND BYPRODUCT FEED SUPPLIES IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, 1926-40



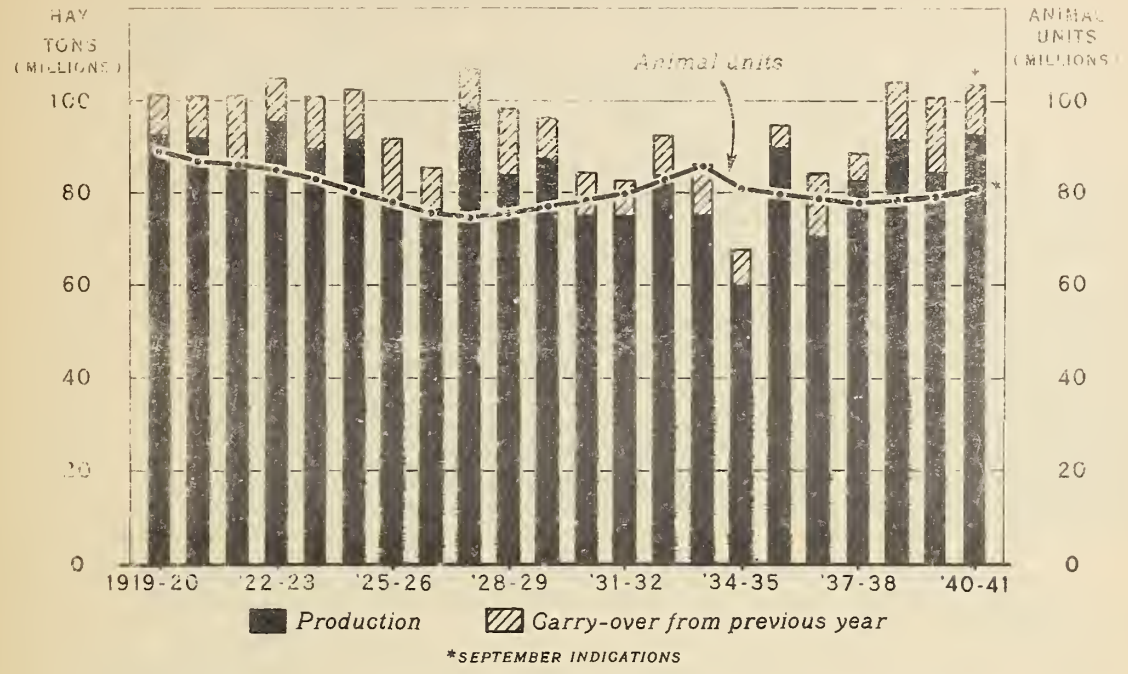
The supply of feed grains and byproduct feeds for the 1940-41 season (July 1-June 30) is somewhat less than a year ago but decidedly above average. The number of animal units on farms has declined in the past year. Feed supplies per animal unit are relatively large. If the corn on farms sealed under the Government loan program is deducted feed supplies per animal unit for the 1940-41 season are about the same as the average for years when supplies were not greatly reduced by widespread drought.

Feed-grain and byproduct feed supplies in relation to livestock numbers, 1926-40

Year beginning July	Feed grains: Production 1/	Feed grains: Stocks on farms July 1 (corn and oats)	Feed grains: Supply production plus stocks	By-product feed supply 2/	Total feed supply	Grain-consuming animal units Jan. 1, following year 3/	Feed supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Pounds
1926	96,775	18,431	115,206	7,896	123,102	135,457	1,818
1927	100,066	14,909	114,975	7,291	122,266	140,453	1,741
1928	106,898	9,811	116,709	7,773	124,482	137,038	1,817
1929	97,418	13,777	111,195	7,840	119,035	135,806	1,753
1930	87,604	12,056	99,660	7,725	107,385	134,944	1,592
1931	98,066	11,528	109,594	7,259	116,853	139,456	1,676
1932	112,324	17,080	129,404	6,862	136,266	144,459	1,887
1933	84,926	21,373	106,299	6,335	112,634	143,123	1,574
1934	53,514	15,408	68,922	6,720	75,642	120,314	1,257
1935	93,240	6,959	100,199	7,455	107,654	123,118	1,749
1936	59,847	15,005	74,852	8,119	82,971	122,793	1,351
1937	100,845	5,754	106,599	8,153	114,752	121,578	1,888
1938	97,685	21,139	118,824	7,702	126,526	127,286	1,988
1939	97,289	26,797	124,086	8,650	132,736	136,730	1,942
1940 4/	94,473	26,449	120,922	8,600	129,522	132,000	1,962

1/ Production of all corn, oats, barley, and all grain sorghums. Not adjusted for corn utilized as silage or fodder, or for quantities of grain exported or used for food, seed, or manufacturing purposes. Does not include wheat fed although this has been important in certain periods, particularly 1930-32.
2/ Includes production and net imports of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, copra and peanut cakes and meals, October through September, and production and net imports of wheat millfeeds, July through June. Not adjusted for carry-over or for portion of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer.
3/ Grain consuming animal units, including poultry, computed from mid-fiscal year, January 1 numbers as follows: Milk cows x 1, other cattle x .51, horses and mules x 1.14, sheep x .04, hogs x .87, and chickens x .045, these factors being proportional to estimated grain and other concentrates fed per head, 1928-32.
4/ Indications September 1, 1940.

HAY SUPPLIES IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF HAY-CONSUMING LIVESTOCK, UNITED STATES, 1919-40



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34571 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

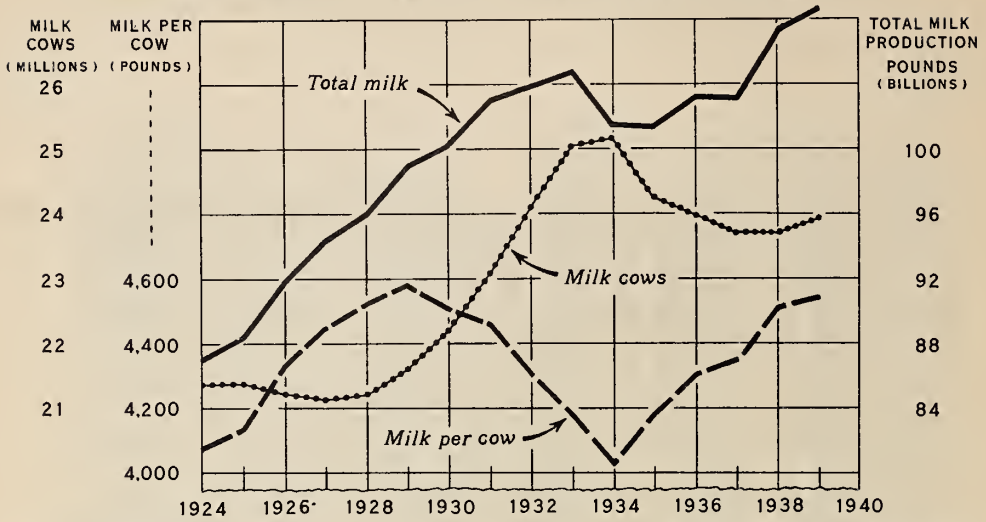
A large hay crop was harvested in 1940. The number of hay-consuming animals has increased in the past year. Hay supplies per animal unit for the 1940-41 season are distinctly above average.

Hay supplies in relation to numbers of hay-consuming livestock, 1919-40

Year beginning May	Production 1/	Carry-over from previous year 2/	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Hay consuming animal units, Jan. 1 following year	Hay supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
1919	92,487	8,559	101,046	88,795	1.138
1920	91,668	9,310	100,978	86,774	1.164
1921	84,821	16,361	101,182	86,078	1.175
1922	95,152	9,535	104,687	84,628	1.237
1923	89,418	11,366	100,784	82,822	1.217
1924	91,454	10,701	102,155	80,367	1.271
1925	78,832	12,725	91,557	77,864	1.176
1926	76,025	9,200	85,225	75,478	1.129
1927	98,151	8,489	106,640	74,428	1.433
1928	83,842	14,158	98,000	75,318	1.301
1929	87,280	8,673	95,953	76,822	1.249
1930	74,734	9,399	84,133	78,084	1.077
1931	74,723	7,725	82,448	79,841	1.033
1932	83,747	8,643	92,390	82,850	1.115
1933	74,942	10,927	85,869	85,872	1.000
1934	59,933	7,594	67,593	80,866	.836
1935	89,526	4,934	94,460	79,869	1.183
1936	70,386	23,724	94,110	78,663	1.069
1937	82,617	6,047	88,664	77,649	1.142
1938	91,531	12,653	104,184	78,017	1.335
1939	84,526	16,377	100,903	79,384	1.271
1940 3/	93,052	10,865	103,917	80,800	1.286

1/ Tame and wild hay.
2/ Stocks of hay on farms May 1.
3/ September 1 indications.

MILK COWS, MILK PRODUCTION PER COW, AND TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1924-39



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34574 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

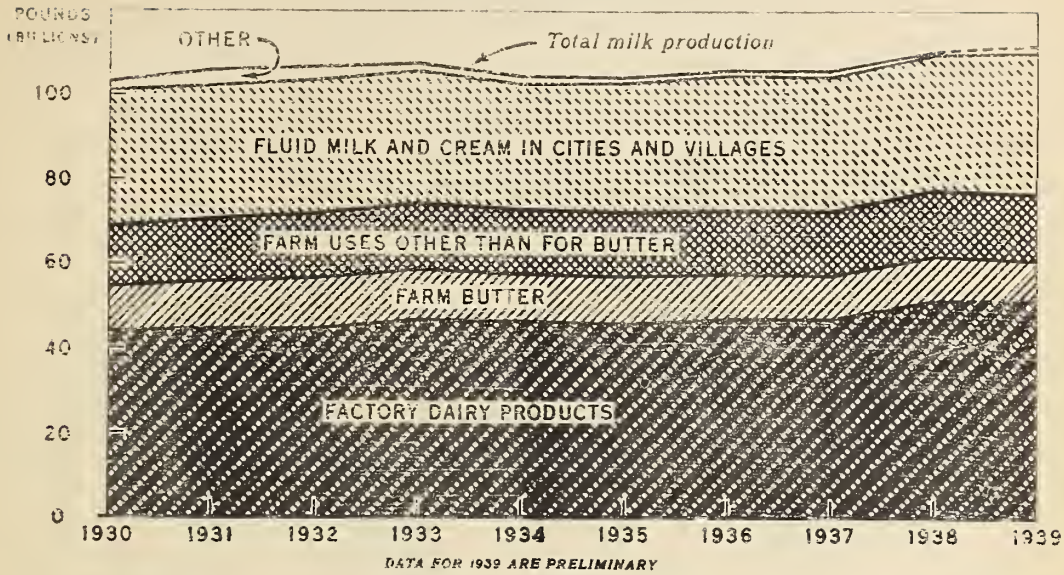
The general upward trend in total milk production was interrupted only temporarily by the droughts and feed shortages from 1934 to 1937. Milk production in 1939 exceeded 1938 by about 1 percent. The number of cows milked in 1939 was somewhat larger than in 1938, and there was a slight increase in production per cow.

Milk cows and milk production in the United States, 1924-39

Year	Milk cows on farms 1/	Milk production per cow 2/	Milk production on farms 2/	Total milk production per capita 3/
	Thousands	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1924	21,371	4,074	87,069	808
1925	21,389	4,132	88,375	806
1926	21,221	4,330	91,887	824
1927	21,145	4,460	94,307	830
1928	21,219	4,520	95,910	830
1929	21,618	4,578	98,976	840
1930	22,217	4,510	100,190	837
1931	23,105	4,461	103,064	853
1932	24,112	4,307	103,852	854
1933	25,062	4,180	104,753	855
1934	25,198	4,029	101,528	824
1935	24,276	4,178	101,421	817
1936	23,988	4,301	103,183	825
1937	23,710	4,350	103,132	820
1938	23,717	4,522	107,255	845
1939	23,923	4,538	108,558	850

1/ Average number on farms during the year. 2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves, milk spilled or lost up till the time it is measured, skimmed or delivered by farmers. 3/ Includes estimated production by cows not on farms.

UTILIZATION OF TOTAL MILK PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930-39



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 122 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The consumption of fluid milk and cream in cities and villages has amounted to about 30 percent of the milk produced, consumption on farms about 12 percent. Somewhat more than half of the milk produced is used for manufactured dairy products including farm butter.

Production and utilization of milk in the United States, 1930-39 1/

Item	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Milk used for factory dairy products:										
Creamery butter, net	32,162	33,557	34,046	35,431	34,018	32,665	32,047	32,474	35,685	35,400
Cheese (total)	5,061	4,975	4,883	5,469	5,826	6,257	6,446	6,484	7,250	6,800
Evaporated milk (case)	3,113	3,072	3,377	3,694	3,677	3,947	4,385	4,065	4,490	)
Unsweetened condensed (bulk)	312	269	235	213	226	250	316	325	318	) 2/ 4,300
Sweetened condensed (case)	267	213	155	119	134	117	104	105	91	)
Sweetened condensed (bulk)	136	99	92	89	94	80	108	104	103	)
Ice cream (total)	3,602	3,130	2,326	2,226	2,680	2,973	3,629	4,186	4,165	---
Fat from butter and concentrated milk	722	651	486	475	577	630	754	869	875	---
Ice cream, net (from milk and cream)	2,880	2,479	1,840	1,751	2,103	2,343	2,875	3,317	3,310	3,400
Other manufactured dairy products	186	150	127	133	158	199	190	158	204	---
Total for manufactured dairy products, net	44,117	44,814	44,755	46,899	46,236	45,838	47,071	47,032	51,447	50,900
Milk used on farms where produced:										
Farm butter	10,629	11,110	11,962	11,924	11,343	11,181	10,597	10,278	10,111	9,819
Uses other than for farm butter -										
Consumed as fluid milk or cream	11,210	11,918	12,554	12,820	12,773	12,646	12,522	12,675	12,712	12,931
Fed to calves	2,986	2,997	2,859	2,863	2,688	2,686	2,794	2,762	2,897	3,021
Total uses on farms other than for farm butter	14,196	14,915	15,413	15,683	15,461	15,332	15,316	15,437	15,609	15,952
Milk consumed as fluid milk or cream in cities and villages	32,066	31,403	31,562	31,281	29,514	30,564	31,848	32,298	32,408	33,056
Other uses and to balance	2,008	3,648	2,986	1,792	1,800	1,332	1,177	913	506	1,657
Estimated milk production:										
By cows on farms	100,190	103,064	103,852	104,753	101,528	101,421	103,183	103,132	107,255	108,558
Allowance for production by cows not on farms	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826	2,826
Indicated milk production	103,016	105,890	106,678	107,579	104,354	104,247	106,009	105,958	110,081	111,384

Agricultural Marketing Service.

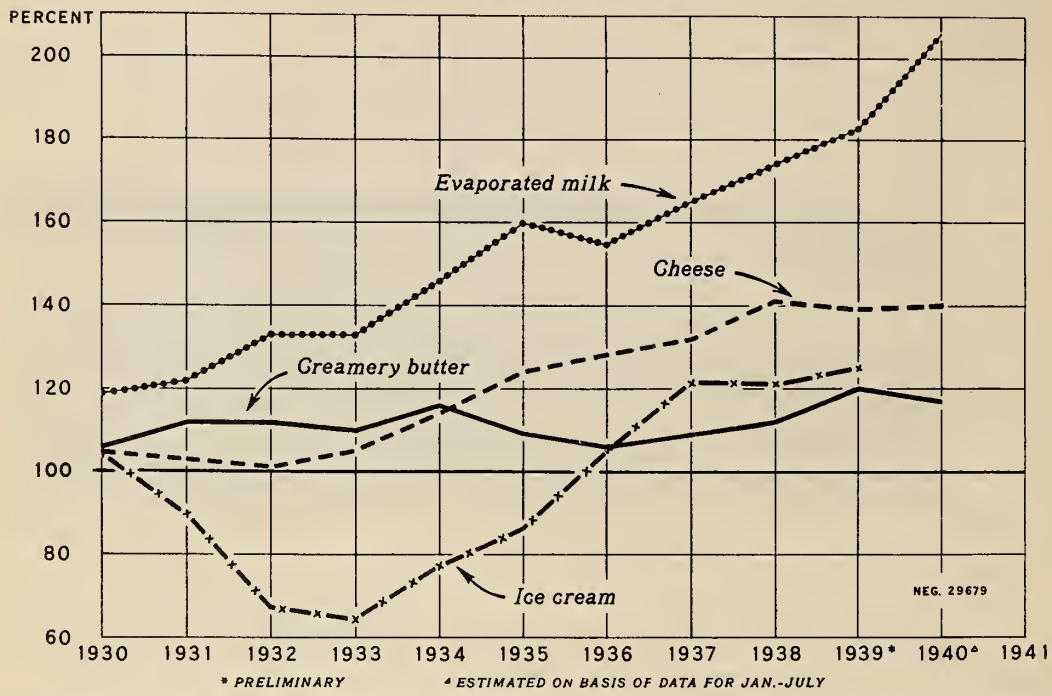
1/ The quantities of milk used for various purposes cannot be determined with precision, but the estimates for the different uses appear in fair balance with the separately determined estimates of milk production. The quantities of milk used in the manufacture of the various dairy products are computed by States, from the quantities of these products manufactured each year, using for all years the conversion factors and allowances for duplication that were computed for each State from survey records secured in 1930 and 1931. Actually the net quantity of milk required per pound of product is somewhat variable, depending largely on the test of the milk used and the degree of duplication between certain products. Furthermore, the test of the milk skimmed on the farms cannot be definitely determined.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes "Other manufactured dairy products."

CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1930-40

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)



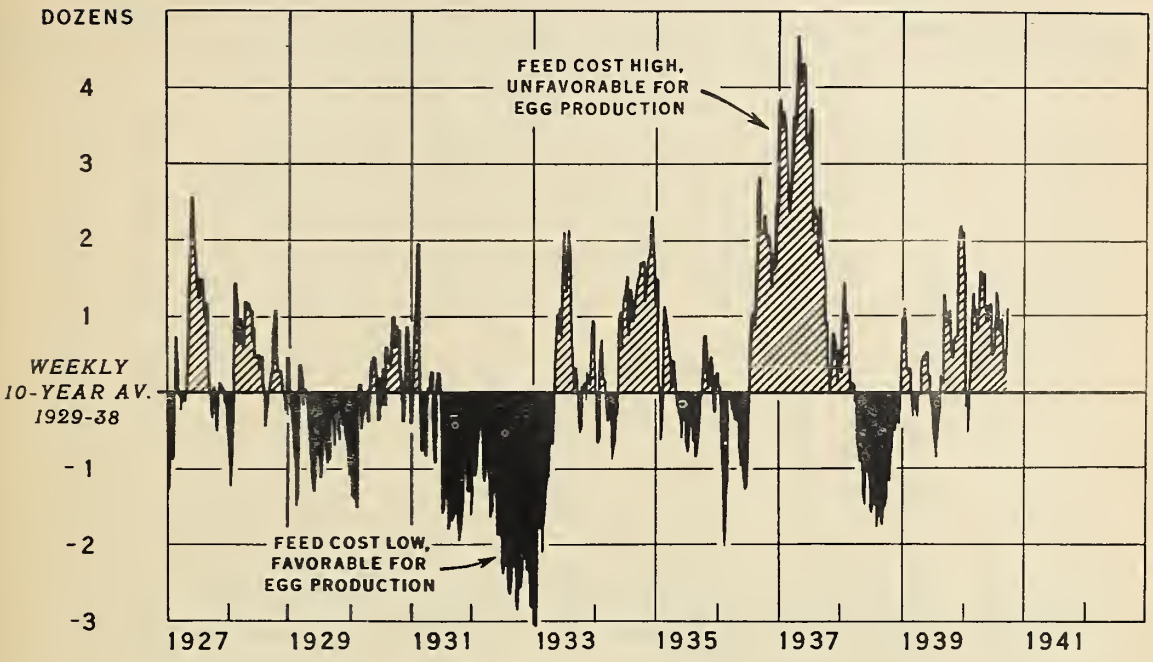
During the past decade there have been marked increases in the consumption of the principal manufactured dairy products. Consumption of evaporated milk and cheese have shown the most striking increases. Consumption of each product was high in 1939. During the first 7 months of 1940 there was a further increase in consumption of evaporated milk but little change in butter and cheese.

Consumption of dairy products, United States, 1924-29 average, and 1930-40

Year	Creamery butter	Cheese	Evaporated milk (Case goods)	Ice cream	Index numbers, 1924 - 29 = 100: Creamery butter	Cheese	Evaporated milk	Ice cream
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 gal.				
Average 1924-29	1,515,780	539,140	1,167,058	232,402	100	100	100	100
1930	1,611,710	567,592	1,384,895	240,750	106	105	119	104
1931	1,699,521	555,402	1,427,835	208,239	112	103	122	90
1932	1,693,395	545,713	1,547,819	154,604	112	101	133	67
1933	1,667,907	565,191	1,556,452	148,913	110	105	133	64
1934	1,753,391	612,544	1,708,775	179,594	116	114	146	77
1935	1,655,620	668,802	1,866,902	199,385	109	124	160	86
1936	1,612,041	687,712	1,810,545	243,551	106	128	155	105
1937	1,647,251	712,282	1,930,195	280,901	109	132	165	121
1938	1,693,720	759,255	2,028,776	281,939	112	141	174	121
1939 1/	1,821,105	748,780	2,138,173	290,000	120	139	183	125
1940					2/ 117	2/ 140	2/ 206	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on data for the first 7 months of 1940.

FEED-EGG RATIO AT CHICAGO, 1927-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 32471 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The feed-egg ratio measures the relationship between feed costs and egg prices. Since feed costs are by far the most important costs of egg production, this relationship is useful in forecasting production and hatchings.

When the feed-egg ratio is above average (high) it indicates that feed costs are high relative to egg prices and to the producer of eggs the situation is unfavorable. Under this circumstance curtailment of egg production is to be expected, the evidence of which appears in several forms. Close culling of laying flocks and heavy marketing of fowl are evidences of curtailment. Lower rates of lay per bird sometimes accompany unfavorable feed-egg ratios. A decrease in the number of chicks hatched also reflects the effect of the unfavorable situation on the producers' plans to maintain laying flocks by replacement of hens with pullets.

A low feed-egg ratio shows low feed costs relative to egg prices, and a favorable situation for egg producers. More liberal feeding is likely to increase production per hen. Culling is relaxed and marketings of fowl less heavy, especially out of season. Heavy hatchings for replacement reflect the intention of the producer to maintain the laying flocks both in numbers and efficiency.

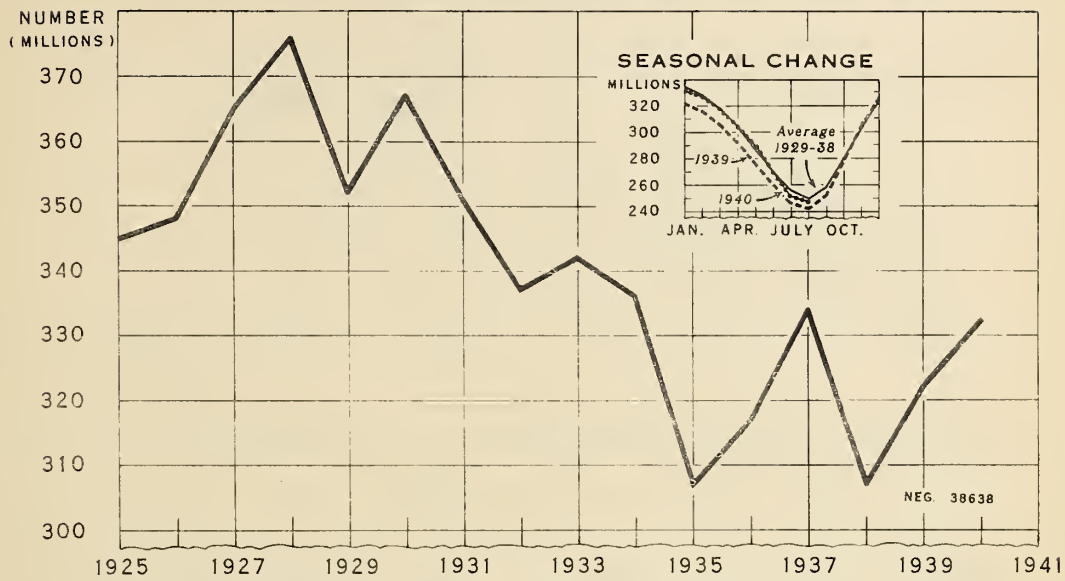
The feed-egg ratio is calculated weekly from prices quoted at wholesale. Feed prices are in carlots at or near Chicago and include mostly corn and wheat, but barley, bran, and tankage are added, the latter to reflect the cost of animal protein. Although producers do not all use this ration either as to ingredients or the proportions used for their combination, changes in prices of these feeds do reflect general changes in feed costs. Egg prices are for fresh graded Firsts at Chicago, also in carload lots. While this ratio does not represent actual farm conditions, it reflects changes in the situation on farms in the important mid-western egg and poultry producing area and more generally for the country as a whole.

The prospective feed supply for 1940-41 relative to supplies for other years is indicated in chart 4 of the series of charts for dairy products which are presented in this book.

Chicago feed-egg ratio, by weeks, average 1929-38, annual 1927-40
(Dozens of eggs equivalent in value to 100 pounds of poultry ration)

Week No.	Average 1929-38	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
1	4.77	3.97	4.09	5.13	3.92	4.35	3.52	1.72	5.05	5.94	5.05	7.76	5.30	5.02	6.72	
2	5.13	3.91	4.18	4.98	3.75	5.16	4.44	2.05	4.94	6.60	5.22	8.79	5.40	6.12	6.66	
3	5.46	4.19	4.23	5.30	4.16	5.71	4.85	2.93	4.79	6.14	5.54	9.30	5.88	6.13	6.32	
4	5.55	4.86	4.38	5.17	4.16	6.22	4.80	4.05	4.86	5.70	5.16	9.03	6.39	6.65	5.38	
5	5.63	4.74	5.07	4.92	4.58	6.46	4.51	4.36	5.07	5.66	4.86	9.16	6.68	6.52	5.56	
6	5.72	4.86	5.88	4.87	4.21	7.19	4.72	3.93	5.93	5.12	4.70	9.40	7.17	6.07	5.18	
7	5.78	5.76	6.57	4.81	4.31	7.73	4.94	4.26	6.30	5.47	4.03	9.26	6.70	6.07	5.93	
8	5.87	6.61	7.28	4.38	5.30	7.12	5.28	4.16	6.56	6.05	3.84	9.13	6.92	6.21	6.23	
9	6.16	6.56	7.28	4.78	6.12	6.44	5.75	4.05	6.34	7.30	4.80	9.17	6.89	6.38	6.98	
10	6.26	6.23	6.93	5.58	6.37	5.75	6.10	4.47	6.43	7.27	5.11	8.93	6.54	6.19	7.56	
11	6.37	6.38	7.02	6.74	5.90	5.60	5.94	4.69	6.14	7.25	6.29	8.75	6.41	6.05	7.37	
12	6.43	6.20	7.42	6.62	6.12	5.98	5.33	4.97	6.06	7.19	6.39	9.07	6.56	6.28	7.51	
13	6.60	6.46	7.40	6.44	6.37	6.15	5.43	5.50	6.26	7.10	6.37	9.72	6.70	6.35	7.59	
14	6.71	6.65	7.30	6.62	6.60	5.88	5.60	5.60	6.48	6.98	6.48	10.31	6.58	6.39	7.49	
15	6.80	6.66	7.45	6.85	6.46	6.10	5.96	5.92	6.53	6.85	6.38	10.25	6.70	6.55	7.84	
16	6.71	6.62	7.91	6.72	6.34	6.47	5.63	6.07	5.84	7.15	6.25	10.53	6.10	6.69	8.28	
17	6.68	6.68	7.83	6.38	6.56	6.74	5.46	6.01	6.03	6.77	6.21	10.80	5.85	6.65	8.21	
18	6.64	7.10	7.81	6.18	6.67	6.68	4.99	6.20	6.02	6.58	6.01	11.31	5.73	6.84	8.05	
19	6.58	7.44	7.69	5.75	6.76	6.86	5.04	6.30	6.34	6.41	5.84	10.67	5.78	6.99	8.11	
20	6.64	7.91	7.70	5.59	7.06	6.54	5.21	6.96	6.36	6.43	5.69	10.92	5.61	7.14	7.79	
21	6.80	8.71	7.88	5.56	7.12	6.16	5.58	7.43	7.36	6.43	5.86	11.10	5.41	7.21	7.92	
22	6.92	9.47	7.63	5.59	7.39	5.98	5.65	7.94	7.87	6.34	5.78	11.23	5.44	7.45	7.82	
23	6.76	9.14	7.61	5.61	7.01	6.33	4.90	7.58	7.82	6.43	5.60	10.75	5.57	7.14	7.82	
24	6.66	8.52	7.22	5.85	6.87	6.69	4.83	7.76	7.24	6.32	5.37	9.95	5.73	6.90	7.78	
25	6.66	8.31	7.12	5.87	6.29	6.91	4.79	7.42	7.91	6.45	5.47	9.91	5.56	6.78	7.74	
26	6.79	8.15	7.26	5.98	6.47	6.74	4.99	7.69	8.11	6.22	6.01	10.18	5.50	6.71	7.57	
27	6.84	8.36	7.35	5.96	7.01	6.48	4.62	8.17	8.37	6.15	6.32	9.94	5.33	6.61	7.34	
28	6.92	8.16	7.22	5.79	6.76	6.01	4.52	9.02	7.82	6.16	7.15	10.64	5.31	6.37	7.45	
29	6.75	8.04	7.24	5.95	7.06	5.17	4.58	8.21	7.53	6.16	7.67	9.80	5.40	6.05	7.57	
30	6.62	8.12	6.79	6.05	6.72	5.26	4.33	7.94	7.97	6.35	7.65	8.77	5.12	5.76	7.61	
31	6.46	7.76	6.55	6.08	6.28	5.17	3.92	8.15	7.66	6.12	7.35	8.90	4.98	5.85	7.78	
32	6.56	7.56	6.13	5.85	6.98	5.31	3.93	8.70	7.52	5.92	7.71	8.94	4.78	6.05	7.54	
33	6.36	7.32	6.03	5.44	6.96	4.58	3.71	8.24	7.29	5.73	8.28	8.58	4.78	6.15	7.17	
34	6.11	7.28	5.98	5.42	6.55	4.47	3.56	7.12	7.28	5.45	8.75	7.92	4.57	6.33	7.08	
35	5.98	6.79	5.89	5.19	6.44	4.28	3.71	6.57	7.23	5.14	8.80	8.17	4.26	6.13	6.78	
36	5.79	6.04	5.80	5.32	6.16	4.19	3.65	6.13	7.13	5.09	7.99	8.23	4.04	7.08	6.36	
37	5.65	5.38	5.79	5.49	6.18	4.00	3.22	5.70	7.11	5.23	7.74	7.66	4.16	6.59	6.25	
38	5.63	5.29	5.88	5.19	6.25	4.14	2.90	5.94	7.17	5.53	7.73	7.30	4.13	6.66	5.87	
39	5.49	5.43	5.78	4.78	6.48	3.90	2.62	5.65	7.19	5.49	7.58	7.08	4.10	6.30	6.02	
40	5.04	5.13	5.80	4.81	5.64	3.26	2.45	4.66	6.72	5.34	7.37	6.20	3.91	6.10		
41	4.90	4.52	5.99	4.81	5.77	2.93	2.34	4.38	6.60	5.60	7.04	5.81	3.71	5.79		
42	4.76	4.28	5.25	4.48	5.37	2.97	2.27	4.31	6.48	5.52	6.79	5.68	3.71	5.29		
43	4.62	4.45	5.06	4.00	5.44	3.11	2.29	4.71	5.82	5.12	6.56	5.32	3.79	5.13		
44	4.28	4.23	4.54	3.94	4.76	3.17	2.03	4.34	5.59	4.43	6.36	4.69	3.48	4.73		
45	4.01	4.15	4.29	3.72	4.19	3.18	1.85	4.15	5.60	4.08	5.85	4.04	3.44	4.66		
46	3.92	4.05	4.15	3.50	3.85	3.08	1.73	3.81	5.68	4.40	5.31	4.24	3.61	4.62		
47	3.99	4.06	4.14	3.73	3.54	2.87	1.64	4.25	5.83	4.32	5.79	4.49	3.48	4.73		
48	4.01	4.07	3.98	3.51	3.92	2.73	1.66	4.19	6.14	4.02	5.61	4.79	3.56	5.68		
49	4.23	4.10	4.02	3.59	4.62	2.92	1.65	4.35	6.54	4.01	5.92	4.85	3.86	6.23		
50	4.43	4.27	4.26	3.48	5.28	3.15	1.63	5.19	6.42	4.18	6.44	4.55	4.01	6.63		
51	4.62	4.19	4.35	3.53	5.03	3.27	1.78	5.56	6.32	4.41	7.08	4.87	4.36	6.62		
52	4.54	4.10	5.03	3.74	4.59	2.96	1.83	5.42	6.00	4.76	6.93	4.89	4.31	6.62		

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS DURING JANUARY, UNITED STATES, 1925-40



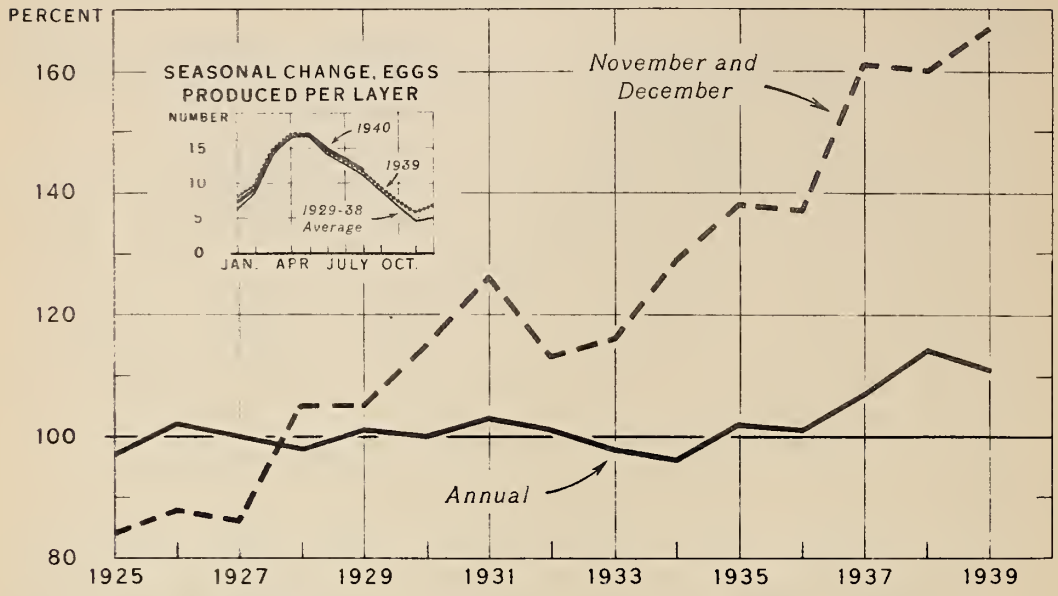
The number of layers on farms in recent years has been considerably smaller than in January 1928 when the number was the largest on record. The unfavorable feed-egg ratio existing over most of the time since the middle of 1933 (see chart 2) largely accounts for this reduction. Year to year changes in numbers are reflections of changes in profitability as indicated fairly well by changes in the feed-egg ratio. The effect on egg production of the smaller number of layers has been largely offset by the increased average rate of production per bird. Total egg production in 1939 and 1940, for example, was nearly as large as in 1931 despite the substantially smaller number of layers in the recent years. Chicken meat production is tending to remain as high as formerly as a result of increased broiler production and somewhat heavier average weights of birds marketed.

Average number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms, United States, by months, average 1929-38, and 1925-40

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average 1929-38	335	328	318	304	287	270	256	250	259	280	303	325
1925	345	344	336	322	309	295	282	274	276	293	318	338
1926	348	346	338	324	308	296	284	275	280	298	323	351
1927	365	364	358	343	324	308	296	291	299	317	342	363
1928	376	370	357	342	323	307	293	283	286	302	323	344
1929	352	346	338	326	309	294	283	275	278	300	330	356
1930	367	360	349	332	312	293	278	269	281	304	324	344
1931	351	340	326	311	294	278	264	257	268	289	303	330
1932	337	330	317	303	288	272	259	253	263	282	305	331
1933	342	334	324	312	295	277	259	252	260	281	307	330
1934	336	329	320	305	286	267	251	241	247	264	285	303
1935	307	302	294	281	267	251	240	234	245	269	292	312
1936	317	311	303	291	275	259	246	241	254	280	305	328
1937	334	325	315	301	283	263	249	241	244	263	283	299
1938	307	301	292	278	262	248	236	234	245	269	293	314
1939	322	316	306	292	276	260	246	242	253	279	305	326
1940	332	327	318	304	289	270	252	247				

EGG PRODUCTION PER HEN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1925-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1926-30=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 38639 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

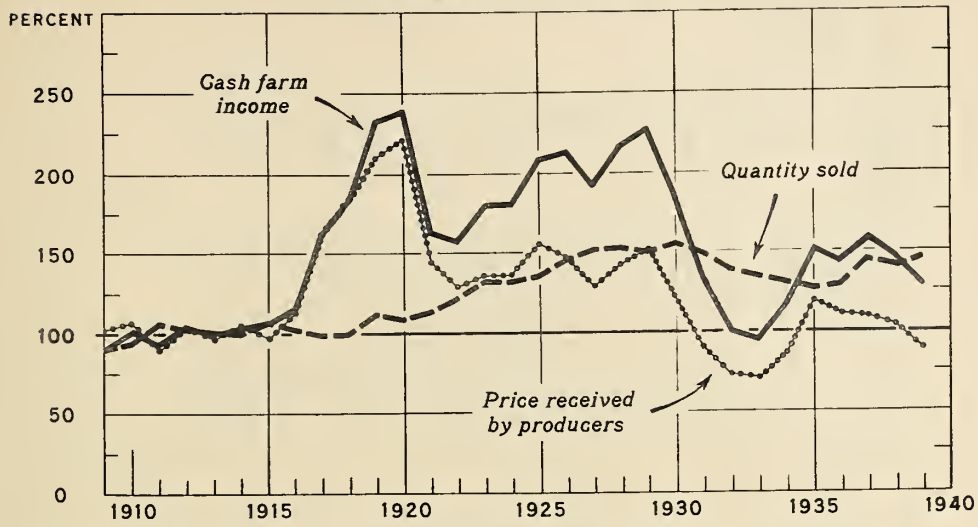
One of the most significant developments with respect to the rate of egg production per layer is the phenomenal increase since 1927 in the production during November and December. The average rate of production in these months for recent yeare has been about 60 percent larger than the 1926-30 average for those months, whereas the rate of annual production per hen is only about 10 percent larger than the 1926-30 annual average. Due to selective breeding, better feeding and improved management, egg production has been increased more in all fall and winter months than in the normal laying season. Changes in the ratio of feed costs to egg prices, changes in the proportion of pullets in laying flocks and changes in the weather largely account for the month to month changes from normal and year to year fluctuations in the average rate of lay.

Egg production, per hen, United States, by months, 1925-40

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	As percentage of 1926-30 average production: Nov. and Dec.	As percentage of 1926-30 average production: Annual
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Pct.	Pct.
Average: 1929-38	6.3	8.6	14.2	16.6	16.7	14.2	12.7	11.1	8.9	6.7	4.8	5.0	130	102
1925	4.0	7.1	13.4	15.8	15.7	13.2	12.0	10.6	8.5	6.0	3.6	3.8	84	97
1926	5.3	7.9	13.6	16.1	16.4	13.9	12.6	11.3	9.0	6.4	3.9	3.8	88	102
1927	5.1	8.0	14.3	16.4	16.2	13.6	12.1	10.4	8.1	5.9	4.0	3.8	86	100
1928	5.2	7.9	13.4	16.1	16.2	13.8	12.3	10.8	8.7	6.5	4.3	4.4	105	98
1929	5.8	7.4	13.6	16.8	16.7	14.1	12.9	11.3	8.9	6.4	4.1	4.0	105	101
1930	5.3	8.7	15.2	16.8	16.6	14.1	12.5	10.8	8.7	6.4	4.4	4.6	115	100
1931	6.4	9.3	14.8	16.7	17.1	14.3	12.9	11.6	9.3	6.9	5.0	5.2	126	103
1932	6.7	9.4	14.1	16.2	16.6	14.0	12.6	11.2	9.0	6.5	4.3	4.0	113	101
1933	6.5	8.7	13.5	16.3	16.4	13.6	11.9	10.6	8.2	6.0	4.1	4.5	116	98
1934	6.4	8.4	13.5	16.3	16.3	13.6	11.9	10.2	8.4	6.4	4.6	4.6	129	96
1935	5.5	7.8	13.9	16.4	16.4	14.1	12.8	11.1	8.8	6.8	5.0	5.0	138	102
1936	6.0	7.7	13.2	16.6	16.5	14.1	12.3	10.5	8.4	6.4	4.7	5.3	137	101
1937	7.0	8.8	14.3	16.9	17.4	14.8	13.4	12.1	9.9	7.6	5.6	6.0	161	107
1938	7.9	9.9	15.4	17.5	17.3	14.9	13.6	11.8	9.4	7.5	5.9	6.3	160	114
1939	8.0	9.7	14.9	17.0	17.0	14.7	13.2	11.7	9.3	7.4	6.0	6.8	167	111
1940	7.2	9.0	14.4	16.5	17.0	14.8	13.4	11.8						
1941														

EGGS: SALES, PRICE, AND CASH INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1909-39

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 35821 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

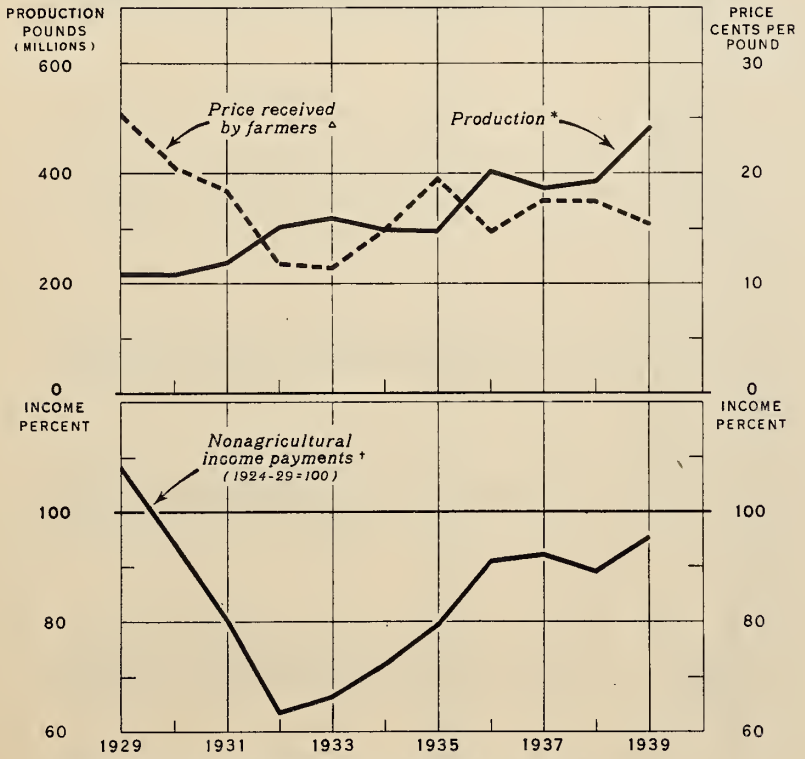
The year to year fluctuation in cash income from eggs has been largely a result of changes in price rather than changes in quantity sold. However, cash income increased somewhat faster than prices from 1923-29 because of increasing sales.

Eggs: Sales, price, and cash farm income, United States, 1909-39

Year	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)			Quantity of eggs sold	Weighted average price per dozen received by farmers	Cash farm income from sales of eggs
	Quantity sold	Price received by farmers	Cash farm income			
				Million cases	Cents	1,000 dollars
1909	89	102	90	49.1	20.0	294,617
1910	95	106	101	52.7	20.9	330,552
1911	105	89	93	57.8	17.5	303,712
1912	101	103	104	55.9	20.2	338,501
1913	100	98	99	55.2	19.4	321,135
1914	99	104	103	54.6	20.5	335,670
1915	106	98	105	58.5	19.4	340,713
1916	102	112	115	56.6	22.1	375,240
1917	99	161	161	54.9	31.8	523,481
1918	100	183	184	55.4	36.0	598,680
1919	111	210	234	61.5	41.3	762,227
1920	108	221	240	59.9	43.5	781,405
1921	113	144	162	62.2	28.3	528,219
1922	122	127	155	67.4	25.0	505,562
1923	133	135	179	73.3	26.5	582,822
1924	132	136	180	73.1	26.7	585,045
1925	135	154	209	74.7	30.4	681,995
1926	145	147	213	80.1	28.9	695,369
1927	151	127	192	83.2	25.1	626,181
1928	152	143	217	84.1	28.1	708,545
1929	150	151	227	82.7	29.8	740,019
1930	154	120	186	85.0	23.7	605,805
1931	149	89	133	82.3	17.6	434,314
1932	138	72	100	76.2	14.2	324,362
1933	134	70	95	74.3	13.8	308,575
1934	131	87	114	72.4	17.1	370,384
1935	127	119	151	69.9	23.4	491,158
1936	129	111	143	71.2	21.8	466,420
1937	145	108	157	80.3	21.3	512,561
1938	141	103	145	77.7	20.3	473,313
1939 1/	147	88	130	80.9	17.5	422,937

1/ Preliminary.

PRODUCTION AND PRICE OF TURKEYS, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF NONAGRICULTURAL INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1929-39



* TURKEYS SOLD PLUS TURKEYS CONSUMED IN FARM HOUSEHOLDS ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN INVENTORY
△ OCT. TO JAN. PRICES WEIGHTED AS FOLLOWS: OCT., 2; NOV., 3; DEC., 3; JAN., 2.
† AVERAGE AUG. TO JAN.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 38646 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

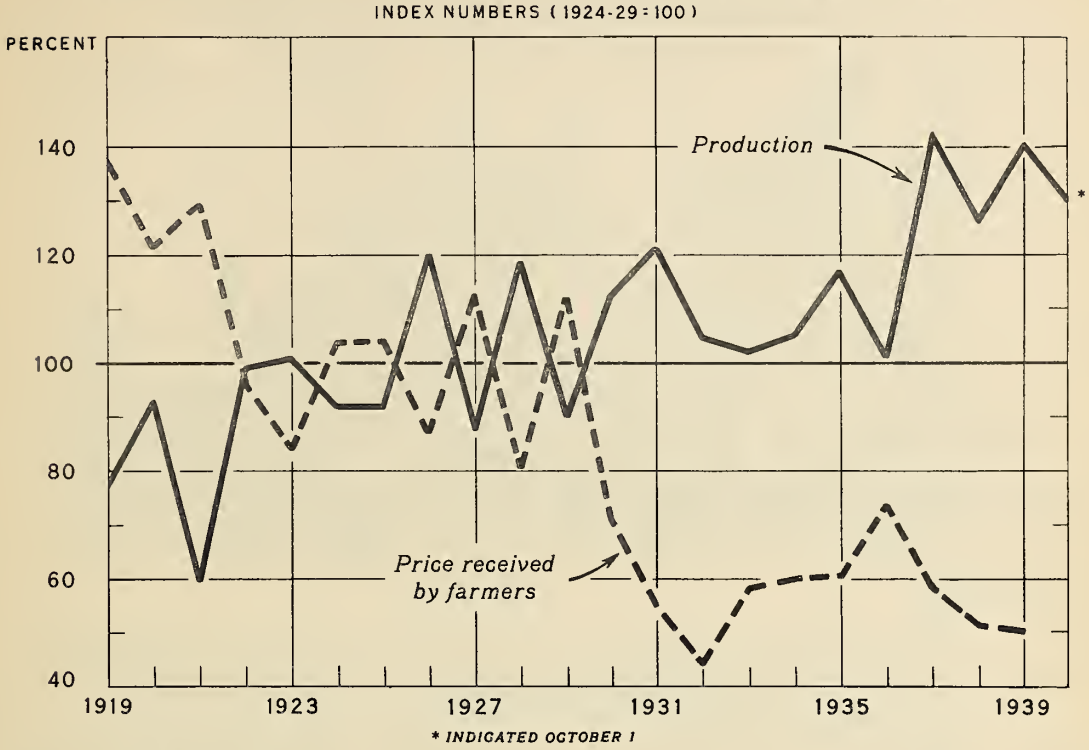
Changes from year to year in prices received by farmers for turkeys were closely associated with changes from year to year in non-agricultural income from 1929 to 1935. Since 1935, however, turkey production has expanded considerably and the effects on turkey prices of the higher level of non-agricultural income has been offset by the effects of the larger production.

Production, price, and cash farm income from turkeys, and index numbers of nonagricultural income, United States, 1929-39

Year	Production 1/	Price per pound received by farmers 2/	Cash farm income from turkeys	Nonagricultural income payments (1924-29=100) 3/
	Million pounds	Cents	Thousand dollars	
1929	218.2	25.4	47,873	108.1
1930	217.5	20.5	41,999	94.3
1931	238.0	18.5	39,906	80.2
1932	302.4	11.8	33,986	63.3
1933	319.4	11.4	35,607	66.4
1934	300.1	14.9	44,157	72.5
1935	295.6	19.5	54,149	79.5
1936	403.1	14.8	58,381	91.2
1937	374.8	17.6	64,401	92.3
1938	385.9	17.6	64,259	89.1
1939	481.3	15.4	68,128	95.2
1940				

1/ Turkeys sold plus turkeys consumed in farm households, adjusted for changes in inventory.
2/ October to January prices weighted as follows: October 2; November, 3; December 3; January 2.
3/ Average August-January.

ALL FRUITS: PRODUCTION AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34628 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total volume of fruit production has increased considerably during the past 20 years, but the general level of fruit prices has declined during this period. There is a fairly pronounced inverse relationship between prices received by farmers for fruits and the quantity produced. However, the sharp decline in fruit prices during the early 1930's was also due to the sharp reduction in consumers' incomes in those years.

All fruits: Production and price, United States, 1919-40

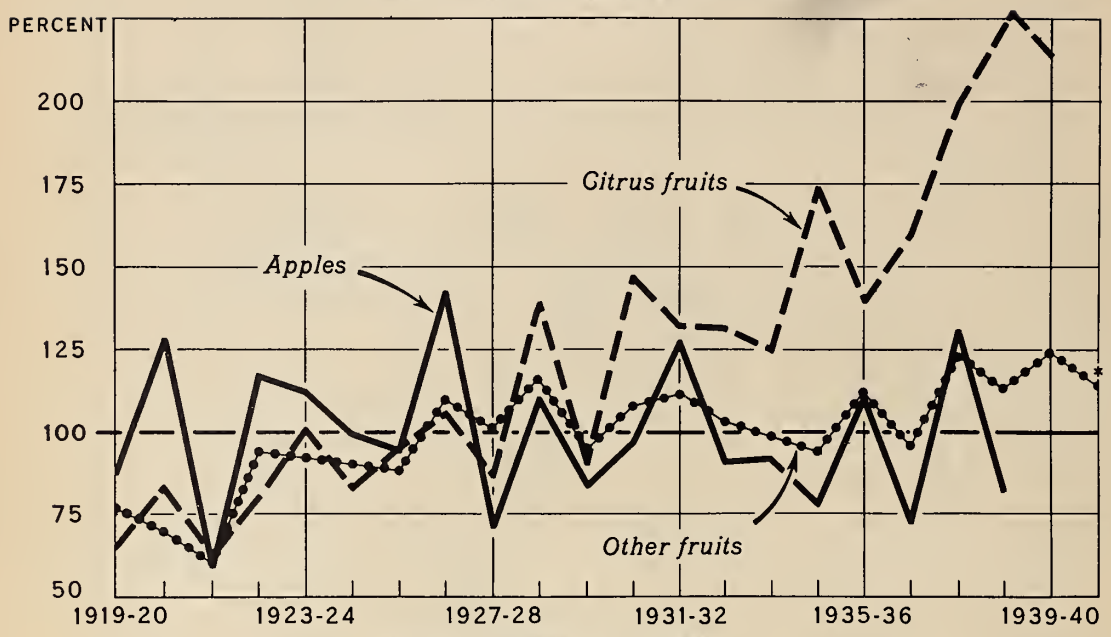
Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Crop year	Production	Price received by farmers
1919	77.8	136.9
1920	93.1	121.4
1921	59.7	129.5
1922	99.3	96.0
1923	100.8	83.9
1924	91.8	103.7
1925	91.8	104.0
1926	120.1	87.0
1927	87.6	112.8
1928	118.7	80.4
1929	90.0	112.1
1930	112.4	71.3
1931	121.4	55.2
1932	104.6	44.1
1933	102.1	58.2
1934	105.3	59.7
1935	117.1	60.6
1936	101.2	73.9
1937	142.2	58.1
1938	126.4	51.4
1939	140.4	50.4
1940	1/ 133.9	
1941		

1/ October 1 indications.

ALL FRUITS: PRODUCTION BY GROUPS, UNITED STATES, 1919-40

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29=100)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 26426 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Most of the expansion in total fruit production has been due to a sharp increase in production of citrus fruits, although there have also been increases in production of pears, cherries, apricots, plums and prunes. Apple production has fluctuated widely from year to year, but no marked upward or downward trend has been apparent since 1919.

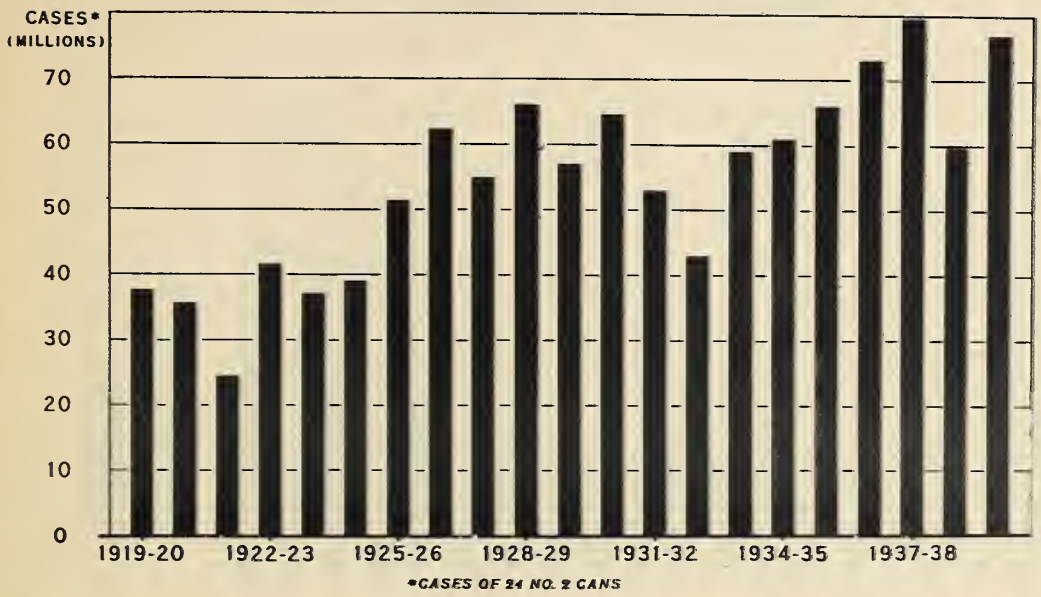
All fruits: Production, by groups, United States, 1919-40

Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Crop year	Citrus fruits	Apples	Other fruits
1919	65.0	86.9	76.7
1920	83.4	127.7	69.7
1921	62.3	59.1	58.9
1922	80.3	117.0	94.2
1923	100.6	111.8	92.0
1924	82.8	99.1	90.3
1925	95.2	94.2	88.2
1926	105.5	141.9	109.6
1927	87.0	71.5	101.0
1928	138.7	109.9	116.0
1929	90.8	83.5	94.9
1930	146.7	96.8	108.0
1931	132.1	126.9	111.6
1932	131.4	90.7	102.7
1933	124.9	91.8	99.1
1934	173.7	77.7	93.9
1935	139.5	109.9	111.7
1936	159.4	72.6	95.5
1937	200.1	130.2	123.1
1938	227.8	81.5	112.8
1939	214.0		123.0
1940 1/	247.3		113.9
1941			

1/ October 1 indications.

CANNED FRUITS: UNITED STATES PACK, 1919-39



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34613 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total United States pack of canned fruit, including receipts of pineapple and grapefruit from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, has followed a steady upward trend during the last 2 decades, and the total for the 1939-40 season is the second largest on record. Since 1925 the pack of canned peaches has been at a much higher level than in previous years. A steady upward trend since 1919 has occurred in the receipts of pineapple and in the domestic packs of pears, cherries, plums and prunes, grapefruit, berries, olives, and salad and cocktail fruit. The canned packs of apples and apricots have shown no marked change in level.

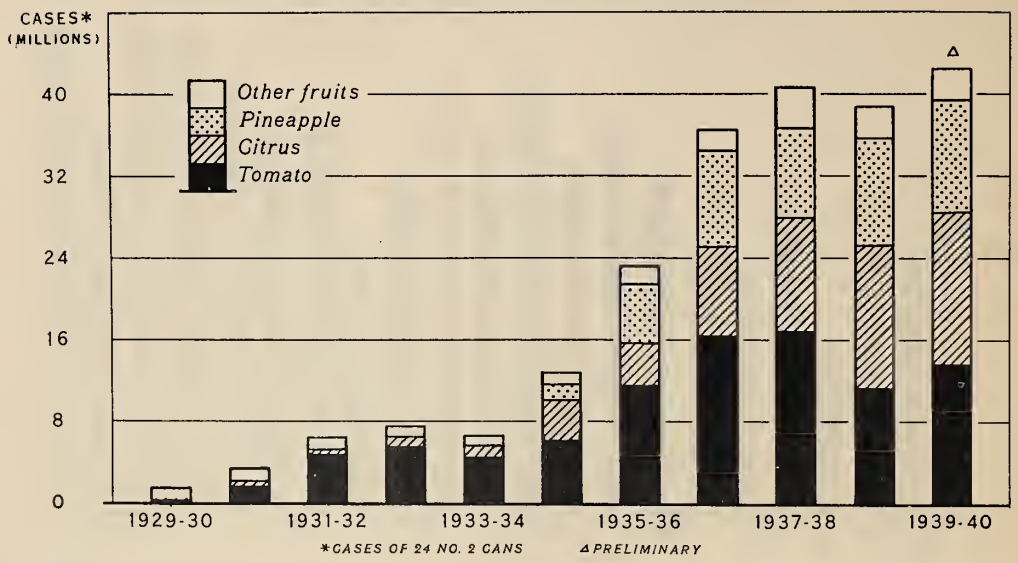
Canned fruits: United States pack, 1919-39
(Cases of 24 No. 2 cans)

Season	Apples and apple-sauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Grapefruit sections 1/	Olives	Peaches	Pears	Pineapple 1/	Plums and prunes	Salad and cocktail	Total
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1919	4,284	6,373	2,348	1,363	—	305	10,236	2,932	8,980	845	—	37,666
1920	7,056	3,352	1,302	1,597	—	150	9,793	3,276	7,893	566	—	35,485
1921	2,772	1,594	1,257	780	10	250	8,168	1,943	7,155	500	—	24,429
1922	5,460	4,969	1,853	2,556	150	410	12,737	3,915	8,595	912	—	41,557
1923	5,124	2,190	2,448	2,124	329	675	10,379	2,636	10,080	647	506	37,138
1924	5,124	2,854	2,999	2,169	478	425	8,904	3,194	11,491	505	800	38,943
1925	6,552	3,036	2,503	1,878	612	400	14,707	5,210	14,564	829	1,095	51,386
1926	6,552	4,679	3,819	3,076	1,009	470	20,984	4,892	13,826	1,327	1,594	62,228
1927	5,544	4,520	2,764	1,538	958	728	16,168	4,140	15,912	1,160	1,409	54,841
1928	8,820	3,041	2,993	2,865	1,051	865	21,688	6,445	14,636	1,552	1,979	65,935
1929	5,628	6,106	2,906	2,652	1,731	635	12,129	6,957	14,308	1,817	2,172	57,041
1930	5,544	2,833	2,700	2,986	2,910	635	19,276	6,880	16,728	1,585	2,407	64,484
1931	3,864	2,909	3,084	2,538	1,057	417	12,210	5,526	17,721	1,466	2,058	52,850
1932	4,368	2,617	1,473	2,636	2,206	385	9,335	4,813	11,834	1,063	2,037	42,767
1933	5,208	3,608	1,824	3,214	2,332	502	14,948	7,004	15,420	1,562	3,320	58,942
1934	5,439	2,917	2,332	2,882	3,860	640	12,467	8,643	15,998	1,859	3,735	60,772
1935	4,995	4,672	2,060	3,488	2,549	553	16,263	6,689	17,581	2,709	4,382	65,941
1936	5,956	4,245	1,860	2,438	4,462	952	16,327	8,478	20,133	2,897	5,348	73,096
1937	6,787	8,176	2,230	3,622	3,802	743	19,782	7,045	18,046	2,819	6,477	79,529
1938	3,965	2,383	1,696	2,985	4,403	603	14,712	6,712	16,850	1,410	4,051	59,770
1939	6,995	4,975	1,650	4,996	4,300	835	17,378	6,675	18,000	3,437	7,624	76,865
1940												

Compiled mostly from reports of Census of Manufactures, Monthly summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Western Canner and Packer, and Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Including imports and shipments to United States from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

FRUIT AND TOMATO JUICES: UNITED STATES PACKS AND RECEIPTS FROM HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO, 1929-39



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34627 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

There has been a marked increaee in the pack of fruit and tomato juices eince 1929. Prior to that time grape juice and apple cider were the only unfermented juicee packed in eignificant quantitiee. Since 1929, juices made from grapefruit, orangee, pineapplee and other fruite have been packed commercially in increasing quantitiee. The increaeed consumption of fruit juices during the past decade reflecte the upward trend in the production of fruite and an increase in consumer demand for fruit producte in thie form.

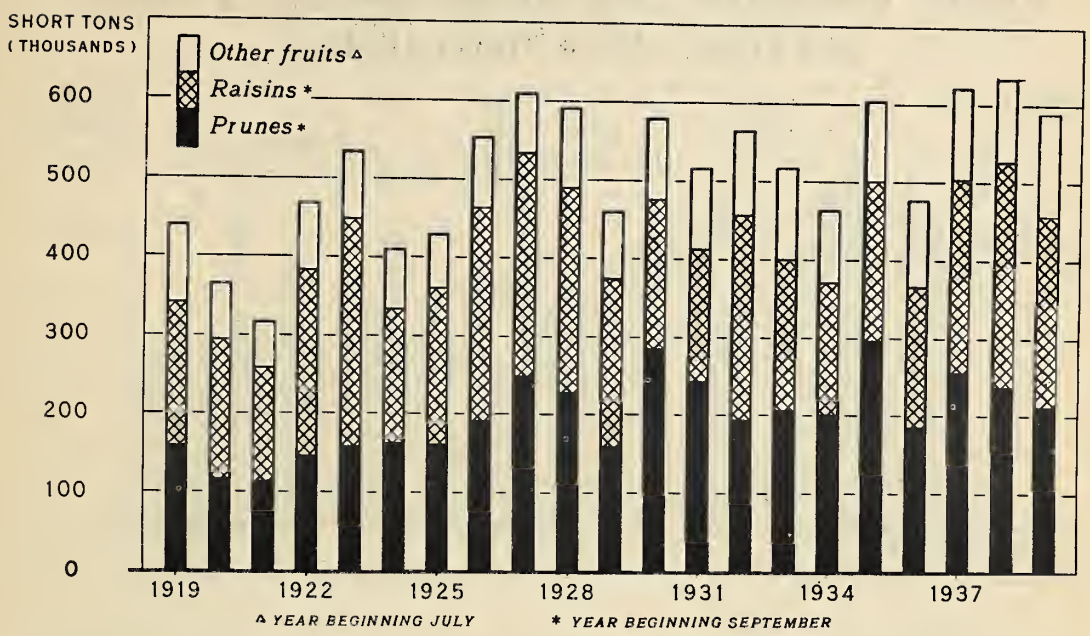
Fruit and tomato juices: United States packs and receipts from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, 1929-39

(In cases of 24 No. 2 cans unless otherwise noted) 1/

Season	Citrus juices: Grapefruit: Domestic pack 2/	Grapefruit: Received from Puerto Rico 3/	Orange 4/	Combination (orange and grapefruit) 4/	Lemon 5/	Total	Pineapple juice 6/	Grape juice 7/	Prune juice 8/	Fruit nectars and other fruit juices 9/	Total fruit juices	Tomato juice 10/	Total fruit and tomato juice
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
1929	192	---	38	---	---	230	---	1,106	---	---	1,336	231	1,567
1930	462	5	99	---	---	566	---	1,200	---	---	1,766	1,674	3,440
1931	341	1	36	---	---	378	---	1,295	---	---	1,673	4,720	6,393
1932	777	3	111	---	---	891	---	1,128	---	---	2,019	5,559	7,578
1933	708	4	343	---	---	1,055	1	961	---	---	2,017	4,478	6,495
1934	2,668	19	1,108	---	100	3,895	1,569	1,283	---	---	6,747	6,154	12,901
1935	2,422	50	1,227	85	300	4,084	5,783	1,604	---	123	11,594	11,615	23,209
1936	6,432	207	1,557	272	352	8,820	9,375	1,777	---	308	20,280	16,470	36,750
1937	8,831	104	1,040	547	425	10,947	8,782	1,950	819	1,368	23,866	16,880	40,746
1938	11,625	48	1,263	699	350	13,985	10,331	1,930	750	607	27,603	11,184	38,787
1939 11/	9,925	50	3,000	1,500	500	14,975	10,846	2,060	197	617	28,695	13,605	42,300
1940													

1/ Lemon juice, fruit nectars, and berry and other fruit juices are in actual cases.
2/ From surveys in Florida by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and reports of National Canners Association.
3/ Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States in gallons converted to cases of 24 No. 2 cans at 3.375 gallons per case, from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
4/ From Surplus Marketing Administration and Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
5/ From Western Canner and Packer.
6/ Shipments from Hawaii to the United States in pounds converted to cases of 24 No. 2 cans at 27 pounds per case, from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
7/ Biennial Census of Manufactures and Western Canner and Packer.
8/ Juice made from dried prunes, from Western Canner and Packer.
9/ Includes nectars made from apricots, peaches, pears, and fresh prunes, nectarines and others; and fruit juice from loganberries, blackberries, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, and apples, from Western Canner and Packer.
10/ National Canners Association.
11/ Preliminary.

DRIED FRUITS: UNITED STATES PACK, 1919-39



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34624 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total United States pack of dried fruits has fluctuated about a moderate upward trend during the past 20 years. The upward trend has resulted chiefly from steady increases in the pack of dried prunes, apricots, figs and dates. The pack of raisins has fluctuated widely from year to year but there has been no marked upward or downward trend in production.

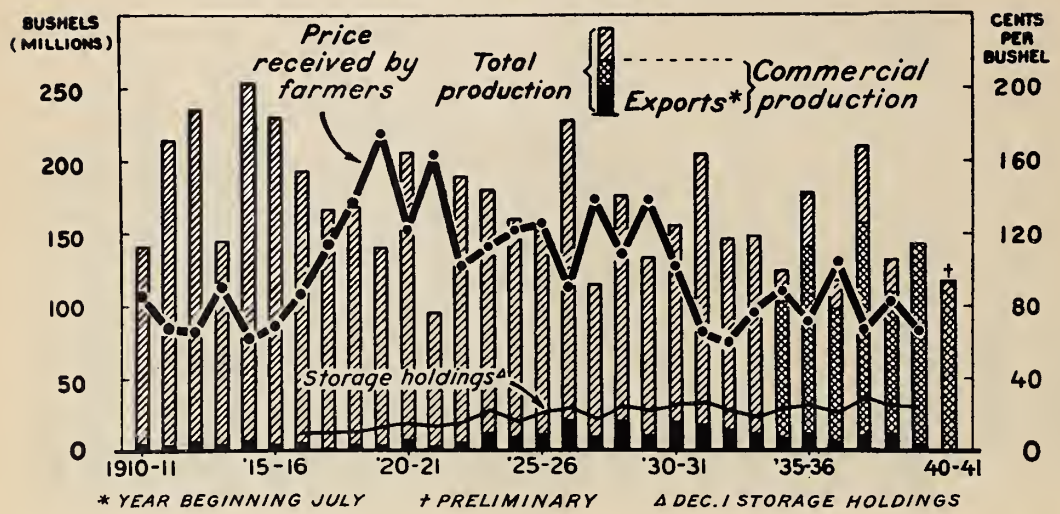
Dried fruits: United States pack, 1919-39

Crop year 1/	Apples	Apricots	Dates	Figs	Peaches 2/	Pears	Prunes	Raisins	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1919	29,500	14,500		12,000	35,000	5,750	158,800	183,000	438,550
1920	20,500	10,000		12,300	27,000	2,700	116,900	177,000	366,400
1921	13,800	12,000		9,600	21,000	1,200	113,700	145,000	316,300
1922	25,000	15,500		11,000	28,000	5,000	147,000	237,000	468,500
1923	19,600	30,000		9,500	26,000	2,000	158,000	290,000	535,100
1924	24,000	16,000	214	8,500	24,500	3,200	164,000	170,000	410,414
1925	21,000	18,000	340	9,600	16,200	3,500	161,500	200,000	430,140
1926	24,900	18,800	522	11,350	28,200	4,300	192,500	272,000	552,572
1927	17,600	25,000	710	12,000	17,000	3,500	248,800	285,000	609,610
1928	34,100	22,120	817	11,500	28,200	5,600	228,900	261,000	592,237
1929	25,300	22,104	865	17,000	15,500	4,200	160,500	215,000	460,469
1930	26,300	23,809	1,560	21,000	26,100	4,500	285,700	192,000	580,969
1931	22,500	37,359	1,200	17,000	21,500	4,400	243,600	169,000	516,559
1932	23,550	35,273	2,150	19,000	22,200	5,500	195,000	262,000	564,673
1933	25,800	37,455	2,200	21,500	23,400	7,000	206,000	195,000	518,355
1934	19,500	16,800	2,617	22,900	25,900	4,900	201,600	171,000	465,217
1935	25,800	25,818	3,230	24,000	19,500	6,100	297,900	203,000	605,348
1936	20,700	32,228	4,095	20,000	26,300	8,100	184,300	182,000	477,723
1937	24,800	34,364	3,805	28,700	22,900	3,500	256,200	247,000	621,269
1938	22,000	23,000	3,500	31,500	21,900	6,500	237,100	290,000	635,500
1939 3/	25,000	41,000	4,000	26,700	23,900	8,100	213,400	245,000	587,100
1940									

1/ Year beginning September for raisins and prunes; year beginning July for all other dried fruits.
2/ Including Clingstone pack since 1931, increasing from 900 tons to 7,200 in 1936.
3/ Preliminary.

Compiled mostly from reports of Western Canner and Packer.

Apples: Production, Cold-Storage Holdings, Exports, and Price, United States, 1910-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 20706-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

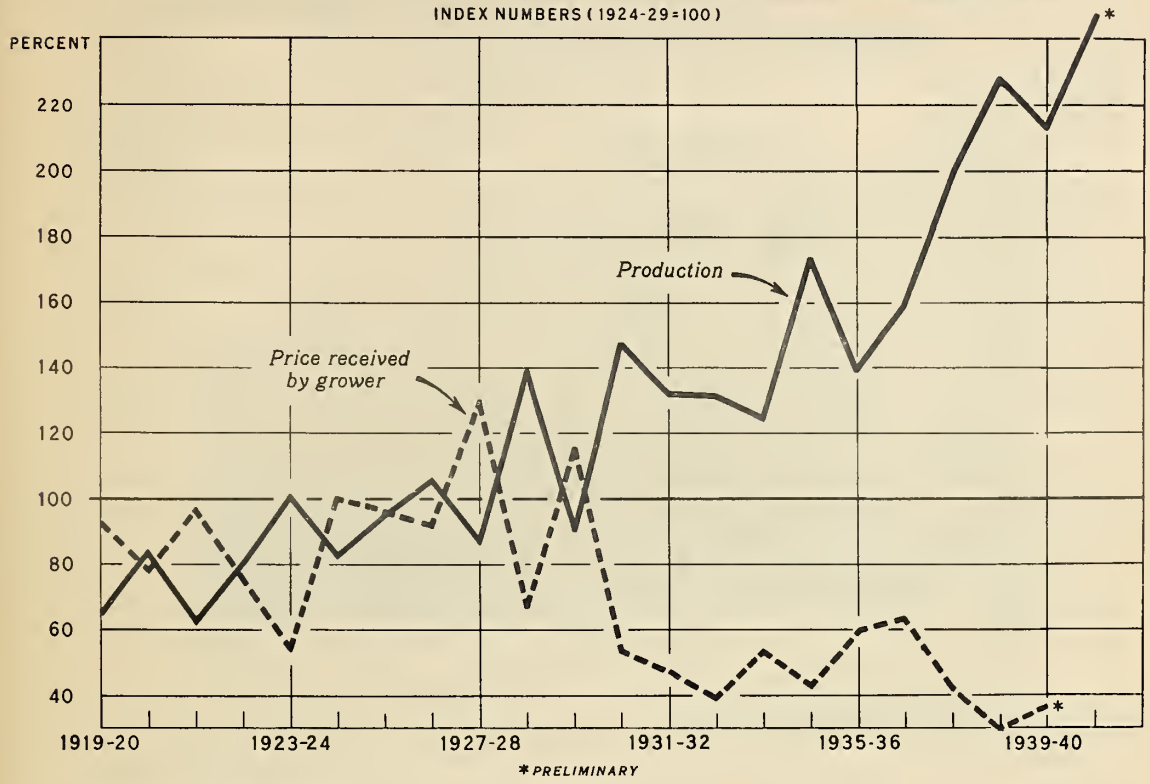
Total production of apples in the United States varies greatly from year to year. And although prices received by farmers for apples are affected to a considerable extent by consumer demand conditions, there is also some tendency for prices to vary inversely with the size of the crop. During recent years a large proportion of the apple crop has been placed in cold storage for late winter and spring shipments.

Apples: Production, cold-storage holdings, exports, and price, United States, 1910-40

Year beginning July	Production: Total	Production: Commercial 1/	Dec. 1 cold storage holdings	Exports	Price per bushel received by farmers
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1910	141,640			5,163	.87
1911	214,020			4,369	.77
1912	235,220			6,450	.66
1913	145,410			4,520	.92
1914	253,200			7,055	.62
1915	230,011			4,399	.70
1916	193,905		13,476	5,220	.89
1917	166,749		14,067	1,906	1.15
1918	169,625		14,784	4,729	1.38
1919	140,632		17,769	3,152	1.75
1920	206,688		20,361	7,995	1.22
1921	95,638		17,217	3,282	1.64
1922	189,425		20,229	5,269	1.02
1923	180,915		30,297	12,295	1.13
1924	160,457		22,419	9,604	1.21
1925	152,424		28,194	11,015	1.25
1926	229,656		31,458	21,292	.89
1927	115,708		23,493	9,430	1.40
1928	177,813		31,177	21,042	1.08
1929	135,092		28,139	10,279	1.39
1930	156,617		32,580	20,340	1.02
1931	205,403		34,197	18,030	.66
1932	146,849		29,433	13,754	.60
1933	148,657		25,128	12,261	.78
1934	125,719	103,691	30,983	8,062	.89
1935	177,916	140,503	33,054	12,239	.72
1936	117,506	98,608	26,486	6,755	1.05
1937	210,783	156,376	36,054	10,958	.67
1938	132,354	109,595	30,815	12,071	.82
1939	---	143,085	30,988	3,216	.64
1940 2/	---	115,162			
1941					

1/ Total production in 424 commercial counties. 2/ Preliminary.

CITRUS FRUITS: PRODUCTION AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-40



During the decade prior to 1930, when variations in consumer purchasing power were relatively minor, a marked inverse relationship is evident between total production of citrus fruits and citrus prices. The extremely low prices received for citrus fruits since 1930 are largely a result of sharp increases in supplies of citrus fruit and reduction in consumer purchasing power. A record crop is indicated for 1940.

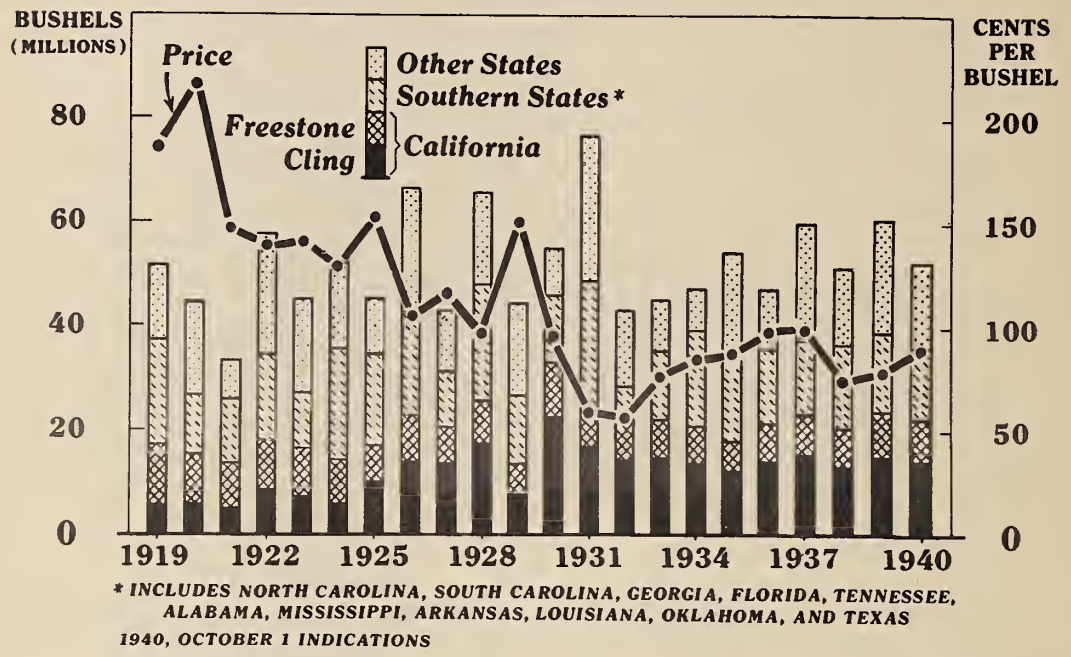
Citrus fruits: Production and price, United States, 1919-40

Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Year of bloom	Production	Price	Year of bloom	Production	Price
1919	65.0	92.7	1930	146.7	53.8
1920	83.4	78.3	1931	132.1	47.2
1921	62.3	96.8	1932	131.4	39.0
1922	80.3	75.9	1933	124.9	53.4
1923	100.6	54.5	1934	173.7	42.6
1924	82.8	100.1	1935	139.5	59.9
1925	95.2	96.5	1936	159.4	63.4
1926	105.5	91.7	1937	200.1	42.2
1927	87.0	129.1	1938	227.8	29.7
1928	138.7	66.8	1939	214.0	1/ 36.2
1929	90.8	115.9	1940 1/	247.3	
			1941		

1/ Preliminary.

Peaches: Production and Season Average Price Received by Farmers, 1919-40



** INCLUDES NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, OKLAHOMA, AND TEXAS*

1940, OCTOBER 1 INDICATIONS

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 31697-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

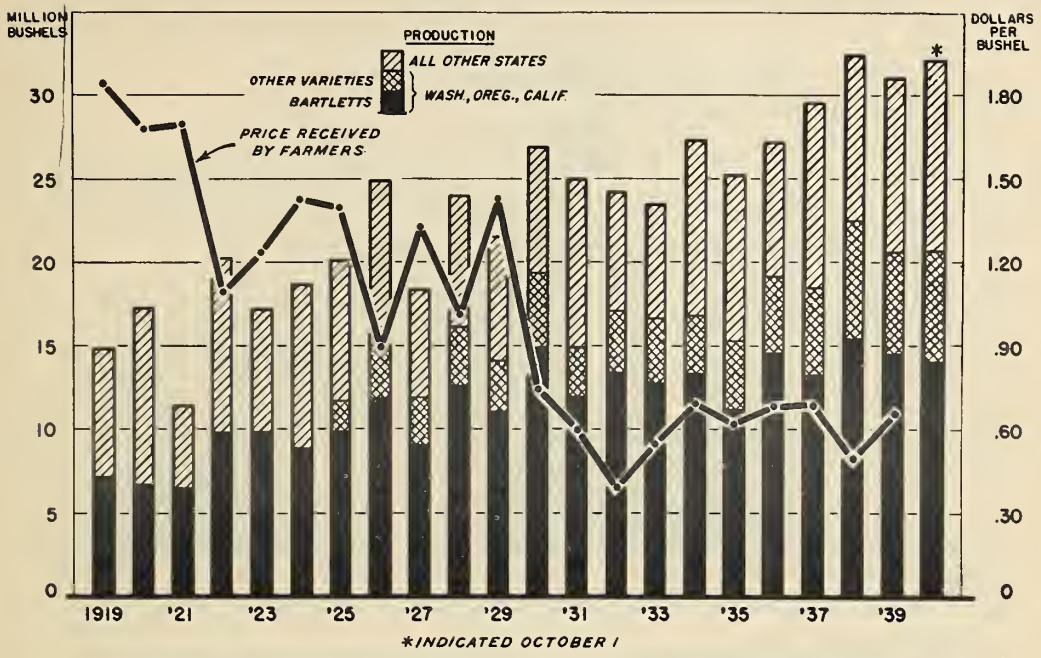
The upward trend in United States peach production from 1921-31 was accompanied by a downward trend in prices. Since 1932 there has been a moderate upward trend in both production and price.

Peaches: Production and season average price received by farmers, 1919-40

Year	California			Southern States 1/	Other States	Total United States	Season average price per bushel received by producers
	Clingstone	Freestone	Total				
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Cents
1919	5,584	11,501	17,085	20,219	14,506	51,810	185
1920	5,750	9,376	15,126	11,582	17,893	44,601	216
1921	4,667	8,251	12,918	13,023	6,872	32,813	146
1922	8,084	9,126	17,210	17,423	22,772	57,405	139
1923	7,084	8,751	15,835	11,354	17,601	44,790	141
1924	5,625	8,001	13,626	22,112	16,016	51,754	128
1925	9,584	6,667	16,251	18,530	10,736	45,517	152
1926	13,626	8,626	22,252	20,673	23,384	66,309	105
1927	13,418	6,626	20,044	11,585	11,558	43,187	117
1928	17,251	8,501	25,752	22,680	17,630	66,062	98
1929	7,501	5,875	13,376	13,505	17,856	44,737	151
1930	22,585	10,584	33,169	12,885	9,292	55,346	96
1931	16,543	7,584	24,127	24,893	28,033	77,053	59
1932	14,168	8,626	22,794	5,854	14,646	43,294	56
1933	14,626	7,459	22,085	13,455	9,731	45,271	78
1934	13,501	7,126	20,627	19,040	8,018	47,685	85
1935	12,001	5,875	17,876	17,022	19,792	54,690	88
1936	14,043	7,292	21,335	14,565	11,583	47,483	98
1937	15,418	7,834	23,252	14,176	22,296	59,724	99
1938	13,042	7,459	20,501	16,070	15,374	51,945	74
1939	15,251	8,792	24,043	15,124	21,655	60,822	78
1940 2/	14,084	8,251	22,335	13,378	16,803	52,516	89

1/ Includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
2/ October 1 indications.

PEARS: PRODUCTION AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1919-40



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 26431 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

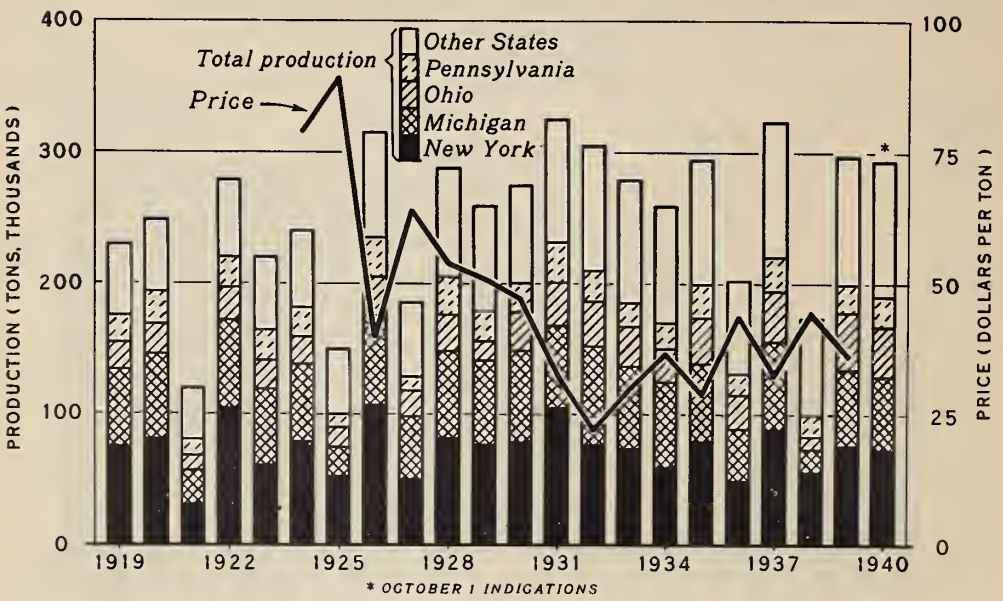
Pear production in the United States has about doubled during the past 20 years. Most of the increase has been in the three Pacific Coast States, which now produce about two-thirds of the total crop. The upward trend in production has been reflected in a downward trend in prices received by farmers for pears.

Pears: Production and price per bushel received by farmers, United States, 1919-40

Year	Production 1/				Price received by farmers, United States	Pacific Coast production as percentage of total United States
	Total United States	Pacific Coast States				
		Total	Bartlett	Other varieties		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars	Percent
1919	14,891	7,115			1.84	47.8
1920	17,433	6,821			1.67	39.1
1921	11,562	6,604			1.69	57.1
1922	20,487	9,833			1.09	48.0
1923	17,287	9,925			1.24	57.4
1924	18,724	8,936			1.43	47.7
1925	20,227	11,736	9,938	1,798	1.41	58.0
1926	24,841	14,661	11,951	2,710	.89	59.0
1927	18,329	11,808	9,147	2,664	1.33	64.4
1928	24,035	16,173	12,696	3,477	1.01	67.3
1929	21,600	14,109	11,152	2,957	1.42	65.3
1930	27,020	19,476	14,940	4,536	.76	72.1
1931	25,041	14,876	12,033	2,843	.60	59.4
1932	24,224	17,163	13,412	3,751	.41	70.8
1933	23,526	16,702	12,854	3,848	.58	71.0
1934	27,436	16,863	13,385	3,478	.70	61.5
1935	25,299	15,367	11,262	4,105	.64	60.7
1936	27,165	19,161	14,597	4,564	.69	70.5
1937	29,548	18,484	13,272	5,212	.69	62.6
1938	32,473	22,500	15,528	6,972	.54	69.3
1939	31,047	20,550	14,529	6,021	.69	66.2
1940 2/	32,114	20,700	14,096	6,604		64.5
1941						

1/ Includes quantities not harvested because of market conditions.
2/ Indicated October 1.

GRAPES: TOTAL PRODUCTION AND PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA.) 1919-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 35716 A.A.A.

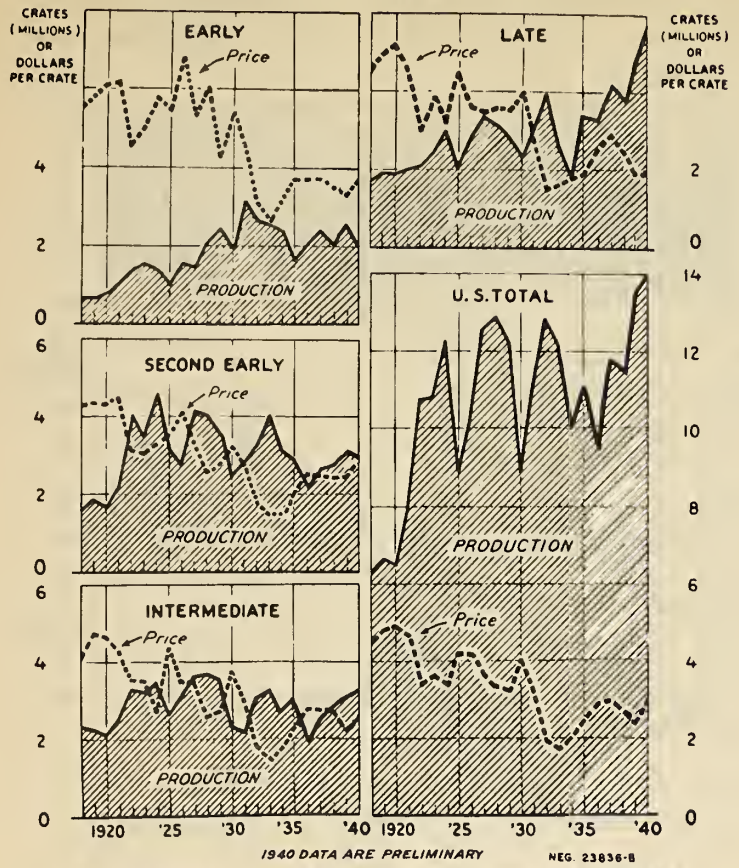
Except for several years when growing conditione were very unfavorable, production of grapes in States other than California has increased gradually since 1919. Prices of eastern grapes declined sharply from 1924-32; they have advanced somewhat since then but are still low compared with earlier years.

Grapes: Production and price per ton received by farmers, United States, 1919-40

Crop year	Production							Weighted average prices	
	United States	California	Other States 1/	New York	Michigan	Ohio	Pennsylvania	California	Other States
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dollars	Dollars
1919	1,575	1,345	230	76	58	21	21	55	--
1920	1,521	1,273	248	82	64	23	24	65	--
1921	1,220	1,100	120	31	26	11	12	62	--
1922	2,085	1,806	279	105	67	24	23	41	--
1923	2,250	2,030	220	62	57	22	22	22	--
1924	1,775	1,535	240	80	59	21	22	33	79
1925	2,200	2,050	150	52	22	14	10	28	89
1926	2,444	2,129	315	107	68	30	28	25	40
1927	2,592	2,406	186	50	48	19	11	24	64
1928	2,654	2,366	288	82	67	27	28	16	54
1929	2,085	1,827	258	77	64	14	22	24	51
1930	2,456	2,181	275	79	70	28	22	16	47
1931	1,646	1,320	326	105	62	33	31	20	33
1932	2,231	1,926	305	77	76	34	23	12	22
1933	1,939	1,660	279	75	62	30	18	16	30
1934	1,958	1,700	258	61	64	26	19	17	37
1935	2,488	2,194	294	81	59	34	25	13	29
1936	1,916	1,714	202	49	39	26	16	19	44
1937	2,777	2,454	323	89	67	38	26	19	33
1938	2,704	2,531	173	56	17	10	16	13	44
1939 2/	2,526	2,228	298	76	58	43	23	14	36
1940 3/	2,530	2,236	294	73	56	39	24		
1941									

1/ Grapes produced outside California are almost exclusively of the labrusca or "Eastern" type, commonly known as "slip skins". 2/ Prices are preliminary. 3/ October 1 indications.

Strawberries: Production and Prices Received by Farmers, by Regions, 1918-40



The production of strawberries in the late States has increased sharply during the last decade. The increase in the far western States has contributed largely to the upward trend in the late States. Production in the early States increased greatly from 1918-31, but in recent years remained below the 1931 peak production. Production has declined slightly in the second early States and remained about stable in the intermediate group. There has been a general downward trend in strawberry prices since 1920. Prices in recent years have shown some recovery from the low 1932 and 1933 prices.

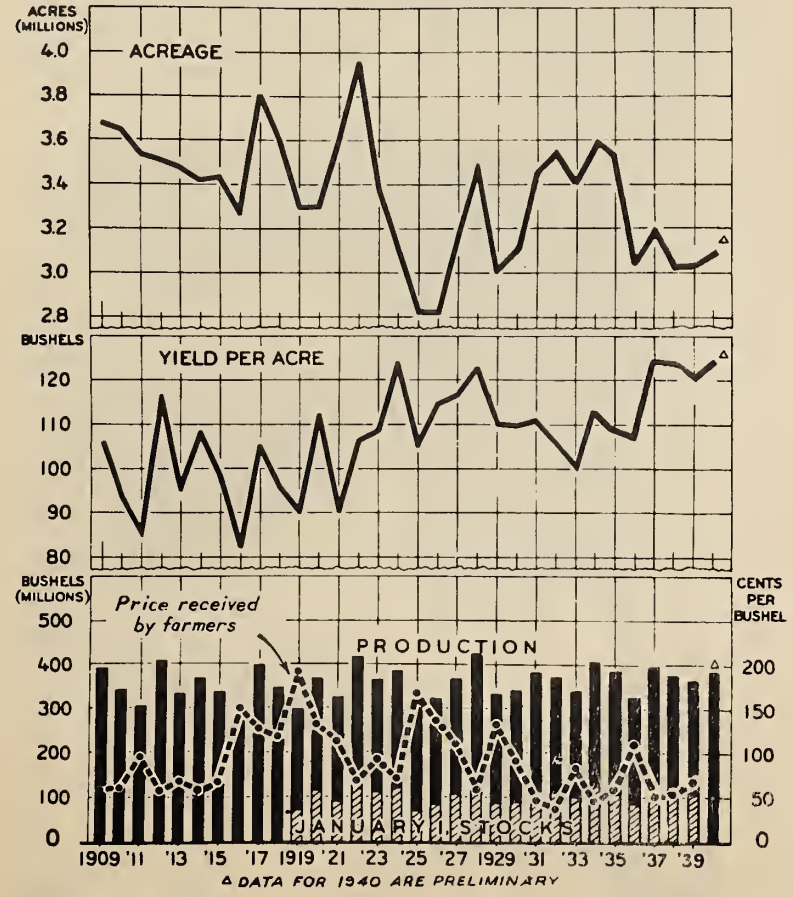
Strawberries: Production and prices per crate received by farmers, by regions, 1918-40

Year	Early: Ala., Fla., La., Miss., and Texas — Production	Early — Price	Intermediate: Calif. other, Del., Ill., Kan., Ky., Md., Mo., N. J., Okla. — Production	Intermediate — Price
	1,000 crates	Dollars	1,000 crates	Dollars
1918	616	5.50	2,331	4.13
1919	629	5.79	2,259	4.74
1920	736	6.08	2,127	4.65
1921	1,042	6.19	2,565	4.26
1922	1,352	4.50	3,273	3.55
1923	1,561	4.96	3,200	3.51
1924	1,370	5.75	3,420	2.70
1925	1,045	5.48	2,634	4.30
1926	1,532	6.76	3,107	3.50
1927	1,412	5.35	3,613	3.45
1928	2,054	6.01	3,641	2.54
1929	2,410	4.29	3,590	2.67
1930	1,952	5.37	2,290	3.70
1931	3,121	4.56	2,201	2.90
1932	2,648	3.10	3,097	1.75
1933	2,578	2.61	3,222	1.40
1934	2,350	3.17	2,716	1.68
1935	1,666	3.75	3,021	2.25
1936	2,086	3.85	1,945	2.78
1937	2,388	3.80	2,542	2.73
1938	2,008	3.51	2,890	2.71
1939	2,602	3.37	3,063	2.22
1940 1/	2,018	3.74	3,291	2.49
1941				

Year	Second early: Ark., Calif., Ga., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va. — Production	Second early — Price	Late: Ind., Iowa, Mich., N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Oreg., Utah, Wash., Wis. — Production	Late — Price	United States — Production	United States — Price
	1,000 crates	Dollars	1,000 crates	Dollars	1,000 crates	Dollars
1918	1,584	4.28	1,721	4.65	6,252	4.45
1919	1,837	4.36	1,937	4.93	6,662	4.79
1920	1,685	4.29	1,910	5.16	6,458	4.87
1921	2,210	4.45	2,024	4.49	7,841	4.63
1922	3,996	3.09	2,102	2.97	10,723	3.39
1923	3,507	3.03	2,479	3.86	10,747	3.64
1924	4,519	3.27	2,928	3.19	12,237	3.37
1925	3,162	3.44	2,068	4.47	8,909	4.18
1926	2,714	4.10	2,849	3.54	10,202	4.16
1927	4,186	3.29	3,340	3.43	12,551	3.61
1928	4,060	2.53	3,107	3.56	12,862	3.34
1929	3,586	2.77	2,864	3.53	12,450	3.23
1930	2,455	3.23	2,378	3.94	9,075	4.00
1931	2,749	2.75	3,205	2.71	11,276	3.29
1932	3,290	1.75	3,926	1.43	12,961	1.94
1933	4,020	1.45	2,519	1.61	12,339	1.74
1934	3,132	1.49	1,884	1.77	10,082	2.02
1935	2,906	2.16	3,388	1.89	10,981	2.31
1936	2,190	2.58	3,228	2.45	9,449	2.81
1937	2,669	2.47	4,187	2.91	11,786	2.92
1938	2,787	2.44	3,784	2.44	11,469	2.69
1939	3,128	2.48	4,831	1.91	13,624	2.39
1940 1/	2,984	2.92	5,737	1.89	14,030	2.51
1941						

1/ Preliminary.

Potatoes: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Price, United States, 1909 - 40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 26465 B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The total acreage of potatoes in the United Statee was reduced sharply in 1936, and it has remained at a comparatively low level for the past 5 years. This reduction in acreage has been about offset by an increase in yields, however, and the total production of potatoes has remained as large as in most years since 1909. Prices received by farmers for potatoes tend to vary inversely with changes in production.

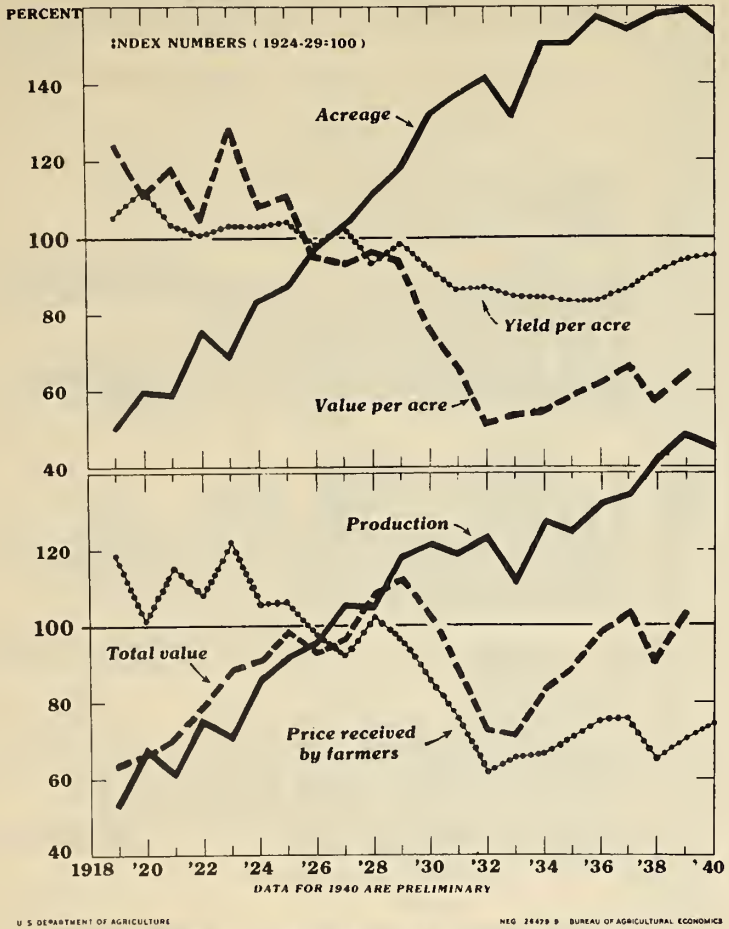
Potatoes: Acreage, yield, production, and price, 1909-40

Crop year	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Stocks	Price per bushel received by farmers
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	Million bushels	Cents
1909	3,675	106.2	390,166		57.6
1910	3,644	93.9	342,052		58.4
1911	3,532	85.7	302,713		94.6
1912	3,505	115.9	406,215		56.6
1913	3,477	95.6	332,447		67.8
1914	3,417	107.8	368,249		56.2
1915	3,433	98.1	336,760		67.4
1916	3,274	82.6	270,388		149.7
1917	3,801	104.9	398,653		127.9
1918	3,597	96.2	346,114		118.8
1919	3,300	90.1	297,341	70.0	190.9
1920	3,301	111.8	368,904	112.0	132.8
1921	3,598	90.4	325,312	88.4	112.8
1922	3,901	106.5	415,373	136.7	68.5
1923	3,378	108.5	366,356	109.5	91.4
1924	3,106	123.7	384,166	120.4	71.2
1925	2,810	105.5	296,466	66.3	165.8
1926	2,811	114.4	321,607	80.4	136.1
1927	3,182	116.2	369,644	104.1	108.5
1928	3,499	122.1	427,249	130.0	57.1
1929	3,019	110.0	332,204	82.9	131.8
1930	3,103	109.8	340,572	88.4	91.9
1931	3,467	110.8	384,125	108.2	46.3
1932	3,549	106.1	376,425	109.3	39.2
1933	3,412	100.3	342,306	98.4	82.1
1934	3,597	112.9	406,105	123.7	44.8
1935	3,541	109.1	386,380	106.1	59.7
1936	3,063	108.4	331,918	85.4	114.0
1937	3,185	124.1	395,294	113.2	52.8
1938	3,023	123.8	374,163	103.6	54.8
1939	3,027	120.3	364,016	103.3	68.9
1940 1/	3,087	124.1	383,172		
1941					

1/ Preliminary.

Although the acreage of potatoes in the United States during the past 10 years has been on a lower level than in the previous decade, increased yields have kept production at about the same level. Farm prices of potatoes usually vary invereely with production.

17 Vegetables for Fresh Market Shipment: Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value, United States, 1919-40



There has been a marked expansion in the acreage and production of fresh vegetables for market during the past 20 years, despite a downward trend in the prices received by farmers during this period. The total value of these crops increased steadily from 1919-29, but the sharp decline in prices in the early 1930's was reflected in a similar reduction in value. Since 1933 the total value of fresh vegetables produced has risen considerably more than prices, due to the continued upward trend in production.

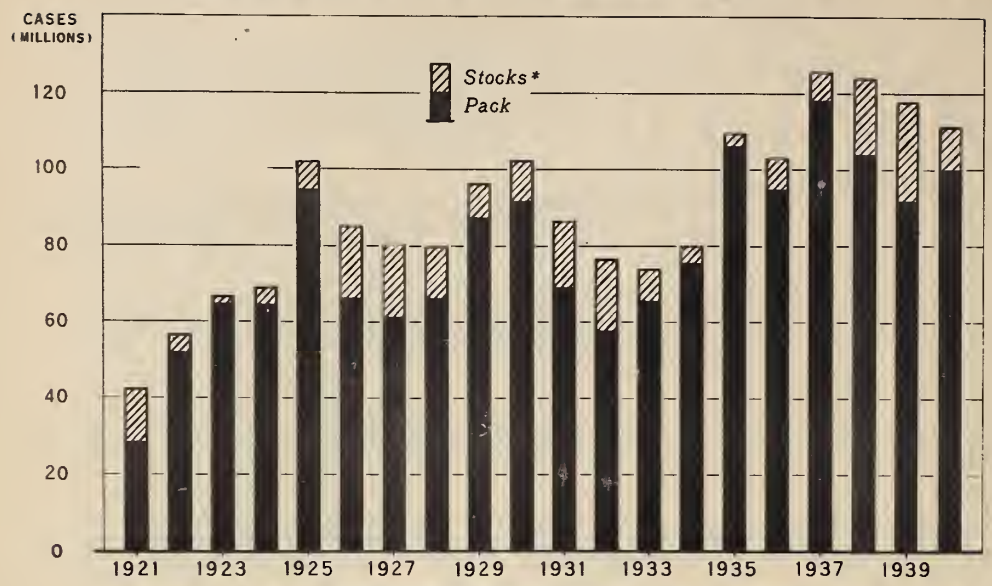
17 vegetables for fresh market shipment: Acreage, yield, production, price, and value, United States, 1919-40

Index numbers (1924-29 = 100)

Year	Acreage	Yield per acre	Value per acre	Production	Price received by farmers	Total value
1919	50.4	105.4	124.3	53.1	118.7	63.0
1920	59.8	112.7	111.1	67.4	101.0	66.9
1921	59.0	103.2	118.5	60.9	115.0	70.4
1922	75.2	100.1	105.3	75.3	107.8	79.8
1923	68.8	103.6	128.2	71.3	122.1	88.8
1924	83.2	103.1	108.8	85.8	105.3	91.3
1925	87.7	104.7	111.0	91.8	106.0	98.1
1926	96.6	98.8	95.6	95.4	98.0	93.0
1927	102.3	102.8	93.5	105.2	92.3	96.4
1928	111.3	93.6	96.9	104.2	102.9	108.6
1929	118.9	98.9	94.1	117.6	95.4	112.7
1930	131.8	92.0	77.4	121.2	86.1	102.7
1931	137.0	86.9	64.6	119.0	75.4	89.1
1932	141.4	87.1	51.3	123.1	61.1	73.0
1933	132.0	84.7	53.8	111.8	65.4	71.5
1934	150.9	84.3	54.6	127.2	66.7	83.0
1935	150.3	83.0	58.8	124.8	71.6	89.0
1936	157.8	83.7	61.5	132.1	75.3	97.7
1937	154.2	87.4	66.3	134.7	76.0	103.0
1938	157.8	91.4	57.6	144.2	65.5	91.6
1939	159.3	94.2	64.0	150.0	70.2	102.6
1940 1/	153.9	95.4		146.8	74.1	
1941						

1/ Preliminary.

VEGETABLES, CANNED: ANNUAL PACK AND CARRY-OVER, UNITED STATES, 1921-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32744 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

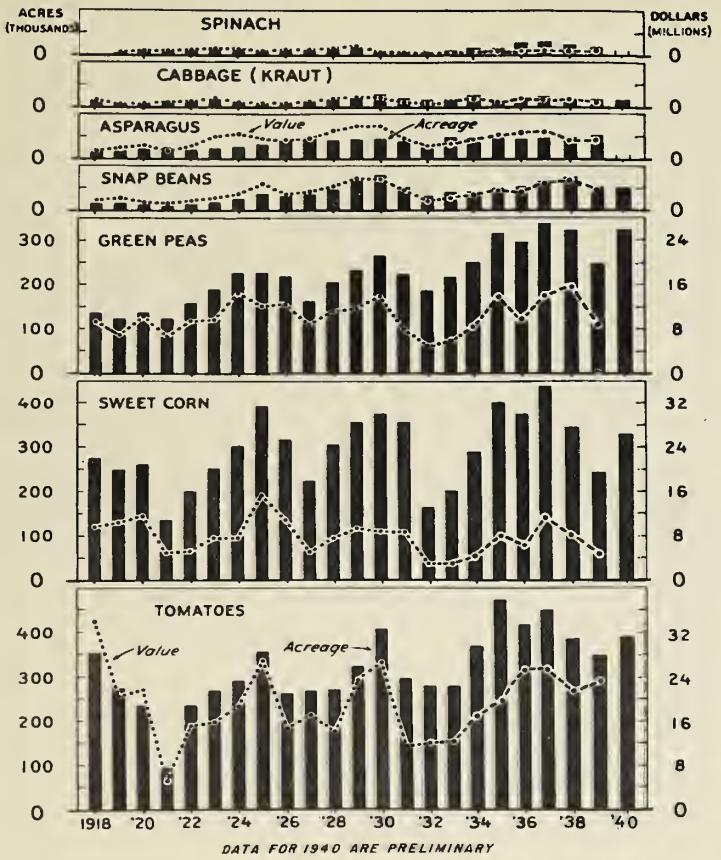
The total supply of canned vegetables has fluctuated in fairly regular cycles about an upward trend during the past 20 years. There has been some tendency for small annual packs to be offset by relatively large carry-over stocks; therefore, the total supply of canned vegetables has fluctuated less than the annual pack.

Vegetables, canned: Annual pack and carry-over, United States, 1921-40

Marketing year	Asparagus	Beans, snap	Beets	Corn	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Tomatoes	Tomato pulp	Tomato juice	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
	Pack, No. 2 cases										
1921	1,073	1,827	668	8,843	8,207		994	6,857			28,469
1922	1,608	2,637	800	11,419	13,042		2,720	19,695			51,921
1923	2,120	3,087	931	14,106	13,948		3,207	25,045	2,667		65,111
1924	2,343	3,987	1,503	12,131	19,315		1,912	21,370	2,276		64,837
1925	2,127	6,642	2,075	24,320	17,816	1,778	2,619	33,747	3,614		94,738
1926	2,538	4,037	1,234	19,069	17,709	1,655	2,057	16,140	1,728		66,167
1927	2,484	4,677	1,130	10,747	12,936	1,532	3,215	22,425	3,078		61,824
1928	2,652	6,215	1,294	14,497	17,943	2,440	4,496	14,575	2,000		66,112
1929	3,032	8,529	2,004	17,487	18,530	3,348	6,164	24,146	3,737	231	87,208
1930	3,020	8,251	2,923	15,692	22,035	2,374	2,465	29,015	4,490	1,674	91,939
1931	2,134	6,067	1,613	19,415	13,286	1,399	2,269	16,341	1,817	4,720	69,061
1932	1,604	4,024	1,044	9,358	10,366	1,927	1,466	20,367	2,300	5,559	58,015
1933	2,569	5,532	1,216	10,193	12,893	2,454	3,179	20,461	2,800	4,478	65,775
1934	2,423	6,320	2,196	11,258	15,742	1,933	3,602	22,376	3,259	6,154	75,253
1935	2,835	7,161	2,462	21,471	24,699	1,137	4,318	26,985	3,656	11,615	106,339
1936	3,093	6,629	2,490	14,500	16,553	2,426	4,143	24,209	4,267	16,470	94,880
1937	2,939	10,052	3,210	23,541	23,467	2,041	6,136	26,076	3,746	16,880	118,088
1938	2,589	10,915	3,176	20,470	25,459	1,614	2,883	22,960	2,790	11,184	104,040
1939	2,669	8,487	2,271	14,567	16,074	3,114	4,000	24,209	2,726	13,605	91,722
1940 1/											
1941											

Marketing year	Mar. 1	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	May 1	Mar. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
	Carry-over stocks, No. 2 cases								
1921				3,040			10,750		13,790
1922				230			4,270		4,500
1923				110			1,700		1,810
1924	34			70			4,100		4,204
1925	223			240	4,300		2,390		7,153
1926	329			5,820	6,000		6,490		18,639
1927	533			8,900	6,000		3,580		19,013
1928	527			3,750	3,400		5,630		13,307
1929	483			3,250	3,500		1,700		8,933
1930	423			3,250	3,500	1,770	1,700		10,643
1931	1,255	1,500		2,000	6,000	1,161	5,400		17,315
1932	1,387	1,400		7,300	4,600	760	3,380		18,827
1933	595	700		2,500	2,500	180	1,800		8,275
1934	362	700		1,300	900	330	870		4,462
1935	275	380	190	180	800	290	1,330		3,445
1936	400	160	166	850	4,900	230	1,430		8,136
1937	683	29	252	778	2,800	225	1,907	750	7,424
1938	754	700	710	4,653	5,900	765	3,200	3,750	20,432
1939	590	1,700	1,125	7,350	9,400	345	2,800	2,961	26,271
1940 1/	226	500	265	2,893	3,627	219	2,200	1,472	11,402
1941									

Compiled from reports of the National Canners Association.
1/ Preliminary.



Tomatoes, eweet corn, and green peas are the more important truck crops for manufacturing purposee. In moet years eince 1918 the total value of theee crops has beem cloeely aseociated with changes in the harvested acreage.

Eight commercial truck crops for manufacture: Acreage and value, United Statee, 1918-40 1/

Year	Spinach		Cabbage for kraut		Asparagus		Snap beans	
	Acreage	Value	Acreage	Value	Acreage	Value	Acreage	Value
		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000
	Acres	dollars	Acres	dollars	Acres	dollars	Acres	dollars
1918	---	---	14,770	1,249	11,340	1,467	12,650	1,912
1919	4,130	461	7,700	535	14,460	2,188	15,590	2,185
1920	4,850	707	8,260	630	15,860	2,808	11,680	1,490
1921	7,800	695	7,220	875	17,930	1,556	8,850	1,234
1922	8,360	940	15,610	1,063	20,380	2,633	12,460	1,721
1923	10,370	1,236	17,620	1,582	23,010	3,797	16,410	2,206
1924	10,470	1,085	11,230	861	24,100	4,483	25,030	2,925
1925	11,890	745	8,770	671	29,720	3,384	35,940	4,690
1926	11,510	954	11,290	779	40,760	3,685	31,970	2,901
1927	12,150	931	12,720	1,051	43,430	3,678	34,960	3,379
1928	14,640	1,282	17,210	1,463	41,570	4,630	45,640	4,315
1929	18,170	1,624	20,530	1,768	42,540	5,477	65,040	5,790
1930	9,350	568	28,100	1,654	41,990	5,408	78,690	5,618
1931	7,850	445	19,210	823	37,400	3,282	52,710	3,640
1932	5,540	266	16,160	625	32,100	1,801	31,460	1,667
1933	10,100	433	16,440	1,069	48,790	2,491	40,770	2,323
1934	15,290	490	25,710	1,369	42,410	3,353	45,100	2,737
1935	15,180	658	16,500	697	48,500	4,312	49,590	3,509
1936	27,020	844	18,980	1,516	42,220	4,670	50,180	3,401
1937	29,720	922	24,840	1,442	43,760	4,656	63,720	5,035
1938	21,220	535	17,740	1,033	47,510	3,175	73.570	5.758
1939	17.860	687	19.710	1.117	50.120	3.466	50.240	3.933
1940 2/			18.900				57.590	
1941								

Year	Green peae		Sweet corn		Tomatoes		Cucumbere for pickles	
	Acreage	Value	Acreage	Value	Acreage	Value	Acreage	Value
		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000
	Acree	dollars	Acree	dollars	Acree	dollars	Acree	dollars
1918	136,620	9,333	274,930	9,643	354,090	34,020	65,110	3,179
1919	124,020	6,950	250,230	10,394	276,960	20,557	51,030	2,749
1920	136,520	10,317	261,750	11,503	235,780	21,777	51,500	2,034
1921	123,860	6,661	136,280	4,869	94,340	5,323	64,260	4,845
1922	158,010	9,367	197,600	5,216	235,150	15,139	53,880	2,631
1923	189,830	9,581	252,590	7,563	268,700	15,806	65,710	4,046
1924	226,600	14,478	302,790	7,478	291,270	18,703	87,630	3,348
1925	226,850	12,193	393,910	15,253	355,130	26,755	103,960	7,395
1926	218,930	12,520	317,310	10,800	263,300	14,689	73,520	3,869
1927	163,810	8,948	223,350	4,975	267,970	17,112	58,700	2,880
1928	206,640	11,237	310,020	7,575	270,850	14,146	76,790	4,142
1929	232,920	11,784	359,800	9,254	323,720	23,409	81,010	3,425
1930	266,740	14,075	376,760	8,742	407,950	26,444	118,290	6,168
1931	223,350	8,038	358,030	8,681	296,120	11,517	86,280	4,278
1932	187,800	5,135	165,130	2,904	280,510	12,090	33,510	959
1933	217,430	5,819	199,670	3,159	280,150	12,316	57,760	1,685
1934	249,870	8,288	287,630	4,211	368,660	17,148	79,670	2,090
1935	315,040	13,888	401,610	8,007	471,730	19,951	89,470	2,610
1936	296,850	9,679	372,220	6,200	419,070	25,029	88,760	3,582
1937	334,820	14,136	438,810	11,311	451,000	25,260	110,070	4,787
1938	322.360	15.965	345.160	8.808	392.350	21.618	82.440	3.588
1939	246.940	8.886	238.950	5.446	347.020	23.686	57.490	2.229
1940 2/	324.300		328.710		391.630		92.760	
1941								

1/ 1918-39, acres harvested; 1940, acres planted.
2/ Preliminary.