Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
Ec7Agr4Ch
Cop 5

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
OCT 30 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural OUTLOOK CHARTS 1953

1960
1959
1958
1957
1956
1955
1954



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 1952

1953 OUTLOOK CHARTS

Copies of the charts and maps in this book are available in forms suitable for presentation in a variety of ways. You can order them in 8" x 10" glossy prints for use in publications, or in wall chart size for meetings or classes. Prints are in black and white only. However, you can get at moderate cost a color film strip that includes color versions of all the charts and maps shown here. The film strip is designed so that you can cut and mount any of the charts as separate 2" x 2" slides, if desired.

IMPORTANT

WHEN ORDERING CHARTS:

(1) List negotive number, title, ond size. If ordering 8" x 10" prints, specify dull or glossy finish.

(2) Give nome ond oddress of individuol to whom the charts should be sent.

(3) Give name ond address of individuol or institution to whom bill for chorts should be sent.

(4) Moke oll remittonces poyoble to "Treosurer of the United Stotes."

(5) Send orders ond remittonces for photographic prints ond individuol slides to the Bureou of Agriculturol Economics, U. S. Deportment of Agriculture, Woshington 25, D. C.

WHEN ORDERING FILM STRIPS:

Send order ond remittonce to Photo-Lob. Inc., 3825 Georgio Ave., N.W., Washingtan 11, D.C. *Do not send order to Bureau of Agricultural Economics.*

PRICE LIST

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS, dull or glossy, 8 x 10 inches..... This price applies to copies of any chart or map, prepared by the Bureau, whether shown in this chartbook or not.	$ .55 each
WALL CHARTS (ozalid prints) 30 x 40 inches..... This price applies only to the charts and maps in this publication. Enlargements of any BAE chart or map can be supplied promptly. The price is $9.55 for any 30 x 40 inch chart or map not included in this publication (price for 2" x 2" black and white slides is $1.25 each).	1.06 each
COLOR FILM STRIP..... Each strip presents in attractive colors all charts and maps shown in this book. By cutting and mounting segments of the strip you can easily make 2" x 2" slides of any of the individual charts or maps. Using the strip in this manner, you can make up a large and flexible supply of slide films at low cost.	5.25 per strip

Additional charts on rural family living are available in the annual chartbook of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Also charts covering the outlook for foreign markets are available in a separate publication of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

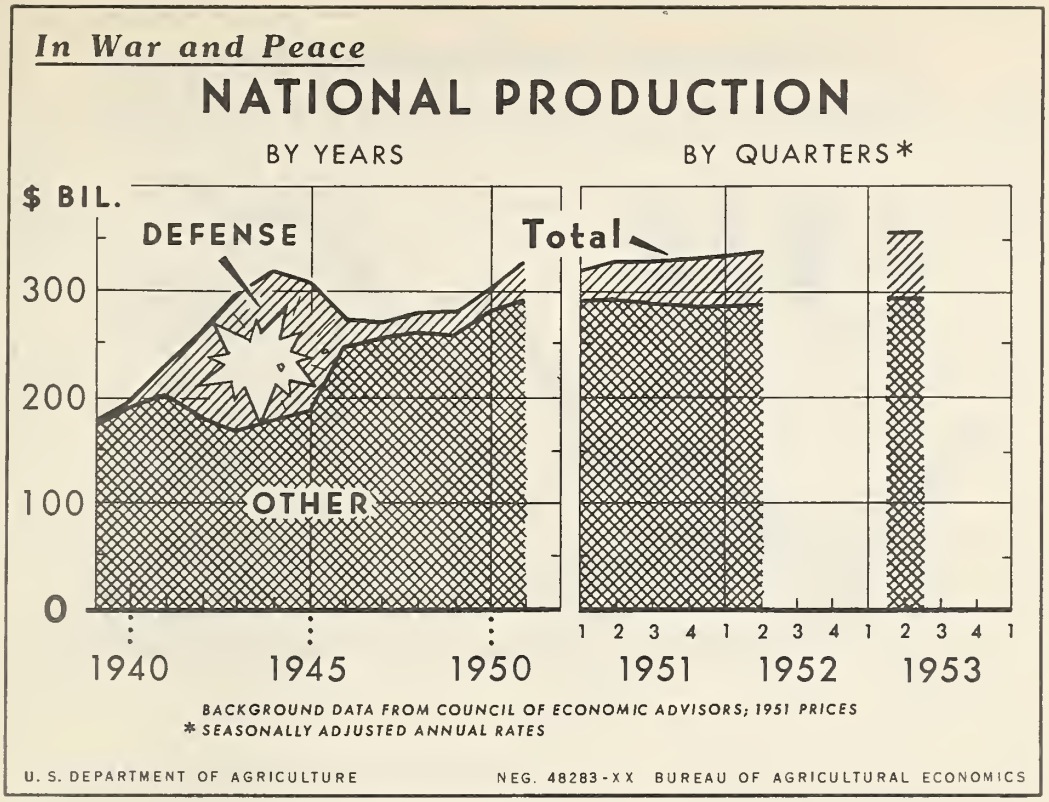
For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 40 cents

LIST OF OUTLOOK CHARTS

Negative	Title	Page
	GENERAL	
48283-XX	National Production in War and Peace	1
48282-XX	Civilian Employment	2
48802-XX	Business Expenditures for New Plants and Equipment	3
45969-XX	Personal Income in U. S.	4
48797-XX	Personal Expenditures in U. S.	5
46328-XX	U. S. Production and Prices—In Agriculture—In Industry	6
	PRICES AND INCOMES	
47538-XX	Wholesale Prices	7
47485-XX	Farmers' Prices	8
	Data for page 8	9
47545-XX	Income of Farm Operators	10
48260-XX	Farm Operators' Realized Net Income and Its Purchasing Power	11
42554-XX	Farmers' Cash Receipts and Income of Industrial Workers	12
42621-XX	Incomes of Workers (In Agriculture and In Industry)	13
46563-XX	Food Costs and Consumer Incomes	14
	A CHANGING AGRICULTURE	
43457B-XX	Decline in Farm Population	15
48780-XX	Workers on Farms	16
48772-XX	Changes in Farm Inputs, 1952 Compared With 1935-39	17
48771-XX	Principal Machines on Farms—Now and Before Pearl Harbor	17
38745-XX	Horses & Mules, and Tractors on Farms Jan. 1	18
46823A-XX	Farm Output and Labor Input	19
47384A-XX	Cash Farm Wage Rates	20
48785-XX	Farms and Electricity—Percentage Receiving Central Station Service	21
48455-XX	Farm-Operator Family Levels of Living, 1950	21
48273-XX	Farms and Average Acreage	22
48279-XX	Changes in Farm Tenure	23
47345A-XX	Major Uses of Cropland	24
46822-XX	Farm Production—Per Acre and Per Animal Unit	25
39891A-XX	Farm Real Estate Taxes	26
47376A-XX	The Farm Balance Sheet	27
34578-XX	Rural Demand Deposits and Retail Sales	28
48763-XX	Increase in Dollar Value of Farm Land, 1935-39 to July 1952	29

Negative	Title	Page
	MARKETS AND MARKETING	
48770-XX	Utilization of Food Supplies	30
46627-XX	Value of U. S. Farm Exports	31
47745-XX	Trends in Our Eating Habits	32
48830-XX	What We Eat—Now Compared with Pre-World War II	32
48798-XX	Farm and Marketing Shares in Retail Food Costs	33
48777-XX	Farmer's Share of Your Food Dollar	33
47853-XX	Food Marketing Charges	34
48446-XX	Railroad Freight Rates and Prices Received by Farmers	35
	IMPORTANT ELEMENTS IN INTERMEDIATE OUTLOOK	
48634-XX	The Farm Output Picture—Past and Attainable Within 5 Years	36
46615B-XX	Growth of U. S. Population 1910-52 and Projected 1952-60	37
48807-XX	Projected Food Consumption Related to Past Production	38
48808-XX	Projected Meat Consumption Related to Past Production	39
48801-XX	Rising Share of Milk Output Going Into Human Consumption—Projected to 1960	40
48809-XX	Projected Egg Consumption Related to Past Production	41
48818-XX	Feed Grain Production and Consumption with Consumption Projected to 1960	42
	LIVESTOCK AND MEAT	
43312A-XX	Meat Production	43
46845A-XX	Meat Consumption Per Person	44
46559-XX	Meat and Income—Retail Value of Consumption and Income, Per Person	45
39337-XX	U. S. Pig Crops	46
48239-XX	Hog-Corn Price Ratio and Hog Slaughter	47
48766-XX	Milk and Beef Cattle on Farms Jan. 1	48
47391-XX	Stock Sheep and Lambs on Farms Jan. 1	49
	FEED GRAINS	
48768-XX	Production of Feed Grains	50
46500B-XX	Supply of Feed Concentrates	51
47800-XX	Corn Prices and Loan Rates	52
	WHEAT	
42549-XX	Wheat Production	53
46051-XX	Distribution of U. S. Wheat	54
43311-XX	Wheat Prices and Loan Rates	55

Negative	Title	Page
	DAIRY PRODUCTS	
48774-XX	Milk Cows and Milk	56
47375-XX	Butter and Margarine—Retail Prices—Consumption	57
47809A-XX	Price Ratios and the Dairyman	58
	POULTRY PRODUCTS	
48779-XX	Potential Layers and Egg Production on Farms	59
48251-XX	Poultry-Product / Feed Price Ratios	60
	FATS AND OILS	
48786-XX	Fats and Oils—U. S. Production—Consumption Per Person	61
43290A-XX	Cottonseed—Price—Production	62
43291A-XX	Soybeans Harvested for Beans	63
	COTTON AND WOOL	
48262-XX	U. S. Cotton Supply	64
47385-XX	World Cotton Supply	65
47293-XX	Cotton Prices and Loan Rates	66
47510-XX	Apparel Wool—U. S. Production and Net Imports	67
48485-XX	Per Capita Consumption of Cotton, Rayon, and All Fibers	68
	TOBACCO	
32738-XX	Tobacco Products in U. S	69
46071A-XX	Flue-Cured Tobacco	70
46107A-XX	Burley Tobacco	71
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	
48794-XX	Fruit Consumption Per Person	72
48288-XX	U. S. Orange Consumption	73
46866-XX	Growers' Prices for Citrus and Noncitrus Fruits	74
48782-XX	Truck Crops—For Fresh Sale—For Processing	75
48826-XX	Potato Production and Prices	76



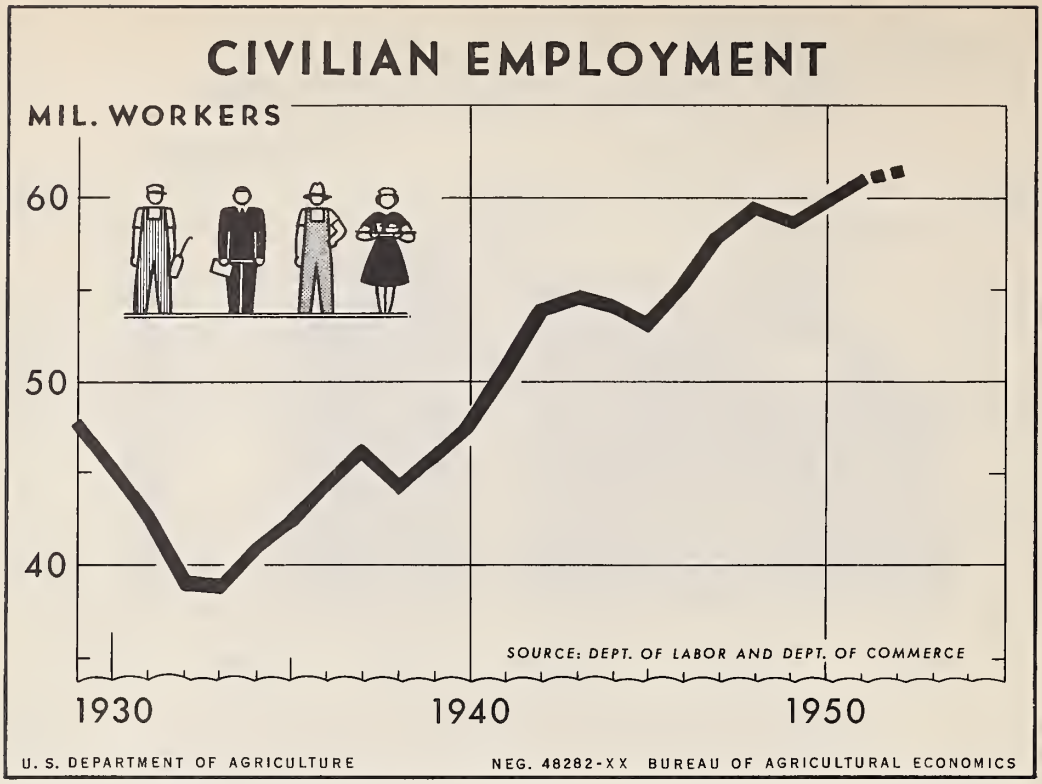
Defense preparations continue to take a progressively larger share of our increasing national output. In the second quarter of 1952 nearly 15 percent of total output was used for national security programs and this share probably will increase further in the coming year. During the peak war production year, 1944, national security expenditures were taking almost 45 percent of all goods and services produced.

The BAE projection for second quarter 1953, made in consultation with other Government agencies, reflects the scheduled rise in defense spending and a prospective moderate pick up in consumer buying.

Gross national product and security expenditures, 1939-52

Year	Total gross national product		Federal national security expenditures 1951 prices
	Actual	1951 prices	
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1939	91.3	179.8	2.6
1940	101.4	197.4	4.7
1941	126.4	229.3	24.4
1942	161.6	260.4	78.8
1943	194.3	293.4	124.0
1944	213.7	316.3	139.3
1945	215.2	307.2	116.8
1946	211.1	272.6	24.5
1947	233.3	272.3	14.1
1948	259.0	281.0	17.5
1949	258.2	281.6	20.8
1950	284.2	303.3	19.4
1951	329.2	329.2	36.7
	Seasonally adjusted annual rates		
1951			
First quarter	319.6	321.3	27.4
Second quarter	329.3	329.9	34.5
Third quarter	330.9	331.7	41.1
Fourth quarter	337.1	334.3	43.6
1952			
First quarter	339.4	334.6	45.7
Second quarter	343.2	337.3	50.0

Compiled from a report to the Presideot by the Council of Economic Advisors, Mid-year, 1952



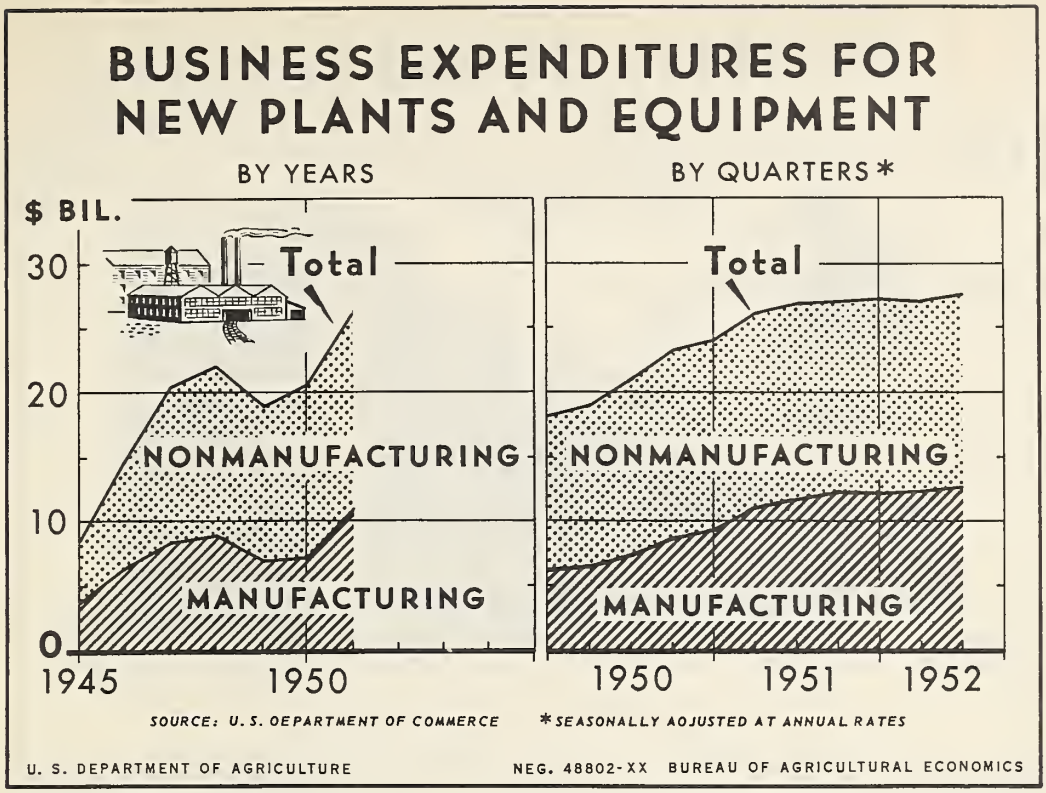
The upward trend in civilian employment since the mid-1930's reflects a relatively steady growth in the labor force as well as the rising level of business activity and a decline in unemployment. From 1943 to 1945, the number of employed civilians decreased with the entrance of many workers into the armed forces. Civilian employment in 1952 is expected to total a little larger than in 1951 and probably will continue high in the coming year.

Total civilian employment, 1929-52 1/

Period	Persons, 14 years of age and over	Period	Persons, 14 years of age and over
	Thousands		Thousands
1929	47,630	1943	54,470
		1944	53,960
1930	45,480		
1931	42,400	1945	52,820
1932	38,940	1946	55,250
1933	38,760	1947	58,027
1934	40,890	1948	59,378
		1949	58,710
1935	42,260		
1936	44,410	1950	59,957
1937	46,300	1951	61,005
1938	44,220	1952 2/	61,300
1939	45,750		
1940	47,520		
1941	50,350		
1942	53,750		

1/ Includes part-time workers and those who had jobs but were not at work for such reasons as vacation, illness, bad weather, temporary lay-off, and industrial disputes.
2/ Estimated.

Compiled from records of Department of Labor (1929-39) and Department of Commerce (1940-52)



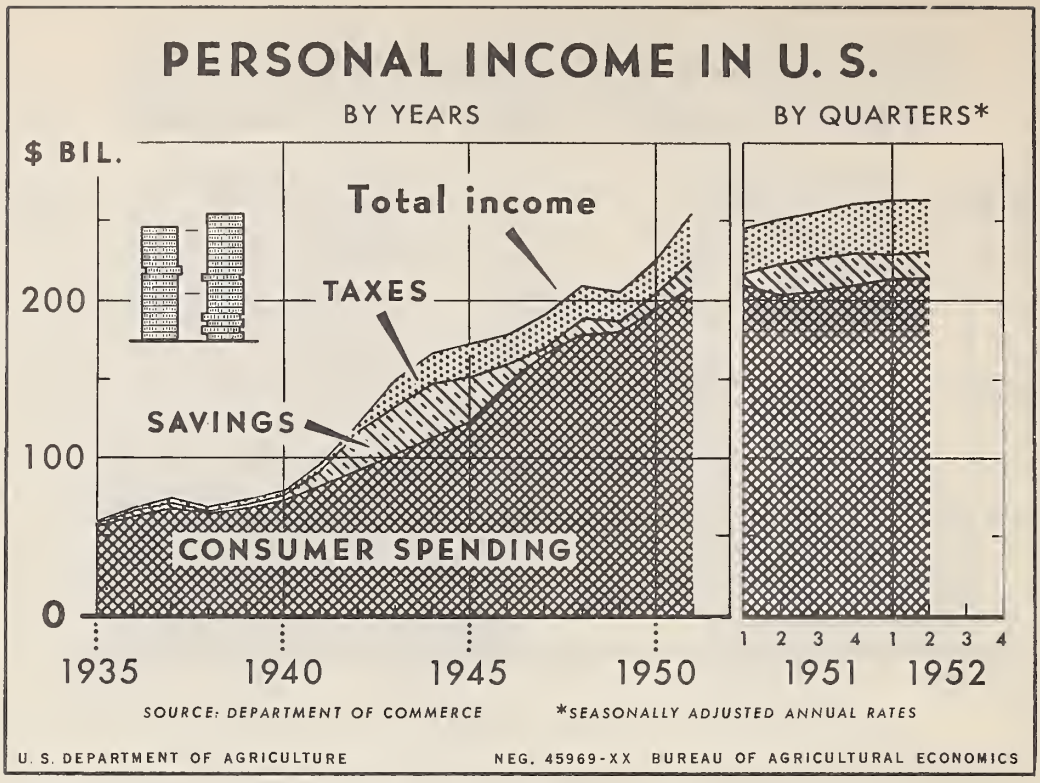
A substantial backlog of capital goods demand, an abnormally large number of new business enterprises and the general increase in prices contributed to rapidly rising outlays in the past two years for capital goods by all major industries. The general decline in business investment in 1949 occurred in almost all other types of private domestic investment, including agricultural plant and equipment, residential construction, and inventories. With the onset of hostilities in Korea, capital goods spending increased rapidly. Investment in most defense-related industries continues to expand, but total outlays for new plant and equipment have increased little since mid-1951. By the end of 1952, manufacturers probably will have added nearly 50 percent to their 1945 productive capacity.

Business expenditures for new plant and equipment annually 1945-51, and by quarters 1951-52

Year and quarter	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1945	8,692	3,983	4,709
1946	14,848	6,790	8,058
1947	20,612	8,703	11,909
1948	22,059	9,134	12,925
1949	19,285	7,149	12,136
1950	20,605	7,491	13,114
1951 1/	26,332	11,130	15,202
First	24,290	9,460	14,830
Second	26,400	11,080	15,320
Third	27,070	11,720	15,350
Fourth	27,300	12,020	15,280
1952 1/			
First	27,430	12,040	15,390
Second 2/	27,320	12,240	15,080
Third 2/	27,690	12,740	14,950

1/ Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
2/ Data for the second and third quarters of 1952 are based on anticipated expenditures reported by business in late April and May 1952.

Data published quarterly in Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).



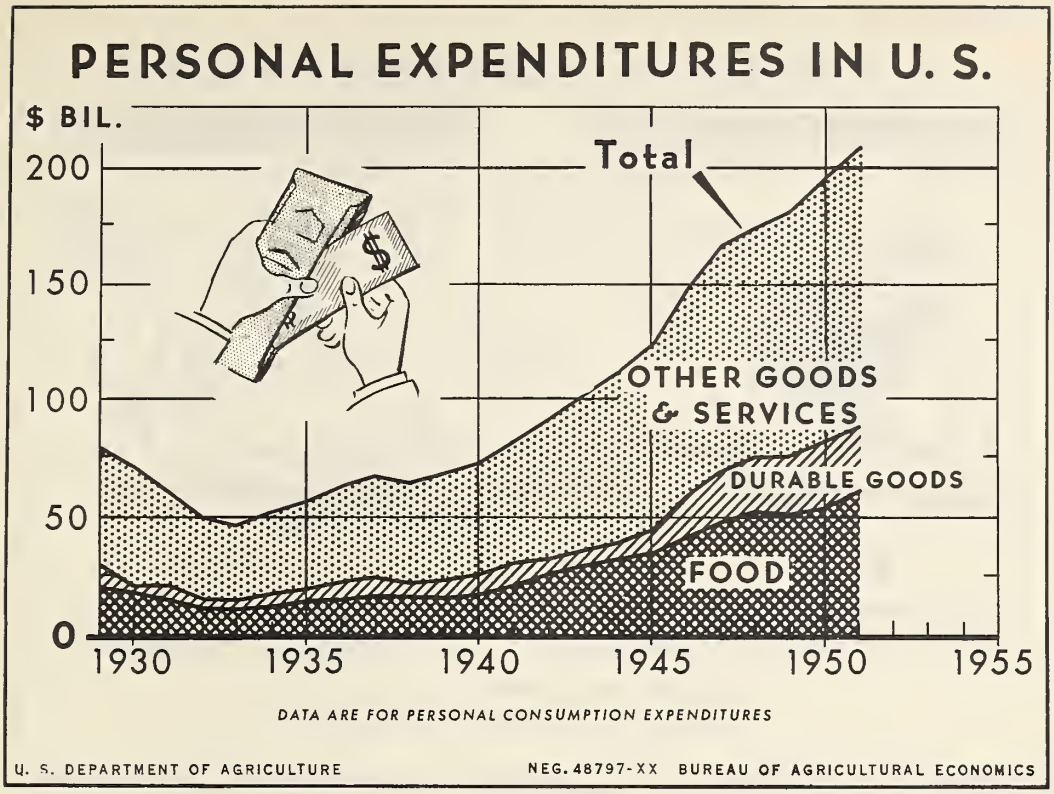
High level economic activity and employment and generally higher prices have resulted in a steady increase in personal income since Korea. In contrast consumer spending has been rather erratic. Buying dropped off abruptly in the second quarter of 1951 following the two waves of scare-buying touched off by hostilities in Korea and prospects for shortages and higher prices. However, consumer expenditures have continued to rise gradually from the second-quarter of 1951. Consumer incomes rose throughout 1951 and are currently at record-high levels. Tax rate increases in 1950 and late 1951 absorbed part of the rise. But incomes after taxes have also risen since early 1951 and probably will continue to increase gradually into 1953.

Consumer expenditure and personal income, total and disposable, United States, 1935-51 and by quarters, January 1951-June 1952

Year	Consumer expenditures	Disposable personal income	Personal income payments	Year	Consumer expenditures	Disposable personal income	Personal income payments
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1935	56.2	58.0	59.9	1950	194.3	205.5	226.3
1936	62.5	66.1	68.4				
1937	67.1	71.1	74.0	1951 1/	208.0	225.0	254.1
1938	64.5	65.5	68.3	1st. qr.	210.5	218.0	246.2
1939	67.5	70.2	72.6	2nd. qr.	204.5	223.2	251.9
				3rd. qr.	206.4	227.1	256.1
1940	72.1	75.7	78.3	4th. qr.	210.5	231.5	262.0
1941	82.3	92.0	95.3				
1942	91.2	116.7	122.7	1952 1/			
1943	102.2	132.4	150.3	1st. qr.	213.2	230.5	263.0
1944	111.6	147.0	165.9	2nd. qr.	214.9	231.5	264.4
1945	123.1	151.1	171.9				
1946	146.9	158.9	177.7				
1947	165.6	169.5	191.0				
1948	177.9	188.4	209.5				
1949	180.6	187.2	205.9				

1/ Quarterly totals seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: The Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce.



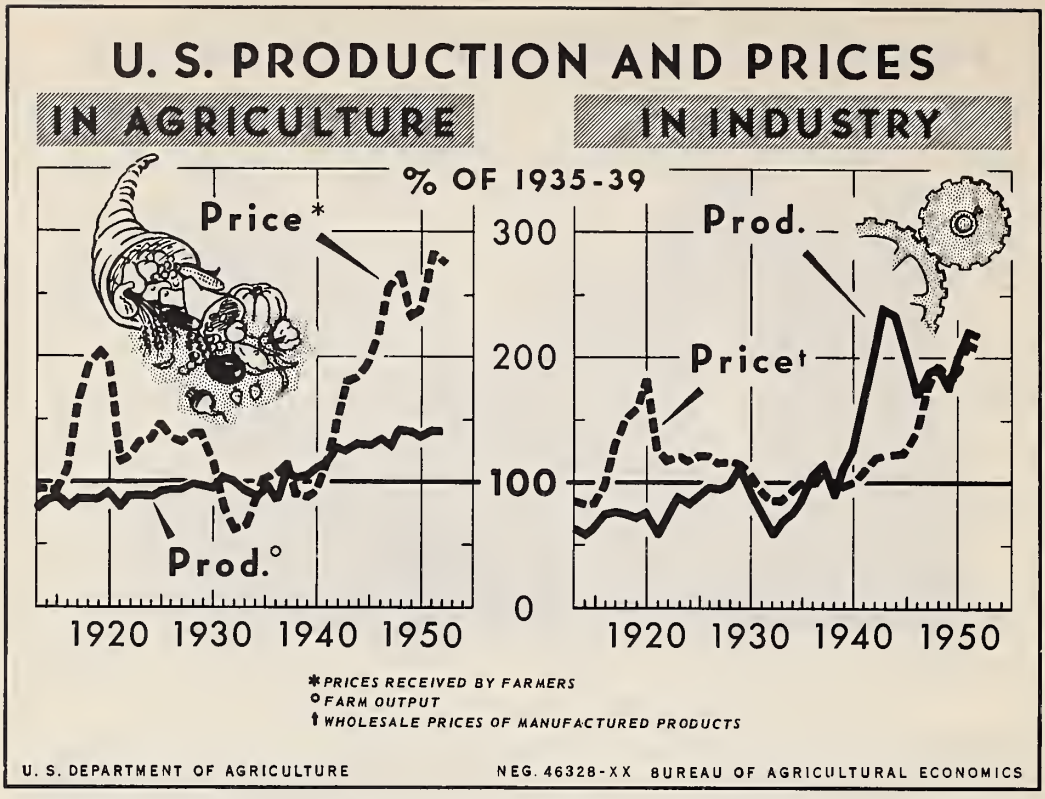
A backlog of demaod for maoy goods aod services aod risiog incomes have cootributed to a substaotial iocrease in consumer expeoditures io the years immediately after tbe war. All major commodity groups participated io the rise with largest iocreases registered for durable goods. Coosumer buyiog io geoeral dropped off abruptly io the secood quarter of 1951 followiog the waves of scare-buyiog touched off by hostilities io Korea aod prospects for shortages aod higher prices. Expeoditures for durable goods cootioued to declioe through the first quarter of this year. Purchases of food, aod most other oondurable goods aod services nave riseo gradually since tbe second quarter of last year. Although coosumer food expenditures iocreased arouod 3 billioo dollars from 1951 to 1952, less thao ooe-fourth of the increase weot to farmers for their food productioo. Both consumer iocomes aod expeoditures for goods aod service are expected to cootioue to rise moderately io comiog mootbs.

Persooal coosomption expenditures

Year	Total personal consumption expenditures	Nondurable goods, total	Food excluding alcoholic beverages	Other than food	Durable goods expenditures	Services
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
1929	78.8	37.7	19.7	18.0	9.4	31.7
1930	70.8	34.1	18.1	16.0	7.3	29.5
1931	61.2	29.0	14.8	14.2	5.6	26.6
1932	49.2	22.7	11.4	11.3	3.7	22.8
1933	46.3	22.3	10.9	11.4	3.5	20.6
1934	51.9	26.7	12.3	14.4	4.3	20.9
1935	56.2	29.4	13.7	15.7	5.2	21.7
1936	62.5	32.9	15.3	17.6	6.4	23.3
1937	67.1	35.2	16.5	18.7	7.0	24.9
1938	64.5	34.0	15.7	18.3	5.8	24.7
1939	67.5	35.3	15.8	19.5	6.7	25.5
1940	72.1	37.6	17.1	20.5	7.9	26.6
1941	82.3	44.0	20.1	23.9	9.8	28.5
1942	91.2	52.9	25.3	27.6	7.1	31.2
1943	102.2	61.0	29.3	31.7	6.8	34.5
1944	111.6	67.1	31.9	35.2	7.1	37.4
1945	123.1	74.9	35.2	39.7	8.5	39.7
1946	146.9	85.8	41.6	44.2	16.6	44.5
1947	165.6	95.1	47.7	47.4	21.4	49.1
1948	177.9	100.9	51.6	49.3	22.9	54.1
1949	180.6	99.2	51.0	48.2	23.8	57.5
1950	194.3	102.8	53.2	49.6	29.2	62.4
1951	208.0	113.5	60.7	52.8	27.1	67.3
1952 (est.)	215	118	64	54	26	71

Data published quarterly in Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce).

224580 O - 52 - 2



In agriculture, prices have varied much more and production much less than in industry. During and immediately after both World Wars, farm product prices rose more than wholesale prices of manufactured goods. The weakening in demand following each war was reflected in rather sharp declines in prices of agricultural products with little or no reduction in output. In industry, on the other hand, price declines were moderated by smaller output. In 1952, agricultural production is expected to be at record levels while industrial production will average lower than in 1951. Prices received by farmers and wholesale prices of manufactured products in 1952 probably will average a little lower than in 1951.

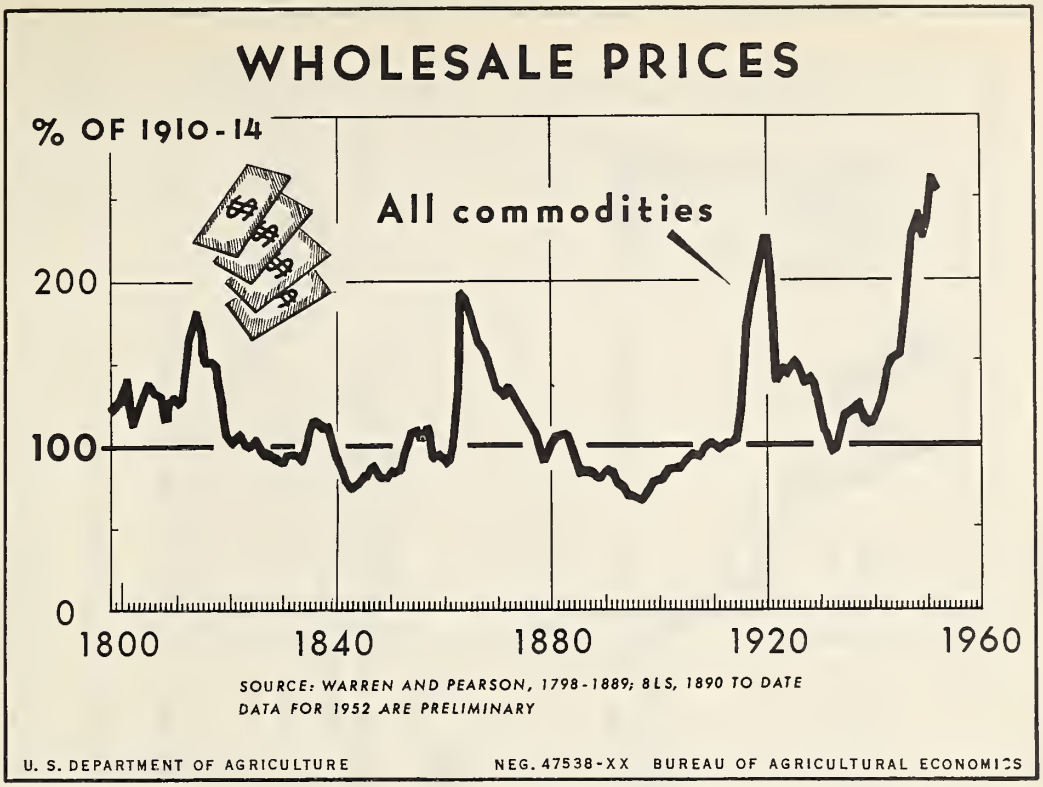
Agricultural and industrial production and prices, United States, 1913-52
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Agricultural		Industrial		Year	Agricultural		Industrial	
	Production (farm output)	Price received by farmers	Production	Wholesale price of manufactured products		Production (farm output)	Price received by farmers	Production	Wholesale price of manufactured products
1913	78	95	63	84	1935	96	102	87	99
1914	86	95	58	82	1936	85	107	103	99
1915	88	93	64	83	1937	108	114	113	105
1916	80	111	75	99	1938	105	91	89	99
1917	86	166	76	132	1939	106	89	109	97
1918	86	193	75	151					
1919	85	204	72	158	1940	110	93	125	99
					1941	114	115	162	108
1920	92	198	75	181	1942	128	148	199	119
1921	81	116	58	125	1943	125	179	239	121
1922	89	122	73	117	1944	130	183	235	122
1923	90	133	88	120	1945	129	193	203	123
1924	90	134	82	116	1946	134	219	170	140
1925	93	146	90	121	1947	129	257	187	176
1926	95	136	96	121	1948	141	266	192	192
1927	95	132	95	115	1949	140	233	176	183
1928	99	139	99	116					
1929	97	138	110	114	1950	136	239	200	189
					1951	139	282	220	211
1930	95	117	91	106	1952 1/	141	274	216	206
1931	104	81	75	93					
1932	101	61	58	85					
1933	93	65	69	85					
1934	79	84	75	94					

1/ Forecast.

Industrial production data compiled from records of the Federal Reserve Board; wholesale price of manufactured products from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Farm output index not published regularly elsewhere; prices received by farmers from Agricultural Prices (BAE).



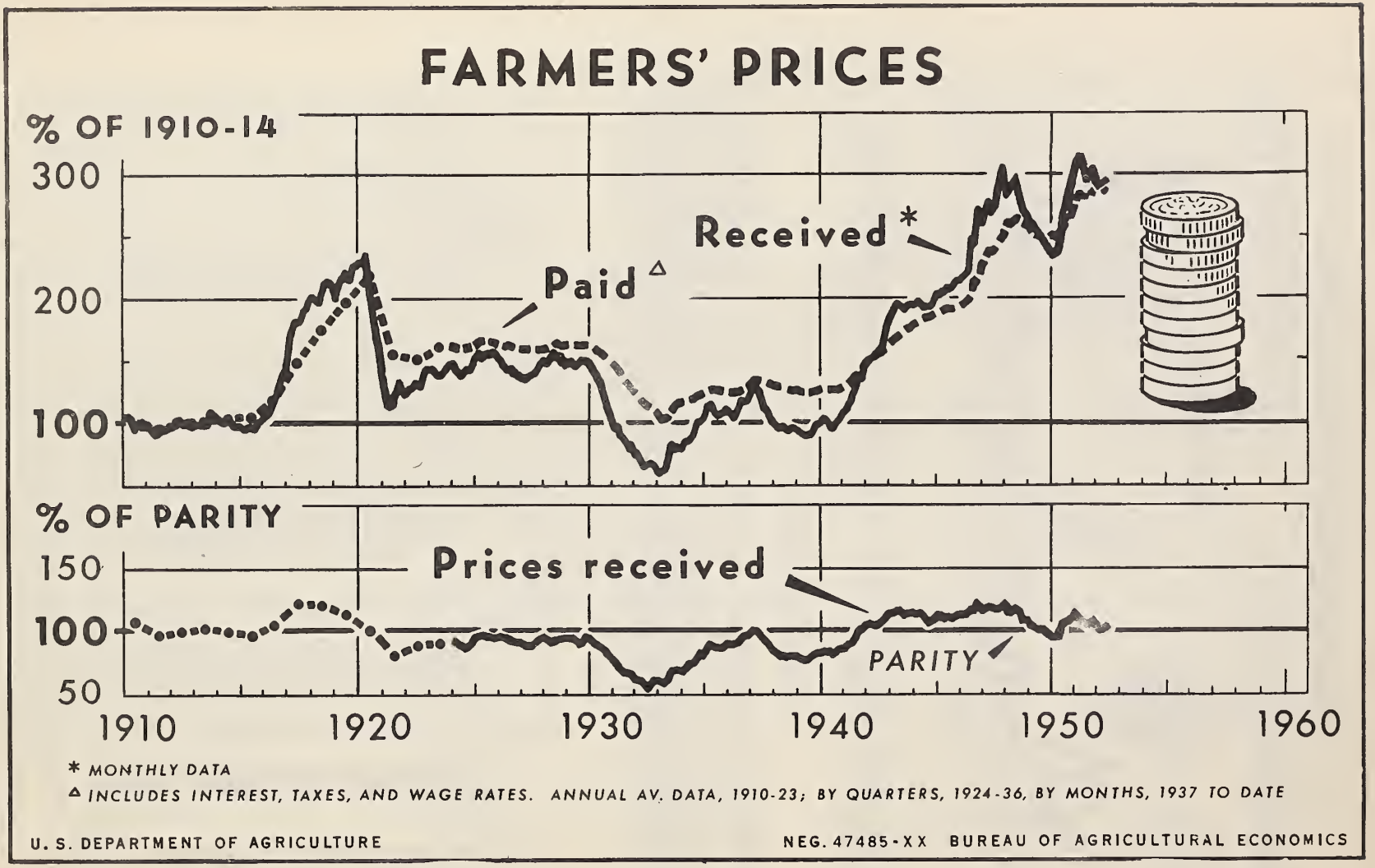
Each of the war periods in the Nation's history brought sharp advances in prices and, except for the recent war period, sharp declines thereafter. Wholesale prices decreased in 1949 but much of the drop was in prices of farm products and foods. Under the impact of the expanding national defense program prices rose sharply from mid-1950 to early 1951. Following the peak in March 1951, wholesale prices in general eased off gradually and in June 1952 averaged about 4.5 percent below the peak in 1951. Wholesale prices firmed up a little from June to August.

Wholesale prices of all commodities, United States, 1798-1952
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	All commodities	Year	All commodities	Year	All commodities	Year	All commodities	Year	All commodities	Year	All commodities	Year	All commodities	Year	All commodities
1798	122	1821	102	1845	83	1869	151	1892	76	1916	125	1940	115		
1799	126	1822	106	1846	83			1893	78	1917	172	1941	127		
		1823	103	1847	90	1870	135	1894	70	1918	192	1942	144		
1800	129	1824	98	1848	82	1871	130	1895	71	1919	202	1943	151		
1801	142	1825	103	1849	82	1872	136	1896	68			1944	152		
1802	117	1826	99			1873	133	1897	68	1920	225	1945	154		
1803	118	1827	98	1850	84	1874	126	1898	71	1921	142	1946	177		
1804	126	1828	97	1851	83	1875	118	1899	76	1922	141	1947	222		
1805	141	1829	96	1852	88	1876	110			1923	147	1948	241		
1806	134			1853	97	1877	106	1900	82	1924	143	1949	226		
1807	130	1830	91	1854	108	1878	91	1901	81	1925	151				
1808	115	1831	94	1855	110	1879	90	1902	86	1926	146	1950	236		
1809	130	1832	95	1856	105			1903	87	1927	139	1951	263		
		1833	95	1857	111	1880	100	1904	87	1928	141	1952 1/	258		
1810	131	1834	90	1858	93	1881	103	1905	88	1929	139				
1811	126	1835	100	1859	95	1882	108	1906	90						
1812	131	1836	114			1883	101	1907	95	1930	126				
1813	162	1837	115	1860	93	1884	93	1908	92	1931	107				
1814	182	1838	110	1861	89	1885	85	1909	99	1932	95				
1815	170	1839	112	1862	104	1886	82			1933	96				
1816	151			1863	133	1887	85	1910	103	1934	109				
1817	151	1840	95	1864	193	1888	86	1911	95	1935	117				
1818	147	1841	92	1865	185	1889	81	1912	101	1936	118				
1819	125	1842	82	1866	175			1913	102	1937	126				
		1843	75	1867	162	1890	82	1914	99	1938	115				
1820	106	1844	77	1868	158	1891	82	1915	101	1939	113				

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics' index numbers converted to a 1910-14 base by BAE.



The rising tempo of economic activity created a strong demand for farm products in the last half of 1950. This, combined with short supplies of some commodities and speculation in the internationally traded farm products resulted in a substantial rise in the general level of farm product prices following the outbreak in Korea. With a general increase in supplies and a moderate weakening in demand for some farm products, prices declined from early 1951 and in March 1952 averaged nearly 8 percent below the peak in February 1951. The parity ratio dropped during this period from 113 to 100. Average prices received by farmers rose a little from March to August and the parity ratio increased to 103.

Price paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates. 1/ Index (1910-14 = 100)

Annual, 1910-23

1910—97	1911—98	1912—101	1913—101	1914—103	1915—105	1916—116	1917—148	1918—173	1919—197	1920—214	1921—155	1922—151	1923—159

By quarters, 1924-36 and by months, 1937-Aug. 1952

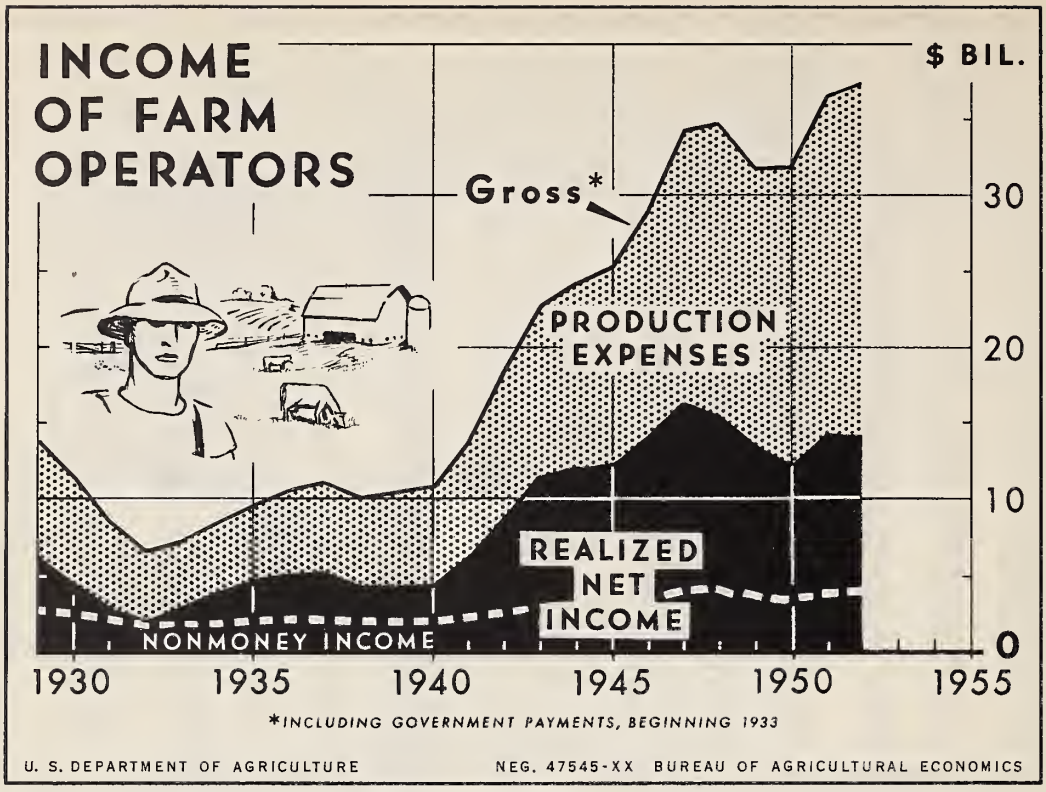
Year	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Average
1924	—	—	160	—	—	159	—	—	160	—	—	161	160
1925	—	—	165	—	—	164	—	—	163	—	—	162	164
1926	—	—	161	—	—	162	—	—	160	—	—	159	160
1927	—	—	155	—	—	159	—	—	159	—	—	159	159
1928	—	—	162	—	—	164	—	—	162	—	—	161	162
1929	—	—	162	—	—	161	—	—	160	—	—	159	160
1930	—	—	157	—	—	154	—	—	150	—	—	144	151
1931	—	—	138	—	—	132	—	—	126	—	—	122	130
1932	—	—	117	—	—	112	—	—	110	—	—	107	112
1933	—	—	102	—	—	105	—	—	115	—	—	115	109
1934	—	—	118	—	—	118	—	—	122	—	—	123	120
1935	—	—	125	—	—	125	—	—	123	—	—	123	124
1936	—	—	122	—	—	122	—	—	126	—	—	127	124
1937	129	130	132	134	134	133	133	132	130	129	128	127	131
1938	127	126	126	125	125	124	124	123	122	122	122	123	124
1939	123	123	122	122	123	122	121	121	123	123	123	123	122
1940	124	124	125	125	125	123	123	123	123	123	123	124	124
1941	125	125	126	128	129	130	133	134	137	138	139	141	132
1942	143	145	147	149	150	151	152	153	154	156	158	159	151
1943	161	164	166	168	170	171	172	17[illegible]	172	175	175	176	170
1944	178	179	180	181	182	182	182	183	183	183	184	184	182
1945	186	187	188	189	190	190	190	189	189	191	191	192	189
1946	193	195	196	197	199	202	210	213	212	219	224	223	207
1947	227	229	234	237	239	237	239	241	245	247	248	253	239
1948	261	257	257	260	261	262	262	260	259	257	257	256	259
1949	255	252	255	254	253	252	250	249	248	246	245	246	250
1950	248	248	250	250	253	254	256	257	260	261	263	265	255
1951	272	276	280	283	282	282	282	282	282	283	284	284	281
1952	287	288	288	289	289	286	286	287					

Price received by farmers. 1/ 2/ Index (January 1910-December 1914 = 100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1910	107	105	107	106	104	103	101	100	103	102	101	100	103
1911	100	97	94	92	92	93	94	95	95	94	94	95	95
1912	96	97	98	102	103	101	99	98	98	100	99	98	99
1913	97	98	99	100	98	99	99	101	105	108	108	106	102
1914	105	106	105	103	103	102	102	101	100	97	97	98	102
1915	99	100	98	100	101	98	97	95	97	102	102	102	99
1916	105	107	108	109	110	111	113	119	127	133	141	142	119
1917	143	150	156	173	183	185	184	185	188	194	194	197	178
1918	201	204	203	202	200	197	201	209	217	215	212	214	206
1919	210	200	204	214	220	219	226	227	217	220	228	227	218
1920	229	229	229	235	237	236	229	211	201	188	169	149	212
1921	142	130	127	118	114	111	115	121	126	131	129	126	124
1922	119	127	129	128	133	133	133	127	127	133	139	143	131
1923	143	143	143	144	141	137	135	134	141	144	147	147	142
1924	147	145	139	140	138	136	139	146	140	147	148	151	143
1925	158	156	159	155	154	156	158	159	154	156	156	155	156
1926	154	154	149	151	149	147	142	140	143	139	140	138	146
1927	137	137	135	134	136	137	138	140	148	149	149	149	141
1928	148	145	147	150	155	150	152	146	149	148	146	148	149
1929	146	149	149	147	144	144	149	151	149	149	147	147	148
1930	145	141	136	137	134	129	118	115	119	114	110	105	125
1931	101	96	97	97	91	85	85	82	80	77	80	76	87
1932	71	68	70	68	63	59	63	65	66	63	63	63	65
1933	59	55	56	60	69	72	82	78	78	78	80	77	70
1934	77	83	84	83	82	85	87	95	101	100	101	101	90
1935	108	113	112	114	111	107	104	105	106	108	108	111	109
1936	108	110	107	107	105	108	115	121	121	119	119	122	114
1937	126	127	131	131	129	126	127	121	118	113	108	106	122
1938	103	99	99	97	95	96	98	93	95	95	97	98	97
1939	95	95	94	94	92	90	91	90	99	98	99	98	95
1940	99	103	102	101	101	97	98	95	98	100	102	102	100
1941	106	106	107	114	115	120	126	129	139	137	137	142	123
1942	148	150	150	153	153	153	156	160	163	167	170	175	158
1943	181	184	191	195	193	193	191	191	192	195	195	198	192
1944	198	196	199	199	196	194	193	191	194	196	198	202	196
1945	204	202	204	207	204	209	209	207	202	206	211	213	206
1946	212	212	214	215	216	221	243	247	242	268	262	262	234
1947	256	260	278	274	267	267	273	272	285	283	287	301	275
1948	306	279	283	288	288	292	297	289	287	273	267	266	285
1949	265	255	258	256	253	249	246	244	247	242	237	233	249
1950	235	237	237	241	247	247	263	267	272	268	276	286	256
1951	300	313	311	309	305	301	294	292	291	296	301	305	302
1952	300	289	288	290	293	292	295	295					

1/ Revised January 1950. 2/ Average per unit production payments made on butterfat, milk, beef cattle, sheep, and lambs are included for the period October 1943-June 1946 inclusive.

Current data published in monthly price report, Agricultural Prices (BAE)



From its 1947 peak of 16.8 billion dollars, farm operators realized net income dropped steadily to a postwar low of 12.3 billion dollars in 1950. Less than half of this loss was regained in 1951, when realized net income rose to 14.3 billion dollars, and no further recovery is occurring this year. Gross farm income in 1952 is a little higher than in 1951, but the increase is more than matched by higher costs. Consequently, net income in 1952 is apparently slightly less than in 1951.

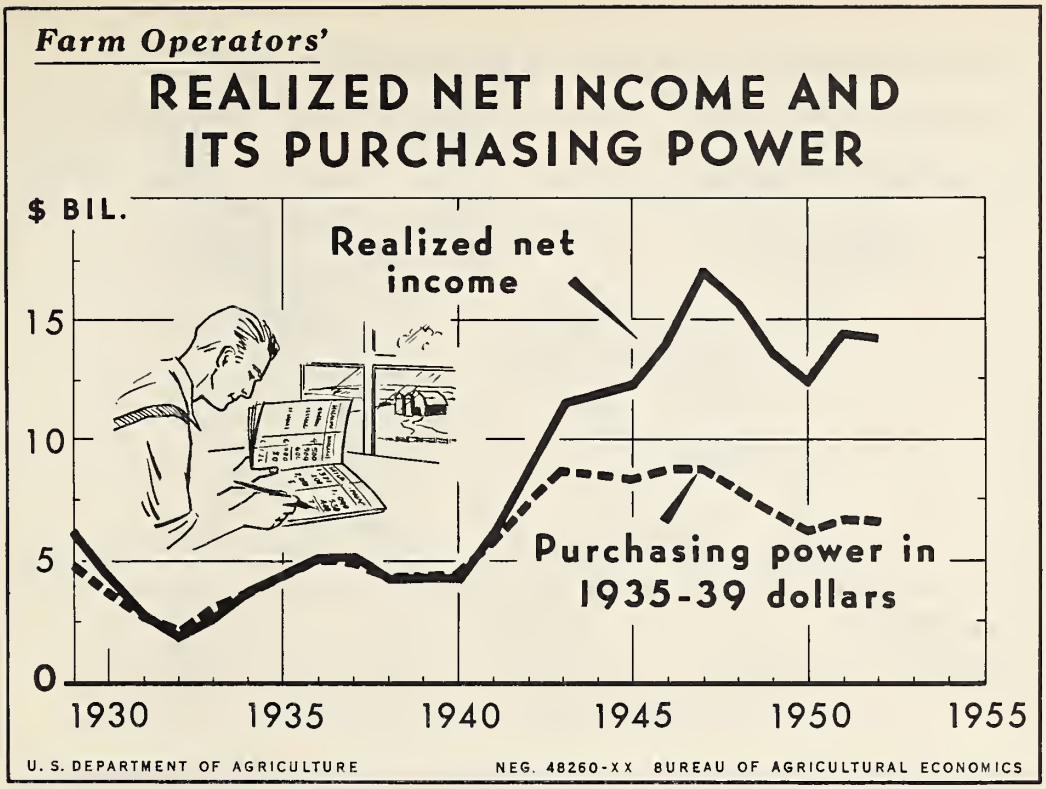
The main feature of the last five years has been the continuous squeeze of stable or rising costs of production on farmers' net income. From 1942 through 1947, farmers retained as net income about 50 percent of their annual gross income. Since then, however, expenses have taken a larger and larger proportion of gross income; and in 1952 only about 38 percent of gross income is being retained in the form of net income. This is the smallest percentage ever recorded except in the severe depression years of 1921 and 1931-33.

Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1910-52

Year	Gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture 1/	Year	Gross farm income 1/	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1910	7,349	3,556	3,793	1933	7,050	4,358	2,692
1911	7,075	3,595	3,480	1934	8,465	4,699	3,766
1912	7,556	3,839	3,717	1935	9,585	5,085	4,500
1913	7,817	3,980	3,837	1936	10,627	5,563	5,064
1914	7,633	4,064	3,569	1937	11,185	6,090	5,095
1915	7,866	4,162	3,704	1938	10,037	5,805	4,232
1916	9,523	4,786	4,737	1939	10,426	6,165	4,261
1917	13,145	6,097	7,048				
1918	16,242	7,483	8,759	1940	10,920	6,622	4,298
1919	17,681	8,349	9,332	1941	13,707	7,655	6,052
				1942	18,592	9,743	8,849
1920	15,910	8,989	6,921	1943	22,870	11,330	11,540
1921	10,447	6,722	3,725	1944	24,113	12,143	11,970
1922	10,877	6,669	4,208	1945	25,323	13,037	12,286
1923	11,956	7,005	4,951	1946	28,967	14,774	14,193
1924	12,607	7,379	5,228	1947	34,002	17,228	16,774
1925	13,596	7,373	6,223	1948	34,520	18,916	15,604
1926	13,192	7,402	5,790	1949	31,763	18,170	13,593
1927	13,230	7,464	5,766				
1928	13,468	7,769	5,699	1950	32,086	19,742	12,344
1929	13,832	7,702	6,130	1951	36,731	22,432	14,299
				1952 2/	37,600	23,400	14,200
1930	11,420	6,990	4,430				
1931	8,378	5,549	2,829				
1932	6,400	4,502	1,898				

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933, includes Government payments.
2/ Tentative estimates as of September 1952.

Data published periodically in Farm Income Situation (BAE).



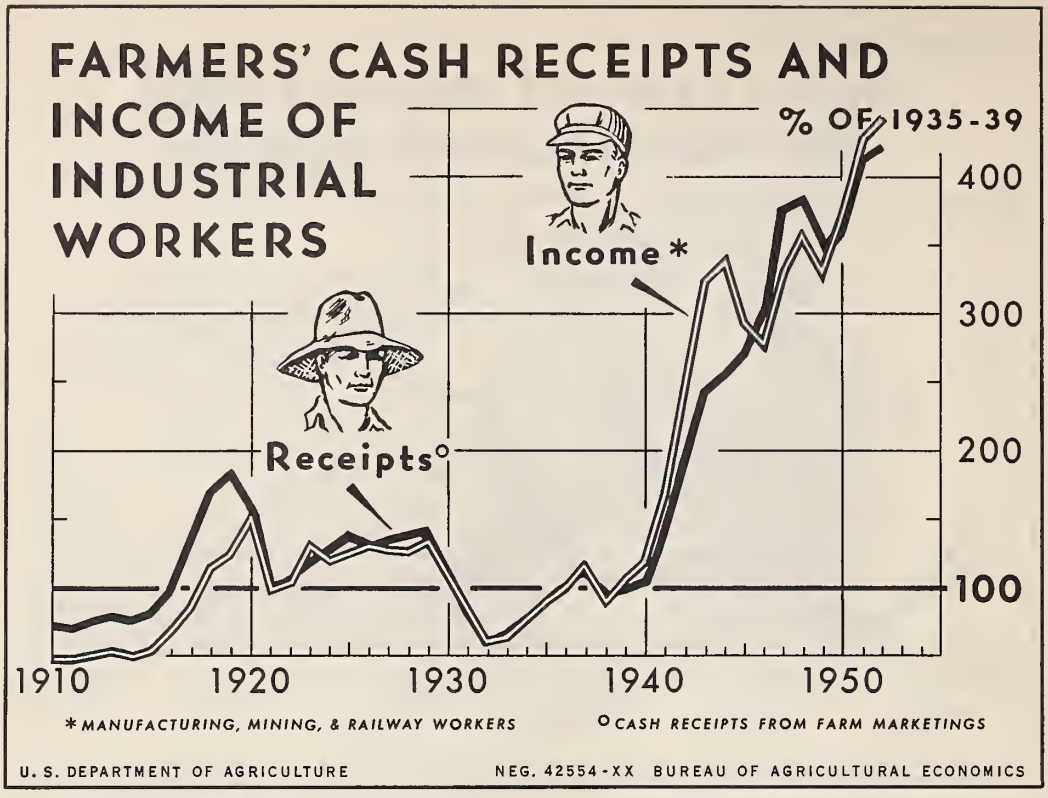
From 1947 to 1950, farmers' dollar incomes dropped 26 percent, their purchasing power 29 percent. In 1951, farmers' dollar incomes recovered almost half of their previous drop. But because of further increases in prices paid for items used in family living, farmers' purchasing power in 1951 regained less than a sixth of its previous decline. These prices in 1952 are at a new all-time high, and farmers' purchasing power is not only less than it was in 1951 but lower than in any of the previous 10 years except 1950.

Farm operators' realized net income and its purchasing power, United States, 1929-52

Year	Realized net income	Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living 1935-39=100	Purchasing power in 1935-39 dollars	Year	Realized net income	Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living 1935-39=100	Purchasing power in 1935-39 dollars
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars		Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars
1929	6,130	125	4,904	1942	8,849	121	7,313
				1943	11,540	134	8,612
1930	4,430	117	3,786	1944	11,970	142	8,430
1931	2,829	100	2,829				
1932	1,898	86	2,207	1945	12,286	147	8,358
1933	2,692	87	3,094	1946	14,193	163	8,707
1934	3,766	99	3,804	1947	16,774	192	8,736
				1948	15,604	203	7,687
1935	4,500	100	4,500	1949	13,593	197	6,900
1936	5,064	100	5,064				
1937	5,095	104	4,899	1950	12,344	199	6,203
1938	4,232	99	4,275	1951	14,299	217	6,589
1939	4,261	97	4,393	1952 1/	14,200	220	6,450
1940	4,298	98	4,386				
1941	6,052	105	5,764				

1/ Tentative estimates as of September 1952.

Income data published periodically in Farm Income Situation; purchasing power is net income adjusted for changes in index of prices paid by farmers for items used in family living, Agricultural Prices (BAE).



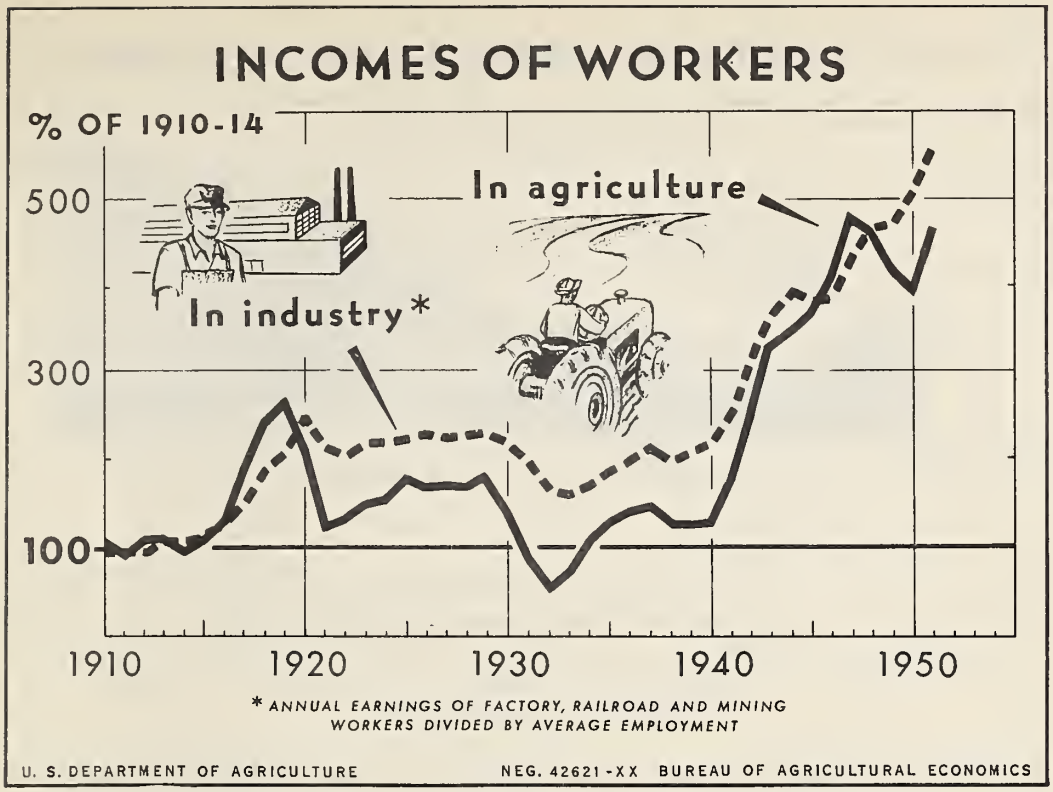
Industrial workers' income in early 1950 responded quickly to the recovery in business activity, while farmers' cash receipts continued substantially below levels of a year earlier. Cash receipts in the second half of 1950, however, rose under the stimulus of expanding demand and rising prices following the Korean outbreak. Both cash receipts from farm marketings and incomes of industrial workers rose from 1950 to 1951 and have increased further in 1952.

Cash receipts from farm marketings and income of industrial workers, United States, 1910-52
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers 1/	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers 1/	Year	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Income of industrial workers 1/
1910	73	48	1925	139	125	1940	105	119
1911	70	47	1926	133	130	1941	139	167
1912	76	50	1927	135	127	1942	195	239
1913	78	53	1928	138	126	1943	243	323
1914	76	49	1929	142	133	1944	256	338
1915	80	53				1945	269	292
1916	97	68	1930	114	109	1946	309	277
1917	135	86	1931	80	84	1947	373	330
1918	169	115	1932	60	58	1948	380	356
1919	183	124	1933	67	61	1949	351	327
			1934	79	76			
1920	158	150	1935	89	86	1950	356	370
1921	102	101	1936	105	100	1951	410	428
1922	108	104	1937	111	117	1952 2/	420	440
1923	120	130	1938	97	91			
1924	128	120	1939	98	106			

1/ Based largely on Bureau of Labor Statistics and Interstate Commerce Commission data. Includes wages of factory, mining, and Class I railway employees. Revised series.
2/ Tentative estimates.

Data published in Farm Income Situation and The Demand and Price Situation (BAE)



Farm output adjusts much more slowly than industrial production to short-run changes in demand and general business conditions. Demand conditions during World War II and for a while afterward brought about a sharper and greater rise in average farm income than in income of industrial workers through 1947. However, in 1948, 1949 and early 1950 weaker demand resulted in a rather sharp decline in average farm income, while industrial workers' income continued to rise. With the expansion in demand for farm products following the Korean outbreak, average farm income increased sharply from 1950 to 1951 but was still lower relative to the 1910-14 average than wage income per employed industrial worker.

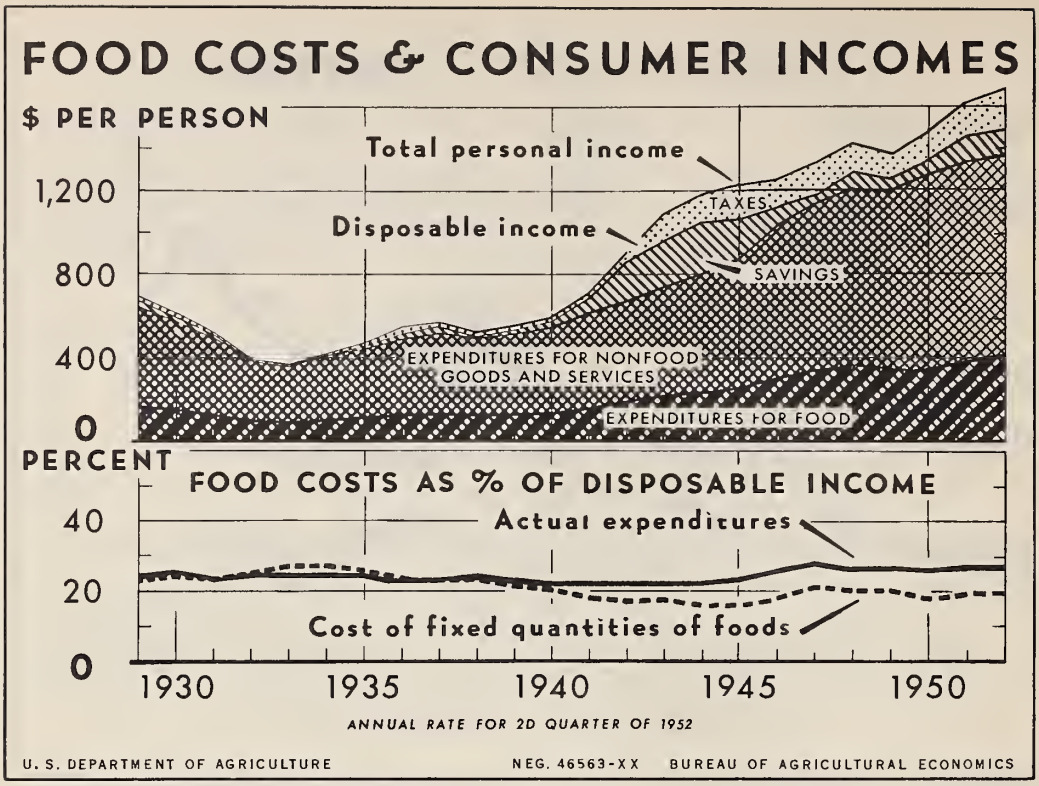
Average income of agricultural and industrial workers, United States, 1910-51

Year	Average net income per person engaged in agriculture 1/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100): Average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100): Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Year	Average net income per person engaged in agriculture 1/	Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100): Average net farm income per person engaged in agriculture	Index numbers (1910-14 = 100): Wage income per employed industrial worker 2/
	Dollars	Dollars				Dollars	Dollars		
1910	374	605	101	99	1933	291	950	79	155
1911	352	593	95	97	1934	393	1,039	106	169
1912	374	604	101	98	1935	452	1,118	122	182
1913	386	631	102	103	1936	507	1,195	137	195
1914	364	634	98	103	1937	522	1,292	141	211
1915	386	656	104	107	1938	447	1,200	121	196
1916	469	740	127	121	1939	448	1,278	121	208
1917	693	864	187	141					
1918	890	1,121	241	183	1940	457	1,341	124	219
1919	977	1,253	264	204	1941	640	1,559	173	254
					1942	916	1,908	248	311
1920	766	1,488	207	243	1943	1,199	2,240	324	365
1921	429	1,294	116	211	1944	1,283	2,400	347	392
1922	466	1,245	126	203	1945	1,350	2,323	365	379
1923	544	1,344	147	219	1946	1,510	2,333	408	381
1924	569	1,343	154	219	1947	1,755	2,648	474	432
1925	652	1,365	176	223	1948	1,682	2,872	455	469
1926	617	1,390	167	227	1949	1,529	2,901	413	473
1927	627	1,384	169	226					
1928	619	1,398	167	228	1950	1,456	3,121	394	509
1929	657	1,410	178	230	1951	1,719	3,416	465	557
1930	502	1,318	136	215					
1931	331	1,192	89	194					
1932	227	978	61	160					

1/ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers, divided by average farm employment. (Revised series).
2/ Annual earnings of factory, railroad, and mining workers divided by average employment. (Revised series).

Data published annually in Farm Income Situation (BAE).

224580 O - 52 - 3



Expenditures for food and meals this year are averaging about $400 per person, a new high, but only slightly above 1951. Despite this record level, consumer's food expenditures this year make up about the same proportion of their disposable income as in recent years.

Consumers are spending a bigger part of their income for food than in 1935-39, but this is because they are eating more and better foods at home and buying more restaurant meals than before the war. For the same food consumers bought in 1935-39 they would have spent only 19 percent of their income in 1952, compared with 23 percent in the prewar period.

Per capita food cost and expenditure related to total and disposable income, United States average, 1929-52

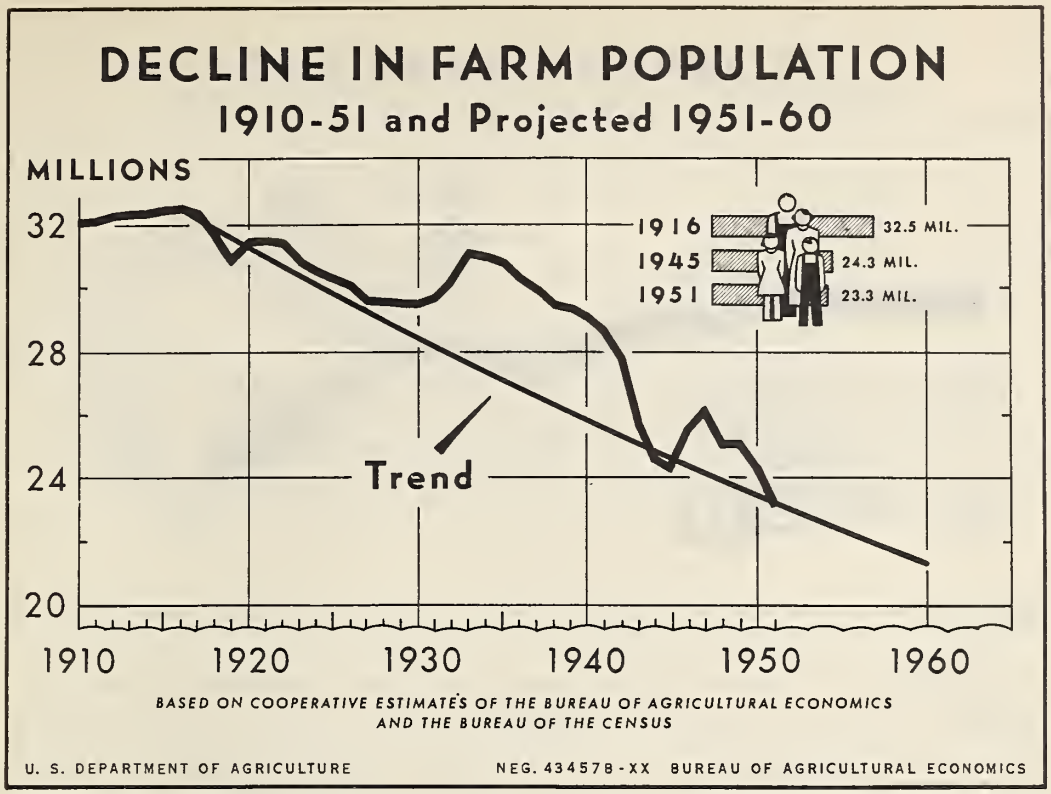
Year	Total personal income 1/	Disposable personal income 1/	Total expenditure for consumer goods and services 1/	Food expenditure: Actual 1/	Food expenditure: As percentage of — Total income	Food expenditure: As percentage of — Disposable income	Food expenditure: As percentage of — Total expenditure for goods and services	Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person: Actual 2/	Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person: As percentage of — Total income	Cost to consumer of fixed quantities of food representing 1935-39 average annual consumption per person: As percentage of — Disposable income
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Percent
1929	694	673	642	160	23	24	25	155	22	23
1930	615	595	572	146	24	25	26	145	24	24
1931	520	505	490	118	23	23	24	117	22	23
1932	392	381	392	91	23	24	23	95	24	25
1933	369	358	367	86	23	24	23	97	26	27
1934	419	406	408	96	23	24	24	110	26	27
1935	468	453	439	107	23	24	24	120	26	26
1936	530	513	485	119	22	23	25	122	23	24
1937	571	548	518	127	22	23	25	126	22	23
1938	523	501	494	120	23	24	24	114	22	23
1939	551	533	512	120	22	23	23	112	20	21
1935-39 av.	529	510	490	*118.6	22	23	24	118.6	22	23
1940	589	569	542	128	22	22	24	113	19	20
1941	710	686	613	150	21	22	24	126	18	18
1942	904	860	672	186	21	22	28	150	17	17
1943	1,092	963	743	213	20	22	29	172	16	18
1944	1,191	1,055	801	229	19	22	29	171	14	16
1945	1,221	1,073	874	250	20	23	29	176	14	16
1946	1,249	1,117	1,032	292	23	26	28	201	16	18
1947	1,317	1,169	1,142	329	25	28	29	244	19	21
1948	1,420	1,277	1,206	350	25	27	29	256	18	20
1949	1,373	1,248	1,204	340	25	27	28	243	18	19
1950	1,482	1,346	1,272	349	24	26	27	245	17	18
1951	1,637	1,450	1,340	392	24	27	29	274	17	19
1952										
1st Qtr.	1,675	1,468	1,358	401	24	27	30	277	17	19
2nd Qtr.	1,678	1,469	1,364	403	24	27	30	280	17	19

1/ Computed from aggregate income and expenditure data of the Bur. of Foreign and Dom. Com., published in Survey of Current Business (National Income Supplement 1951 and July 1952 issue), using total U. S. population as estimated by the Bur. of the Census and adjusted for underenumeration of children by the Bur. of Agr. Econ.

2/ Cost to consumers of quantities of foods representing average annual consumption per person during 1935-39 is calculated by taking 1935-39 actual food expenditure ($118.6) and applying to this base cost a U. S. average consumer's food price index. The index is a weighted average of indexes representing (1) retail food prices in 56 cities (Bur. of Labor Statis.), (2) retail food prices in other cities and towns, and (3) prices received by producers applied to foods consumed on farms where produced.

3/ Estimated by the Bur. of Agr. Econ. from expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages reported by the Bur. of Foreign and Dom. Com.

Data published quarterly in Marketing and Transportation Situation (BAE).

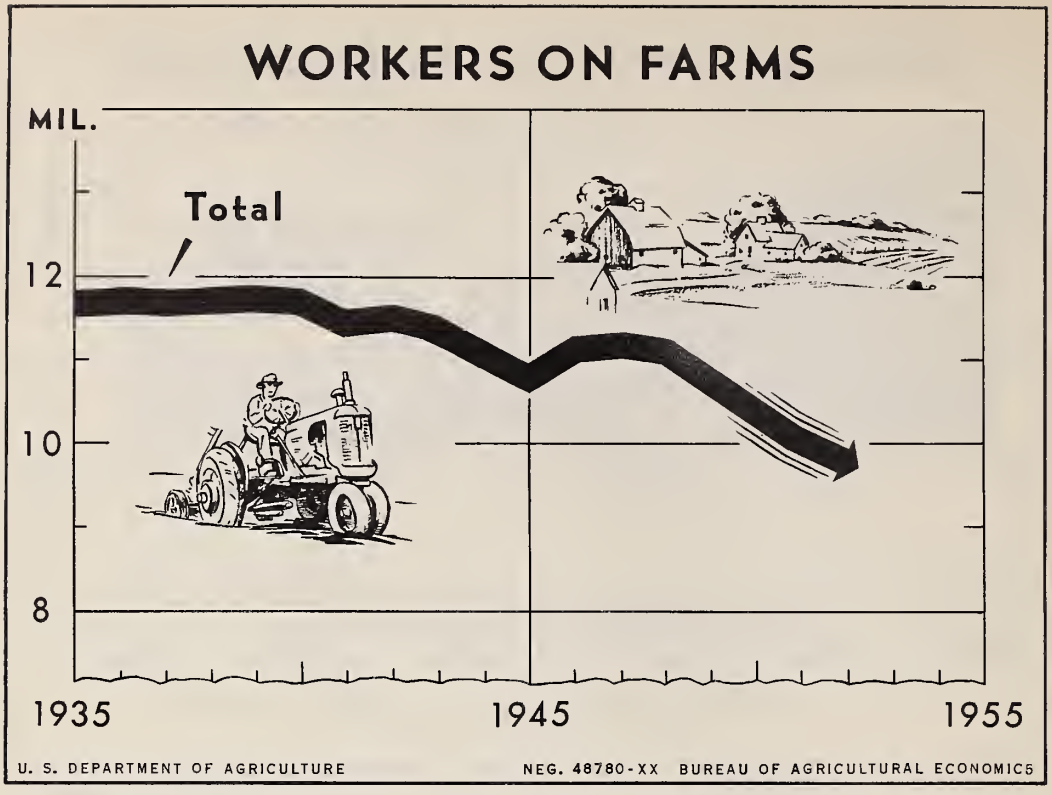


Since the peak of farm population in 1916, the trend in the number of persons living on farms has been generally downward. The depression in the 1930's brought a temporary increase, but World War II with its demand for manpower in industry and the armed forces caused a rapid loss in the farm population. The high level of nonfarm employment prevailing since 1946, together with the defense mobilization following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, have been conducive to a continuation of a relatively high rate of net migration from farms.

Farm population, United States, 1910-51, and projected 1951-60 1/

Year (April 1)	Number of persons on farms	Year (April 1)	Number of persons on farms	Year (April 1)	Number of persons on farms
ESTIMATES	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1910	32,077	1926	30,162	1942	27,895
1911	32,110	1927	29,647	1943	25,757
1912	32,210	1928	29,599	1944	24,647
1913	32,270	1929	29,564		
1914	32,320			1945	24,342
		1930	29,447	1946	25,543
1915	32,440	1931	29,723	1947	26,147
1916	32,530	1932	30,229	1948	25,093
1917	32,326	1933	31,198	1949	25,134
1918	31,741	1934	31,071		
1919	30,886			1950	24,335
		1935	30,887	1951	23,276
1920	31,556	1936	30,420		
1921	31,638	1937	29,903		
1922	31,558	1938	29,573		
1923	30,873	1939	29,388	PROJECTIONS	
1924	30,493				
		1940	29,047	1955	22,402
1925	30,440	1941	28,786	1960	21,356

1/ Estimates 1910-51 prepared by Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics; estimates for the years 1916-49 have been revised to be comparable with the new definition of farm population introduced in the 1950 Population Census. Projections for years after 1951 are based on the assumption that the farm population will continue the average annual rate of decline that prevailed between 1916 and 1951, an average decrease of 0.95 percent per year.



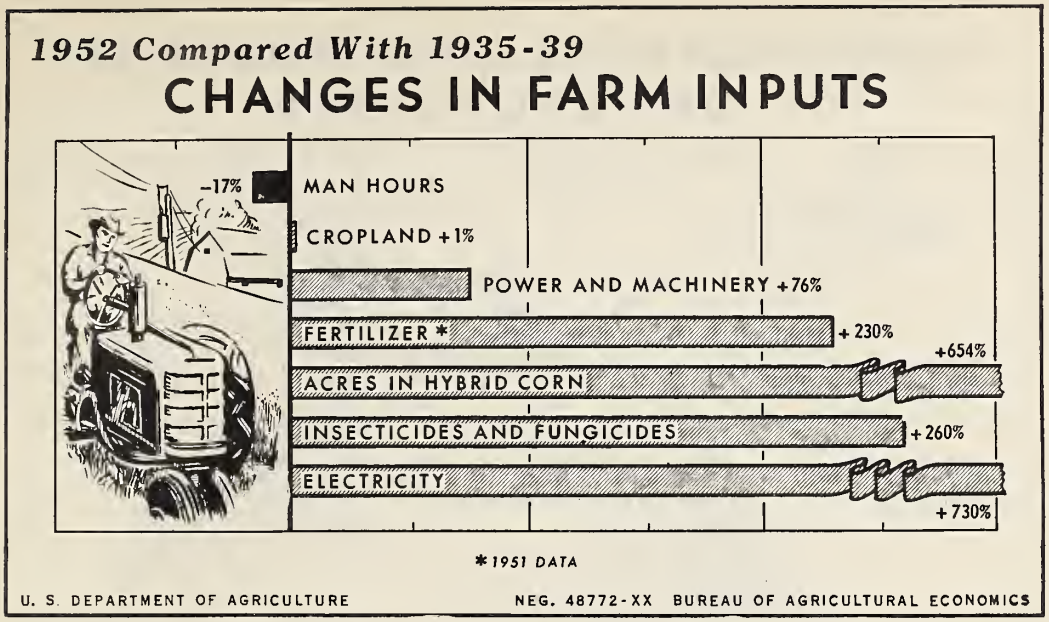
The decline in the numbers of people working on farms continued in 1952. Most of the decrease this year has been in the numbers of farm operators and the unpaid members of their families. Mechanization on farms and the movement of farm workers to industrial jobs continued to be the major factor in the decrease in number of workers employed in agriculture.

Farm employment: Annual averages of total, family, and hired employment
United States, 1910-52

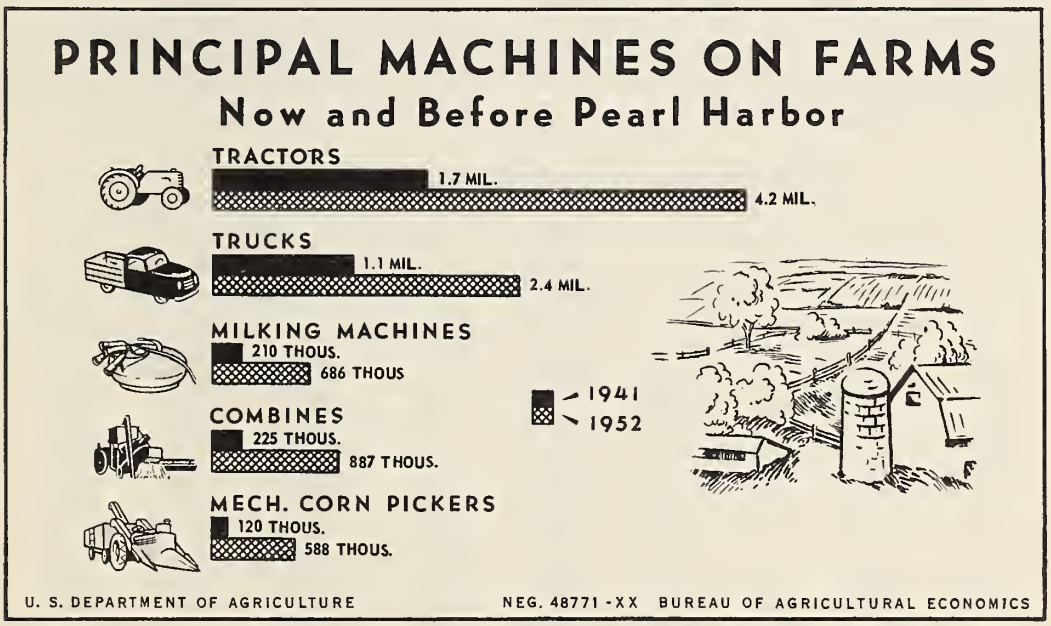
Year	Total employment	Family workers	Hired workers	Year	Total employment	Family workers	Hired workers
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1910	12,146	9,269	2,877	1933	11,347	8,861	2,486
1911	12,042	9,172	2,870	1934	11,285	3,864	2,421
1912	12,038	9,149	2,889	1935	11,654	9,130	2,524
1913	12,033	9,128	2,905	1936	11,688	8,977	2,711
1914	12,000	9,081	2,919	1937	11,651	8,850	2,801
1915	11,981	9,047	2,934	1938	11,658	8,856	2,802
1916	12,016	9,050	2,966	1939	11,723	8,915	2,808
1917	11,789	8,856	2,933	1940	11,671	8,866	2,805
1918	11,348	8,507	2,841				
1919	11,106	8,322	2,784	1941	11,419	8,652	2,767
1920	11,362	8,479	2,883	1942	11,458	8,689	2,769
				1943	11,329	8,704	2,625
1921	11,412	8,511	2,901	1944	11,055	8,643	2,412
1922	11,443	8,528	2,915	1945	10,813	8,548	2,265
1923	11,385	8,491	2,894	1946	11,092	8,766	2,326
1924	11,362	8,488	2,874	1947	11,166	8,759	2,407
1925	11,466	8,579	2,887	1948	11,080	8,595	2,485
1926	11,511	8,499	3,012	1949	10,756	8,326	2,430
1927	11,243	8,288	2,955	1950	10,351	8,043	2,308
1928	11,295	8,341	2,954				
1929	11,282	8,302	2,980	1951	10,022	7,799	2,223
1930	11,161	8,329	2,832	1952 1/	9,780	7,590	2,190
1931	11,258	8,560	2,698				
1932	11,283	8,754	2,529				

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Data published currently in Farm Labor report (BAE).

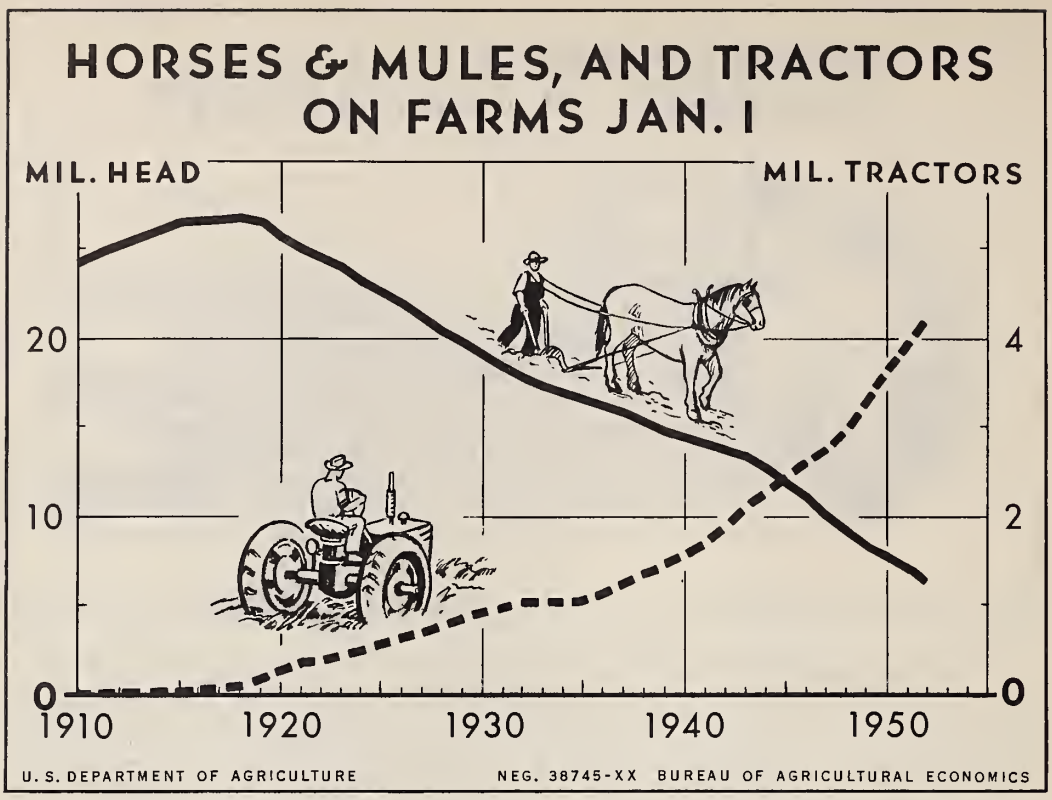


The big increases in output of food and fiber over the last 15 years were made possible largely by farmers buying and using larger quantities of production goods. Motor vehicles, machinery, and gasoline and oil are now major production inputs on farms. Greater and more widespread use of fertilizer has helped to increase production. Although hybrid seeds and insecticides and fungicides are not large inputs in terms of costs, their use has stepped-up crop yields greatly. Use of electricity on farms has expanded rapidly from a modest beginning. Expanded production of feed grains has made possible a heavier rate of feeding and greater output of livestock and livestock products. More output has been achieved with fewer man-hours of farm work as power, machinery, and other production goods have been substituted for farm labor. As a result, farm output has increased about 40 percent since 1935-39, while total inputs have risen by about one-third.



Since January 1, 1941 the increase in demand for farm products and the decrease in number of workers on farms have helped to speed up farm mechanization. During this period numbers of farm tractors have increased about 150 percent, motor trucks on farms 120 percent, milking machines 225 percent, grain combines 300 percent, and corn pickers about 400 percent. Taking into consideration changes in numbers of all kinds of machines, as well as of horses and mules, it appears that farmers this year have about 60 percent more farm power and machinery, in total, than just before Pearl Harbor.

Data for above charts not published regularly elsewhere.



At the beginning of World War I work animals provided practically all of the power for operating our field machines and for hauling farm products to primary markets. Now, practically all of the hauling of products away from farms is done with machine power, and tractors supply 80 percent or more of the power for operating field machines. Reduction in horse and mule numbers which has been under way since 1918 has especially marked in recent years.

Use of tractor power on farms got a major start in World War I. Since 1910, annual increases in tractor numbers have occurred in all years except in the depression period of the early thirties. From January 1940 to January 1952 tractor numbers increased by more than 2.6 million or about 170 percent.

Of the 1952 tractors, about 4 percent were crawlers, 7 percent garden tractors and the remainder factory made wheel and homemade tractors. Of the total tractors, about 1.5 percent are "homemade".

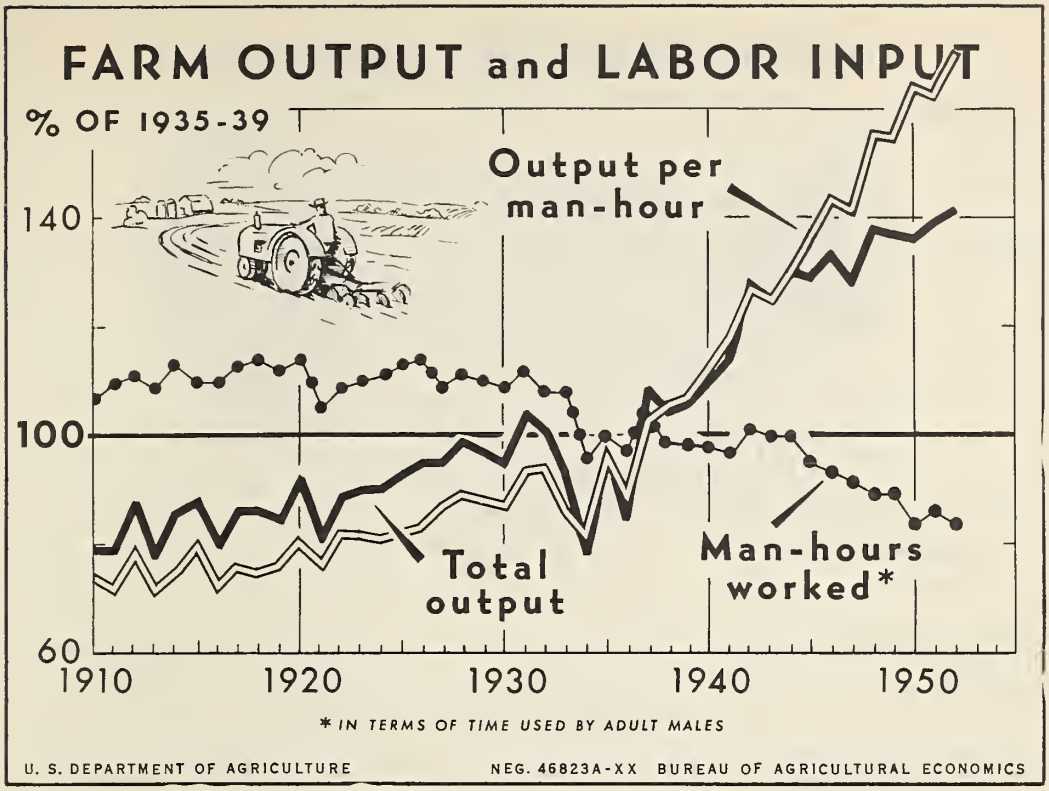
Horses and mules, and tractors on farms January 1, United States, 1910-52

Year	Horses and mules	Tractors	Year	Horses and mules	Tractors	Year	Horses and mules	Tractors
	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands
1910	24,211	1	1925	22,569	549	1940	14,478	1,545
1911	24,847	4	1926	21,986	621	1941	14,104	1/ 1,675
1912	25,277	8	1927	21,192	693	1942	13,655	1,885
1913	25,691	14	1928	20,448	782	1943	13,231	2,100
1914	26,178	17	1929	19,744	827	1944	12,613	2,215
1915	26,493	25				1945	11,950	2,422
1916	26,534	37	1930	19,124	920	1946	11,108	2,560
1917	26,659	51	1931	18,468	997	1947	10,129	2,735
1918	26,723	85	1932	17,812	1,022	1948	9,279	2,980
1919	26,490	158	1933	17,337	1,019	1949	8,498	3,315
			1934	16,997	1,016			
1920	25,742	246	1935	16,683	1,048	1950	7,781	3,616
1921	25,137	343	1936	16,226	1,125	1951	7,067	3,940
1922	24,588	372	1937	15,802	1,230	1952 2/	6,293	4,170
1923	24,018	428	1938	15,245	1,370			
1924	23,285	496	1939	14,792	1,445			

1/ 1941-44 data are revised estimates of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, adjusted to Census number; 1945 tractor numbers from Census report.

2/ Preliminary.

Data for horse and mule numbers published annually in Livestock on Farms January 1; tractor numbers not regularly published except in Chart Book.



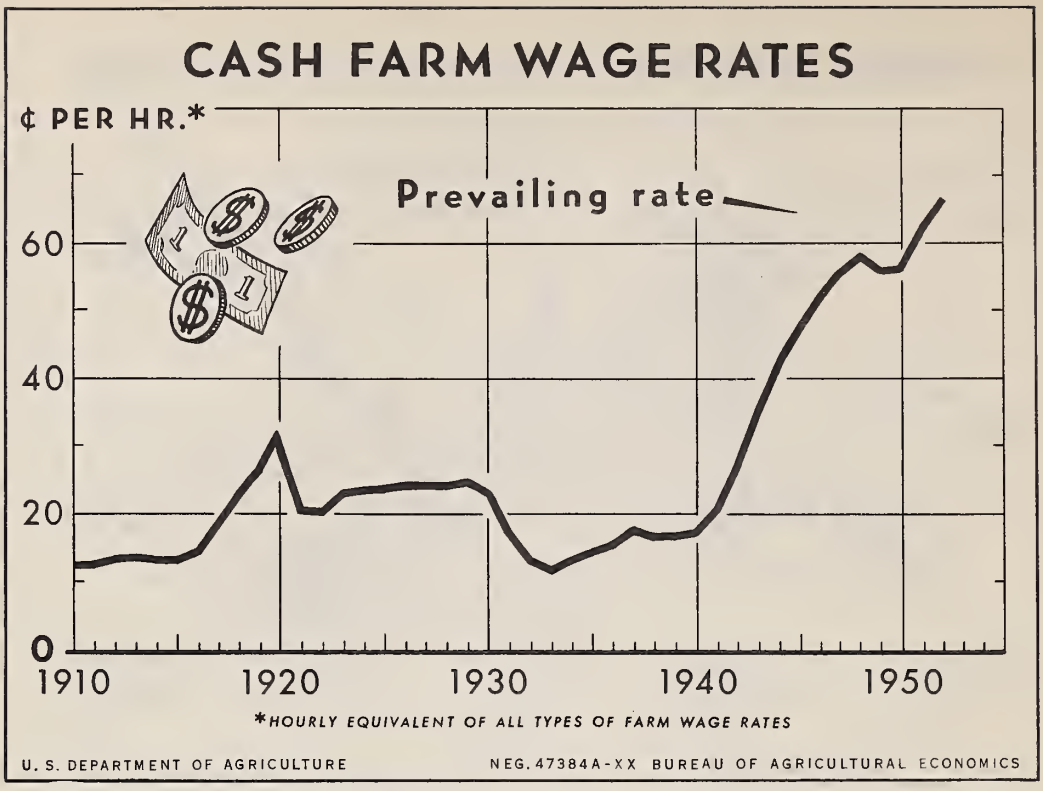
A key part of the technological revolution under way in agriculture, and largely a product of it, has been the rapid increase in output per man-hour of labor on farms. Output per man-hour is now the greatest in history. It is now nearly 2 1/3 times that of 40 years ago, with most of the gain having occurred during the last 15 years. This decade and a half witnessed rapid progress in farm mechanization and sharp increases in yields of crops and livestock because of widespread adoption of improved farming practices. These changes have made possible a great rise in total farm output, with fewer man hours spent at farm work.

Total farm output, man-hours of farm work, and output per man-hour, United States, 1910-52
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Farm output	Man-hours of farm work 1/	Output per man-hour	Year	Farm output	Man-hours of farm work 1/	Output per man-hour
1910	79	107	74	1933	93	108	86
1911	79	110	72	1934	79	96	82
1912	87	111	78	1935	96	100	96
1913	78	109	72	1936	85	97	88
1914	86	113	76	1937	108	105	103
1915	88	110	80	1938	105	99	106
1916	80	110	73	1939	106	99	107
1917	86	113	76				
1918	86	114	75	1940	110	98	112
1919	85	112	76	1941	114	97	118
				1942	128	101	127
1920	92	114	81	1943	125	100	125
1921	81	105	77	1944	130	100	130
1922	89	109	82	1945	129	95	136
1923	90	110	82	1946	133	93	143
1924	90	111	81	1947	128	91	141
1925	93	113	82	1948	138	89	155
1926	95	114	83	1949	137	89	154
1927	95	109	87				
1928	99	111	89	1950	136	83	164
1929	97	110	88	1951	139	86	162
				1952 2/	141	83	170
1930	95	109	87				
1931	104	112	93				
1932	101	108	94				

1/ In terms of the time required by average adult male workers. 2/ Preliminary.

Data shown here not published regularly elsewhere.



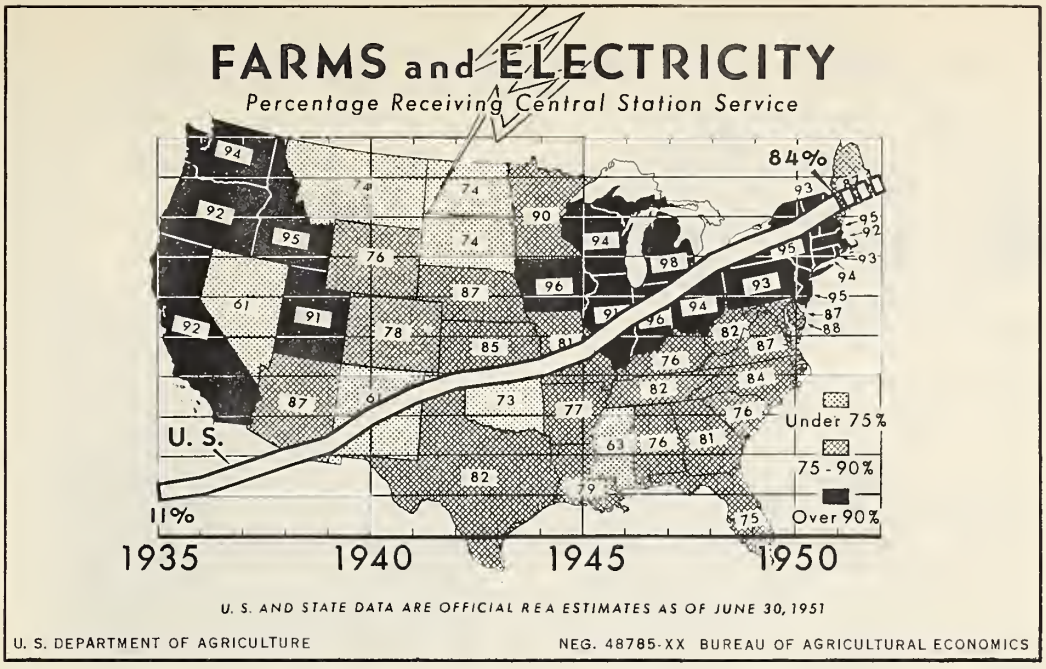
The post-World War II rise in farm wage rates was temporarily halted in 1949. The upward trend was resumed in 1950 following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea owing to the tightening farm manpower situation since then.

Cash farm wage rates, United States, 1910-52

Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
	Cents per hour 1/		Cents per hour 1/		Cents per hour 1/		Cents per hour 1/		Cents per hour 1/
1910	12.5	1920	31.4	1930	22.8	1940	17.1	1950	56.1
1911	12.7	1921	20.3	1931	17.3	1941	20.9	1951	62.5
1912	13.3	1922	20.1	1932	13.0	1942	27.1	1952	66.5
1913	13.6	1923	23.0	1933	11.7	1943	35.8	2/	
1914	13.3	1924	23.6	1934	13.0	1944	42.8		
1915	13.3	1925	23.8	1935	14.4	1945	47.7		
1916	14.6	1926	24.1	1936	15.4	1946	52.0		
1917	18.4	1927	24.1	1937	17.3	1947	55.3		
1918	23.0	1928	24.1	1938	16.8	1948	58.0		
1919	26.8	1929	24.4	1939	16.8	1949	55.9		

1/ Hourly equivalent of all types of farm wage rates. 2/ Preliminary estimate.

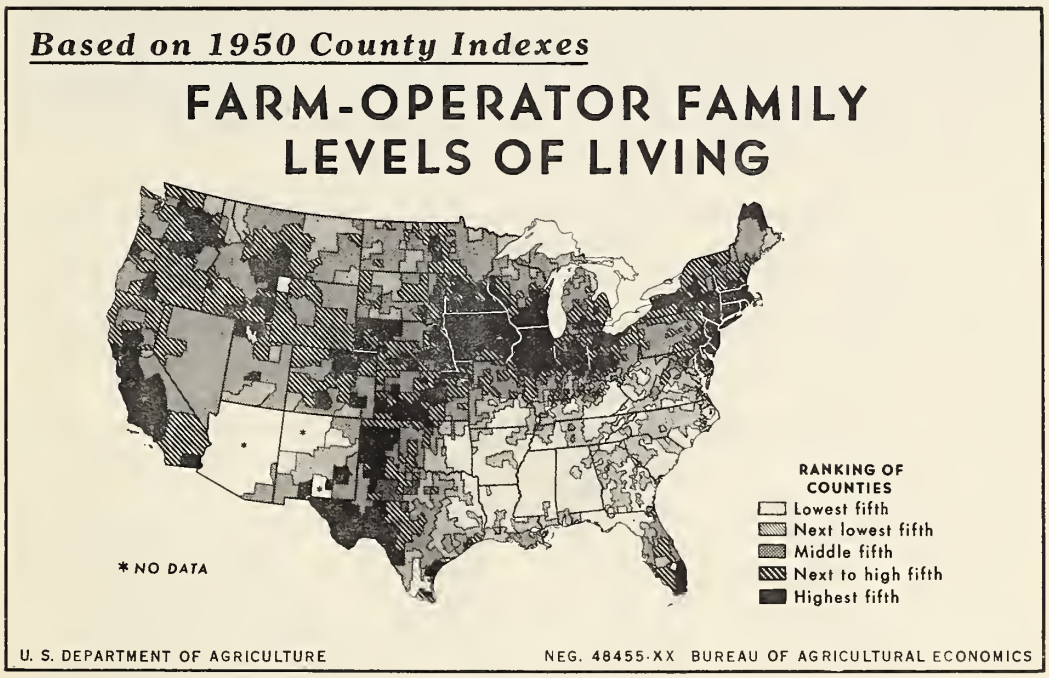
Data published currently in Farm Labor report (BAE).



More than 84 percent of all farms in the United States now have electric service from central-station sources. In 1935 only 11 percent of our farmers had this service. Half of this great increase came about since 1945.

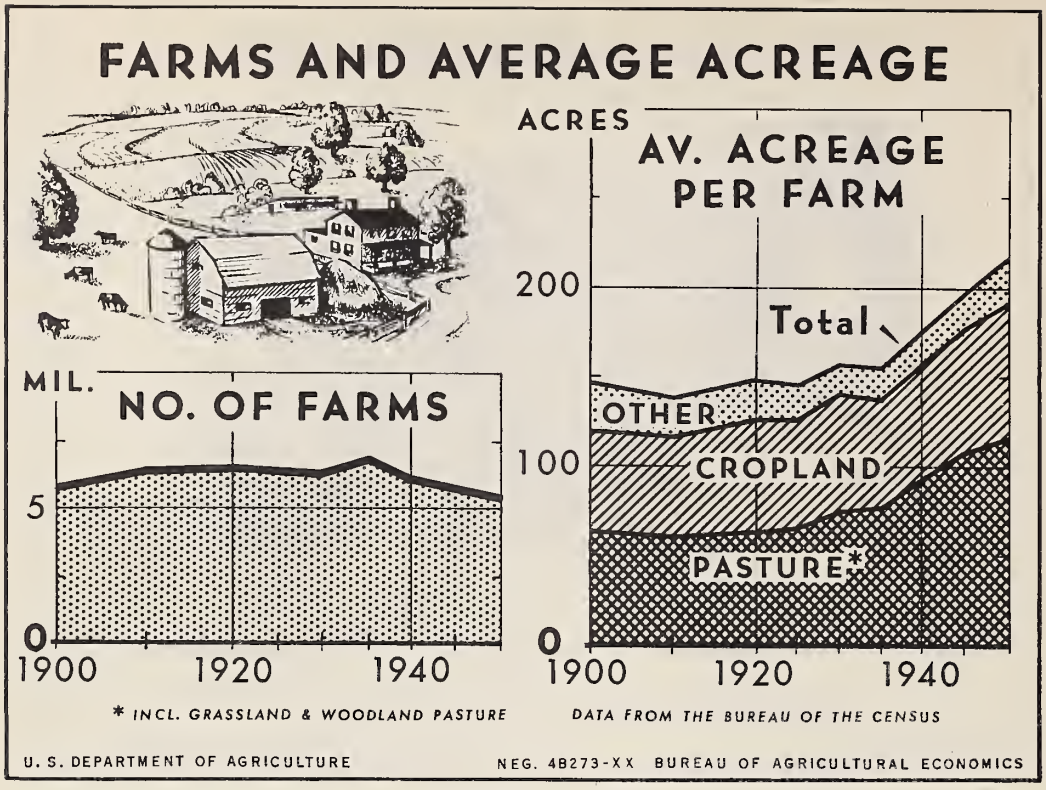
Nineteen states, principally in the older electrified areas of the Northeast and West have more than 90 percent of their farms electrified. Distribution lines are being extended to accomodate additional farms.

Electricity and electrical equipment are playing an increasingly important role on farms in all sections of the country.



In the areas shown in black, farm operators' families enjoyed a higher level of living, on the average, than in other areas More of their farms had electricity, telephones, automobiles, and a high value of products sold. Between 1945 and 1950, farm levels of living rose in nearly every county of the Nation.

224580 O - 52 - 4



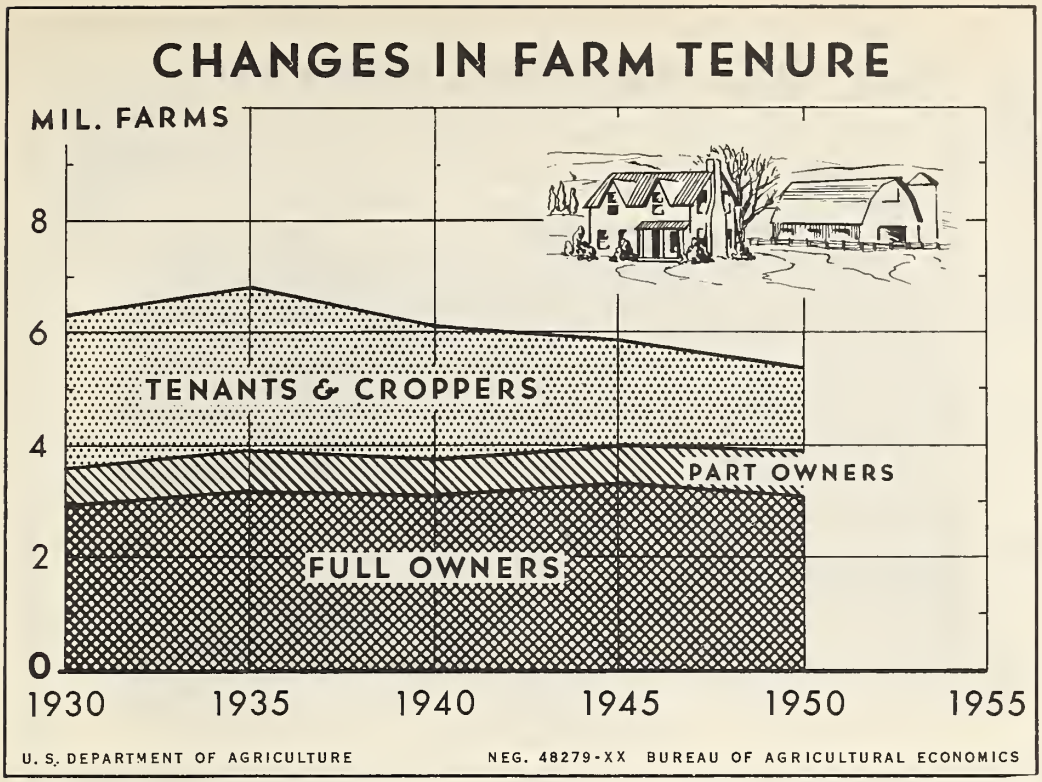
Since 1935 the number of farms in the United States had declined 20 percent, while average acreage per farm has risen nearly 39 percent, from 155 to 215 acres. The average size of farm has grown fairly steadily since 1935 when the shift to mechanization became significant. At the same time, the number of small tenant farms and sharecropper units has declined. Also, because of a change in the census definition of a farm, many small units of the part-time and rural residence type are no longer counted as farms.

As shown by the chart above, the rise in average acreage per farm is accounted for in large part by increases in pasture land. Additional pasture acreage has been brought into farms since 1935 by absorption into farms and ranches of greater acreages of both private and public land in the Western States and parts of the South. Increases of cropland resulted from clearing, drainage, irrigation, and from plowing up grazing land for wheat and other crops.

Farms: Number, average size, and average acreage in cropland and pasture, United States, 1900-1950 1/

Year	Number of farms	Average size	Cropland acreage 2/	Pasture acreage 3/	All other
	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1900	5,737,372	146	56	63	27
1910	6,361,502	138	55	60	23
1920	6,448,343	148	62	63	23
1925	6,371,640	145	61	64	20
1930	6,288,648	157	66	74	17
1935	6,812,350	155	61	76	18
1940	6,096,799	174	65	92	17
1945	5,859,169	195	69	106	20
1950	5,382,162	215	76	115	24

1/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census, Agriculture, Vol. II, Chapter I. Farms and Farm Property, 1945, pp. 5 and 8; and Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Agriculture, Farms, Farm Characteristics, Farm Products Release, April 20, 1952, Series AC 50-1; and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Inventory of Major Land Uses in the United States, 1945, Miscellaneous Publication No. 663.
2/ Cropland harvested, fallow, failure, cover and soil improvement crops and idle.
3/ Includes both open and grassland pasture and woodland pastured in farms.



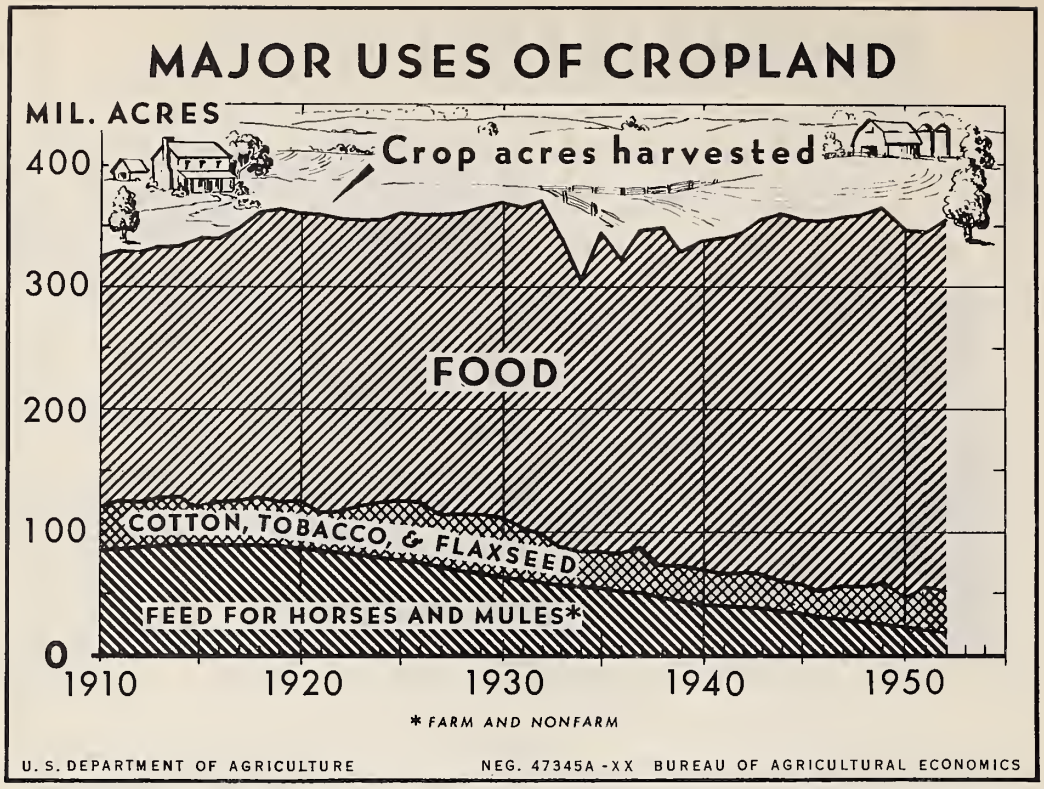
In the decade 1940 to 1950 when the number of farm operators decreased by about 700,000, or 12 percent, there were significant changes in the tenure pattern on American farms. The number of full owners remained relatively unchanged, increasing less than one percent. The number of part owners went up substantially, with the 1950 census showing 200,000, or 34 percent more than in 1940. The greatest change was in the number of tenants, the census indicating a decline of over 700,000, or about 40 percent. The number of croppers declined also, with 200,000, or 36 percent, fewer reported in 1950 than in 1940.

From 1940 to 1950 the average size of full owner-operated farms increased 9 percent; of part owner-operated farms 4 percent; of tenant-operated farms 11 percent. The average size of cropper-operated farms decreased 6 percent.

Tenure: Farm operators, United States, 1930-50

Item	Operators				
	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
All farms	6,288,648	6,812,350	6,096,799	5,859,169	5,379,250
Full owners	2,911,644	3,210,224	3,084,138	3,301,361	3,091,473
Part owners	656,750	688,867	615,039	660,502	840,924
Tenants 1/	1,943,976	2,197,003	1,856,331	1,450,750	,102,527
Croppers	776,278	716,256	541,291	446,556	344,326

1/ Includes managers, excludes croppers.



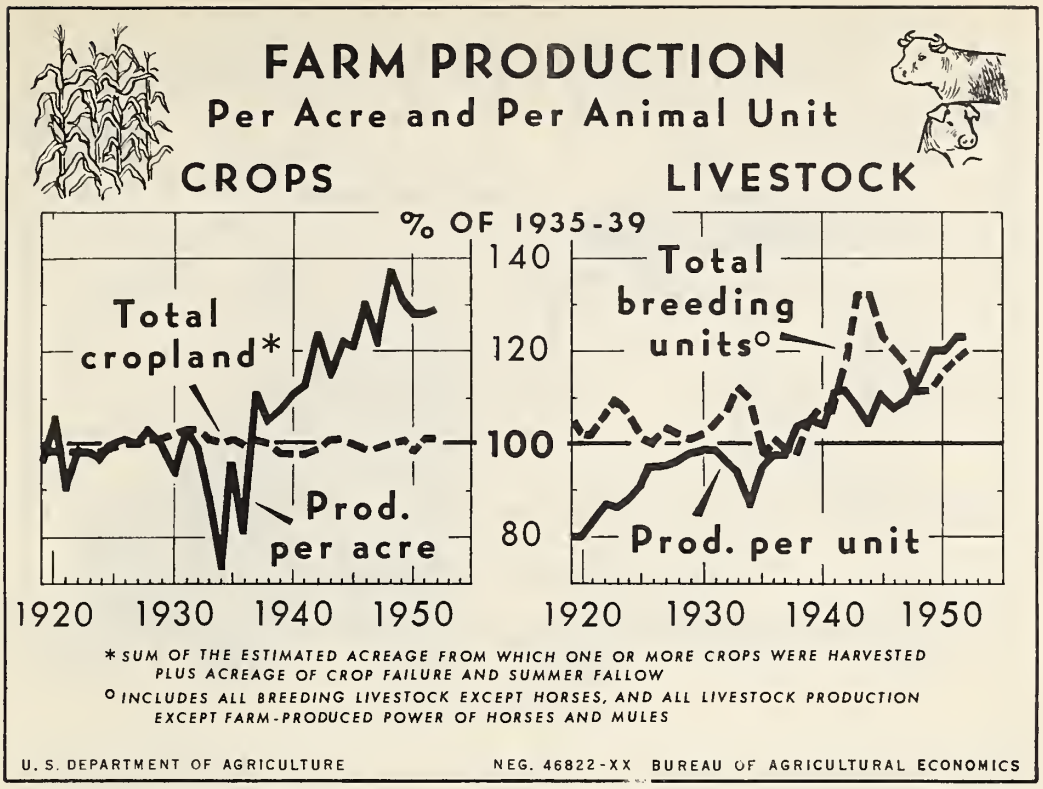
The increase in farm mechanization during the last decade and a half has been a major element in helping farmers to obtain their great increases in output during this period. The replacement of animal power by mechanical power since 1937 has released 30 million acres of cropland from production of feed for horses and mules so that it could be used for crops for human use. The decrease in numbers of horses and mules in the Nation since World War I has released almost 70 million acres from raising of feed for work animals. Further declines in horses and mules can be expected in the future. However, with their numbers now greatly reduced from former levels, this source of added cropland for food production is rapidly drying up.

Changes in major uses of cropland, United States, 1910-52

Year	Acreage used for producing: Feed for horses and mules 1/	Cotton, flaxseed and tobacco	Food 2/	Total acres of harvested crops 3/	Year	Acreage used for producing: Feed for horses and mules 1/	Cotton, flaxseed and tobacco	Food 2/	Total acres of harvested crops 3/
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
1910	86	35	204	325	1935	54	31	260	345
1911	87	39	204	330	1936	52	32	239	323
1912	88	37	204	329	1937	51	37	259	347
1913	89	38	206	333	1938	47	27	275	349
1914	90	39	205	334	1939	44	28	258	330
1915	91	32	217	340					
1916	90	35	215	340	1940	42	28	269	339
1917	90	36	223	349	1941	40	26	276	342
1918	90	39	233	362	1942	39	28	279	346
1919	89	36	239	364	1943	38	29	289	356
					1944	36	25	300	361
1920	87	38	235	360	1945	33	23	299	355
1921	85	31	243	359	1946	31	22	300	353
1922	83	34	238	355	1947	29	27	301	357
1923	82	40	232	354	1948	27	30	302	359
1924	79	46	230	355	1949	25	34	305	364
1925	76	49	235	360					
1926	74	50	235	359	1950	23	24	298	345
1927	71	43	244	358	1951 4/	21	33	290	344
1928	68	47	246	361	1952 4/	19	30	305	354
1929	66	48	251	365					
1930	63	48	258	369					
1931	61	43	261	365					
1932	59	39	273	371					
1933	57	32	251	340					
1934	56	29	219	304					

1/ Farm and nonfarm horses and mules.
2/ Derived by subtracting acres used for feed for horses and mules and acres of cotton, flaxseed and tobacco from total acres harvested.
3/ Area in 52 principal crops or estimated equivalent plus acreages in fruits, tree nuts, and farm and market gardens.
4/ Preliminary.

Based largely on data from crop and livestock reports (BAE); not regularly published elsewhere in this form.



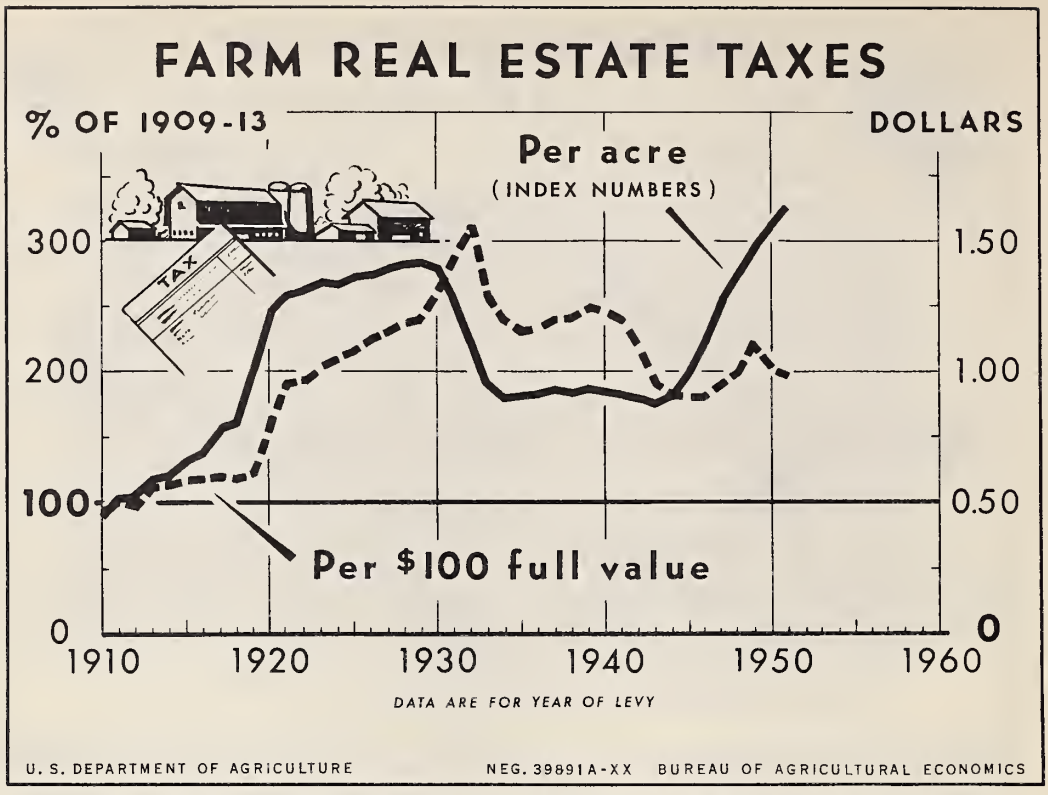
The upward trend in crop production per acre has been a chief factor making possible the large increase in farm output during World War II and the postwar years. Higher yields have resulted primarily from greater use of fertilizers in recent years, use of higher-yielding seed varieties, more spraying and dusting for insect control, as well as from favorable weather. Our total area of cropland has changed little since World War I. In livestock production, both a greater number of breeding units and more production per unit have increased our output of meat animals and animal products.

Production per acre and per animal unit, United States, 1919-52
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Total cropland	Crop production per acre	Animal units	Production per animal unit	Year	Total cropland	Crop production per acre	Animal units	Production per animal unit
1919	100	96	105	80	1937	101	111	99	98
					1938	100	105	98	104
1920	99	106	102	80	1939	98	107	105	105
1921	99	90	102	83					
1922	98	98	106	87	1940	98	111	108	104
1923	98	98	110	86	1941	98	113	107	111
1924	98	97	106	88	1942	99	124	118	112
					1943	101	115	132	108
1925	99	100	101	91	1944	101	122	132	104
1926	100	101	100	95					
1927	100	100	103	95	1945	100	121	123	111
1928	101	103	102	96	1946	99	129	121	108
1929	101	100	101	98	1947	99	122	117	109
					1948	100	137	111	113
1930	102	94	102	99	1949	101	131	111	120
1931	103	103	104	99					
1932	103	99	107	97	1950	99	128	115	120
1933	101	89	112	95					
1934	100	73	110	87	1951	101	128	118	123
					1952 1/	101	129	120	123
1935	101	96	97	95					
1936	100	81	101	98					

1/ Preliminary.

Based on data from crop and livestock reports (BAE); not regularly published elsewhere in this form.



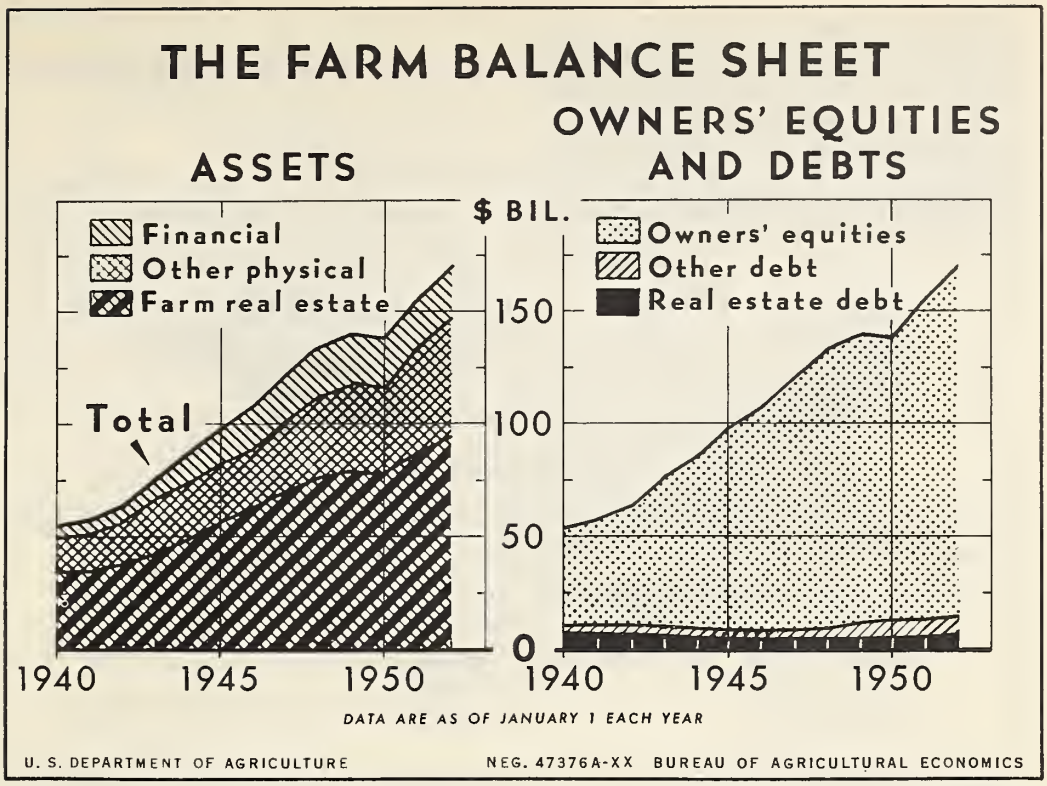
The index of taxes per acre levied by State and local governments on farm real estate advanced to 327 (1909-13=100) in 1951 from 311 in 1950. This marked the seventh significant increase since near the end of World War II and brought such levies nearly 85 percent above that of the war years. Taxes per $100 of full value, however, declined in 1951 because of an increase in farm real estate values. Whereas in 1950 they amounted to $1.01 per $100 of full value, in 1951 they were $0.98 per $100.

Taxes levied on farm real estate, United States, 1910-51
Index of taxes per acre (1909-13 = 100), and taxes per $100 of full value

Year	Index of Taxes per acre (1909-13=100)	Taxes per $100 of full value 1/	Year	Index of Taxes per acre (1909-13=100)	Taxes per $100 of full value 1/	Year	Index of Taxes per acre (1909-13=100)	Taxes per $100 of full value 1/
		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars
1910	91	.47	1924	265	1.03	1938	183	1.19
1911	99	.50	1925	270	1.07	1939	186	1.23
1912	103	.49	1926	271	1.12	1940	183	1.22
1913	117	.55	1927	277	1.15	1941	182	1.18
1914	118	.56	1928	279	1.18	1942	177	1.08
1915	128	.57	1929	281	1.19	1943	175	.95
1916	136	.57	1930	277	1.30	1944	181	.91
1917	151	.58	1931	254	1.44	1945	199	.90
1918	160	.57	1932	220	1.54	1946	222	.90
1919	200	.59	1933	188	1.28	1947	254	.96
1920	244	.79	1934	178	1.19	1948	275	1.00
1921	259	.94	1935	180	1.15	1949	296	1.10
1922	261	.96	1936	181	1.16	1950	311	1.01
1923	266	1.01	1937	186	1.19	1951	327	.98

1/ Derived by relating taxes per acre to value-per-acre figures reported by Bureau of the Census for census years and estimated by Bureau of Agriculture Economics intercensal years. Taxes levied in any particular year are related to values for next succeeding year

Data published annually in Taxes Levied on Farm Real Estate (BAE).



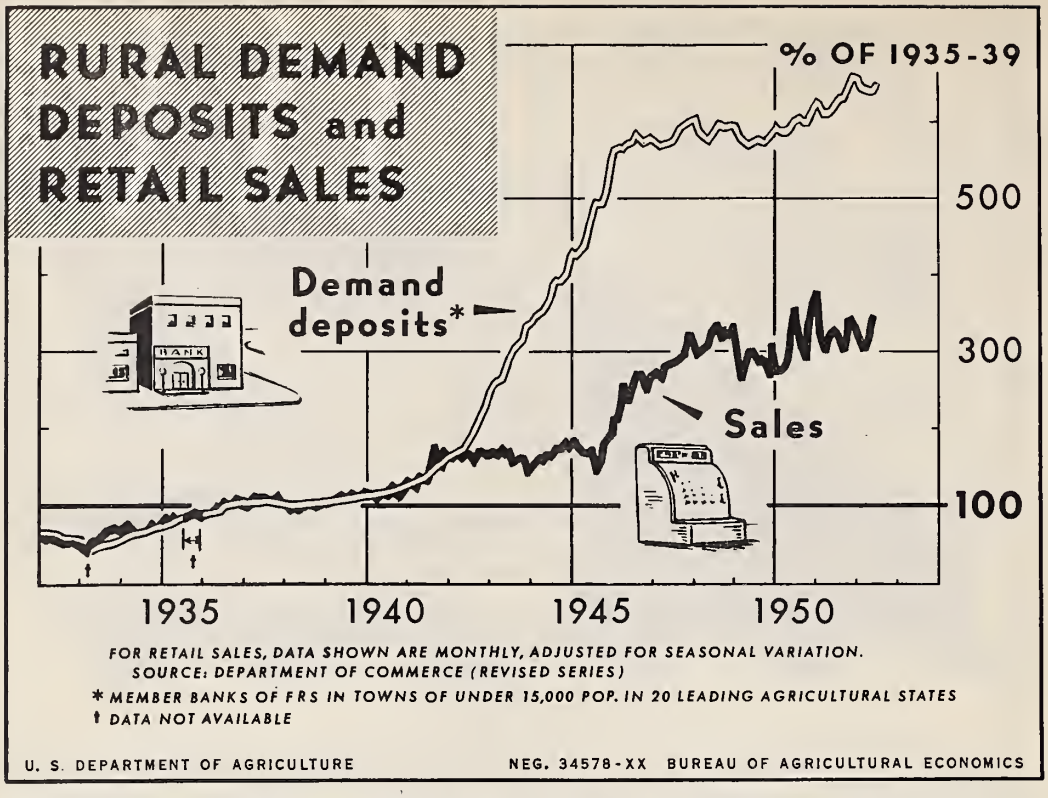
With the exception of a slight decline for 1950 the assets of agriculture have steadily increased in value since 1940. During the year ended January 1, 1952 total assets increased about 9 percent to a record total of 169 billion dollars. For the entire period 1940 to 1952 assets increased 214 percent. Although the physical quantity of farm assets increased considerably, most of the increase resulted from higher valuations of all farm property. The table below shows the value of physical and financial assets in current dollars and in terms of 1940 dollars.

The Farm Balance Sheet, United States, January 1, 1940-52

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
In current dollars													
Total assets	53.8	56.2	63.8	75.2	86.6	96.6	107.6	121.0	132.6	139.1	137.7	154.3	169.0
Financial	5.0	5.5	6.7	9.1	12.1	15.7	19.3	20.9	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.9
Other physical	15.2	16.2	19.7	24.2	25.8	25.9	26.5	30.2	35.8	39.7	40.3	45.9	51.5
Real Estate	33.6	34.5	37.4	41.9	48.7	55.0	61.8	69.9	75.0	77.7	75.8	86.5	94.6
In 1940 dollars 1/													
Total assets	53.8	54.5	55.6	57.6	58.9	61.3	63.0	62.0	62.0	64.1	65.1	65.2	66.1
Financial	5.0	5.5	5.8	7.0	8.4	10.5	12.4	11.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.0	9.9
Other physical	15.2	15.4	16.2	17.0	16.9	17.2	17.0	17.0	18.0	19.9	20.7	21.6	22.6
Real Estate	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6
In current dollars													
Total claims	53.8	56.2	63.8	75.2	86.6	96.6	107.6	121.0	132.6	139.1	137.7	154.3	169.0
Owners' equities	43.8	45.7	53.3	65.3	77.7	88.3	99.8	112.7	123.6	127.9	125.3	141.5	154.8
Other debt	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	4.1	6.1	7.0	7.0	7.9
Real estate debt	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.3

1/ These deflated data reflect changes in the quantity of the physical assets of agriculture, and changes in the quantity of goods and services that farmers could purchase with their financial assets.

Data from the annual Balance Sheet of Agriculture, 1952 (BAE).



Before the war changes in rural demand deposits and retail sales were closely related. During the high-income war years when many goods were scarce, sales failed to increase with deposits. Immediately following the war when farmers were catching up their purchases, sales increased faster than deposits. However, rural deposits have continued to increase moderately and, compared with sales, remain high relative to prewar years.

Demand deposits and rural retail sales: Index numbers adjusted for seasonal variation (1935-39 = 100)

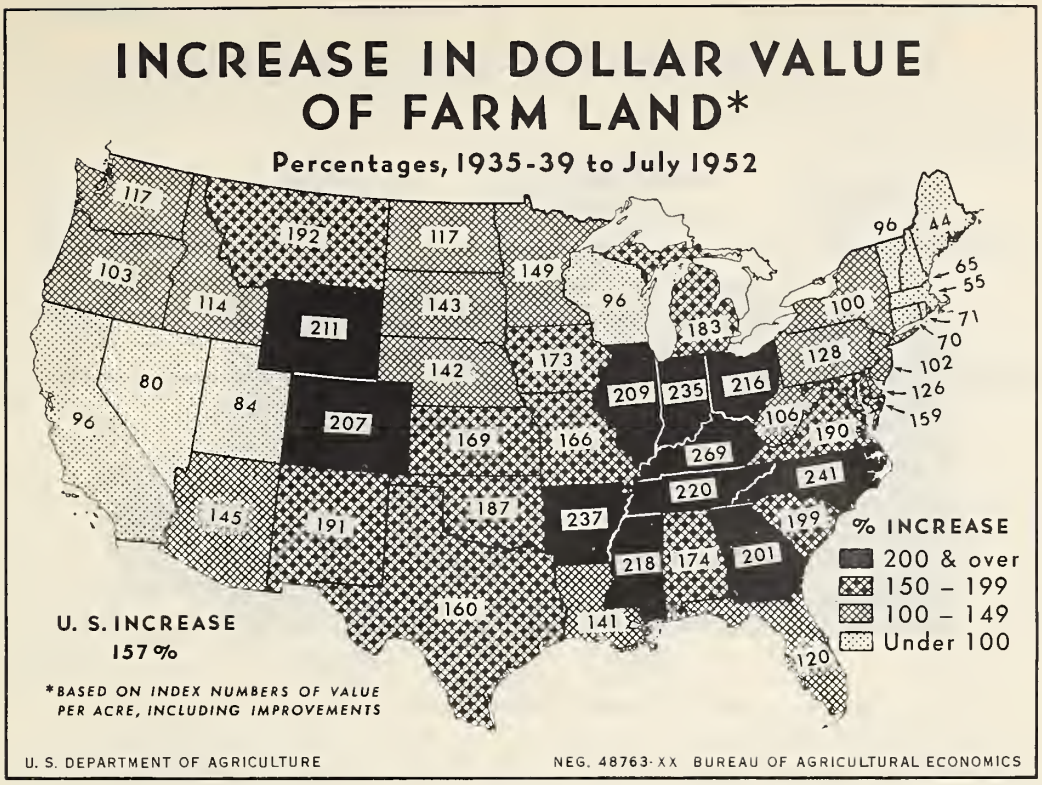
Month	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/
Jan.	63.7	60.0	51.9	49.2	57.5	74.5	76.8	82.1	88.8	90.3	104.1	100.1	101.5	97.9	106.1	103.3	115.1	135.7
Feb.	62.6	58.2	50.4	48.6	61.4	77.5	78.0	86.9	88.9	89.2	103.5	99.5	100.6	95.7	105.1	106.0	115.8	113.5
March	62.2	56.8	3/	41.1	63.4	69.4	78.4	84.8	89.7	93.0	103.7	110.0	100.1	92.2	105.8	107.8	116.1	112.3
April	62.6	58.2	43.8	53.3	64.7	63.1	79.5	89.3	91.4	97.1	104.8	107.1	99.9	99.3	107.4	110.6	117.5	106.1
May	62.1	55.9	45.7	56.1	66.3	68.9	81.9	80.5	92.6	96.7	104.8	109.8	100.2	95.1	107.6	110.7	118.2	113.0
June	60.5	55.7	48.0	56.9	67.2	62.5	82.8	86.3	95.0	96.5	105.1	108.8	100.6	97.3	109.1	109.8	118.8	114.8
July	58.1	52.6	50.2	61.7	68.9	68.6	83.0	87.9	100.2	104.1	106.4	108.0	101.2	99.9	109.6	107.3	119.1	113.6
Aug.	56.8	50.7	50.4	65.1	70.3	71.5	3/	83.8	101.6	101.0	107.2	104.0	101.9	103.0	109 8	112.6	119.6	125.3
Sept.	56.0	53.3	50.4	64.0	71.7	81.4	3/	86.3	101.6	101.7	105.7	108.5	101.4	100.8	110.7	110.3	120.7	112.4
Oct.	55.1	54.7	51.7	69.2	72.9	73.3	3/	88.5	101.9	107.5	104.2	111.0	102.1	97.7	111.1	111.1	121.9	110.0
Nov.	54.1	51.8	53.0	73.9	74.6	76.2	3/	88.1	103.1	104.1	102.8	100.7	103.6	101.7	112.2	110.3	124.6	123.8
Dec.	53.1	50.8	54.9	67.3	73.7	74.5	3/	86.5	104.2	101.6	101.6	99.6	104.6	101.9	113.7	117.5	126.7	129.7

Month	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/
Jan.	129.0	125.3	164.4	164.9	249.2	166.2	335.3	150.9	435.4	184.5	562.0	211.3	571.9	267.2	602.4	305.0	595.7	316.5
Feb.	129.9	129.4	165.6	161.6	256.7	169.0	345.8	152.8	429.7	183.8	563.0	210.3	566.9	266.9	589.5	299.4	578.8	283.2
March	131.0	122.5	167.2	167.4	261.2	163.5	350.2	158.7	432.2	175.7	567.0	229.4	569.3	263.7	579.2	302.5	576.7	261.3
April	134.8	139.6	170.1	156.4	263.8	174.7	351.9	155.0	437.9	166.1	563.9	257.2	567.0	278.3	576.9	309.9	571.7	290.9
May	137.0	136.5	172.8	165.0	278.4	161.1	354.1	161.5	445.2	166.0	570.9	236.8	569.1	282.4	578.3	310.9	569.3	303.7
June	139.3	136.0	177.8	165.2	288.8	164.0	366.1	159.2	467.2	164.3	572 7	249.5	571.8	284.0	589.8	329.6	572.4	293.2
July	142.3	152.8	184.2	164.0	297.4	149.7	387.7	164.5	489.0	174.1	576.1	256.6	577.5	289.6	594.1	332.7	575.2	283.7
Aug.	145.2	179.2	192.8	153.4	305.0	154.2	395.7	174.4	498.8	140.0	585.2	272.6	589.2	289.5	600.5	332.7	578.3	287.4
Sept.	149.0	152.9	199.8	164.8	307.1	157.4	392.6	171.4	497.5	152.3	577.9	266.5	590.6	294.3	596.7	313.7	576.1	286.9
Oct.	152.0	150.0	210.6	172.8	319.9	155.7	392.8	171.2	499.3	179.3	569.2	254.3	596.2	298.3	591.9	328.3	574.4	266.2
Nov.	155.8	167.9	223.1	164.5	331.6	159.6	402.7	183.5	516.8	183.6	573.4	252.0	600.1	323.8	599.3	320.1	578.1	289.0
Dec.	160.8	159.8	236.5	162.8	334.1	141.2	426.4	170.7	547.3	193.2	574.2	265.8	601.5	319.1	598.9	334.4	585.3	312.2

Month	1950		1951		1952	
	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/	Demand deposits 1/	Rural retail sales 2/
Jan.	592.6	281.0	624.2	380.1	657.6	328.3
Feb.	589.3	273.6	614.2	321.7	644.1	314.6
March	589.7	273.2	609.8	307.8	640.2	304.6
April	586.1	276.7	609.9	300.5	638.6	306.6
May	588.6	287.2	615.4	318.1	640.9	316.5
June	595.6	305.6	619.2	323.6	648.7	347.6
July	601.0	363.6	622.3	329.2		
Aug.	605.4	335.0	631.0	321.6		
Sept.	598.3	302.5	632.4	302.1		
Oct.	600.0	290.0	638.5	302.7		
Nov.	610.2	326.3	648.4	339.0		
Dec.	620.3	365.1	658.0	340.8		

1/ Demand deposits of member banks in places having a population of 15,000 or less in 20 of the leading agricultural States. 2/ Source: Department of Commerce. 3/ Data unavailable.

Above index of demand deposits not published elsewhere. Data for rural retail sales published monthly in Survey of Current Business (Department of Commerce)



Farm land prices in July this year were about 2½ times the 1935-39 average, reflecting the general rise in prices and incomes throughout our economy since the prewar base period. However, land prices have not increased at the same rate in all areas. Eleven States, mostly in the east central part of the country, show increases of 200 percent or more since prewar, while values in a number of others, notably in New England, have risen less than 100 percent.

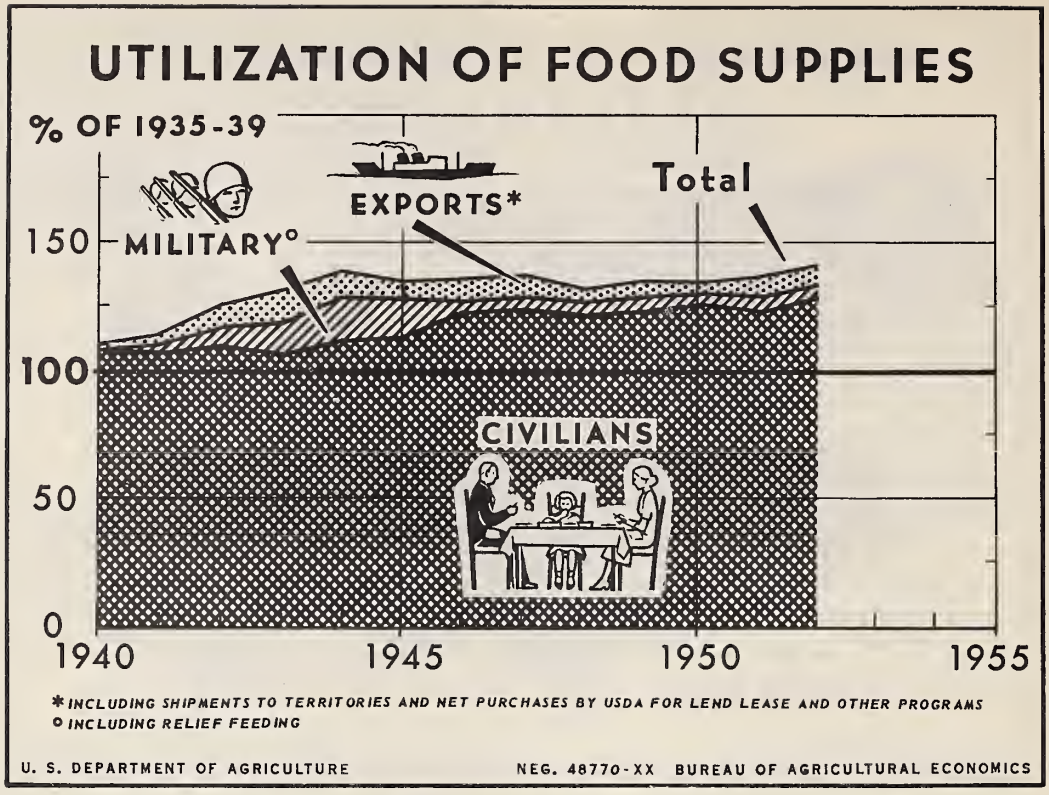
Farm Real Estate: Index numbers of average value per acre, United States, 1912-52 1/
1935-39 = 100

Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index	Year	Index
1912	117	1923	163	1934	92	1945	152		
1913	121	1924	157	1935	95	1946	171		
1914	124	1925	153	1936	99	1947	192		
1915	124	1926	150	1937	102	1948	205		
1916	131	1927	144	1938	103	1949	211		
1917	142	1928	142	1939	101	1950	204		
1918	156	1929	140	1940	102	1951	233		
1919	169	1930	138	1941	103	1952	255		
1920	205	1931	128	1942	110				
1921	190	1932	107	1943	120				
1922	168	1933	88	1944	138				

1/ All farm land with improvements as of March 1.

Data published three times yearly in Current Developments in the Farm Real Estate Market (BAE).

224580 O - 52 - 5



The quantity of food available for distribution in 1952 has been the largest in our history. Food disappearance this year also has been the largest on record, more than 40 percent greater than prewar and about 2 percent above the peak reached in 1944.

The very large output of food in 1952, together with imports and a moderate reduction in our stocks, made it possible for civilian consumption to increase from the previous year's level even though military takings expanded and the volume of food exports for rehabilitation and relief abroad remained large.

Total food utilization, United States, 1935-39, annual 1940-52 1/

Year	Percentage of 1935-39 food utilization					Percentage of food utilization in each year				
	Production in U. S.	Total food utilization 2/	Civilian	Military, including military civilian feeding	Exports and shipments 3/	Production in U. S.	Total food utilization 2/	Civilian	Military, including military civilian feeding	Exports and shipments 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935-39	93.9	100.0	97.5		2.5	93.9	100.0	97.5		2.5
1940	104.2	109.6	107.4		2.2	95.1	100.0	98.0		2.0
1941	108.0	114.4	107.3	2.3	4.8	94.4	100.0	93.8	2.0	4.2
1942	118.3	125.6	109.5	7.3	8.8	94.2	100.0	87.2	5.8	7.0
1943	125.8	131.3	106.9	12.7	11.7	95.8	100.0	81.4	9.6	9.0
1944	131.5	139.9	111.4	18.4	10.1	94.0	100.0	79.7	13.2	7.1
1945	130.5	136.4	112.2	16.4	7.8	95.7	100.0	82.3	12.0	5.7
1946	131.5	136.7	122.6	4.3	9.8	96.1	100.0	89.7	3.2	7.1
1947	131.4	137.7	123.7	4.5	9.5	95.4	100.0	89.7	3.3	7.0
1948	125.8	132.8	121.4	4.7	6.7	94.8	100.0	91.4	3.5	5.1
1949	129.6	135.9	123.9	4.3	7.7	95.4	100.0	91.1	3.2	5.7
1950	128.6	135.4	126.0	4/2.7	6.7	95.0	100.0	93.0	4/2.0	5.0
1951	130.5	137.8	123.8	4/5.4	8.6	94.7	100.0	89.8	4/3.9	6.3
1952 5/	135.2	142.3	128.8	4/5.5	8.0	95.0	100.0	90.5	4/3.9	5.6

1/ All figures are on an index number basis. They represent quantities of individual commodities combined by use of average farm prices in the period 1935-39.

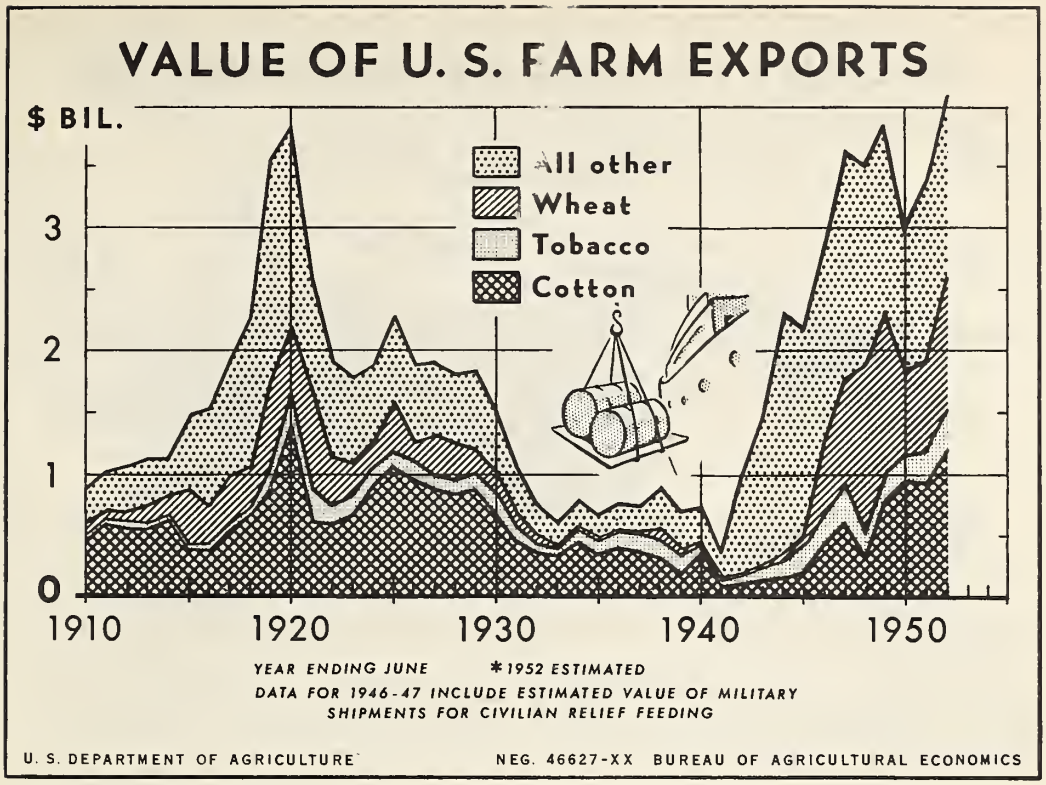
2/ Includes both domestically produced and imported foods, and change in commercial stocks.

3/ Includes United States Department of Agriculture programs for lend-lease, UNRRA and others. Excludes exports under military programs for civilian feeding in occupied areas; these are included with military purchases. Export data beginning 1945 include transfers for relief feeding from military stocks in the United States.

4/ Excludes those civilian feeding programs which were transferred from military to ECA supervision beginning in 1950.

5/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in National Food Situation (BAE).



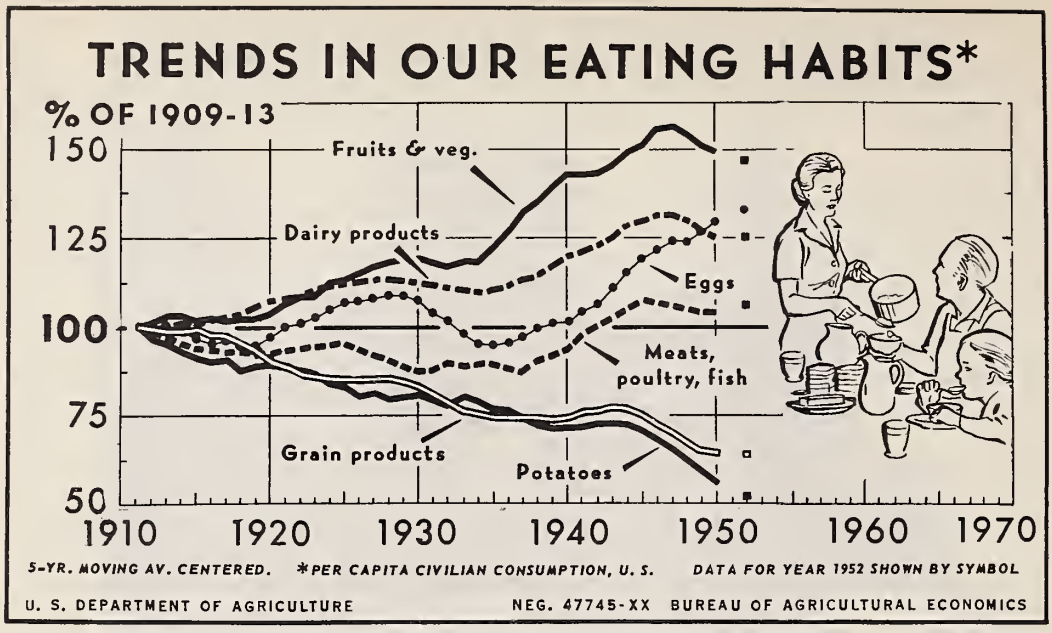
Following World War I, the value of agricultural exports fell sharply from its 1920 peak to a low in 1941. During and after World War II the value of these exports rose rapidly, reflecting the disruption of agriculture in Western Europe and extensive U. S. foreign aid during that period. Both a large increase in the quantity and a larger increase in the price contributed to the rise after 1941. The value of agricultural exports in 1951-52 was 4.0 billion dollars, up 17 percent from the preceding year. In the fiscal year 1952-53 agricultural exports are expected to be somewhat lower than in 1951-52.

Value of exports of cotton, tobacco, wheat, and total agricultural products, United States, 1910-52 1/

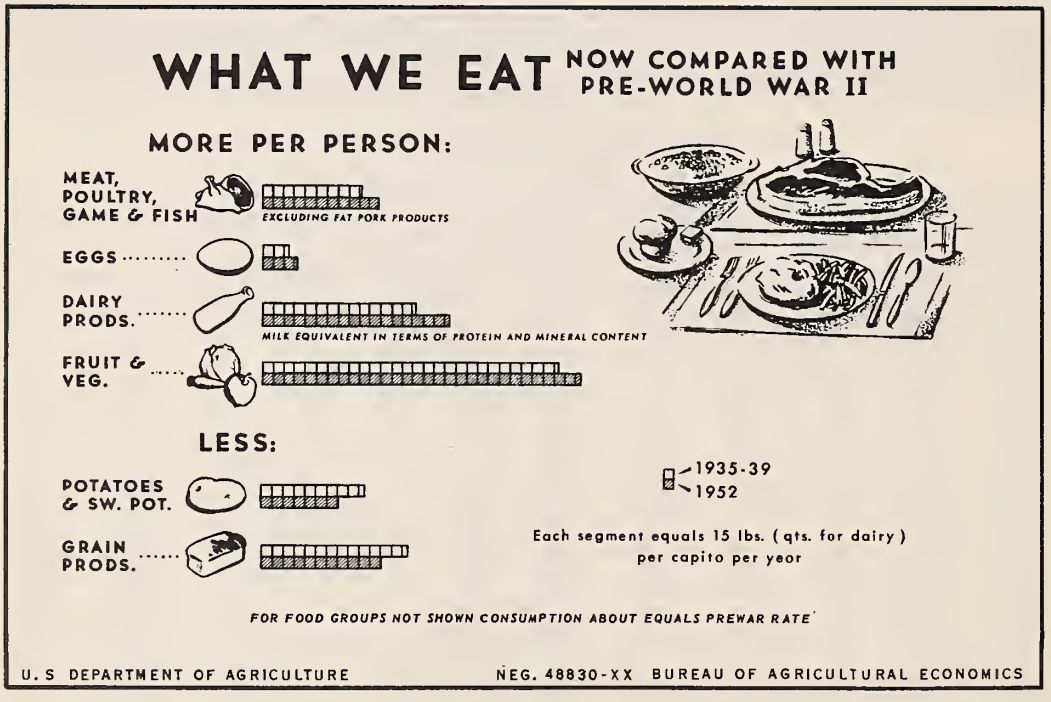
Year ending June	Cotton 2/	Tobacco 3/	Wheat 4/	Other	Total agricultural products	Year ending June	Cotton 2/	Tobacco 3/	Wheat 4/	Other	Total agricultural products
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1910	450	38	95	286	869	1932	338	86	84	244	752
1911	585	39	71	334	1,029	1933	322	63	25	180	590
1912	566	43	79	360	1,048	1934	438	100	26	223	787
1913	547	49	142	383	1,121	1935	327	121	14	207	669
1914	610	54	142	306	1,112	1936	392	141	4	229	766
1915	373	44	428	629	1,474	1937	374	130	10	218	732
1916	365	53	303	795	1,516	1938	305	149	105	332	891
1917	519	60	391	996	1,966	1939	175	144	69	295	683
1918	654	70	326	1,229	2,279						
1919	868	190	693	1,828	3,579	1940	340	65	32	301	738
						1941	67	39	25	219	350
1920	1,380	273	547	1,650	3,850	1942	97	74	25	836	1,032
1921	599	238	844	925	2,606	1943	134	102	33	1,228	1,497
1922	594	157	377	787	1,915	1944	143	152	55	1,955	2,305
1923	657	146	276	719	1,798	1945	184	235	80	1,692	2,191
1924	899	158	176	624	1,867	1946	417	275	563	1,602	2,857
1925	1,654	132	404	690	2,280	1947	591	324	877	1,818	3,610
1926	914	167	167	644	1,892	1948	331	205	1,361	1,608	3,505
1927	860	136	318	594	1,908	1949	807	225	1,300	1,498	3,830
1928	813	136	288	578	1,815						
1929	861	148	197	641	1,847	1950	944	235	661	1,146	2,986
						1951	935	273	730	1,473	3,411
1930	667	148	192	489	1,496	1952*	1,200	325	1,079	1,496	4,100
1931	422	142	118	356	1,038						

1/ Includes army civilian supply shipments beginning July 1945. 2/ Excluding linters.
3/ Unmanufactured leaf. 4/ Includes flour from United States wheat only, beginning January 1935.
*Estimated.

Data from "Foreign Agricultural Trade" issued by Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. D. A.

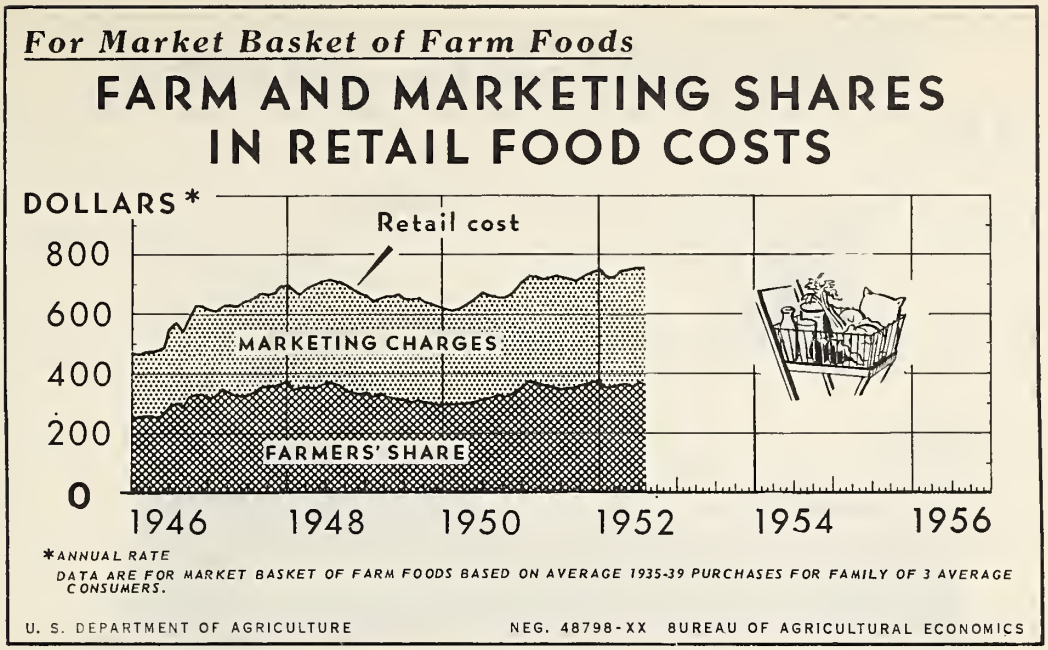


Important changes in the pattern of food consumption per civilian have been in process since the early part of this century. On the average, consumption of dairy products and fruits and vegetables has been increasing, while that of grain products and potatoes has been moving downward. These long-time movements in our eating habits have accompanied changes in consumers' incomes, noteworthy advancements in both food production and marketing techniques, and expanding knowledge of good nutrition.

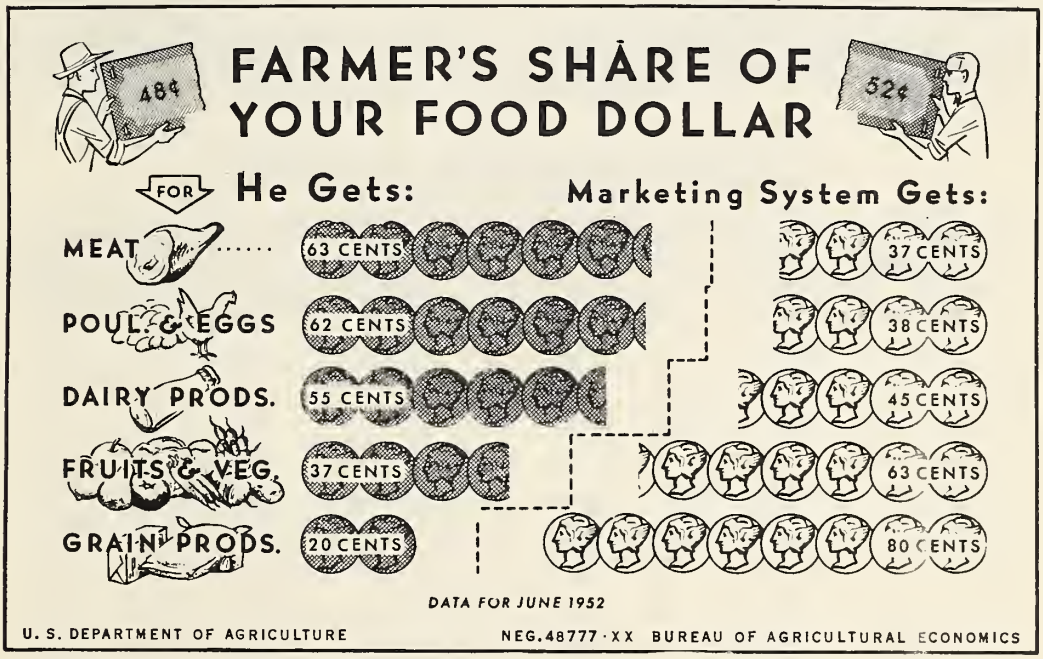


People of this country now have much better diets, on the average, than before the World War II. Important factors underlying this improvement are the high level of civilian employment and incomes, together with the record level of food production. Prospects for the year ahead point to a rate of civilian consumption per person at least as large as in 1952.

Data for top chart obtainable on request (BAE), data for bottom chart published currently in The National Food Situation.

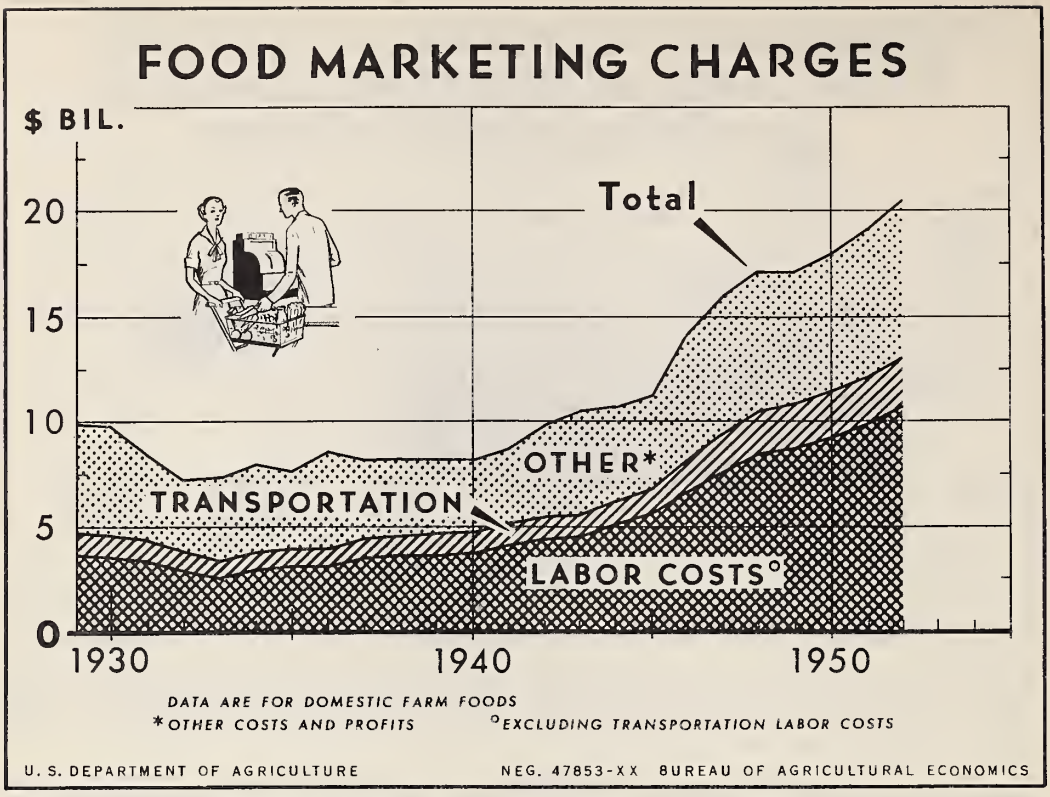


Farm prices of food products, as measured by the farm value of the foods in the market basket, average about the same in 1952 as in 1951. Costs of marketing these foods, however, will probably average abour 7 percent higher in 1952. As a result, the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar in 1952 is likely to average about 48 cents, down 2 cents from 1951 but about equal to the annual averages for 1949 and 1950.



About 52 cents of every dollar consumers spent for farm foods this year, on the average, went to pay the marketing charges made after the products left the hands of farmers. Farmers received an average of 48 cents of the food dollar. The farmer's share in June 1952 ranged from 63 cents for meat products to 20 cents for grain products. Variations in the farmer's share reflect in part the differences in costs of transportation, processing, and other marketing services involved in marketing the different products.

Data for above charts published currently in The Marketing and Transportation Situation (BAE).



Total charges for marketing all farm food products this year will be higher than in 1951, when charges were about 7 percent higher than in 1950. These increases are the result mainly of higher marketing costs rather than an increased volume of food marketed.

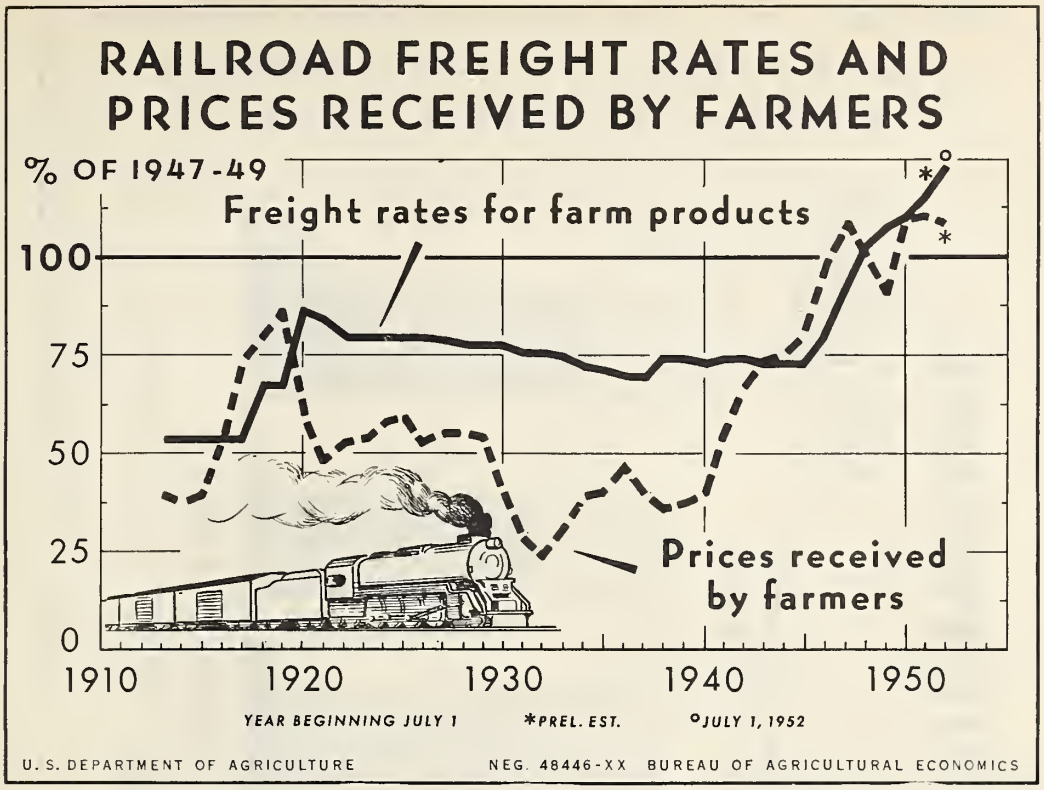
Labor costs (excluding transportation labor) accounted for about half of the total marketing bill in 1951 and 1950, compared with an average of 42 percent in 1935-39. Transportation charges amounted to 12 percent of the total, compared with 11 percent in the prewar period.

The national marketing bill for farm food products: Labor, transportation, and "other" components of total charges for marketing from sale by farm producers to purchase at retail by civilian consumers, 1929-52

Year	Total marketing charges	Labor cost	Transportation	Other costs and profits	Year	Total marketing charges	Labor cost	Transportation	Other costs and profits
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.		Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
1929	9.9	3.7	1.0	5.2	1941	8.7	4.1	1.0	3.6
1930	9.8	3.6	1.0	5.2	1942	9.8	4.5	1.0	4.3
1931	8.4	3.4	1.0	4.0	1943	10.5	4.6	1.0	4.9
1932	7.2	2.9	.9	3.4	1944	10.7	5.1	1.1	4.5
1933	7.3	2.6	.8	3.9	1945	11.2	5.6	1.2	4.4
1934	7.9	3.0	.8	4.1	1946	14.1	6.6	1.5	6.0
1935	7.6	3.1	.8	3.7	1947	15.9	7.5	1.8	6.6
1936	8.5	3.2	.8	4.5	1948	17.1	8.4	2.0	6.7
1937	8.2	3.6	.9	3.7	1949	17.1	8.7	2.1	6.3
1938	8.2	3.7	.9	3.6	1950	17.9	9.2	2.2	6.5
1939	8.2	3.7	1.0	3.5	1951	19.1	9.9	2.2	7.0
1940	8.2	3.8	1.0	3.4	1952 1/	20.5	10.7	2.3	7.5

1/ Preliminary estimates.

Data published annually in Marketing and Transportation Situation (BAE).



Freight rates on agricultural products are about 70 percent higher than at the end of World War II. No general decline is in sight. The rail freight-rate increase authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in April 1952 was the eleventh general increase granted since July 1, 1946.

During the last few decades farm prices have undergone wide changes in both directions but freight rates have tended to move in only one direction—upward. When farm prices advanced sharply in World War I and again in World War II, railroad freight rates caught up after a short lag. While farm prices were declining in 1948-49, railroad freight rates continued to move sharply upward.

Railroad freight rates for agricultural commodities and prices received by farmers for all farm products 1/ Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

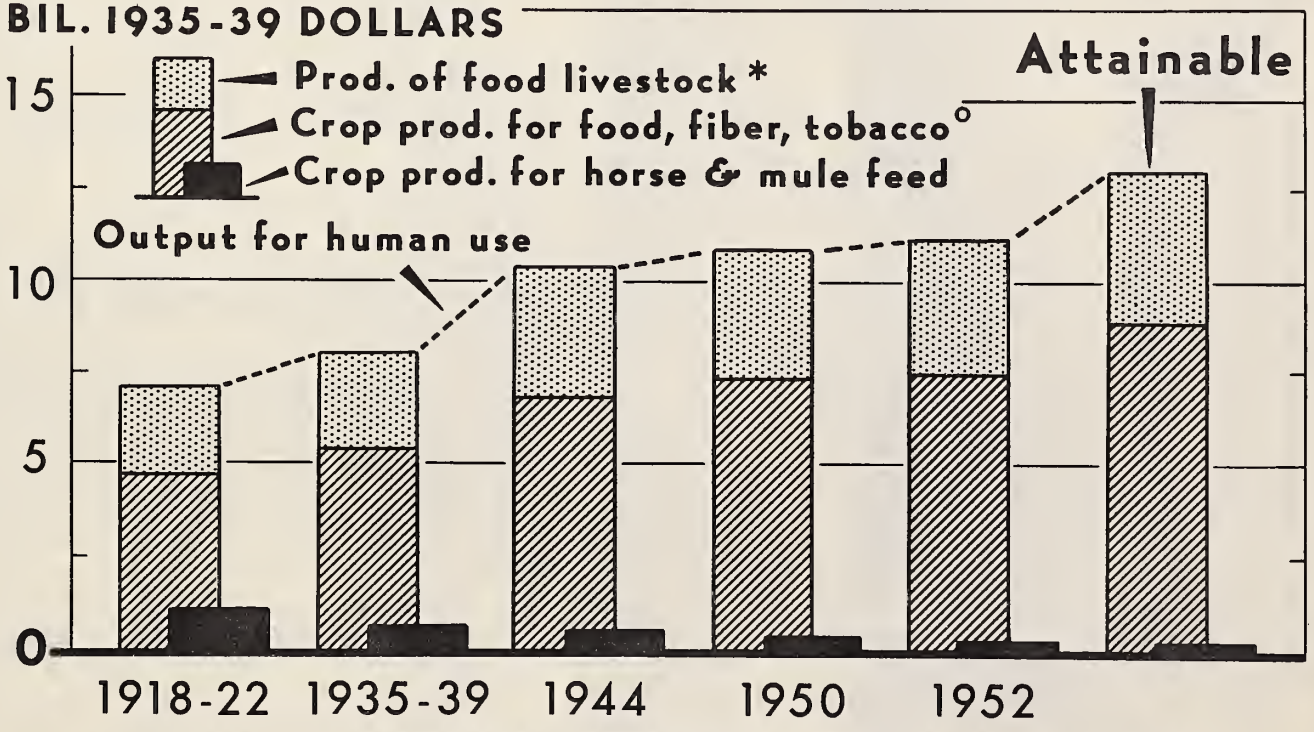
Year beginning July	Railroad freight rates	Prices received by farmers	Year beginning July	Railroad freight rates	Prices received by farmers
1913	53	39	1934	72	39
1914	53	37	1935	71	40
1915	53	39	1936	70	47
1916	53	55	1937	70	40
1917	53	74	1938	74	36
1918	67	80	1939	74	37
1919	67	86			
			1940	73	40
1920	86	59	1941	74	54
1921	84	48	1942	74	67
1922	79	52	1943	73	74
1923	79	53	1944	73	75
1924	79	57	1945	73	80
1925	79	58	1946	79	98
1926	79	52	1947	92	108
1927	78	55	1948	102	101
1928	77	55	1949	107	91
1929	77	54			
			1950	2/ 110	109
1930	77	39	1951	2/ 115	111
1931	75	28	1952	3/ 123	2/ 109
1932	75	24			
1933	74	31			

1/ Index of freight rates for agricultural commodities based on separate indexes for livestock, meats, wheat, cotton, fresh vegetables, and fresh fruits.
2/ Preliminary estimate.
3/ Estimated from rate level in effect July 1, 1952.

Freight rate data shown here not published regularly elsewhere.

Past and Attainable Within 5 Years

THE FARM OUTPUT PICTURE



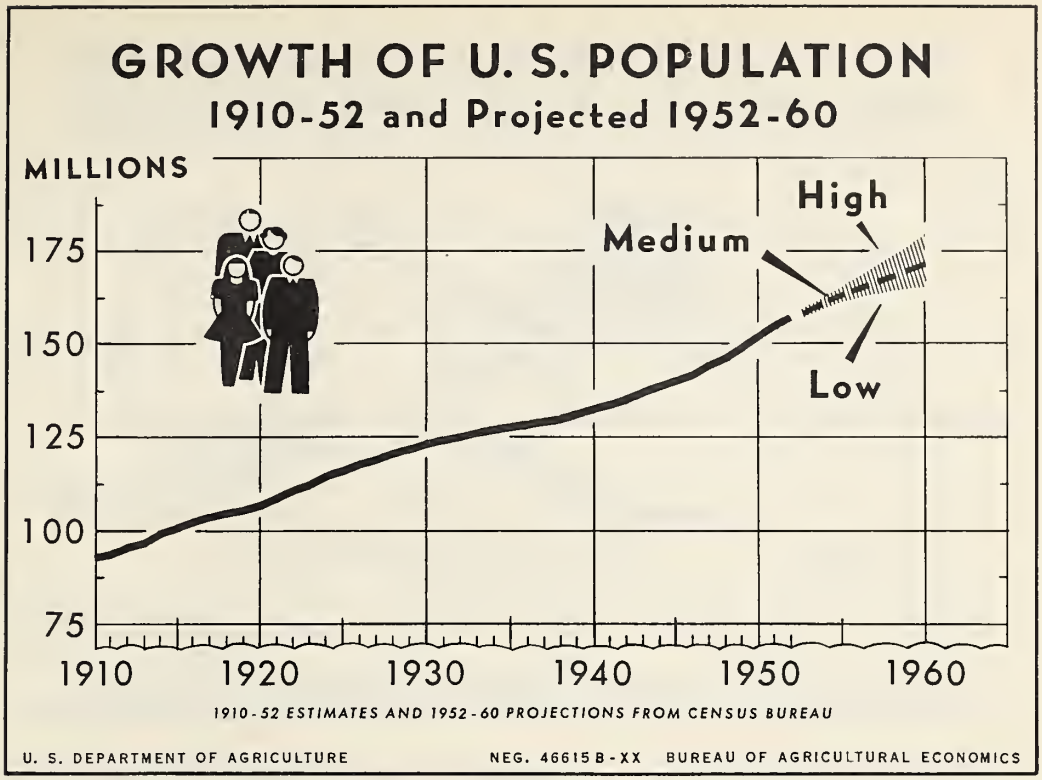
DATA FOR ATTAINABLE LEVELS BASED ON REPORTS ON STATE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY COMMITTEES

* *INCLUDES PRODUCT ADDED AND PASTURE FEED CONSUMED*

° *INCLUDES FEED, EXCEPT FOR HORSES AND MULES*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48634-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

If it were urgently needed, American agriculture could increase its total output by around one-fifth within about 5 years, provided there were favorable cost-price relationships during the 5-year period, as well as availability and use of greatly increased quantities of fertilizer, machinery, and other production goods, This is the conclusion reached by 48 State Productive Capacity Committees in an appraisal of the expansion in farm output which would be possible under the conditions specified. The increase, it was estimated, would have to come primarily from increased crop and livestock yields through greater adoption of known improved production practices.

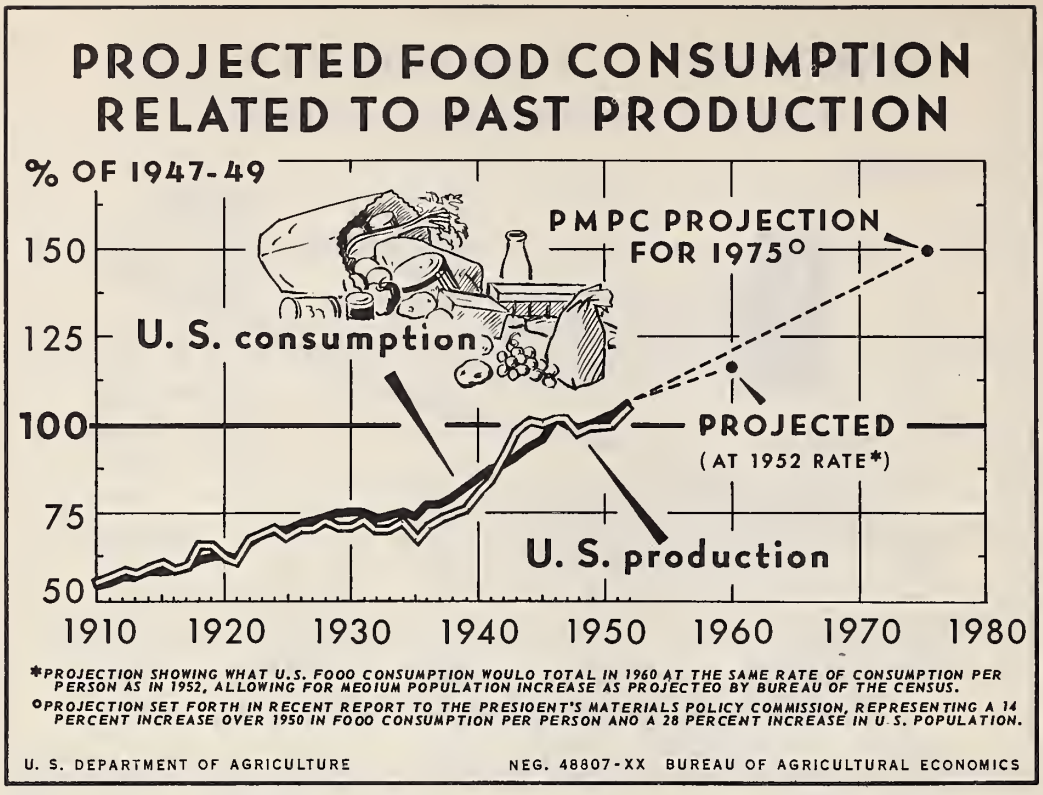


Three hundred years ago this country had a total population of only 52,000, or less than the 1950 total for Muncie, Ind. Our population in July 1952 numbered 157 million, reflecting a growth which has been one of the major phenomena in world history. During the last decade our population has increased more than ever before in a 10 year period, and prospects are for continued gains in the years ahead. By 1960, it is expected that over 170 million people will be living in the United States, on the basis of the medium census projection.

United States Population, 1910-52, and Projected 1952-60 1/

Year (July 1)	Total population including armed forces overseas	Year (July 1)	Total population including armed forces overseas	Year (July 1)	Total population including armed forces overseas		
Estimates	Millions		Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions
1910	92.4	1930	123.1	1950		151.7	
1911	93.9	1931	124.0	1951		154.4	
1912	95.3	1932	124.8	1952		157.0	
1913	97.2	1933	125.6				
1914	99.1	1934	126.4		Low series	Medium series	High series
1915	100.5	1935	127.3	Projections			
1916	102.0	1936	128.1				
1917	103.4	1937	128.8	1955	161.2	163.2	165.8
1918	104.5	1938	129.8				
1919	105.1	1939	130.9				
1920	106.5	1940	132.1	1960	165.2	171.2	179.8
1921	108.5	1941	133.4				
1922	110.1	1942	134.8				
1923	111.9	1943	136.7				
1924	114.1	1944	138.4				
1925	115.8	1945	139.9				
1926	117.4	1946	141.4				
1927	119.0	1947	144.1				
1928	120.5	1948	146.6				
1929	121.8	1949	149.1				

1/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.



The solid lines on the above chart trace the changes in total U. S. food consumption and domestic food production from 1910 to 1952, indicating in overall terms how nearly self-sufficient the United States has been with respect to food.

The dotted lines show two projections of possible future food consumption. Neither is a forecast of consumption, or of future food requirements. These projections, as well as the others on the following pages of this publication, are presented as tools which will be useful to analysts in studying our food consumption and food production situation.

The lower of the two projections, to 1960, shows what our food consumption would total in 1960 at the present rate of consumption per person, with the population in 1960 being in line with the medium population growth projected by the Bureau of the Census.

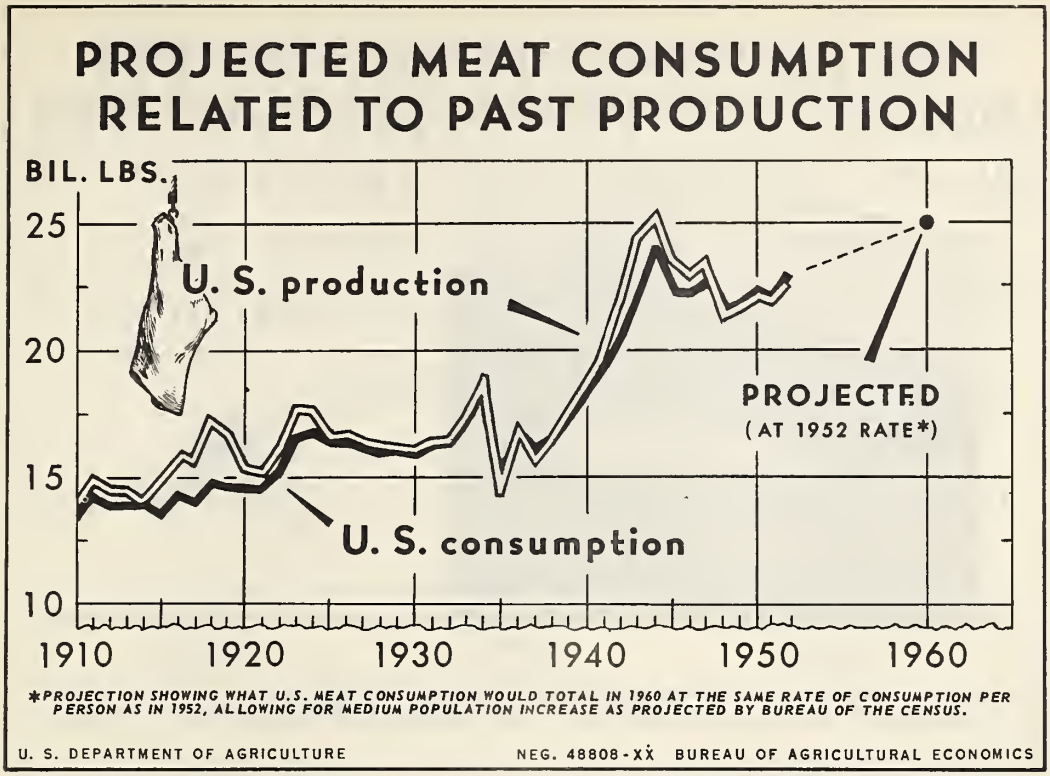
The higher projection is the one set forth in the report, "Future Demands on Land Productivity," made recently to the President's Materials Policy Commission. This projection, to 1975, assumes a 14 percent rise from 1950 to 1975 in the rate of food consumption per person, along with a 28 percent increase in population. This substantially higher projection of food consumption was developed from the projected rise in disposable income per capita from $1,300 in 1950 to $2,000 in 1975 and an implicit assumption of the same level of retail food prices as the average for 1950.

Indexes of total food consumption and production, 1910-52, and projections of consumption for 1960 and 1975 1/
(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Consumption	Production	Year	Consumption	Production	Year	Consumption	Production
1910	54	55	1927	73	71	1943	90	98
1911	55	57	1928	74	73	1944	94	102
1912	57	58	1929	75	71	1945	97	101
1913	57	57				1946	102	102
1914	58	59	1930	75	71	1947	101	102
1915	59	61	1931	75	73	1948	99	98
1916	59	59	1932	74	70	1949	101	100
1917	60	60	1933	74	71			
1918	62	66	1934	76	73	1950	102	100
1919	63	66	1935	74	68	1951	104	101
			1936	77	71	1952	107	105
1920	63	63	1937	78	74			
1921	62	61	1938	79	75	1960	2/ 117	
1922	66	67	1939	83	77			
1923	68	69				1975	3/ 149	
1924	70	71	1940	85	81			
1925	71	68	1941	88	84			
1926	73	71	1942	89	92			

1/ Derived from index of civilian food consumption (using civilian rate of consumption for military personnel) and from the index of volume of food production for sale and farm home consumption.
2/ Projection for 1960 using same rate of consumption per person as in 1952 (112 percent of 1935-39) and medium population increase as projected by Bureau of the Census.
3/ Projection in report to the President's Materials Policy Commission, representing a 14 percent increase over 1950 in food consumption per person and a 28 percent increase in United States population.

Indexes of food consumption and production published currently in National Food Situation (BAE) on 1935-39 base.



Meat production would have to expand from present levels if our projected 1960 population is to eat as much meat per person as this year—a fairly modest goal since the 1952 rate of consumption is a little below the average of recent years. At the 1952 rate of consumption per person, the medium population projected for 1960 by the Bureau of the Census would require 9 percent more meat than in 1952

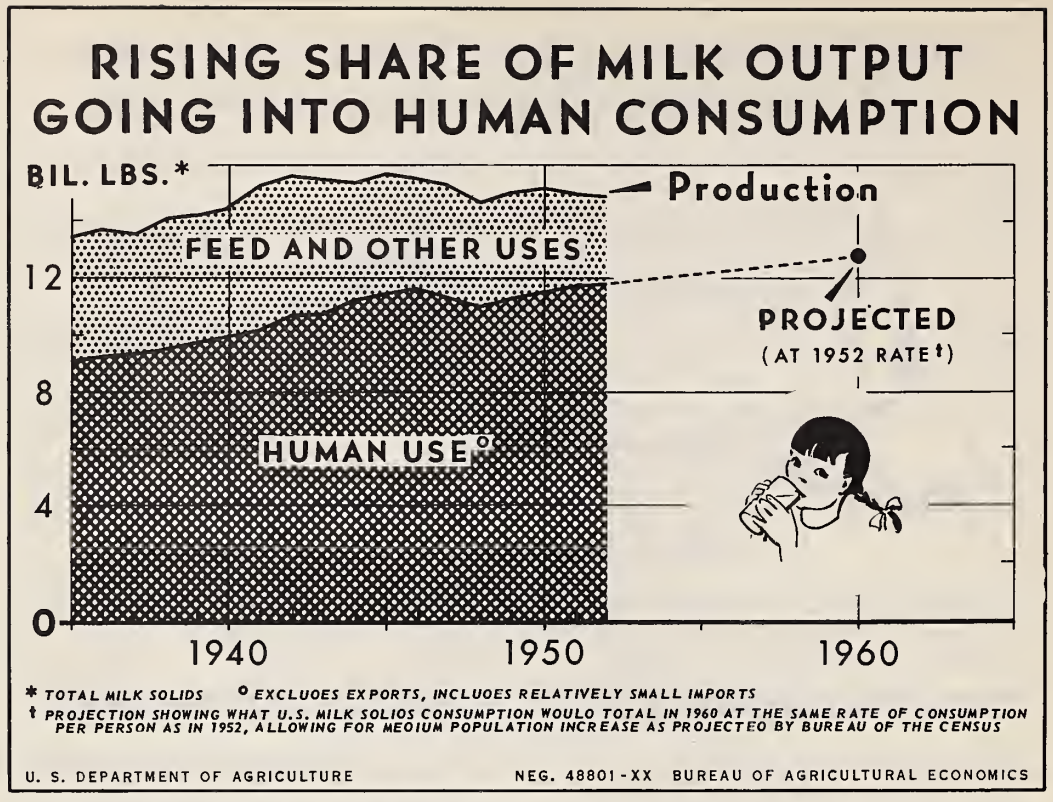
During the next few years a substantially rising cattle slaughter will push meat production to or above the projected level of consumption—and will likely bring lowered levels of cattle prices. But in the longer future, further improvements in producing grain and forage would be required to achieve the 1960 projection.

Meat production and consumption, 1910-52, with consumption projected to 1960 at 1952 rate per person

Year	Production	Consumption 1/	Year	Production	Consumption 1/	Year	Production	Consumption 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1910	13,998	13,527	1925	16,598	16,220	1940	19,076	18,812
1911	14,869	14,264	1926	16,649	16,199	1941	19,569	19,382
1912	14,453	13,901	1927	16,321	16,048	1942	21,912	20,413
1913	14,475	13,968	1928	16,248	15,860	1943	24,482	22,134
1914	14,103	13,877	1929	16,147	15,984	1944	25,178	24,105
1915	14,886	13,561	1930	16,016	15,885	1945	23,691	22,310
1916	15,907	14,291	1931	16,456	16,212	1946	22,934	22,262
1917	15,501	13,988	1932	16,418	16,359	1947	23,338	22,814
1918	17,341	14,811	1933	17,417	17,094	1948	21,300	21,574
1919	16,642	14,596	1934	18,839	18,187	1949	21,662	21,802
1920	15,334	14,489	1935	14,427	14,935	1950	22,079	22,267
1921	15,178	14,539	1936	16,761	16,727	1951	21,909	22,181
1922	16,138	15,162	1937	15,709	16,257	1952	22,600	23,000
1923	17,708	16,492	1938	16,479	16,500			
1924	17,595	16,810	1939	17,534	17,493	1960		2/ 25,000

1/ Consumption is total, including military.
2/ Projection for 1960 at 1952 rate of consumption per person applied to medium population increase as projected by Bureau of the Census.

Data published in The Livestock and Meat Situation (BAE).



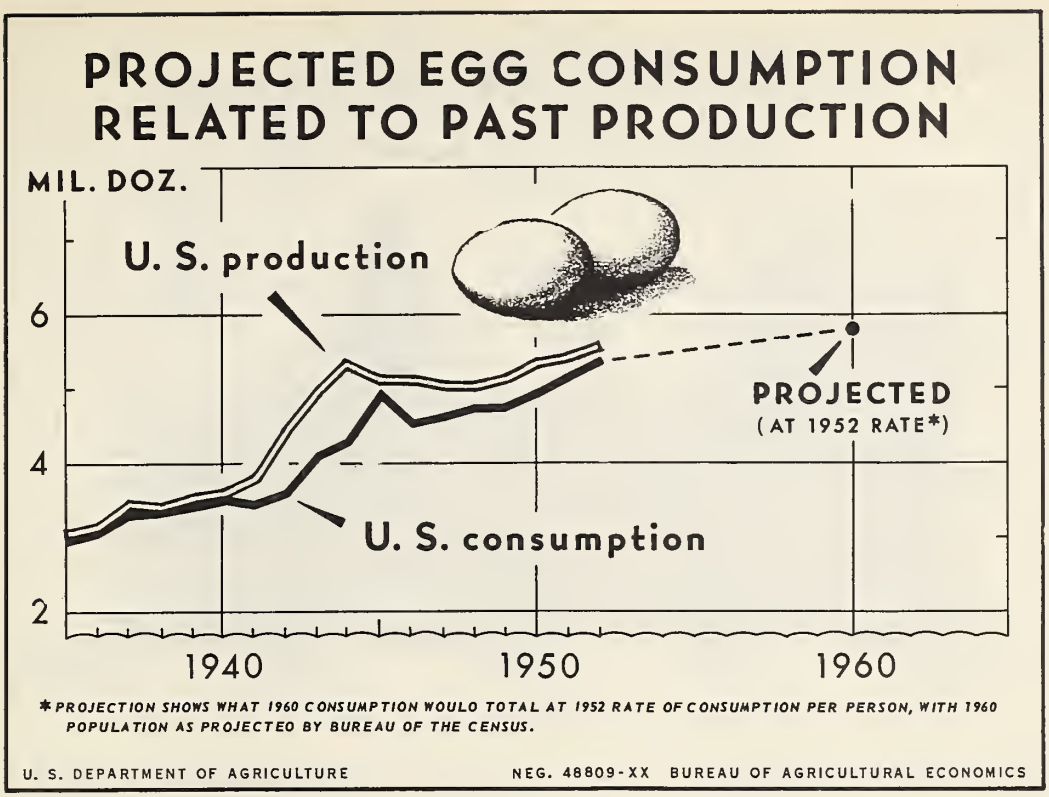
After remaining stable for more than two decades, consumption of milk fat per person, in all forms, has declined slightly in the last few years. Consumption of solids-not-fat, on the other hand, has been steadily increasing even with some down turn in milk production. A projected consumption level for 1960, based on the present per capita consumption rate and the indicated population, would give a figure equal to that suggested by a three-decade trend, and considerably below the present level of production. Obviously, of course, to utilize for food such a large proportion of the milk supply would require a further substantial shift in the geographical location of milk production or a pronounced shift in use of milk, especially in the West North Central States.

Production and consumption of milk solids, United States, 1924-52

Year	Production	Consumption 1/	Year	Production	Consumption 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds
1924	12,100	7,886	1940	14,515	9,935
			1941	15,238	10,115
1925	12,267	8,041	1942	15,659	10,728
1926	12,584	8,244	1943	15,424	10,742
1927	12,794	8,348	1944	15,397	11,203
1928	12,848	8,464			
1929	13,196	8,703	1945	15,736	11,470
			1946	15,434	11,682
1930	13,306	8,823	1947	15,319	11,310
1931	13,687	8,955	1948	14,769	11,080
1932	13,788	9,033	1949	15,189	11,329
1933	13,911	8,998			
1934	13,515	8,997	1950	15,241	11,544
			1951	15,097	11,730
1935	13,472	9,097	1952 2/	14,943	11,823
1936	13,628	9,214			
1937	13,560	9,347			
1938	14,052	9,462			
1939	14,166	9,754			

1/ Consumption is total, including military. 2/ Partly forecast.

Data published in Dairy Situation or in Statistical supplements to that report.



If we eat as many eggs per person in 1960 as in 1952, and our population rises in line with the medium projection of the Bureau of the Census, total egg consumption by 1960 would be almost 10 percent above this year's high record. To support such consumption, production would have to increase by about the same percentage. Along with the rise in consumption, more hatching eggs would be required to replenish laying flocks, as well as to support the upward trend in broiler-fryer production.

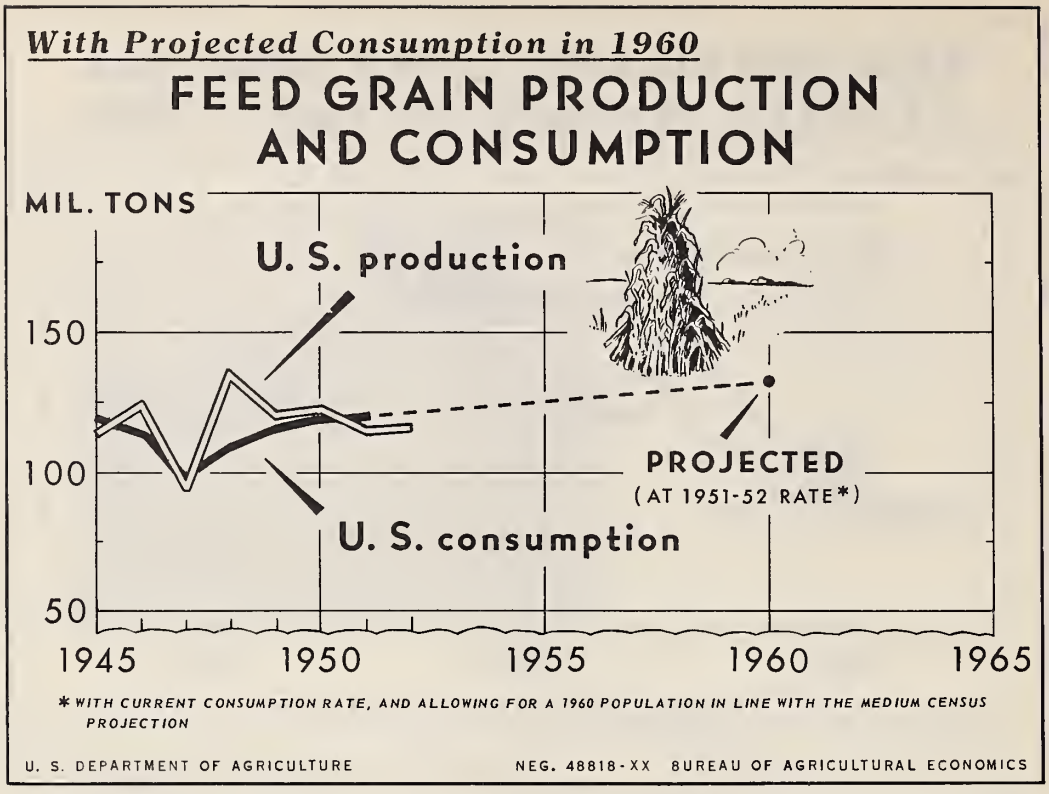
In the past decade, we have not had to expand laying flocks in the same proportion as population has grown. The steadily-increasing rate of lay per bird has just about offset the population increase in the United States. But continued increases in rate of lay are not assured, so an increase in the number of birds in laying flocks is a possibility by 1960.

Total egg production and egg consumption, 1935-52, with projection of consumption to 1960

Year	Production (including non-farm)	Consumption	Year	Production (including non-farm)	Consumption
	Million dozen	Million dozen		Million dozen	Million dozen
1935	3,081	2,964	1945	5,154	4,912
1936	3,166	3,081	1946	5,130	4,538
1937	3,443	3,307	1947	5,077	4,631
1938	3,424	3,357	1948	5,032	4,769
1939	3,561	3,415	1949	5,148	4,769
1940	3,639	3,508	1950	5,384	4,926
1941	3,839	3,480	1951	5,441	5,209
1942	4,455	3,647	1952 1/	5,625	5,390
1943	4,999	4,106			
1944	5,365	4,291	1960 2/		5,820

1/ Estimated.
2/ Consumption for 1960 based on projected population and current rates of utilization.

Data for total egg production based on monthly estimates in Crop Production (BAE), plus 10 percent allowance for nonfarm eggs. Consumption data in above form available first in this chart book.



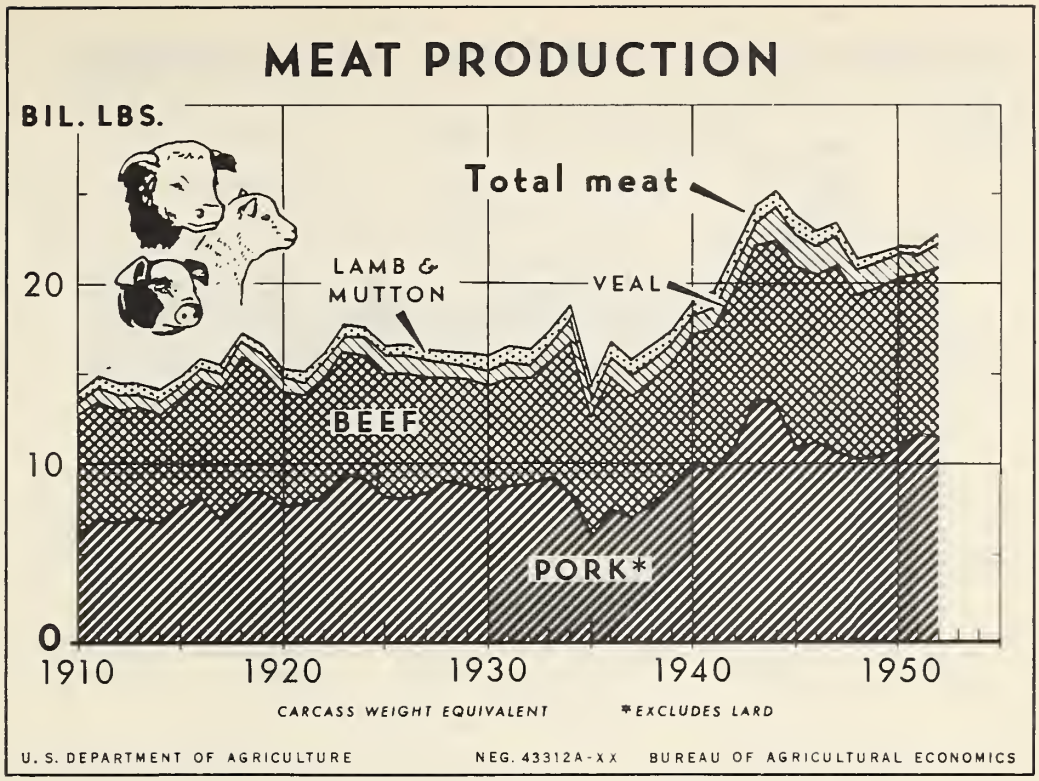
Our total feed grain consumption in 1960 would be one-tenth greater than this year, at current rates of feeding per animal unit, if livestock production rises in line with the medium population increase projected by the Bureau of the Census. The above projection is not a forecast of our feed grain requirements in 1960, but does provide a useful picture of what those requirements would be under the conditions stated.

Feed Grains: Production and consumption, United States, 1945-51 and projected consumption in 1960

Year	Production	Domestic Consumption 1/
	Million Tons	Million Tons
1945	113.8	119.2
1946	123.0	113.2
1947	94.1	98.2
1948	135.4	109.3
1949	120.6	115.7
1950	122.0	118.6
1951	114.0	2/ 120.0
1952	3/ 115.3	
1960		4/ 132

1/ Domestic consumption during the October-September feeding year.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ August 1 estimate.
4/ Based on projected population and current rates of feed grain utilization.

Data carried currently in Feed Situation (BAE).



Meat production again increased moderately in 1952 after dipping slightly in 1951. The increase this year is mostly in beef. Except for 1951, meat production has increased for several years with most of the gain in pork.

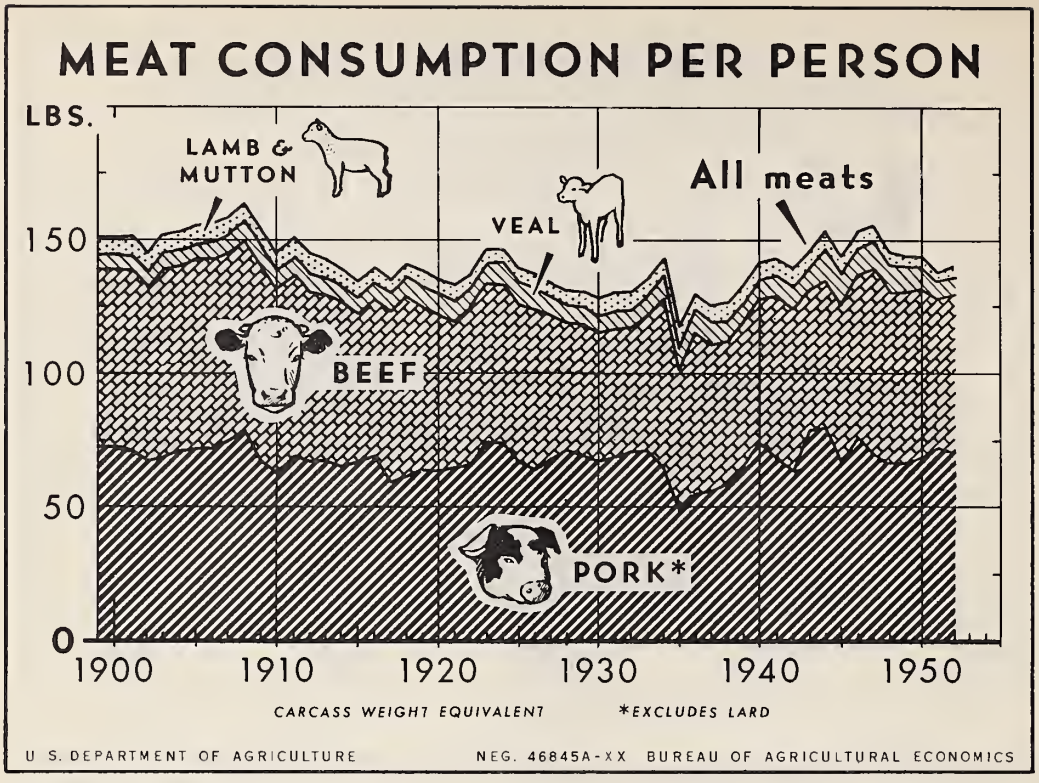
Production of beef will probably be stepped up materially in 1953. There will likely be a little less pork than this year and about the same amount of lamb and mutton.

Meat: Production, United States, 1910-52 1/

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	Total	Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1910	6,647	667	597	6,087	13,998	1934	8,345	1,246	851	8,397	18,839
1911	6,549	666	693	6,961	14,869	1935	6,608	1,023	877	5,919	14,427
1912	6,234	662	735	6,822	14,453	1936	7,358	1,075	854	7,474	16,761
1913	6,182	608	706	6,979	14,475	1937	6,798	1,108	852	6,951	15,709
1914	6,017	569	693	6,824	14,103	1938	6,908	994	897	7,680	16,479
1915	6,075	590	605	7,616	14,886	1939	7,011	991	872	8,660	17,534
1916	6,460	655	585	8,207	15,907						
1917	7,239	744	463	7,055	15,501	1940	7,175	981	876	10,044	19,076
1918	7,726	760	506	8,349	17,341	1941	8,082	1,036	923	9,528	19,569
1919	6,756	819	590	8,477	16,642	1942	8,843	1,151	1,042	10,876	21,912
						1943	8,571	1,167	1,104	13,640	24,482
1920	6,306	842	538	7,648	15,334	1944	9,112	1,738	1,024	13,304	25,178
1921	6,022	820	639	7,697	15,178	1945	10,276	1,664	1,054	10,697	23,691
1922	6,588	852	553	8,145	16,138	1946	9,373	1,443	968	11,150	22,934
1923	6,721	916	588	9,483	17,708	1947	10,432	1,605	799	10,502	23,338
1924	6,877	972	597	9,149	17,595	1948	9,075	1,423	747	10,055	21,300
1925	6,878	989	603	8,128	16,598	1949	9,439	1,334	603	10,286	21,662
1926	7,089	955	639	7,966	16,649						
1927	6,395	867	629	8,430	16,321	1950	9,538	1,230	597	10,714	22,079
1928	5,771	773	663	9,041	16,248	1951	8,843	1,061	522	11,483	21,909
1929	5,871	761	682	8,833	16,147	1952 2/	9,600	1,100	600	11,300	22,600
1930	5,917	792	825	8,482	16,016						
1931	6,009	823	885	8,739	16,456						
1932	5,789	822	884	8,923	16,418						
1933	6,440	891	852	9,234	17,417						

1/ Beginning 1940, data exclude meat produced in Hawaii and Virgin Islands.
2/ Tentative indications.

Data published annually in Livestock Slaughter-Meat and Lard Production report (BAE).



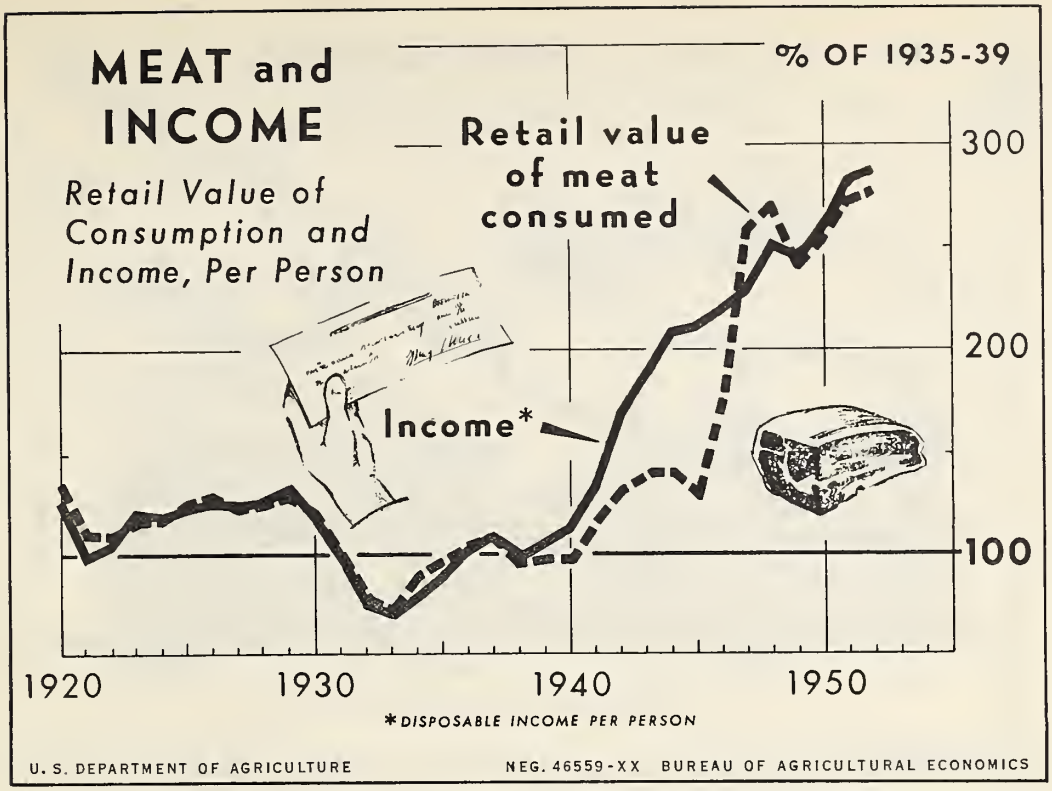
The average meat consumption per person increased to a peak in 1947, then decreased to 138 pounds in 1951. Consumption per person for all of 1952 promises to be up from 1951 by about 2 pounds, with most or all the increase in beef. Consumption of pork per person is now declining and will not soon regain its 1951 level. For beef, however, several years of increase are in prospect.

Meat: Consumption per person, by kind, United States, 1899-1952

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork 1/	Total	Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork 1/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1899	67.2	5.2	6.5	71.8	150.7	1929	49.3	6.3	5.6	69.2	130.4
1900	67.1	5.2	6.5	71.9	150.7	1930	43.6	6.4	6.7	66.6	128.3
1901	67.9	5.4	7.0	70.8	151.1	1931	48.3	6.6	7.1	67.9	129.9
1902	65.0	6.0	7.1	66.7	144.8	1932	46.4	6.5	7.0	70.3	130.2
1903	70.9	6.1	6.9	68.2	152.1	1933	51.2	7.1	6.7	70.3	135.3
1904	69.6	6.9	6.5	70.6	152.7	1934	63.5	9.3	6.3	64.0	143.1
1905	71.3	6.6	6.3	71.0	155.2	1935	52.9	8.5	7.2	48.1	116.7
1906	71.3	7.0	6.3	71.0	155.6	1936	60.1	8.3	6.6	54.8	129.8
1907	70.6	7.2	6.3	74.1	158.2	1937	54.8	8.6	6.5	55.4	125.4
1908	72.1	7.2	6.3	77.7	163.3	1938	54.0	7.6	6.8	57.8	126.2
1909	73.5	7.2	6.7	66.4	153.8	1939	54.4	7.5	6.6	64.3	132.8
1910	69.8	7.1	6.4	61.8	145.1	1940	54.5	7.4	6.6	72.9	141.4
1911	67.9	7.0	7.3	68.4	150.6	1941	60.4	7.6	6.8	67.9	142.7
1912	64.0	6.9	7.6	66.2	144.7	1942	60.8	8.2	7.2	63.3	139.5
1913	62.8	6.2	7.2	66.3	142.5	1943	52.9	8.2	6.4	78.5	146.0
1914	61.5	5.7	7.1	64.6	138.9	1944	55.3	12.3	6.6	79.1	153.3
1915	56.0	5.8	6.0	66.1	133.9	1945	59.0	11.8	7.3	65.2	144.3
1916	58.4	6.4	5.8	68.4	139.0	1946	61.3	9.9	6.6	75.4	153.2
1917	64.2	7.1	4.4	58.5	134.2	1947	69.1	10.8	5.3	69.1	154.3
1918	68.0	7.2	4.7	60.6	140.5	1948	62.7	9.5	5.0	67.4	144.6
1919	61.0	7.8	5.6	63.4	137.8	1949	63.5	8.8	4.1	67.3	143.7
1920	58.6	7.9	5.4	63.1	135.0	1950	63.0	9.0	3.9	68.6	144.5
1921	55.1	7.5	6.1	64.3	133.0	1951	56.1	5.6	3.4	71.5	137.6
1922	58.6	7.7	5.1	65.3	136.7	1952 2/	60.	7.	4.	69.	140.
1923	59.2	8.1	5.3	73.7	146.3						
1924	59.1	8.5	5.2	73.5	146.3						
1925	59.1	8.5	5.2	66.3	139.1						
1926	59.8	8.1	5.4	63.7	137.0						
1927	54.1	7.3	5.3	67.3	134.0						
1928	48.4	6.4	5.5	70.5	130.8						

1/ Excluding lard. 2/ Tentative indications.

Data published in The Livestock and Meat Situation (BAE).



The retail value of meat consumed has shown a tendency to level off in 1952 after climbing sharply in 1951 as consumers' incomes increased. Retail value of meat will continue to be influenced more by consumers' incomes than by any other factor, though the relationship to incomes will not be as high as in 1947 and 1948, and it could drift a little below an average relationship.

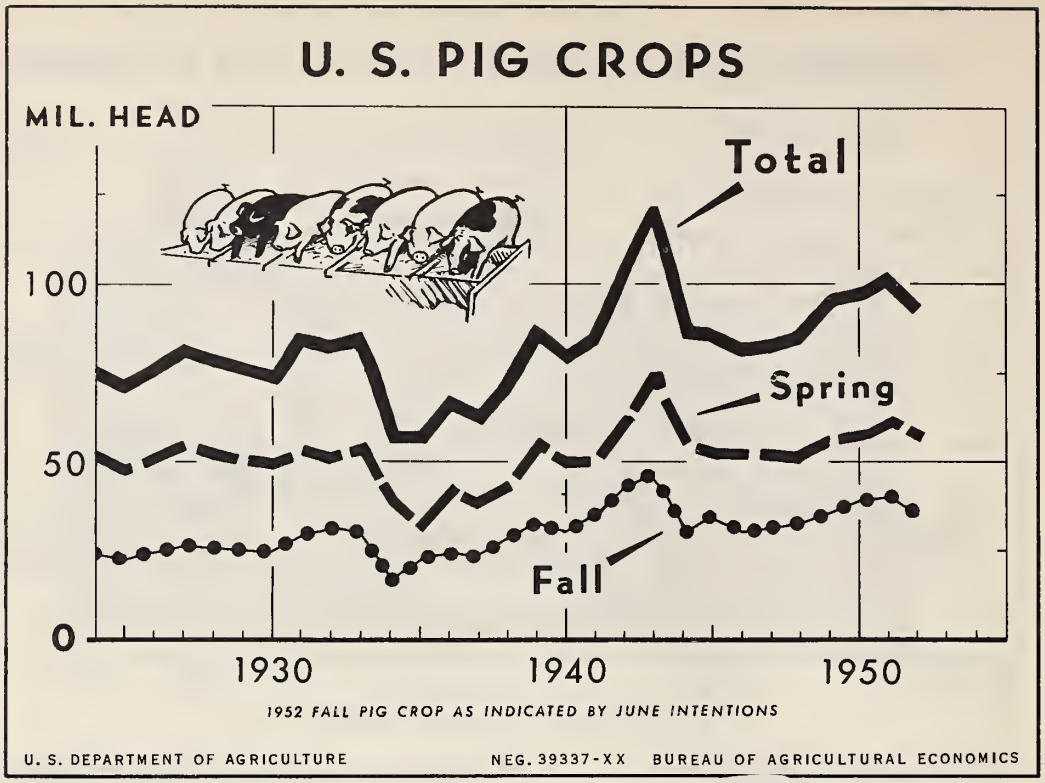
Except for the war and immediate post-war years, the retail value of meat consumed has generally been a nearly constant percentage of consumers' incomes.

Disposable personal income and retail value of meat consumed per person, United States, 1920-52
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Disposable personal income per person	Retail value of meat consumed per person	Year	Disposable personal income per person	Retail value of meat consumed per person
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
1920	126	135.7	1938	98	95.8
1921	99	111.0	1939	105	97.6
1922	104	109.6			
1923	119	116.5	1940	112	97.6
1924	118	116.8	1941	134	114.4
1925	123	124.7	1942	169	130.2
1926	126	126.8	1943	189	140.2
1927	124	122.3	1944	207	139.9
1928	126	124.1	1945	210	128.7
1929	132	128.2	1946	219	175.7
			1947	229	257.3
1930	117	118.9	1948	250	269.0
1931	99	100.0	1949	245	242.9
1932	75	76.6			
1933	70	71.1	1950	264	253.4
1934	80	89.0	1951	284	271.1
1935	89	96.8	1952 1/	288	277.0
1936	101	102.3			
1937	108	107.5			

1/ First half of year, seasonally corrected.

Data published annually in February issue of The Livestock and Meat Situation (BAE).



Conditions late this summer promised a moderate increase in the 1953 spring pig crop. However, price competition from expanding supplies of beef will probably prevent pig crops of the next few years from reaching the 102 million mark of 1951. Pig crops were reduced in 1952 for the first time in several years. The spring crop was down 9 percent from a year earlier and farmers' intentions on June 1 were for a 9 percent cut in the fall crop.

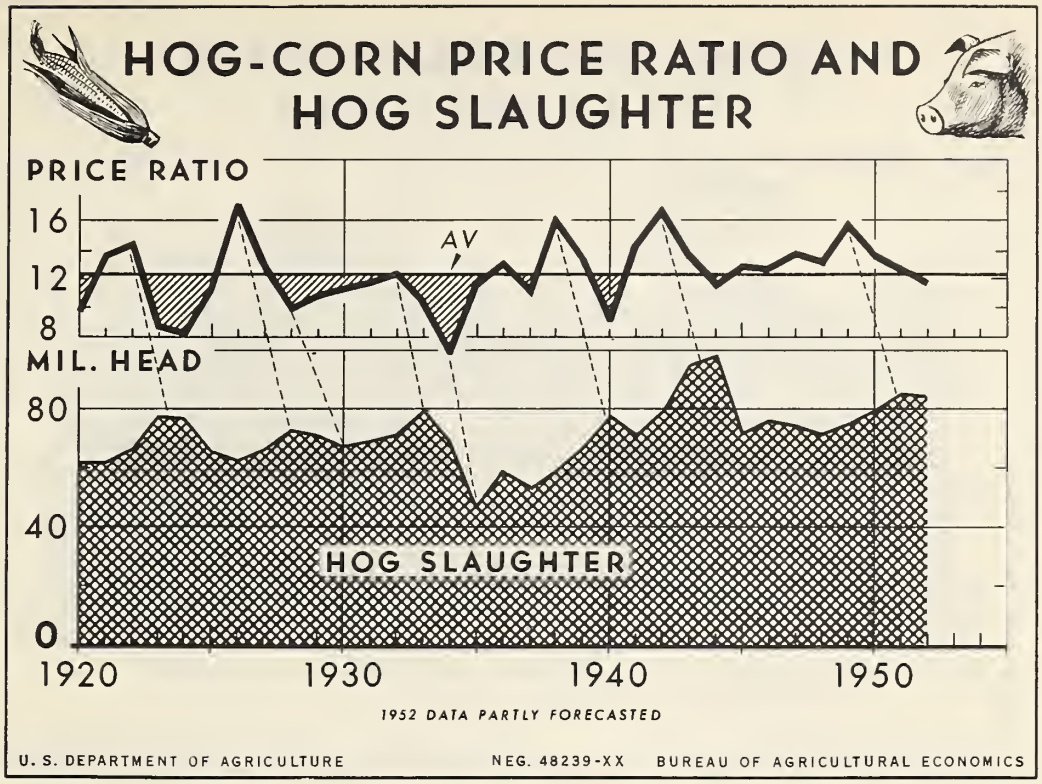
The prospective large corn crop of good quality in the corn belt is favorable for an increase in the 1953 spring pig crop. However, price competition from increasing supplies of beef is already affecting prices of hogs and will likely prevent more than a small rise in numbers of spring pigs.

Pig crops: Spring, fall, and total, United States, 1924-52

Year	Pigs saved			Year	Pigs saved		
	Spring	Fall	Total		Spring	Fall	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1924	50,218	23,847	74,065	1940	49,584	30,282	79,866
1925	47,859	22,451	70,310	1941	49,368	35,584	84,952
1926	50,579	24,865	75,444	1942	61,093	43,810	104,903
1927	54,502	26,744	81,246	1943	74,223	47,584	121,807
1928	52,390	26,292	78,682	1944	55,754	30,905	86,659
1929	50,479	25,646	76,125	1945	52,216	34,611	86,827
				1946	52,191	30,503	82,694
1930	49,332	24,803	74,135	1947	52,199	31,090	83,289
1931	53,984	29,192	83,176	1948	50,468	33,358	83,826
1932	51,031	31,494	82,525	1949	56,969	36,275	93,244
1933	53,460	30,740	84,200				
1934	39,698	17,068	56,766	1950	57,935	39,404	97,339
1935	32,884	23,260	56,144	1951	62,007	40,182	102,189
1936	41,422	24,303	65,725	1952	56,607	1/ 36,500	1/ 93,107
1937	38,525	23,994	62,519				
1938	43,289	28,566	71,855				
1939	53,238	33,714	86,952				

1/ Estimate of pigs saved during fall of 1952 based upon the farrowings indicated from breeding intentions reports and an average number of pigs saved per litter with allowance for trend.

Data published in semi-annual Pig Crop Reports (BAE).



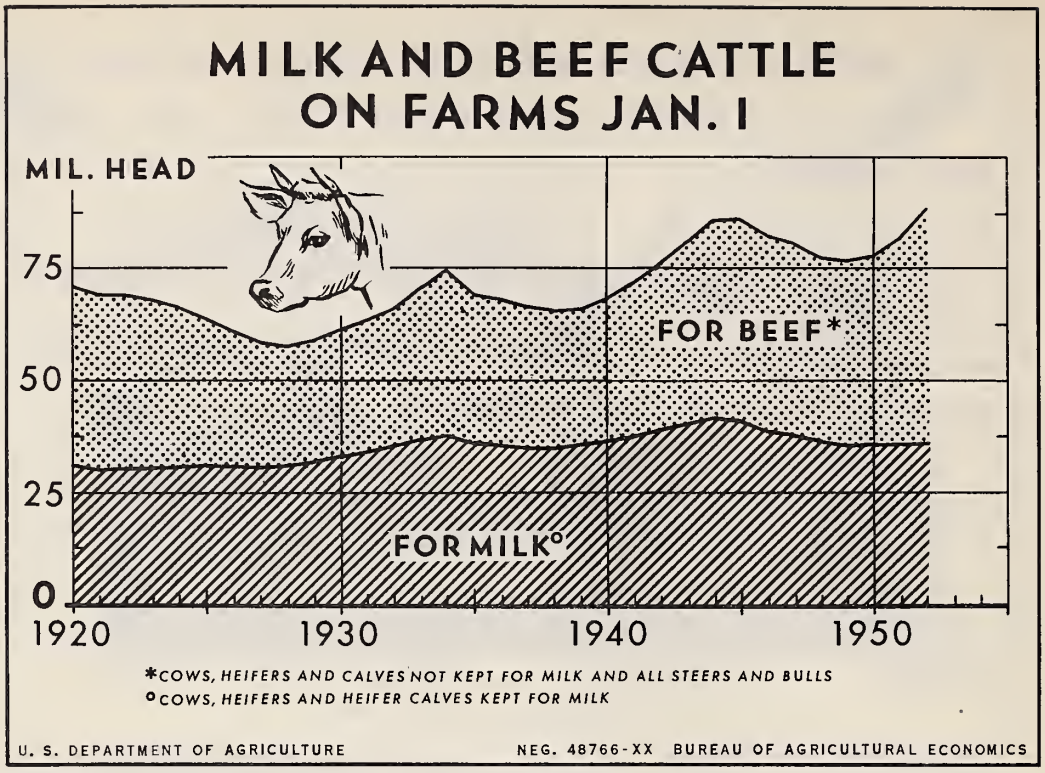
In the first 4 months of 1952, hog prices were lower than average in relation to corn prices, thereby decreasing the profitableness of hog production. The hog-corn price ratio improved later, but for the year as a whole will be below average. The unfavorable ratio in early 1952 is reflected by this year's reduced pig crops and by a cut-back in hog slaughter. Beginning in May, slaughter was less than a year earlier and the year's total will be down about 1½ million head. Hog slaughter for 1953 will be less than in 1952. However, if hog prices show strength in late 1952 and the corn crop is as large as indicated early in August, the 1953 spring pig crop may be increased a little. In that event, the downtrend in slaughter would be halted late in the year.

Hog slaughter and hog-corn price ratio, United States, 1920-52

Year	Hog slaughter	Hog-corn price ratio 1/	Year	Hog slaughter	Hog-corn price ratio 1/
	Thousands			Thousands	
1920	61,502	9.8	1938	58,927	16.0
1921	61,818	13.6	1939	66,561	13.3
1922	66,201	14.4			
1923	77,508	8.7	1940	77,610	9.2
1924	76,809	8.2	1941	71,397	14.2
1925	65,508	11.4	1942	78,547	16.5
1926	62,585	17.0	1943	95,226	13.6
1927	66,195	12.7	1944	98,068	11.6
1928	72,889	9.9	1945	71,891	12.8
1929	71,012	10.9	1946	76,115	12.6
			1947	74,001	13.6
1930	67,272	11.4	1948	70,869	13.0
1931	69,233	11.7	1949	74,997	15.7
1932	71,425	12.3			
1933 2/	79,681	10.4	1950	79,263	13.7
1934	68,760	7.0	1951	85,581	12.4
1935	46,011	11.6	1952 3/	84,000	11.5
1936	58,730	13.0			
1937	53,715	11.1			

1/ United States on farm basis.
2/ Includes those slaughtered for Government account.
3/ Partly forecast.

Price data published currently in Agricultural Prices and slaughter data annually in Livestock Slaughter—Meat and Lard Production report (BAE).



Beef cattle numbers, now at a record high, are still increasing. They will probably continue to do so for two or three more years. Cattle slaughter is also on the upgrade, and will continue to rise in the next few years.

Increases in slaughter will be accompanied by a further adjustment of cattle prices from their 1951 highs.

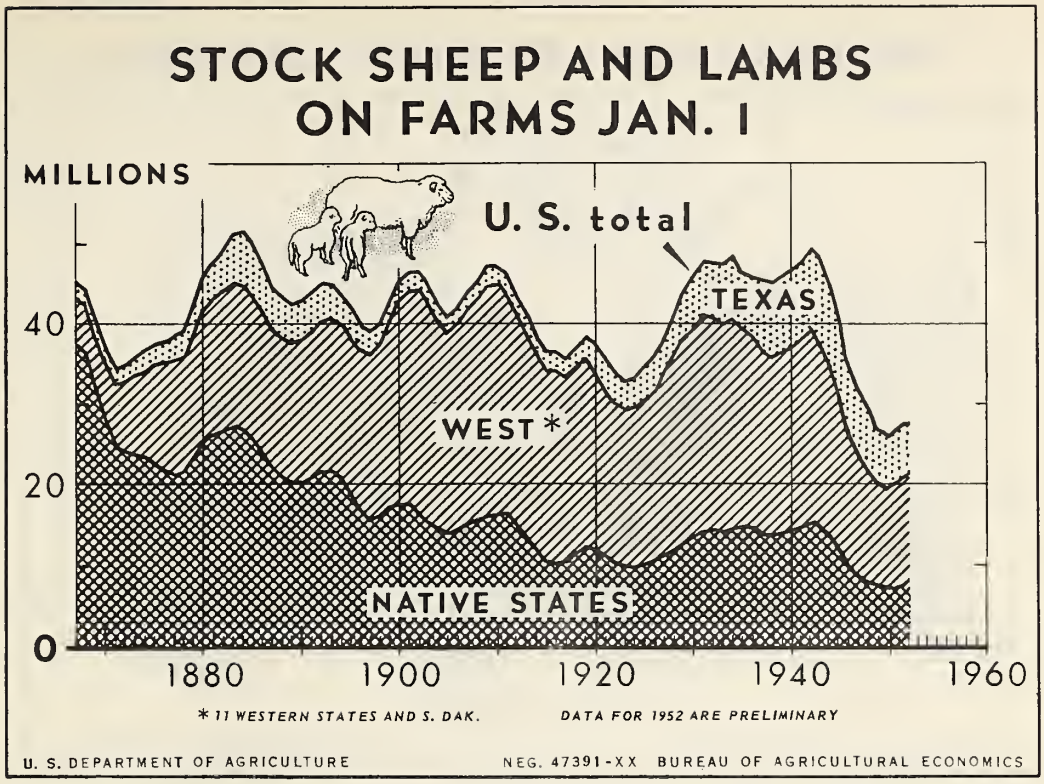
Numbers of cattle for milk increased gradually from 1920 to the mid-1940's but are now back to their level of the late-1930's.

Milk and beef cattle on farms January 1, 1920-52

Year	Cows, heifers and calves for milk	Other cattle and calves 1/	All cattle and calves	Year	Cows, heifers and calves for milk	Other cattle and calves 1/	All cattle and calves
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head		1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1920	30,251	40,149	70,400	1940	36,432	31,877	68,309
1921	29,796	38,918	68,714	1941	37,383	34,372	71,755
1922	30,191	38,604	68,795	1942	38,837	37,188	76,025
1923	30,655	36,891	67,546	1943	40,240	40,964	81,204
1924	30,875	35,121	65,996	1944	41,257	44,077	85,334
1925	31,058	32,315	63,373	1945	40,849	44,724	85,573
1926	30,856	29,720	60,576	1946	38,549	43,686	82,235
1927	30,800	27,378	58,178	1947	37,683	42,871	80,554
1928	31,090	26,232	57,322	1948	36,169	41,002	77,171
1929	31,902	26,975	58,877	1949	35,270	41,560	76,830
1930	33,082	27,921	61,003	1950	35,455	42,508	77,963
1931	33,971	29,059	63,030	1951	35,606	46,419	82,025
1932	35,365	30,436	65,801	1952	35,870	52,192	88,062
1933	36,860	33,420	70,280				
1934	37,988	36,381	74,369				
1935	36,357	32,489	68,846				
1936	35,452	32,395	67,847				
1937	35,853	31,245	66,098				
1938	34,774	30,475	65,249				
1939	35,626	30,403	66,029				

1/ Cows, heifers and calves not for milk, and all steers and bulls. Commonly called "beef cattle".

Data published annually in Livestock on Farms January 1 (BAE).



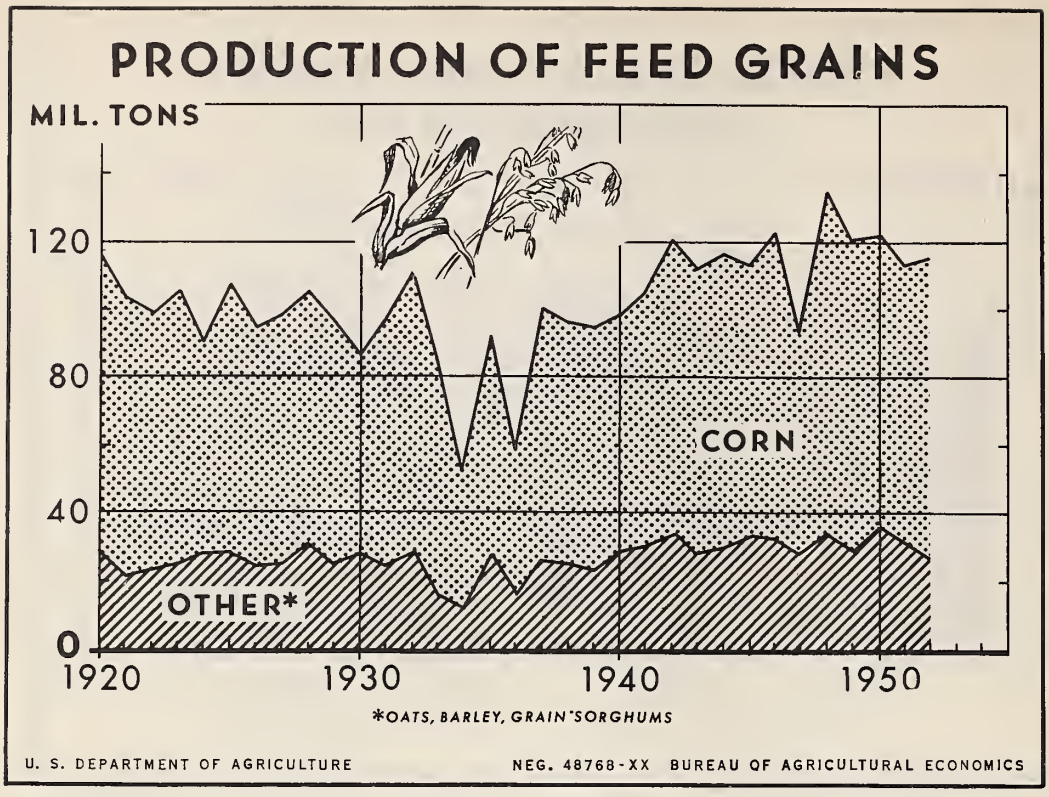
Numbers of sheep and lambs on farms increased slowly in 1950 and 1951 after 8 consecutive years of reduction and are still small. Sheep and lamb slaughter has been considerably larger in 1952 than in 1951, as a result of increased numbers on feed early in the year, lower prices for lambs and wool, continued competition from cattle, and dry weather in some range areas. The increase in slaughter points to no more than a small gain in numbers on farms January 1, 1953. It is unlikely that sheep and lamb numbers will regain the levels they once held.

Stock sheep and lambs: Number on farms January 1, 1867 - 1952

Year	Texas	Western sheep States and S. Dak.	Native sheep States	United States	Year	Texas	Western sheep States and S. Dak.	Native sheep States	United States	Year	Texas	Western sheep States and S. Dak.	Native sheep States	United States
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1867	2,070	5,341	37,586	44,997	1897	2,789	20,699	15,403	38,891	1927	4,607	22,437	11,023	38,067
1868	1,820	5,953	36,035	43,808	1898	2,650	21,598	15,849	40,097	1928	4,979	23,942	11,768	40,689
1869	1,727	6,680	31,485	39,892	1899	2,544	23,295	16,849	42,688	1929	5,630	25,334	12,517	43,481
1870	1,727	7,227	27,495	36,449	1900	2,417	25,354	17,294	45,065	1930	6,304	26,024	13,249	45,577
1871	1,820	7,745	24,498	34,063	1901	2,280	26,551	17,295	46,126	1931	6,749	27,252	13,719	47,720
1872	1,960	8,459	23,893	34,312	1902	2,135	27,891	16,170	46,196	1932	6,952	26,702	14,028	47,682
1873	2,100	9,809	23,873	35,782	1903	2,100	27,491	14,845	44,436	1933	7,444	25,857	14,002	47,303
1874	2,260	10,629	23,345	36,234	1904	2,000	25,620	14,288	41,908	1934	8,059	26,001	14,184	48,244
1875	2,400	12,336	22,501	37,237	1905	2,000	24,570	13,840	40,410	1935	7,092	24,770	14,277	46,139
1876	2,518	13,206	21,753	37,477	1906	2,000	25,620	14,345	41,965	1936	7,234	24,022	14,179	45,435
1877	2,896	14,099	21,152	38,147	1907	2,000	26,475	14,985	43,460	1937	8,750	22,890	13,611	45,251
1878	3,186	13,965	21,791	38,942	1908	2,100	27,360	15,635	45,095	1938	9,100	22,256	13,616	44,972
1879	3,505	15,022	23,151	41,678	1909	2,200	28,931	15,967	47,098	1939	9,191	22,620	13,652	45,463
1880	3,715	16,279	24,873	44,867	1910	2,190	28,770	15,979	46,939	1940	9,375	22,787	14,104	46,266
1881	4,230	17,000	26,141	47,371	1911	2,240	27,762	16,053	46,055	1941	9,656	23,360	14,425	47,441
1882	4,864	17,607	26,412	48,883	1912	2,300	25,842	14,830	42,972	1942	10,332	24,112	14,902	49,345
1883	6,200	17,836	26,839	50,935	1913	2,200	25,056	13,288	40,544	1943	10,539	22,998	14,659	48,196
1884	6,600	17,926	26,575	51,101	1914	2,200	24,050	11,809	38,059	1944	10,117	21,060	13,093	44,270
1885	6,620	17,536	25,464	49,620	1915	2,240	23,598	10,425	36,263	1945	9,611	18,630	11,368	39,609
1886	5,675	17,448	23,531	46,654	1916	2,327	23,776	10,157	36,260	1946	9,130	16,406	9,969	35,525
1887	5,150	17,276	21,791	44,217	1917	2,200	22,754	10,292	35,246	1947	8,126	14,530	9,149	31,805
1888	5,150	17,321	20,540	43,011	1918	2,250	23,270	11,184	36,704	1948	7,395	13,696	8,395	29,486
1889	5,047	17,234	20,084	42,365	1919	2,600	23,843	11,917	38,360	1949	6,360	12,975	7,605	26,940
1890	5,047	17,534	20,112	42,693	1920	3,360	22,173	11,795	37,328	1950	6,467	12,267	7,428	26,182
1891	4,900	18,013	20,969	43,882	1921	3,850	20,624	10,952	35,426	1951	6,746	12,668	7,839	27,253
1892	4,700	18,487	21,441	44,628	1922	3,650	19,689	10,026	33,365	1952 1/	6,071	13,196	8,574	27,841
1893	4,335	18,875	21,357	44,567	1923	3,490	19,320	9,787	32,597					
1894	3,814	19,002	20,598	43,414	1924	3,625	19,508	9,726	32,859					
1895	3,738	19,592	18,497	41,827	1925	4,014	20,407	10,048	34,469					
1896	3,065	19,886	16,658	39,609	1926	4,134	21,165	10,420	35,719					

1/ Preliminary.

Data published annually in Livestock on Farms January 1 (BAE).



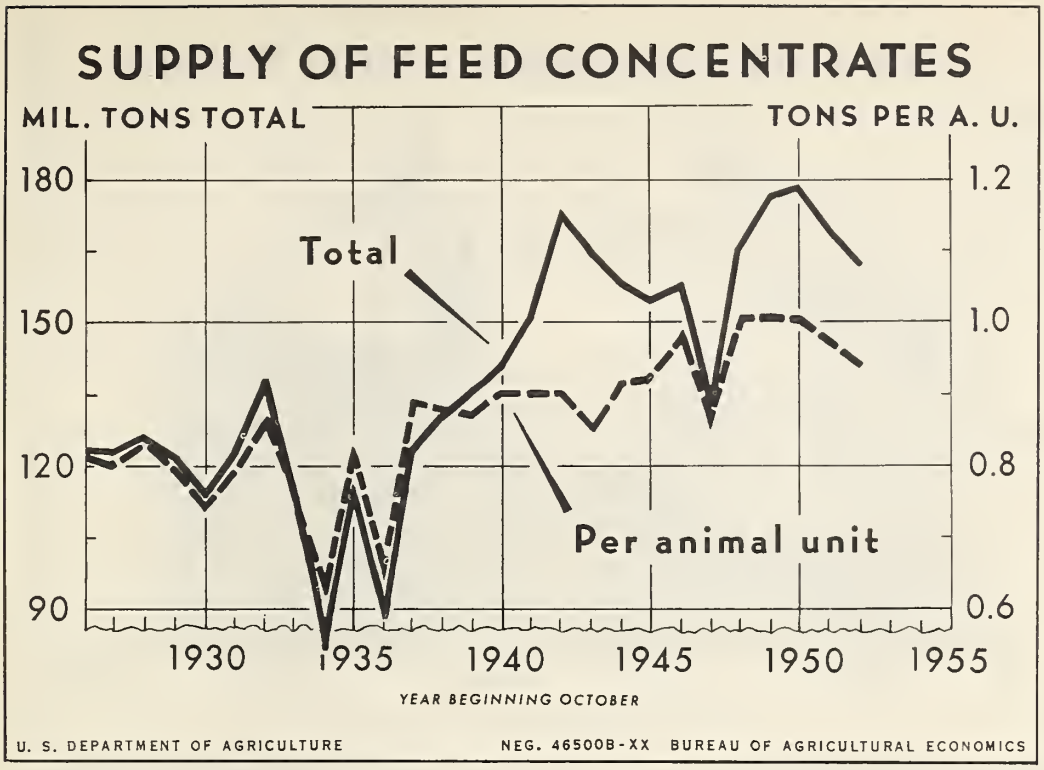
Increasing production of feed grains since before World War II has been accompanied by increased quantities used for livestock production, industrial purposes, and for export. Total disappearance of feed grains, which in the past 3 years has ranged from 120 to 125 million tons, probably will be a little smaller than in 1952-53. The 1952 production, estimated in August at 115 million tons, is a little smaller than in most post-war years, and probably will fall a little below 1952-53 requirements.

Feed grains: Acreage harvested and production, United States, 1920-52

Year	Corn 1/		Oats		Barley		All sorghum for grain	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons
1920	101,359	85,977	42,732	23,109	7,439	4,105	4,177	2,528
1921	103,155	81,996	45,539	16,724	7,074	3,185	3,850	2,050
1922	100,345	75,805	40,324	18,366	6,601	3,670	3,519	1,435
1923	101,123	80,508	40,245	19,635	7,151	3,816	4,354	1,774
1924	100,420	62,247	41,857	22,658	7,038	3,968	3,669	1,767
1925	101,331	78,354	44,240	22,484	8,186	4,619	4,067	1,648
1926	99,452	71,315	42,854	18,447	7,917	3,985	4,361	2,037
1927	98,357	73,251	40,350	17,492	9,465	5,738	4,410	2,334
1928	100,336	74,634	40,128	21,007	12,735	7,880	4,265	2,212
1929	97,805	70,446	38,153	17,807	13,564	6,735	3,523	1,399
1930	101,465	58,244	39,847	20,393	12,629	7,239	3,477	1,052
1931	106,866	72,126	40,193	17,988	11,181	4,807	4,443	2,014
1932	110,577	82,050	41,700	20,073	13,206	7,185	4,400	1,851
1933	105,918	67,133	36,528	11,781	9,641	3,668	4,354	1,523
1934	92,193	40,570	29,455	8,708	6,577	2,817	2,396	538
1935	95,974	64,382	40,109	19,364	12,436	6,928	4,597	1,613
1936	93,154	42,159	33,654	12,681	8,329	3,546	2,793	848
1937	93,930	74,003	35,542	18,828	9,969	5,325	4,915	1,959
1938	92,160	71,365	36,042	17,430	10,610	6,159	4,699	1,882
1939	86,279	72,268	33,460	15,323	12,739	6,677	4,760	1,492
1940	86,429	68,800	35,431	19,943	13,525	7,471	6,374	2,403
1941	85,357	74,253	38,161	18,920	14,276	8,702	6,015	3,179
1942	87,367	85,920	38,197	21,483	16,958	10,307	5,991	3,070
1943	92,060	83,047	38,914	18,237	14,900	7,750	6,889	3,067
1944	94,014	86,463	39,741	18,388	12,301	6,631	9,386	5,179
1945	87,625	80,326	41,739	24,382	10,454	6,408	6,324	2,690
1946	87,585	90,078	42,812	23,641	10,380	6,361	6,669	2,969
1947	82,888	65,933	37,855	18,818	10,955	6,765	5,480	2,610
1948	84,778	100,942	39,280	23,203	11,905	7,573	7,317	3,679
1949	85,602	90,681	39,236	20,078	9,872	5,690	6,592	4,152
1950	81,817	85,618	40,733	22,567	11,153	7,285	10,335	6,532
1951	81,306	82,360	36,454	21,062	9,391	6,112	8,449	4,459
1952 2/	82,232	87,799	38,682	20,256	8,226	5,233	5,229	2,048

1/ Production for all purposes.
2/ Preliminary. August 1 estimate.

Data published currently in Crop Production (BAE).



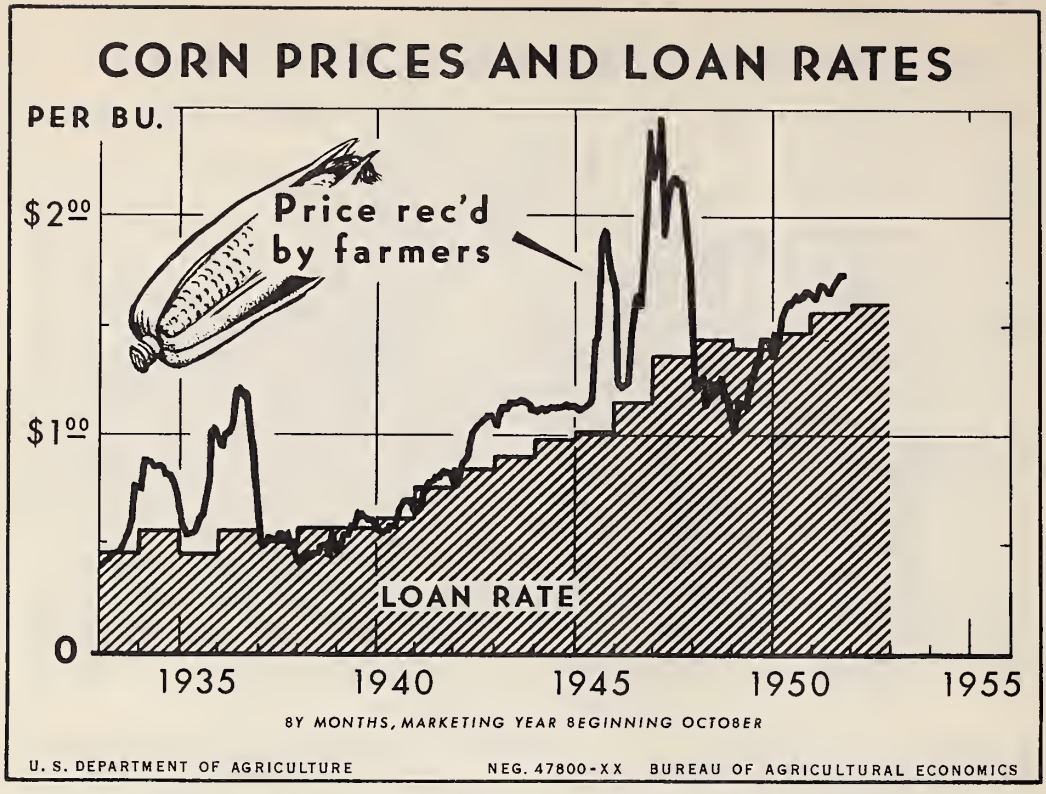
The prospective supply of all feed concentrates for 1952-53 is about equal to the 1946-50 average, although smaller in total and per animal unit than in any of the past 4 years. The number of grain-consuming livestock on farms reached a postwar high in 1951-52, but is expected to be a little smaller in 1952-53 with much of the decrease in hogs. While supplies are generally adequate for the prospective livestock to be fed, they will not permit an increase in feed grain stocks, which were reduced materially in 1951-52.

Feed concentrates: Supply, grain-consuming animal units, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1926-52

Crop year	Feed grain production 1/	Carry-over of feed grain 2/	Imports of feed grain 3/	Wheat and rye fed 4/	Byproduct feeds 5/	Total supply	Animal units fed annually 6/	Supply per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons
1926	95,784	12,364	106	1,396	13,617	123,267	152,446	0.81
1927	98,815	8,987	90	1,696	13,333	122,981	153,022	.80
1928	105,733	4,769	11	1,902	13,871	126,286	152,676	.83
1929	96,387	7,712	30	3,448	13,971	121,548	153,616	.79
1930	86,928	6,857	69	5,754	13,438	113,046	152,401	.74
1931	96,835	8,013	12	5,210	12,452	122,622	156,047	.79
1932	111,159	10,238	6	3,636	12,656	137,695	159,295	.86
1933	84,105	15,298	72	3,314	12,573	115,366	153,688	.75
1934	52,633	12,306	1,512	3,392	12,545	82,388	131,054	.63
1935	92,287	3,510	682	3,870	13,872	114,221	138,509	.82
1936	59,234	10,962	3,284	2,042	14,204	89,696	137,612	.65
1937	100,115	3,818	60	4,732	14,190	122,915	137,678	.89
1938	96,836	14,260	63	4,244	14,778	130,181	148,501	.88
1939	95,760	20,710	239	4,310	14,928	135,947	155,043	.87
1940	98,617	22,831	131	2,604	16,260	140,503	155,957	.90
1941	125,054	23,077	80	5,922	16,620	150,753	167,343	.90
1942	120,730	18,526	2,297	12,906	17,950	172,459	192,447	.90
1943	112,101	17,792	2,146	14,312	18,190	164,541	173,160	.95
1944	116,661	11,619	1,994	9,792	18,840	157,906	173,372	.91
1945	113,506	14,360	233	7,996	17,711	154,606	167,712	.92
1946	123,049	10,964	122	4,012	19,466	157,513	160,300	.98
1947	94,126	13,342	125	5,563	18,975	132,636	154,036	.86
1948	135,397	7,911	611	2,802	20,049	166,669	160,051	1.04
1949	120,601	30,351	756	3,834	20,681	176,223	166,121	1.06
1950	122,002	30,615	993	3,018	21,850	178,483	172,172	1.04
1951 7/	113,993	23,677	1,200	4,000	21,800	169,670	175,000	.97
1952 8/	115,336	20,000	1,000	4,000	21,500	161,836	172,000	.94

1/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley, and sorghum grains.
2/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943-52. Corn stocks and sorghum grain stocks (1947 to date) on October 1, oats July 1, and barley. August 1, 1926-33, July 1, 1934-52. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses not available prior to 1943.
3/ Corn, oats, and barley grain, year beginning October.
4/ Year beginning October.
5/ Mill byproducts, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds, year beginning October.
6/ Year beginning October 1. Weighted as follows: Number on January 1 of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, 1.00; heifers and heifer calves, 0.40; beef cows, 0.16; cattle on feed, 2.1; all other cattle, 0.14; stock sheep, 0.022; sheep and lambs on feed, 0.12; horses and mules 2 years and over, 1.3; colts, 0.15; hens and pullets, 0.055; number of hogs during the year, 0.70; chickens raised, 0.018; commercial broilers raised, .0114; and turkeys raised, 0.076. 7/ Preliminary.
8/ August 1 estimates.

Data carried currently in Feed Situation (BAE).



Corn prices have been above the support level in most years since 1933, when the Government loan program started. In a number of years, the United States average price has dropped below the support at harvest time, but in only 2 years, 1938-39 and 1948-49, has it remained below for the entire season. Corn prices have advanced sharply from the low level reached in 1949, influenced by strong demand and smaller supplies. The 1952-53 season promises to be another year of generally strong demand, and the support price will be a little higher than in 1951-52.

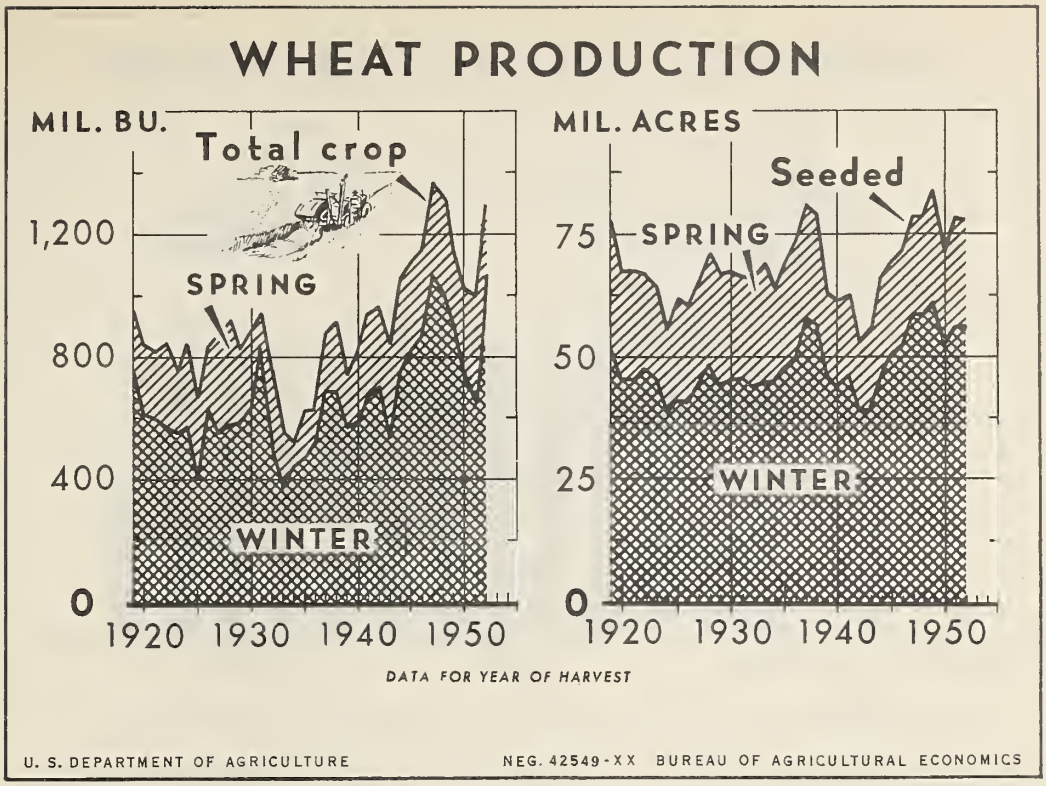
Corn: Average price received by farmers and national average price support per bushel, by months, United States, 1933-52

Year beginning Oct.	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Price support 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1933	38.8	40.6	42.0	43.9	45.6	47.1	47.1	48.6	56.0	59.2	72.7	77.4	45
1934	76.7	75.7	85.3	85.3	84.5	82.7	85.2	84.8	83.3	82.4	80.8	78.0	55
1935	71.8	56.4	53.0	53.5	55.5	56.4	57.2	60.0	61.3	80.2	103.7	104.7	46
1936	97.9	94.6	95.6	100.6	103.6	105.4	119.1	121.2	117.2	118.1	102.6	93.9	55
1937	58.9	48.0	48.5	52.2	51.7	51.3	52.7	52.7	52.3	53.7	48.5	48.0	50
1938	41.9	40.0	43.1	45.1	43.9	44.4	45.4	48.3	49.9	47.8	45.7	56.2	57
1939	47.6	46.8	50.3	53.2	54.7	56.0	58.6	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.1	61.9	57
1940	59.4	56.8	54.5	56.0	56.0	57.1	62.0	65.9	68.3	69.6	70.0	70.8	61
1941	64.9	63.7	66.9	72.7	76.6	78.4	79.7	81.4	81.9	83.1	83.4	82.6	75
1942	77.5	75.9	80.2	88.0	90.4	94.8	100.2	103.4	106	108	109	109	83
1943	107	105	111	113	113	114	115	115	115	117	117	116	90
1944	113	106	106	107	106	107	107	108	111	112	113	112	98
1945	113	111	109	110	111	114	116	135	142	196	180	173	101
1946	169	127	122	121	123	150	163	159	185	201	219	240	115
1947	223	219	237	246	192	211	219	216	216	202	191	178	137
1948	138	121	123	125	112	118	122	122	121	125	118	116	144
1949	109	102	113	115	116	119	126	134	136	144	144	144	140
1950	137	137	145	154	160	160	162	164	162	163	165	165	147
1951	164	162	169	168	165	165	168	170	173	173	173		157
1952													2/160

1/ Average price support in the United States. Price supports varied by counties for the years 1941 through 1951; prior to 1941 there was a flat loan rate to all eligible producers.

2/ Preliminary; 90 percent of parity as of January 15. The loan rate will be increased to reflect 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the 1952-53 season if the parity price is higher at that time than on January 15.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices and Feed Situation (BAE)



This year's wheat crop, estimated at 1,298 million bushels as of August 1, has been exceeded only by the 1,359 million bushels in 1947. Yields per seeded acre were very good in the 8 years ending with 1948, averaging 16.3 bushels. They were again very good in 1952 at 16.7 bushels. Poor growing conditions in 1949, 1950, and 1951 reduced yields to 13.1, 14.3 and 12.7 bushels.

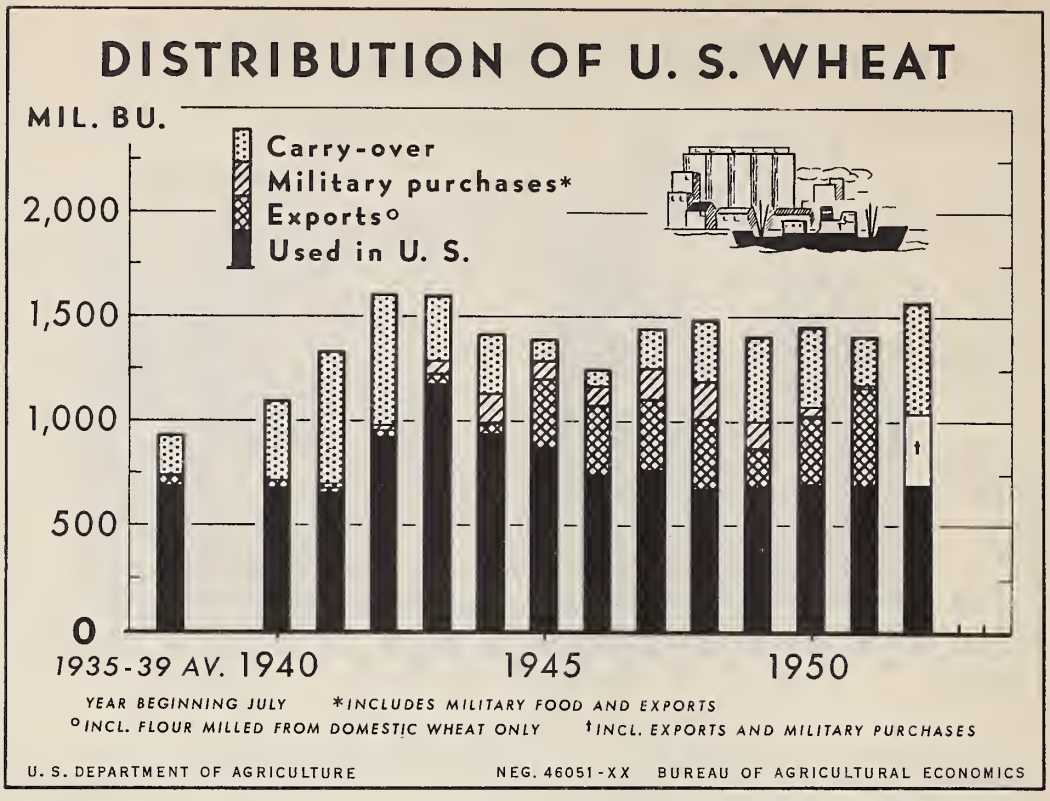
The national wheat production goal for the 1953 harvest calls for 72 million acres. This compares with 77.5 million acres seeded for the 1952 crop and the 1942-51 average of 70.6 million acres. Average yields on the goal acreage would result in a crop of about 1,080 million bushels. This would be enough to meet anticipated export and domestic requirements and probably add some to reserves on July 1, 1954.

Wheat, all and winter: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-52

Year of harvest	All			Winter			Year of harvest	All			Winter		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production		Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	12.3	952,097	51,391	14.6	748,460	1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	46,154	12.3	565,672
1920	67,977	12.4	843,277	45,505	13.5	613,227	1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	43,536	13.6	592,809
1921	67,681	12.1	818,964	45,479	13.3	602,793	1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	46,045	14.6	673,727
1922	67,163	12.6	846,649	47,415	13.1	571,459	1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	38,855	18.1	702,159
1923	64,590	11.8	759,482	45,488	12.2	555,299	1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	38,515	14.0	537,476
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	38,638	14.8	573,563	1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	16.1	751,901
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	40,922	9.8	400,619	1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	16.2	816,989
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	40,604	15.6	631,607	1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	16.7	869,592
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	44,134	12.4	548,183	1947	78,114	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	18.2	1,058,976
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	48,431	12.0	579,066	1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	17.0	990,141
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	44,145	13.3	587,057	1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	14.0	858,127
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	45,248	14.0	633,809	1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,389	52,399	14.1	740,682
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	45,915	18.0	825,315	1951 1/	78,059	12.7	987,474	55,802	11.6	645,469
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	43,628	11.3	491,511	1952 1/	77,541	16.7	1,298,389	55,823	19.0	1,062,590
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	44,802	8.4	378,283							
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	44,836	9.8	438,683							
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	47,436	9.9	469,412							
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	49,986	10.5	523,603							
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	57,845	11.9	688,574							
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	56,464	12.1	685,178							

1/ Preliminary. Figures for 1952 are as of August 1.

Data from Crop Productioo and from The Wheat Situation in March, Aogust and December (BAE).



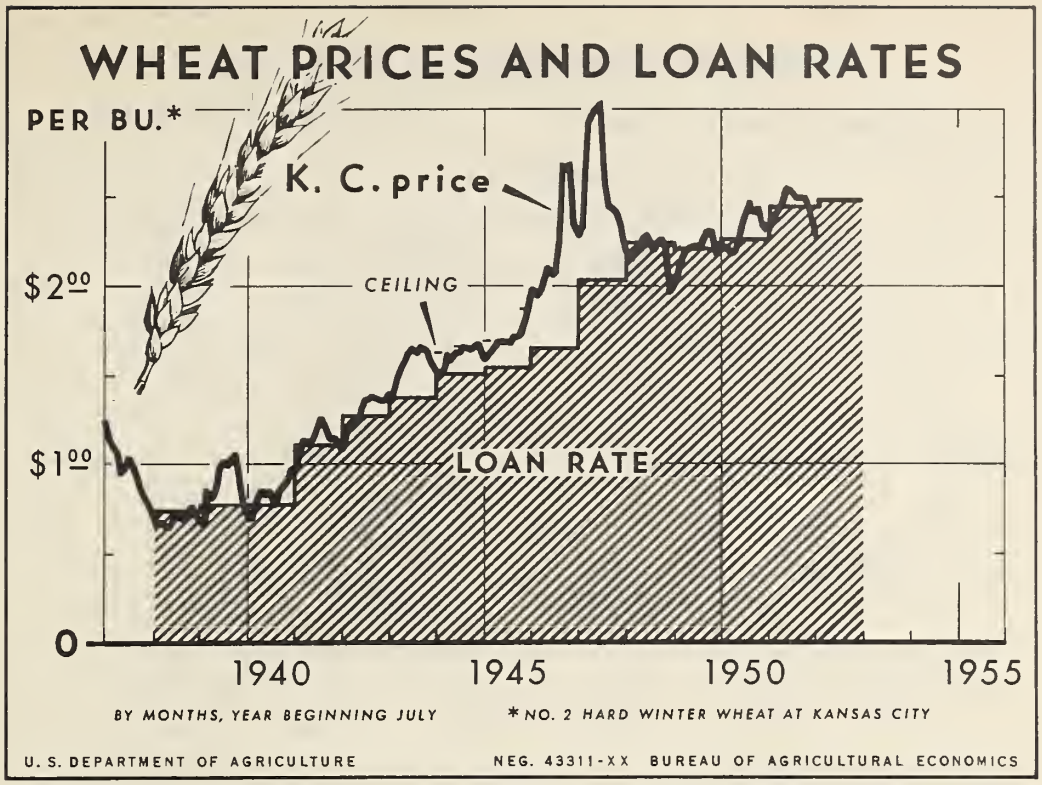
Continental domestic wheat uses are expected to total about 688 million bushels in 1952-53. If exports (including shipments to Territories) and military purchases total about 340 million bushels, the carry-over July 1, 1953 would be about 550 million bushels, which would be well above the 1945-50 average of 223 million, and more than double the 254 million of mid-1952.

Wheat: Distribution, United States, 1935-52 1/

Year beginning July	Total domestic use	Military purchases 2/	Exports including shipments 3/	Year-end carry-over	Total distribution	Total exports of wheat and products 4/	Year beginning July	Total domestic use	Military purchases 2/	Exports including shipments 3/	Year-end carry-over	Total distribution	Total exports of wheat and products 4/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1935	661.0	---	7.3	140.4	808.7	4.4	1945	873.8	90.9	324.0	100.1	1,388.8	390.6
1936	689.3	---	12.6	102.8	804.7	9.5	1946	743.8	92.5	332.2	83.8	1,252.3	397.4
1937	697.4	---	107.2	153.1	957.7	100.3	1947	754.2	148.6	344.1	195.9	1,442.8	485.9
1938	712.3	---	111.0	250.0	1,073.3	106.9	1948	672.2	181.5	331.3	307.3	1,492.3	504.0
1939	663.0	---	43.7	279.7	991.4	45.2	1949	676.7	123.5	183.0	424.7	1,407.9	299.1
1940	675.5	---	37.7	384.7	1,097.9	33.8	1950	681.4	40.1	338.2	396.2	1,455.9	366.1
1941	651.5	16.1	31.9	630.8	1,330.3	27.9	1951 5/	676.4	12.5	472.4	253.9	1,415.2	473.5
1942	920.6	25.3	36.4	618.9	1,601.2	27.8	1952 5/	688.0	6/	340.0	549.0	1,577.0	325.0
1943	1,173.9	62.8	45.8	316.6	1,599.1	42.6							
1944	935.5	150.1	53.2	279.2	1,419.0	144.4							

1/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat.
2/ Includes purchases both for exports under the Army Civilian Supply Program and for military food use.
3/ Exports as here used, in addition to commercial exports, include United States Department of Agriculture flour procurement as distinct from United States Department of Agriculture deliveries for export.
4/ Actual exports, including Army Civilian Supply Program. Includes flour milled only from domestic wheat and excludes shipments to territories of the United States. Figures in this column are not related to the rest of the table, but are given only for ready reference.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Military purchases included with exports.

Data published currently in The Wheat Situation (BAE).



In every marketing year in the last 13, early season cash hard winter wheat prices averaged the lowest of the year in either June, July, or August. In 1951 the low was reached on July 25. In 8 of the last 13 years, prices averaged highest in March or later. In one year, they averaged highest in February, in two years in January, and in two years, including 1951, the high came in December. Except for 1946-47 and 1947-48, when demand was exceptionally strong, wheat prices have averaged around the loan level for the season.

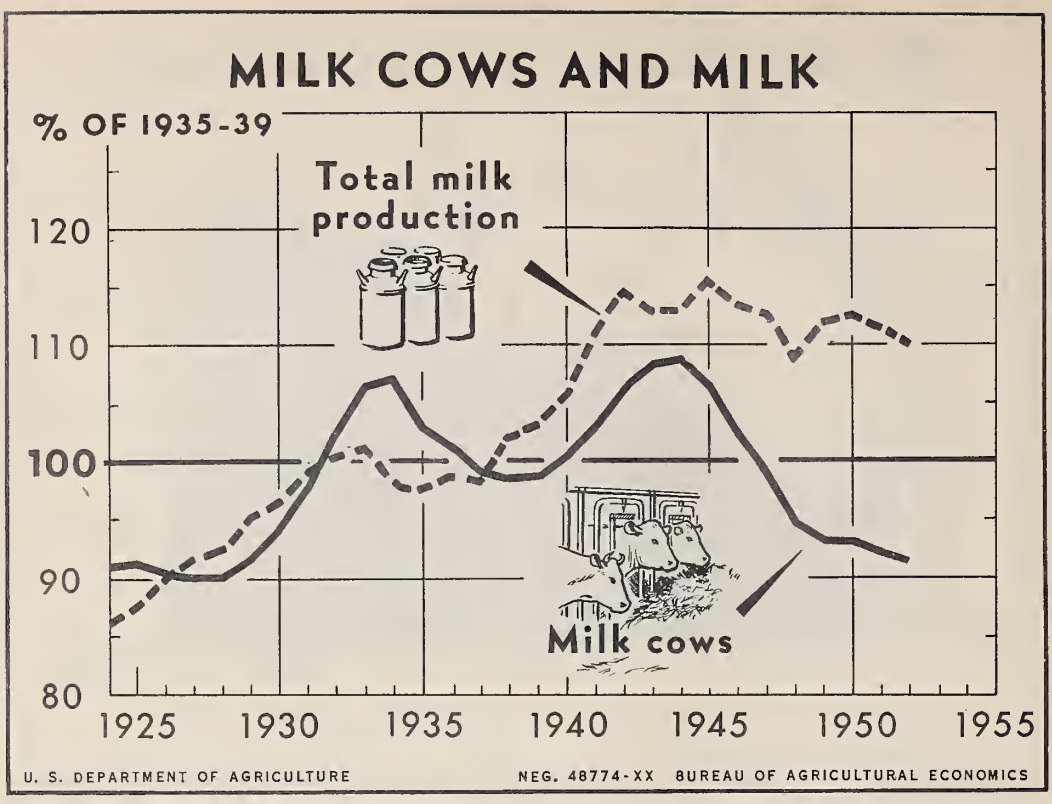
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Price, loan value and ceiling at Kansas City, 1937 - 52

Year beginning July	Weighted cash price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City 1/												Loan value at Kansas City 2/
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1937	122.5	111.8	109.5	106.0	94.2	96.5	102.7	99.6	91.5	84.6	79.7	76.7	----
1938	70.0	65.5	65.7	64.7	63.3	66.9	70.9	69.2	68.7	69.6	75.7	70.9	72
1939	66.7	64.6	85.9	82.7	85.8	98.3	101.2	99.4	102.1	105.7	94.7	76.3	77
1940	70.7	69.3	75.8	81.6	84.5	83.0	84.7	77.8	85.1	87.2	90.4	97.3	77
1941	98.3	106.6	114.1	112.2	113.4	120.1	125.6	123.1	121.0	114.6	114.9	110.9	110
1942	107.9	111.2	120.3	120.5	123.1	130.5	136.8	137.0	139.9	138.4	138.1	137.0	127
1943	140.1	139.8	145.8	152.3	156.4	162.8	164.8	163.0	165.2	164.0	163.2	155.6	137
1944	152.1	150.8	153.0	161.3	159.1	162.0	163.6	165.8	166.3	165.7	166.7	168.2	150
1945	158.3	159.8	162.1	168.3	168.9	169.2	169.2	169.1	172.9	172.1	---	186.1	153
1946	197.8	193.8	196.0	203.9	210.4	207.2	209.0	226.1	269.4	267.6	269.3	237.3	164
1947	228.8	231.8	264.6	295.3	299.9	301.1	303.2	250.8	245.4	244.5	240.2	229.4	202
1948	219.3	215.0	220.4	222.6	228.2	228.7	225.0	219.6	224.1	226.0	222.1	195.1	223
1949	200.4	206.0	215.2	218.8	220.2	222.1	222.3	222.4	227.2	230.6	230.0	217.0	220
1950	222.8	220.9	221.0	217.9	222.4	234.6	240.2	247.6	240.1	243.5	238.4	234.3	225
1951	230.7	233.0	238.3	245.2	254.0	254.1	251.9	249.2	249.6	249.2	241.6	230.6	244
1952	225.1												248

1/ Computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review. In this price, wheat of above as well as below 13 percent protein is included.

2/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent. Ceiling became effective January 4, 1944 at $1.62 including 1½ cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to $1.66, on May 30, 1945 to $1.691, on March 4, 1946 to $1.721, and on May 13, 1946 to $1.871. On June 30, 1946 ceilings expired.

Data published currently in The Wheat Situation (BAE).



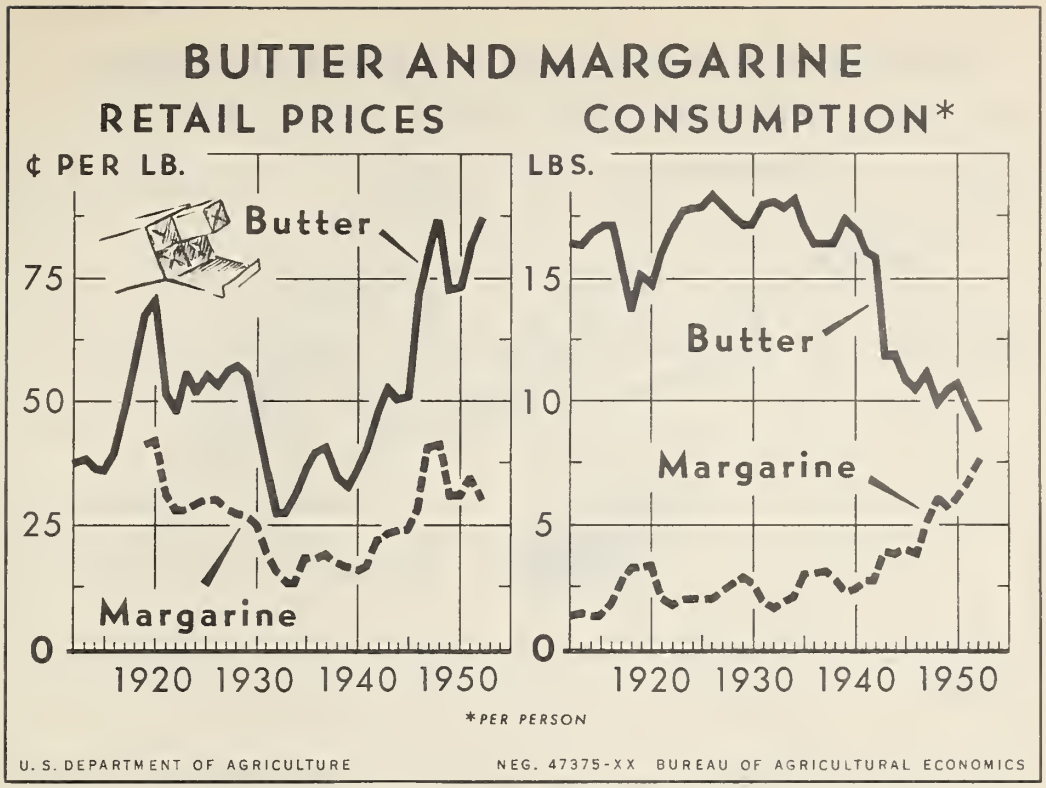
The number of milk cows in the United States as a whole has declined 16 percent since 1944 but the decline since 1949 has been small. In recent years, a noticeable decline has continued in the West North Central States, but in the Northeast and parts of the South numbers have been steady or increased. Production per cow in 1952 has been running below a year earlier after having increased steadily from 1944 through 1951.

Milk cows and milk production on farms, United States, 1924-52

Year	Cow numbers and milk production					
	Milk cows 1/	Milk production per cow 2/	Total milk production 2/	Milk cows	Milk production per cow	Total milk production
	Thousands	Pounds	Million pounds	Index numbers (1935-39 =100)		
1924	21,417	4,167	89,240	91.0	94.6	86.1
1925	21,503	4,218	90,699	91.3	95.8	87.5
1926	21,312	4,379	93,325	90.5	99.5	90.1
1927	21,191	4,491	95,172	90.0	102.0	91.8
1928	21,223	4,516	95,843	90.1	102.6	92.5
1929	21,618	4,579	98,988	91.8	104.0	95.5
1930	22,218	4,508	100,158	94.4	102.4	96.7
1931	23,108	4,459	103,029	98.1	101.3	99.4
1932	24,105	4,307	103,810	102.4	97.8	100.2
1933	25,062	4,180	104,762	106.4	94.9	101.1
1934	25,198	4,033	101,621	107.0	91.6	98.1
1935	24,187	4,184	101,205	102.7	95.0	97.7
1936	23,727	4,316	102,410	100.8	98.0	98.8
1937	23,340	4,366	101,908	99.1	99.2	98.3
1938	23,215	4,558	105,807	98.6	103.5	102.1
1939	23,273	4,589	106,792	98.8	104.2	103.1
1940	23,671	4,622	109,412	100.5	105.0	105.6
1941	24,288	4,738	115,088	103.1	107.6	111.1
1942	25,027	4,736	118,533	106.3	107.6	114.4
1943	25,451	4,598	117,017	108.1	104.4	112.9
1944	25,597	4,572	117,023	108.7	103.8	112.9
1945	25,033	4,787	119,828	106.3	108.7	115.6
1946	24,089	4,886	117,697	102.3	111.0	113.6
1947	23,329	5,007	116,814	99.1	113.7	112.7
1948	22,345	5,042	112,671	94.9	114.5	108.7
1949	22,024	5,272	116,103	93.5	119.7	112.0
1950	21,944	5,314	116,602	93.2	120.7	112.5
1951 3/	21,705	5,326	115,591	92.2	121.0	111.5
1952 4/	21,550	5,290	114,000	91.5	120.1	110.0

1/ Average number on farms during year excluding heifers that have not freshened.
2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms.
3/ Preliminary. 4/ Partly forecast.

Data published in Farm Production, and Income from Milk (BAE).



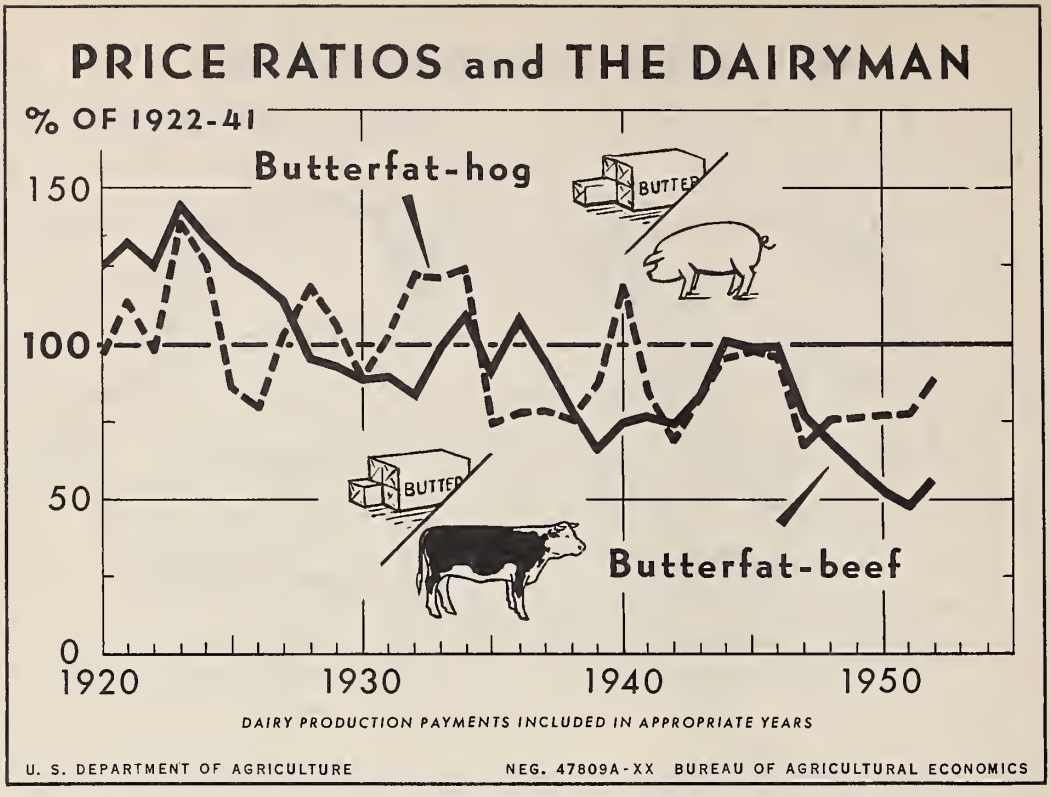
Buttet consumption, both total and per capita, has been declining during recent years, and that of margarine has been rising. However, only a portion of the decline in butter consumption is attributable to consumers' increased use of margarine and other table spreads. Much of the decline comes from (1) a rise in demand for other dairy products, reducing the quantity of milk available for butter-making and (2) the decline of milk production in the main butter-producing areas, where many farmers could earn better returns from meat animals and cash grains than from milk. The rise in margarine consumption has reflected, in part, the elimination of special taxes on production and sale of margarine. Also, in the past year lower retail prices for margarine have widened the price difference between butter and margarine.

Butter and margarine: Consumption per person, retail price and price of margarine as a percentage of price of butter, United States, 1912-52

Year	Consumption per person		Retail price per pound 1/		Margarine price as % of butter price	Year	Consumption per person		Retail price per pound 1/		Margarine price as % of butter price
	Butter	Margarine	Butter	Margarine			Butter	Margarine	Butter	Margarine	
	Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Percent		Pounds	Pounds	Cents	Cents	Percent
1912	16.4	1.4	37.4			1935	17.1	3.0	36.0	18.8	52.2
1913	16.3	1.5	38.3			1936	16.4	3.0	39.5	18.5	46.8
1914	16.8	1.4	36.2			1937	16.4	3.1	40.7	19.2	47.2
1915	17.1	1.4	35.8			1938	16.4	2.9	34.7	17.5	50.4
1916	17.1	1.8	39.4			1939	17.3	2.3	32.5	16.7	51.4
1917	15.6	2.7	48.7								
1918	13.7	3.3	57.7			1940	16.9	2.4	36.0	15.9	44.2
1919	15.1	3.3	67.3	41.3	60.9	1941	15.9	2.7	41.1	17.1	41.6
						1942	15.8	2.7	47.3	22.1	46.7
1920	14.7	3.4	70.1	42.3	60.3	1943	11.8	3.9	52.7	23.6	44.8
1921	16.1	2.0	51.7	31.6	61.1	1944	11.8	3.8	50.0	24.1	48.2
1922	17.0	1.7	47.9	28.0	58.5	1945	10.9	4.0	50.7	24.1	47.5
1923	17.7	2.0	55.8	28.1	50.4	1946	10.5	3.8	71.0	28.3	39.9
1924	17.8	2.0	52.2	29.3	56.1	1947	11.1	5.0	80.5	40.8	50.7
1925	17.9	2.0	55.2	30.2	54.7	1948	9.9	6.1	86.7	41.4	47.8
1926	18.4	2.0	53.6	30.1	56.2	1949	10.4	5.7	72.5	30.8	42.5
1927	18.0	2.3	56.3	28.2	50.3						
1928	17.4	2.6	56.9	27.3	48.0	1950	10.7	6.1	72.9	2/30.9	42.4
1929	17.2	2.9	55.5	27.0	48.6	1951 3/	9.7	6.5	81.9	4/34.7	42.4
						1952 5/	8.7	7.7	87.0	29.0	33.3
1930	17.2	2.6	46.4	25.0	53.9						
1931	18.0	1.8	35.8	19.9	55.6						
1932	18.1	1.6	27.8	15.4	55.4						
1933	17.8	1.9	27.8	13.2	47.5						
1934	18.2	2.1	31.5	13.5	42.9						

1/ Leading cities, from Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ January-July, based on prices in 56 cities; August-December, 19 cities. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Beginning January 1951, price for colored margarine; prior to that time, uncolored. 5/ Partly forecast.

Consumption data published quarterly in The National Food Situation (BAE)



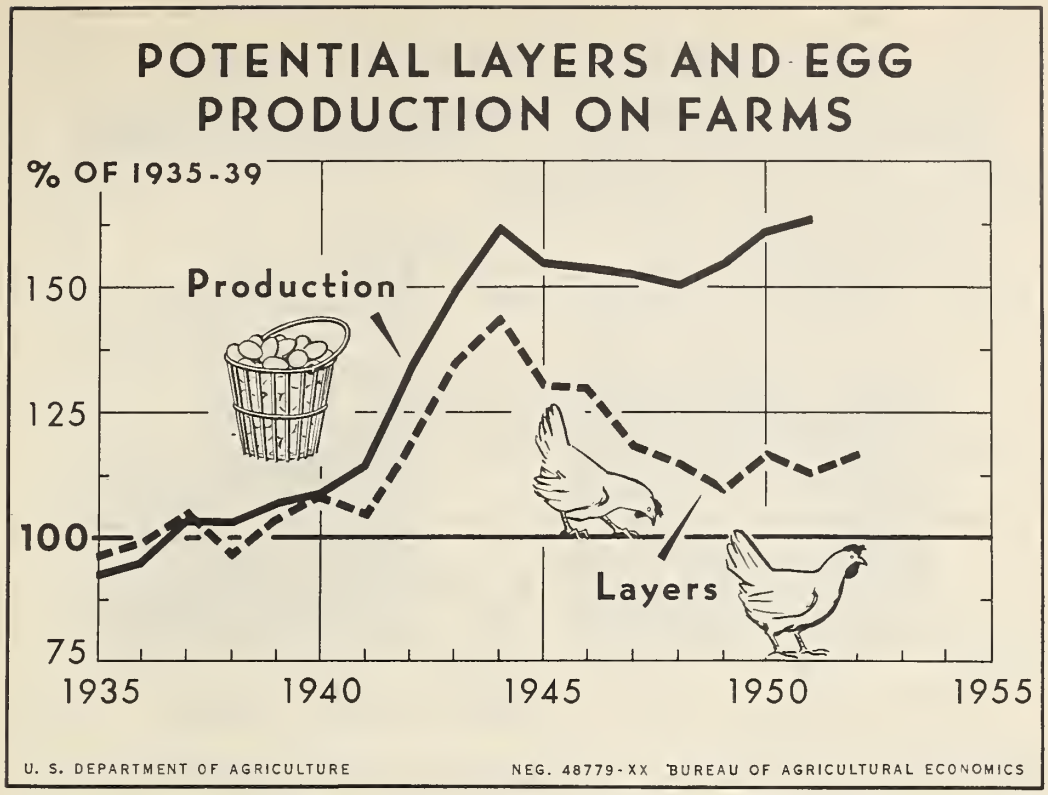
For the last several years, strong consumer demand for meat has resulted in price relationships more favorable for production of meat animals than for dairy products, particularly butterfat. During 1952, dairy prices increased while prices of beef cattle and hogs averaged lower. Nevertheless, dairy product-meat animal price relationships have continued well below long-time averages. This helped account for the further drop in milk cow numbers in the West North Central States where 39 percent of the decline in U. S. total number of milk cows since 1945 has occurred. However, this region still has nearly one-fourth of all milk cows in the country.

Price and price ratios of dairy products and meat animals, and value of rations in milk and butterfat areas, United States, 1920-52 1/

Year	Price received by farmers				Value of rations per cwt.		Price ratios 2/		Price ratios as a percentages of 1922-41 average	
	Milk per cwt.	Butterfat per lb.	Hogs per cwt.	Beef cattle per cwt.	Milk areas	Butterfat areas	Butterfat-hog	Butterfat-beef cattle	Butterfat-hog	Butterfat-beef cattle
	Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
1920	3.23	55.9	13.06	8.77	3.11	2.66	4.34	6.44	96.2	124.8
1921	2.33	38.4	7.65	5.69	1.78	1.32	5.07	6.80	112.4	131.8
1922	2.14	36.6	8.48	5.72	1.82	1.41	4.39	6.43	97.3	124.6
1923	2.50	43.2	6.96	5.85	2.06	1.64	6.24	7.41	138.4	143.6
1924	2.24	40.5	7.42	5.88	2.07	1.73	5.64	6.91	125.1	133.9
1925	2.39	42.3	11.11	6.54	2.09	1.75	3.84	6.49	85.1	125.8
1926	2.41	41.9	11.84	6.78	1.85	1.48	3.56	6.18	78.9	119.8
1927	2.53	44.4	9.64	7.61	1.91	1.59	4.64	5.86	102.9	113.6
1928	2.54	46.0	8.80	9.47	2.15	1.78	5.32	4.87	118.0	94.4
1929	2.54	45.1	9.54	9.53	2.05	1.68	4.77	4.75	105.8	92.1
1930	2.22	35.0	8.87	7.87	1.81	1.46	3.95	4.52	87.6	87.6
1931	1.70	25.4	5.80	5.60	1.28	.99	4.62	4.59	102.4	89.0
1932	1.28	18.1	3.39	4.27	.98	.74	5.49	4.28	121.7	82.9
1933	1.31	18.8	3.50	3.73	1.09	.84	5.45	5.05	120.8	97.9
1934	1.55	23.0	4.22	4.10	1.43	1.25	5.59	5.61	123.9	108.7
1935	1.74	28.5	8.75	6.21	1.55	1.39	3.34	4.63	74.1	89.7
1936	1.90	32.5	9.34	5.90	1.54	1.36	3.48	5.53	77.2	107.2
1937	2.00	33.7	9.73	7.01	1.82	1.63	3.53	4.85	78.3	94.0
1938	1.76	26.5	7.80	6.57	1.33	1.06	3.42	4.06	75.8	78.7
1939	1.72	24.2	6.31	7.13	1.32	1.07	3.90	3.40	86.5	65.9
1940	1.84	28.5	5.42	7.48	1.43	1.19	5.30	3.82	117.5	74.0
1941	2.21	34.4	9.14	8.75	1.58	1.30	3.82	3.94	84.7	76.4
1942	2.60	40.5	13.10	10.60	1.96	1.66	3.09	3.30	68.5	73.6
1943	3/3.22	3/51.0	13.80	12.00	2.39	2.09	3/3.70	3/4.27	82.0	82.8
1944	3/3.71	3/56.3	13.10	11.00	2.74	2.39	3/4.29	3/5.18	95.1	100.4
1945	3/3.74	3/61.3	14.10	3/12.30	2.67	2.31	3/4.36	3/5.03	96.7	97.5
1946	3/4.35	3/73.4	17.30	3/14.50	3.16	2.77	3/4.34	3/5.07	96.2	98.3
1947	4.36	73.0	24.20	18.50	3.70	3.37	3.02	3.94	67.0	76.4
1948	4.89	78.6	23.30	22.40	3.93	3.53	3.41	3.52	75.6	68.2
1949	4.01	62.1	18.30	19.90	3.11	2.67	3.42	3.12	75.8	60.5
1950	3.93	62.2	18.20	23.10	3.16	2.78	3.47	2.71	76.9	52.5
1951 4/	4.62	70.0	20.20	28.90	3.58	3.24	3.49	2.44	77.4	47.3
1952 5/	4.93	76.0	19.00	26.00	3.83	3.35	4.00	2.98	88.7	56.8

1/ Simple averages of monthly data. 2/ Pounds of (live) meat animal equivalent in value to 1 pound of butterfat based on local market prices.
3/ Includes subsidy payments. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Partly forecast.

Basic data published in Agricultural Prices (BAE).



Farmers are likely to produce slightly more eggs in 1952 than their 1951 record of 165 million cases.

In the recent past, the increases in rate of lay have about kept pace with the increase in the population of the United States, so that larger laying flocks have not been necessary to maintain a steady level of per capita consumption.

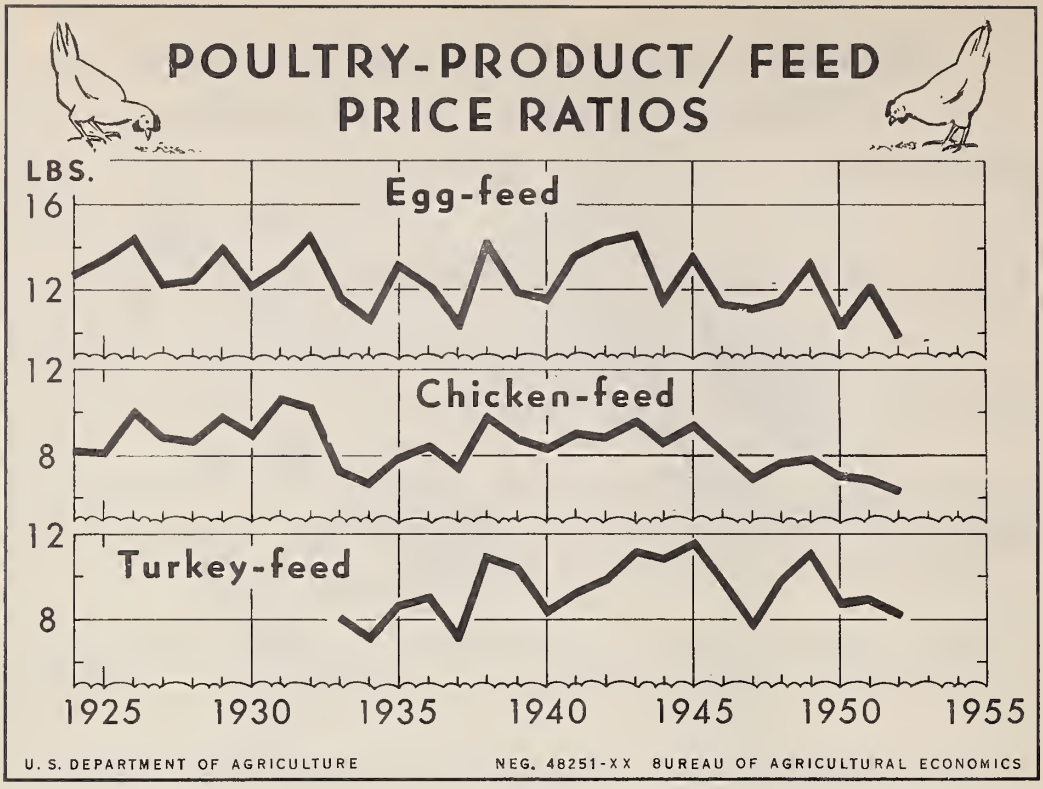
Egg prices last spring were so unsatisfactory to farmers as to result in a 7 percent decrease in the number of chickens raised. The likelihood, therefore, is that there will be somewhat fewer layers and a slightly smaller egg production in 1953 than in 1952.

Potential layers and annual egg production, 1935-52

Year	Potential layers on farms January 1 1/	Egg production on farms during the year		As a percentage of average 1935-39		
		Total	Per January 1 potential layer	Potential layers on farms January 1 1/	Egg production on farms during the year: Total	Egg production on farms during the year: Per January 1 potential layer
	Millions	Million cases	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average 1935-39	364	101	100			
1935	350	93	96	96	92	96
1936	363	96	95	100	95	95
1937	380	104	99	104	103	99
1938	353	104	106	97	103	106
1939	376	108	103	103	107	103
1940	393	110	101	108	109	101
1941	381	116	110	105	115	110
1942	428	135	114	118	134	114
1943	489	151	112	134	149	112
1944	524	163	112	144	161	112
1945	474	156	119	130	154	119
1946	473	155	118	130	153	118
1947	431	154	128	118	152	128
1948	418	152	131	115	150	131
1949	399	156	141	110	154	141
1950	424	163	139	116	161	139
1951	410	165	145	112	163	145
1952	423			116		

1/ Hens, pullets of laying age, and pullets not yet of laying age.

Data for current computations available in January Crop Production report.



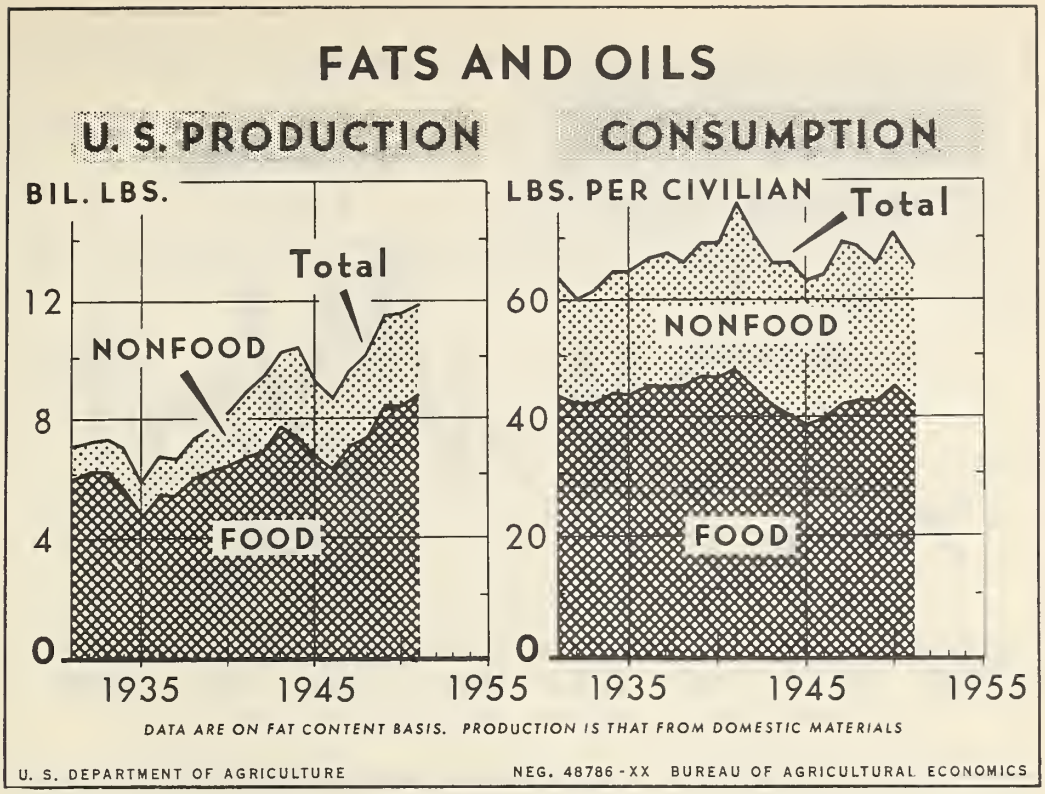
Feed costs make up the major part of production costs for both poultry and eggs. Therefore, changes in the relationship between feed prices and the prices of poultry products are indicators of the profitability of poultry enterprises. The 1952 ratios are now estimated to be at or near their lowest points since records were begun. Although the efficiency of producing eggs and poultry has improved in the last 25 years, the 1952 ratio is so low that this year is not a good one for poultrymen.

Poultry-product / feed price ratios and poultry ration cost, 1924-52

Year	Ratio 1/			Average farm value of poultry ration	Year	Ratio 1/			Average farm value of poultry ration
	Egg-feed	Chicken-feed	Turkey-feed			Egg-feed	Chicken-feed	Turkey-feed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
1924	12.7	8.2		2.35	1940	11.5	8.3	8.4	1.68
1925	13.4	8.1		2.53	1941	13.5	9.0	9.2	1.83
1926	14.3	9.9		2.21	1942	14.2	8.9	9.8	2.21
1927	12.2	8.8		2.31	1943	14.5	9.6	11.1	2.66
1928	12.4	8.6		2.47	1944	11.5	8.6	10.8	2.94
1929	13.9	9.7		2.32	1945	13.4	9.4	11.5	2.91
					1946	11.3	8.2	9.7	3.47
1930	12.1	8.9		2.08	1947	11.1	6.9	7.7	4.17
1931	12.9	10.5		1.49	1948	11.4	7.6	9.8	4.29
1932	14.4	10.2		1.14	1949	13.2	7.8	11.0	3.46
1933	11.6	7.2	8.1	1.35					
1934	10.6	6.6	7.2	1.71	1950	10.3	7.0	8.8	3.58
1935	13.0	7.9	8.6	1.88	1951	12.0	6.8	8.9	4.01
1936	12.1	8.4	9.0	1.89	1952	2/ 9.8	2/6.3	2/8.2	3/4.23
1937	10.4	7.4	7.2	2.17					
1938	14.1	9.8	10.9	1.54					
1939	11.9	8.8	10.4	1.54					

1/ Simple average of monthly ratios.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Jan.-July average.

Data for current computations available in Agricultural Prices (BAE).



Domestic production of both food and nonfood fats and oils has increased fairly steadily since the early 1930's. This reflects mainly the increased production of soybean oil and inedible tallow and grease. Per capita consumption of food fats has been moderately lower in recent years than during the 1930's, reflecting mainly the decline in consumption of butter. Exports of food fats and oils increased during World War II, and have continued large. Consumption of fats and oils in drying-oil and miscellaneous industrial products has tended to increase. Production of food fats and oils in 1952-53 may be moderately smaller than in 1951-52, but total supplies will be adequate to meet prospective needs.

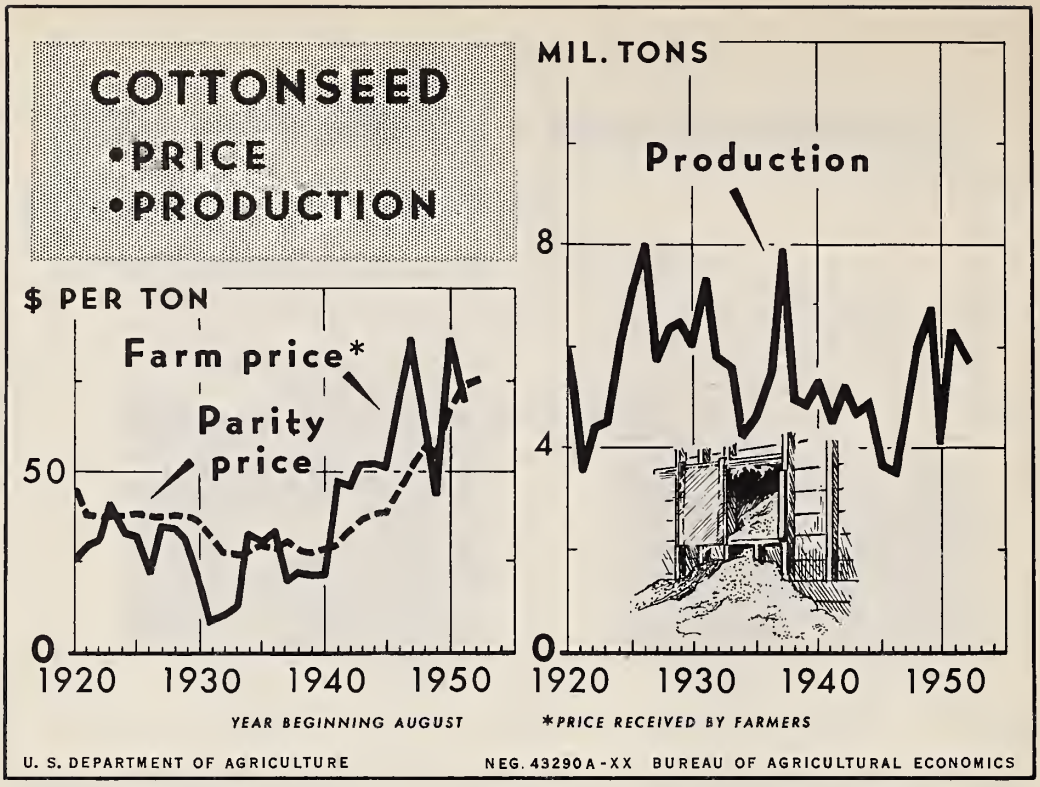
Fats and oils: United States production and consumption per person, 1931-51

Year	Production 1/			Domestic disappearance 2/						Year	Production 1/			Domestic disappearance 2/					
				Total			Per Capita							Total			Per Capita		
				Civilian and military			Civilian							Civilian and military			Civilian		
	Food	Nonfood	Total	Food	Nonfood	Total	Food	Nonfood	Total		Food	Nonfood	Total	Food	Nonfood	Total	Food	Nonfood	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1931	5,892	1,203	7,095	5,447	2,434	7,881	43.6	19.5	63.1	1942	6,872	2,601	9,472	6,155	3,619	9,774	44.6	25.6	70.2
1932	6,113	1,119	7,233	5,299	2,253	7,552	42.2	17.9	60.1	1943	7,694	2,545	10,238	5,819	3,565	9,384	41.6	23.9	65.5
1933	6,126	1,218	7,343	5,367	2,359	7,726	42.5	18.7	61.2	1944	7,427	2,892	10,319	5,880	3,843	9,723	40.5	25.4	65.9
1934	5,525	1,335	6,860	5,576	2,577	8,153	43.9	20.3	64.1	1945	6,694	2,399	9,092	5,616	3,674	9,291	38.9	24.0	62.9
1935	4,654	1,085	5,740	5,514	2,675	8,189	43.1	20.9	64.0	1946	6,232	2,334	8,566	5,600	3,397	8,997	39.7	24.1	63.8
1936	5,320	1,290	6,610	5,778	2,849	8,626	44.8	22.1	66.9	1947	7,055	2,614	9,669	6,054	3,980	10,034	41.8	27.5	69.3
1937	5,320	1,256	6,577	5,797	2,961	8,758	44.7	22.8	67.6	1948	7,333	2,824	10,157	6,265	3,801	10,065	42.4	25.8	68.3
1938	5,984	1,344	7,328	5,866	2,711	8,576	44.9	20.7	65.6	1949	8,482	3,094	11,576	6,339	3,483	9,822	42.2	23.2	65.5
1939	6,108	1,660	7,767	6,079	3,050	9,129	46.2	23.2	69.3	1950	8,417	3,282	11,698	6,953	3,906	10,859	45.4	25.6	71.0
1940	6,331	1,944	8,275	6,146	3,089	9,235	46.2	23.2	69.4	1951	8,741	3,234	11,975	6,527	3,623	10,151	41.9	23.3	65.2
1941	6,628	2,243	8,871	6,402	3,998	10,400	47.4	29.3	76.7										

1/ Includes oil equivalent of peanuts and soybeans exported for crushing abroad.
2/ Adjusted for changes in stocks of margarine, shortening, foots and secondary fats, and for net trade in margarine, shortening, foots and secondary fats.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (BAE).



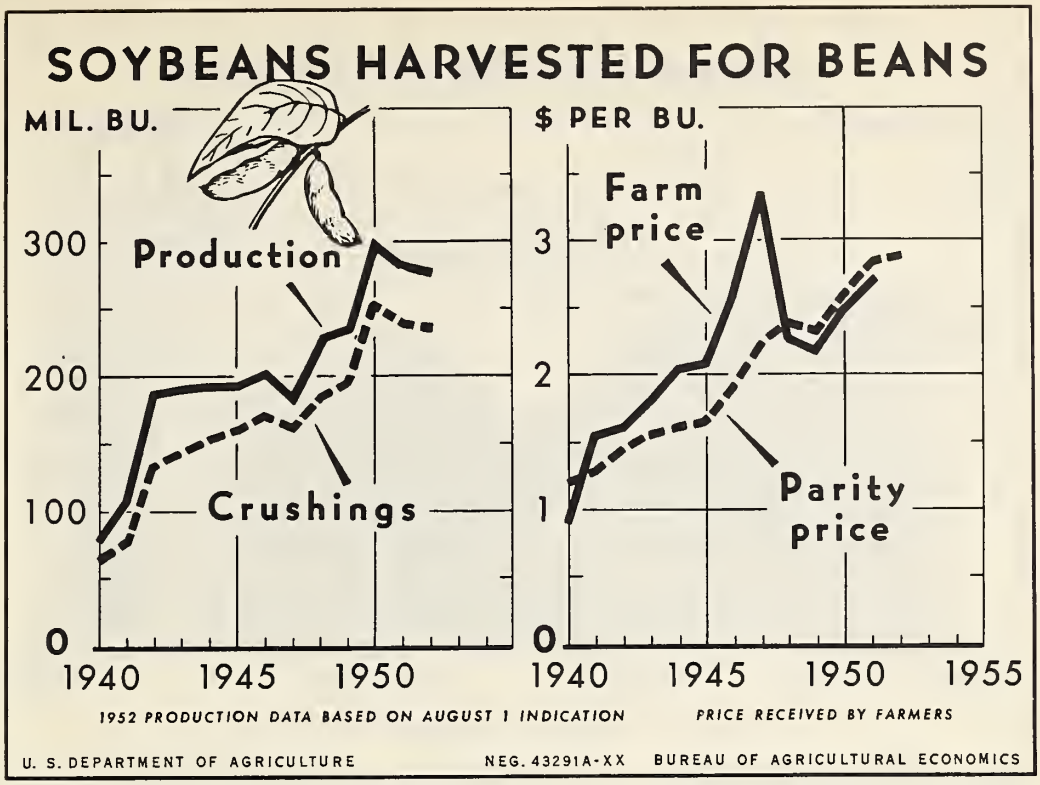
The 1952 cottonseed crop may be about 11 percent smaller than a year earlier, mainly reflecting a drop in acreage. Sharp declines in acreage in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas more than offset increases in California and Arizona. Prices received by farmers for cottonseed at the beginning of the 1952 season were about the same as a year earlier and well above support. The support price to producers is $62.40 per ton for basis grade (100).

Cottonseed: Production, price received by farmers, and parity price, 1920-52

Year beginning August	Season average price per ton	Parity price per ton on July 15 preceding the crop year 1/	Production	Year beginning August	Season average price per ton	Parity price per ton on July 15 preceding the crop year 1/	Production
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons		Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons
1920	25.65	45.55	5,966	1938	21.79	28.41	4,950
1921	29.14	37.21	3,528	1939	21.17	27.51	4,869
1922	30.42	36.98	4,330				
1923	41.23	37.66	4,503	1940	21.73	28.19	5,286
1924	33.25	37.43	6,050	1941	47.65	29.32	4,553
				1942	45.61	33.82	5,202
1925	31.59	38.34	7,150	1943	52.10	36.31	4,688
1926	22.04	37.66	7,989	1944	52.70	37.88	4,902
1927	34.83	37.43	5,758				
1928	34.17	37.88	6,319	1945	51.10	38.56	3,664
1929	30.92	37.21	6,406	1946	72.00	44.20	3,514
				1947	85.90	51.41	4,682
1930	22.04	35.85	6,028	1948	67.20	56.15	5,945
1931	8.97	31.57	7,310	1949	43.40	54.80	6,559
1932	10.33	27.74	5,815				
1933	12.88	26.83	5,511	1950	86.60	67.30	4,105
1934	33.00	28.64	4,256	1951	2/69.30	73.60	6,325
				1952		75.50	3/5,650
1935	30.54	29.09	4,634				
1936	33.36	28.41	5,472				
1937	19.51	30.22	7,844				

1/ Annual prices, 1920-22. 1926-49 calculated from corrected parity index as published January 1950. 1950 to date, effective parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment of 1938, as amended in 1948 and 1949.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Based on September 1 indications of cotton crop.

Season average price published currently in the May Cotton Production report; other data in Agricultural Prices, and Crop Production (BAE).



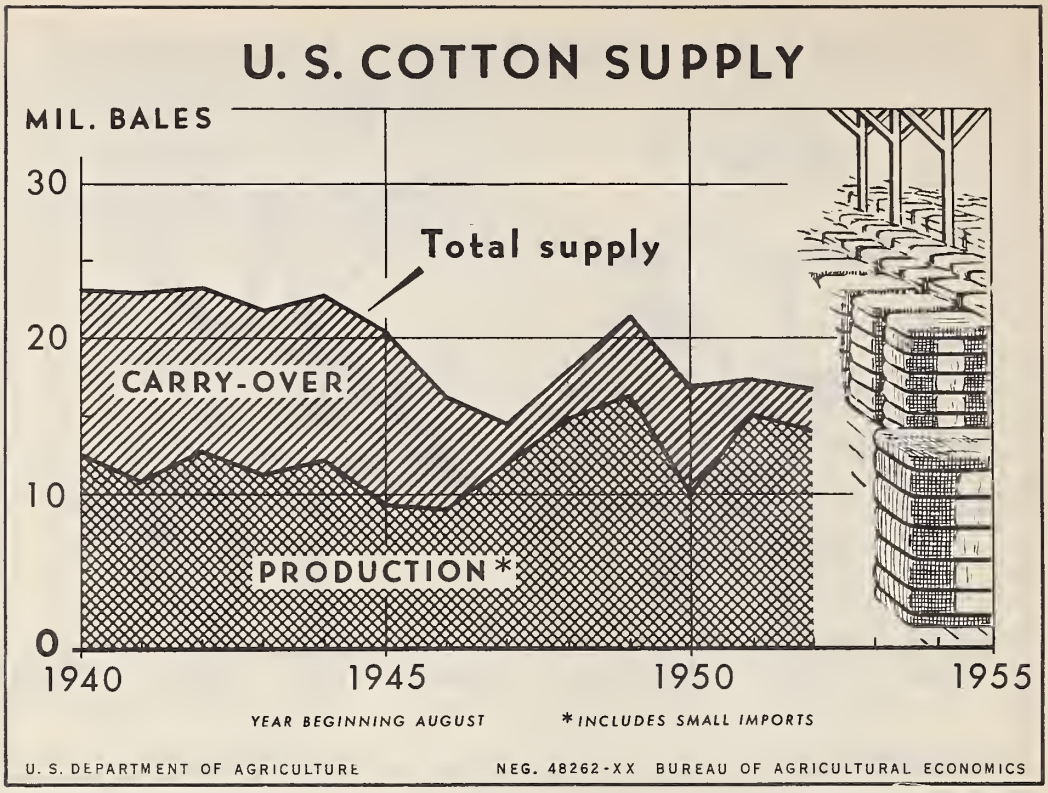
Production of soybeans in 1952 may be slightly less than a year earlier. Although the acreage of soybeans to be harvested for beans is at a record level, the national average yield is below that of 1951. The decline in yield reflects adverse weather conditions in some States and a shift in acreage away from the States with highest yields. In recent years, the value of meal in a bushel of soybeans has been greater than the value of the oil. A strong demand for meal in 1951-52 was a major factor in keeping the price of soybeans above support. The demand for high protein feed in the 1952-crop year is expected to continue strong.

Soybeans: Price received by farmers, comparable or parity price, production and crushings, United States, 1940-52

Year beginning October	Season average price per bushel	Parity price per bushel on August 15 preceding the crop year 1/	Production for beans	Crushings	Year beginning October	Season average price per bushel	Parity price per bushel on August 15 preceding the crop year 1/	Production for beans	Crushings
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		Dollars	Dollars	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1940	.90	1.20	78,045	64,056	1947	3.34	2.23	186,451	161,397
1941	1.55	1.28	107,197	77,131	1948	2.27	2.39	227,217	183,664
1942	1.61	1.44	187,524	133,454	1949	2.16	2.32	234,194	195,265
1943	1.81	1.56	190,133	142,306	1950	2.47	2.58	299,279	251,635
1944	2.05	1.61	192,121	153,402	1951	2.70	2.82	280,512	2/239,000
1945	2.08	1.64	193,167	159,460	1952		2.87	3/275,929	4/235,000
1946	2.57	1.91	203,395	170,246					

1/ Beginning 1950, effective parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended in 1948 and 1949, comparable price prior to 1950. 1940-49, calculated from corrected parity index as published January 1950.
2/ Partly forecast. 3/ Indicated September 1. 4/ Forecast.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices and in Crop Production (BAE); crushings compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.



The supply of cotton in the United States in the 1951-52 season was about 500 thousand bales larger than in 1950-51. The beginning carry-over on August 1, 1951 was the smallest since 1925 and 4.6 million bales smaller than a year earlier, but production from the 1951 crop was 5.1 million bales larger than production from the 1950 crop.

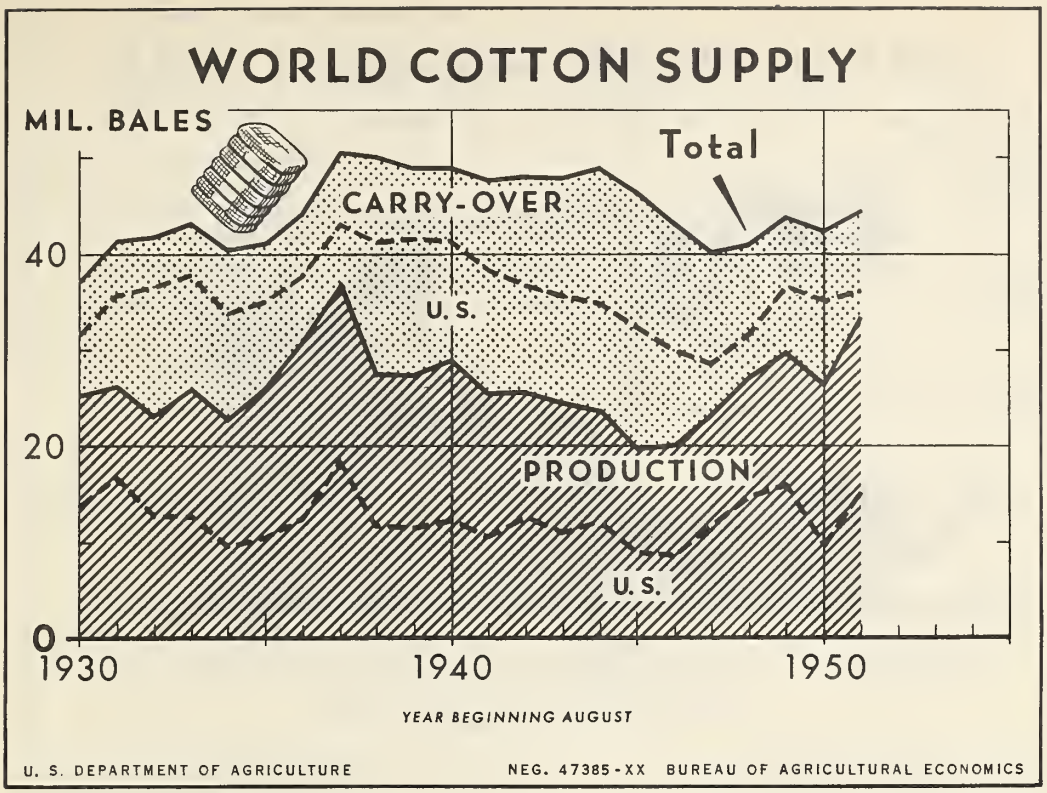
The ending carry-over August 1, 1952 was about a half million bales larger than beginning stocks. The estimate of the 1952 crop, as of September 1, indicates a decrease from 1951 of about 1.3 million bales in production and the carry-over on August 1, 1953 is expected to be the same as it was on August 1, 1952

Cotton, all kinds: Supply and distribution, United States, 1940-52

Year beginning August 1	Carry-over August 1	Production and imports	Supply	Carry-over end of season	Year beginning August 1	Carry-over August 1	Production and imports	Supply	Carry-over end of season
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/		1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1940	10,564	12,506	23,070	12,166	1947	2,530	11,892	14,422	3,080
1941	12,166	10,819	22,985	10,640	1948	3,080	14,812	17,892	5,287
1942	10,640	12,657	23,297	10,657	1949	5,287	16,166	21,453	6,846
1943	10,657	11,219	21,876	10,744	1950	6,846	10,064	16,910	2,278
1944	10,744	12,120	22,864	11,164	1951 2/	2,278	15,133	17,411	2,745
1945	11,164	9,198	20,362	7,326	1952 2/	2,745	13,919	16,664	
1946	7,326	8,821	16,147	2,530					

1/ American in running bales counting round bales as half bales, foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, the New York Cotton Exchange and Cotton Production estimates (BAE).



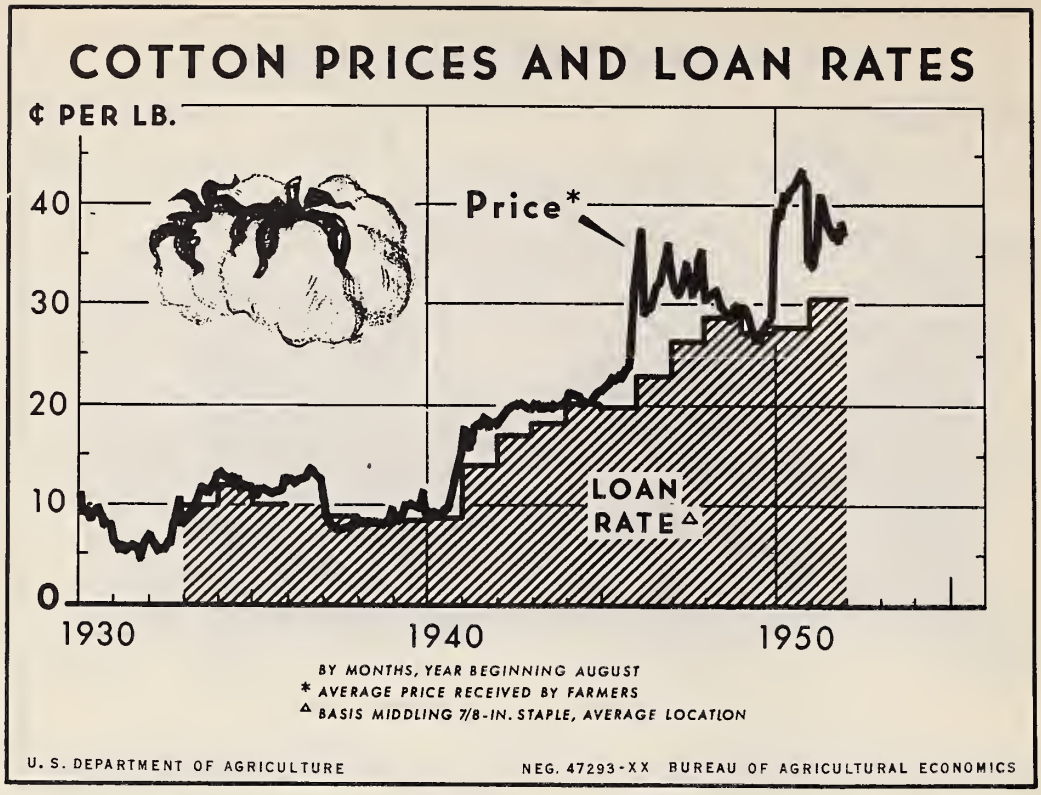
The world supply of commercial cotton in 1951-52 was estimated at 44.5 million bales, about 5 percent larger than a year earlier. This increase was caused by a 7 million bale increase in production which more than counterbalanced an approximately 3 million bale decrease in beginning stocks. A decrease in the 1951-52 world consumption from the 1950-51 level, combined with a larger supply, caused an increase in the beginning carry-over for 1952-53 of almost 3 million bales.

Cotton: World supply, 1930-51

Year beginning Aug.1	Production		Carry-over by growths		Total supply	Year beginning Aug.1	Production		Carry-over by growths		Total supply
	United States	Foreign	United States	Foreign			United States	Foreign	United States	Foreign	
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/		1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1930	13,873	11,503	6,187	5,705	37,268	1941	10,628	14,988	12,797	9,370	47,783
1931	16,877	9,602	8,976	5,832	41,287	1942	12,534	13,048	11,165	11,420	48,167
1932	12,961	10,500	13,263	5,073	41,797	1943	11,075	13,446	11,280	12,290	48,091
1933	12,712	13,354	11,809	5,307	43,182	1944	11,994	11,637	11,241	14,163	49,035
1934	9,576	13,466	10,701	6,839	40,582	1945	8,972	10,918	12,150	14,448	46,488
1935	10,495	15,646	9,041	6,031	41,213	1946	8,582	11,572	9,734	13,307	43,195
1936	12,375	18,354	6,998	6,651	44,378	1947	11,689	11,563	5,266	11,691	40,209
1937	18,412	18,333	6,235	7,460	50,440	1948	14,671	12,636	4,313	9,439	41,059
1938	11,665	15,844	13,787	8,915	50,211	1949	16,008	13,844	6,861	7,260	43,924
1939	11,418	15,908	14,137	7,501	48,964	1950	9,906	16,447	8,897	7,230	42,480
1940	12,315	16,405	12,542	7,720	48,982	1951 2/	15,064	18,300	2,278	8,900	44,542

1/ American cotton in running bales, counting round bales as half bales, foreign in bales of approximately 478 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and New York Cotton Exchange and Cotton Production estimates (BAE).



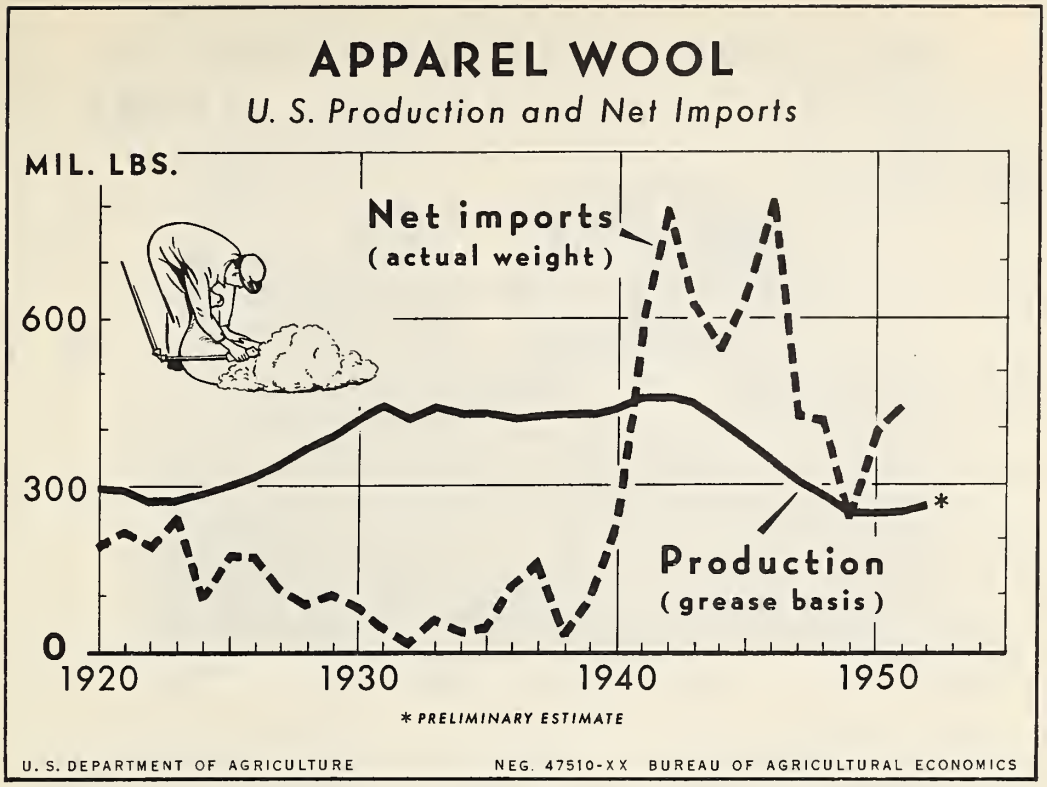
Prices received by farmers for cotton during the 1951-52 season averaged about 2 cents below 1950-51, but were still well above the loan level. The drop in prices was caused by larger U. S. and world supplies of cotton and by a smaller domestic mill consumption than in 1950-51.

Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1930-52

Crop year	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Weighted average	Loan rate
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1930	11.25	9.86	9.16	9.63	8.73	8.76	9.32	9.56	9.35	8.92	7.69	8.45	9.46	---
1931	6.07	5.89	5.21	6.02	5.49	5.68	5.91	6.26	5.83	5.26	4.62	5.07	5.66	---
1932	6.51	7.13	6.32	5.90	5.38	5.65	5.57	6.15	6.27	8.30	8.90	10.68	6.52	---
1933	8.80	8.81	8.99	9.59	9.66	10.36	11.85	11.84	11.65	11.06	11.65	12.29	1/10.17	10.00
1934	13.02	13.13	12.56	12.38	12.45	12.55	12.37	11.50	11.66	12.03	11.75	11.89	1/12.36	12.00
1935	11.44	10.55	10.88	11.51	11.37	11.10	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.37	11.38	12.62	11.09	10.00
1936	12.29	12.55	12.23	12.01	12.37	12.45	12.58	13.69	13.72	12.93	12.47	12.39	12.36	---
1937	10.56	8.97	8.27	8.17	8.00	7.81	7.80	7.93	8.07	8.08	8.28	8.63	1/ 8.41	9.00
1938	8.03	8.29	8.76	8.70	8.63	8.68	8.57	8.43	8.45	8.59	8.68	8.89	1/ 8.60	8.30
1939	9.94	9.32	8.56	8.71	9.43	10.12	10.06	10.19	9.96	9.81	10.00	11.60	9.09	8.70
1940	9.07	9.27	9.43	9.39	9.37	9.37	9.66	9.58	10.13	11.48	12.70	14.25	1/ 9.89	8.90
1941	15.47	17.69	16.71	15.89	16.35	17.82	18.28	18.01	18.82	18.78	17.91	18.44	2/17.03	14.02
1942	18.03	18.59	18.87	19.22	19.55	19.74	19.68	19.91	20.13	20.09	19.96	19.60	2/19.04	17.02
1943	19.81	20.20	20.28	19.40	19.85	20.15	19.93	19.97	20.24	19.80	20.16	20.32	2/19.88	18.41
1944	20.15	21.02	21.25	20.78	20.85	20.20	19.99	20.24	20.20	20.51	20.90	21.25	2/20.73	20.03
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.52	22.80	22.36	23.01	22.70	23.59	24.09	25.98	30.83	2/22.52	19.84
1946	33.55	35.30	37.69	29.23	29.98	29.74	30.56	31.89	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.88	2/32.64	22.83
1947	33.15	31.21	30.65	31.87	34.05	33.14	30.71	31.77	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.93	26.49
1948	30.41	30.94	31.08	30.52	29.64	29.27	29.15	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38	28.79
1949	29.32	29.70	28.70	27.67	26.47	26.47	27.50	28.05	28.74	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.58	27.23
1950	36.95	39.98	38.90	41.13	40.36	41.31	41.75	42.73	43.17	42.45	42.02	39.11	40.07	27.90
1951	34.60	33.73	36.21	41.00	40.34	38.70	37.25	36.72	37.30	36.08	38.02	37.02		30.46

1/ Includes unredeemed loan cotton at estimated average loan value.
2/ Includes allowance for unredeemed loans at season average price.

Current data published monthy in Agricultural Prices (BAE).



Production of wool in the United States in 1953 probably will be about the same as this year. The increase in production this year was the second following a decline of over 45 percent between 1942 and 1950.

Somewhat more apparel wool was imported during 1951 than the year before; however, mill consumption declined slightly even though a substantial quantity was used in the manufacture of military goods. Both imports and mill consumption during 1952 have been lower than last year.

Wool, apparel: Production and net imports, United States, 1920-52

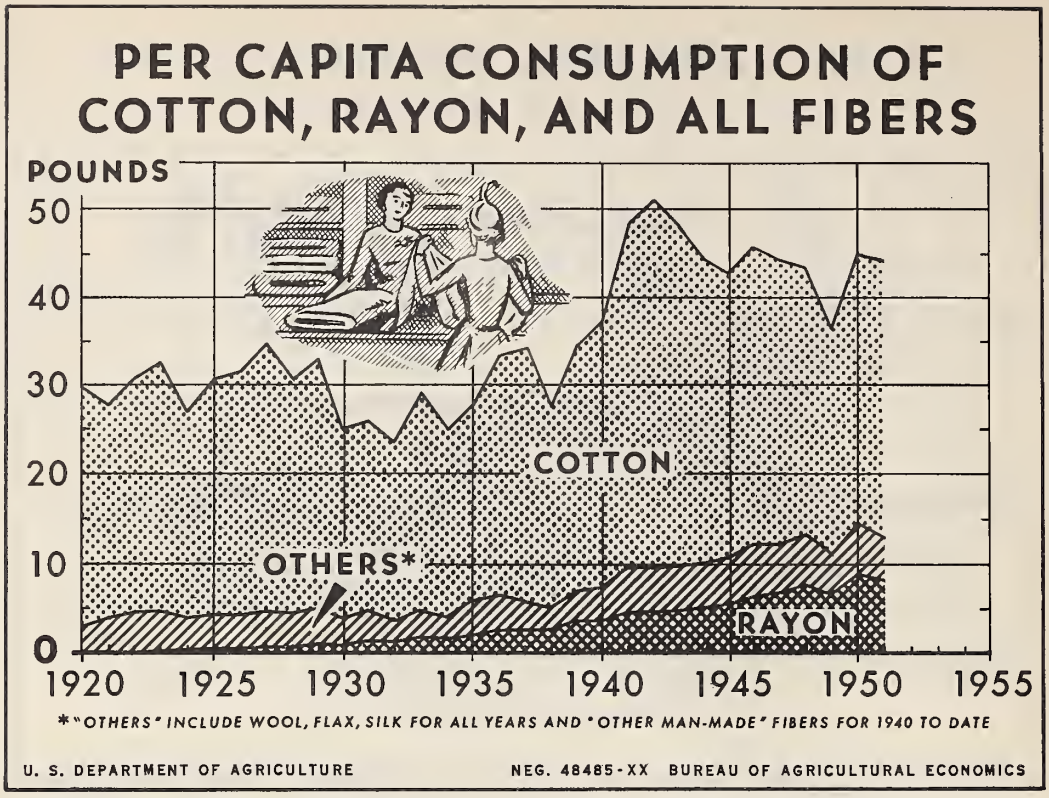
Year	Production			Net imports (actual weight) 1/	Year	Production			Net imports (actual weight) 1/
	Shorn	Pulled	Total			Shorn	Pulled	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	250.9	42.9	293.8	198.6	1938	359.9	64.5	424.4	31.3
1921	241.7	48.5	290.2	215.3	1939	361.7	64.5	426.2	99.3
1922	228.4	42.0	270.4	189.0					
1923	230.2	42.5	272.7	242.7	1940	372.0	62.0	434.0	222.2
1924	238.2	43.8	282.0	94.2	1941	387.5	65.8	453.3	605.0
1925	253.2	46.8	300.0	171.7	1942	388.3	66.7	455.0	794.4
1926	269.3	49.6	318.9	169.9	1943	378.8	65.2	444.0	621.0
1927	289.4	50.1	339.5	109.6	1944	338.3	73.5	411.8	540.2
1928	314.8	51.9	366.7	86.6	1945	308.0	70.5	378.5	646.9
1929	327.8	54.5	382.3	100.1	1946	280.9	61.3	342.2	810.2
					1947	251.4	56.6	308.0	426.0
1930	352.1	61.9	414.0	70.0	1948	231.8	46.6	278.4	415.1
1931	376.3	66.1	442.4	42.9	1949	212.9	35.6	248.5	246.8
1932	351.0	67.1	418.1	13.3					
1933	374.2	64.2	438.4	59.3	1950 2/	215.4	32.4	247.8	395.2
1934	368.9	60.5	429.4	32.8	1951 2/	225.5	24.9	250.4	430.6
1935	361.5	66.0	427.5	45.9	1952 3/	229.8		260.0	
1936	353.2	66.2	419.4	118.6					
1937	356.1	66.2	422.3	155.3					

1/ General imports less re-exports and less exports of domestic wool for years 1920-33; beginning 1934, imports for consumption less exports of domestic wool. For the years 1920-41 inclusive, data include all wool except Donskoi, Smyrna and similar wool without Merino or English blood. Beginning in 1942, data include all dutiable wool and exclude all duty-free wool. Data exclude wool entered free as an act of international courtesy for storage and re-export. Data are in actual weight. Scoured and washed wools were not converted to a grease equivalent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated September 1.

Production data from BAE reports; other from U. S. Department of Commerce.



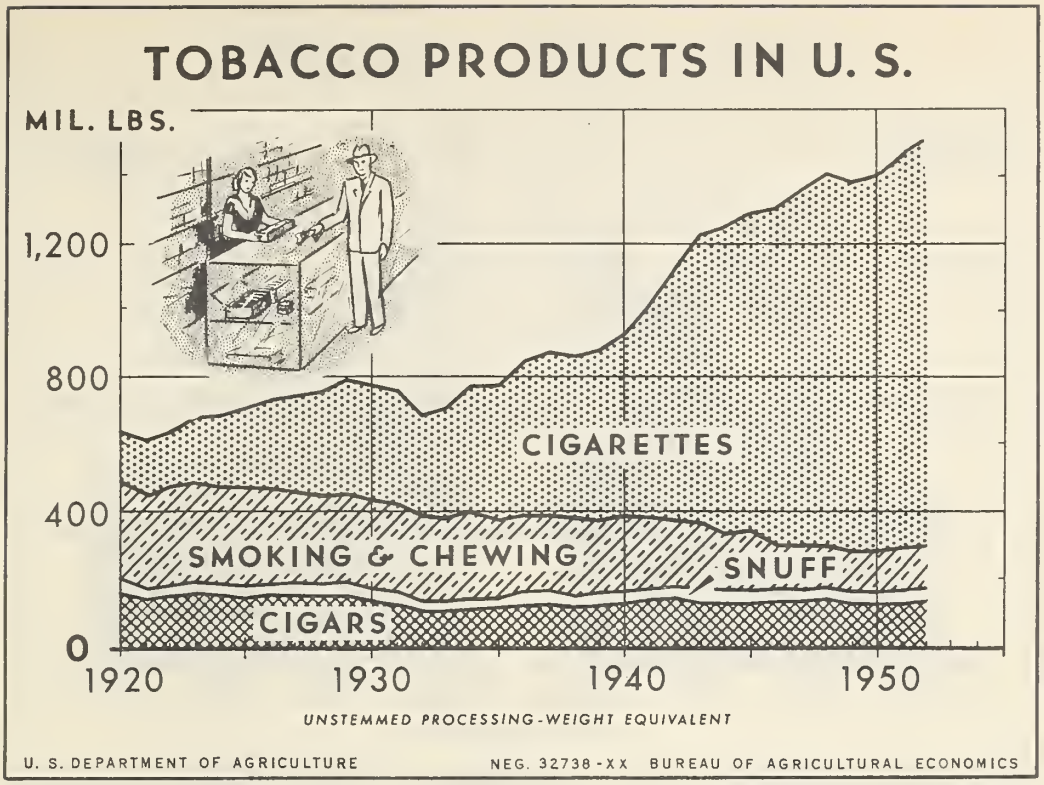
Per capita coosumptioo of fiber in the Uoited States has been more than a third higher during the past 5 years (1947-1951) than during the pre-war years of 1935-39. The shift has been due primarily to a higher level of economic activity. Consumptioo of cottoo has iocreased almost 20 perceot, and rayoo consumption has almost tripled. Consumptioo of other fibers has iocreased slightly, primarily because of a rise in the consumption of non-cellulose synthetics.

Cotton, wool, silk, flax, rayon, and other synthetics: Per capita consomption in United States 1920-51

Calendar year	Per capita							Calendar year	Per capita						
	Cotton 1/	Wool 2/	Silk 3/	Flax 4/	Rayon 5/	Other synthetics 6/	Total		Cotton 1/	Wool 2/	Silk 3/	Flax 4/	Rayon 5/	Other synthetios 6/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1920	26.31	2.93	0.36	0.12	0.08		29.80	1940	29.77	3.07	0.36	0.09	3.62	0.04	36.95
1921	23.79	3.14	.47	.08	.18		27.66	1941	38.69	4.83	.19	.07	4.41	.10	48.29
1922	26.25	3.67	.52	.11	.22		30.77	1942	41.51	4.45	7/	.17	4.57	.19	50.89
1923	27.71	3.75	.55	.14	.29		32.44	1943	38.30	4.62	7/	.10	4.77	.28	48.07
1924	22.95	2.98	.52	.07	.37		26.89	1944	34.39	4.47	7/	.07	5.06	.35	44.34
1925	26.37	3.00	.65	.11	.50		30.63	1945	32.07	4.58	.01	.05	5.47	.37	42.55
1926	27.19	2.90	.65	.14	.51		31.39	1946	33.80	5.18	.10	.09	6.15	.39	45.71
1927	29.97	2.96	.71	.10	.84		34.58	1947	32.18	4.82	.02	.06	6.81	.34	44.23
1928	26.27	2.75	.72	.11	.83		30.68	1948	30.26	4.70	.05	.04	7.79	.51	43.35
1929	27.94	3.00	.79	.11	1.09		32.93	1949	25.59	3.34	.03	.04	6.62	.61	36.23
1930	21.14	2.13	.65	.13	.96		25.01	1950	30.69	4.16	.07	.07	8.86	.95	44.80
1931	21.27	2.49	.70	.06	1.27		25.79	1951 8/	31.26	3.09	.05	.07	8.22	1.35	44.04
1932	19.62	1.83	.60	.06	1.24		23.35								
1933	24.15	2.51	.56	.08	1.72		29.02								
1934	20.92	1.81	.48	.09	1.55		24.85								
1935	21.53	3.26	.57	.10	2.02		27.48								
1936	26.93	3.15	.52	.10	2.50		33.20								
1937	28.14	2.94	.50	.11	2.35		34.04								
1938	22.33	2.18	.44	.03	2.52		27.50								
1939	27.55	3.01	.42	.11	3.48		34.57								

1/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton tare, 22 pounds, was deducted from the gross weight of bales produced through 1923; since 1924 the tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted; for foreign cotton 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted. 2/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scoured basis. Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 3/ Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934 imports for consumption. 4/ Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Plant Industry. Imports and estimated production. 5/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Include filament and staple fibers. Data are based on production, domestic shipments, stocks and trade. 6/ Textile Organon, include orlon, glass fiber, etc. 7/ Less than 0.005 pounds. 8/ Preliminary.

Data published periodically in Cotton Situation (BAE).



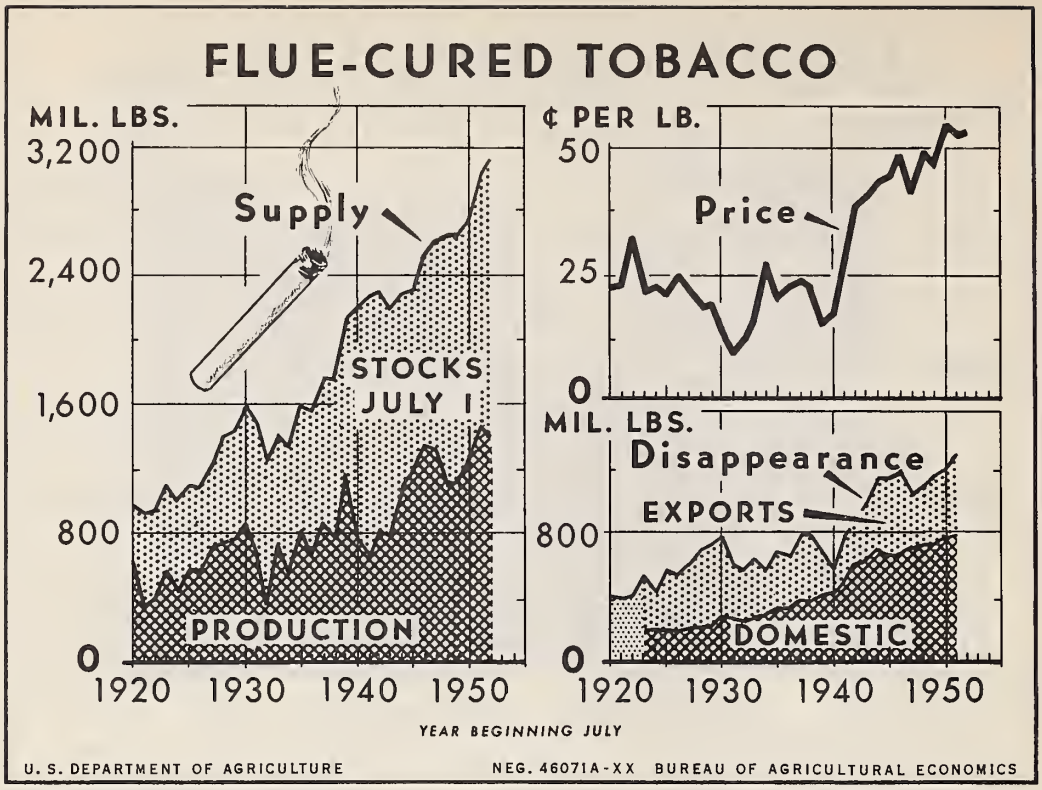
Output of cigarettes in 1952 probably will exceed that of any previous year. It is expected to continue at a record or near-record level in 1953. Cigarettes now take about four-fifths of the total leaf used in the manufacture of tobacco products in the United States. Cigar output this year seems likely to top that of 1951 and perhaps rise a little further in 1953. The 1952 manufacture of snuff and chewing tobacco probably will be quite near 1951 levels but output of smoking tobacco will be lower. Production of these products in 1953 is expected to show relatively little change from 1952 levels. In the next few years, it is probable that the proportion of tobacco going into products other than cigarettes will continue to decline gradually as cigarettes continue to gain.

Tobacco, leaf: Used in manufacture of tobacco products, United States, 1920-52
(Unstemmed processing-weight equivalent)

Year	Cigarettes	Smoking and chewing 1/	Snuff 1/	Cigars 2/	Total	Year	Cigarettes	Smoking and chewing 1/	Snuff 1/	Cigars 2/	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1920	147	292	32	169	640	1938	484	228	35	120	867
1921	158	278	33	143	612	1939	509	218	36	124	887
1922	170	290	36	152	648						
1923	200	292	37	160	689	1940	535	225	36	129	925
1924	218	286	37	154	695	1941	627	209	37	138	1,011
1925	244	289	36	150	719	1942	755	197	39	143	1,134
1926	268	281	36	153	738	1943	860	196	41	134	1,231
1927	290	263	38	153	744	1944	920	165	40	132	1,257
1928	310	255	38	152	755	1945	944	177	41	130	1,292
1929	346	259	39	153	797	1946	1,001	131	37	140	1,309
						1947	1,056	127	37	138	1,358
1930	348	256	38	138	780	1948	1,099	123	38	142	1,402
1931	330	257	38	128	753	1949	1,096	122	39	128	1,385
1932	299	253	34	105	691						
1933	326	246	34	106	712	1950	1,106	122	38	130	1,396
1934	375	254	35	112	776	1951 3/	1,185	116	37	135	1,473
1935	400	229	34	115	778	1952 3/	1,220	113	37	139	1,509
1936	453	232	36	128	849						
1937	480	229	35	130	874						

1/ Estimated. 2/ Includes tobacco used in customs bonded manufacturing warehouses. 3/ Preliminary estimates.

Based on data from annual report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.



Although drought reduced the size of the 1952 flue-cured crop, the total supply for 1952-53 will be above that of 1951-52 because of the large carry-over. The 1951 crop was the largest in history. Domestic use of flue-cured in 1951-52 was above any previous year's and reflected the record cigarette production in this country. Exports in 1951-52 were one-sixth larger than in 1950-51, due largely to the increased takings of the United Kingdom, the leading foreign outlet. In 1952-53 cigarette manufacture in the United States probably will again require a record or near-record quantity of flue-cured. However, exports during 1952-53 will be moderately lower than in 1951-52, mostly because the United Kingdom and some other countries are reducing their takings to conserve dollar exchange.

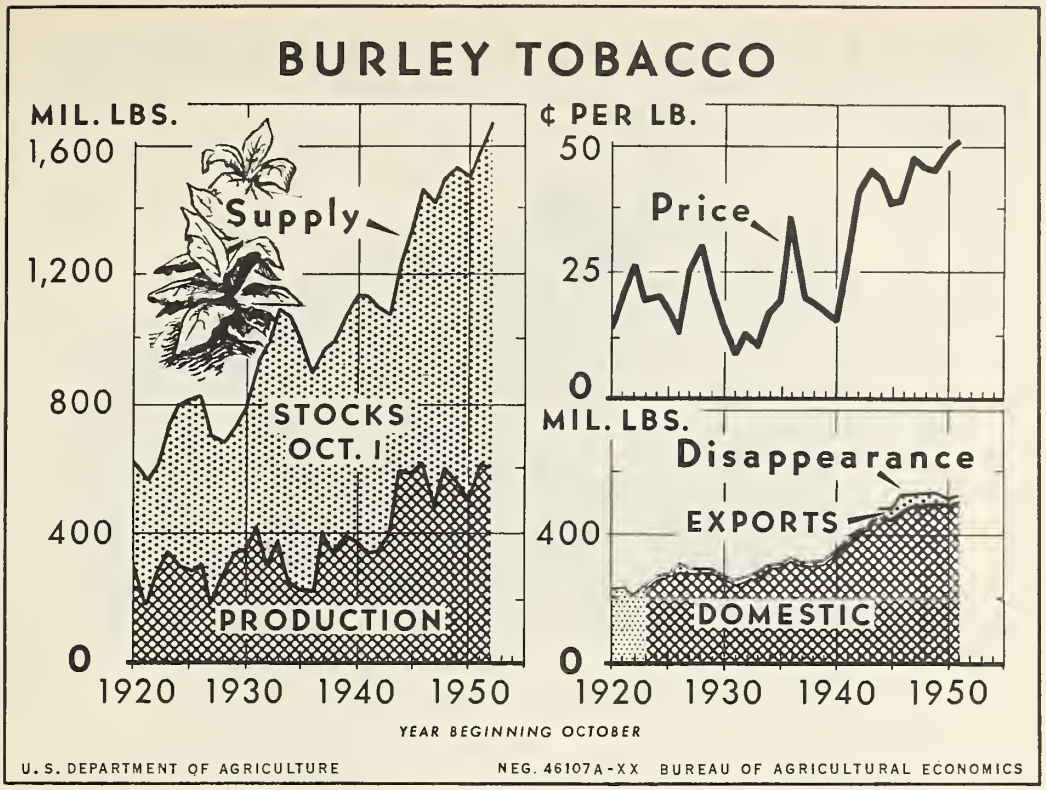
Prices for the 1952 crop seem likely to average a little higher than the 52.4 cents per pound of last season. Because of the smaller crop, however, cash receipts will be less than in 1951.

Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1920-52
(Farm-sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price	Year beginning July 1	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price
	Production	Stocks July 1	Total	Domestic 1/	Exports 1/	Total			Production	Stocks July 1	Total	Domestic 1/	Exports 1/	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Cents
1920	616	353	969	2/	2/	411	21.5	1938	787	954	1,741	379	416	795	22.2
1921	359	558	917	2/	2/	404	21.9	1939	1,171	946	2,117	417	290	707	14.9
1922	415	513	928	2/	2/	420	27.2								
1923	581	508	1,089	203	340	543	20.8	1940	760	1,410	2,170	421	156	577	16.4
1924	437	546	983	203	254	457	21.6	1941	650	1,593	2,243	492	291	783	28.1
								1942	812	1,460	2,272	604	289	893	38.4
1925	575	526	1,101	190	387	577	20.0	1943	790	1,379	2,169	625	355	980	40.2
1926	560	524	1,084	206	339	545	24.9	1944	1,087	1,189	2,276	696	454	1,150	42.4
1927	719	539	1,258	218	382	600	20.5								
1928	739	658	1,397	232	476	708	17.3	1945	1,173	1,126	2,299	667	485	1,152	43.6
1929	750	689	1,439	242	494	736	18.0	1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	659	553	1,212	48.3
								1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	695	359	1,054	41.2
1930	865	703	1,568	277	497	774	12.0	1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	720	382	1,102	49.6
1931	670	794	1,464	269	328	597	8.4	1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	729	439	1,168	47.2
1932	374	867	1,241	255	310	565	11.6								
1933	733	676	1,409	267	379	646	15.3	1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	756	428	1,184	54.7
1934	558	763	1,321	286	282	568	27.2	1951 3/	1,452	1,558	3,010	777	502	1,279	52.4
								1952 3/	1,380	1,731	3,111				53.0
1935	811	753	1,564	322	371	693	20.0								
1936	683	871	1,554	324	347	671	22.2								
1937	866	883	1,749	380	415	795	23.0								

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Not available. 3/ Preliminary; 1952 production as indicated September 1.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation (BAE); and stocks reports (PMA).



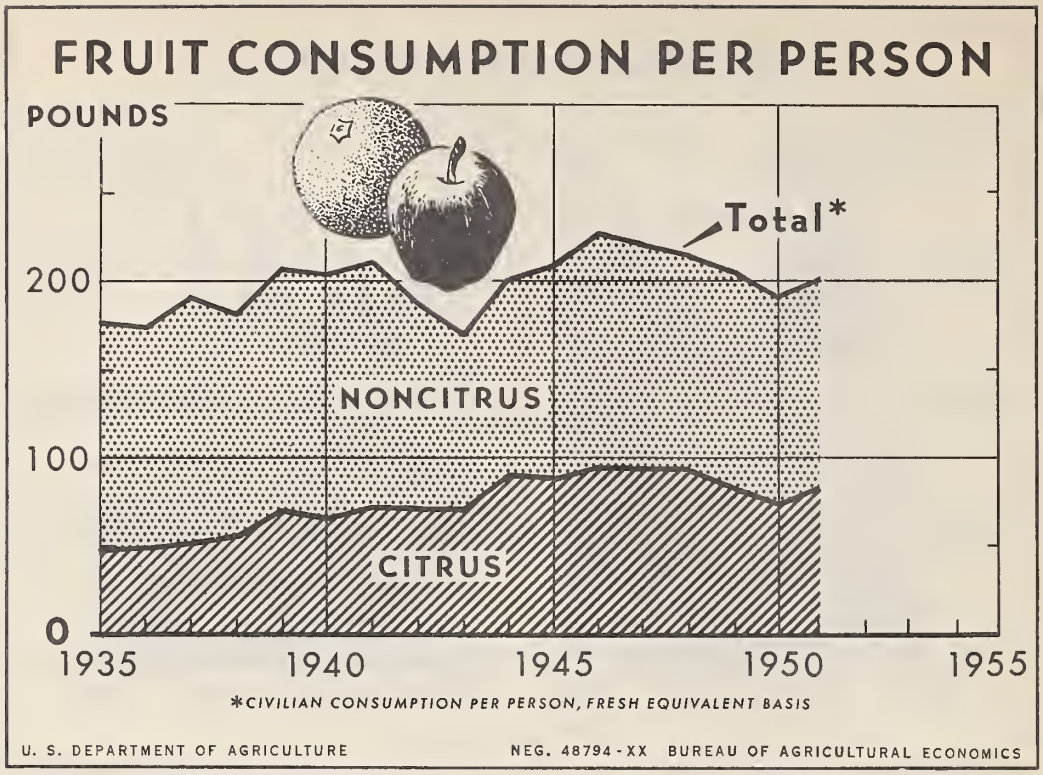
The 1952 Burley crop is estimated to be smaller than last year's record crop, but total supply for 1952-53 will be larger than that for 1951-52 because of the large carry-over. Domestic use in 1951-52 is estimated to have been above that of any previous marketing year. It was accounted for by the record production of cigarettes, the largest outlet for Burley. Large quantities of Burley again will be required for the high-level cigarette output expected in the year ahead. The 1951-52 manufacture of smoking tobacco is estimated to have been less than in 1950-51 and chewing tobacco output probably was slightly lower. Little change is expected in the consumption of these products in 1952-53. Burley exports composed about 5 percent of total disappearance and during the first three-quarters of 1951-52, ran behind those of the same period of 1950-51. The support price for the 1952 crop will be quite close to the 1951 level. Demand is expected to be strong in the coming marketing season.

Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1920-52
(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price	Year	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price
	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total	Domestic 1/	Exports 1/	Total			Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total	Domestic 1/	Exports 1/	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
1920	288	324	612	2/	2/	225	13.5	1938	339	661	1,000	303	13	316	19.0
1921	176	387	563	2/	2/	230	21.5	1939	395	684	1,079	305	12	317	17.3
1922	276	333	609	2/	2/	209	26.8								
1923	340	400	740	226	9	235	20.0	1940	377	762	1,139	335	6	341	16.2
1924	296	505	801	259	7	266	20.1	1941	337	798	1,135	374	6	380	29.2
								1942	344	755	1,099	407	6	413	41.8
1925	278	535	813	265	7	272	18.0	1943	392	686	1,078	418	9	427	45.6
1926	289	541	830	283	21	304	13.1	1944	591	651	1,242	474	9	483	44.0
1927	176	526	702	281	8	289	25.9								
1928	269	413	682	281	7	288	30.5	1945	577	759	1,336	448	35	483	39.4
1929	337	394	731	282	11	293	21.8	1946	614	853	1,467	476	50	526	39.7
								1947	485	941	1,426	496	28	524	48.5
1930	349	438	787	267	10	277	15.5	1948	603	902	1,505	489	42	531	46.0
1931	425	510	935	239	13	252	8.7	1949	561	974	1,535	494	41	535	45.2
1932	304	683	987	255	12	267	12.5								
1933	378	720	1,098	262	16	278	10.5	1950	499	1,000	1,499	488	30	518	49.0
1934	252	820	1,072	288	14	302	16.9	1951 3/	617	981	1,598	505	28	533	51.2
								1952 3/	606	1,065	1,671				
1935	222	770	992	299	11	310	19.1								
1936	220	682	902	316	14	330	35.7								
1937	402	572	974	301	12	313	20.1								

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Not available. 3/ Preliminary; 1952 production as indicated September 1.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation (BAE); and stocks reports (PMA)



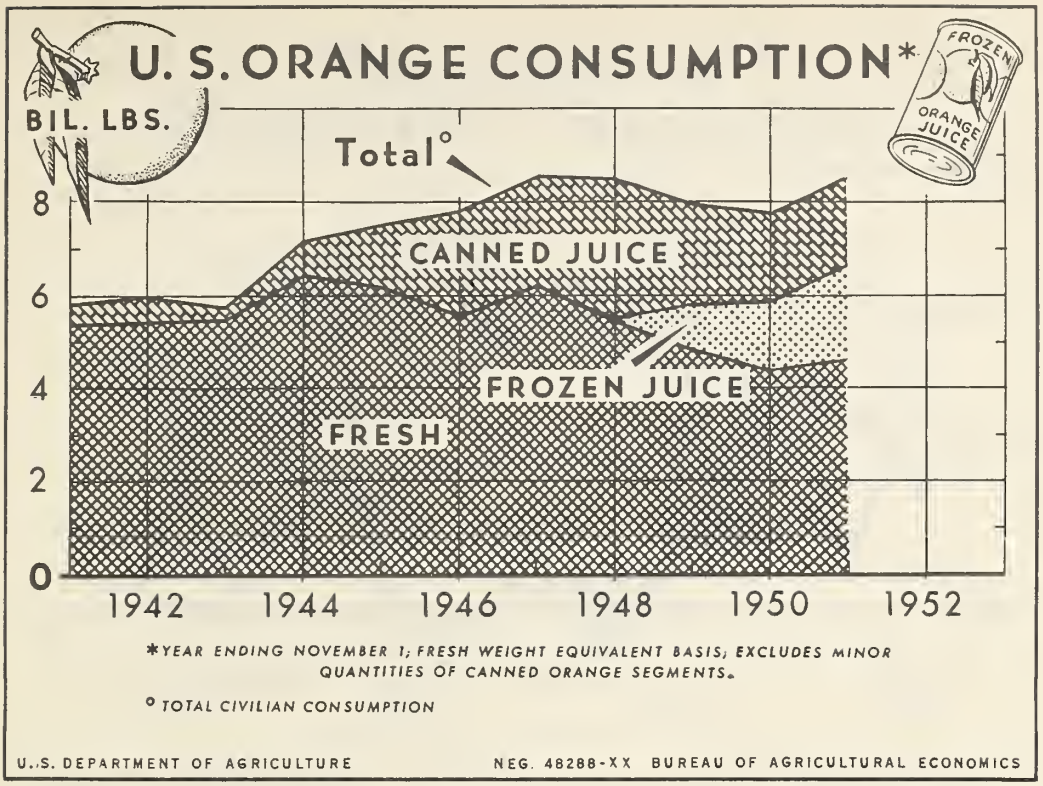
Civilian consumption of all fruit, fresh weight basis, increased from 177 pounds per person in 1935 to 227 pounds in 1946, then declined to 200 pounds in 1951. Consumption of noncitrus fruit was moderately smaller in 1951 than in 1935, while that of citrus fruit was much larger. In 1951, citrus fruit comprised 41 percent of the total, compared with 27 percent in 1935.

Fruit: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1935-51 1/.
(Fresh equivalent basis)

Year	Noncitrus	Citrus 2/	Total	Year	Noncitrus	Citrus 2/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	129.4	47.9	177.3	1944	112.4	88.9	201.3
1936	124.8	49.0	173.8	1945	120.7	87.6	208.3
1937	140.5	50.2	190.7	1946	132.4	94.7	227.1
1938	125.7	55.3	181.0	1947	126.9	94.0	220.9
1939	136.6	70.9	207.5	1948	121.5	93.4	214.9
1940	137.0	66.6	203.6	1949	121.8	81.9	203.7
1941	140.3	72.0	212.3	1950	118.2	72.8	191.0
1942	115.1	71.9	187.0	1951	117.5	82.9	200.4
1943	98.0	71.6	169.6				

1/ Includes imports and processed fruits and fruit juices on fresh equivalent basis.
2/ Prior to 1941 data are on a calendar year; thereafter, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated.

Data shown here not published elsewhere.



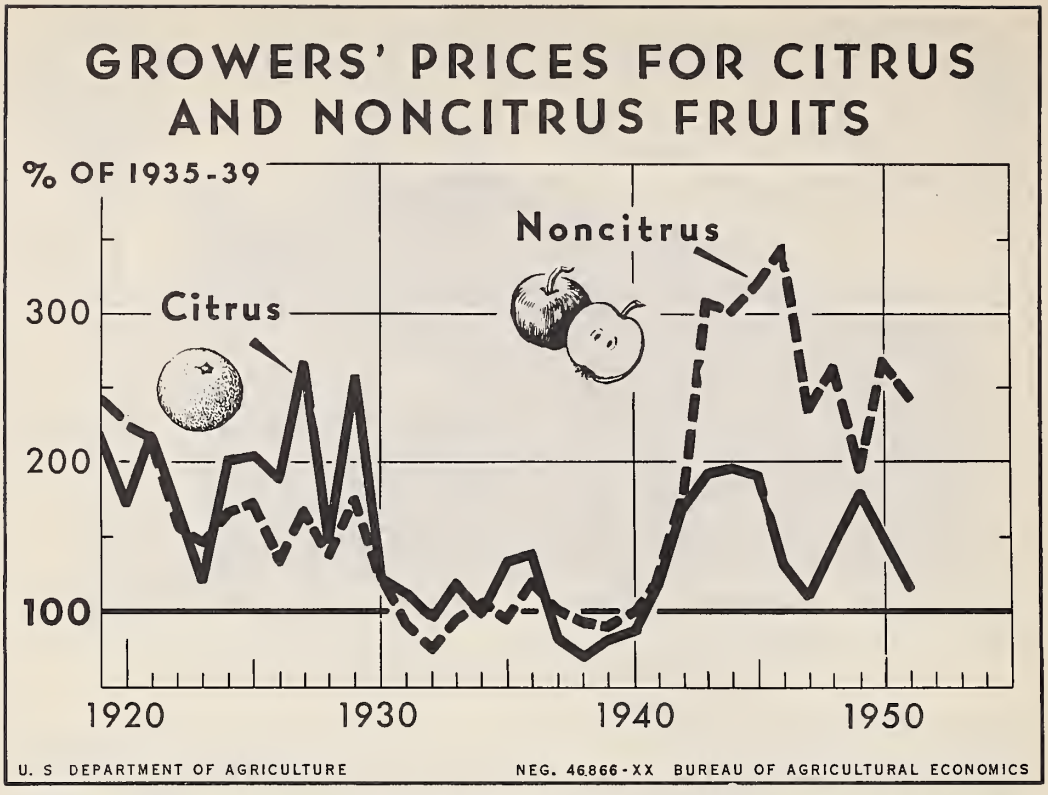
Consumption of frozen orange juice increased sharply in 1951 over 1950, that of fresh oranges increased moderately, while that of canned orange juice decreased slightly. In 1951, consumption of the frozen juice for the first time exceeded that of the canned juice. Fresh oranges comprised about 54 percent of total orange consumption in 1951, compared with about 92 percent in 1941. Total orange consumption increased nearly half since 1941.

Oranges: Civilian consumption, fresh weight equivalent basis, United States, 1941-51 1/

Year ending November	Used fresh	Frozen juices	Canned juices	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1941	5,377		450	5,827
1942	5,422		563	5,985
1943	5,490		279	5,769
1944	6,443		752	7,195
1945	6,168		1,352	7,520
1946	5,571	29	2,287	7,887
1947	6,190	28	2,443	8,661
1948	5,425	64	3,074	8,563
1949	4,817	1,001	2,200	8,018
1950	4,332	1,540	1,896	7,768
1951	4,637	2,165	1,833	8,635

1/ Includes tangerines; excludes canned segments.

Data shown here not published elsewhere.

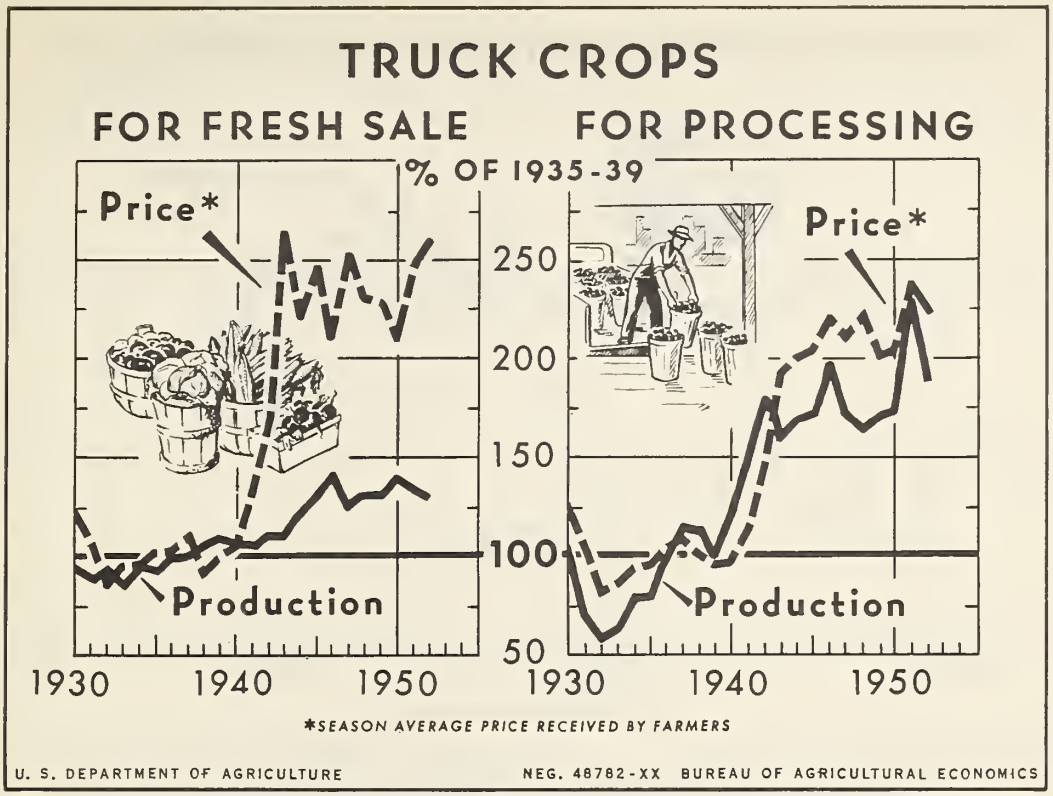


Prices received by growers for noncitrus fruits rose more sharply during the war than did prices for citrus. Since the war, prices for both fruits declined, with prices for the noncitrus continuing above those for citrus. Contributing to the lower prices for citrus than for noncitrus fruits during the past decade were a marked increase in production of citrus and only a small increase in production of noncitrus fruits. Even with mounting consumer incomes in 1951, prices dropped that year.

Fruit: Season average price received by growers, United States, 1919-51
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Crop year	Citrus fruits	Noncitrus fruits	Crop year	Citrus fruits	Noncitrus fruits
1919	214.5	241.7	1937	81.4	102.0
			1938	68.6	93.2
1920	170.7	226.1	1939	80.8	89.6
1921	219.0	216.8			
1922	171.4	156.3	1940	87.4	99.8
1923	119.0	146.5	1941	117.2	121.8
1924	201.2	166.3	1942	168.5	178.5
			1943	192.5	306.5
1925	203.5	172.4	1944	194.6	301.6
1926	188.2	133.2			
1927	267.7	167.2	1945	192.3	328.5
1928	147.2	135.6	1946	128.6	342.7
1929	256.1	173.7	1947	109.3	235.2
			1948	144.6	263.1
1930	123.3	124.3	1949	178.3	194.3
1931	111.9	91.6			
1932	95.3	73.3	1950	147.8	264.7
1933	119.1	94.4	1951	116.2	242.9
1934	98.5	105.7			
1935	132.6	94.9			
1936	136.6	120.3			

Data computed from data in Agricultural Prices (BAE).



Since the early 1930's, prices farmers have received for fresh market truck crops have risen further than prices for processing crops. Production of fresh market crops has risen less than that of crops for processing.

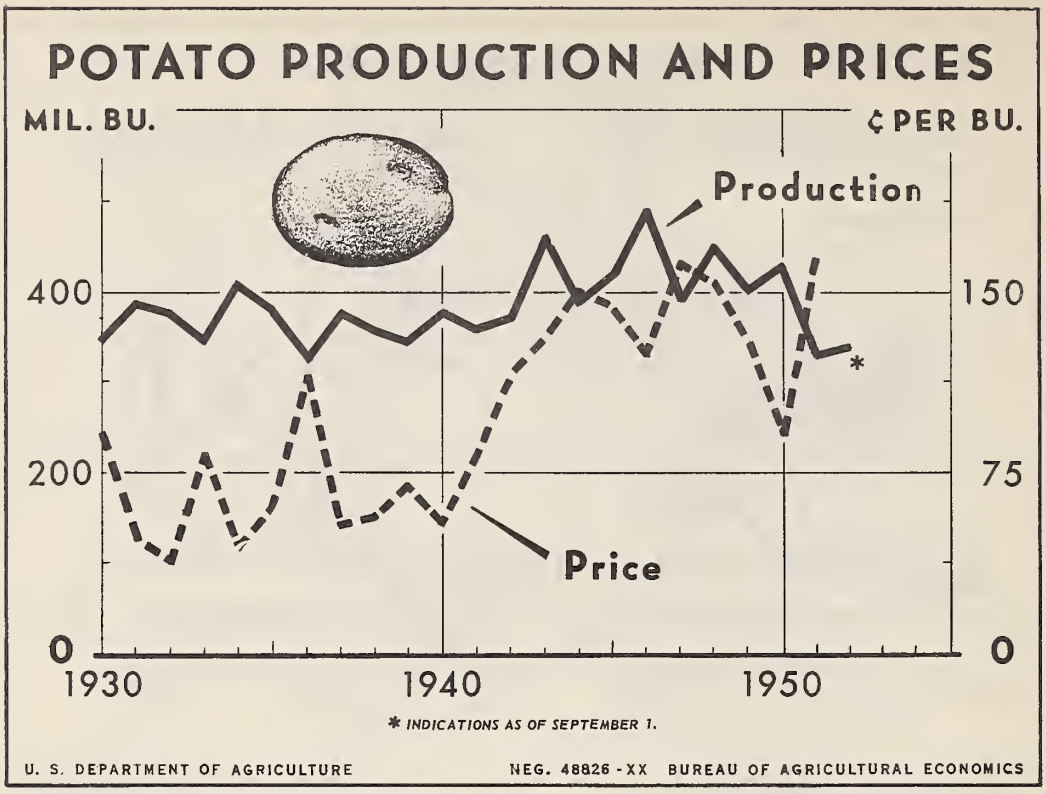
Changes in production of fresh market truck crops from year to year tend to produce opposite changes in their prices. With processing crops, however, changes in production tend to follow changes in price, and in the same direction. To a considerable extent, processing crops are grown under pre-season contracts. By changing the prices offered, canners and freezers can encourage farmers to either expand or contract acreage.

Commercial truck crops for fresh market and processing: Production and season average price received by farmers, United States, 1930-52
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	For fresh sale		For processing		Year	For fresh sale		For processing	
	Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Price received by farmers		Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Price received by farmers
1930	93	120	101	122	1942	110	168	176	146
1931	90	106	70	103	1943	109	263	159	193
1932	92	85	58	81	1944	122	220	168	200
1933	86	95	62	86	1945	129	246	171	204
1934	94	95	78	93	1946	141	209	195	220
1935	93	101	79	95	1947	125	253	170	210
1936	97	102	97	102	1948	131	230	163	221
1937	98	108	113	108	1949	130	228	171	201
1938	104	91	112	100	1950	139	210	173	204
1939	108	99	99	95	1951	134	249	227	238
1940	106	104	121	96	1952 1/	130	260	188	224
1941	105	132	148	113					

1/ Tentative estimate.

Data shown here not published elsewhere.



With potato production in 1951 and 1952 the lowest since 1936, prices received by farmers for potatoes in the first half of 1952 reached the highest levels in the last quarter-century. Potato production this year is only slightly above 1951. Some increase over 1952 production seems likely for 1953.

Potatoes: Production and price, United States, 1930-51

Year	Production	Season average price received by farmers	Year	Production	Season average price received by farmers
	Million bu.	Dollars		Million bu.	Dollars
1930	343.8	.912	1943	458.9	1.30
1931	384.3	.460	1944	383.9	1.49
1932	374.7	.380			
1933	343.2	.824	1945	419.4	1.43
1934	406.5	.446	1946	487.3	1.24
			1947	389.0	1.62
1935	378.9	.593	1948	449.9	1.54
1936	324.0	1.142	1949	402.4	1.29
1937	376.4	.529			
1938	355.8	.555	1950	429.9	.917
1939	342.4	.698	1951	325.7	1.63
			1952	1/ 337.7	
1940	376.9	.541			
1941	355.7	.803			
1942	368.9	1.16			

1/ Indications as of September 1.

Data published in Annual Summary of Crop Production and in Season Average Prices and Value of Production (BAE).

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1952