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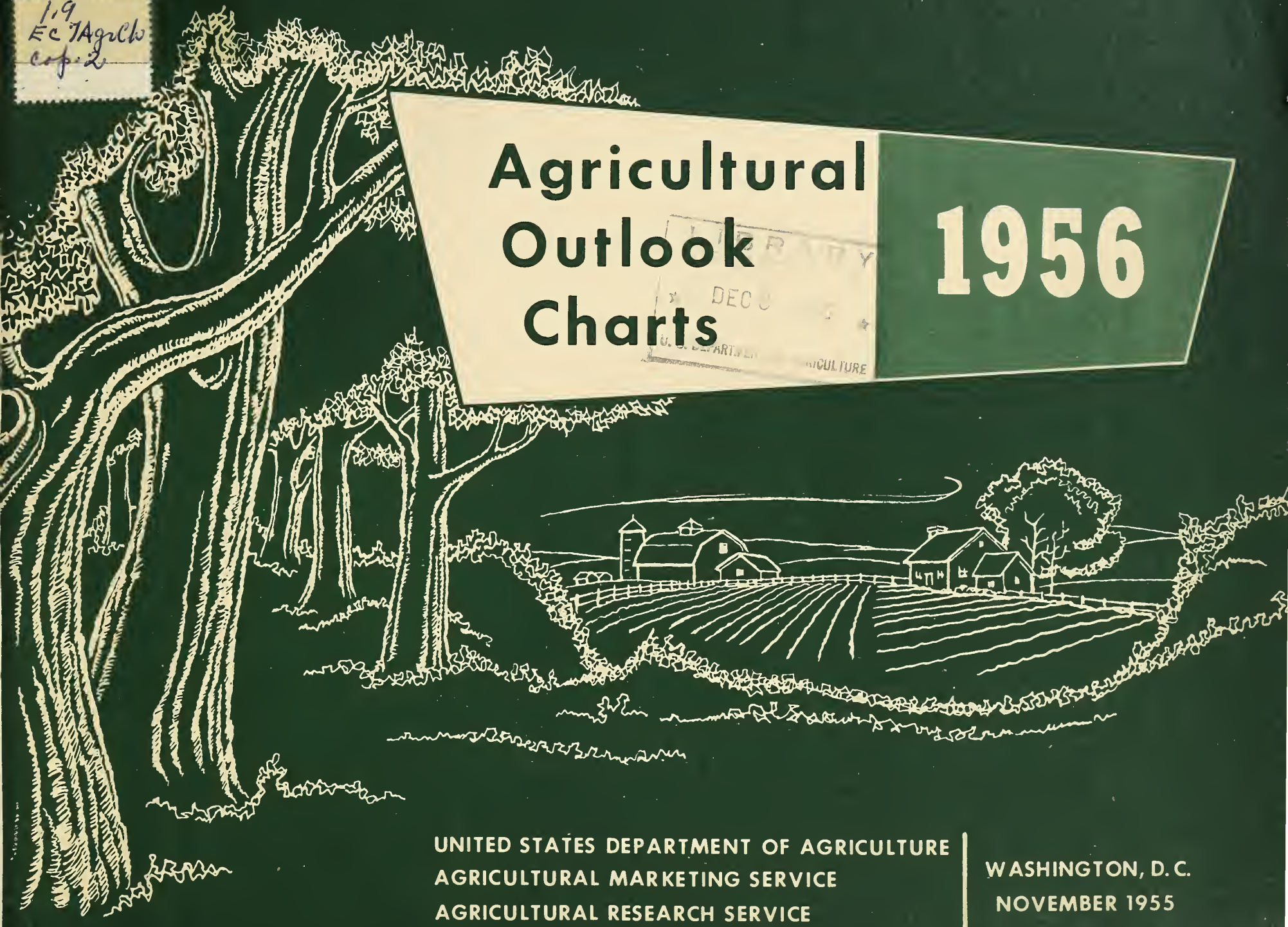
Agricultural Outlook Charts

1956



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NOVEMBER 1955

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1956 OUTLOOK CHARTS

Copies of the charts and maps (144) in this book are available in forms suitable for presentation in a variety of ways. You can order them in 5" x 7" or 8" x 10" glossy prints for use in publications, or in larger sizes for meetings or classes. Prints are in black and white only. However, you can get at moderate cost a color filmstrip that includes color versions of all the charts and maps shown here. A black and white filmstrip is also available. The filmstrip is designed so that you can cut and mount any of the charts as separate 2" x2" slides, if desired.

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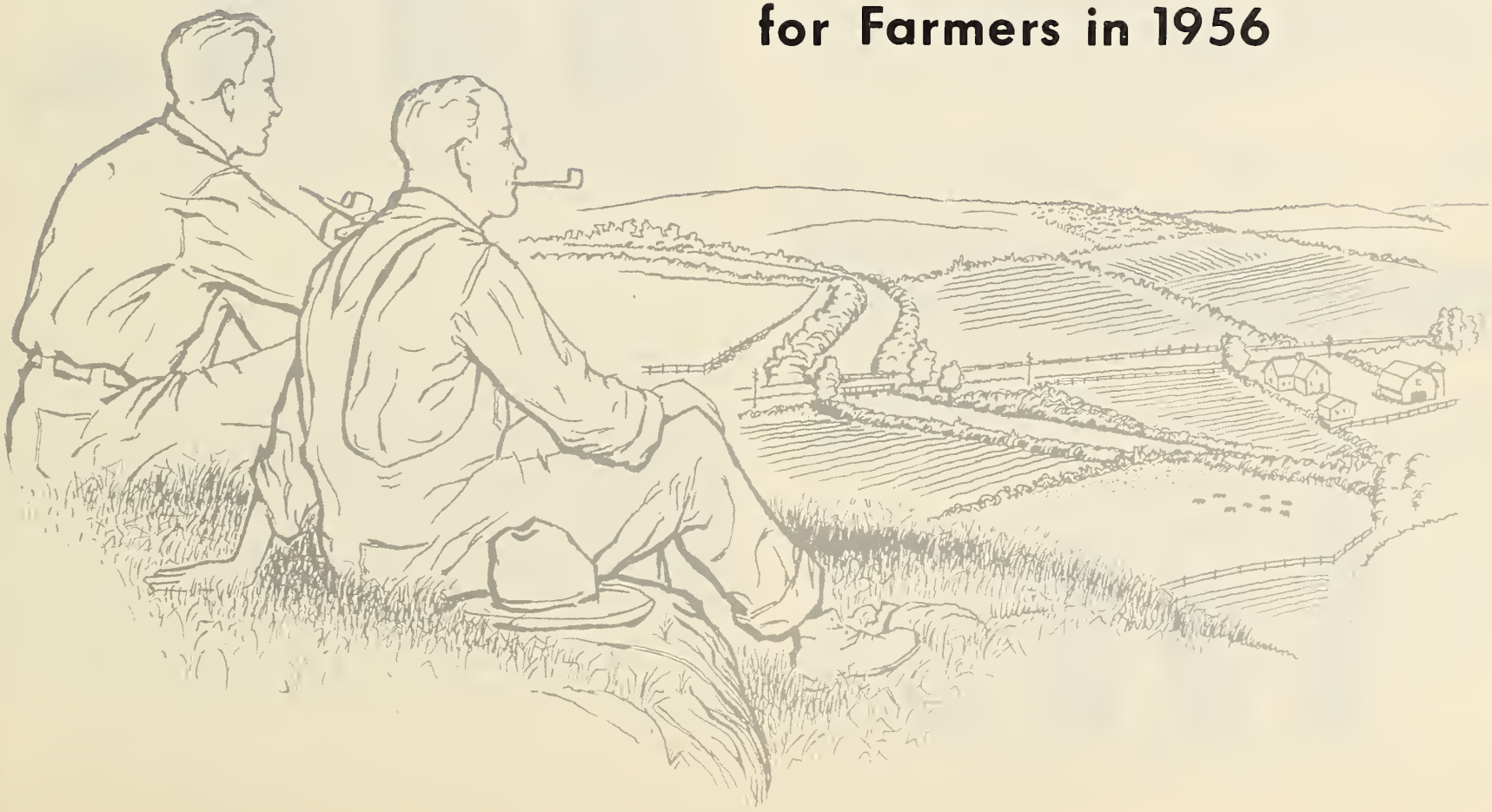
Charts covering the outlook for foreign markets are available in a separate publication of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

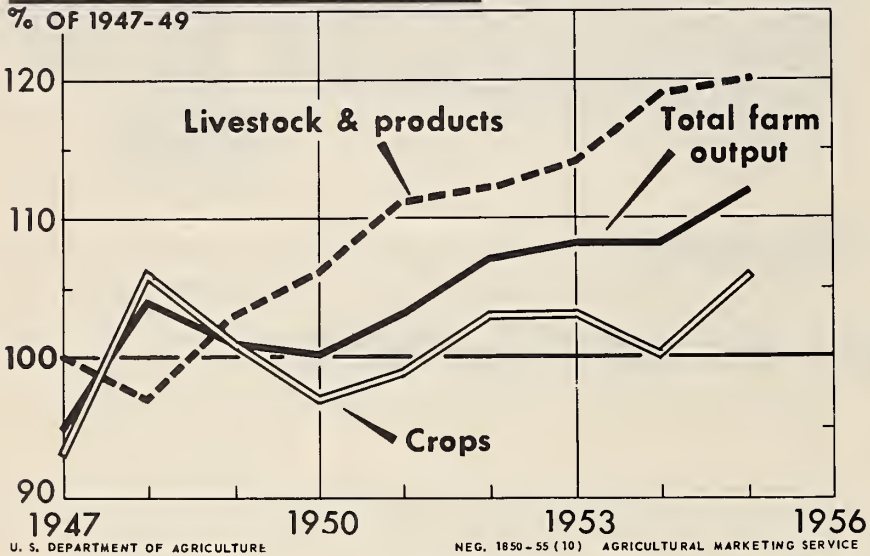
SECTION 1

The Outlook for Farmers in 1956



Supplies of Farm Products Will Be Heavy in 1956

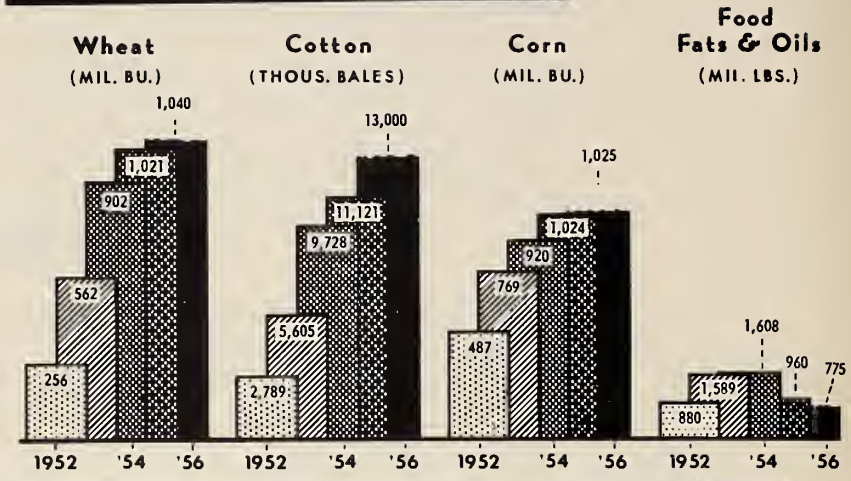
Crop and Livestock Output at Record Levels in 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1850-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 3

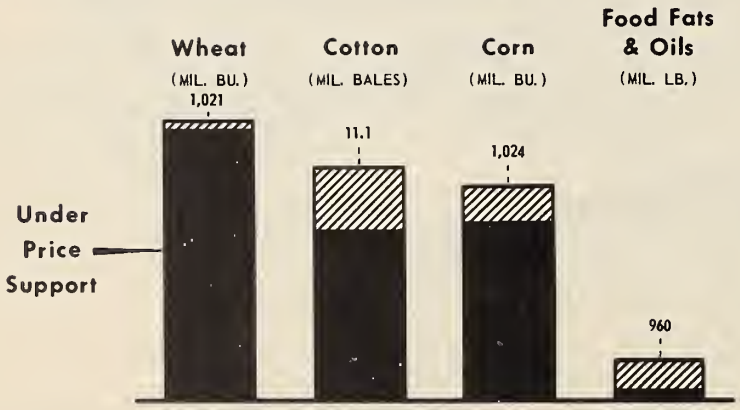
Stocks of Most Storable Products Again Increase in 1955



CROP YEARS BEGINNING: WHEAT, JULY 1; COTTON, AUG. 1; CORN, OCT. 1; FATS AND OILS, OCT. 1. HEIGHT OF BARS ARE PROPORTIONAL TO VALUE. 1956 BARS BASED ON PROSPECTS FOR PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE AS OF OCTOBER, 1955.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 80-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Large Part of 1955 Carryovers Under Price Support



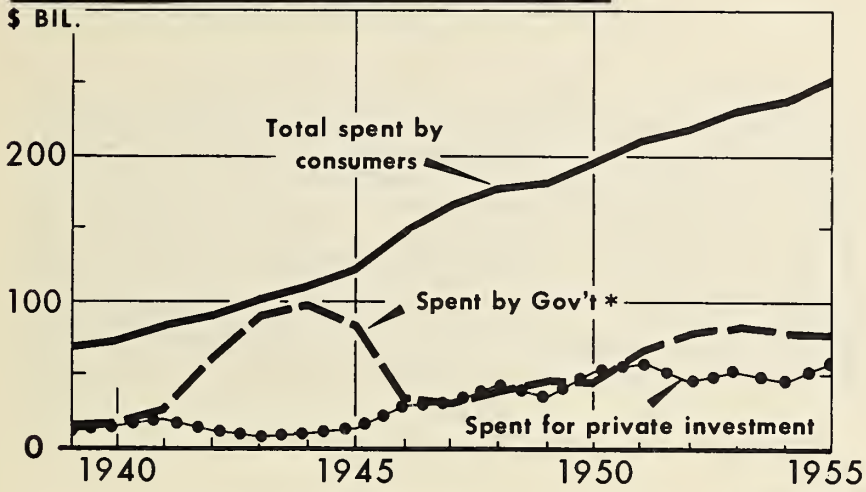
JULY 1 FOR WHEAT, AUG. 1 FOR COTTON, OCT. 1 FOR CORN, AND FATS & OILS
HEIGHT OF BARS PROPORTIONAL TO VALUE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1886-55 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Heavy supplies will continue to depress farm markets in 1956. Crop production this year--much of which will be sold in 1956--is at the 1948 peak. Large numbers of livestock on farms and big supplies and lower prices for feed assure continued heavy output of livestock products next year. Large carryover stocks of many commodities from previous years swell the total supply. Stocks of wheat and corn are expected to rise further during 1955-56 but at a much slower rate than in recent years. Cotton stocks are likely to be up significantly because of the exceptionally high yield per acre of the 1955 crop. Stocks of food fats were reduced in 1954-55, and are expected to decline further in the current year. A large part of the 1955 carryovers are owned by the government or are held under loan or purchase agreement. This helps minimize the impact of large supplies on farm markets.

High Economic Activity Supporting Strong Demand

Consumer and Investment Spending Continue To Increase



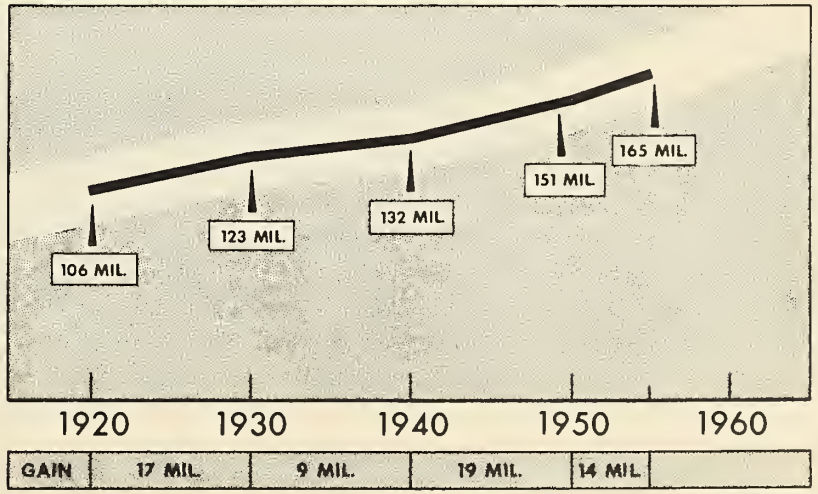
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1955 ESTIMATED See Table 100
*FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1002-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Demands on the economy expanded rapidly in 1955. In the third quarter, the gross national product--the total value of the goods and services produced--was at a record annual rate of 392 million dollars, 9 percent above a year earlier. Consumer spending rose to the highest level in history and investment by business expanded sharply. Government expenditures--federal, state, and local--have levelled out.

With increasing income in prospect, the consumer market should be strong next year. Surveys indicate investment demand by businessmen for plant and equipment will rise further. State and local governments will continue to spend increasing amounts for schools, roads and other facilities. Purchases of goods and services by the Federal Government are expected to hold close to the 1955 level.

The growth in the population is one of the important long-time trends affecting the demand for farm products. Thirty-three million consumers have been added to the United States population over the last 15 years. Fourteen million of them have been added since 1950. Looking ahead, we expect an increase of about 25 million persons in the next decade--almost as many as are now living in New York State and Pennsylvania.

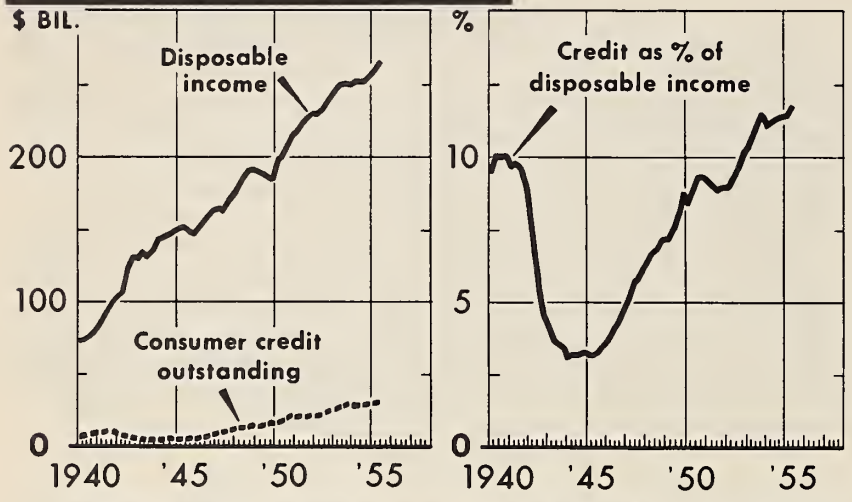
Population Growth Adding Over 2 Million Consumers a Year



See Table 21
DATA FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1826-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Consumers Use More Credit—Business Inventories Up

Consumer Debt Up Faster Than Income in Recent Years



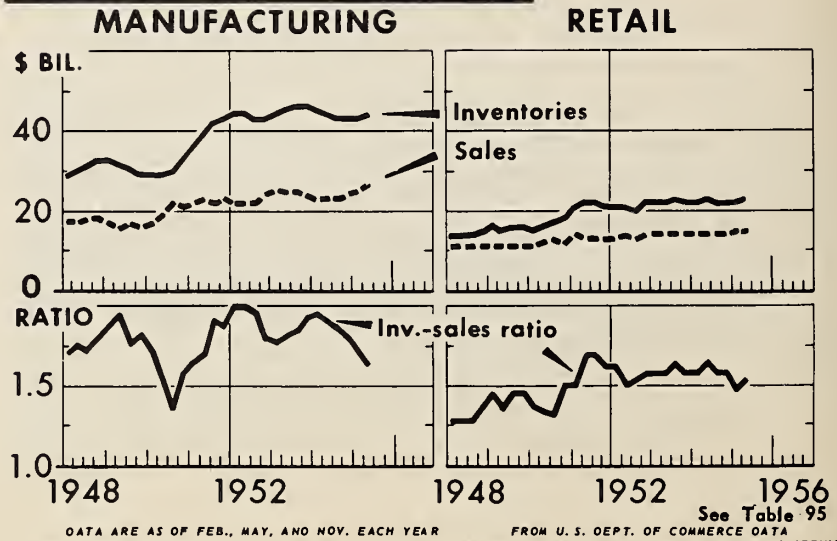
SOURCES: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
DATA ARE FOR PERSONAL INCOMES
See Table 97
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1906-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Not only have consumers increased their income during the last year, but they have also increased their use of credit and reduced personal savings. As a result, spending by consumers for goods and services rose a little more than incomes. Installment buying of durable goods, particularly automobiles, accounts for most of the increase in consumer debt (excluding mortgage debt). Consumers' debt has been trending upward steadily from the level reached during the war when goods were scarce and savings were high. The ratio of installment and other shorter-term debt to disposable income now is higher than in pre-war years.

Rising sales in 1955 were accompanied by an expansion in inventories as businessmen stocked up to meet the anticipated volume of trade. In late 1955, the volume of business inventories was still low in relation to sales.

With business activity expected to rise further, inventories probably will continue to increase into 1956. A moderate gain could occur without resulting in excessive stocks in relation to sales.

Business Inventories Rise but Are Low Compared With Sales



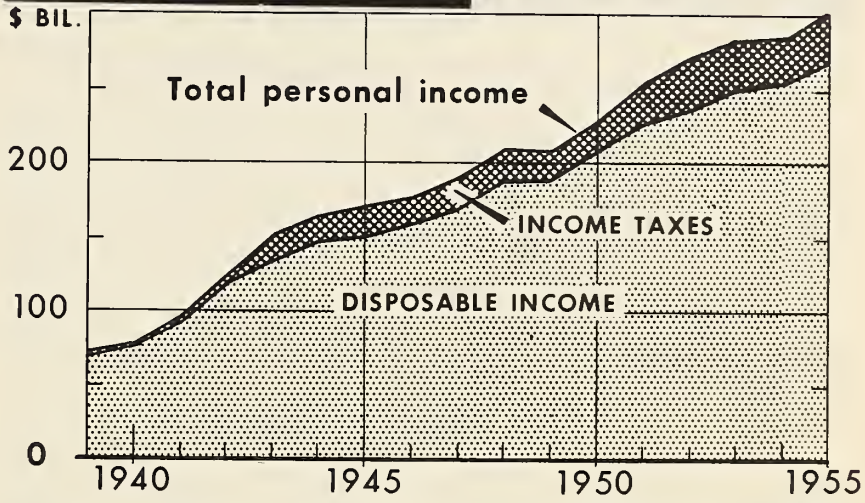
See Table 95
DATA ARE AS OF FEB., MAY, AND NOV. EACH YEAR FROM U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE DATA
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1907-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Consumer Income Likely To Rise Further Next Year

The outlook in the fall of 1955 indicates a further increase in business activity into 1956, though probably at a slower rate than this year. The strong demands from business for investment, from government and from consumers points to high levels of production, employment and a further rise in consumer income.

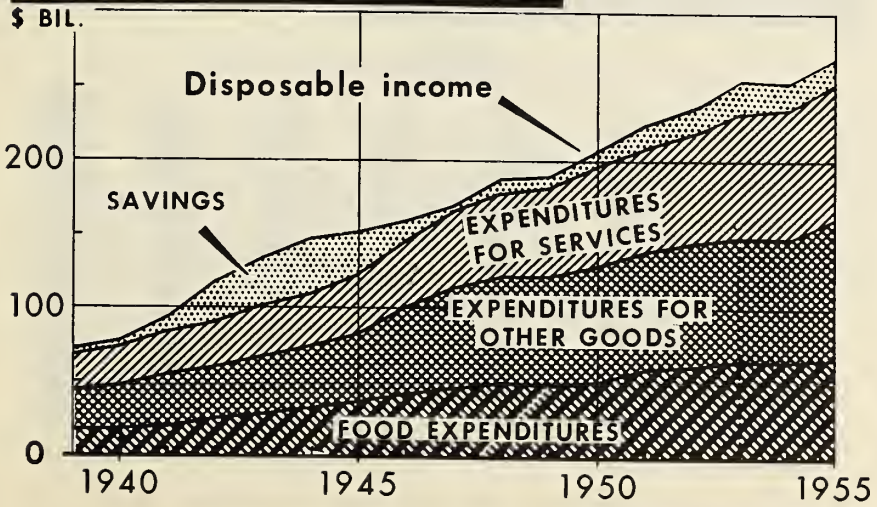
Income of consumers, after taxes, has increased steadily since before World War II. In the third quarter of 1955, consumer income was at a record annual rate of 272 billion dollars, 7 percent above a year earlier. On a per person basis, the increase was 5 percent.

Disposable Income in 1955 Continues Upward Trend



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1955 ESTIMATED See Table 94
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1001-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Consumers Spending a Fourth of Record Income for Food



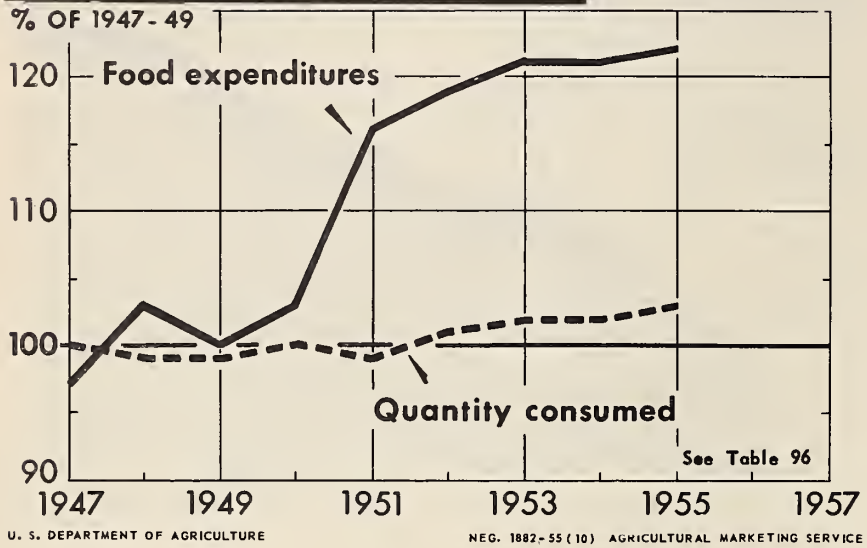
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1955 ESTIMATED See Table 92
DATA ARE FOR PERSONAL INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1003-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The growth in consumer income has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in consumer expenditures. The proportion spent for food has in recent years remained steady--at about one-fourth.

The rise in income in prospect for next year probably will be accompanied by increased spending. Demand for automobiles and houses may be off a little but spending for other goods and services is likely to be up. The proportion of income spent for food probably will hold at about one-fourth.

Food Spending Holding Up, Marketing Share Increasing

Consumption and Expenditures for Food Up Slightly in 1955



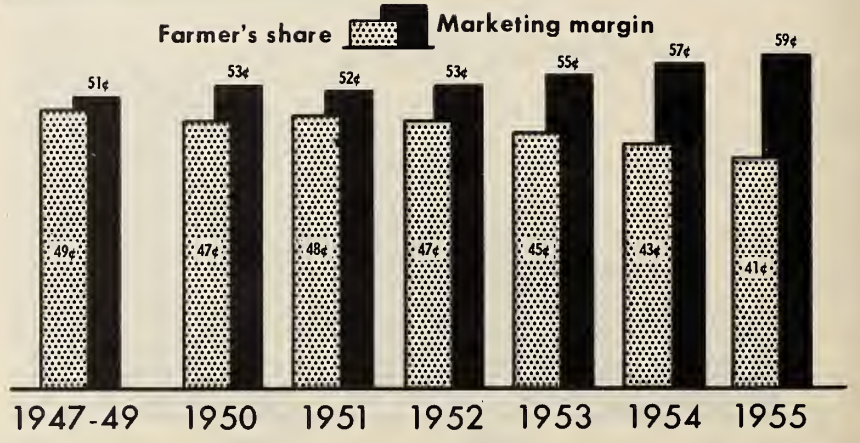
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1882-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Expenditure per person for food in 1955 is 22 percent above the 1947-49 average, though only slightly above the preceding three years. The sharp increase from 1950 to 1952, shown on the accompanying chart, resulted largely from the rise in prices during the inflation that followed the outbreak of war in Korea. The quantity of food consumed per person, on the other hand, has risen only slowly in recent years. The total for 1955 is estimated to be about 1 percent above 1953 and 1954 and 3 percent above the 1947-49 average.

Consumers have been demanding more services in connection with the food they buy--for example, oven-ready poultry, frozen concentrated fruit juices and cake mixes. In other words, only part of the increased demand for food at retail has been passed through to the raw materials sold by farmers.

An increasing share of the money spent for food has gone to pay the costs of getting the food from the farm to the consumer. This reflects higher wage rates and other costs of the firms marketing, processing and transporting foods. This year, marketing charges account for 59 cents of each dollar consumers spend for a "market basket" of foods produced on U. S. farms, 8 cents more than the average for 1947-49. The farmer's share is 41 cents compared with 49 cents in 1947-49. With marketing charges likely to average slightly higher, the shares for 1956 are likely to be about 60 cents for marketing and 40 cents for the farmer.

Farmer's Share of Food Dollar Continues To Decline

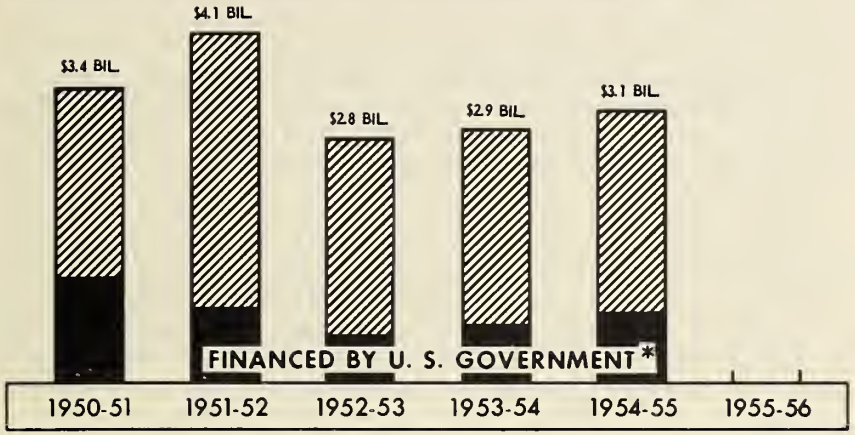


*DATA FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS BASED ON AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES
DATA FOR 1955 PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1861-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Exports Up in 1954-55

Government Financing Helps Increase Farm Exports Last 2 Years



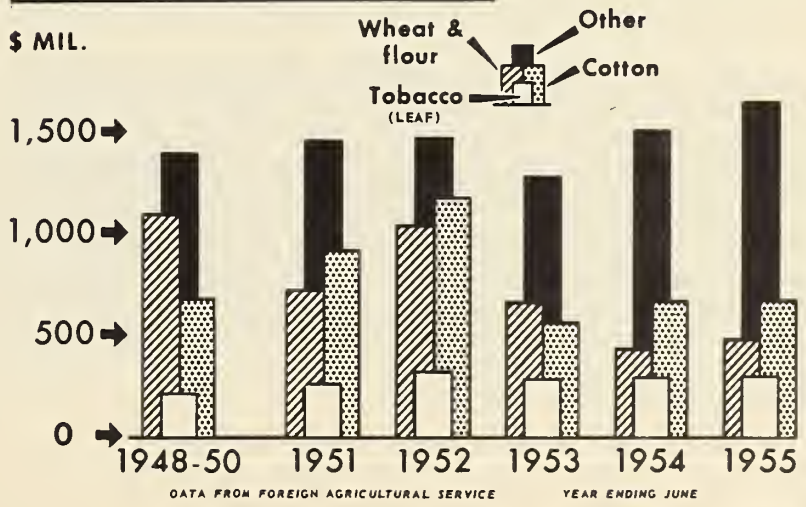
See Table 98

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1807-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Exports of farm products in 1954-55 rose 7 percent in value and 12 percent in volume over the preceding fiscal year, and the higher level is likely to be maintained in 1955-56. A relatively large share of total exports will move under government export programs. Foreign countries in general are in an improved financial position and economic activity and world trade are at high levels. However, an important factor which may limit foreign demand for U.S. exports is expanding production and large stocks in foreign countries.

During 1948-50, agricultural production in most foreign countries completed its postwar recovery. Subsequently, except for stocking and de-stocking brought about by the Korean conflict, U. S. exports of wheat and cotton in most years continued their historical downward trend. Prosperity abroad well maintained tobacco exports. The postwar period has seen the emergence of fats and oils as another leading U. S. export group. Together with dairy products (largely government donation) such exports have accounted for a more or less steady rise in "other" exports.

Exports of Leading Products Steady in Last 2 Years

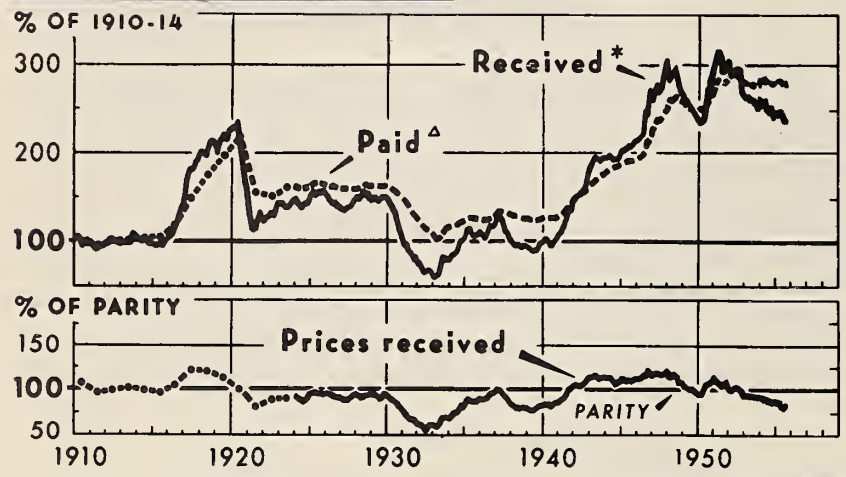


See Table 98

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1021A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Costs Continue High as Farmers' Prices Decline

Parity Ratio Continues To Decline in 1955



* MONTHLY DATA

△ INCLUDES INTEREST, TAXES, AND WAGE RATES. ANNUAL AV. DATA, 1910-23; BY QUARTERS, 1924-36, BY MONTHS, 1937 TO DATE

See Tables 91 and 93

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 98-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

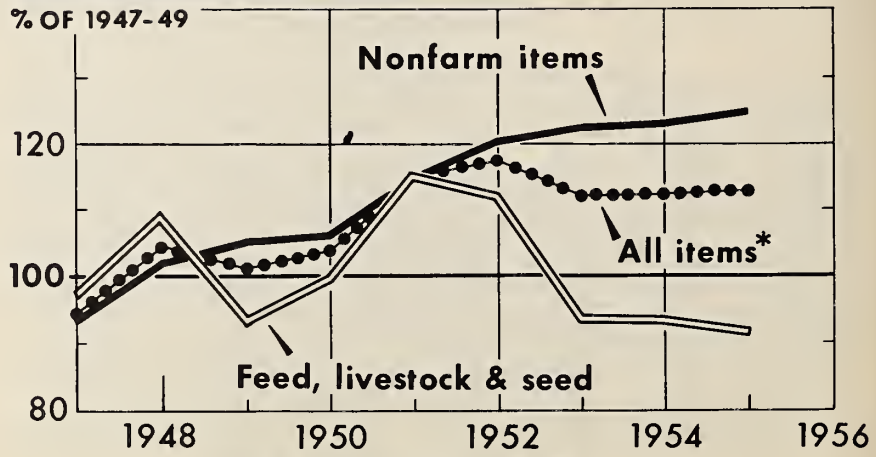
Under the impact of record production, prices received by farmers continued to decline in 1955. In mid-October, they averaged 5 percent below a year earlier, and 27 percent below the record established in February 1951. Prices paid by farmers have been quite stable in recent years at a level only 4 percent below the peak reached in May 1952. The parity ratio in mid-October, 1955 was 82 compared with 87 a year earlier, and the post-Korean peak of 113 in February 1951.

With supplies continuing heavy and no marked increase in demand in prospect, prices received by farmers next year probably will average slightly lower than in 1955, probably at about the level of this fall. Most of the decline is expected in crops for which supplies are heavy. Prices of livestock products probably will hold near this year's level. Prices paid by farmers are likely to remain fairly stable.

Stability in farmers' production cost rates masks divergent trends in prices for items of farm and industrial origin. Prices paid by farmers for feed, livestock and seed now average lower than in 1949. Prices of nonfarm items, such as machinery, motor supplies and fertilizer, now average some 15 percent above the 1949 level. While the post-Korean inflation has been washed out for agricultural products, the inflation in farmers's costs has endured.

A slight reduction in prices of cost items is expected in 1956 because of lower prices for feed. Farm wage rates, interest and taxes will be higher and prices of many industrial products also may be up.

Prices of Farm-Produced Cost Items Down—Most Others Up



*PRODUCTION GOODS, INTEREST, TAXES AND WAGE RATES

DATA FOR 1955 ARE AVERAGES FOR FIRST 9 MONTHS

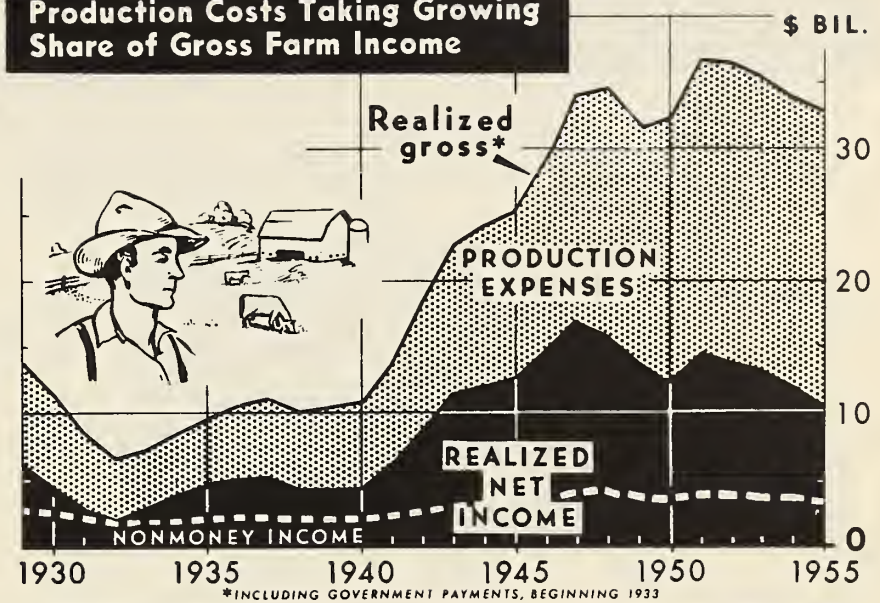
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1908-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

High Costs, Lower Prices Reduce Farm Income

Farm operators' realized net income declined again in 1955, continuing the trend under-way since 1951. Compared with 1954, farm operators' realized net this year may be down about 10 percent. Compared with 1951 the decline is 28 percent. Realized net income in 1955 was the lowest in 13 years.

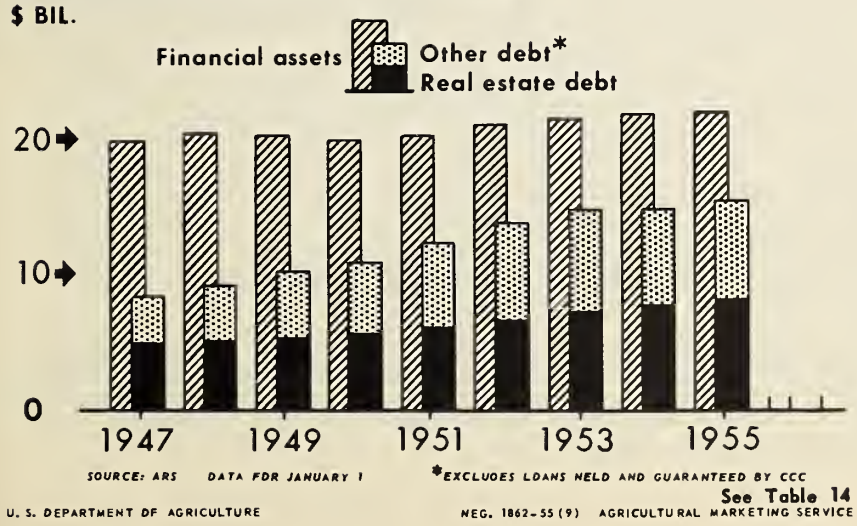
Prospective trends in farm prices and costs indicate some further decline in net income next year. Cash receipts from marketings may be down a little, with the expected reduction in costs--mostly feed--only partly offsetting.

Production Costs Taking Growing Share of Gross Farm Income



See Table 99

Farm Debts Rise but Financial Assets Are at Record Level

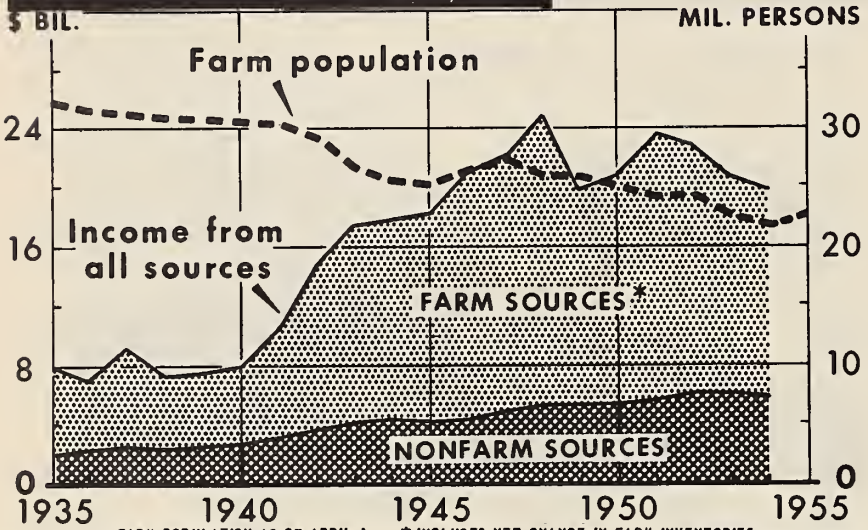


See Table 14

The farm financial situation continues generally good with aggregate financial assets of farmers exceeding total debt, including real estate debt. In 1955, however, financial assets have leveled off while debts continued to rise. High operating costs have been an important factor in expanding debt during 1955 and will continue so during the coming year.

Farm Income Per Person Down Less Than Total Income

Nonfarm Income Helps Stabilize Total Income of Farm People

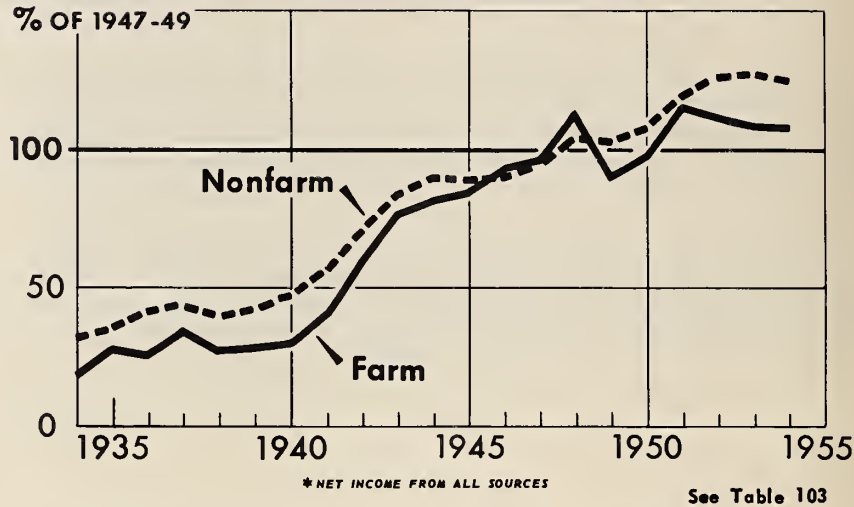


FARM POPULATION AS OF APRIL 1 * INCLUDES NET CHANGE IN FARM INVENTORIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1518-55 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 102

Income Per Person of Farmers Lagging Behind That of Nonfarm People

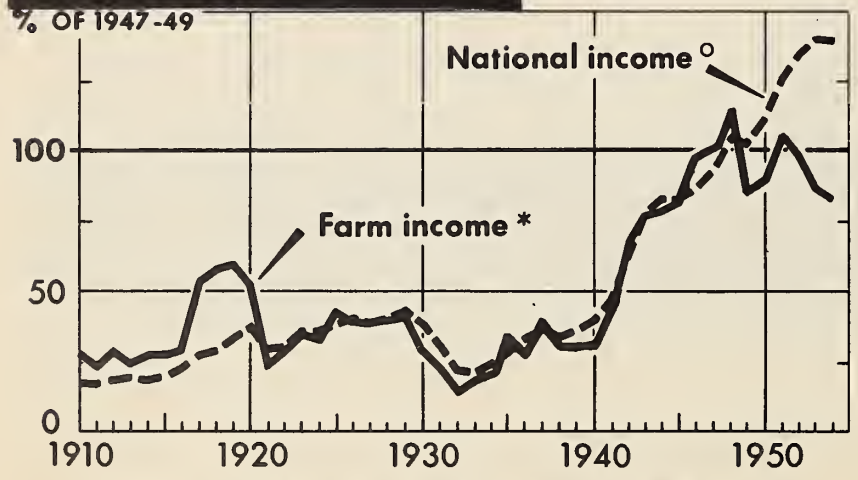


* NET INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1797-55 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 103

National Income Continues Up as Farm Income Declines



* FARM INCOME REFERS TO NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES TO PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS

° DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL INCOME HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO MAKE THEM COMPARABLE WITH FARM INCOME ESTIMATES

See Table 101

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1729-55 (11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

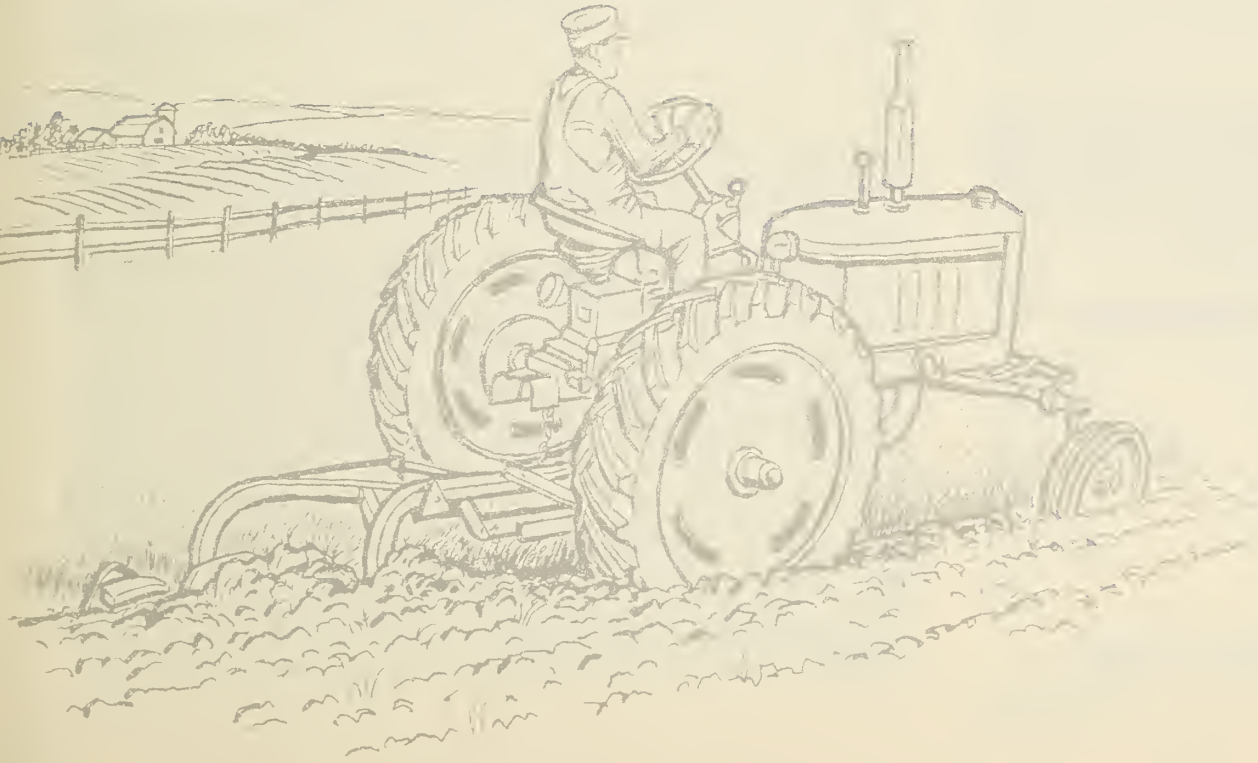
Total income of persons on farms from farm and nonfarm sources has declined much less than farm operators' realized net income. In 1954 farm persons received about $1 of nonfarm income, mostly wages, for every $2 received from farming. The number of farm people declined 10 percent between 1951 and 1954, but apparently stabilized in 1955.

During the war period, incomes of persons on farms rose more rapidly than per capita incomes of nonfarm people. In recent years, however, income per person on farms has declined slightly, reflecting reductions in farm income, while income of nonfarm persons has risen in most years. With employment and wages rising, per capita income of nonfarm people is increasing substantially in 1955. Prospects are for further gain in 1956.

In recent years, and especially since 1951, farm income has lagged significantly behind growth in the rest of the economy. National income in 1955 is at a record high, but farm income continues to decline. The gap probably will widen further in 1956.

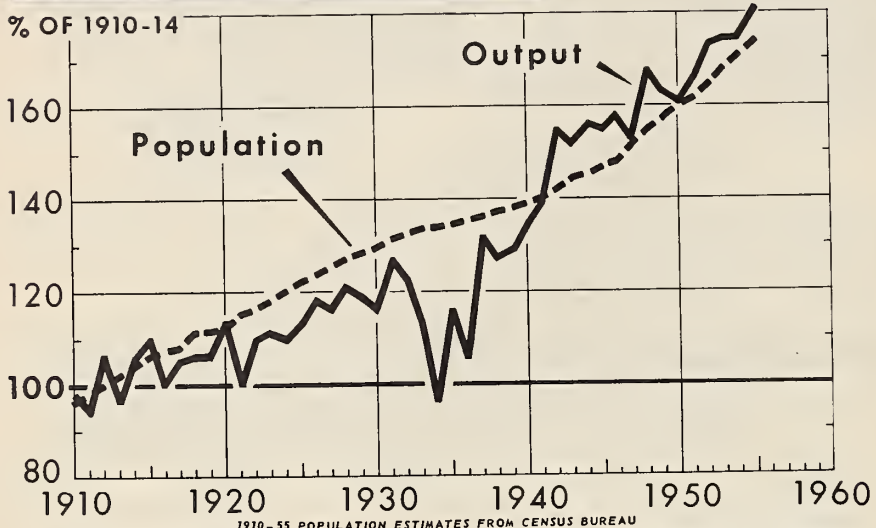
SECTION 2

Production, Costs, and Resource Use



Farm Output Up—Shifts Among Crops Occurring

Farm Output Up Faster than Population Since 1940

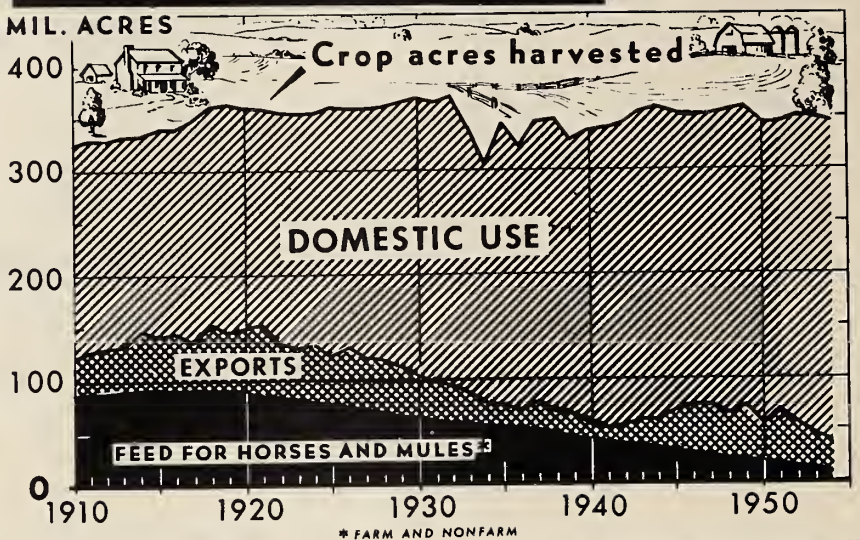


1910-55 POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM CENSUS BUREAU

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(10)-572 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 1

Growing Share of Cropland Used to Produce Domestic Food

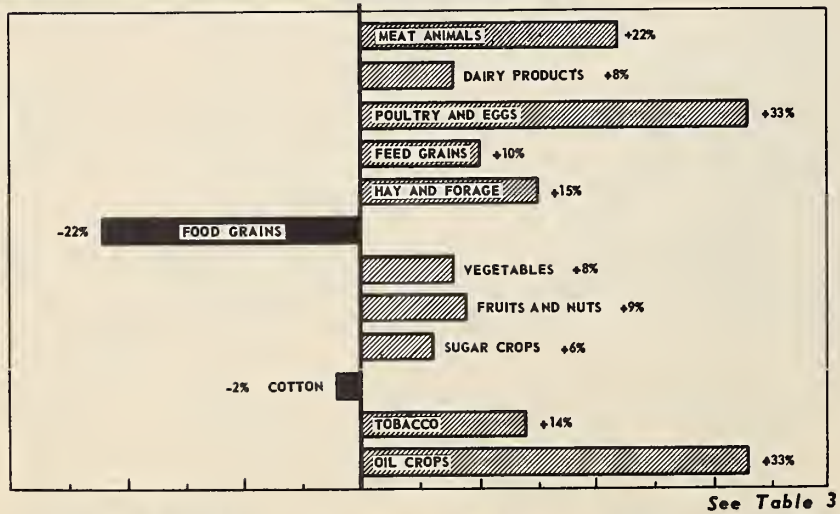


* FARM AND NONFARM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(9)-908 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 2

Livestock Production Up More Than Crops Since 1947–49



See Table 3

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(10)-751 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

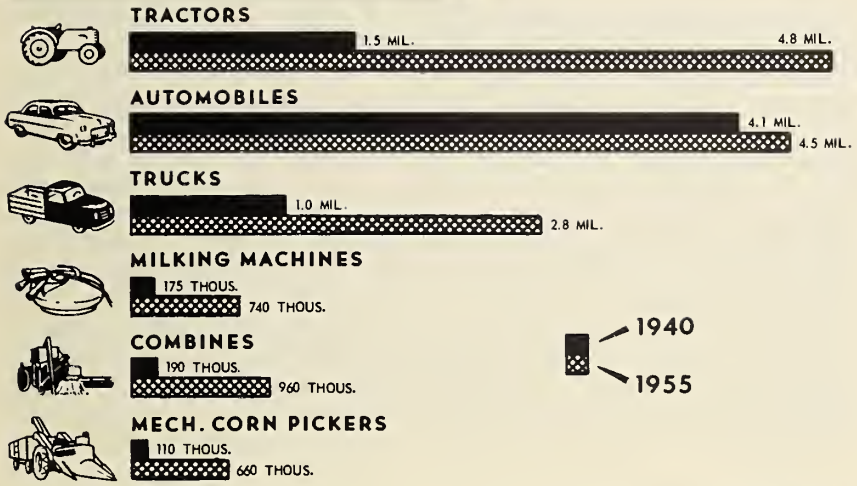
Farm output for human use has increased at about the same rate as U. S. population over the past half century. However, output has risen faster than population since just before World War II.

Release of cropland and other production resources from use in feeding and maintaining horses and mules has been an important factor in the output increase since World War I. This will be a minor factor in years ahead.

Output has continued to rise since 1947-49 despite a lessening of the high war and postwar demands for farm products. However, important shifts in production have occurred. Livestock production has increased at a much faster rate than has crop production, with output of poultry and eggs up 33 percent. Oil crops have shown the greatest rise among crop groups. Feed grains, and hay and forage also have increased much more than the average for all crops. Declines in production since 1947-49 have been recorded in food grains and cotton, chiefly as a result of acreage allotment programs.

Farmers Buy More Production Items

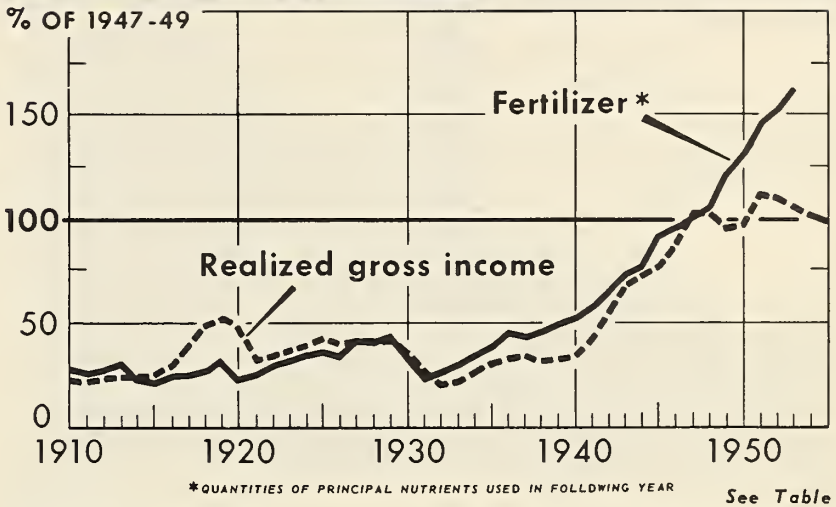
U. S. Farms Continue to Mechanize at Rapid Rate



See Table 4

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-907 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fertilizer Use Rising Even Though Income Declines



*QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL NUTRIENTS USED IN FOLLOWING YEAR

See Table 5

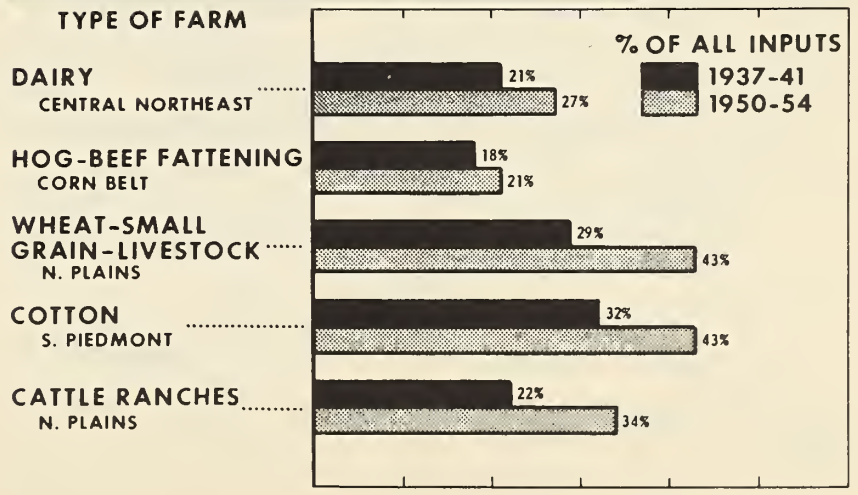
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (10)-752 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Among the important recent economic changes in farming have been the substitution of purchased nonfarm resources for land, labor and workstock; and expanded use of new kinds of resources. Tractors and motor vehicles have become so numerous that horses or mules are no longer an important source of power on most farms. Numbers of new types of machines have increased very rapidly since 1940.

Annual purchases of agricultural chemicals also have expanded rapidly. In the case of fertilizer, the old relationship between fluctuation in gross income and fertilizer consumption no longer seems to apply. The rate of increase in fertilizer use since 1948 has continued upward even when income declined.

Use of purchased nonfarm goods and services has increased for all types of farms. For some types of farms they now represent over 40 percent of the value of all resources used. Increased use of purchased inputs makes farmers more vulnerable to changes in price-cost relationships. This increases the importance of cost-reducing practices..

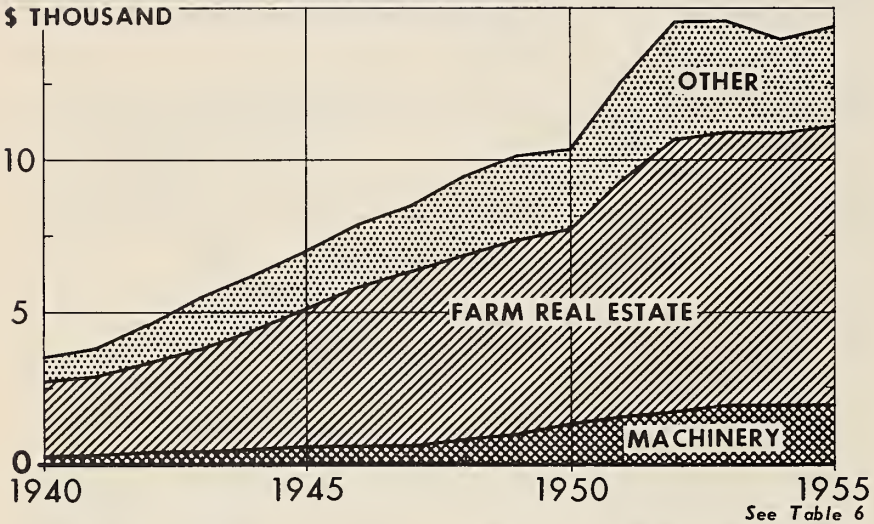
More Nonfarm Goods and Services Used in Farm Production



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-565 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fewer Workers on Farms—Investment Per Worker Higher

Investment Per Farm Worker Averages $14,000 in 1955



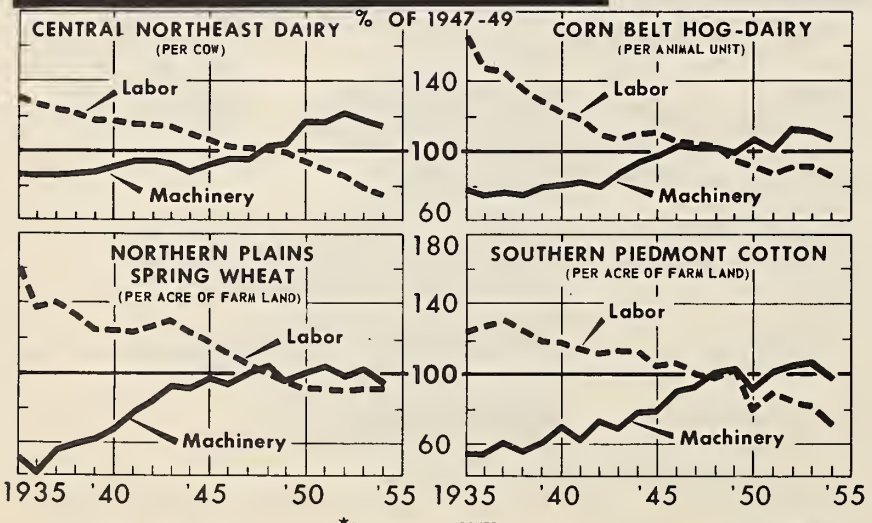
See Table 6

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGIRCULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-750 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The combination of resources used in farm production has changed drastically in recent decades. Generally, other resources have been substituted for land and labor. The number of both family and hired workers on farms has decreased while other production resources, except land, have increased. Currently, the average farm worker uses more machinery, land, and other resources than formerly. Livestock chores have proved difficult to mechanize so that substitution of machinery for labor has been more pronounced on crop farms and more so on some crop farms than on others.

Part of the increase in investment per worker is due to rising prices. About half of the increase in value of machinery per worker, for example, represents additional equipment and the other half higher prices.

Machines Replace More Labor on Crop than on Livestock Farms

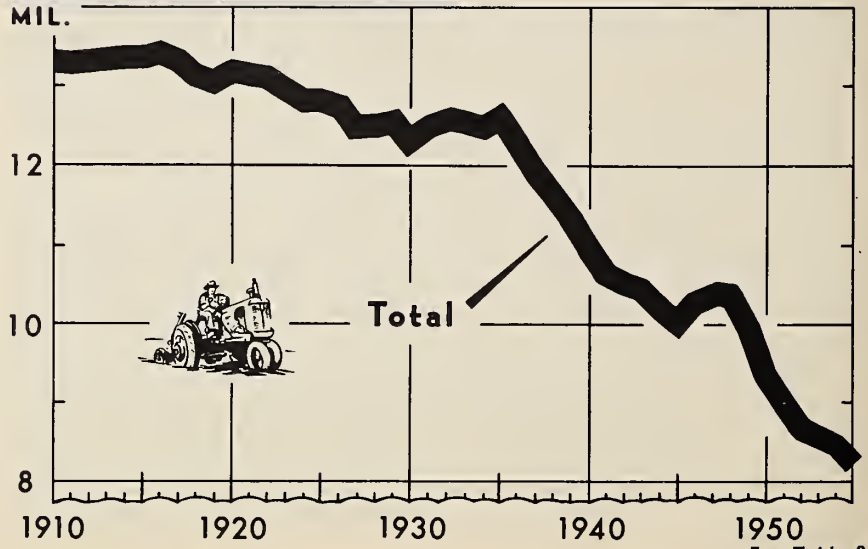


*INCLUDES MOTOR POWER

See Table 7

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-544 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Workers on Farms Drop to a New Low in 1955



See Table 8

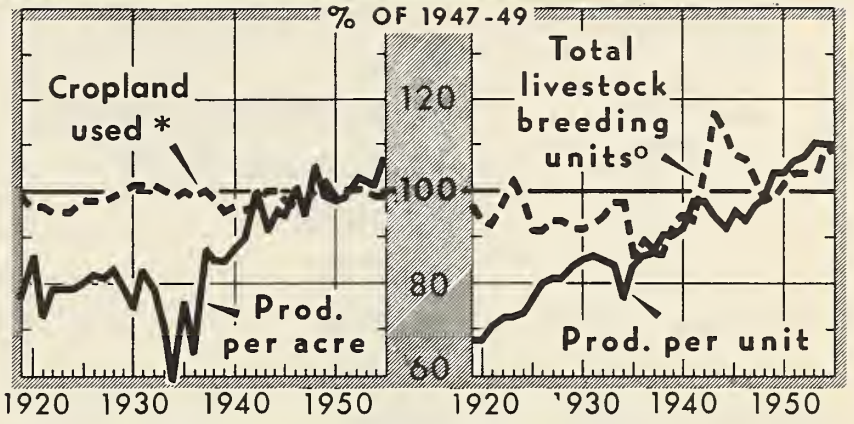
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1048-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Productivity Rising—Per Acre, Per Animal, Per Man

Over the past 15 years both production per acre and per breeding unit increased by a fifth. Output per man-hour of farm labor about doubled in the same period. The record volume of farm output in 1955 is 35 percent greater than in 1940. Because of increased productivity, this is being accomplished with 15 percent more breeding units of livestock, about the same acreage of cropland, and 30 percent fewer man-hours of farm labor.

The outstanding progress in farm technology during the past decade and a half means that the production of one farm worker "supports" an ever larger number of consumers. In 1940 the average farm worker produced enough food, fiber, and tobacco for himself and almost 10 others. Now his output is sufficient to supply himself and about 18 others. Part of this increased productivity is due to greater indirect contributions of nonfarm workers to farm production. Improved technology on the farm has meant greater dependence on nonfarm supplies such as chemical fertilizers, machines, gasoline and oil.

Farm Production Up 12% Per Acre and Per Animal Since 1940

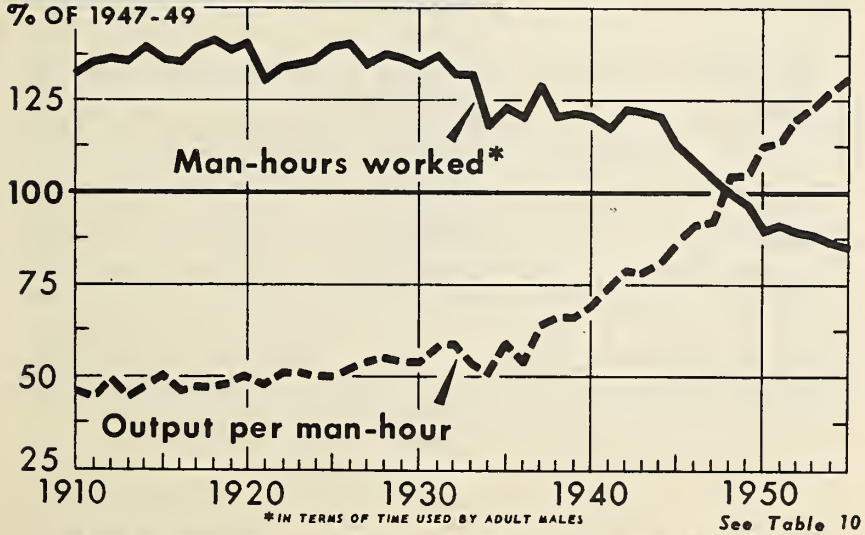


*ESTIMATED ACREAGE FROM WHICH ONE OR MORE CROPS WERE HARVESTED PLUS ACREAGE OF CROP FAILURE AND SUMMER FALLOW

°INCLUDES ALL BREEDING LIVESTOCK EXCEPT HORSES, AND ALL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION EXCEPT FARM-PRODUCED POWER OF HORSES AND MULES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (10)-901 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Output Per Man-hour Up 85% Since 1940

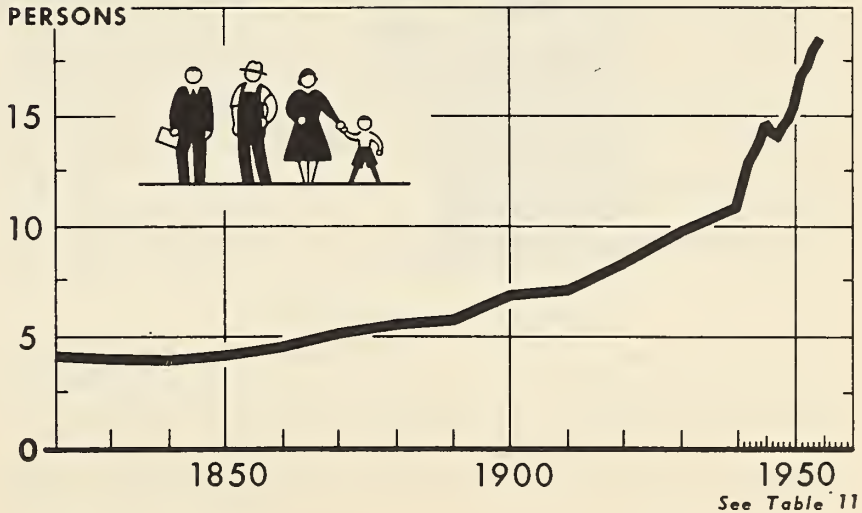


*IN TERMS OF TIME USED BY ADULT MALES

See Table 10

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-563 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

One Farm Worker Now Supports 18 Other Persons

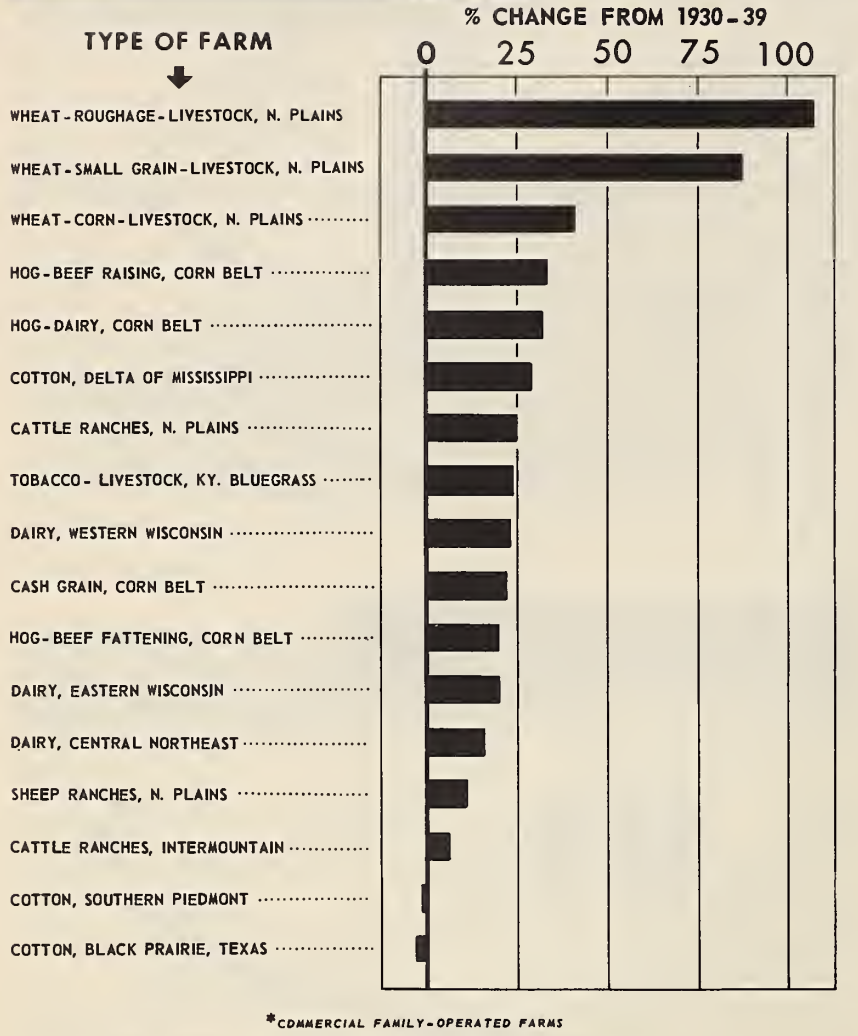


See Table 11

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-909 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Higher Productivity Helps Offset Higher Costs

Gains in Production Per Unit of Input Vary Among Farms

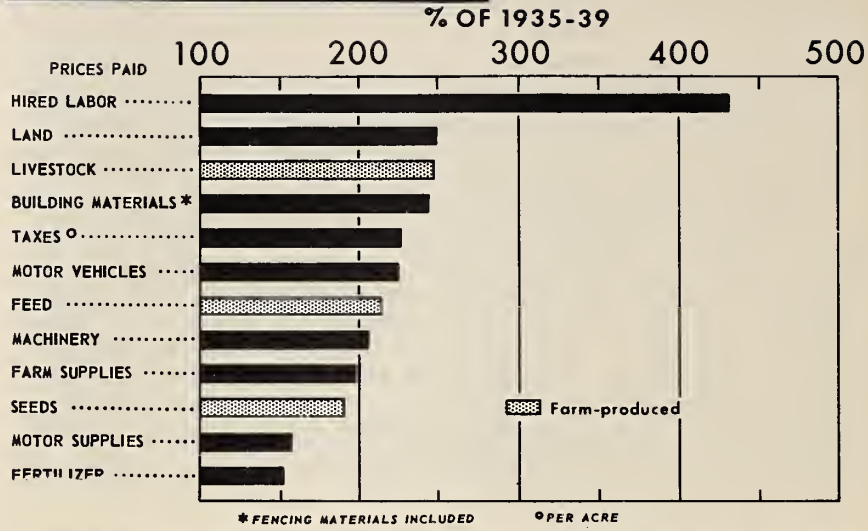


*COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(5)-997 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 12

All Costs Have Risen, but at Different Rates



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(2)-926 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

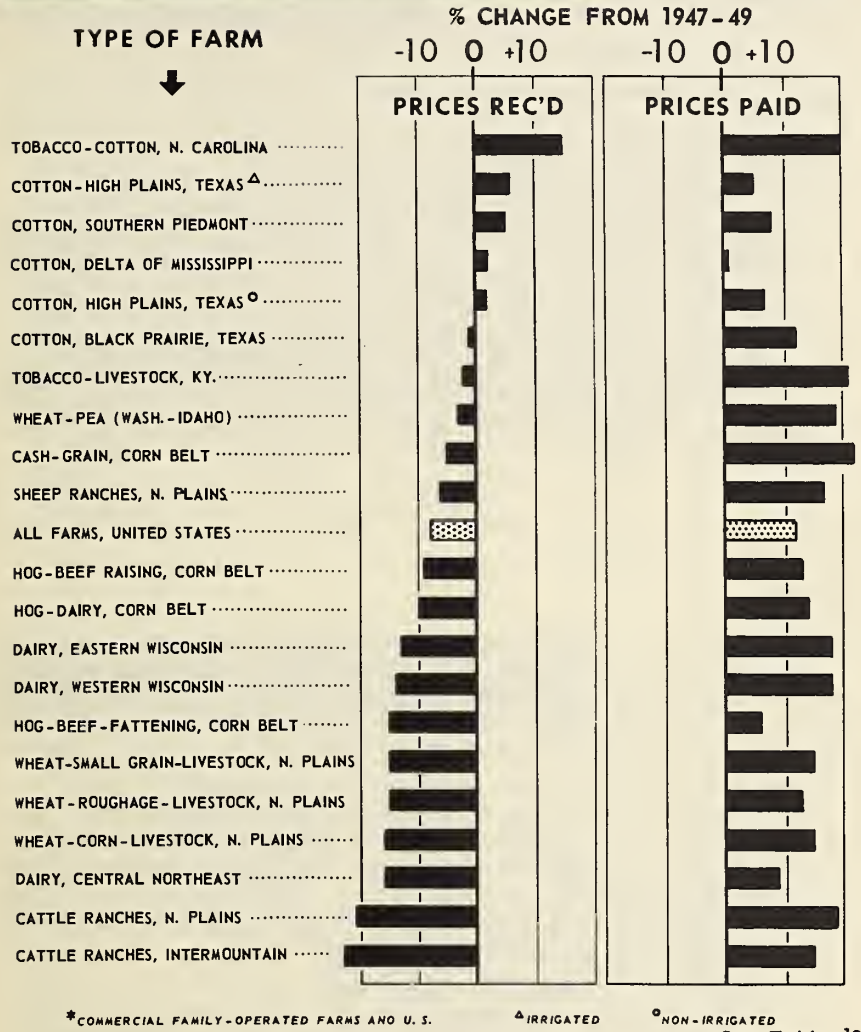
See Table 13

Farmers have offset to some extent rising prices for goods and services used in production through increased production per unit of input. Although wage rates for farm labor have quadrupled since 1935-39, and prices paid for many other production items have more than doubled, costs of production have not increased as fast as cost rates.

Many factors contributed to the increase in production per unit of input from the 1930's to date. Machinery replaced labor, crop yields increased due to use of improved varieties, more fertilizer, better control of pests and in some areas better weather. More livestock per man and increased production per unit of livestock also added to the increase in output per unit of input.

Effect of Price-Cost Squeeze Varies Among Farms

Changes in Prices Received and Paid for 22 Typical Farms

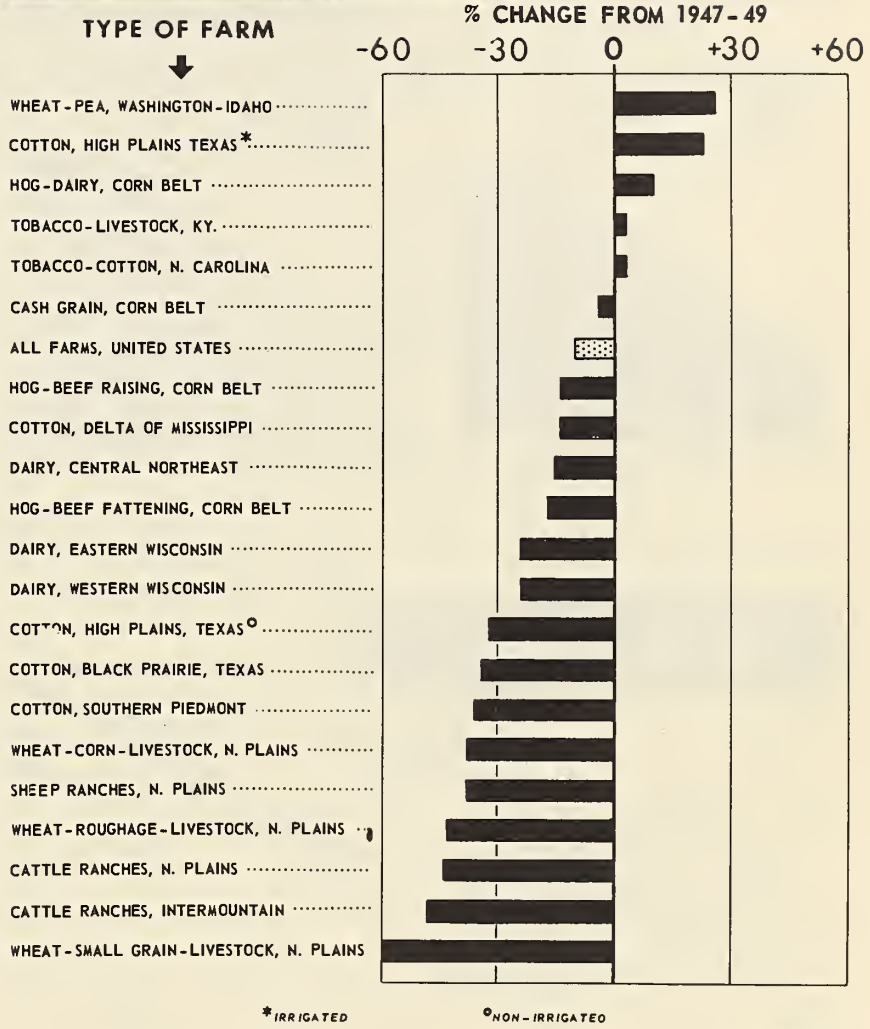


See Table 12

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(5)-995 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Despite gains in productivity, net farm incomes were lower on many types of farms in 1954 than in 1947-49. Changes in the farm price-cost situation were largely responsible for the decline in farm incomes. Prices received by farmers in 1954 tended to be below 1947-49 levels, but prices paid by farmers for goods and services used in production tended to be above 1947-49 levels.

Net Income Per Farm for 22 Typical Farms



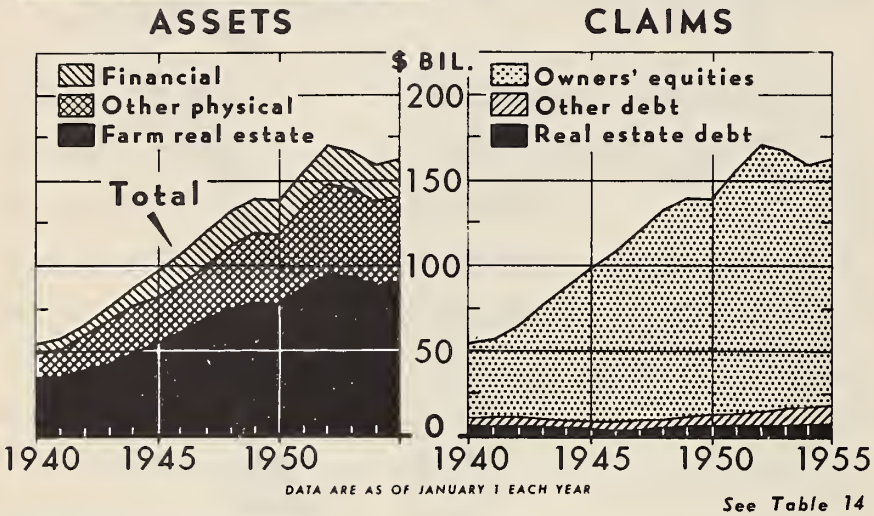
See Table 12

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(5)-993 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Although changes in prices were associated with changes in incomes, changes in crop acreages, and weather conditions were important factors affecting incomes on some types of farms in some areas.

Overall Financial Situation Sound—Debt Expanding

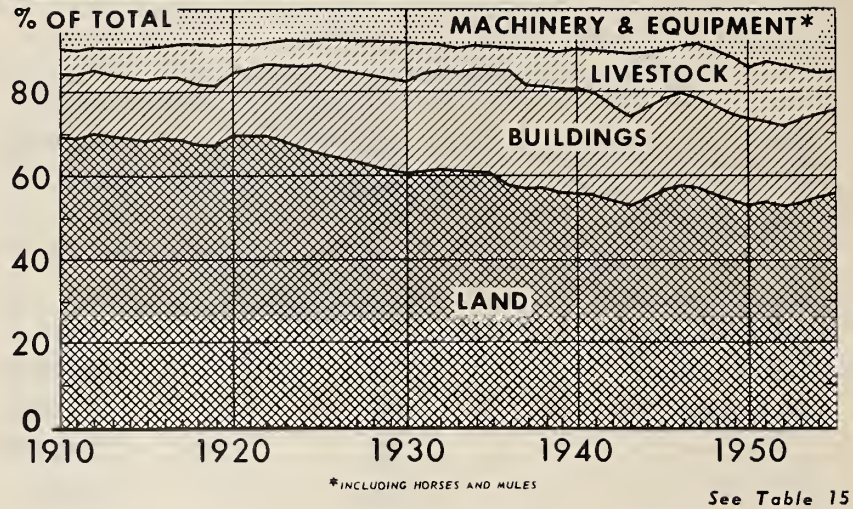
Total Farm Assets Increase During 1954



See Table 14

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(5)-911 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

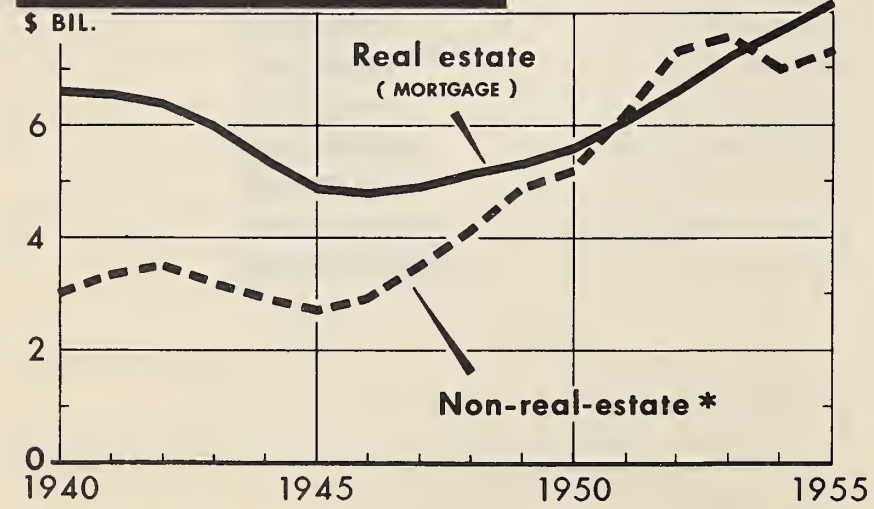
Machinery and Equipment Now 15 Percent of All Assets



See Table 15

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(3)-998 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Total Farm Debt Increases Further During 1954



See Table 16

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(5)-913 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

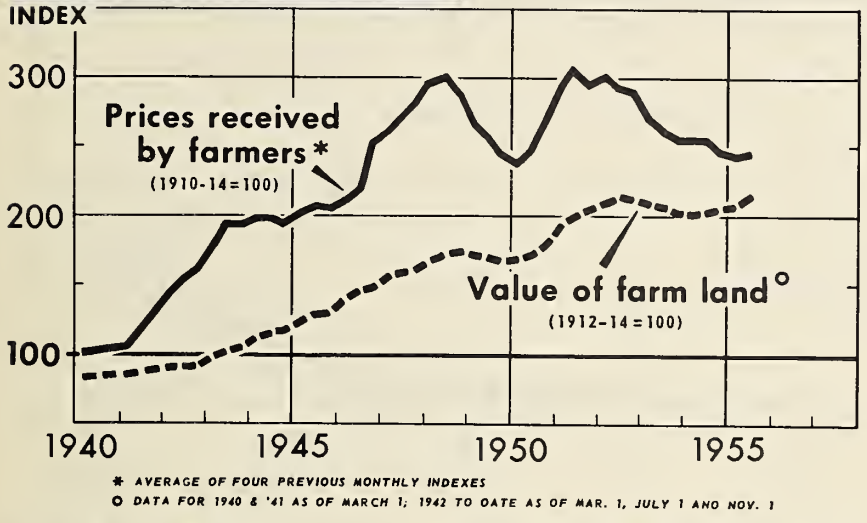
Total assets of American agriculture had a market value of $163.1 billion as of January 1, 1955, 1.4 percent higher than a year earlier. Most of the increase was in the value of farm real estate, but values of stored crops, household furnishings and financial assets also increased.

A threefold increase has taken place in the total value of all assets since 1940, and the relative importance of the major physical assets has changed. Machinery and equipment increased from 10.5 percent of all physical assets in 1940 to 15.1 percent in 1955. Land and livestock now represent about the same proportion of the total as in 1940, but buildings have declined in relative importance.

In 1954, both mortgage debt and non-real-estate debt increased--reaching a total of $15.5 billion as of January 1, 1955. Commodity Credit Corporation loans amounted to an additional $2.5 billion. Net equities of owners increased to $145.1 billion as of January 1, 1955, up $1.3 billion from a year earlier.

Farm Land Values Edge Upward to Equal 1952 Peak

Land Values Lag Behind Commodity Prices

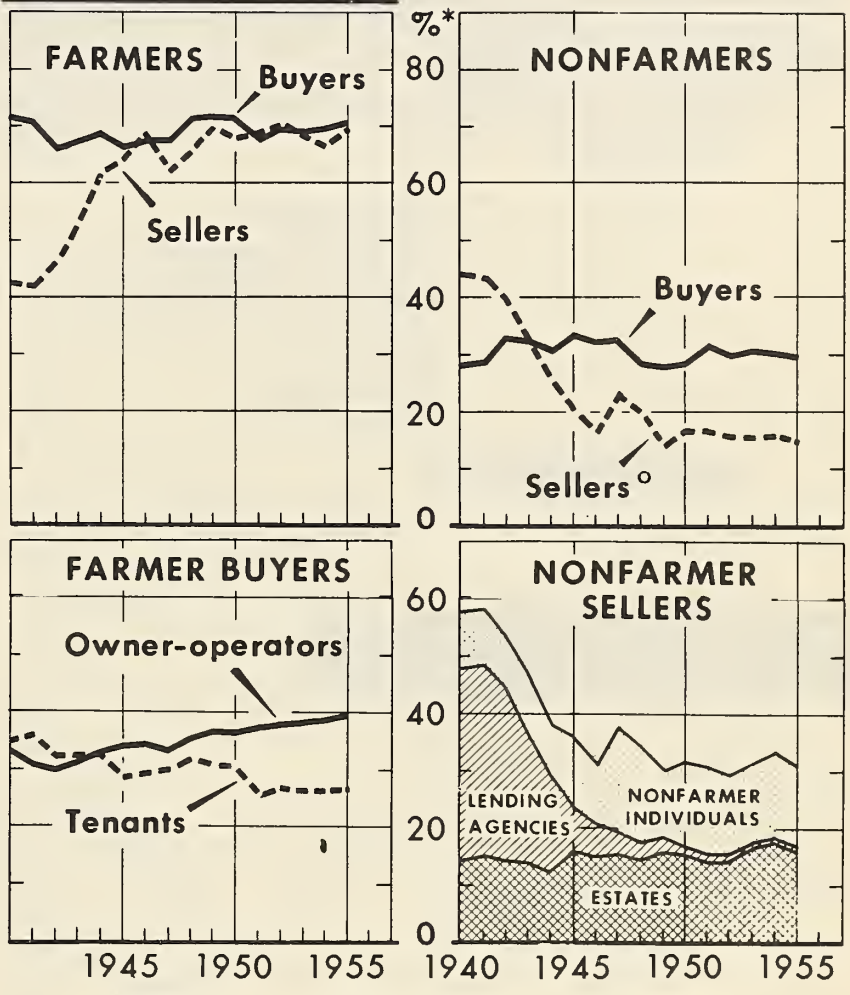


* AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS MONTHLY INDEXES
° DATA FOR 1940 & '41 AS OF MARCH 1; 1942 TO DATE AS OF MAR. 1, JULY 1 AND NOV. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-748 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 17

Farmers Chief Buyers of Farm Real Estate

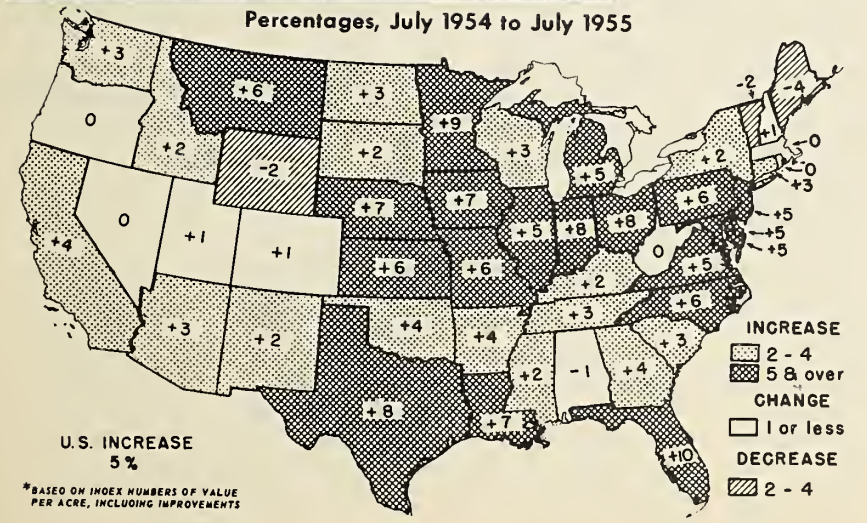


YEARS ENDING MARCH 1 *ALL VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS °INCLUDES LENDING AGENCIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-935 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 18

Farm Land Values in Most States Rise from 1954 to 1955

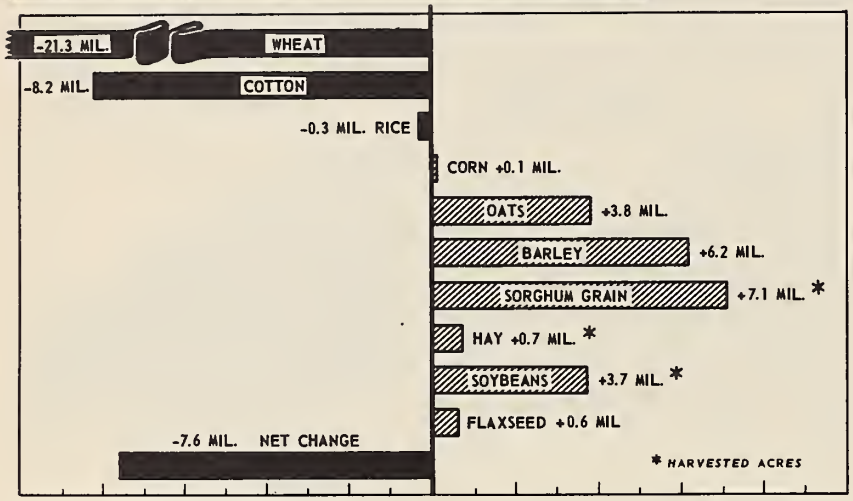


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(8)-742 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Despite the downturn in prices of farm commodities, farm real estate values continued to rise during the year ending July 1, 1955. Values advanced 2 percent or more in three-fourths of the States, and the national index was again equal to the previous record peak in 1952. Land values now bear about the same relationship to commodity prices that they did in 1940.

Problems of Production Adjustment Continue

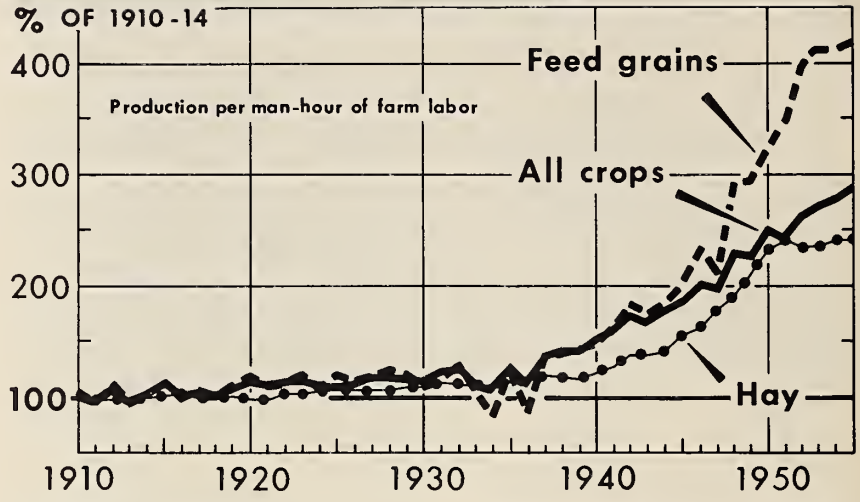
Wheat, Cotton Acreage Cut Nearly 30 Million from 1953 to 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-574 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 19

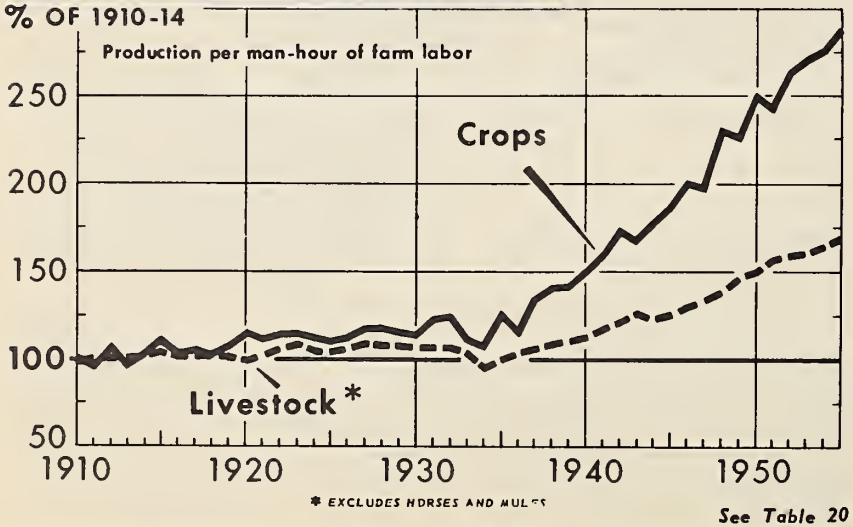
Production Efficiency for Feed Grains Up Sharply, Hay Lags



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-920 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 20

Production Efficiency for Crops Up Faster than for Livestock



See Table 20

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-919 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Significant shifts in crop acreage have been made in the past two years largely as a result of acreage allotment programs. Acreage devoted to wheat and cotton has been reduced by nearly 30 million, most of which has gone into feed grains and soybeans.

The long-range outlook suggests that further shifts may be needed to bring production into balance with changing market demands. Further emphasis on feed crops, especially hay and forage, probably will be needed to meet prospective demand for livestock and livestock products as population increases.

The ease with which further production adjustments can be made will depend in large part on whether such adjustments are profitable to farmers. Gains in efficiency of production of livestock--as indicated by production per man-hour--have been less than half those in crop production since 1910. The rise in production efficiency of feed grains has been noteworthy. But efficiency of hay production has increased less than the average for all crops. Greater effort to cut production costs of livestock and feed crops, especially forage, are needed to encourage further desirable production adjustments.

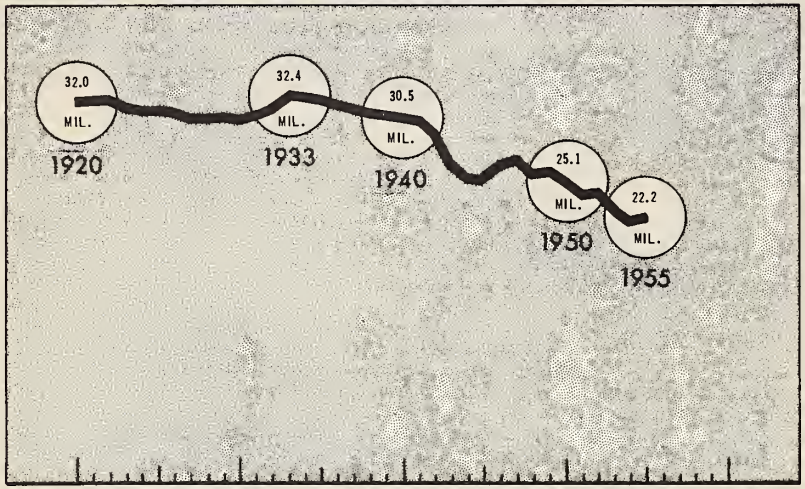
SECTION 3

Family Living



22 Million on Farms–Families Large, Many Dependents

Number of Persons on Farms Down 3 Million Since 1950



DATA FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

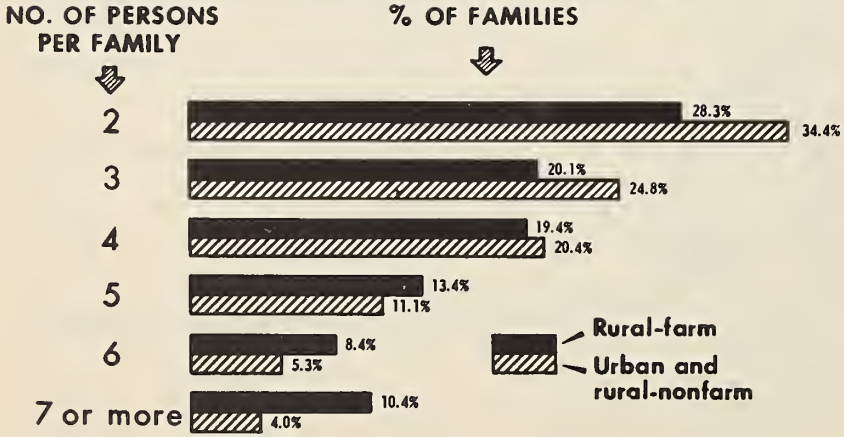
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1825-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 21

About 22 million people were living on farms in April 1955, a drop of about 3 million since 1950. The decline continued the long-time downward trend, which had reduced the number of farm residents to 13.5 percent of the total population by 1955. Changes have been particularly marked since the beginning of World War II. Between 1940 and 1945, the number of persons living on farms fell by over 5 million. Some return to farms occurred following the end of the war. After 1948, the downward trend was resumed, and since 1950 farm population has decreased an average of about 600,000 persons per year.

Farm families average somewhat larger than nonfarm families. The difference in size is due principally to the larger number of children per farm family. The number of other dependents is about the same in farm and nonfarm families.

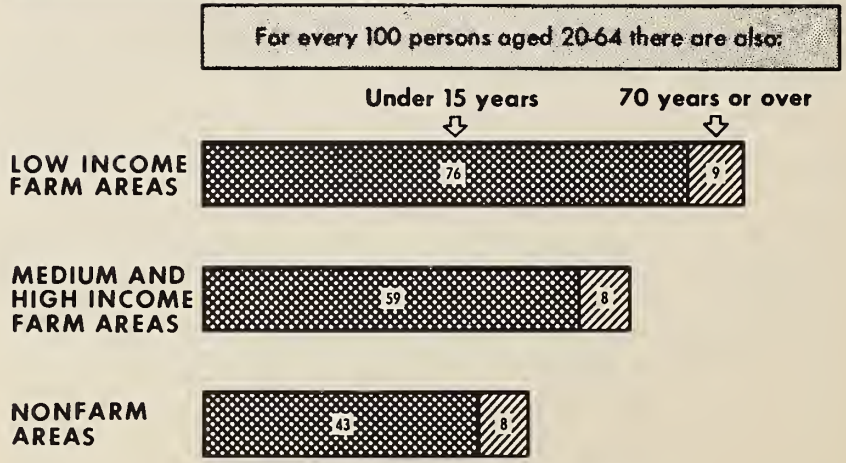
One-Third of Farm Families, One-Fifth of Nonfarm, Have 5 or More Persons



1958 DATA FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1814-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Families Have More Dependents, Especially in Low Income Areas



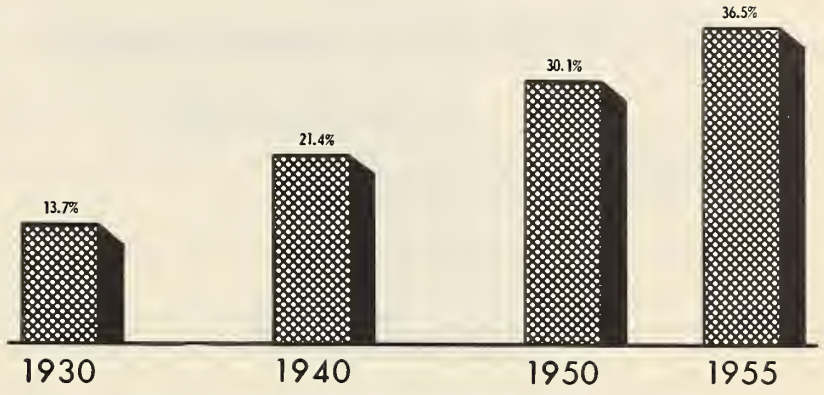
1950 DATA FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1815-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Off-farm Work by Farm People Increasing

The charts on this page show three ways of measuring the increased dependency of farm families on income from work off their own farms. The proportion of employed farm persons working at nonfarm jobs continued to rise in the past 5 years. In April 1955, the principal jobs of about two million farm men and one million farm women were nonfarm. According to reports available for 24 States from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, the proportion of farm operators working off their farms has increased, as has the proportion working off their farms 100 or more days. In a spring week in 1954, 22 percent of the farm wives were in the labor force--that is, were gainfully employed or seeking employment--while 17 percent were in the labor force in 1950.

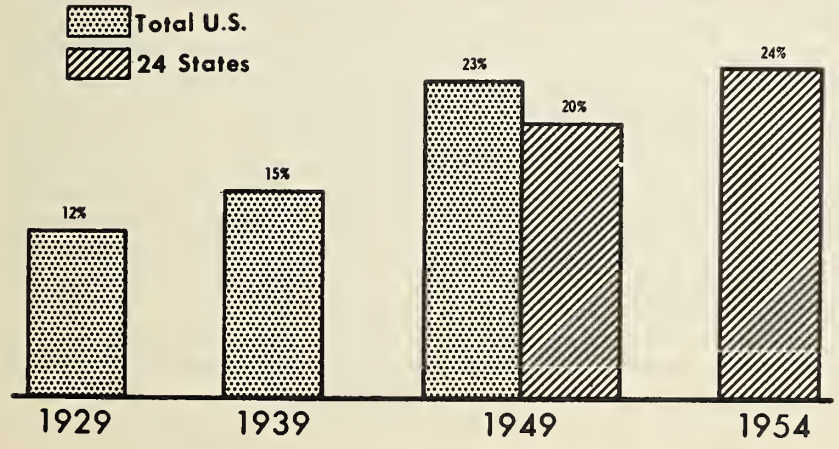
More Farm Residents Working in Nonfarm Jobs



SOURCE: U. S. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE AND BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1863-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

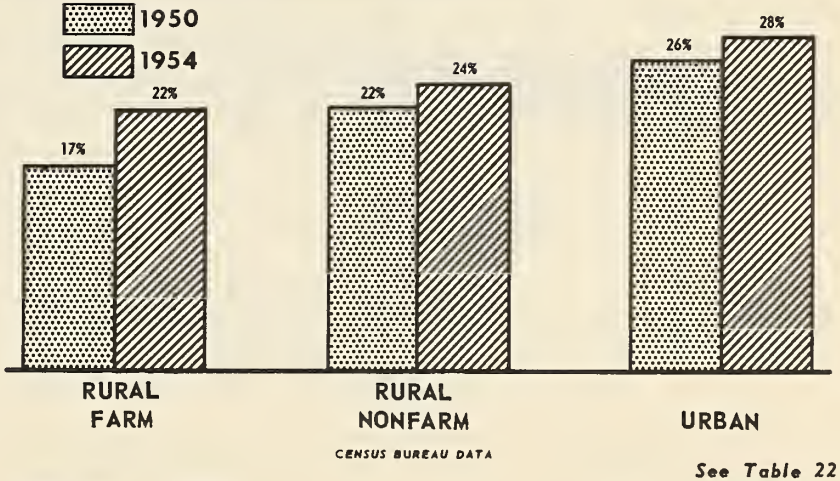
Growing Proportion of Farm Operators Working 100 or More Days Off Home Farm



CENSUS BUREAU DATA; 1954 DATA AVAILABLE FOR ONLY 24 STATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (10)-313 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Proportion of Farm Wives in Labor Force Increasing



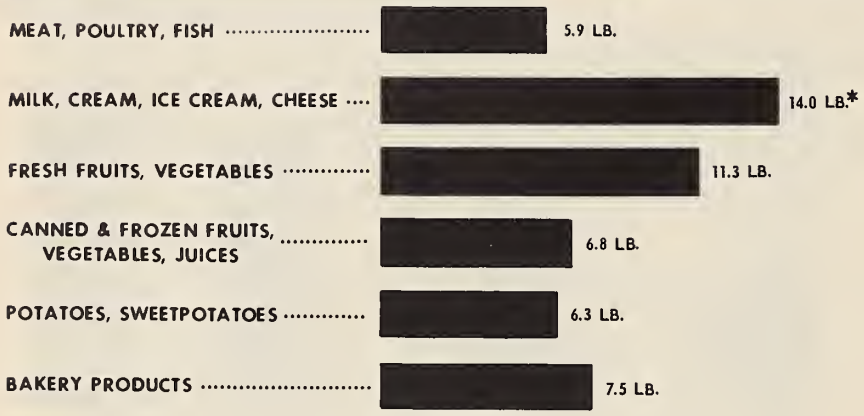
CENSUS BUREAU DATA

See Table 22

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (10)-314 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Food Consumption by North Central Farmers High

North Central Farmers Bought Following Quantities in One Week

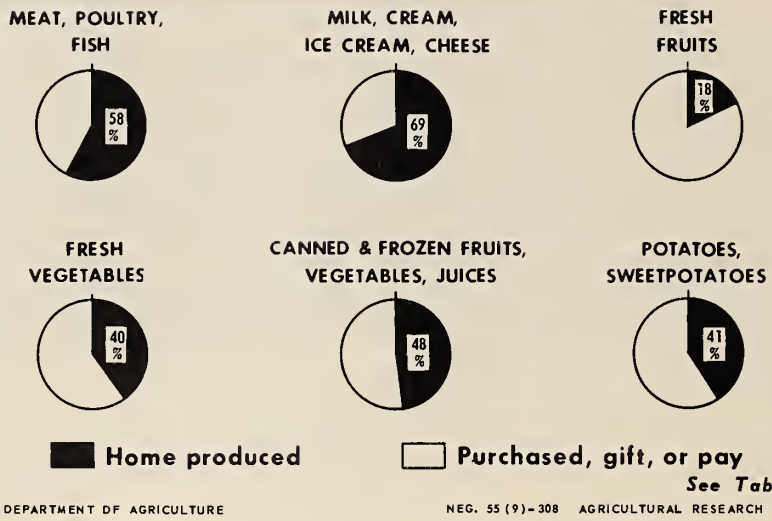


* MILK EQUIVALENT; 14.0 LB.=6.5 QT.

See Table 23

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-307 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

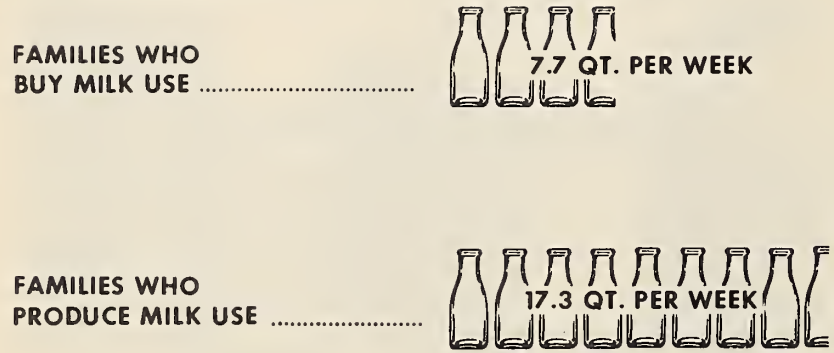
North Central Farmers Produce Large Share of Food They Eat



See Table 23

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-308 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

North Central Families Buying Milk Use Less Than Those Producing It



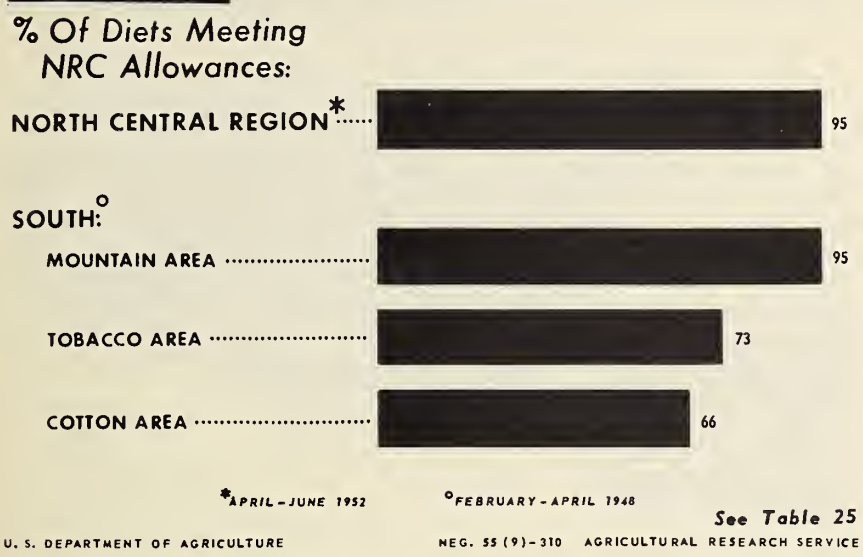
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (9)-309 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

A survey of food consumption of rural households in the North Central States, for a 1-week period in the spring of 1952, showed the average market basket cost to be $15.00 for a farm family of 4. To this was added $12.00 worth of food (in retail prices) from the home farm. Of every dollar spent for purchased food nearly 25 cents went for meat, poultry and fish, 20 cents for fruits and vegetables, 10 cents each for milk, baked goods, and beverages, 8 cents for fats and oils, and the remainder for sugars, flour, cereals, and other foods. By contrast 40 cents of every dollar's worth of home-produced food represented meat, 25 cents milk, 17 cents fruits and vegetables, and only 18 cents all other foods combined.

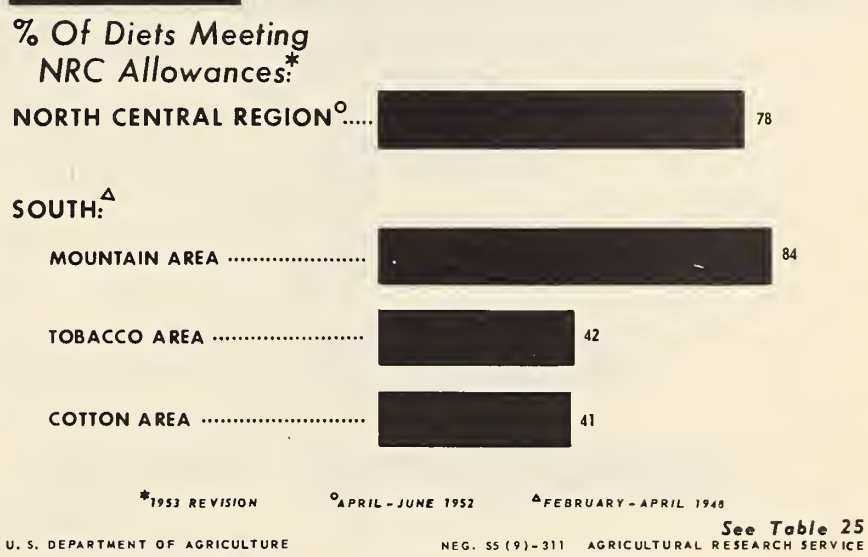
Home production made possible better diets, richer in preferred foods. For example, families that produced milk, meat, eggs or potatoes for their own use consumed more of these foods in a week than families that depended solely on purchases.

Farm Diets Still Need Improvement

In Protein

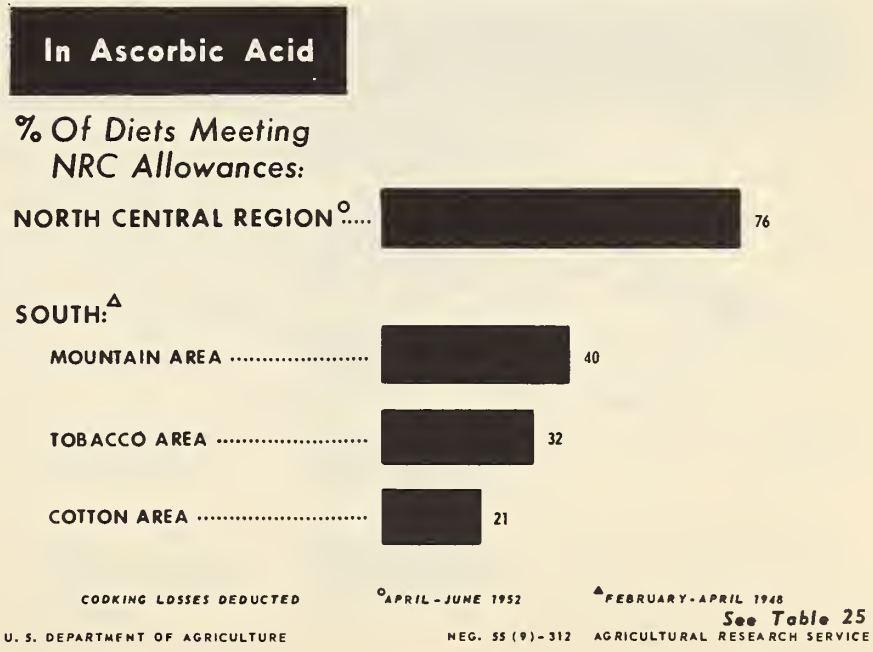


In Calcium



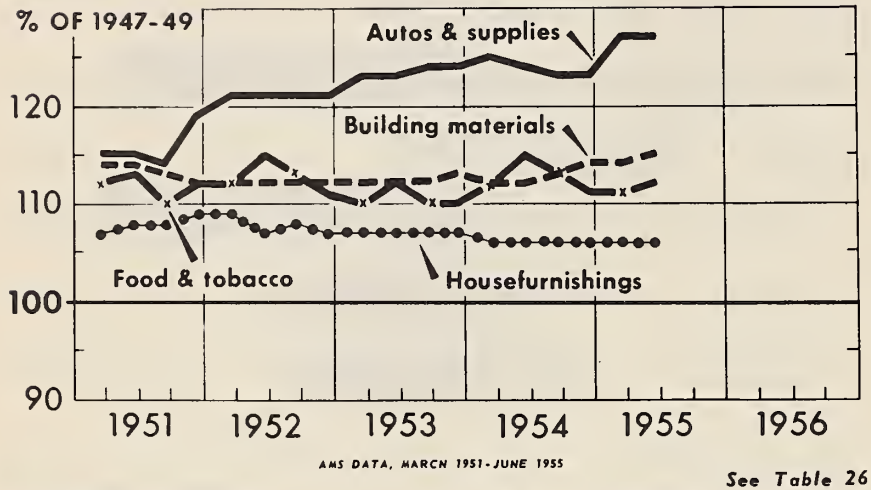
The charts show the proportions of farm families with food supplies providing the Recommended Dietary Allowances of the National Research Council for three nutrients. In spite of large average amounts of food purchased and home-produced by families in the North Central region, many families did not have food supplies meeting these allowances. The diets of many families in the specialized type-of-farming areas in the South shown here (especially cotton and tobacco) were poor because they did not home-produce milk and other protective foods, nor could they afford to buy large quantities of these products. In summer and early fall when vegetables and fruits are available from home gardens and orchards, the proportions of diets providing recommended amounts of ascorbic acid are probably higher than shown here.

In Ascorbic Acid



Retail Prices Generally Stable in 1955

Prices Paid by Farmers for Selected Items Used in Family Living



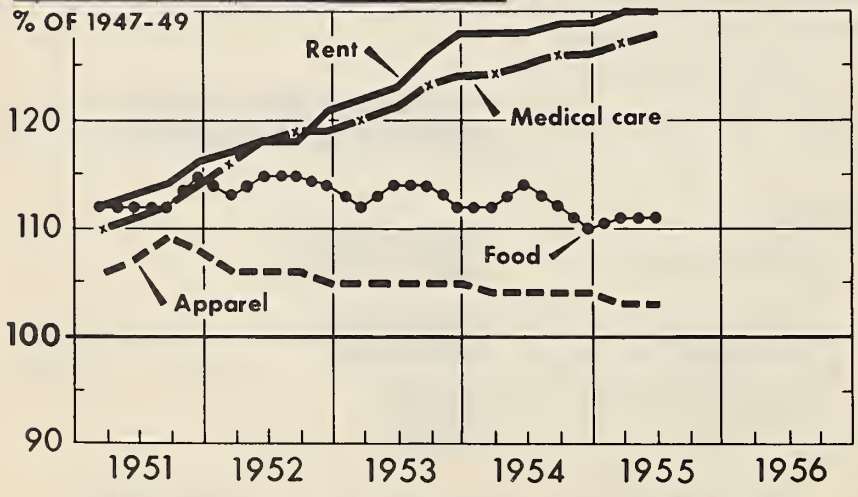
AMS DATA, MARCH 1951-JUNE 1955

See Table 26

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(9)-303 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Consumer prices as a whole--both for farm and for urban families--have remained remarkably stable during the past 4 years. While prices for new automobiles and service charges, such as for medical and personal care, have increased, prices for some goods have declined. For the first 6 months of 1955, prices for food, the largest component in the family budget, were slightly below the same months in 1954. The seasonal rise in June was less than usual.

Prices Paid by Urban Consumers for Selected Items



BLS DATA, MARCH 1951-JUNE 1955 FOR URBAN WAGE-EARNER AND CLERICAL-WORKER FAMILIES

See Table 27

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55(9)-306 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

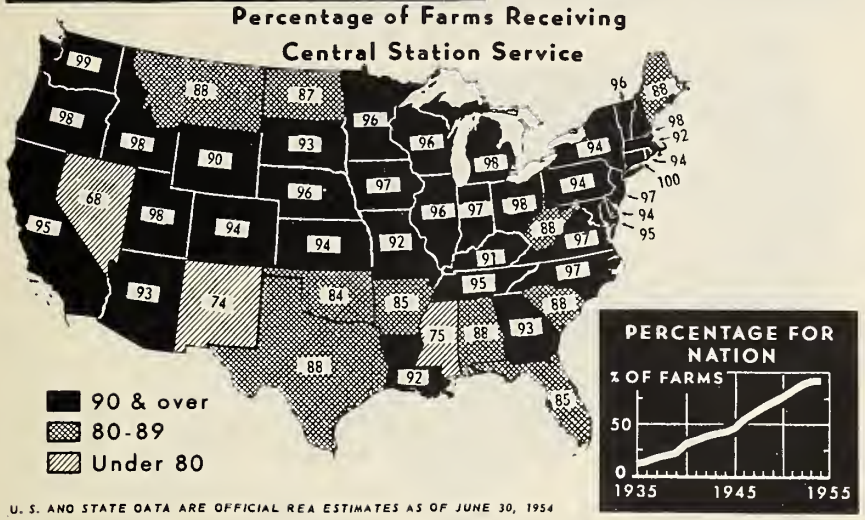
The charts on the opposite page show that although most farms today have electricity, many still lack piped running water in spite of gains made in recent years in introducing this facility. Of the 24 States for which data were available from the 1954 Census of Agriculture, 4 were still below 50 percent and 14 were below 75 percent.

In the past 5 years television sets have been introduced very rapidly into farm homes. However, there is considerably more variation among the States in the ownership of television receivers than is suggested by the chart. Among the States reported so far in the Census of Agriculture for 1954, the range is 8 to 83 percent.

There was less variability among the States in ownership of home freezers by farm households. The percentage for some States ran as low as 18 to 20. The highest figure for any one State reported so far is 51 percent.

Most Farms Electrified, Fewer Have Running Water

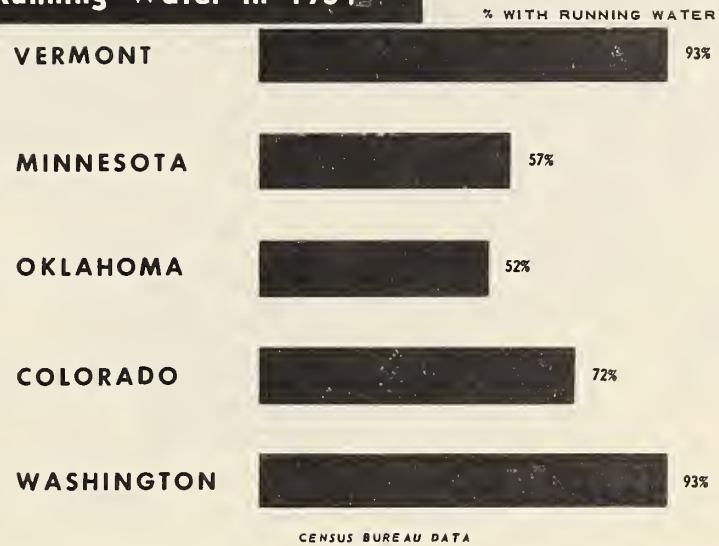
In 35 States, 9 Out of 10 Farms Have Electricity



U. S. AND STATE DATA ARE OFFICIAL REA ESTIMATES AS OF JUNE 30, 1954

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1883-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

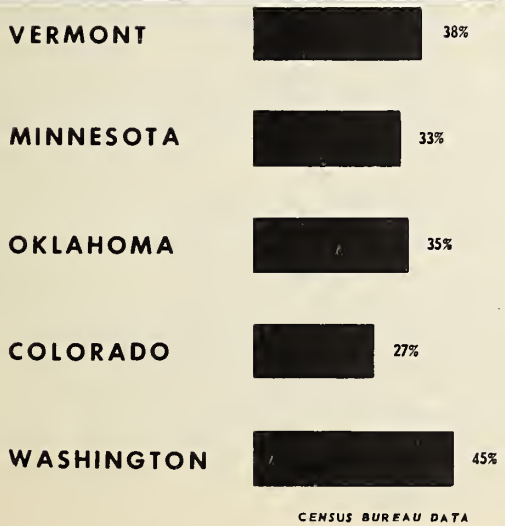
Many Farms Still Lacked Running Water in 1954



CENSUS BUREAU DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (10)-316 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

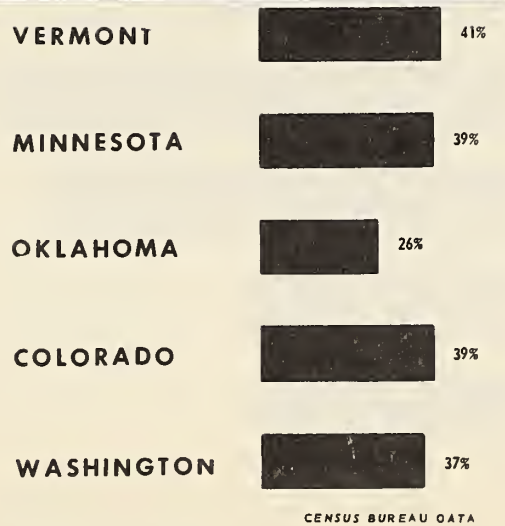
27 to 45 Percent of Farms in 5 States Have Television



CENSUS BUREAU DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (10)-315 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

26 to 41 Percent of Farms in 5 States Have Home Freezers

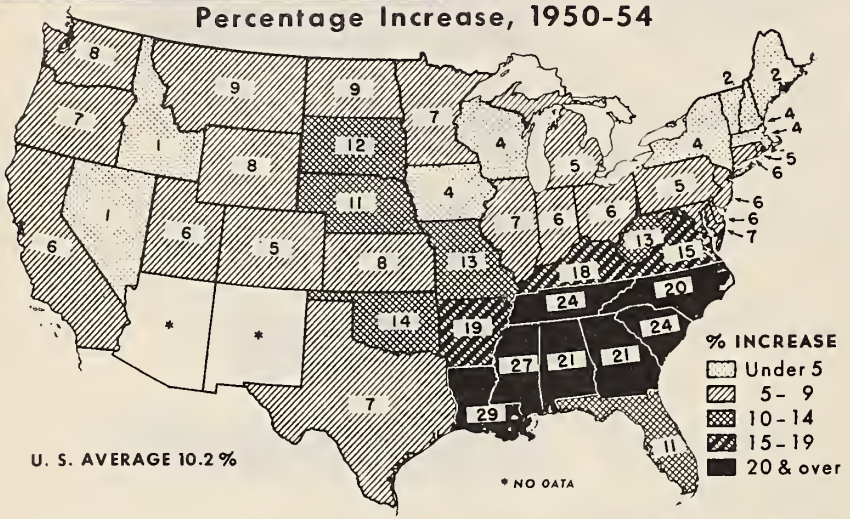


CENSUS BUREAU DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 55 (10)-317 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

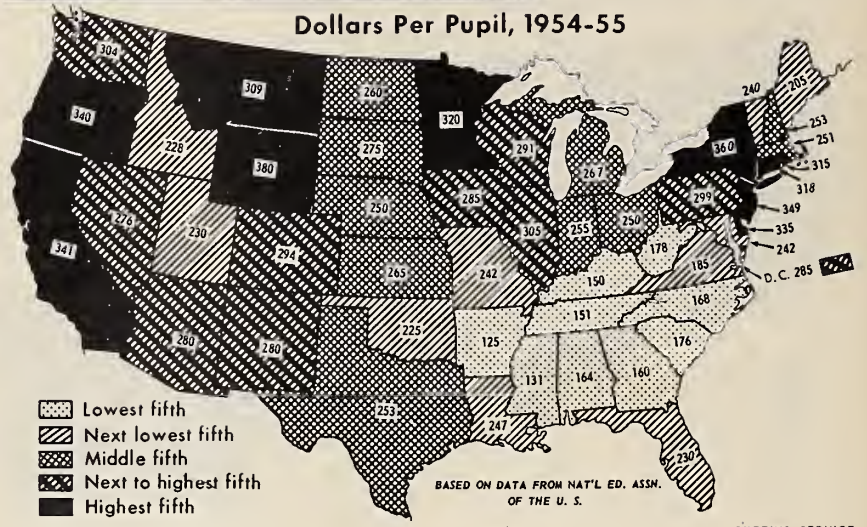
Levels of Living Up—School Outlays, Health Insurance Lag

Farmers' Level of Living Rises in All States



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1506-55(3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

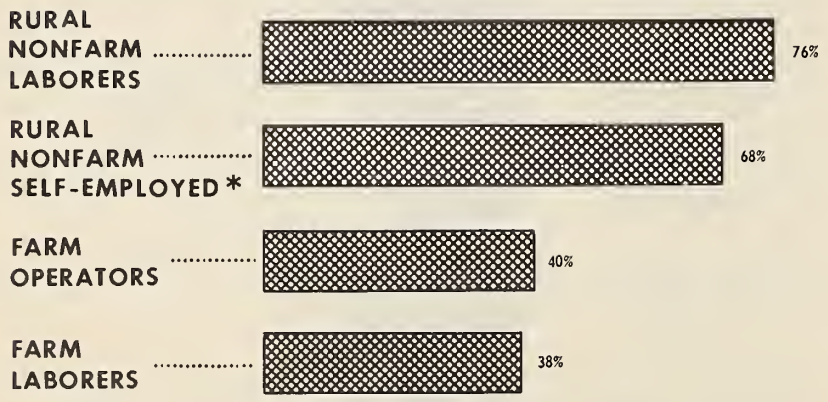
School Expenditures Per Pupil Low in Many Farm States



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1849-55(11) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm People Behind in Voluntary Health Insurance Enrollment

Enrollment by Occupation Groups, Haywood County, N. C., 1953



* INCLUDES PROFESSIONAL; PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS; CLERICAL, SALES, AND KINOREO WORKERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1848-55(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The farm-operator family level-of-living index showed a continuation of the upward trend between 1950 and 1954, rising from 122 to 134. The rate of increase has slackened since 1950 but not at the same rate for all regions. The Northeast and North Central regions show the smallest percentage increase, but have a high ranking on the index. The South continues to make the greatest gain, but still ranks lowest on the index. The West, which ranks highest on the index, shows moderate gains.

Farm workers lagged behind rural nonfarm workers in coverage under various types of health insurance programs in Haywood County, North Carolina in 1953. The heads of rural households who were engaged in skilled and semi-skilled occupations ranked highest in being enrolled in voluntary insurance.

Median expenditure for education per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools for the school year 1954-55 is estimated at $262. States range from $125 to $380. States with high percentage of farm population usually had low expenditures per pupil.

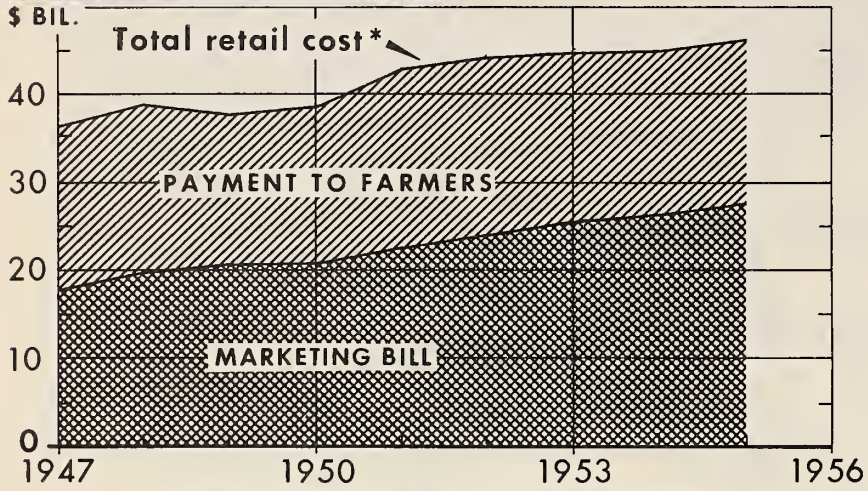
SECTION 4

Marketing Farm Food Products



Bill for Marketing Farm Foods Continues Slow Rise

Food Marketing Bill Up 58 Percent Since 1947

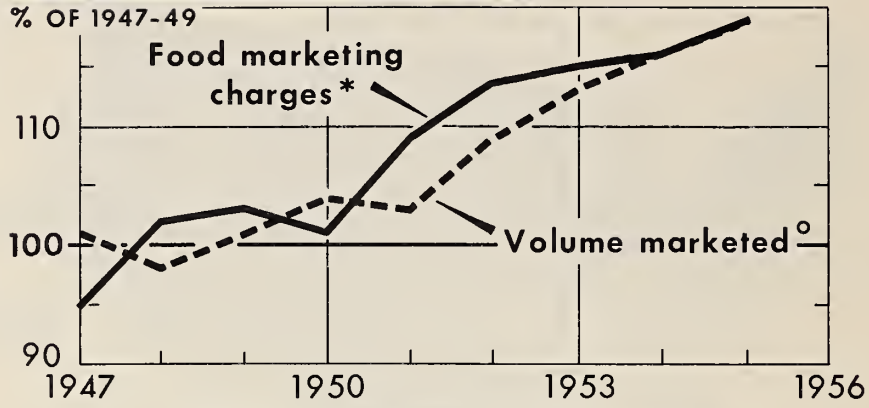


DDMESTIC FARM FDDDS PURCHASED BY CIVILIANS IN THE UNITED STATES
* AT RETAIL FDDD STDRE PRICES DATA FDR 1955 PRELIMINARY

See Table 28

U. S. DEPARTMENT DF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1860-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Both Marketing Charges and Volume Marketed Increase

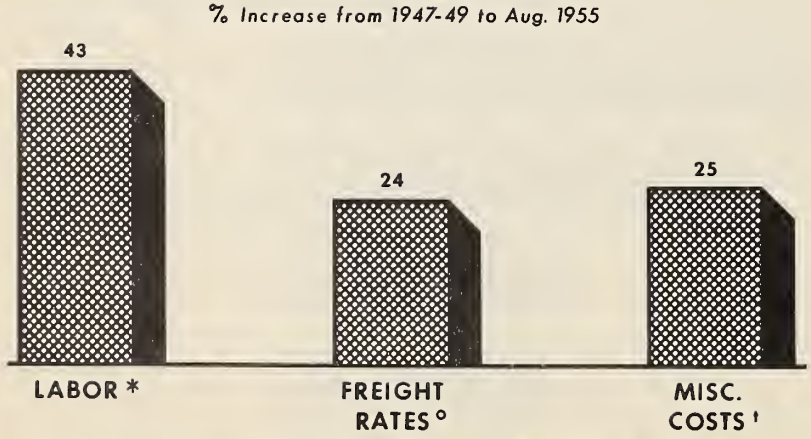


* AVERAGE CHARGES PER UNIT HANDLED DATA FDR 1955 PRELIMINARY
° DDMESTIC FARM FDDDS BDUGHT BY CIVILIANS

See Table 29

U. S. DEPARTMENT DF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1859-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

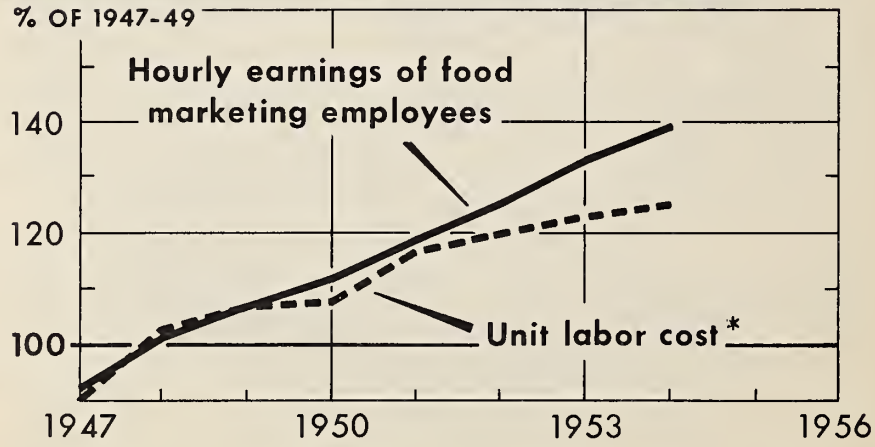
Costs of Food Marketing Firms Are Higher



* AVERAGE HDURLY EARNINGS IN FDDD PRDCESSING, RAILRDADS, WHDLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
° RAILRDAD FREIGHT RATES FDR FARM PRDDUCTS.
† FUEL AND PDWER, PACKAGING MATERIALS AND CDNTAINERS, MACHINERY AND MDTIVE PRDDUCTS, ETC.

U. S. DEPARTMENT DF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1903-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Labor Cost Up Less Than Hour Earnings, Indicating Higher Efficiency



DDMESTIC FARM-PRDDUCED FDDD PRDDUCTS * LABDR CDST PER UNIT DF FDDD MARKETED

See Table 30

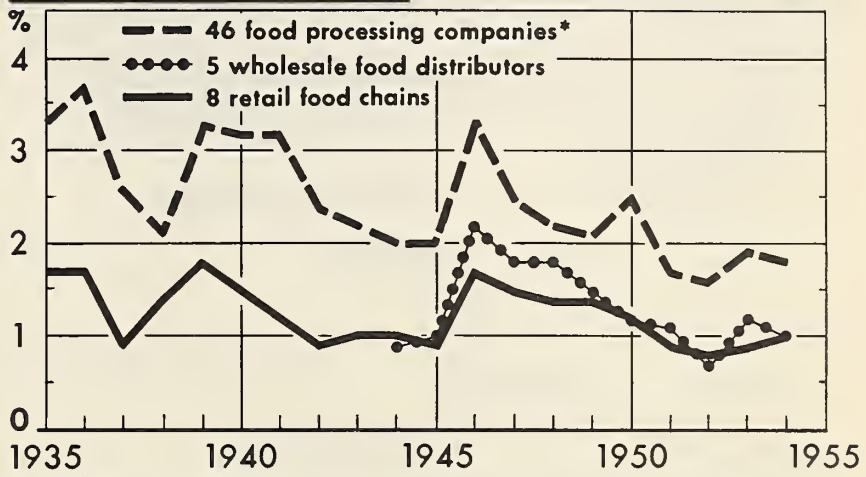
U. S. DEPARTMENT DF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1858-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Profit Ratios Generally Stable in Recent Years

The annual bill for marketing farm-produced food products bought by civilians--all charges from the time products leave the farm until they are sold in retail stores--increased steadily from 17.7 billion dollars in 1947 to 28.0 billion in 1955. (See charts on opposite page.) Rising charges per unit of product marketed and a larger volume marketed accounted for this increase. Charges rose mainly because of higher costs, but part of the rise resulted from more processing, packaging, and other operations. By improving efficiency, some firms have offset to some extent higher prices of inputs. This is indicated by the smaller increase in unit labor costs than in the average hourly earnings of workers. Wage rates and the prices of some other inputs probably will be moderately higher in 1956, and increases in unit marketing charges and the food marketing bill are expected.

Net profits, after taxes, of the leading food processing and distributing firms have been rather stable in recent years. Average ratios of profits to sales generally are lower than in the 1935-39 period, but ratios of profits to stockholders' equity are higher. This results from the fact that sales have increased relatively more than stockholders' equities since 1935-39.

Profit as Percent of Sales for Food Firms



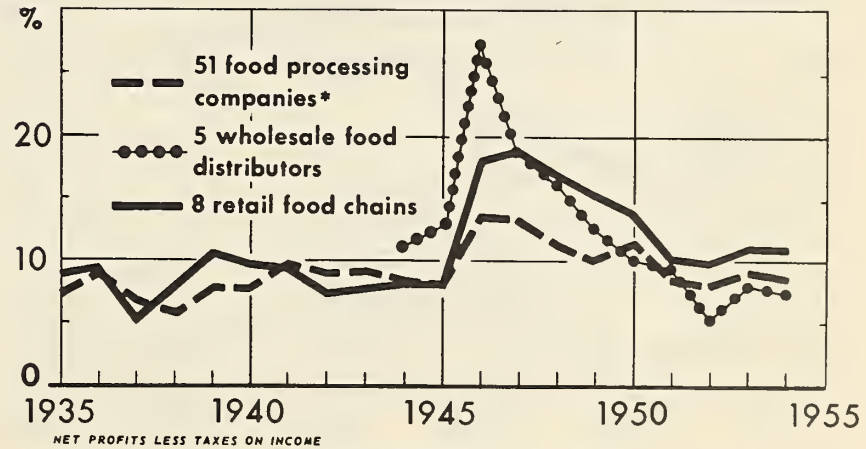
NET PROFITS LESS TAXES ON INCOME

*11 MEAT PACKING COMPANIES, 10 DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANIES, 7 BAKING COMPANIES, 4 CANNING COMPANIES, 4 GRAIN MILLING COMPANIES, AND 10 MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANIES

See Table 31

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1793-55 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Profit as Percent of Stockholders' Equity for Food Firms



NET PROFITS LESS TAXES ON INCOME

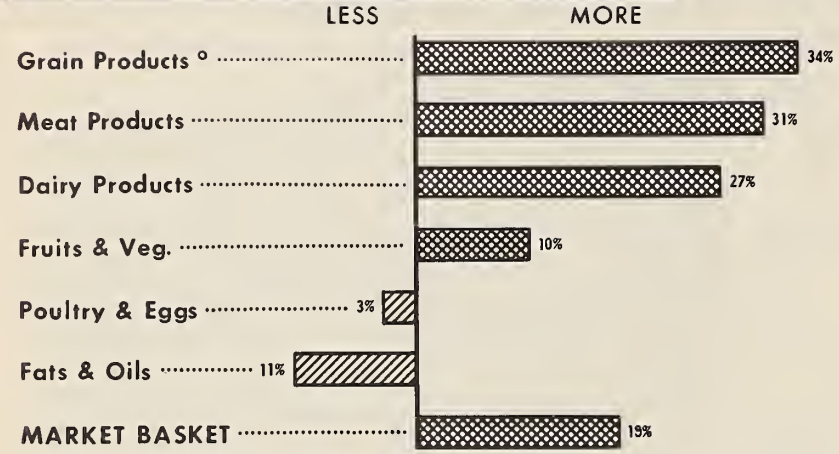
*11 MEAT PACKING COMPANIES, 10 DAIRY PRODUCTS COMPANIES, 8 BAKING COMPANIES, 5 CANNING COMPANIES, 7 GRAIN MILLING COMPANIES, AND 10 MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANIES

See Table 31

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1792-55 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Marketing Charges Generally Up, Farmer's Share Down

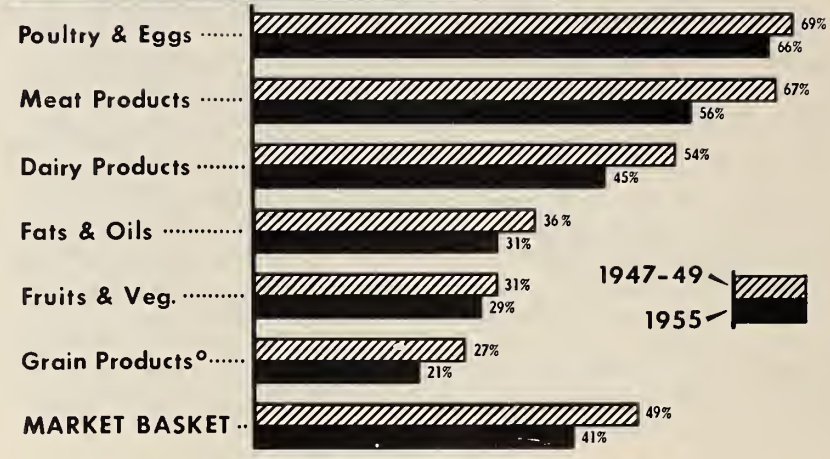
Marketing Charges for Market Basket Up 19 Percent Since 1947-49



DATA FOR AV. QUANTITIES OF FOOD PRODUCTS BOUGHT BY URBAN FAMILIES IN 1952
D BAKERY AND CEREAL PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1904-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

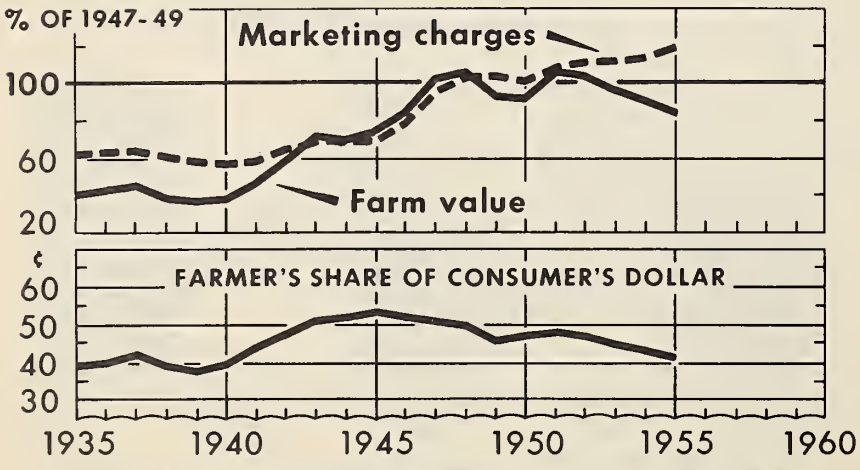
Farmer's Share for Each Food Group Down from 1947-49



° BAKERY AND CEREAL PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1905-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Share of Food Dollar at Postwar Low



DATA ARE FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS BASED ON AV. 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES

See Table 32

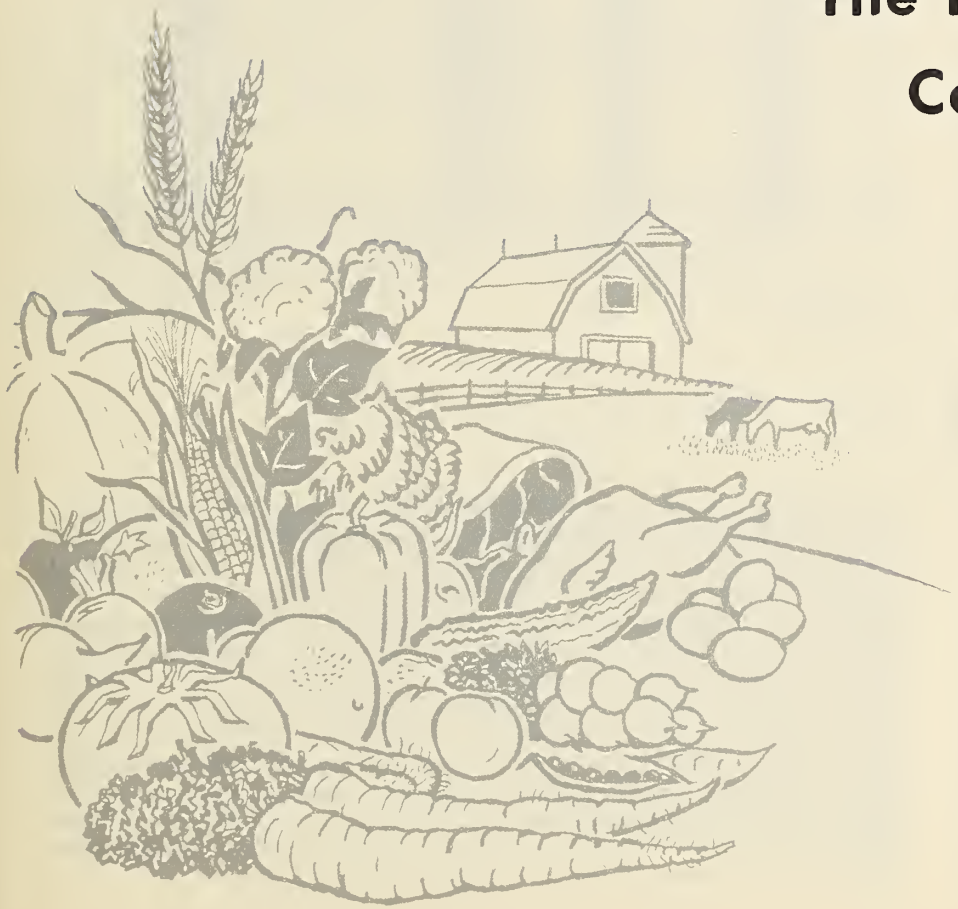
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1424A-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

After rising much of the time since World War II, charges for marketing a basket of farm food products in 1955 are 19 percent above the 1947-49 average. But the farm value, or payment farmers receive for the equivalent farm products, is 15 percent less. Consequently, the farmer's share of the dollar consumers spent for these foods declined from 49 cents in 1947-49 to 41 cents in 1955.

Variations in the farmer's share from one group of products to another arise mainly from differences in operations involved in marketing. The share is smallest for bakery and cereal products which require extensive processing and the largest for poultry and eggs which need comparatively little processing.

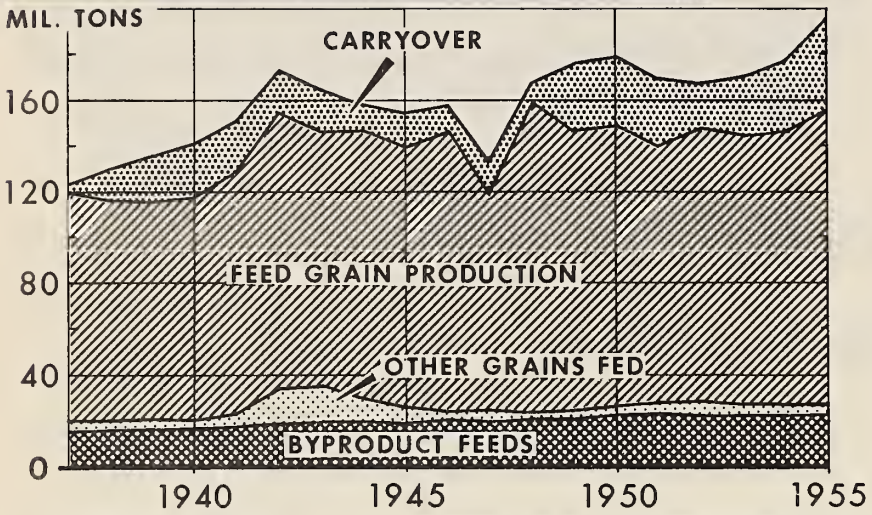
SECTION 5

The Farm Commodities



Feed Concentrate Supply for 1955-56 at New Peak

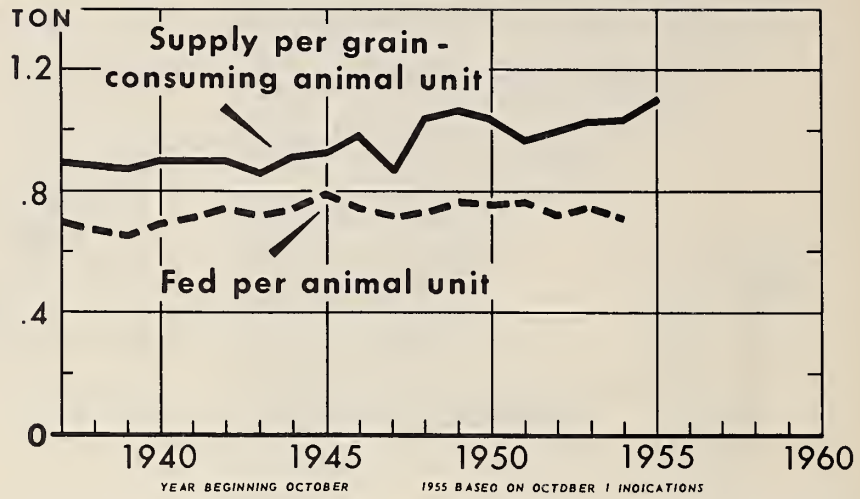
Growing Feed Supply Reflects Mounting Stocks, Large Acreage, High Yields



1955 BASED ON OCT. 1 INDICATIONS
CORN AND SORGHUM GRAINS OCT. 1, OATS AND BARLEY JULY 1
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1059-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 33

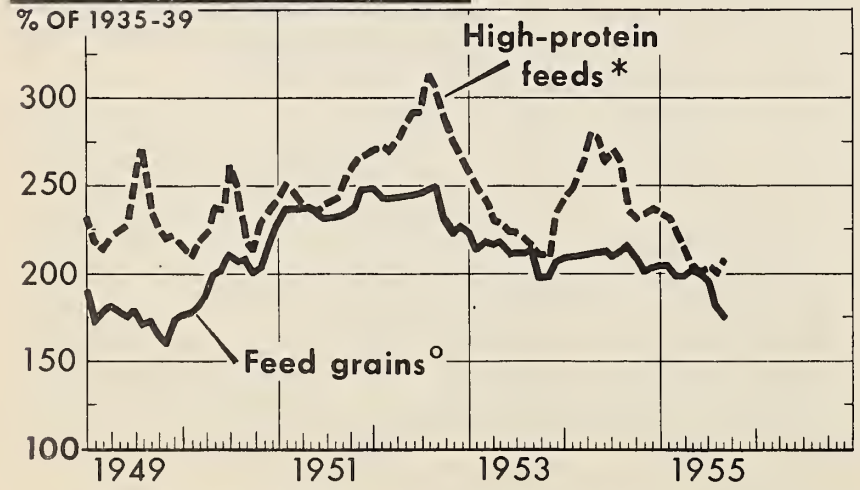
Rate of Feeding Per Animal Has Not Increased with Rise in Supply



YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER
1955 BASED ON OCTOBER 1 INDICATIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1874-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 33

Feed Prices Decline with Increase in Supply



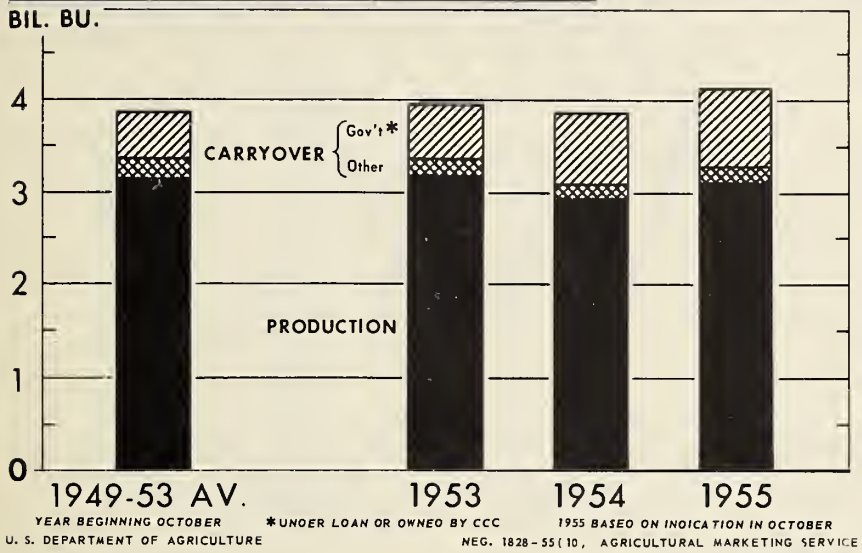
* INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF 11 HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS
° INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR 4 FEED GRAINS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1853-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 37

Influenced by expanding feed grain acreage, generally high yields, and mounting stocks, supplies of feed concentrates have increased since 1952 to new high, both in total and per animal unit. Livestock producers have responded to increasing feed supplies by a moderate increase in livestock production. But the over-all rate of feeding per animal has scarcely been maintained, and total disappearance has not increased since 1952-53. Larger disappearance of feed grains seems probable in 1955-56, but total carryover stocks are expected to be maintained at a high level. Big feed supplies, lower price supports, and generally lower livestock prices have exerted a downward pressure on feed prices. Prices of feed grains and high-protein feeds have fallen to the lowest level in more than 5 years.

Supplies Increase for Each of Four Feed Grains

Corn Supply Goes Over 4 Billion Bushels as Stocks Build Up

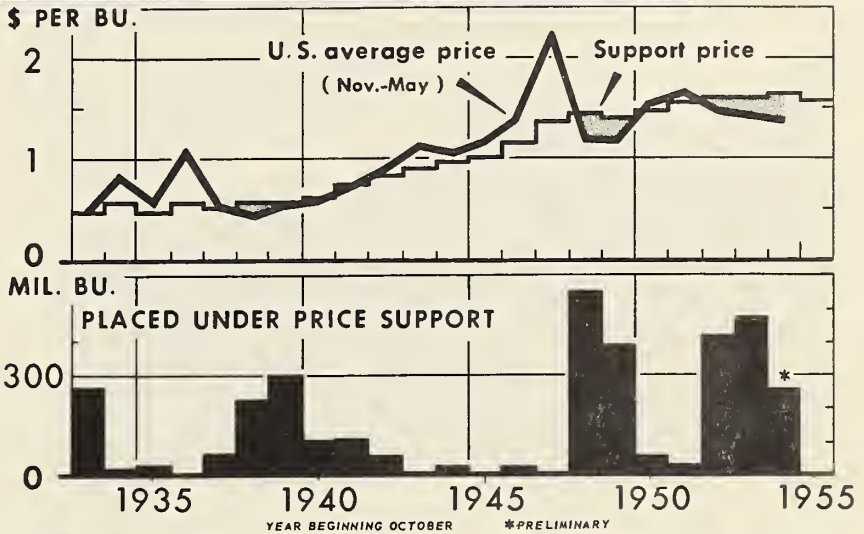


YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER *UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC 1955 BASED ON INDICATION IN OCTOBER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1828-55(10), AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 38

Corn Prices Below Support Since 1952, Large Quantities Go Under Support

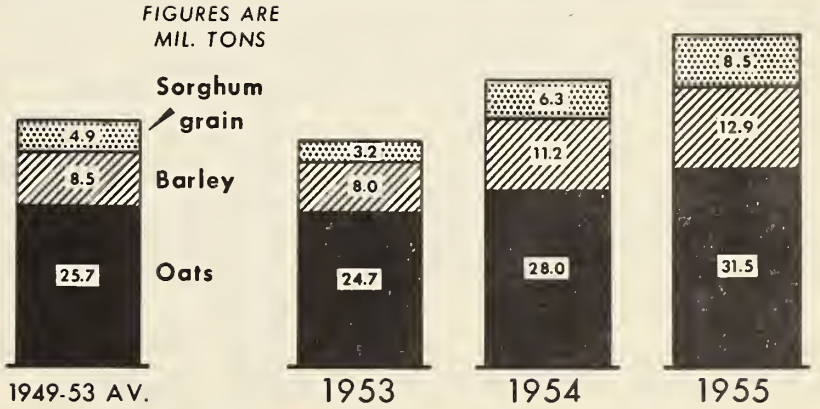


YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER *PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 686-55(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 35

Large Acreage, Record Stocks Result in Big Supplies of Oats, Barley, Sorghums



OATS AND BARLEY: JULY 1 STOCKS PLUS PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS, SORGNUM GRAIN: OCT. 1 STOCKS PLUS PRODUCTION
1955 BASED ON OCT. 1 INDICATIONS

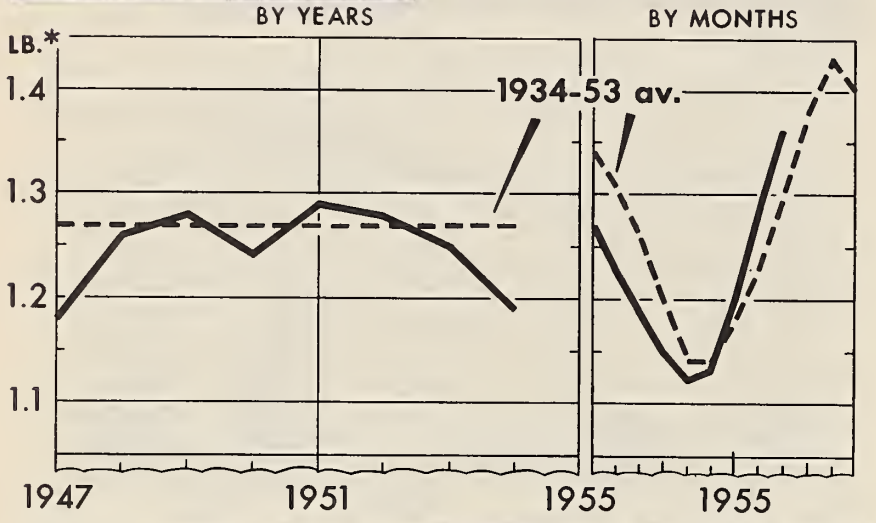
See Table 34

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1847-55(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Corn production has not been especially large the last 2 years, but disappearance has been below average and carryover on October 1, 1955 increased to a record level. The supply for 1955-56 will total over 4 billion bushels for the second time in history. Corn prices have remained below the national average supports the past 3 marketing years and large quantities of corn have gone under loan and purchase agreement, accounting for practically all of the increase in carryover. Supplies of oats, barley, and sorghum grains for 1955-56 exceed any past year, reflecting large acreages and big carryover stocks. Much of the increase in acreage has come on land taken out of wheat and cotton.

Price Ratios Increase for Most Livestock Products

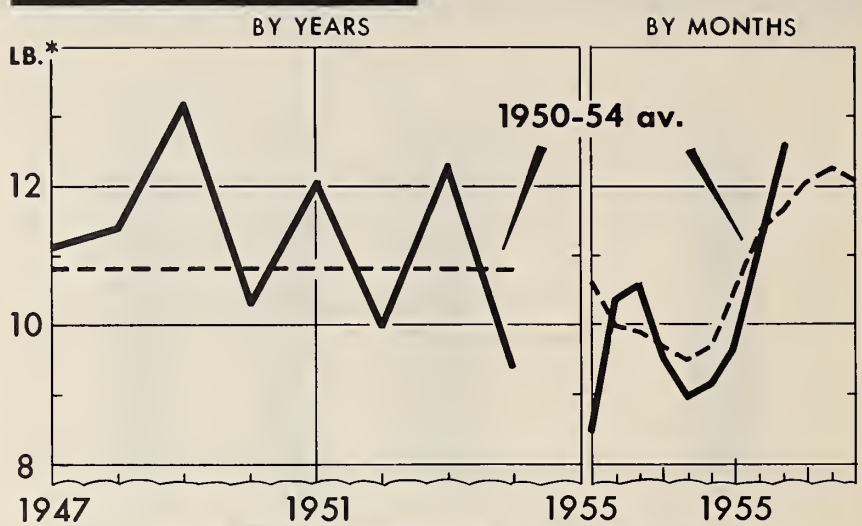
Milk-Feed Price Ratio



* POUNDS OF FEED EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 POUND OF WHOLESALE MILK, U. S. *See Table 39*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1821-55 (10), AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Egg-Feed Price Ratio

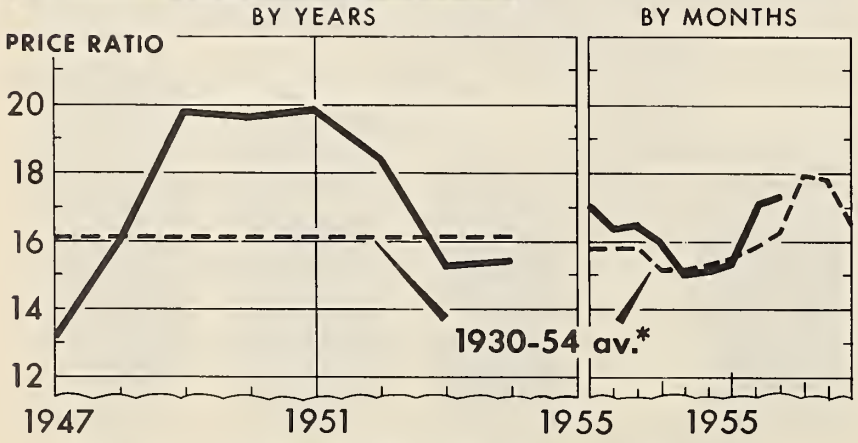


* POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION EQUAL IN VALUE TO 1 DOZEN EGGS AT THE FARM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1822-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 36

Beef Steer-Corn Price Ratio

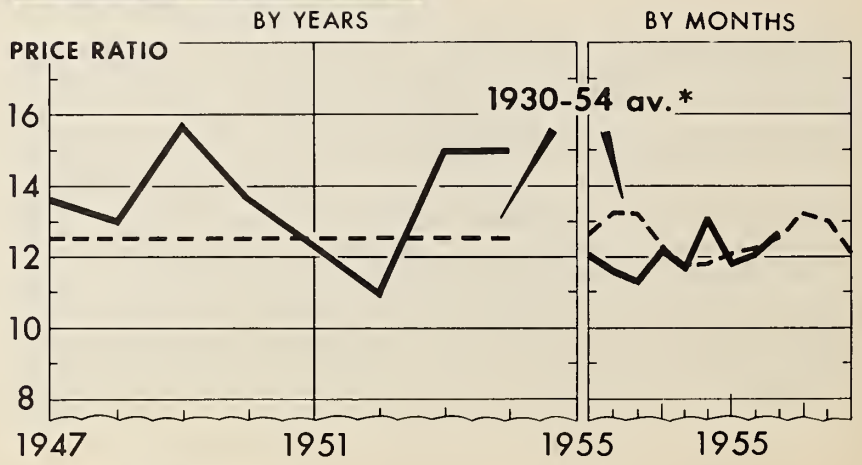


* EXCLUDES 1942-46
BUSHELS OF NO. 3 YELLOW CORN EQUIVALENT IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF "BEEF STEERS FROM THE CORN BELT, SOLD OUT OF FIRST HANDS AT CHICAGO FOR SLAUGHTER, ALL GRADES"

See Table 41

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1823-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Hog-Corn Price Ratio



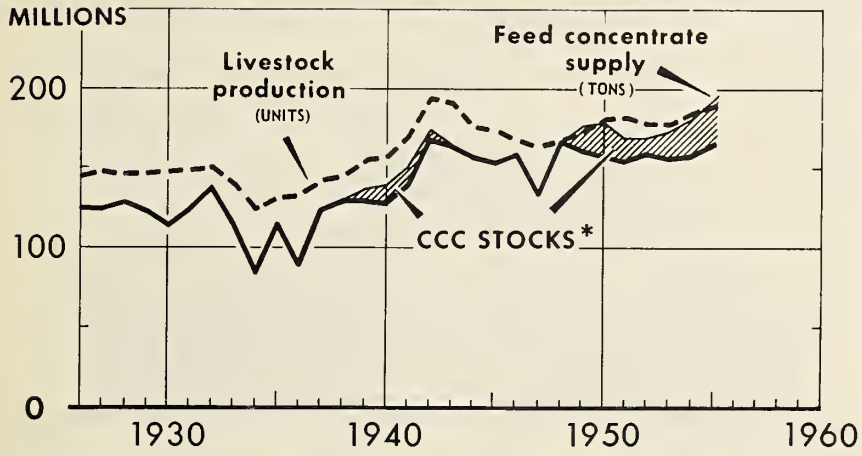
* EXCLUDES 1942-46
NUMBER OF BUSHELS OF CORN EQUAL IN VALUE TO 100 POUNDS OF HOG, LIVE WEIGHT.

See Table 40

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1824-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Big Feed Supply Stimulating Livestock Production

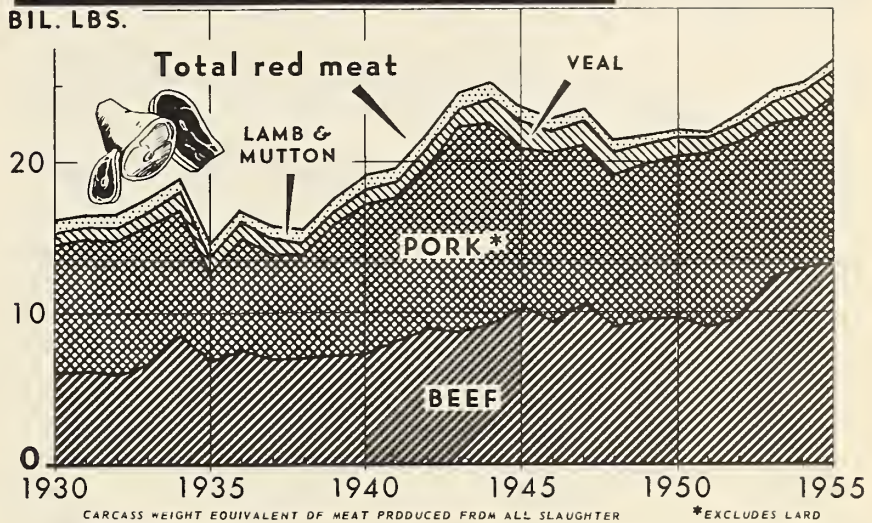
Uptrend in Feed Supply Supporting Increased Livestock Production



See Table 33

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1806-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

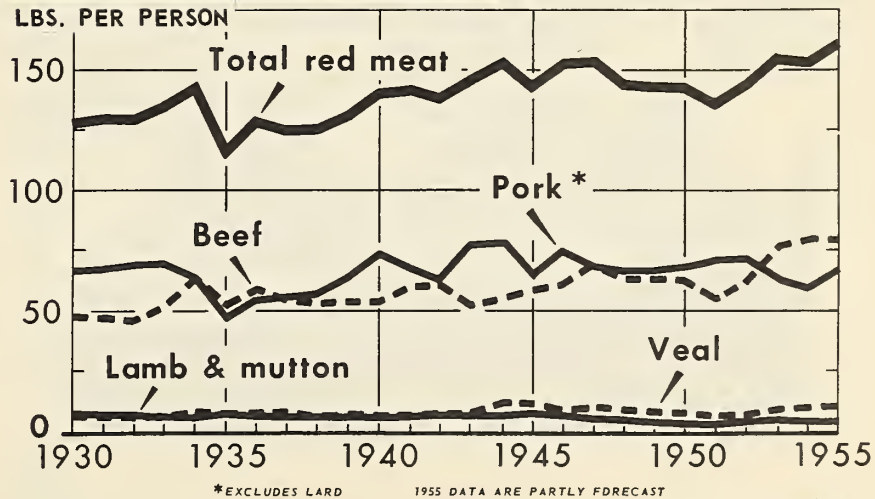
Pork and Beef Increase as Meat Output Sets New Record in 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1698-55 6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 42

Meat Consumption in 1955 Exceeded Only by 1908



See Table 43

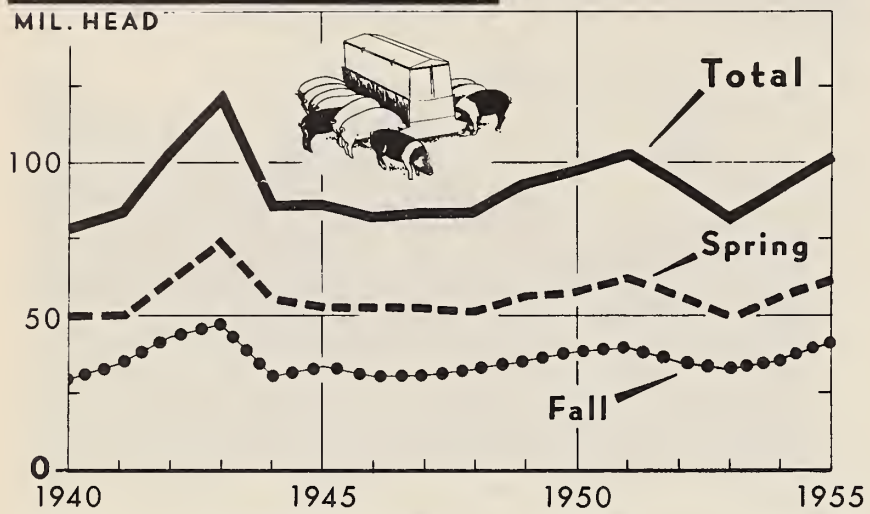
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 426-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The growing supply of feed grains--both total and "free" outside of Government stocks--lower feed prices, improved livestock-feed price ratios, and record cattle numbers have resulted in an all-time high output of meat. Consumption per person in 1955 may total 161 pounds, the most since 1908. The estimated consumption rate for beef is a record 81 pounds, 2 pounds more than in 1954, and that for pork is 66 pounds, up 6 pounds from 1954. However, the pork consumption rate is only about equal to the postwar average.

Neither production nor consumption will change greatly in 1956. The supply of pork will increase moderately, due chiefly to the expected 10 percent larger 1955 fall pig crop. The supply of beef could decrease a little, unless adverse conditions should arise that would force especially large cattle marketings.

Hog Output Up—Cattle, Sheep Numbers Change Little

Pig Production Increases a Fourth in Last 2 Years

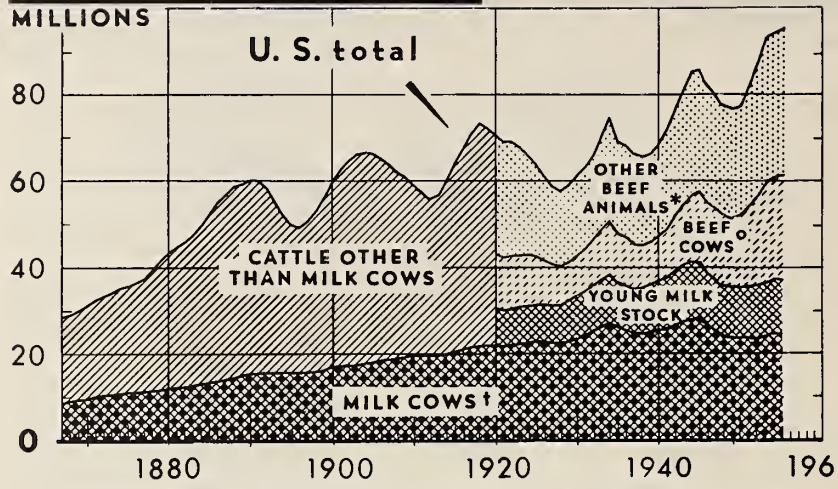


1955 FALL PIG CROP AS INDICATED BY JUNE INTENTIONS

See Table 44

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 682A-55 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cattle Numbers Unusually Stable the Last 3 Years

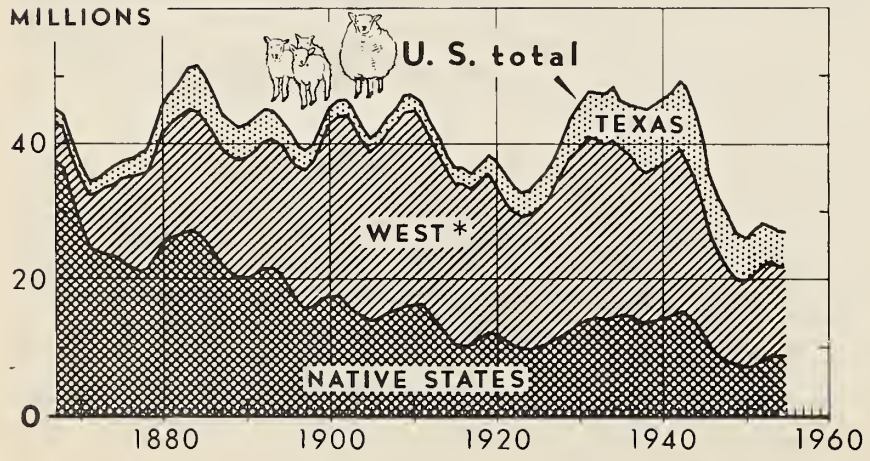


*HEIFERS & CALVES NOT FOR MILK, AND ALL STEERS & BULLS ○2 YRS. & OLDER NOT FOR MILK
†COWS & HEIFERS 2 YRS. & OLDER FOR MILK DATA FOR 1955 ARE PRELIMINARY

See Table 45

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 430A-55 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Number of Sheep on Farms Decreasing Slowly



*11 WESTERN STATES AND S. DAK. DATA FOR 1955 ARE PRELIMINARY

See Table 46

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 431-55 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

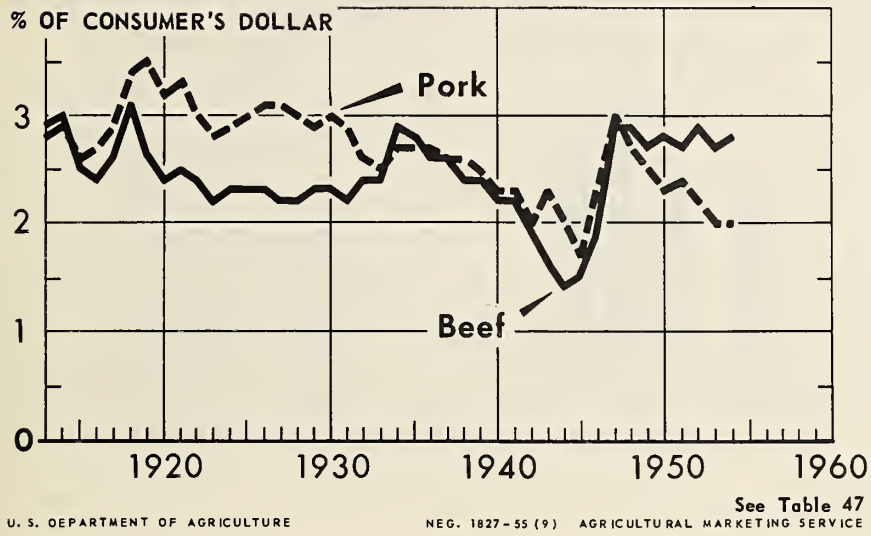
Hogs have provided most of the increase in meat animal production the last two years. From 81.5 million pigs saved in 1953, the smallest number since 1940, the pig crop was expanded 13 percent in 1954 and 9 percent more in 1955. Hog production is expected to level out in 1956. The 1956 spring crop will not be greatly different from a year before.

Cattle numbers increased fast up to 1953, then edged slowly higher to a record 95.4 million in January 1955. A large cow and heifer slaughter during 1955 has made it likely that cattle numbers will be reduced the next few years. But the reduction will be gradual; slaughter of young stock has not been large enough for numbers to go down fast. Numbers in January 1956 are expected to be close to those of 1955.

Numbers of stock sheep decreased slowly from 1952 to 1955. A higher slaughter rate in 1955 than 1954 indicates they have continued downward. Sheep production has been shifting from range to farm flocks, and from West to East. It is not clear whether the downtrend is likely to be stopped in 1956.

Demand Maintained for Beef, Declines for Pork

Share of Income Spent for Beef Steady, Lower for Pork



See Table 47

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1827-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

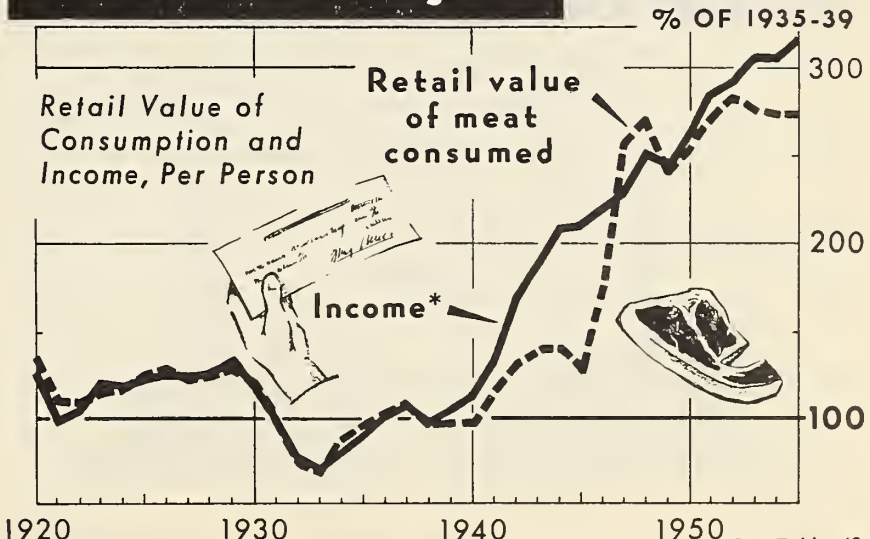
The percent of income spent for beef has been nearly steady over many years. The percent spent for pork has declined. Consumer demand has gradually shifted from pork toward beef.

Relative loss of demand for pork is ascribed in part to a growing distaste for fat pork. Demand and price have held up better for lean cuts than for fat cuts. Movement of consuming population from pork-eating to beef-eating regions also is a cause. New methods of retailing meat and increased use of home freezers and lockers may have aided demand for beef more than pork.

Demand for pork enjoyed a brief increase during the inflation of 1947-48 but has since decreased greatly.

The retail value of meat consumed has followed closely the trend in personal incomes of consumers. Expenditures for meat have been roughly the same percentage of incomes in all years (except during wartime controls). Nevertheless, two special tendencies are seen: Expenditures for meat drift lower relative to incomes over a very long time; and they increase a great deal during general price inflation and recede afterward. The retail value of meat in 1955 has been about the same as in 1954; it has not gone up along with rising consumer incomes, partly because meat supplies per person have been the largest in recent years. Retail value will continue to be sensitive to incomes, though it will not be as high relative to them as it was just after the war.

Share of Income Spent for All Meat Below Postwar High



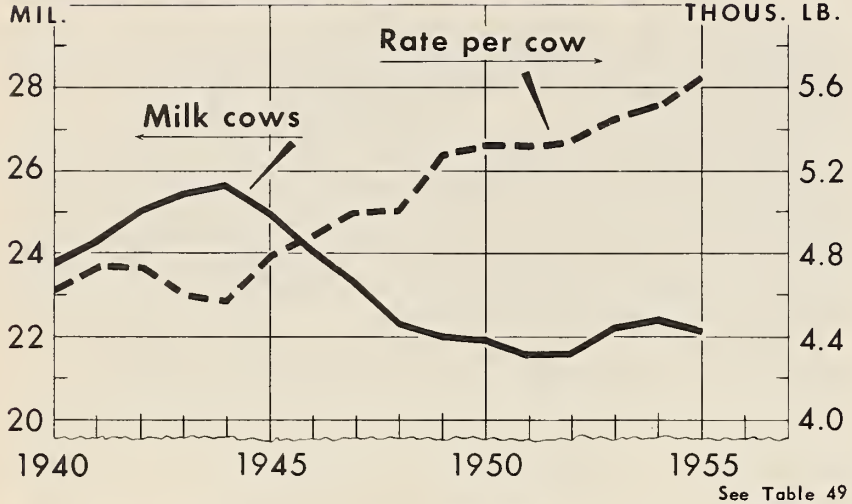
*DISPOSABLE INCOME PER PERSON

See Table 48

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1909-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Milk Output Up Despite Fewer Cows, Fewer Farms

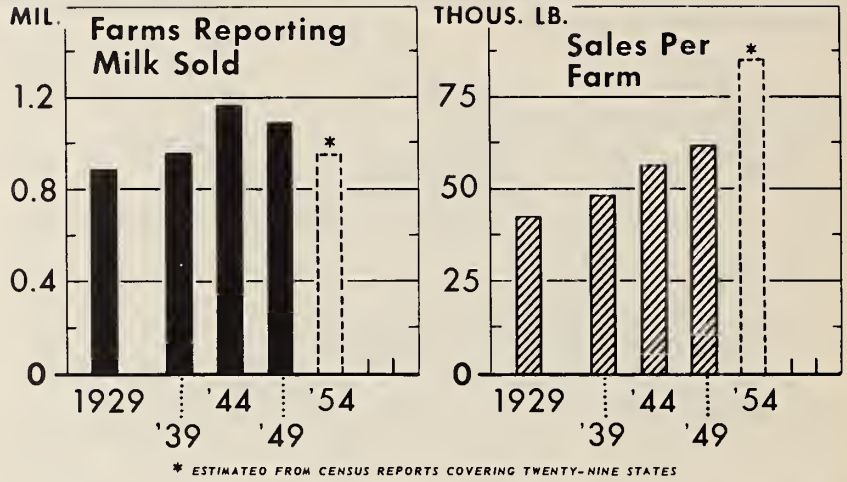
Increased Milk Production Per Cow Offsets Decline in Cow Numbers



See Table 49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1854-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fewer Farms Selling Milk but Sales Per Farm Increase

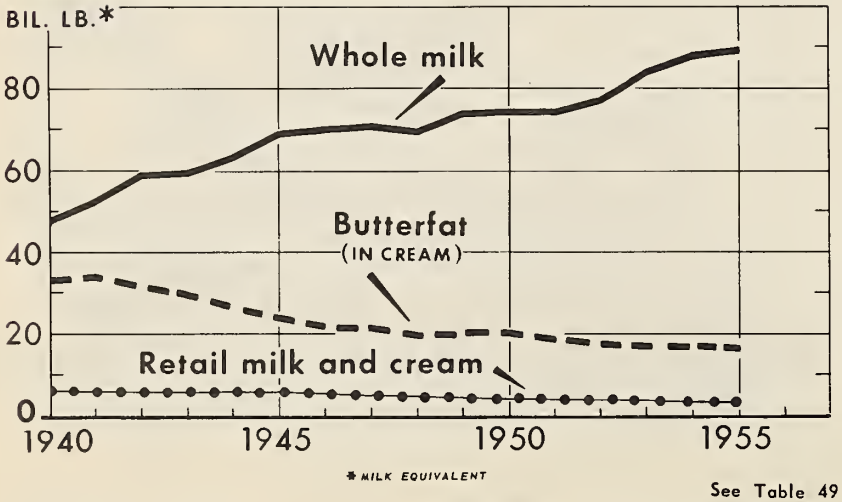


* ESTIMATED FROM CENSUS REPORTS COVERING TWENTY-NINE STATES

See Table 49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1857-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

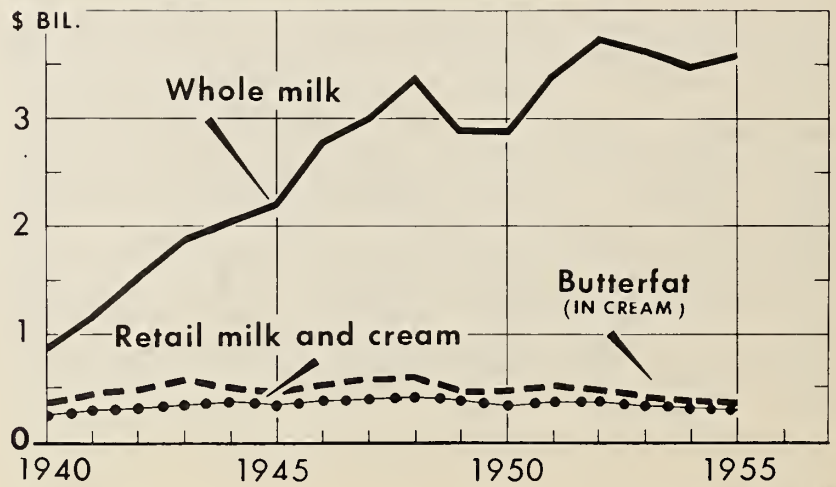
Larger Proportion of Milk Sold in Whole Form



See Table 49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1855-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Increased Whole Milk Sales Help Maintain Farmers' Cash Receipts



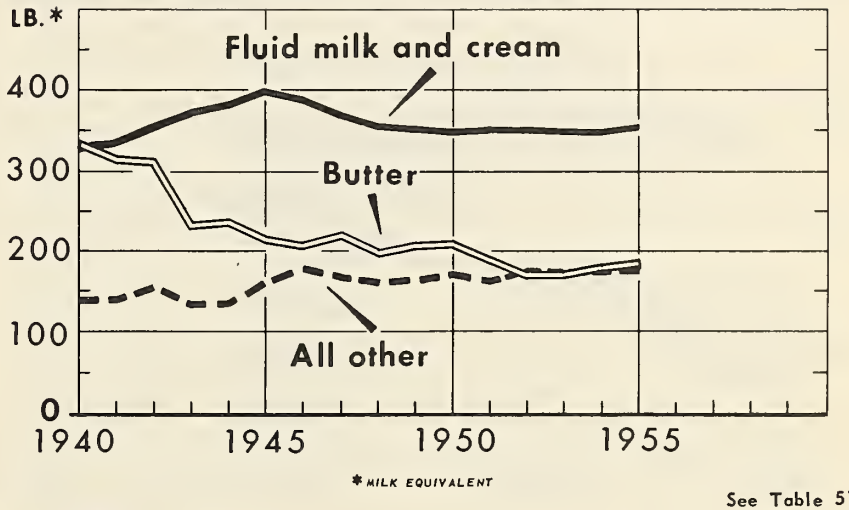
See Table 49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1856-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Milk Production Increases Faster Than Consumption

The rapid changes occurring in dairying are illustrated by the charts on this and the preceding page. The scale of operations is increasing. The average size of herd is rising, and quality of cows and other phases of management are being improved. An increasing proportion of milk produced is reaching commercial channels as farmers are using less on farms and are shifting from sale of cream to whole milk. A substantial reduction in demand for milk fat in many uses, especially butter, has resulted in some decline in consumption relative to production. In several years since World War II, supplies of milk products have exceeded demand at the equivalent of prevailing support prices to farmers. However, both CCC purchases and stocks are considerably smaller than in the recent past. Some increase in milk output is likely in 1956. But with continued strong consumer demand, total consumption also will show some gain, at least equal to the population increase.

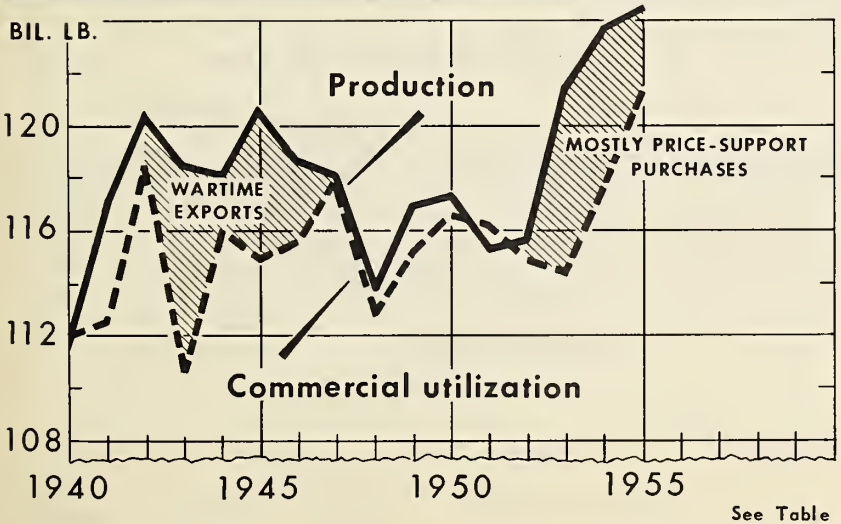
Drop in Butter Accounts for Decline in Use of Dairy Products



See Table 51

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1871-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

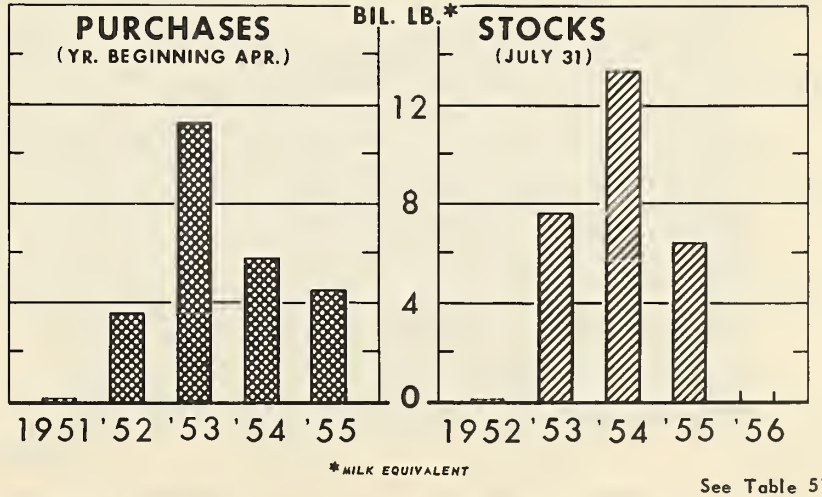
Production Exceeds Total Commercial Use in Recent Years



See Table 51

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1872-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Government Buys Large Amounts of Dairy Products to Support Prices

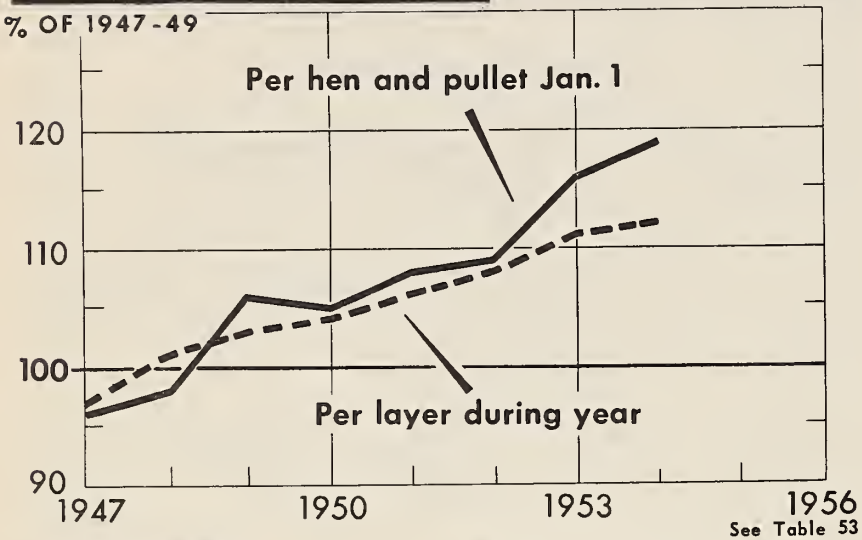


See Table 51

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1873-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farmers Raise Fewer Chickens, Get More Eggs Per Layer

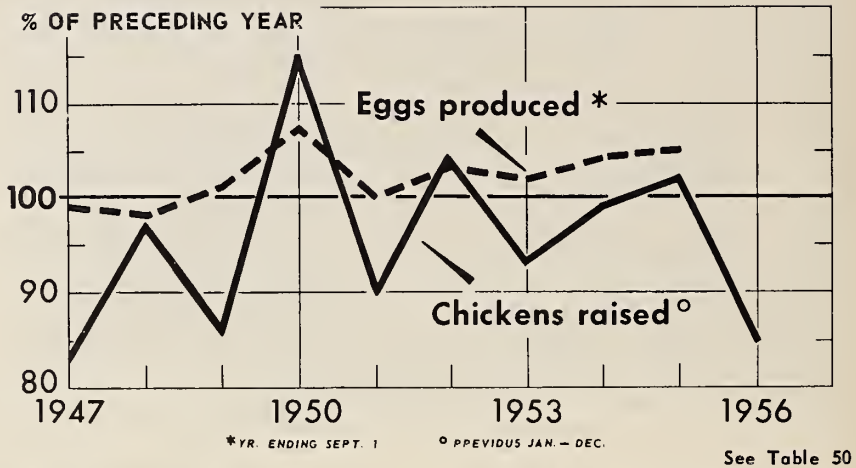
Egg Production Per Layer Continues To Increase



See Table 53

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGICULTURE NEG. 1829-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fewer Chickens Raised in 1955— Egg Output To Hold About Steady

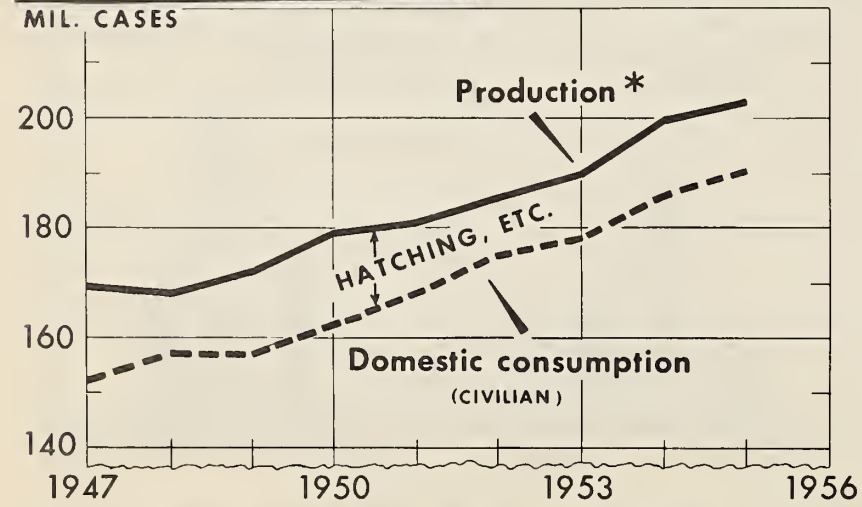


*YR. ENDING SEPT. 1 ° PREVIOUS JAN. – DEC.

See Table 50

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1830-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Annual Egg Consumption Reflects Production

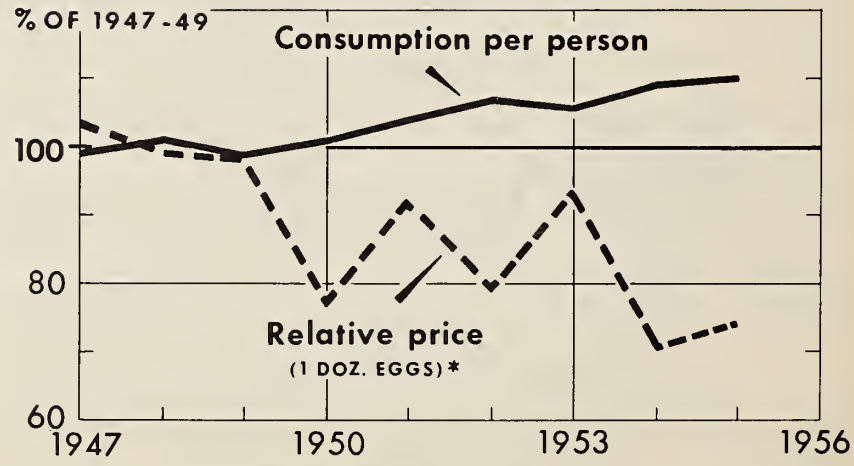


* INCLUDING ALLOWANCE FOR NONFARM PRODUCTION 1955 DATA ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1831-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 53

Relative Price of Eggs Declines, Consumption Increases



* U. S. AV. FARM PRICE DEFLATED BY THE PARITY INDEX 1955 ESTIMATED

See Table 53

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1832-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

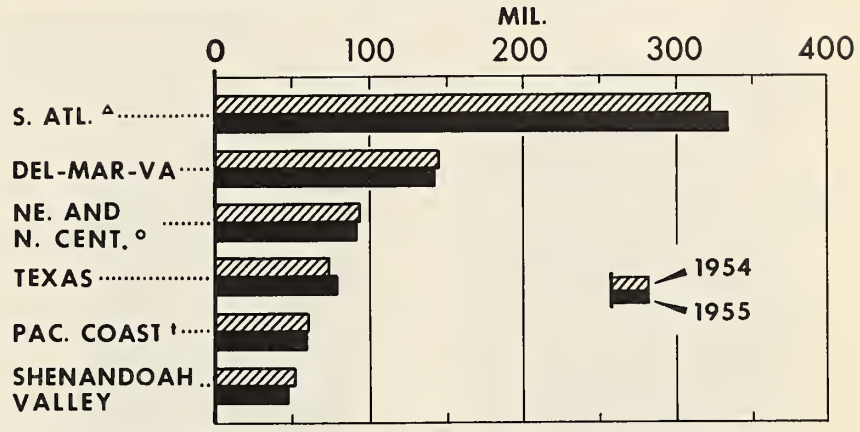
Broiler Output Up, Turkey Production Steady in 1955

Egg production on farms in the 12 months beginning in the fall of 1955 is likely to be about the same as the record for the year ending in August, 1955. The laying flock will be reduced much less than indicated by the 15 percent decrease in the number of chickens raised in 1955. The rate of lay is likely to increase. The large consumption of eggs in recent years, above 400 per person, has been achieved only at lower relative egg prices than a decade ago. However, reduced costs of production have partly offset the lower relative prices of eggs at the farm. Greater egg production per layer has been one of the chief means of reducing costs of production. The rise in productivity per bird has about matched the increase in population. As a result, no expansion in laying flocks has been necessary to maintain egg consumption per person.

The increased demand of the consuming public for red meat and poultry meat, coupled with the relatively smaller supply of by-product poultry incident to egg production, has given considerable impetus to the broiler and turkey sectors of the poultry industry. Both are currently producing at record or near-record levels.

Broiler Production Growing in South

*For 1954 and 1955 Production, Selected Reporting Areas**

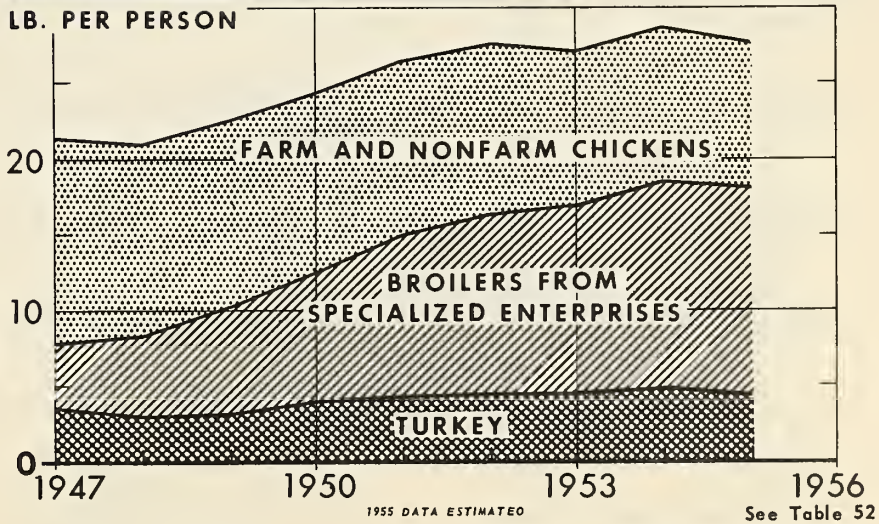


*AREAS FOR WHICH COMPARABLE PLACEMENT DATA FOR OCT.-SEPT. 1953-54 AND 1954-55 WERE AVAILABLE.
△ ALA., FLA., GA., MISS. AND N. C. ° CONN., MAINE AND IND. † CALIF. AND OREG.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1846-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 55

Broilers Provide Growing Share of Poultry Meat Supply



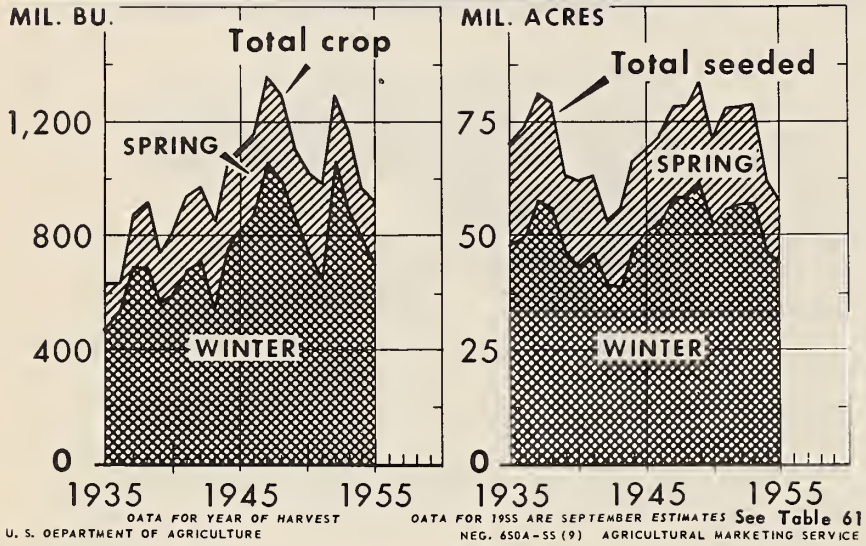
1955 DATA ESTIMATED

See Table 52

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1833-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat Crop Down, Carryover Up, Supply a Record

Wheat Production Declines as Acreage Is Reduced by Allotments



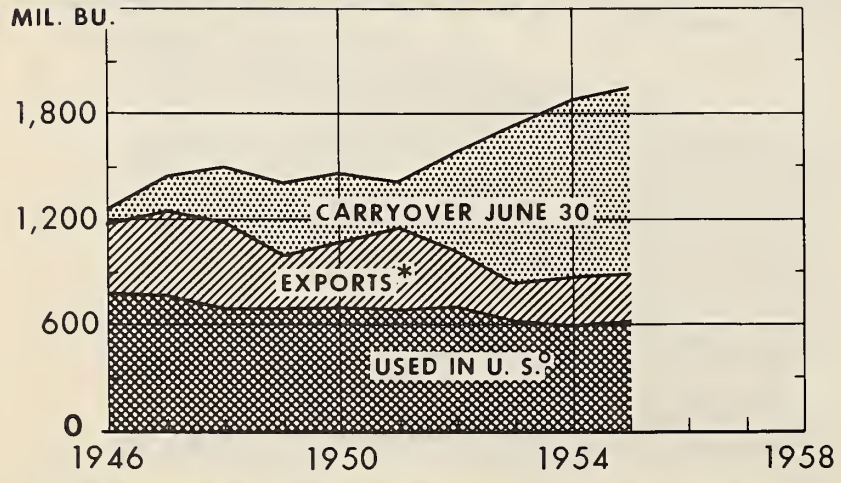
DATA FOR YEAR OF HARVEST
DATA FOR 1955 ARE SEPTEMBER ESTIMATES
See Table 61
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 650A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of all wheat in 1955 was estimated at 916 million bushels as of October 1. This was 6 percent smaller than the 1954 crop and 21 percent less than the 1944-53 average. The yield per acre seeded for all purposes was indicated at 15.9 bushels compared with 15.6 bushels last year and the average of 15.3 bushels.

Approval of marketing quotas by wheat farmers in the national referendum is expected to result in an acreage seeded for the production of grain in 1956 of about 55½ million acres. If yields are equal to the average of about 15.5 bushels per acre on such an acreage, a crop of about 860 million bushels would be produced. If domestic use and exports total about the same as the 900 million bushels estimated for 1955-56, some slight reduction in the very large carryover is likely by July 1, 1957.

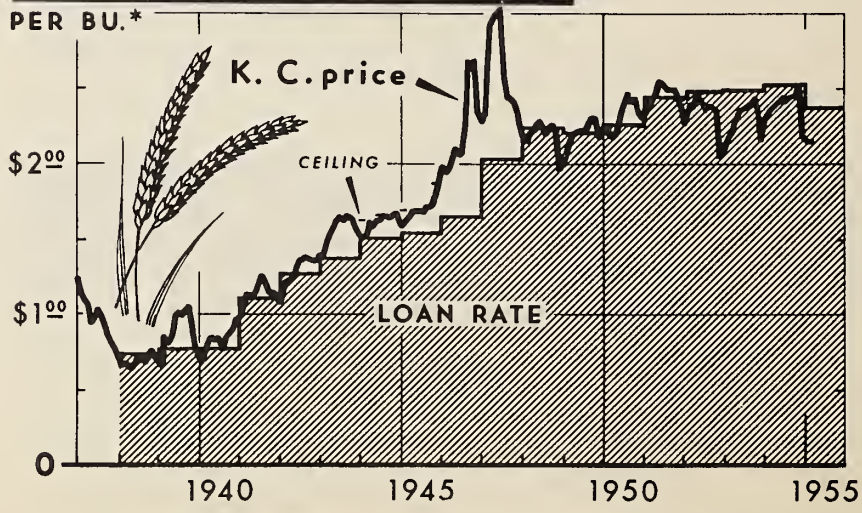
Wheat prices have averaged near the loan level since the support programs were started in 1938, except for 1946-47 and 1947-48 when demand for wheat was exceptionally strong.

Wheat Stocks Still Increasing but at Slower Rate



*INCLUDES FLOUR MILLED FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT ONLY
°INCLUDES TERRITORIAL AND MILITARY FOOD USE
1955 DATA ARE SEPTEMBER ESTIMATES
See Table 57
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1016A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat Prices Near Loan Level Most of Last 7 Years

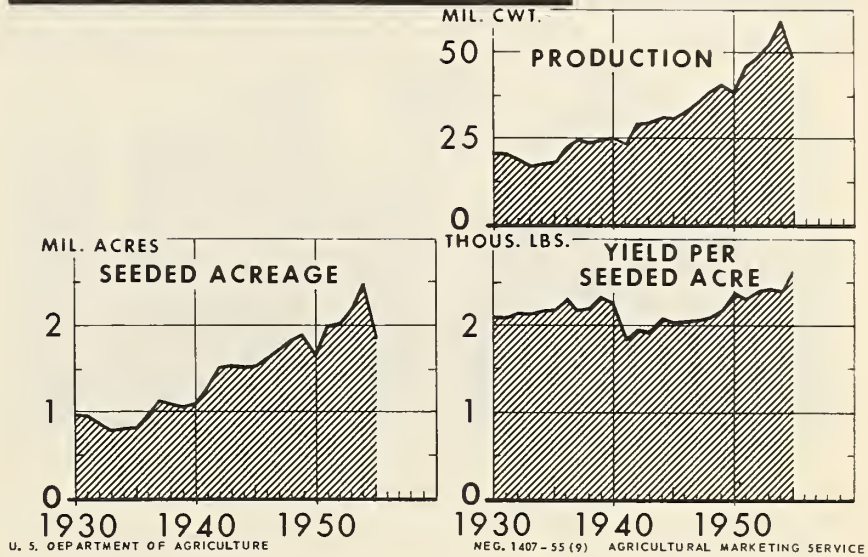


BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING JULY
*NO. 2 HARD WINTER WHEAT AT KANSAS CITY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 836-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
See Table 58

Rice Supplies Build Up as Exports Decline

Production of rice in the United States increased rapidly following World War II. This was associated with increased export demand resulting from a world scarcity of rice. Beginning in 1952, world rice supplies again became abundant and in 1953-54 exports from the United States declined moderately, and the following year dropped sharply. On the other hand, United States production reached new record high levels in 1953 and 1954. With reduced exports, the carryover (in rough rice equivalent) increased from 1.5 million cwt. on July 31, 1953 to 26.7 million on July 31, 1955. Some further increase in carryover is expected by July 31, 1956. Yield per seeded acre, after declining from high levels in 1941, has increased sharply and in 1955 set a new record. However, the 1955 crop was down reflecting a decline in acreage resulting from allotments. Season average prices received by farmers have equaled or exceeded support levels in every year since the support programs were started in 1941, except for the crops of 1951, 1952 and 1954.

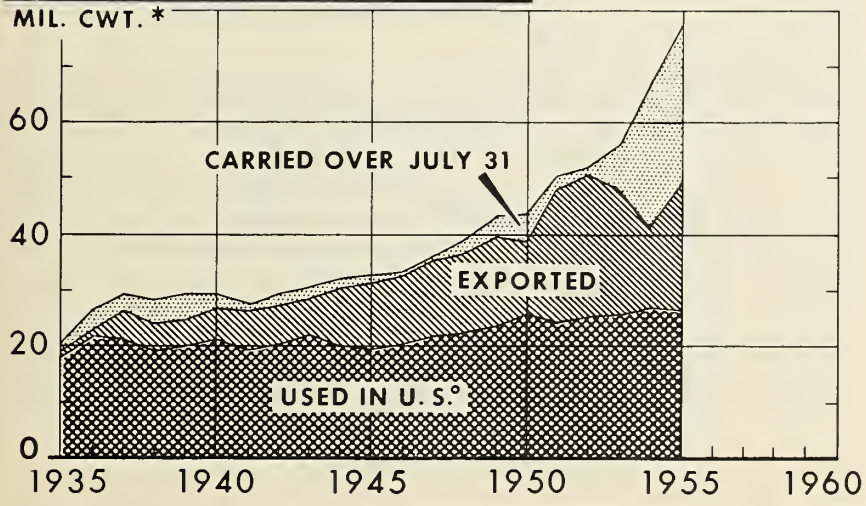
Higher Yields in 1955 Partly Offset Decline in Rice Acreage



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1407-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 62

Rice Stocks Increase Sharply During Last 2 Years

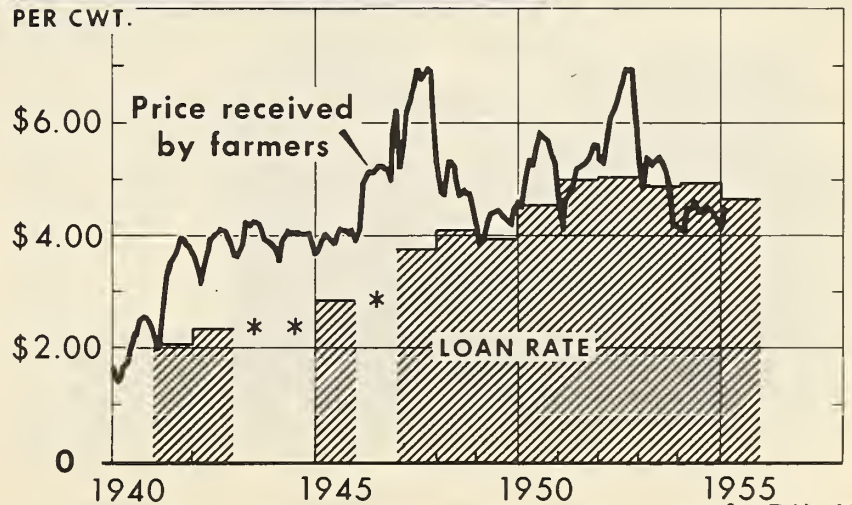


* IN TERMS OF ROUGH ° INCLUDES TERRITORIAL AND MILITARY FOOD USE

See Table 59

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1408-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rice Prices Drop Below Loan as Supplies Increase



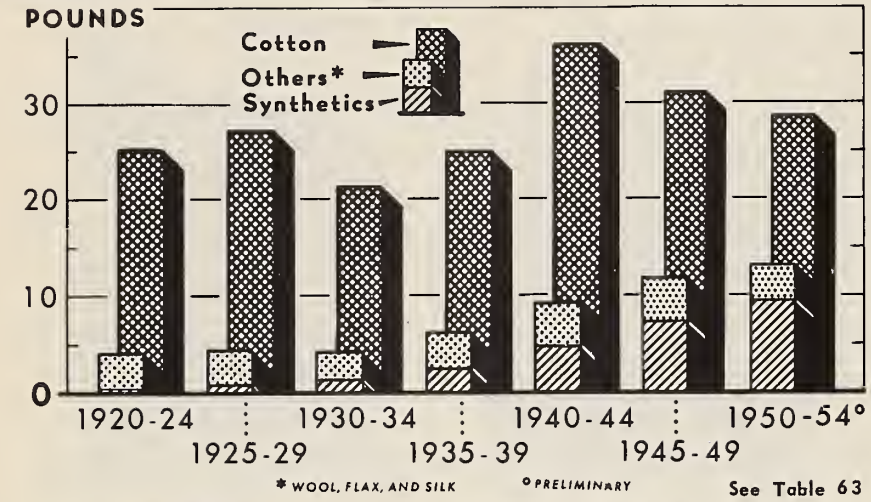
* FOR 1943, 1944 AND 1946 NO SUPPORT RATES ANNOUNCED BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST

See Table 60

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1851-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Demand for U. S. Cotton Declines, World Supply Up

Cotton Consumption Per Person in U. S. Declines in Postwar Period

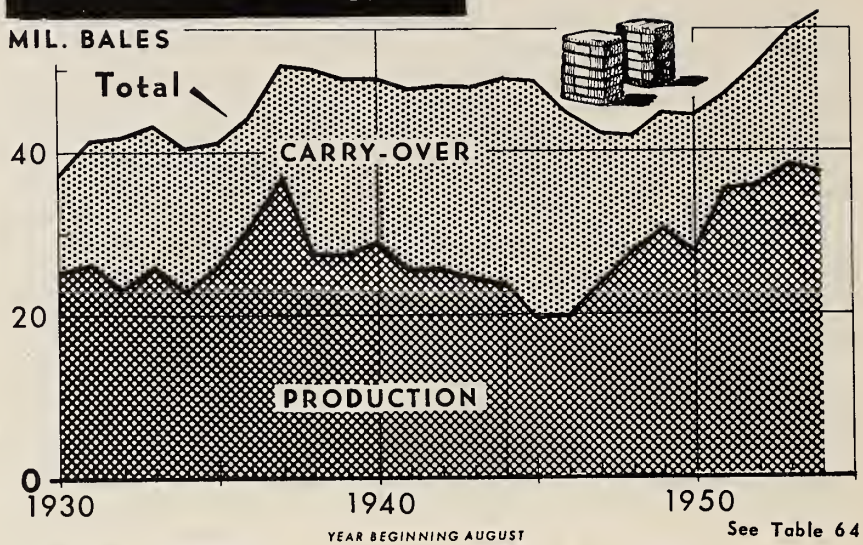


*WOOL, FLAX, AND SILK °PRELIMINARY

See Table 63

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 498-55 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

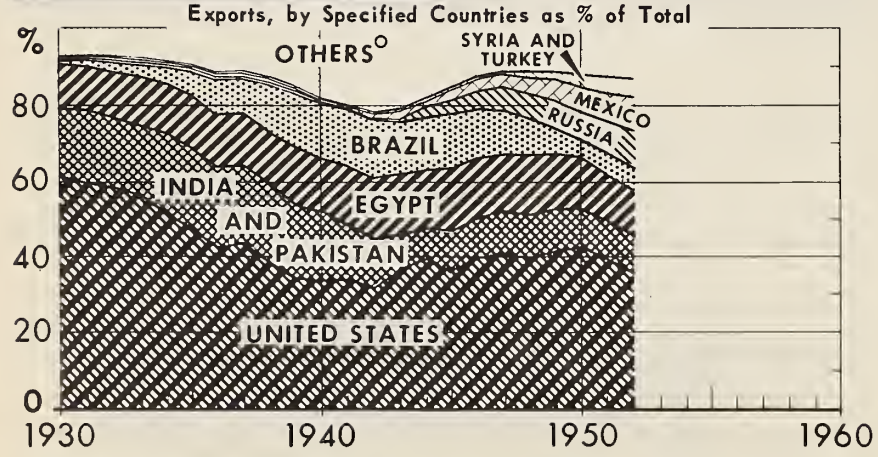
World Cotton Supply Increases to New High



See Table 64

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1060-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

U. S. Share of World Cotton Market Declines



5-YEAR MOVING AVERAGES CENTERED

*FOREIGN COUNTRIES INCLUDED HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR 93% OR MORE OF FOREIGN PRODUCTION SINCE 1940

°OTHERS INCLUDE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, ARGENTINA, BELGIAN CONGO, CHINA, IRAN, PERU, BRITISH EAST AFRICA

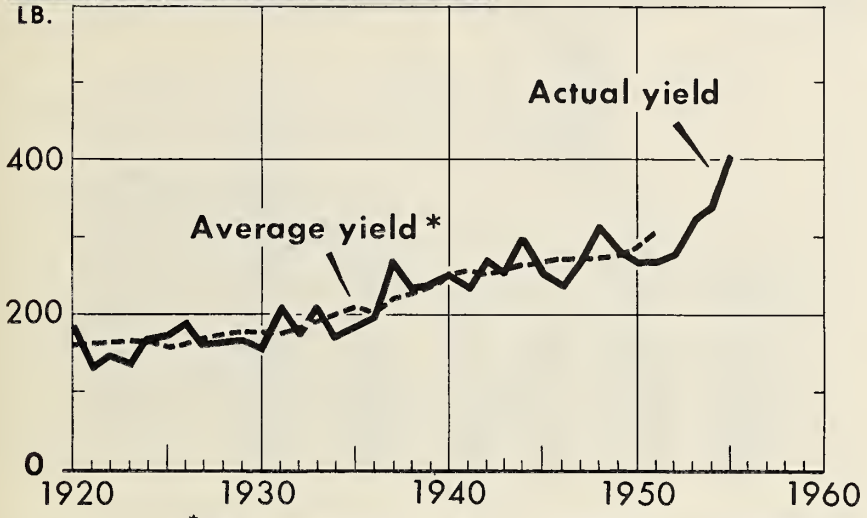
See Table 69

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 65A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

As the world supply has increased, total disappearance of U. S. cotton has declined. Domestic mill consumption of cotton per person has tended downward over the past 5 years, but the population growth generally has kept total mill consumption at an average of around 9 million bales per year. However, exports have dropped since 1951-52 when 5.5 million bales were exported and the 1954-55 total was 3.4 million bales. The reduction in exports also has meant a decline in the U. S. share of the world market. The U. S. share averaged approximately 39 percent for the period centered on 1951 in the chart, about 36 percent for the period centered on 1952, and approximately 32 percent in the 1954-55 season.

Rising Yields Keep Production Above Disappearance

Cotton Yields Set New Record 3 Years in a Row

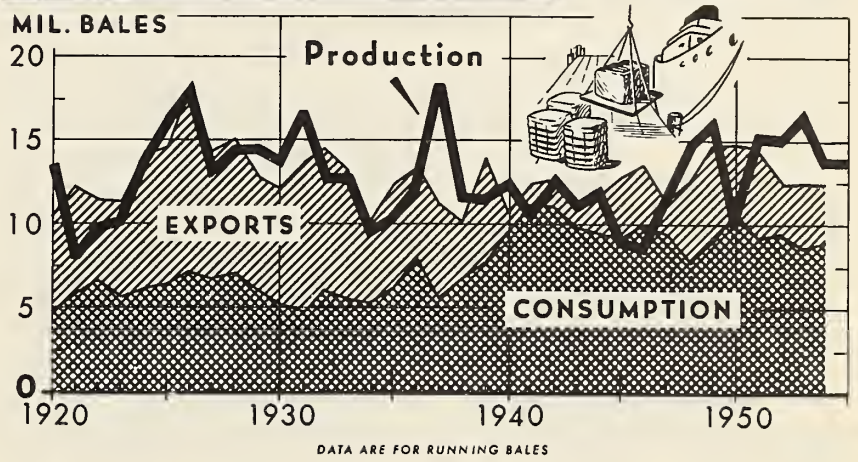


*9-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE, CENTERED, PER HARVESTED ACRE

See Table 65

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1030A-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production Exceeds Disappearance Each Year Since 1950



DATA ARE FOR RUNNING BALES

See Table 66

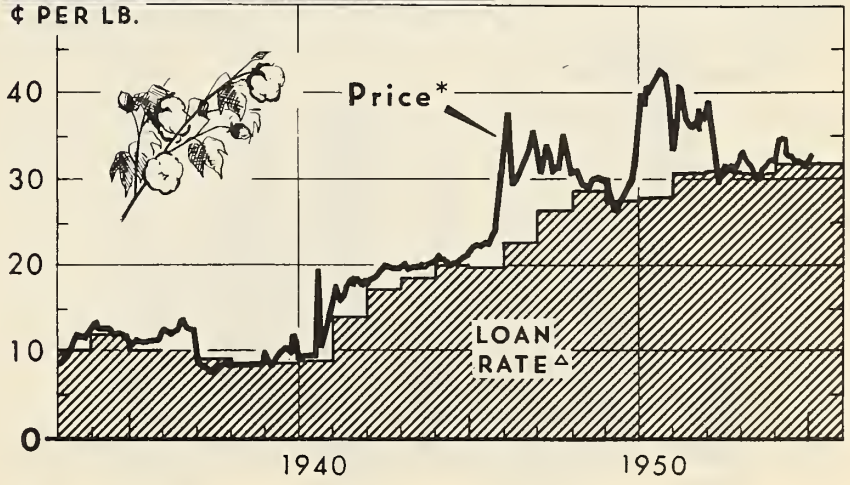
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1061-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of cotton in the U. S. has exceeded disappearance in every year since 1947 except in 1950. In 1954 and 1955 acreage allotments were in effect but record yields were set in each year and the crops were much larger than the national marketing quota of 10 million bales. Acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1954 was about 22 percent below a year earlier but rising yields held the decline in production to only about 17 percent. In 1955, the July 1 acreage was down about 14 percent but yields increased sharply and the crop was larger than in 1954.

Production and yield for 1955 on the above charts were based on the October crop report. The November report raised the production forecast 7 percent above the October estimate. Average yield per acre was forecast at 431 pounds in the November report.

With production larger than disappearance, stocks of cotton have increased steadily. On August 1, 1956, the carryover is expected to be significantly larger than the 11.1 million bales of 1955. The steady increase in supplies has caused prices for cotton to decline, and since the end of 1952 prices received by farmers have remained close to the CCC loan rates. These loan rates have been based upon 90 percent of the parity price.

Farm Prices Close to Support Level Since 1952



BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST

See Table 67

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

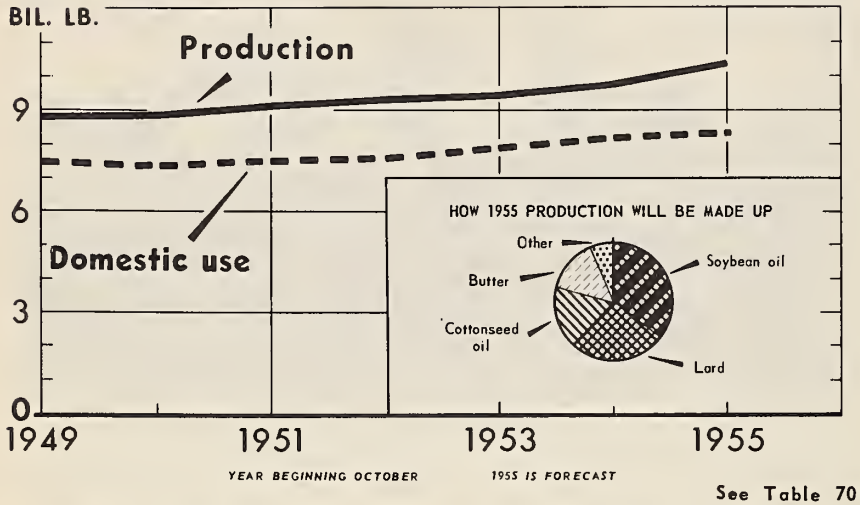
* AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

△ BASIS MIDDLING 7/8-IN. STAPLE, AVERAGE LOCATION

NEG. 1011-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Output of Food Fats Up but Stocks Are Down Sharply

Production of Food Fats To Continue To Rise in 1955

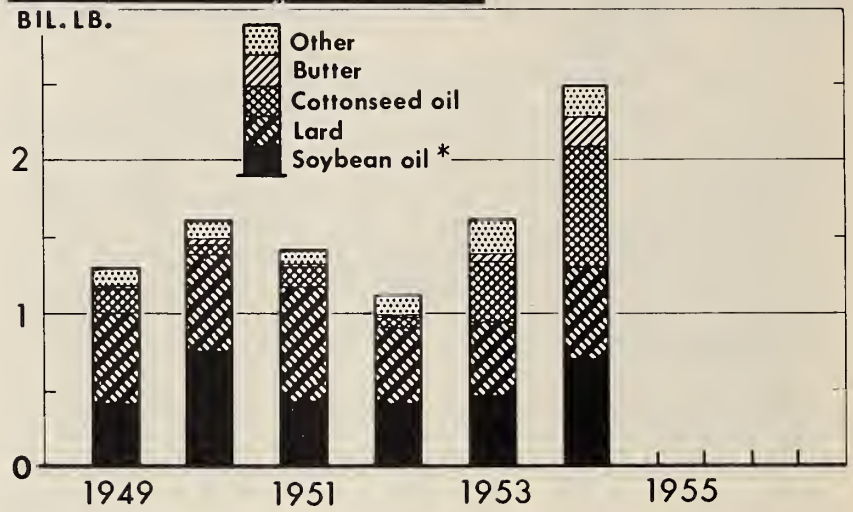


YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1955 IS FORECAST

See Table 70

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1911-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Exports of Food Fats Set New Record in 1954–55

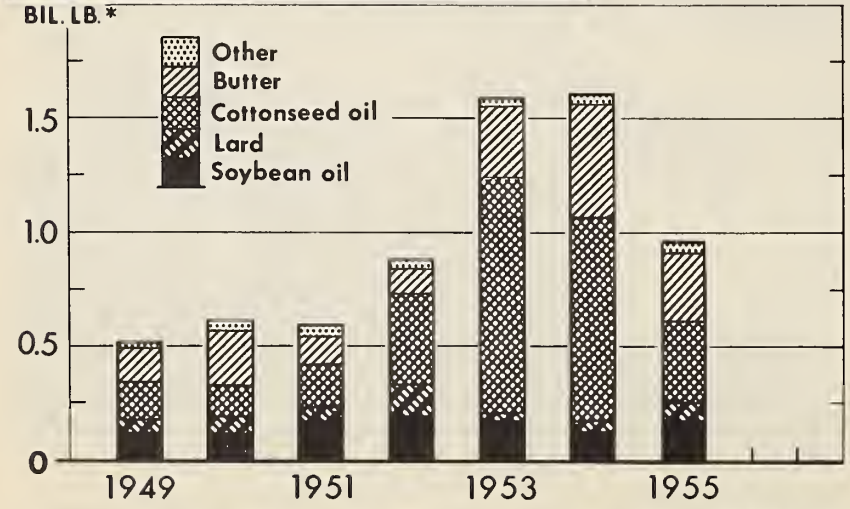


YEAR BEGINNING OCT. * INCLUDES OIL EQUIVALENT OF EXPORTED SOYBEANS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1794-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 70

Heavy Exports Result in Sharp Drop in Carryover of Food Fats



* STOCKS OCT. 1

See Table 70

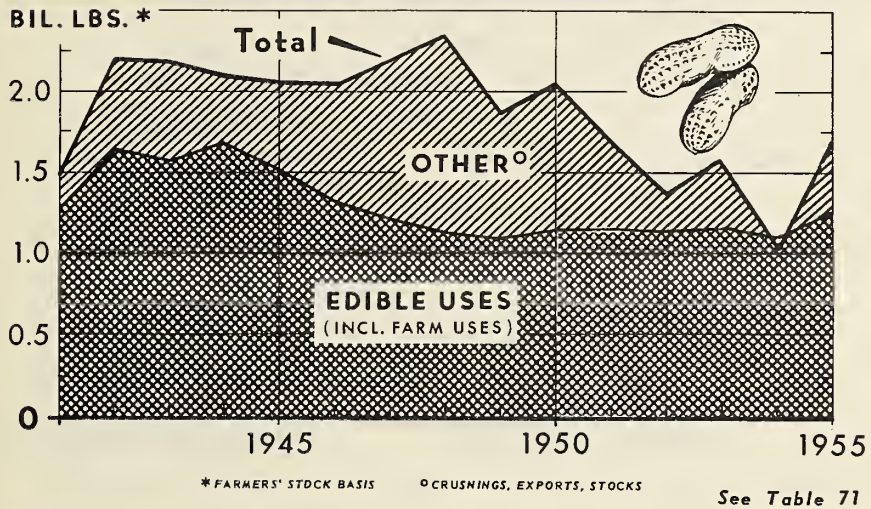
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1795-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The United States produces much more food fats than can be consumed domestically and exports have become an important outlet. Exports during the past marketing year were the most of record and resulted in a sharp drop in U. S. stocks, most of which had been acquired by the Government under price support operations. Large exports reflected lower prices, Government sales for export on a bid basis, a high level of economic activity in Europe, reduced domestic production in Japan, Spain and Argentina, and various U. S. Government programs such as those which enable other countries to purchase our fats and oils with their own currency.

Supplies of food fats in the marketing year which began on October 1, 1955 will be about as large as the record quantity of the year before as a sharp increase in output largely will offset the reduction in beginning stocks. Supplies will be well in excess of probable domestic use in 1955-56 and exports will have to be nearly as large as a year ago if an increase in stocks is not to take place. This is likely to be achieved as other countries will need large quantities of our fats.

Peanut and Flaxseed Production Increases in 1955

1955 Peanut Crop Up Sharply—Again Exceeds Probable Edible Use

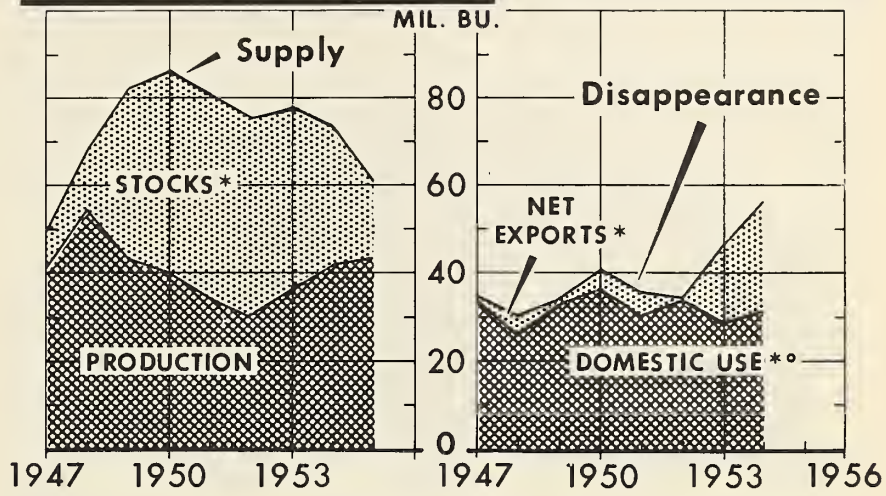


*FARMERS' STOCK BASIS °CRUSHINGS, EXPORTS, STOCKS

See Table 71

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1041-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Increased Exports Reduce Carryover of Flaxseed

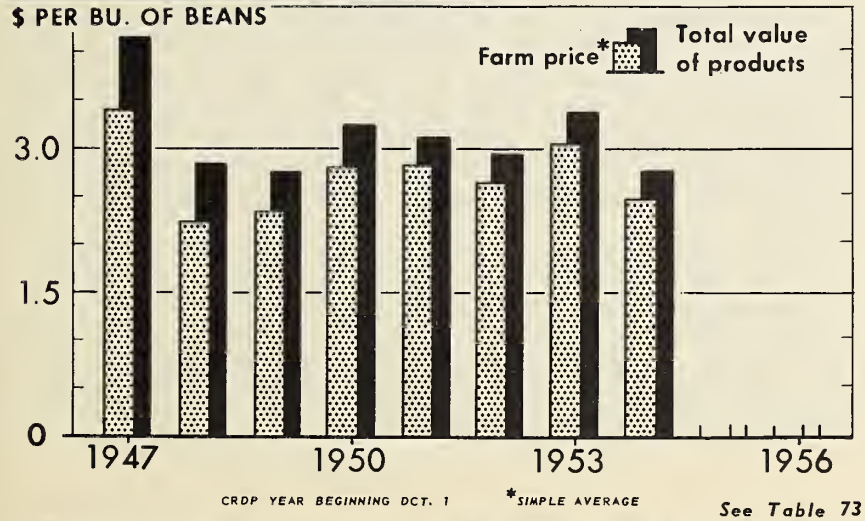


YEAR BEGINNING JULY *INCLUDES FLAXSEED EQUIV. OF LINSEED OIL °EXCLUDES CRUSHINGS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 853-55 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 72

Farm Price and Value of Products for Soybeans

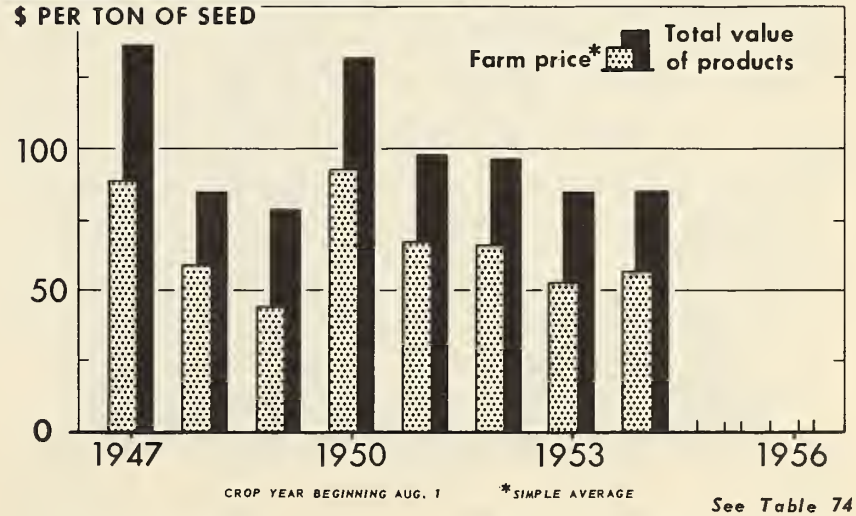


CROP YEAR BEGINNING OCT. 1 *SIMPLE AVERAGE

See Table 73

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1008A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Price and Value of Products for Cottonseed



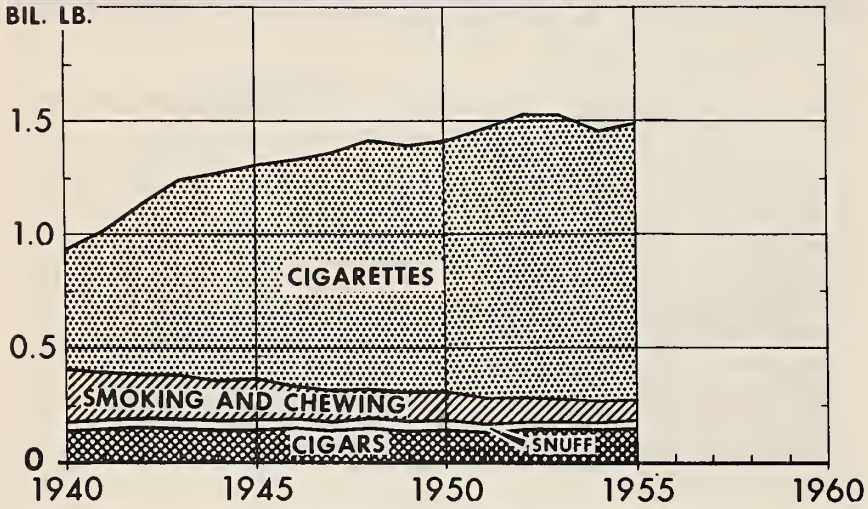
CROP YEAR BEGINNING AUG. 1 *SIMPLE AVERAGE

See Table 74

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1007A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Manufactured Products Take More Tobacco in 1955

Cigarettes Take Four-Fifths of Tobacco Used in Manufacturing

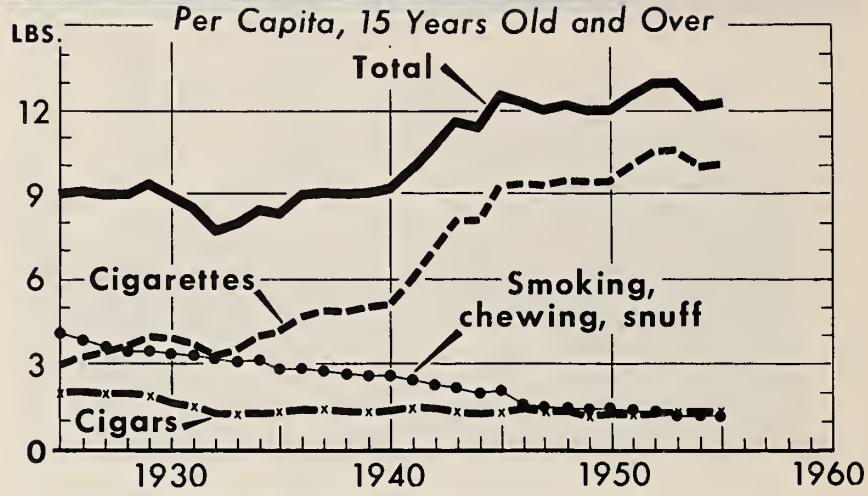


UNSTEMMED PROCESSING-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT

See Table 76

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1063B-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Decline in Use Per Person of Most Tobacco Products Halts in 1955

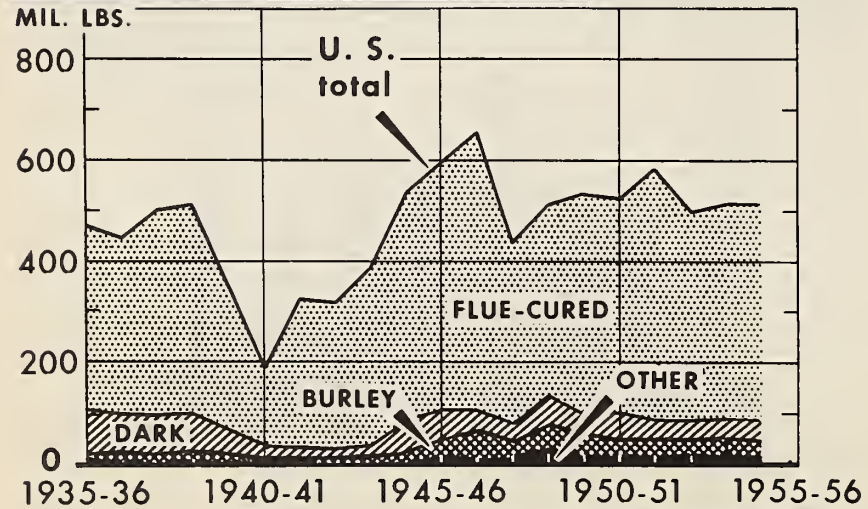


UNSTEMMED PROCESSING-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES AND BY OVERSEAS FORCES

See Table 75

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1122A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Leaf Tobacco Exports Steady in 1954–55—Gain Likely in 1955–56



ESTIMATED FARM SALES WEIGHT ON MARKETING YEAR BASIS

See Table 77

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1147-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

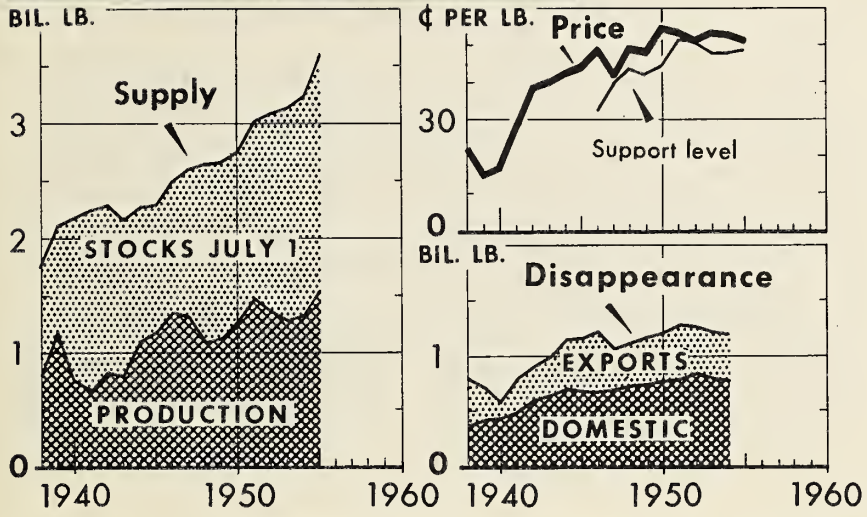
The quantity of tobacco used in the manufacture of tobacco products in 1955 is estimated at over 2 percent above 1954 and the third largest on record. The number of cigarettes manufactured is likely to be around 3 percent greater than last year and will account for about four-fifths of the total leaf used. Small increases above 1954 are indicated in the output of cigars, smoking tobacco, and snuff but output of chewing tobacco continues its long-term decline.

The 1955 tobacco consumption per person 15 years and over is estimated at 12.3 pounds--slightly above 1954 but $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent below 1953 and 1952.

Exports of dark tobacco increased some in 1954-55, but others held about even or declined slightly. Total tobacco exports during 1955-56 will increase substantially--mainly due to foreign currency sales.

Supplies of Cigarette Tobacco Are Large

Supplies of Flue-Cured Tobacco Far Above Requirements



See Table 78

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 884A-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The total supply of flue-cured tobacco for 1955-56 has climbed more than 10 percent above that for 1954-55. This year's huge crop, reflecting extremely high yields per acre, is about one-sixth larger than 1954 despite a 5-percent acreage cut. Deliveries for Government loans have been heavy from 1955 crop marketings. The announced 1956 acreage allotments are 12 percent below 1955. Carryover in mid-1956 will be considerably above that in mid-1955.

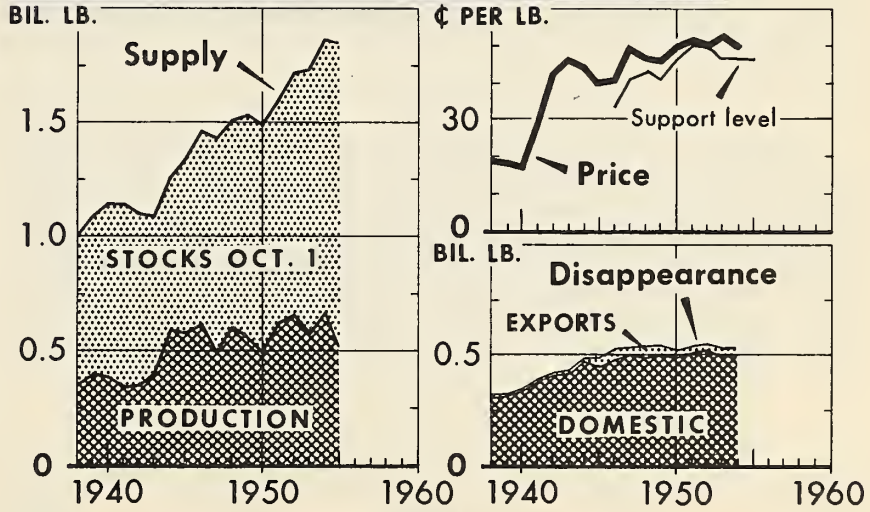
Domestic use, after declining during 1953-54 and 1954-55, is likely to increase some in 1955-56. Cigarettes absorb the great bulk of the flue-cured manufactured in this country. Exports of flue-cured have held about even in the 3 years ending in mid-1955. They will be substantially higher in 1955-56 mainly as the result of sales for foreign currencies.

The total supply of burley tobacco for 1955-56 is about as large as the record 1954-55 level despite the sharp cut in this year's acreage. Yields per acre are again indicated to be near last year's record high. Although the 1955 crop is down more than one-fifth from last year's, the carryover has risen substantially--reflecting the excess of last year's record crop over 1954-55 disappearance. Burley marketings begin in late November or early December. The Government price support level is only slightly below last season's.

Following the announcement of the 1956 marketing quota and acreage allotment (by December 1), burley growers will vote on whether they favor continuing quotas on the next 3 crops or to reject quotas.

Most burley is used in domestic cigarette manufacture, but smoking and chewing tobacco and also exports provide sizable outlets.

Burley Supply Remains Heavy as Larger Stocks Offset Smaller Crop

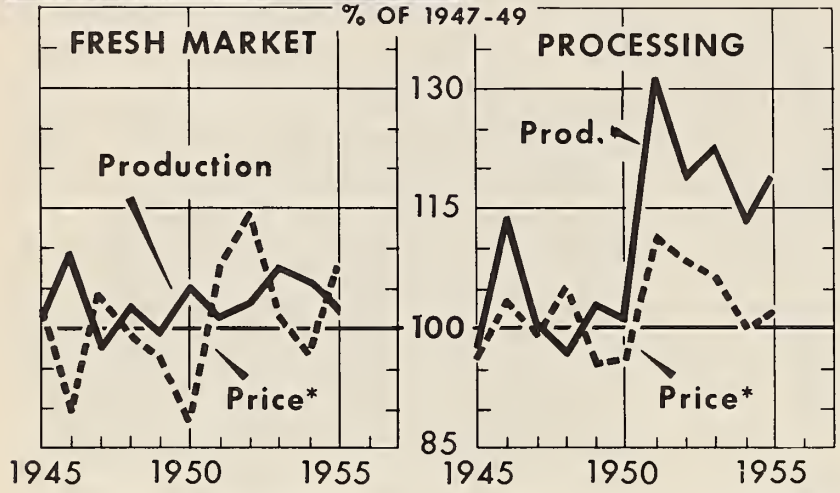


See Table 79

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1064B-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Output and Use of Vegetables Trending Upward

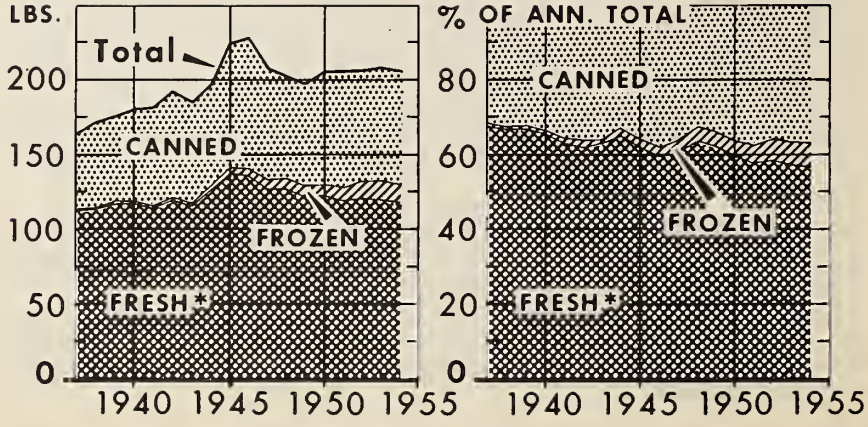
Output of Vegetables for Processing Up Sharply



See Table 80

Since the late 1940's the increase in production of vegetables for commercial processing has been much sharper than that for fresh market sale. This reflects the continued long-time upward trend in consumer demand for processed vegetables. With most of the vegetables grown for processing being contracted for in advance of the growing season, farm price and production have tended to move in the same direction. In general, production of vegetables for fresh market sale and prices received by growers have moved in opposite directions. Vegetable production in 1956 probably will be as large to slightly larger than in 1955, and prices are likely to average near 1955 levels.

Consumption Per Person of Processed Vegetables Rising



See Table 81

Civilian per capita consumption of commercially grown vegetables has trended generally upward since 1937. While the proportion consumed in the fresh form has been declining, that of the processed commodities (fresh equivalent basis) has been expanding. Among the processed vegetables, frozen vegetables consumption has increased very sharply, but it still represents only a relatively small part of the total consumed per person by civilians in the United States.

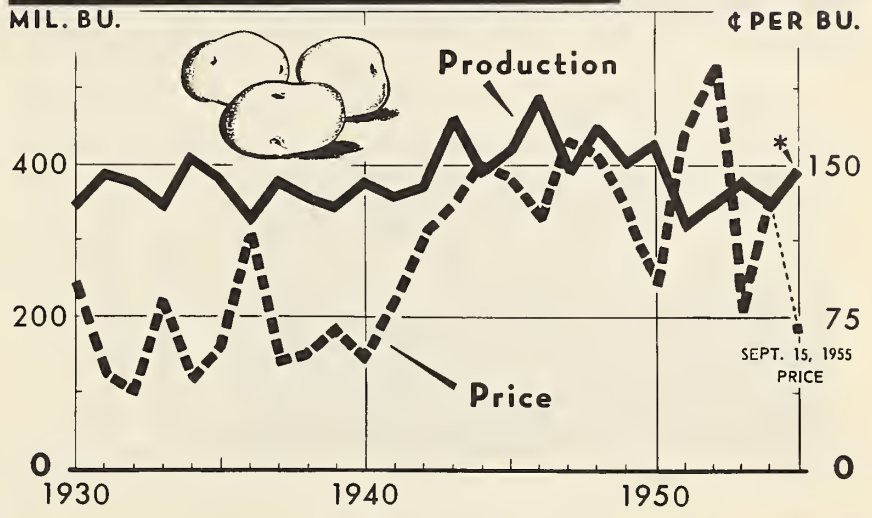
1955 Potato Crop Up, Dry Beans Steady, Dry Peas Down

Prices farmers receive for potatoes from one year to the next generally move in the opposite direction from production. With the 1955 crop expected to total almost 10 percent larger than that of the preceding year, prices are expected to average below those for the 1954 crop.

Prices for dry beans declined in 1948 and 1949 from earlier postwar levels, reflecting the large crops and reduced export demand. Since 1949, production has been lower and with the aid of supports, prices have been more favorable. Prices for the 1955 crop are expected to average below those of a year earlier.

Production and prices of dry field peas were relatively high during the war and early postwar years when export demand was strong. Reduced exports brought lower prices in 1948 and 1949 despite the reduction in output. Prices began to strengthen in 1950 after the outbreak in Korea and in recent years have been maintained by reduced production and a pickup in commercial export demand.

Increased Producton Brings Lower Prices for 1955 Potato Crop



* INDICATIONS AS OF SEPTEMBER 1

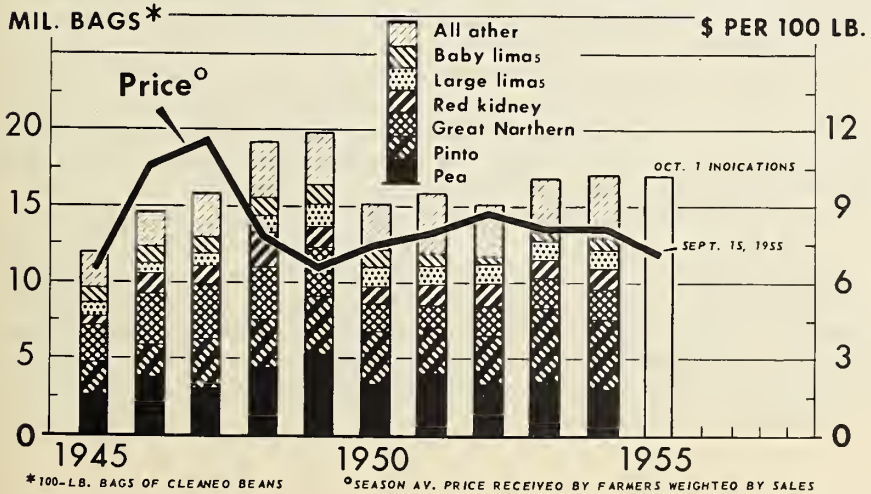
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 414-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 82

1955 Crop of Dry Beans About Same as in 1954

Production by Major Classes, and Farm Price



*100-LB. BAGS OF CLEANED BEANS

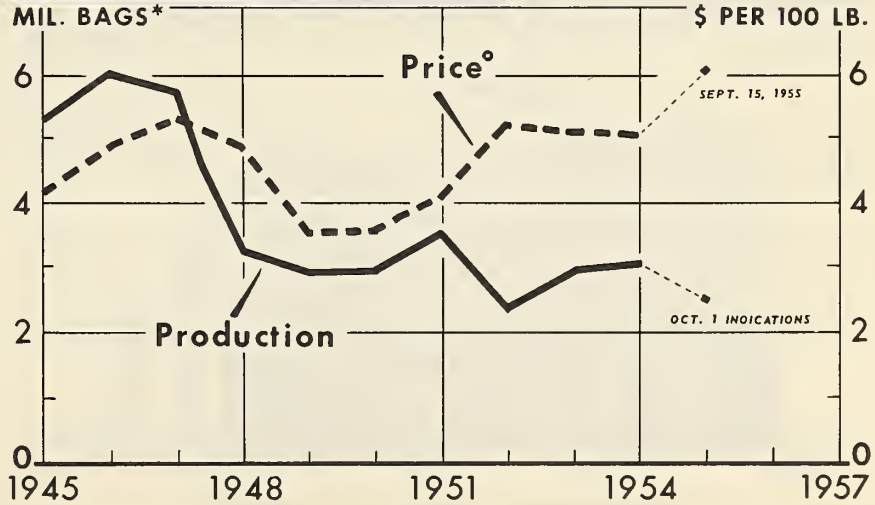
°SEASON AV. PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS WEIGHTED BY SALES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1852-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 83

1955 Dry Pea Crop Second Smallest Since 1940



* BAGS OF 100 LB. CLEANED PEAS

° SEASON AV. PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, WEIGHTED BY SALES

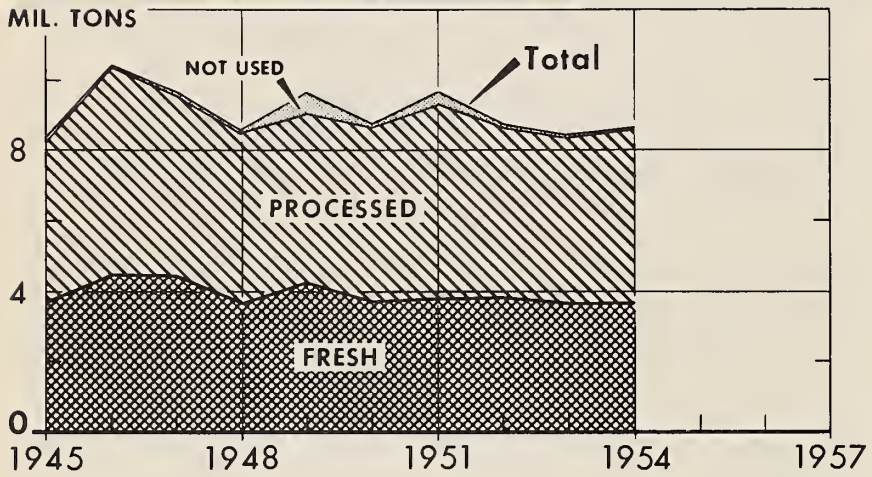
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

See Table 84

NEG. 1881-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Increasing Share of Fruit Production Is Processed

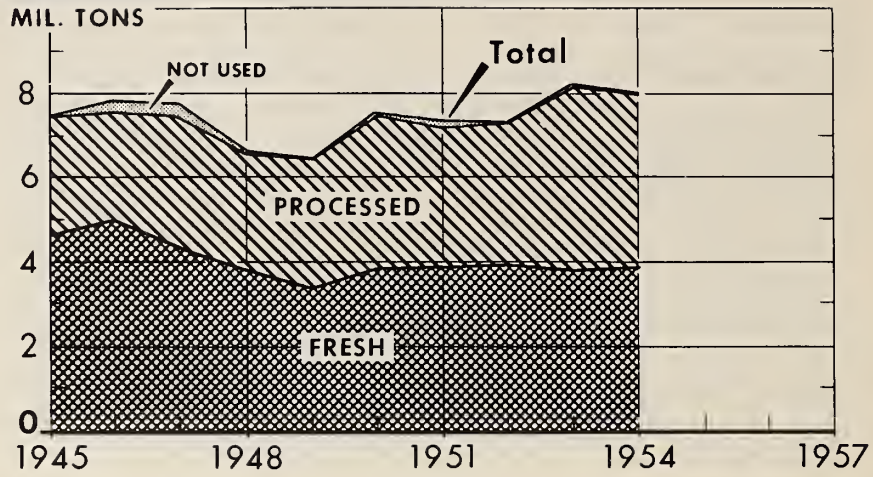
Deciduous Fruit Output Declining Slowly—Less Used Fresh



See Table 85

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGICULTURE NEG. 1867-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

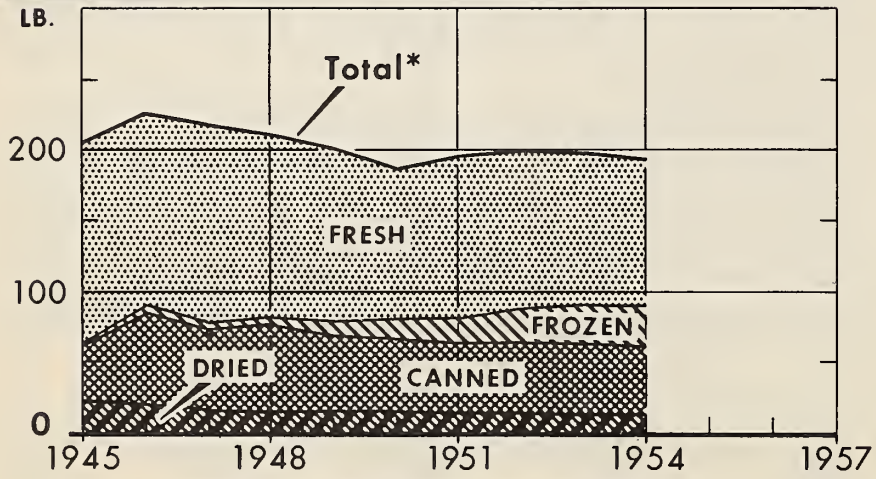
Processing Now Takes Over Half of Increased Citrus Output



See Table 86

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGICULTURE NEG. 459A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total Fruit Consumption Per Person Trends Down Last Decade



*CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION PER PERSON, FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGICULTURE NEG. 1868-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

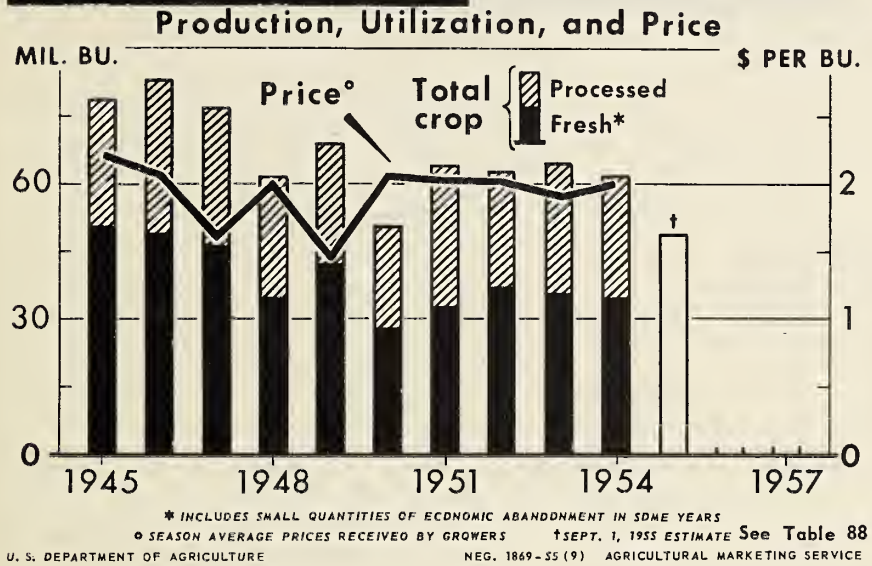
Although total production of deciduous fruits increased a little in 1955, it has trended slightly downward over the past decade. Use of fruit in fresh form also has trended downward, while that of processed has tended to hold steady. About 57 percent of the 1954 crop was processed.

Total production of citrus fruits has trended upward since 1945, mainly because of increasing output of oranges. Over the past decade, a decline in citrus used fresh was exceeded by an increase in citrus processed. About 51 percent of the 1954-55 crop was processed.

Although per capita consumption of all fresh and processed fruits combined on a fresh equivalent basis decreased moderately during the past decade, total consumption did not change greatly because of the increase in population. With a sharp increase in consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices, per capita consumption of all processed fruits combined increased moderately. But that of fresh fruit declined considerably.

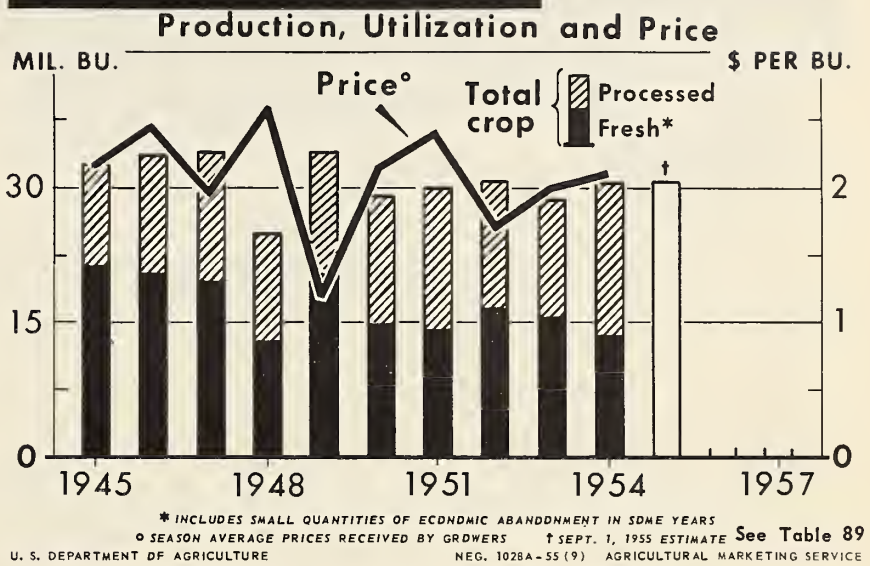
Trends Vary for Three Major Fruits

Peach Production Trends Lower Over Last Decade



* INCLUDES SMALL QUANTITIES OF ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT IN SOME YEARS
° SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS †SEPT. 1, 1955 ESTIMATE See Table 88
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1869-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Pear Crops Fluctuate Around 30 Million Bushels Since 1945



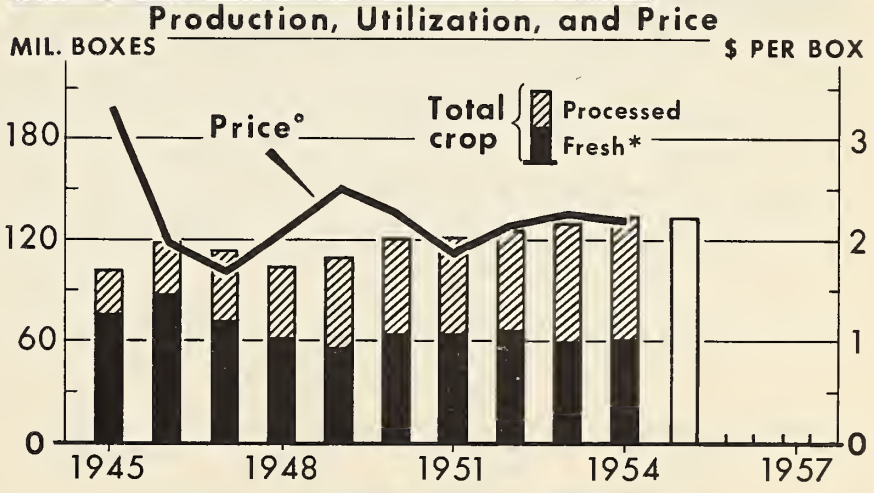
* INCLUDES SMALL QUANTITIES OF ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT IN SOME YEARS
° SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS † SEPT. 1, 1955 ESTIMATE See Table 89
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1028A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of peaches has trended downward over the past decade. Since 1945, the volume of peaches used fresh has declined while the volume processed has not changed greatly. Year-to-year changes in size of crop usually have been accompanied by opposite changes in prices received by growers.

Since 1945, production of pears has fluctuated around the 30 million-bushel mark. The volume used fresh has tended to decline while the volume processed has tended to increase. Prices received by growers have varied around the level of $2.00 per bushel.

Orange production has increased considerably since 1945. During the same time, the volume processed has more than doubled. Since 1948, use of oranges for frozen concentrate has increased sharply while fresh use has held fairly steady. Prices received by growers have varied around $2.00 per box.

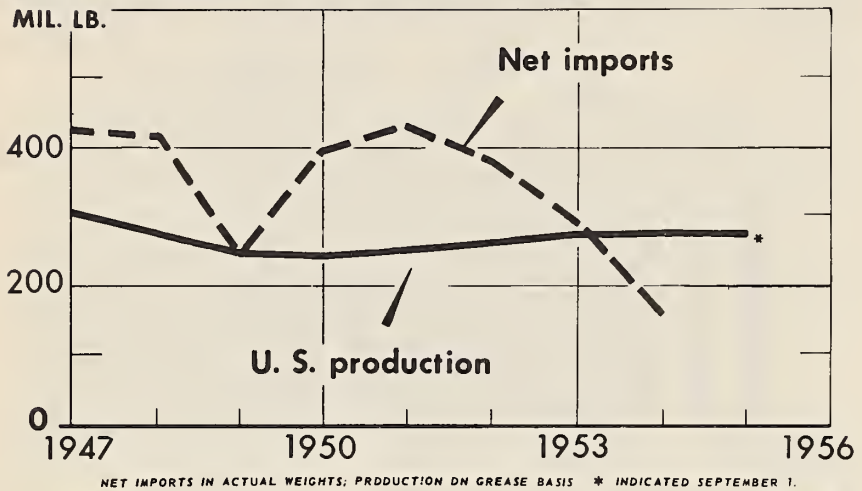
Orange Output Up Sharply, Volume Processed More Than Doubles



* INCLUDES SMALL QUANTITIES OF ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT IN SOME YEARS
° SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS, AS SOLD See Table 90
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1870-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wool Output Stable–Consumption, Imports Trend Down

U. S. Wool Production Changes Little Since 1949

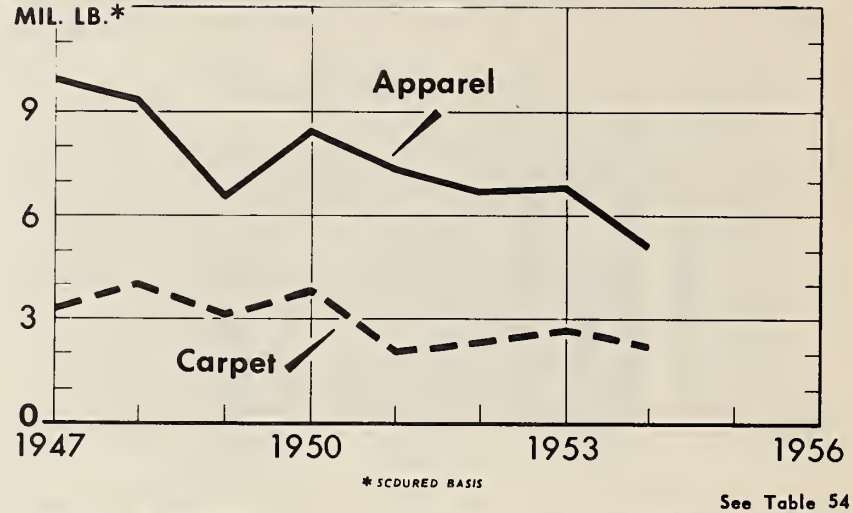


NET IMPORTS IN ACTUAL WEIGHTS; PRODUCTION ON GREASE BASIS * INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1.

See Table 56

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1049B-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wool Consumption Declines During Postwar Period

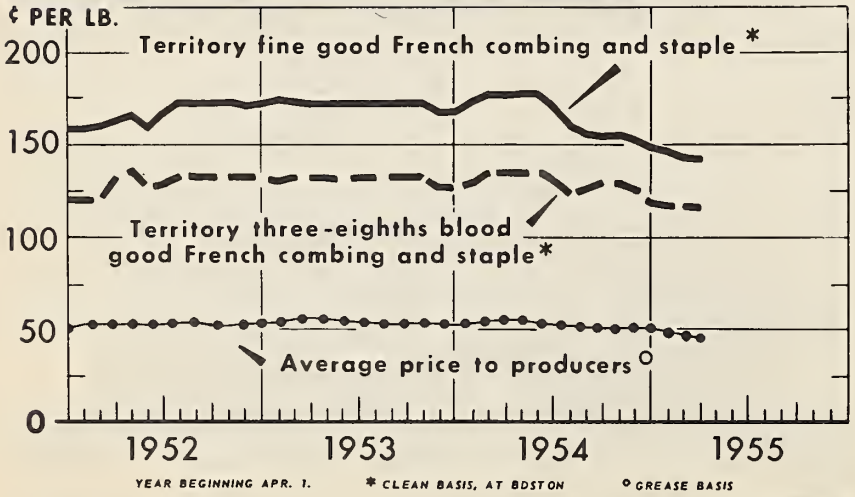


* SCOURED BASIS

See Table 54

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 618B-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wool Prices to Growers, Prices at Boston, Decline This Season



YEAR BEGINNING APR. 1. * CLEAN BASIS, AT BOSTON ° GREASE BASIS

See Table 68

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 229A-55 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of wool in the United States has been relatively stable over the last few years. Shorn wool production this year is estimated at about 2 percent below 1954. Slaughter of sheep and lambs relative to inventories this year suggests not much change in stock sheep numbers and wool production next year.

The trend of mill use over the postwar years has been downward. Consumption of both apparel and carpet wool this year through August was up from last year. The trends in consumption have been reflected in imports.

Wool prices in world markets have declined sharply since mid-1954. Since under the new support program growers sell their wool in the open market at prices reflecting world supply and demand conditions, the averages of prices received for both this and next season are likely to be substantially below that of last season. However, at the end of the season, growers will be eligible for Government payments such as will bring the average return of all producers up to the support or incentive level, which is 15 percent higher than the average price received in 1954.

SECTION 6

Statistical Appendix

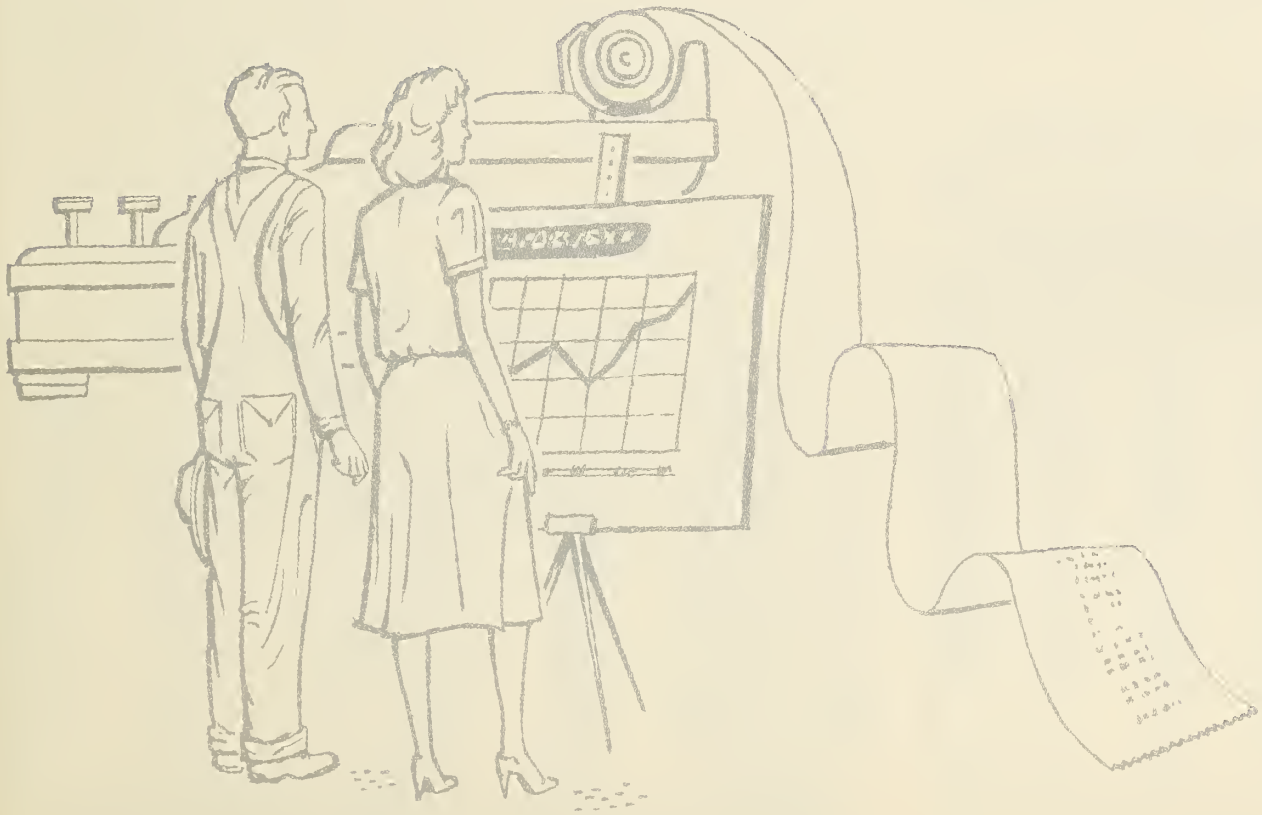


Table 1. Population and farm output, United States, 1910-55
Index numbers (1910-14=100)

Year	Population	Farm output	Year	Population	Farm output
1910	96	98	1933	133	113
1911	98	94	1934	133	96
1912	100	106	1935	134	116
1913	102	96	1936	135	105
1914	104	106	1937	136	132
1915	106	110	1938	137	127
1916	107	100	1939	138	129
1917	108	105			
1918	111	106	1940	139	134
1919	111	106	1941	140	139
			1942	142	155
1920	112	113	1943	144	152
1921	115	100	1944	145	156
1922	116	110	1945	147	155
1923	118	111	1946	148	158
1924	120	110	1947	152	153
1925	122	113	1948	155	168
1926	123	118	1949	157	163
1927	125	116			
1928	127	121	1950	160	161
1929	128	119	1951	162	166
			1952	165	173
1930	129	116	1953	168	174
1931	131	127	1954	171	174
1932	132	123	1955 1/	174	181

1/ Preliminary

Table 2. Acreages of harvested crops used for specified purposes, United States, 1910-54 1/

Year	Acreage used for producing			Crops harvested 3/	Year	Acreage used for producing			Crops harvested 3/
	Feed for horses and mules 2/	Export products	Products for domestic use			Feed for horses and mules 2/	Export products	Products for domestic use	
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
1910	88	37	200	325	1935	56	20	269	345
1911	90	40	200	330	1936	54	18	251	323
1912	91	42	196	329	1937	52	29	266	347
1913	92	43	198	333	1938	48	22	279	349
1914	92	57	185	334	1939	45	23	262	330
1915	93	49	198	340					
1916	92	53	195	340	1940	43	14	282	339
1917	92	44	213	249	1941	40	13	289	342
1918	92	62	208	362	1942	39	16	291	346
1919	91	56	217	364	1943	37	24	295	356
					1944	36	23	302	361
1920	90	60	210	360	1945	32	39	283	354
1921	87	66	206	359	1946	29	46	276	351
1922	86	50	219	355	1947	26	49	279	354
1923	84	47	223	354	1948	24	44	288	356
1924	81	53	221	355	1949	22	52	286	360
1925	78	44	238	360					
1926	76	54	229	359	1950	19	38	288	345
1927	73	49	236	358	1951	18	55	271	344
1928	70	49	242	361	1952	15	43	292	350
1929	67	44	254	365	1953	14	33	302	349
					1954	12	30	303	345
1930	65	39	265	369					
1931	62	36	267	365					
1932	60	35	276	371					
1933	59	28	253	340					
1934	57	20	227	304					

1/ For procedure used in making the computations see ARS 43-15, "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Production Economics Research Branch, June 1955.
2/ Farm and nonfarm horses and mules.
3/ Area in crops harvested (excluding duplication) plus acreages in fruits, tree nuts, and farm gardens.

Data published currently in Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency (ARS).

Table 3. Farm production: Index numbers of total output, gross production of livestock and crops by groups, United States, 1950-55 (1947-49=100)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
Farm output	100	103	107	108	108	112
All livestock and products	106	111	112	114	119	120
Meat animals	107	114	115	114	119	122
Dairy products	101	100	101	106	108	108
Poultry and eggs	111	119	123	127	134	133
All crops	97	99	103	103	100	106
Feed grains	104	97	102	101	104	110
Hay and forage	105	110	105	108	108	115
Food grains	83	81	105	96	83	78
Vegetables	101	95	96	100	97	108
Fruits and nuts	102	105	102	104	106	109
Sugar crops	117	93	95	106	116	106
Cotton	70	106	106	115	95	98
Tobacco	101	115	112	102	109	114
Oil crops	116	106	104	102	118	133
Feed used by horses and mules 2/	82	74	64	57	51	46

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Hay and concentrates only. Not included in farm output.

Data published currently in "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," ARS.

Table 4. Specified machines on farms, United States, January 1, 1940-55 1/

Year	Tractors (excluding steam)	Automobiles	Motortrucks	Farms with milking machines	Grain combines	Corn pickers
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1940	1,545	2/ 4,144	2/ 1,047	175	190	110
1941	1,675	4,330	1,095	210	225	120
1942	1,885	4,670	1,160	255	275	130
1943	2,100	4,350	1,280	275	320	138
1944	2,215	4,185	1,385	300	345	146
1945	2/ 2,422	2/ 4,148	2/ 1,490	2/ 365	2/ 375	168
1946	2,560	4,260	1,550	440	420	203
1947	2,735	4,350	1,700	525	465	236
1948	2,980	4,225	1,900	575	535	299
1949	3,315	4,290	2,065	610	620	372
1950	2/ 3,609	2/ 4,199	2/ 2,207	2/ 636	2/ 714	2/ 456
1951	3,940	4,280	2,310	655	810	522
1952	4,170	4,350	2,410	686	887	588
1953	4,400	4,400	2,550	715	918	615
1954	4,600	4,450	2,650	730	950	640
1955 3/	4,750	4,500	2,750	740	960	660

1/ "Facts for Industry" reports of the Bureau of the Census, annual registrations of motor vehicles, and results of surveys were used in developing estimates for years and machines not covered by census reports.
2/ Census of Agriculture. Census dates January 1, 1945; April 1, 1940, and 1950.
3/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency (ARS).

Table 5. Changes in use of fertilizer and in gross farm income
Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Realized gross farm income	Use of principal plant nutrients	Year	Realized gross farm income	Use of principal plant nutrients
1910	22	--	1935	29	33
1911	21	26	1936	32	37
1912	23	25	1937	34	44
1913	24	27	1938	30	42
1914	23	30	1939	32	44
1915	24	22			
1916	29	20	1940	33	48
1917	40	23	1941	41	52
1918	49	24	1942	56	57
1919	53	26	1943	70	65
			1944	73	73
1920	48	31	1945	77	77
1921	31	22	1946	88	90
1922	33	25	1947	102	95
1923	36	29	1948	104	100
1924	38	31	1949	95	105
1925	41	34			
1926	40	35	1950	96	120
1927	40	33	1951	111	130
1928	41	40	1952	111	145
1929	42	40	1953	106	152
			1954	102	161
1930	34	42	1955	98	1/
1931	25	32			
1932	19	22			
1933	21	25			
1934	26	29			

1/ Data not available.

Table 6. Average value per worker of assets used in production 1/

Year	Machinery	Real estate	Other	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1940	229	2,461	820	3,510
1941	273	2,614	911	3,798
1942	356	2,971	1,228	4,555
1943	447	3,370	1,667	5,484
1944	488	3,935	1,819	6,242
1945	558	4,531	1,878	6,967
1946	570	5,230	1,970	7,770
1947	612	5,673	2,253	8,538
1948	799	6,030	2,630	9,459
1949	1,033	6,282	2,750	10,065
1950	1,285	6,383	2,599	10,267
1951	1,466	7,825	3,267	12,558
1952	1,747	8,881	3,896	14,524
1953	1,880	9,067	3,541	14,488
1954	1,911	8,869	3,229	14,009
1955	1,881	9,253	3,255	14,389

1/ Assets include farm real estate less value of dwelling, crops on hand, livestock, machinery and equipment less 60 percent of the value of automobiles, and demand deposits used for production.

Table 7. Labor and machinery used, specified types of commercial family-operated farms, 1935-54

Index numbers (1947-49=100)

Year	Central Northeast dairy		Corn Belt hog-dairy		Northern Plains spring wheat		Southern Piedmont cotton	
	Machinery	Labor	Machinery	Labor	Machinery	Labor	Machinery	Labor
1935	86	129	78	165	55	158	53	124
1936	85	126	74	148	41	139	52	126
1937	85	124	78	147	54	140	61	130
1938	86	122	74	136	59	133	56	121
1939	87	118	79	129	61	125	61	118
1940	90	118	81	124	67	125	70	117
1941	93	114	82	118	77	124	63	114
1942	94	114	80	110	84	127	72	110
1943	91	113	87	106	93	130	69	113
1944	88	108	93	109	91	124	78	112
1945	91	106	97	110	97	119	80	103
1946	95	102	102	107	94	111	92	105
1947	94	101	101	103	100	105	94	99
1948	102	100	100	102	104	99	102	97
1949	104	99	99	95	96	96	104	104
1950	117	95	106	92	99	92	94	80
1951	117	90	100	86	104	91	103	88
1952	121	86	112	91	98	91	104	83
1953	117	78	111	91	101	92	106	82
1954 1/	114	75	106	86	95	92	99	71

1/ Preliminary.

Table 8. Farm employment: Annual averages of total, family, and hired employment
United States, revised, 1910-55

Year	Total employment	Family workers	Hired workers	Year	Total employment	Family workers	Hired workers
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1910	13,555	10,174	3,381	1933	12,739	9,874	2,865
1911	13,539	10,169	3,370	1934	12,627	9,765	2,862
1912	13,559	10,162	3,397	1935	12,733	9,855	2,878
1913	13,572	10,158	3,414	1936	12,331	9,350	2,981
1914	13,580	10,147	3,433	1937	11,978	9,054	2,924
1915	13,592	10,140	3,452	1938	11,622	8,815	2,807
1916	13,632	10,144	3,488	1939	11,338	8,611	2,727
1917	13,568	10,121	3,447				
1918	13,391	10,053	3,338	1940	10,979	8,300	2,679
1919	13,243	9,968	3,275	1941	10,669	8,017	2,652
				1942	10,504	7,949	2,555
1920	13,432	10,041	3,391	1943	10,446	8,010	2,436
1921	13,398	10,001	3,397	1944	10,219	7,988	2,231
1922	13,337	9,936	3,401	1945	10,000	7,881	2,119
1923	13,162	9,798	3,364	1946	10,295	8,106	2,189
1924	13,031	9,705	3,326	1947	10,382	8,115	2,267
1925	13,036	9,715	3,321	1948	10,363	8,026	2,337
1926	12,976	9,526	3,450	1949	9,964	7,712	2,252
1927	12,642	9,278	3,364				
1928	12,691	9,340	3,351	1950	9,342	7,252	2,090
1929	12,763	9,360	3,403	1951	8,985	6,997	1,988
				1952	8,669	6,748	1,921
1930	12,497	9,307	3,190	1953	8,580	6,645	1,935
1931	12,745	9,642	3,103	1954	8,451	6,521	1,930
1932	12,816	9,922	2,894	1955 1/	8,190	6,290	1,900

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Data published currently in Farm Labor report (AMS)

Table 9. Production per acre and per breeding unit, United States, 1919-55
Index numbers (1947-49=100)

Year	Cropland used	Crop production per acre	Livestock: breeding units	Production per breeding unit	Year	Cropland used	Crop production per acre	Livestock: breeding units	Production per breeding unit
1919	99	77	97	68	1938	98	85	87	91
					1939	96	85	93	91
1920	97	86	94	68					
1921	97	73	93	71	1940	97	88	95	92
1922	96	79	97	73	1941	96	90	94	98
1923	96	79	102	73	1942	97	100	104	98
1924	96	79	98	74	1943	100	91	117	95
1925	98	80	92	77	1944	100	96	114	92
1926	98	82	92	80	1945	98	95	108	96
1927	98	81	94	81	1946	97	101	107	94
1928	99	83	94	81	1947	98	95	103	97
1929	100	79	92	84	1948	100	106	98	99
					1949	102	99	99	104
1930	101	75	92	85					
1931	101	83	93	86	1950	99	98	102	104
1932	101	79	95	85	1951	100	99	104	107
1933	100	71	98	84	1952	100	103	104	108
1934	99	59	98	77	1953	101	102	103	111
1935	100	76	86	84	1954	99	101	108	110
1936	99	65	90	86	1955 1/	99	107	109	110
1937	100	88	87	87					

1/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," ARS.

Table 10. Man-hours of farm work and output per man-hour, United States, 1910-55
Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Man-hours of farm work 1/	Output per man-hour	Year	Man-hours of farm work 1/	Output per man-hour
1910	132	46	1933	132	53
1911	135	44	1934	118	51
1912	136	49	1935	123	59
1913	135	44	1936	120	54
1914	139	47	1937	129	64
1915	136	50	1938	120	66
1916	135	46	1939	121	66
1917	139	47			
1918	141	47	1940	120	69
1919	138	48	1941	117	74
			1942	122	79
1920	140	50	1943	121	78
1921	130	48	1944	120	81
1922	134	51	1945	112	86
1923	135	51	1946	108	91
1924	136	50	1947	103	92
1925	139	50	1948	100	104
1926	140	52	1949	97	104
1927	134	54			
1928	137	55	1950	89	112
1929	136	54	1951	91	113
			1952	89	120
1930	134	54	1953	88	123
1931	137	58	1954	86	126
1932	132	58	1955 2/	86	130

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

Data published currently in Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency (ARS).

Table 11. Persons supported by production of one farm worker, United States, 1820-1954

Year	Persons supported per farm worker: Total	At home	Abroad	Total farm employment	Total United States population July 1 1/	Year	Persons supported per farm worker: Total	At home	Abroad	Total farm employment	Total United States population July 1 1/
	Number	Number	Number	Millions	Millions		Number	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
1820	4.12	3.84	0.28	2.4	9.6	1945	14.69	12.87	1.82	10.0	139.9
1830	4.00	3.76	.24	3.3	12.9	1946	14.28	12.36	1.92	10.3	141.4
						1947	14.13	12.61	1.52	10.4	144.1
1840	3.95	3.72	.23	4.4	17.1	1948	14.52	12.83	1.69	10.4	146.6
1850	4.18	3.97	.21	5.7	23.3	1949	14.91	13.42	1.49	10.0	149.2
1860	4.53	4.06	.47	7.3	31.5						
1870	5.14	4.64	.50	8.0	39.9	1950	15.49	13.70	1.79	9.3	151.7
1880	5.57	4.48	1.09	10.1	50.3	1951	16.81	14.93	1.88	9.0	154.4
						1952	17.32	15.88	1.44	8.7	157.0
1890	5.77	4.69	1.08	11.7	63.1	1953	17.82	16.34	1.48	8.6	159.7
1900	6.95	5.23	1.72	12.8	76.1	1954	18.53	16.81	1.72	8.5	162.4
1910	7.07	6.05	1.02	13.6	92.4						
1920	8.27	6.84	1.43	13.4	106.5						
1930	9.75	8.77	.98	12.5	123.1						
1940	10.81	10.45	.36	11.0	132.1						
1941	12.09	11.10	.99	10.7	133.4						
1942	12.96	11.80	1.16	10.5	134.9						
1943	13.54	12.09	1.45	10.4	136.7						
1944	13.98	12.62	1.36	10.2	138.4						

1/ Includes persons in our military forces in this country and abroad.

Data published currently in Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency (ARS).

Table 12. Production per unit of input, prices received and paid by farmers, and net farm income per farm, commercial family-operated farms, by type, 1954

Index numbers

Type of farm and location	Production per unit of input	Prices received	Prices paid	Net farm income per farm
	1930-39=100	1947-49=100		
Dairy farms:				
Central Northeast	116	84	109	85
Eastern Wisconsin	120	87	118	76
Western Wisconsin	123	86	118	76
Corn Belt farms:				
Hog-dairy	132	90	114	110
Hog-beef raising	133	91	113	86
Hog-beef fattening	120	85	106	83
Cash grain	122	95	122	96
Tobacco farms:				
Tobacco-livestock (Kentucky)	124	98	121	103
Tobacco-cotton (North Carolina)	1/	115	120	103
Cotton farms:				
Southern Piedmont	99	105	108	63
Delta of Mississippi	129	102	115	86
Black Prairie, Texas	97	99	112	66
High Plains, Texas (nonirrigated)	1/	102	107	68
High Plains, Texas (irrigated)	1/	106	105	123
Spring wheat farms (Northern Plains):				
Wheat-corn-livestock	141	84	115	62
Wheat-small grain-livestock	187	85	115	40
Wheat-roughage-livestock	207	85	113	57
Winter wheat farms:				
Wheat-pea (Washington and Idaho)	1/	97	119	126
Sheep ranches:				
Northern Plains	111	94	117	62
Cattle ranches:				
Northern Plains	125	79	119	56
Intermountain region	106	77	115	52

1/ Not available.

Table 13. Farm cost rates, January, 1955

Index numbers (1935-39=100)

Item	Index	Item	Index
Hired labor	431	Feed	213
Land	249	Machinery	205
Livestock	247	Farm supplies	197
Buildings	243	Seeds	190
Taxes	226	Motor supplies	156
Motor vehicles	224	Fertilizer	152

Table 14. The farm balance sheet, United States, January 1, 1940-55
(In current dollars)

Year	Assets				Claims			
	Real estate	Other physical	Financial 1/	Total 1/	Real estate debt	Other debt	Owners' equities 1/	Total 1/
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1940	33.6	15.3	4.9	53.8	6.6	3.4	43.8	53.8
1941	34.6	16.2	5.5	56.3	6.5	3.9	45.9	56.3
1942	37.9	20.0	6.6	64.5	6.4	4.1	54.0	64.5
1943	42.1	24.8	9.1	76.0	6.0	4.0	66.0	76.0
1944	48.8	26.2	11.9	86.9	5.4	3.5	78.0	86.9
1945	54.8	26.8	15.1	96.7	4.9	3.4	88.4	96.7
1946	61.8	27.1	18.3	107.2	4.8	3.2	99.2	107.2
1947	68.8	31.3	19.9	120.0	4.9	3.6	111.5	120.0
1948	73.9	1/ 37.7	20.4	132.0	5.1	4.2	122.7	132.0
1949	76.8	1/ 41.7	20.3	138.8	5.3	6.1	127.4	138.8
1950	75.3	1/ 42.3	20.0	137.6	5.6	6.9	125.1	137.6
1951	85.8	48.8	20.3	154.9	6.1	7.0	141.8	154.9
1952	93.7	55.2	21.1	170.0	6.6	7.9	155.5	170.0
1953	92.7	1/ 51.9	21.5	166.1	7.2	8.8	150.1	166.1
1954	1/ 89.1	1/ 49.9	21.9	160.9	7.7	9.4	143.8	160.9
1955	91.3	49.8	22.0	163.1	8.2	9.8	145.1	163.1

1/ Revised.

Data from the annual Balance Sheet of Agriculture, 1955 (ARS).

Table 15. Physical assets of agriculture: Percentage distribution of selected items, 1910-1955

Year	Land	Buildings	Livestock	Machinery 1/	Total	Year	Land	Buildings	Livestock	Machinery 1/	Total
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1910	69.4	15.3	5.3	10.0	100.0	1933	61.0	23.8	5.5	9.7	100.0
1911	69.1	15.2	5.6	10.1	100.0	1934	61.1	24.4	5.4	9.1	100.0
1912	69.9	15.3	5.2	9.6	100.0	1935	60.5	24.8	5.4	9.3	100.0
1913	69.1	15.1	5.9	9.9	100.0	1936	57.8	24.0	8.4	9.8	100.0
1914	68.7	14.8	6.8	9.7	100.0	1937	57.7	24.3	8.0	10.0	100.0
1915	68.3	14.7	7.3	9.7	100.0	1938	57.0	24.4	8.4	10.2	100.0
1916	68.9	14.9	6.9	9.3	100.0	1939	55.8	24.6	8.7	10.9	100.0
1917	68.8	14.7	7.7	8.8	100.0						
1918	67.6	14.3	9.2	8.9	100.0	1940	55.5	24.9	9.1	10.5	100.0
1919	67.5	14.2	9.3	9.0	100.0	1941	55.3	24.2	9.7	10.8	100.0
						1942	54.0	22.7	12.4	10.9	100.0
1920	69.6	14.6	7.3	8.5	100.0	1943	52.6	21.4	14.7	11.3	100.0
1921	69.5	15.9	5.7	8.9	100.0	1944	54.3	21.6	13.2	10.9	100.0
1922	69.3	17.1	5.1	8.5	100.0	1945	56.4	21.7	11.4	10.5	100.0
1923	68.2	18.2	5.9	7.7	100.0	1946	57.5	21.9	11.3	9.3	100.0
1924	66.9	19.3	6.0	7.8	100.0	1947	57.0	21.4	12.7	8.9	100.0
1925	65.7	20.6	5.9	7.8	100.0	1948	55.6	21.1	13.1	10.2	100.0
1926	64.4	20.9	6.8	7.9	100.0	1949	54.0	20.4	13.4	12.2	100.0
1927	63.6	21.1	7.3	8.0	100.0						
1928	62.4	21.5	8.1	8.0	100.0	1950	52.9	20.5	12.1	14.5	100.0
1929	61.3	21.8	9.0	7.9	100.0	1951	53.2	19.4	14.2	13.2	100.0
						1952	52.5	19.1	14.8	13.6	100.0
1930	60.5	22.4	8.8	8.3	100.0	1953	53.5	20.1	11.5	14.9	100.0
1931	61.1	23.1	7.1	8.7	100.0	1954	54.8	19.6	9.8	15.8	100.0
1932	61.5	23.6	6.0	8.9	100.0	1955	56.0	19.6	9.3	15.1	100.0

1/ Includes horses and mules.

Table 16. Total farm debt, United States, January 1, 1940-55

Year	Non-real-estate debt 1/	Real estate debt	Total farm debt 1/
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1940	3.0	6.6	9.6
1941	3.3	6.5	9.8
1942	3.5	6.4	9.9
1943	3.2	6.0	9.2
1944	2.9	5.4	8.3
1945	2.7	4.9	7.6
1946	2.9	4.8	7.7
1947	3.5	4.9	8.4
1948	4.1	5.1	9.2
1949	4.9	5.3	10.2
1950	5.2	5.6	10.8
1951	6.2	6.1	12.3
1952	7.3	6.6	13.9
1953	7.6	7.2	14.8
1954	7.0	7.7	14.7
1955	7.3	8.2	15.5

1/ Excludes Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

Data from the annual Balance Sheet of Agriculture, 1955 (ARS).

Table 17. Index numbers of land values and commodity prices

Year and month	Commodity prices 1/	Land values 2/	Year and month	Commodity prices 1/	Land values 2/	Year and month	Commodity prices 1/	Land values 2/
1940	101	82	1946			1951		
			March	212	140	March	295	193
1941	105	83	July	218	144	July	307	201
			Nov.	252	148	Nov.	294	205
1942			1947			1952		
March	144	90	March	260	155	March	300	211
July	153	89	July	271	158	July	291	213
Nov.	162	91	Nov.	280	160	Nov.	289	212
1943			1948			1953		
March	179	98	March	296	167	March	270	209
July	194	100	July	290	171	July	261	207
Nov.	194	103	Nov.	288	174	Nov.	255	201
1944			1949			1954		
March	198	112	March	265	172	March	255	201
July	198	115	July	256	170	July	255	202
Nov.	194	117	Nov.	244	167	Nov.	246	204
1945			1950			1955		
March	202	124	March	237	168	March	243	206
July	207	128	July	246	171	July	244	213
Nov.	206	130	Nov.	268	179			

1/ Index of prices received by U. S. farmers, 1910-14 = 100. Indexes shown are an average of the four previous monthly indexes. Current data published in monthly price report, Agricultural Prices (AMS).

2/ 1912-1914 = 100. Indexes for 1940 and 1941 are as of March 1. Indexes for 1942 and later years are as of March 1, July 1, and November 1. Data published three times a year in Current Developments in the Farm Real Estate Market (ARS).

Table 18. Farm real estate transfers: Percentage distribution by type of buyer and seller

Year 1/	Sellers					Buyers				
	Farmers	Non-farmers			Estates	Farmers				Non-farmer
		Individuals	Lending Agencies	Total		Owner-Operators	Tenants	Other 2/	Total	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1940	42.0	10.2	33.8	44.0	14.0	33.1	35.0	3.6	71.7	28.3
1941	41.6	9.7	33.7	43.4	15.0	31.0	36.1	3.8	70.9	29.1
1942	46.2	9.8	29.5	39.3	14.5	30.1	32.6	3.5	66.2	33.8
1943	53.2	10.9	21.9	32.8	14.0	31.5	32.6	3.2	67.3	32.7
1944	61.8	9.0	16.5	25.5	12.7	33.3	32.8	2.8	68.9	31.1
1945	64.0	12.4	7.6	20.0	16.0	34.4	28.6	3.3	66.3	33.7
1946	68.5	10.5	5.8	16.3	15.2	34.6	29.2	3.5	67.3	32.7
1947	61.9	18.4	4.2	22.6	15.5	33.9	30.1	3.8	67.8	32.2
1948	65.1	17.0	3.0	20.0	14.9	35.5	32.3	4.0	71.8	28.2
1949	69.8	11.9	2.2	14.1	16.1	36.5	31.0	4.6	72.1	27.9
1950	67.8	15.3	1.6	16.9	15.3	36.5	30.6	4.5	71.6	28.4
1951	68.8	15.5	1.3	16.8	14.4	37.5	25.7	4.7	67.9	32.1
1952	70.1	14.1	1.3	15.4	14.5	38.1	26.6	5.0	69.7	30.3
1953	68.0	14.1	1.1	15.2	16.8	38.3	26.0	4.7	69.0	31.0
1954	66.3	14.8	1.1	15.9	17.8	38.7	26.1	4.9	69.7	30.3
1955	69.1	14.1	0.8	14.9	16.0	39.4	26.3	4.7	70.4	29.6

1/ Years ending March 1.

2/ Primarily retired farmers.

Table 19. Changes in crop acres, 1955 compared with 1953, United States 1/

Item	1953	1955	Change, 1953-55
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
Wheat, all	78,789	57,463	- 21,326
Cotton 2/	25,244	17,096	- 8,148
Rice	2,174	1,841	- 333
Corn	81,730	81,799	69
Oats	43,875	47,634	3,759
Barley	9,659	15,843	6,184
Sorghum grain 3/	6,150	13,228	7,078
Hay, all 3/	73,996	74,667	671
Soybeans, for beans 3/	14,679	18,397	3,718
Flaxseed	4,640	5,305	665
Total of selected crops	340,936	333,273	- 7,663
Total of 59 crops 4/	359,800	353,204	- 6,596

1/ Data for 1953 from December 1954 "Crop Production" report, AMS. Data for 1955 from July 1955 "Crop Production" report, AMS.

2/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.

3/ Harvested acres.

4/ Acres planted of the 59 crops officially reported by the Crop Reporting Board, including the 10 selected crops shown.

Table 20. Production of selected farm products per man-hour, United States, 1910-55
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)

Year	Livestock 1/	All crops	Feed grains	Hay	Year	Livestock 1/	All crops	Feed grains	Hay
1910	99	100	104	103	1933	103	111	106	111
1911	100	96	93	99	1934	96	107	82	111
1912	100	106	109	99	1935	99	126	122	113
1913	100	96	93	99	1936	103	113	90	115
1914	101	102	101	100	1937	104	135	138	120
1915	103	111	112	101	1938	107	141	138	118
1916	101	102	98	103	1939	110	141	144	116
1917	101	104	106	99					
1918	101	102	101	99	1940	112	150	149	122
1919	101	107	109	101	1941	117	159	162	126
					1942	121	172	184	137
1920	99	113	120	99	1943	126	167	176	137
1921	101	111	109	99	1944	122	176	186	141
1922	106	113	112	103	1945	125	187	202	155
1923	107	113	120	103	1946	129	200	234	162
1924	104	111	106	105	1947	133	198	210	176
1925	103	109	120	107	1948	137	228	293	191
1926	106	111	114	107	1949	146	226	295	206
1927	108	117	120	107					
1928	107	117	125	107	1950	150	250	324	231
1929	107	115	120	109	1951	157	243	348	239
					1952	158	263	399	233
1930	106	113	109	109	1953	160	267	412	237
1931	106	122	114	113	1954	165	276	412	242
1932	106	124	128	111	1955 2/	168	287	418	242

1/ Excludes horses and mules

2/ Preliminary

Data published currently in Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency (ARS).

Table 21. Total population of the United States, including armed forces overseas, and farm population, 1920 to 1955

Year (April)	Total population, including armed forces overseas 1/	Farm population		Year (April)	Total population, including armed forces overseas 1/	Farm population	
		Number of persons	Percent of total population			Number of persons	Percent of total population
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent		Thousands	Thousands	Percent
1920	106,089	31,974	30.1	1940	131,820	30,547	23.2
1921	108,023	32,123	29.7	1941	133,098	30,273	22.7
1922	109,676	32,109	29.3	1942	134,498	29,234	21.7
1923	111,476	31,490	28.2	1943	136,297	26,681	19.6
1924	113,573	31,177	27.5	1944	138,027	25,495	18.5
1925	115,402	31,190	27.0	1945	139,583	25,295	18.1
1926	117,007	30,979	26.5	1946	141,039	26,483	18.8
1927	118,628	30,530	25.7	1947	143,480	27,124	18.9
1928	120,135	30,548	25.4	1948	146,051	25,903	17.7
1929	121,453	30,580	25.2	1949	148,595	25,954	17.5
1930	122,775	30,529	24.9	1950	151,132	25,058	16.6
1931	123,841	30,845	24.9	1951	153,691	24,160	15.7
1932	124,658	31,388	25.2	1952	156,420	24,283	15.5
1933	125,401	32,393	25.8	1953	159,017	22,679	14.3
1934	126,192	32,305	25.6	1954	161,763	21,890	13.5
1935	127,057	32,161	25.3	1955	164,595	22,158	13.5
1936	127,886	31,737	24.8				
1937	128,649	31,266	24.3				
1938	129,589	30,980	23.9				
1939	130,642	30,840	23.6				

1/ Estimates of the armed forces overseas were not available for the years 1920-1939 and the total population figures for those years, therefore, relate to continental United States; the numbers in the armed forces overseas during those years were probably fairly negligible.

Source: Series Census-AMS, P-27, Nos. 16, 20, 21.

Table 22 Rural and urban wives in the labor force 1/

(Married women with husband present)

Period and residence	All married women 2/	Married women in labor force 1/	
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
March 5-11, 1950:			
Married women, total 3/	35,925	8,550	24
Rural farm	5,440	937	17
Rural nonfarm	7,376	1,655	22
Urban	23,110	5,956	26
April 4-10, 1954:			
Married women, total 3/	37,346	9,918	27
Rural farm	4,832	1,083	22
Rural nonfarm	8,322	2,012	24
Urban	24,192	6,823	28

1/ Civilians gainfully employed or seeking employment. Included in the "employed" are persons working without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business.

2/ Civilian population.

3/ Each of the figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore, detailed figures do not always add to total.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 29 and unpublished data.

Table 23. Quantities of specified food groups used at home per household in a week, North Central region, spring 1952, by source of food 1/

Farm status of families and source of food	Meat, poultry, fish	Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese (milk equivalent)	Eggs	Fresh fruits	Fresh vegetables	Canned and frozen fruits, vegetables, juices	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	Bakery products	Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	Fats, oils	Sugar, sweets
	Pounds	Quarts	Dozens	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Rural Farm											
Purchased	5.9	6.5	0.5	7.5	3.8	6.8	6.3	7.5	6.3	2.4	5.9
Home-produced	8.6	15.2	2.5	1.8	2.6	6.7	4.5	--	--	1.1	--
Rural Nonfarm											
Purchased	9.7	14.3	1.8	7.3	4.6	6.9	5.8	7.2	4.4	2.6	4.5
Home-produced	1.1	.9	.4	.9	1.6	2.7	1.1	—	—	0.1	—

1/ In addition, small amounts of food were received as gift or pay.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 24. Fluid whole milk consumption of rural farm families in a week, North Central region, spring 1952, families buying milk and families home-producing milk, by income

Income (dollars)	Consumption of families—	
	Buying milk	Home-producing milk
	Quarts	Quarts
All incomes	7.7	17.3
Under 2,000	4.6	15.7
2,000-3,999	7.0	20.7
4,000 and over	9.4	15.7

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 25. Adequacy of farm diets: Households with food supplies providing National Research Council recommended allowances 1/, North Central region and areas in the South

Region and type of farming area	Protein (70 gm.)	Calcium (0.8 gm.)	Iron (12 mg.)	Vitamin A (5,000 I. U.)	Thiamine 2/ (1.5 mg.)	Riboflavin 2/ (1.8 mg.)	Niacin 2/ (15 mg.)	Ascorbic acid 2/ (75 mg.)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North Central region	95	78	92	84	84	90	88	76
South:								
Mountain area	95	84	96	65	95	93	65	40
Tobacco area	73	42	92	59	89	58	69	32
Cotton area	66	41	90	45	88	58	68	21

Note: North Central, 1 week, April-June 1952; South, 1 week, February-April 1948.

1/ 1953 allowances for calcium; for other nutrients 1948 allowances were used.
2/ Cooking losses deducted.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service; Agricultural Experiment Stations in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Institute of Statistics, North Carolina State College.

Table 26. Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities Used in Family Living, 1951-55

(1947-49 = 100)

Year and month	Family living commodities	Food and tobacco	Household furnishings	Building materials, house	Autos and auto supplies	Clothing	Household operations
Average:							
1951	110	111	108	113	115	108	106
1952	111	113	108	112	121	106	107
1953	111	110	107	113	123	106	108
1954	112	113	106	113	124	108	111
1951:							
March 15	110	112	107	114	115	108	106
June 15	111	113	108	114	115	108	107
Sept. 15	110	110	108	113	114	109	106
Dec. 15	111	112	109	112	119	109	106
1952:							
March 15	111	112	109	112	121	107	106
June 15	111	115	107	112	121	105	107
Sept. 15	111	113	108	112	121	106	107
Dec. 15	110	111	107	112	121	106	107
1953:							
March 15	110	110	107	112	123	106	108
June 15	111	112	107	112	123	106	108
Sept. 15	111	110	107	112	124	107	109
Dec. 15	111	110	107	113	124	107	110
1954:							
March 15	111	112	106	112	125	108	110
June 15	113	115	106	112	124	107	110
Sept. 15	112	113	106	113	123	108	110
Dec. 15	111	111	106	114	123	108	111
1955:							
March 15	112	111	106	114	127	108	111
June 15	112	112	106	115	127	108	111

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service data, published in Agricultural Prices, converted to 1947-49 base by Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 27. Consumer Price Index, 1951-55

(1947-49 = 100. All urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families)

Year and month	All family living items	Food 1/	Housing				Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services 3/
			Total 2/	Rent	House-furnishings	Household operation						
Average:												
1951	111	113	112	113	111	109	107	118	111	110	106	110
1952	114	115	115	118	108	112	106	126	117	112	107	115
1953	114	113	118	124	108	115	105	130	121	113	108	118
1954	115	113	119	128	106	117	104	128	125	113	107	120
1951:												
March 15	110	112	112	112	111	108	106	117	110	111	107	109
June 15	111	112	112	113	112	109	107	118	111	111	106	109
Sept. 15	112	112	113	114	111	109	109	120	112	110	106	110
Dec. 15	113	115	114	116	111	111	108	122	114	111	106	113
1952:												
March 15	112	113	114	117	109	111	106	124	116	111	106	115
June 15	113	115	114	118	108	111	106	126	118	112	107	116
Sept. 15	114	115	115	118	108	112	106	128	119	112	107	116
Dec. 15	114	114	116	121	108	113	105	129	119	112	108	116
1953:												
March 15	114	112	117	122	108	114	105	129	120	112	108	118
June 15	114	114	117	123	108	115	105	129	121	113	108	118
Sept. 15	115	114	118	126	108	116	105	131	123	113	108	118
Dec. 15	115	112	119	128	108	117	105	129	124	114	109	120
1954:												
March 15	115	112	119	128	107	118	104	129	124	114	108	120
June 15	115	114	119	128	106	117	104	129	125	113	106	120
Sept. 15	115	112	120	129	106	117	104	126	126	114	106	120
Dec. 15	114	110	120	129	105	118	104	127	126	114	107	120
1955:												
March 15	114	111	120	130	105	118	103	127	127	114	107	120
June 15	114	111	120	130	104	119	103	126	128	115	106	120

1/ Includes food away from home.
2/ Beginning January 1953 the housing index includes the purchase price of homes.
3/ Includes tobacco and alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (legal services, banking fees, burial expenses, etc.)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 28.- Total retail cost, payment to farmers, and marketing bill for farm food products purchased by domestic civilian consumers, United States, 1947-55 1/

Year	Total retail cost	Payment to farmers	Marketing bill	Year	Total retail cost	Payment to farmers	Marketing bill
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol		Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
1947	36.4	18.7	17.7	1951	43.0	20.3	22.7
1948	38.9	19.2	19.7	1952	44.6	20.2	24.4
1949	37.8	17.1	20.7	1953	45.2	19.3	25.9
				1954 2/	45.6	18.8	26.8
1950	38.7	17.7	21.0	1955 2/	46.3	18.3	28.0

1/ The retail-cost estimates represent the cost at retail-store prices of all domestic farm foods that were both sold by farmers and bought by civilian consumers in this country. Farm food products sold in the form of meals are included but are valued at what the food would have cost in retail stores. Payment to farmers is adjusted to eliminate imputed value of nonfood byproducts. The marketing bill is equal to the difference between the retail cost and the payment to farmers.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 29.- Domestic farm food products: Volume purchased by civilian consumers and unit marketing charges, United States, 1947-55

Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Volume purchased	Unit marketing chargee 1/	Year	Volume purchased	Unit marketing charges 1/
1947	101	95	1951	103	109
1948	98	102	1952	109	114
1949	101	103	1953	113	115
			1954	116	116
1950	104	101	1955 2/	119	119

1/ Calculated from the spread between retail cost of a fixed quantity of food and payments to farmers for equivalent produce.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 30.- Hourly earnings of workers engaged in marketing farm foods and labor cost per unit of product, United States, 1947-54

Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Hourly earnings of food marketing employess 1/	Unit labor cost 2/	Year	Hourly earnings of food marketing employeee 1/	Unit labor cost 2/
1947	92	90	1951	119	117
1948	101	103	1952	125	120
1949	107	107	1953	133	123
			1954 3/	139	125
1950	112	108			

1/ Average hourly earninge derived by dividing total labor cost by total man-hours for all workers. Labor cost includee estimated compensation of proprietors and unpaid family workers in retail food stores.
2/ Unit labor cost ie the quotient of the indexee of total coet of labor in marketing domeetic farm food products sold to civilian consumers divided by the physical volume sold.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 31.- Net profits (less provision for taxes on income) as percentage of stockholders' equity and ae percentage of sales, leading food companies, 1935-54

Year	Profits as percentage of etockholders' equity 1/: 51 food processing companies	5 wholesale food distributore	8 retail food chains	Profits as percentage of sales: 46 food processing companies	5 wholeeale food distributors	8 retail food chains
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	7.3	---	9.0	3.3	---	1.7
1936	9.1	---	9.3	3.7	---	1.7
1937	6.7	---	5.3	2.6	---	.9
1938	5.8	---	7.9	2.1	---	1.4
1939	7.8	---	10.5	3.3	---	1.8
1940	7.7	---	9.7	3.2	---	1.5
1941	9.7	---	9.4	3.2	---	1.2
1942	9.0	---	7.4	2.4	---	.9
1943	9.2	---	7.8	2.2	---	1.0
1944	8.5	11.2	8.2	2.0	.9	1.0
1945	8.2	12.7	8.1	2.0	1.0	.9
1946	13.6	27.3	18.1	3.3	2.2	1.7
1947	13.4	18.8	18.8	2.5	1.8	1.5
1948	11.3	16.1	16.9	2.2	1.8	1.4
1949	10.0	12.5	15.4	2.1	1.5	1.4
1950	11.5	10.0	13.8	2.5	1.2	1.2
1951	8.5	9.5	10.0	1.7	1.1	.9
1952	8.1	5.4	9.8	1.6	.7	.8
1953	9.2	8.0	11.0	1.9	1.2	.9
1954	8.8	7.5	10.9	1.8	1.0	1.0

1/ Ratio of net profits to average of stockholders' equity at the beginning and end of the year. Stockholders' equity is excess of total balance sheet assets over liabilities.

Table 32.- Marketing charges and farm value for market basket of farm foode and farmer's share of dollar consumere spent for these foods, United Statee, 1935-55 1/

Year	Marketing chargee 1947-49 = 100	Farm value 1947-49 = 100	Farmer's share of coneumer's food dollar	Year	Marketing charges 1947-49 = 100	Farm value 1947-49 = 100	Farmer's ehare of consumer's food dollar
			Cents				Cents
1935	2/62	41	39	1945	2/70	75	53
1936	63	43	40	1946	2/79	85	52
1937	64	46	42	1947	95	101	51
1938	61	39	39	1948	102	106	50
1939	59	37	38	1949	103	93	46
1940	58	39	40	1950	101	92	47
1941	59	47	44	1951	109	106	48
1942	65	59	48	1952	114	103	47
1943	2/69	72	51	1953	115	96	45
1944	2/70	71	52	1954 3/	116	91	43
				1955 3/	119	85	41

1/ Data are for market basket of farm foods based on average 1952 purchaeee of farm foods for coneumption at home per urban wage-earner and clerical-worker family.
2/ Marketing chargee exclude Government processing taxes in 1935 and include Government subsidies to proceeeore in 1943-46.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 33.- Feed concentrate supply, livestock numbers and production, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-55

Crop year	Feed grain production 1/	Carryover of feed grains 2/	Other grains fed 3/	Byproduct feeds 4/	Total supply	Total concentrates fed	Grain-consuming animal units, fed, annually 5/	Supply per animal unit	Fed per animal unit	Livestock production units 6/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Tons	Tons	Mil.
1937	100.1	3.8	4.8	14.2	122.9	97.0	137.7	.89	.70	141.5
1938	96.8	14.3	4.3	14.8	130.2	98.9	148.5	.88	.67	144.9
1939	95.8	20.7	4.5	14.9	135.9	102.1	156.0	.87	.65	153.4
1940	98.6	22.8	2.8	16.3	140.5	108.0	156.0	.90	.69	155.2
1941	105.1	23.1	6.0	16.6	150.8	118.6	167.3	.90	.71	169.9
1942	120.8	18.5	15.2	18.0	172.5	142.1	192.4	.90	.74	193.4
1943	112.1	17.8	16.4	18.2	164.5	138.8	193.2	.85	.72	191.1
1944	116.7	11.6	10.8	18.8	157.9	128.7	173.4	.91	.74	175.6
1945	113.8	14.9	7.8	17.7	154.2	132.2	167.7	.92	.79	173.5
1946	123.0	10.9	4.0	19.5	157.4	122.5	160.3	.98	.76	167.9
1947	94.1	13.8	5.7	19.0	132.6	110.4	154.0	.86	.72	162.2
1948	135.4	7.8	3.4	20.1	166.7	120.1	160.1	1.04	.75	167.6
1949	120.6	30.4	4.6	20.7	176.3	127.3	166.1	1.06	.77	172.4
1950	122.0	30.6	4.0	22.0	178.6	129.8	172.3	1.04	.75	179.9
1951	112.9	28.7	4.4	22.6	168.6	131.6	174.2	.97	.76	181.7
1952	119.7	20.2	5.6	22.6	168.1	122.8	169.4	.99	.72	177.4
1953	117.6	27.0	4.8	23.1	172.5	125.7	168.4	1.02	.75	177.2
1954 7/	121.6	31.8	3.3	22.8	179.5	124.0	174.0	1.03	.71	185.0
1955 8/	129.2	38.9	3.2	23.4	194.7		178.0	1.09		189.0

1/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley, and sorghum grains.
2/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. Stocks of corn and sorghum grain (1947 to date) on October 1, oats July 1, and barley, August 1, 1926-33, July 1, 1934 to date. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses not available prior to 1943.
3/ Imported grains and domestic wheat and rye, October-September feeding season.
4/ Mill byproducts, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds, and molasses fed during October-September feeding season.
5/ Number of livestock and poultry on farms, weighted on the basis of relative consumption of feed concentrates.
6/ Production of livestock and livestock products, including poultry, weighted on the basis of relative consumption of feed grains and other concentrates. Weight for both livestock units series are reported in Grain and Feed Statistics, U.S.D.A. Statistical Bulletin 159, page 3.
7/ Preliminary.
8/ Based on indications in October, 1955.

Data published in The Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 34.- Oats, barley, and sorghum grain: Total supplies, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1950-55

Marketing year beginning 1/	Oats				Barley				Sorghum grain		
	Carryover	Production	Imports	Total supply	Carryover	Production	Imports	Total supply	Carryover	Production	Total supply
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1949-53:	266	1,291	52	1,609	80	252	22	354	27	147	174
1950	211	1,410	30	1,651	80	304	14	398	60	233	293
1951	292	1,321	62	1,675	94	254	13	361	38	160	198
1952	283	1,260	69	1,612	73	226	25	324	10	83	93
1953	254	1,209	80	1,543	51	243	38	332	7	109	116
1954	233	1,500	20	1,753	71	370	24	465	22	204	226
1955 2/	315	1,636	3/20	1,971	130	387	3/20	537	74	229	303

1/ Marketing year for oats and barley, July-June; sorghum grain, October-September.
2/ Based on October 1 indications.
3/ Includes an allowance for imports at near the 1954-55 rate.

Data published currently in The Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 35.- Corn: Average price, support price, and quantity placed under price support, 1933-55

Year beginning October	National average support price	Average price (Nov.-May) 1/	Difference 2/	Placed under price support			
				Loans 3/	Purchase agreements	Total	Percentage of production
	Dollars per bushel	Dollars per bushel	Dollars per bushel	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 busbele	Percent
1933	.45	.45	.00	267,762	---	267,762	11.2
1934	.55	.83	.28	20,075	---	20,075	1.4
1935	.45	.56	.11	30,966	---	30,966	1.3
1936	.55	1.06	.51	158	---	158	4/
1937	.50	.51	.01	5/61,117	---	5/61,117	2.3
1938	.57	.44	-.13	229,839	---	229,839	9.0
1939	.57	.55	-.02	301,729	---	301,729	11.7
1940	.61	.58	-.03	103,125	---	103,125	4.2
1941	.75	.74	-.01	110,871	---	110,871	4.2
1942	.83	.90	.07	56,401	---	56,401	1.8
1943	.90	1.12	.22	7,895	---	7,895	.3
1944	.98	1.07	.09	20,647	---	20,647	.7
1945	1.01	1.15	.14	2,996	---	2,996	.1
1946	1.15	1.38	.23	25,982	---	25,982	.8
1947	1.37	2.20	.83	1,134	6/1	1,135	4/
1948	1.44	1.20	-.24	354,759	196,123	550,882	15.3
1949	1.40	1.18	-.22	328,935	57,781	386,716	11.9
1950	1.47	1.55	.08	51,554	2,505	54,059	1.8
1951	1.57	1.66	.09	25,199	970	26,169	.9
1952	1.60	1.47	-.13	309,127	107,986	417,113	12.7
1953	1.60	1.42	-.18	368,872	102,334	471,206	14.8
1954	1.62	1.38	-.24	7/198,817	7/ 59,521	7/258,338	8.7
1955	1.58						

1/ Average price received by farmers in period when most of the corn is placed under price support. In recent years, loans have been available from time of harvest through May.
2/ Average price above or below support price.
3/ Excludes purchase agreement corn placed under loan in the following year during the period 1948 to date.
4/ Less than .05 percent.
5/ Includes 14 million bushels of 1937 corn placed under loan for first time in 1938 under short term loan program.
6/ Purchase agreements not available prior to 1947.
7/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. Data published currently in The Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 36.- Egg-feed ratio, monthly and annually, 1947-55, with 1950-54 averages 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947	11.9	11.3	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.3	12.0	11.1
1948	9.6	9.9	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.5	10.4	12.1	13.1	14.9	16.2	14.6	11.4
1949	13.0	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.4	12.9	13.1	14.1	15.2	15.1	14.2	12.0	13.2
1950	9.3	8.8	9.3	8.9	8.2	8.3	9.2	10.2	11.0	12.0	12.6	15.4	10.3
1951	11.0	10.5	10.9	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.8	12.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.1	12.0
1952	9.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.5	10.3	11.4	11.4	12.1	12.7	11.4	10.0
1953	11.3	10.6	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.3	13.1	13.5	14.3	13.5	12.9	12.3
1954	12.1	11.9	9.9	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.6	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.7	9.4
Average 1950-54	10.6	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	10.5	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.8
1955	8.5	10.4	10.6	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.7	11.1	12.6				

1/ Number of pounds of poultry ration equivalent in value, at local farm markets, to 1 dozen eggs.

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 37.- Feed prices: Index numbers of prices of feed grains and high-protein feeds, United States, 1949-55

(1935-39=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Feed grains - average prices received by farmers 1/											
1949	190	171	178	181	179	175	179	171	172	165	160	173
1950	176	177	181	189	200	202	210	207	208	200	203	215
1951	228	237	237	238	239	233	231	232	233	235	238	248
1952	249	243	243	244	244	245	246	249	250	230	222	227
1953	223	214	218	217	218	211	212	212	214	198	198	207
1954	209	210	211	212	213	213	210	213	216	209	201	204
1955	205	205	199	199	203	200	195	181	175			
	High-protein feeds - wholesale prices at principal markets											
1949	232	218	214	221	224	227	251	270	234	224	219	221
1950	215	209	218	224	238	237	262	241	221	213	228	236
1951	241	251	246	239	238	235	240	234	244	258	264	267
1952 2/	270	271	268	277	286	291	290	314	303	284	273	265
1953	257	248	243	229	228	223	223	221	215	210	210	235
1954	243	249	260	280	277	263	270	264	235	230	234	236
1955	235	232	222	212	204	201	204	201	205			

1/ Converted from the feed grain price index based on 1910-14=100.
2/ Indexes from April to September include an allowance for oilseed meal sold in mixtures.

Data published currently in The Feed Situation (AMS)

Table 38.- Corn: Supply and utilization, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1948-55

Year beginning October	Supply						Utilization				
	CCC stocks 1/	Other	Total	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Livestock feed 3/	Food and industrial use	Seed	Exports 2/	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1949-53	503	227	730	3,134	1	3,865	2,744	253	11	105	3,113
1948	4/	123	123	3,605	1	3,729	2,554	239	12	111	2,916
1949	5/493	320	813	3,238	1	4,052	2,835	254	11	107	3,207
1950	650	195	845	3,058	1	3,904	2,771	275	11	107	3,164
1951	487	252	739	2,899	1	3,639	2,820	246	11	76	3,153
1952	306	181	487	3,279	1	3,767	2,605	242	11	140	2,998
1953	5/579	190	769	3,192	1	3,962	2,690	246	11	96	3,043
1954 6/	5/760	160	920	2,965	1	3,886	2,508	253	11	90	2,862
1955 7/	5/850	174	1,024	3,118	1	4,143					

1/ Under loan or owned by Commodity Credit Corporation.
2/ Imports include grain equivalent of cornmeal and flour, exports are grain only.
3/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste.
4/ Less than 500,000 bushels.
5/ Includes corn under purchase agreement delivered to CCC or placed under loan after October 1.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Based on October 1 indications.

Data published currently in The Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 39.- Milk-feed price ratios, United States, by months, 1947-55 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947	1.47	1.40	1.27	1.16	1.09	1.03	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.13	1.20	1.18	1.18
1948	1.12	1.19	1.13	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.20	1.36	1.44	1.47	1.48	1.44	1.26
1949	1.34	1.33	1.25	1.14	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.47	1.41	1.28
1950	1.34	1.33	1.27	1.17	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.17	1.27	1.36	1.40	1.37	1.24
1951	1.35	1.33	1.28	1.23	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.36	1.29
1952	1.33	1.32	1.26	1.19	1.15	1.14	1.20	1.24	1.30	1.39	1.43	1.36	1.28
1953	1.28	1.25	1.20	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.30	1.40	1.44	1.36	1.25
1954	1.30	1.22	1.17	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.11	1.16	1.23	1.32	1.36	1.32	1.19
Average 1950-54	1.32	1.29	1.24	1.16	1.11	1.11	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.37	1.41	1.35	1.25
1955	1.27	1.23	1.19	1.15	1.12	1.13	1.20	1.29	1.36				

1/ Pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of whole milk sold by farmers to plants and dealers.

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 40.- Hog-corn price ratio, United States, farm basis 1/

Period	Ratio	Month	Ratio	
			Average 1930-54 2/	1955
Average 1930-54 2/	12.5	January	12.6	12.1
		February	13.2	11.7
1947	13.6	March	13.2	11.3
1948	13.0	April	12.3	12.2
1949	15.7	May	11.8	11.7
1950	13.7	June	11.8	13.1
1951	12.4	July	12.1	11.9
1952	11.0	August	12.3	12.1
1953	15.0	September	12.6	12.7
1954	15.0	October	13.3	
		November	13.1	
		December	12.2	

1/ Number of bushels of corn equal in value to 100 pounds of hog, live weight.
2/ Excludes 1942-46.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 41.- Beef steer-corn price ratio, Chicago basis 1/

Period	Ratio	Month	Ratio	
			Average 1930-54 2/	1955
Average 1930-54 2/	16.1	January	15.8	17.1
		February	15.8	16.4
		March	15.8	16.5
1947	13.1	April	15.2	16.0
1948	16.0	May	15.1	15.0
1949	19.8	June	15.3	15.1
		July	15.5	15.3
1950	19.7	August	15.9	17.1
1951	19.9	September	16.3	17.3
1952	18.4	October	18.0	
1953	15.2	November	17.8	
1954	15.4	December	16.5	

1/ Number of bushels of No. 3 yellow corn equal in value to 100 pounds of Beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago for slaughter, average for all grades.
2/ Excludes 1942-46.

Data published currently in The Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 42.- Meat production, United States, 1930-55

Year	Red meat				
	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1930	5,917	792	8,482	825	16,016
1931	6,009	823	8,739	885	16,456
1932	5,789	822	8,923	884	16,418
1933 1/	6,440	891	9,234	852	17,417
1934 1/	8,345	1,246	8,397	851	18,839
1935 1/	6,608	1,023	5,919	877	14,427
1936 1/	7,358	1,075	7,474	854	16,761
1937	6,798	1,108	6,951	852	15,709
1938	6,908	994	7,680	897	16,479
1939	7,011	991	8,660	872	17,534
1940	7,175	981	10,044	876	19,076
1941	8,082	1,036	9,528	923	19,569
1942	8,843	1,151	10,876	1,042	21,912
1943	8,571	1,167	13,640	1,104	24,482
1944	9,112	1,738	13,304	1,024	25,178
1945	10,276	1,664	10,697	1,054	23,691
1946	9,373	1,443	11,150	968	22,934
1947	10,432	1,605	10,502	799	23,338
1948	9,075	1,423	10,055	747	21,300
1949	9,439	1,334	10,286	603	21,662
1950	9,538	1,230	10,714	597	22,079
1951	8,843	1,061	11,483	521	21,908
1952	9,667	1,173	11,547	648	23,035
1953	12,433	1,556	10,063	728	24,780
1954	12,991	1,656	9,952	734	25,333
1955 2/	13,650	1,625	10,900	750	26,925

1/ Includes production from Government emergency programs.
2/ Partly forecast.

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

Table 43.- Meat consumption per person, United States, 1930-55

Year	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Total
	Pound	Pound	Pound	Pound	Pound
1930	48.2	6.4	66.1	6.6	127.3
1931	47.9	6.6	67.4	7.0	128.9
1932	46.0	6.5	69.7	7.0	129.2
1933	50.8	7.0	69.8	6.7	134.3
1934	63.0	9.2	63.6	6.2	142.0
1935	52.5	8.4	47.7	7.2	115.8
1936	59.7	8.3	54.4	6.5	128.9
1937	54.4	8.5	55.0	6.6	124.5
1938	53.6	7.6	57.4	6.8	125.4
1939	53.9	7.5	63.9	6.5	131.8
1940	54.2	7.3	72.4	6.5	140.4
1941	60.0	7.5	67.4	6.7	141.6
1942	60.4	8.1	62.8	7.1	138.4
1943	52.5	8.1	77.9	6.4	144.9
1944	54.9	12.2	78.5	6.6	152.2
1945	58.6	11.7	65.7	7.2	143.2
1946	60.8	9.8	74.9	6.6	152.1
1947	68.6	10.7	68.6	5.2	153.1
1948	62.3	9.4	66.8	5.0	143.5
1949	63.1	8.7	66.8	4.1	142.7
1950	62.6	7.9	68.2	3.9	142.6
1951	55.3	6.6	70.9	3.4	136.2
1952	61.5	7.1	71.6	4.1	144.3
1953	76.7	9.5	62.9	4.6	153.7
1954	79.2	9.9	59.7	4.5	153.3
1955 1/	81	9.6	66	4.5	161

1/ Partly forecast.
Data published in the Livestock and Meat Situation (AMS).

Table 44.- Pig crops: Spring, fall, and total, United States, 1924-55

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	39,804	101,811
1936	41,422	24,303	65,725	1952	56,270	34,961	91,231
1937	38,525	23,994	62,519	1953	49,703	31,809	81,512
1938	43,289	28,566	71,855	1954	55,667	36,766	92,433
1939	53,238	33,714	86,952	1955	60,453	1/40,500	100,953

1/ Estimate of pigs saved during fall of 1955 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 (AMS).

Table 45.- Cattle and calves on farms January 1, United States, 1885-1955

Year	All cattle and calves	Year	All cattle and calves	Year	All cattle and calves	Cows, heifers, and calves for milk	Other cattle and calves 1/	Year	All cattle and calves	Cows, heifers, and calves for milk	Other cattle and calves 1/
	1,000 head		1,000 head		1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head		1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1885	52,463	1903	66,004	1920	70,400	30,251	40,149	1937	66,098	34,853	31,245
1886	54,868	1904	66,442	1921	68,714	29,796	38,918	1938	65,249	34,774	30,475
1887	56,602	1905	66,111	1922	68,795	30,191	38,604	1939	66,029	35,626	30,403
1888	58,599	1906	65,009	1923	67,546	30,655	36,891	1940	68,309	36,432	31,877
1889	59,178	1907	63,754	1924	65,996	30,875	35,121	1941	71,755	37,383	34,372
1890	60,014	1908	61,989	1925	63,373	31,058	32,315	1942	76,025	38,837	37,188
1891	59,968	1909	60,774	1926	60,576	30,856	29,720	1943	81,204	40,240	40,964
1892	58,126	1910	58,993	1927	58,178	30,800	27,378	1944	85,334	41,257	44,077
1893	55,119	1911	57,225	1928	57,322	31,090	26,232	1945	85,573	40,849	44,724
1894	51,713	1912	55,675	1929	58,877	31,902	26,975	1946	82,235	38,549	43,686
1895	49,510	1913	56,592	1930	61,003	33,082	27,921	1947	80,554	37,683	42,871
1896	49,205	1914	59,461	1931	63,030	33,971	29,059	1948	77,171	36,169	41,002
1897	50,447	1915	63,849	1932	65,801	35,365	30,436	1949	76,830	35,270	41,560
1898	52,868	1916	67,438	1933	70,280	36,860	33,420	1950	77,963	35,455	42,508
1899	55,927	1917	70,979	1934	74,369	37,988	36,381	1951	82,025	35,606	46,419
1900	59,739	1918	73,040	1935	68,846	36,357	32,489	1952	87,844	35,637	52,207
1901	62,576	1919	72,094	1936	67,847	35,452	32,395	1953	93,637	36,744	56,893
1902	64,418							1954	94,787	37,301	57,486
								1955 2/	95,433	37,020	58,413

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

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

Table 46.- Stock sheep and lambs: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1870-1955

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
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.		Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.		Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
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	49,346
1883	6,200	17,836	26,899	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	9,989	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	6,487	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	6,071	13,453	8,526	28,050
1893	4,335	18,875	21,357	44,567	1923	3,490	19,320	9,787	32,597	1953	5,464	13,412	8,824	27,700
1894	3,814	19,002	20,598	43,414	1924	3,625	19,508	9,726	32,859	1954	5,191	13,145	8,765	27,101
1895	3,738	19,592	18,497	41,827	1925	4,014	20,407	10,048	34,469	1955 1/	5,191	12,932	8,856	26,979
1896	3,065	19,886	16,658	39,609	1926	4,134	21,165	10,420	35,719					
1897	2,789	20,699	15,403	38,891	1927	4,607	22,437	11,023	38,067					
1898	2,650	21,598	15,849	40,097	1928	4,979	23,942	11,768	40,689					
1899	2,544	23,295	16,849	42,688	1929	5,630	25,334	12,517	43,481					

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 47.- Percentage of consumer's dollar spent for beef and pork, 1913 to date

Year	Beef	Pork	Year	Beef	Pork
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
1913	2.9	2.8	1935	2.8	2.7
1914	3.0	2.9	1936	2.6	2.7
1915	2.5	2.6	1937	2.6	2.6
1916	2.4	2.7	1938	2.4	2.6
1917	2.6	2.9	1939	2.4	2.5
1918	3.1	3.4			
1919	2.6	3.5	1940	2.2	2.3
			1941	2.2	2.3
1920	2.4	3.2	1942 1/	1.9	2.0
1921	2.5	3.3	1943 1/	1.6	2.3
1922	2.4	3.0	1944 1/	1.4	2.0
1923	2.2	2.8	1945 1/	1.5	1.7
1924	2.3	2.9	1946 1/	1.9	2.3
1925	2.3	3.0	1947	2.9	3.0
1926	2.3	3.1	1948	2.9	2.7
1927	2.2	3.1	1949	2.7	2.5
1928	2.2	3.0			
1929	2.3	2.9	1950	2.8	2.3
			1951	2.7	2.4
1930	2.3	3.0	1952	2.9	2.3
1931	2.2	2.9	1953	2.7	2.2
1932	2.4	2.6	1954	2.8	2.1
1933	2.4	2.5	1955 2/	2.7-2.8	1.9
1934	2.9	2.7			

1/ During war years, expenditures were affected by price controls and other circumstances.
2/ Partly forecast.

Table 48.- Disposable personal income and retail value of meat consumed per person, United States, 1920-55

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	127	136	1940	112	97
1921	99	110	1941	136	114
1922	105	108	1942	170	129
1923	120	115	1943	190	140
1924	119	116	1944	206	140
1925	124	124	1945	209	130
1926	127	128	1946	219	176
1927	125	124	1947	228	255
1928	127	125	1948	249	268
1929	133	129	1949	245	241
1930	118	119	1950	264	253
1931	100	99	1951	285	271
1932	76	73	1952	293	288
1933	71	67	1953	305	281
1934	80	86	1954	305	280
1935	89	96	1955 1/	316	276
1936	101	103			
1937	107	108			
1938	98	96			
1939	105	97			

1/ Based on indications in early part of year.

Data published annually in The Livestock and Meat Situation (AMS).

Table 49.- Production of milk, farm marketings of dairy products, and number of farms selling milk, 1929-55

Year	Milk cows on farms 1/	Milk production per cow 2/	Milk marketed by farmers			Cash receipts from marketings			Farms reporting wbole milk sold 5/	Sales of wbole milk per farm 5/
			Delivered to plants and dealers		Retailed by farmers as milk and cream 4/	Sold to plants and dealers		Milk and cream retailed by farmers		
			As wbole milk	As farm-skimmed cream 3/		Milk	Cream			
	Thou.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Thou.	1,000 lb.
1929	21,618	4,579	33,347	33,808	6,843	842	574	365	893	43
1939	23,273	4,589	43,801	32,987	6,217	735	295	296	954	48
1940	23,671	4,622	47,152	32,965	6,109	858	350	294	---	---
1941	24,288	4,738	52,062	33,967	5,948	1,141	440	299	---	---
1942	25,027	4,736	59,076	31,080	5,862	1,521	465	322	---	---
1943	25,451	4,598	59,656	29,871	5,739	1,860	562	340	---	---
1944	25,597	4,572	63,680	26,026	5,750	2,044	495	354	1,163	56
1945	25,033	4,787	68,929	23,868	5,576	2,196	454	347	---	---
1946	24,089	4,886	69,619	21,379	5,352	2,780	518	380	---	---
1947	23,329	5,007	70,559	20,952	4,907	3,015	569	399	---	---
1948	22,336	5,044	69,010	19,712	4,572	3,364	594	401	---	---
1949	22,024	5,272	73,290	19,949	4,234	2,896	464	366	1,097	62
1950	21,944	5,314	74,205	20,208	3,935	2,886	472	339	---	---
1951	21,616	5,313	74,172	18,715	3,804	3,397	501	352	---	---
1952	21,615	5,329	76,936	17,201	3,651	3,729	484	363	---	---
1953	22,234	5,449	83,992	16,808	3,492	3,620	414	339	---	---
1954 6/	22,406	5,512	87,286	16,509	3,291	3,460	357	314	7/960	7/85
1955 8/	22,200	5,625	88,950	16,200	3,100	3,558	342	298		

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/ Milk equivalent.
4/ Approximations based on healtb officers' reports of sources of fluid milk in villages, towns, and small cities, and information on sales by producer-distributors.
5/ From United States Census of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Estimated by Agricultural Marketing Service from Census reports covering 29 States.
8/ Partly forecast.

Data published in Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk (AMS) except as noted.

Table 50.- Chickens raised and egg production, 1947 to date

Year	Chickens raised previous year		Eggs produced previous September through given August	
	As reported	As a percentage of year before	As reported	As a percentage of year before
	Millions	Percent	Million dozen	Percent
1947	738	83	4,586.9	99
1948	719	97	4,511.6	98
1949	615	86	4,559.7	101
1950	705	115	4,872.0	107
1951	635	90	4,872.3	100
1952	663	104	5,022.0	103
1953	617	93	5,100.2	102
1954	609	99	5,324.7	104
1955	620	102	5,604.9	105
1956 1/	524	85		

1/ Preliminary.

Data from monthly Crop Production report and July report of Chickens Raised on Farms (AMS).

Table 51.-Consumption and utilization of dairy products, and CCC price-support operations, 1940-55

(Milk equivalent)

Year	Civilian consumption, per person			Total production of milk	Normal domestic commercial utilization 1/	Year beginning April	Price-support purchases of dairy products	Date	CCC stocks of dairy products 2/
	Fluid milk and cream	Butter	All other dairy products						
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Billion pounds	Billion pounds		Million pounds		Million pounds
1940	331	336	140	111.9	111.9				
1941	334	317	140	117.1	112.4				
1942	354	313	154	120.4	118.5				
1943	371	235	134	118.5	110.8				
1944	381	236	136	118.1	116.0				
1945	399	216	162	120.6	114.9				
1946	389	207	179	118.7	115.5				
1947	369	221	168	118.1	117.8				
1948	355	197	162	113.7	112.7				
1949	352	207	165	117.0	115.2				
1950	349	212	170	117.3	116.5				
1951	352	190	165	115.3	116.2	1951	13	July 31:	
1952	352	170	172	115.6	114.9	1952	3,619	1952	11
1953	349	169	170	121.4	114.1	1953	11,195	1953	7,591
1954 3/	349	177	173	123.7	116.9	1954	5,744	1954	13,316
1955 4/	353	182	173	124.4	121.2	1955 4/	4,500	1955 3/	6,386

1/ Total civilian and military disappearance, quantity fed to calves, commercial exports and shipments, less milk equivalent of butter and cbeese distributed to botb civilian and military recipients out of Commodity Credit Corporation price-support stocks.
2/ Estimated uncommitted supplies.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Partly forecast.

Data published occasionally in The Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 52.- Consumption of poultry meat, ready-to-cook basis, 1947 to date

Year	Civilian disappearance				Percentage composition of chicken production 1/		
	Total		Per capita				
	Turkey	Chicken, including broilers	Turkey	Chicken, including broilers	Farm-produced chickens	Nonfarm chickens 2/	Broilers from specialized enterprises
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
1947	507	2,587	3.5	17.9	69	7	24
1948	446	2,660	3.0	18.1	64	6	30
1949	483	2,896	3.2	19.4	58	6	36
1950	603	3,099	4.0	20.3	53	5	42
1951	659	3,405	4.3	22.2	48	4	48
1952	692	3,589	4.5	23.1	45	4	51
1953	708	3,572	4.5	22.6	41	4	55
1954	787	3,842	4.9	23.8	39	4	57
1955 3/	746	3,742	4.5	22.7	37	3	60

1/ Distribution of civilian consumption is assumed to be similar to distribution of production.
2/ So-called back-yard flocks.
3/ Preliminary estimates.

Data published in Tbe Poultry and Egg Situation (AMS).

Table 53.- Egg production, consumption, rate of lay, farm price and deflated value, 1947 to date

Year	Production (including nonfarm)	Domestic consumption by civilians		Rate of lay		Parity index (1947-49=100)	U. S. average egg price received by farmers, per dozen	
		Total	Per person	Per hen and pullet Jan. 1 1/	Per layer during year 2/		As reported	In 1947-49 dollars 3/
	Million cases	Million dozen	Million cases	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Cents	Dollars
				a. As reported					
1947	169	4,554	152	378	128	160	96	45.3	.472
1948	168	4,705	157	384	131	166	104	47.2	.454
1949	172	4,717	157	378	141	170	100	45.2	.452
Average 1947-49	170	4,659	155	380	133	165	100	45.9	.459
1950	179	4,855	162	383	139	172	103	36.3	.352
1951	181	5,054	168	396	144	175	113	47.8	.423
1952	186	5,250	175	405	145	178	115	41.6	.362
1953	190	5,335	178	404	154	183	112	47.7	.426
1954	200	5,573	186	415	158	184	113	36.8	.326
1955 4/				417					
				b. As a percentage of 1947-49					
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
1947	99	98		99	96	97		99	103
1948	99	101		101	98	101		103	99
1949	101	101		99	106	103		98	98
1950	105	104		101	105	104		79	77
1951	106	108		104	108	106		104	92
1952	109	113		107	109	108		91	79
1953	112	115		106	116	111		104	93
1954	118	120		109	119	112		80	71
1955 4/				110					

1/ The number of eggs produced annually divided by the number of hens and pullets on hand January 1.
2/ The number of eggs produced annually divided by the number of hens and pullets of laying age on hand during the year. 3/ Deflated by the Parity Index. 4/ Preliminary.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, and The Poultry and Egg Situation (AMS).

Table 54.- Wool: Average weekly rate of consumption, scoured basis, in the United States, 1947-54

Year	Apparel	Carpet
	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	9.9	3.3
1948	9.3	4.0
1949	6.5	3.1
1950	8.4	3.8
1951	7.3	2.0
1952	6.7	2.3
1953	6.8	2.6
1954	5.1	2.2

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 55.- Broiler chick placements for selected States and groups, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Year and month 1/	State or group						
	North East and North Central 2/	Del-Mar-Va	Shenandoah Valley	South Atlantic 3/	Texas	Pacific Coast 4/	Total 13 areas
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1953 October	7,351	11,898	3,995	20,470	5,555	3,905	53,174
November	7,373	12,108	3,934	21,604	5,674	3,835	54,528
December	7,057	11,258	3,586	23,096	6,092	4,200	55,289
1954 January	9,084	13,839	4,652	30,910	7,578	6,355	72,418
February	7,614	11,187	4,114	25,546	5,896	5,145	59,502
March	7,783	11,137	4,420	27,541	6,489	5,250	62,620
April	7,721	12,515	4,491	27,942	6,296	5,559	64,524
May	9,642	13,950	5,486	34,186	7,078	6,614	76,956
June	7,715	10,883	3,930	26,770	5,564	5,012	59,874
July	9,098	14,768	5,254	32,322	7,195	5,773	74,410
August	7,137	10,560	4,473	24,167	4,963	4,229	55,529
September	7,766	11,082	3,854	27,850	6,503	4,849	61,904
Total	95,341	145,185	52,189	322,404	74,883	60,726	750,728
1954 October	6,100	8,081	2,155	23,195	5,985	4,205	49,721
November	5,989	8,640	2,907	21,353	5,366	3,952	48,207
December	6,112	8,098	2,555	20,085	4,369	3,596	44,815
1955 January	7,468	12,258	3,676	26,269	5,947	4,795	60,413
February	7,567	13,604	4,170	26,263	5,770	4,450	61,824
March	7,442	12,258	3,969	26,393	6,154	5,221	61,437
April	9,763	16,067	5,651	36,497	8,444	6,664	83,086
May	8,096	13,176	4,616	30,452	7,092	5,289	68,721
June	8,195	13,459	4,674	31,624	7,344	5,196	70,492
July	10,392	15,874	6,030	38,705	8,861	6,075	85,937
August	7,544	10,517	4,022	27,760	6,531	4,765	61,139
September	7,355	10,222	4,060	26,980	8,058	4,266	60,941
Total	92,023	142,254	48,485	335,576	79,921	58,474	756,733

1/ Average of weekly data ending on Saturday. October and September adjusted to calendar month basis.
2/ Connecticut, Maine, and Indiana.
3/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina.
4/ California and Oregon.

Weekly reports from specialized areas on Broiler Chick Placements (AMS).

Table 56.- Apparel Wool: Production and net imports, United States, 1947-55

Year	Production			Net imports (actual weight) 1/
	Shorn	Pulled	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	251.4	56.6	308.0	426.0
1948	231.8	46.6	278.4	415.1
1949	212.9	35.6	248.5	246.8
1950	215.4	32.4	247.8	395.2
1951	225.5	25.9	251.4	430.3
1952	232.4	33.6	266.0	379.7
1953	230.4	42.2	272.6	258.5
1954 2/	232.6	43.5	276.1	155.9
1955 3/	228.0			

1/ Imports for consumption less exports of domestic wool. Data include all dutiable wool and exclude all duty-free wool.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated September 1.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of the Census reports.

Table 57.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-55 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance							
	Carry-over	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Used in United States: Food 3/	Seed	Industrial	Feed 4/	Total	Exports 5/	Shipments	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1935	146	628	35	809	490	87	6/	85	662	4	3	669
1936	140	630	35	805	492	96	6/	101	689	10	3	702
1937	83	874	1	958	494	93	6/	115	702	100	3	805
1938	153	920	6/	1,073	497	74	6/	142	713	107	3	823
1939	250	741	1	992	488	73	6/	102	663	45	4	712
1940	280	815	3	1,098	489	74	6/	112	675	34	4	713
1941	385	942	4	1,331	487	62	2	117	668	28	4	700
1942	631	969	1	1,601	523	65	54	306	948	28	6	982
1943	619	844	136	1,599	533	77	108	518	1,236	43	3	1,282
1944	317	1,060	42	1,419	533	80	83	296	992	144	4	1,140
1945	279	1,108	2	1,389	494	82	21	297	894	391	4	1,289
1946	100	1,152	6/	1,252	504	87	6/	176	767	397	4	1,168
1947	84	1,359	6/	1,443	484	91	1	181	757	486	4	1,247
1948	196	1,295	1	1,492	477	95	6/	105	677	504	4	1,185
1949	307	1,099	2	1,408	488	81	6/	111	680	299	4	983
1950	425	1,019	12	1,456	489	87	6/	114	690	366	4	1,060
1951	396	981	32	1,409	492	87	1	94	674	475	4	1,153
1952	256	1,299	21	1,576	485	88	6/	119	692	318	4	1,014
1953	562	1,169	6	1,737	484	69	6/	61	614	217	4	835
1954 7/	902	970	4	1,876	483	63	6/	32	578	274	4	856
1955 8/	1,021	9/916	4	1,941	481	63	6/	75	619	275	4	898

1/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat. 2/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and exports as flour. 3/ Includes military food use at home and abroad. 4/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. It has been assumed roughly to represent feed, but in 1953-54, the residual at 61 million was less than the 69 million represented as fsd on farms where grown, and in 1954-55 the 32 million was below the 56 million represented as fed on farms where grown. 5/ Actual exports, including exports for civilian feeding under the military supply program. 6/ Less than 500,000 bushels. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ Tentative estimates. 9/ October estimate.

Table 58.- Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Weighted average casb prics per bushel, by months, and loan rate, Kansas City, 1937-55 1/

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Loan rate at Kansas City 2/
	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	172.0	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	244.6	230.6	244
1952	225.1	232.3	240.9	241.6	245.8	244.5	240.2	235.8	239.5	238.7	235.5	203.6	248
1953	208.6	217.5	221.7	228.8	233.7	237.5	237.9	239.3	241.7	244.7	237.0	215.3	249
1954	232.4	235.2	238.9	241.1	243.9	246.5	244.3	245.5	245.6	246.1	253.1	219.0	253
1955	216.0	215.1	215.5										237

1/ Casb price is computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Kansas City Crain Market Review. In this price, wheat of above as well as bslow 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 (AMS).

Table 59.- Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1937-55 1/

Year beginning August	Supply				Disappearance					
	Beginning stocks	Farm production 2/	Imports 3/	Total 4/	Domestic: Food 5/	Industry 6/	Feed and seed	Total	Exports	Total	Ending stocks
	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.	Thous. cwt.
1937	3,712	24,040	1,311	29,257	16,044	3,578	1,724	21,346	4,764	26,110	3,147
1938	3,147	23,628	1,018	28,221	14,895	2,870	1,442	19,207	4,767	23,974	4,247
1939	4,247	24,328	649	29,765	15,752	2,779	1,515	20,046	4,484	24,530	5,235
1940	5,235	24,495	334	29,745	16,471	2,944	1,723	21,138	5,651	26,789	2,956
1941	2,956	23,095	126	26,690	15,187	2,451	1,933	19,571	6,552	26,123	567
1942	567	29,082	136	29,552	16,017	2,278	1,971	20,266	6,961	27,227	2,325
1943	2,325	29,264	77	30,213	16,619	2,747	1,950	21,316	7,069	28,385	1,828
1944	1,828	30,974	7/	31,762	14,925	3,155	1,923	20,003	10,201	30,204	1,558
1945	1,558	30,718	217	32,339	14,120	3,439	2,056	19,615	11,469	31,084	1,255
1946	1,255	32,535	9	33,051	15,491	2,530	2,143	20,164	12,291	32,455	596
1947	596	35,253	27	35,842	15,170	4,572	2,297	22,039	13,055	35,094	748
1948	748	38,320	53	38,975	15,346	4,307	2,439	22,092	14,378	36,470	2,505
1949	2,505	40,784	62	43,116	16,585	4,724	2,114	23,423	16,224	39,647	3,469
1950	3,469	38,757	787	43,379	18,252	4,866	2,575	25,693	13,167	38,860	4,519
1951	4,519	45,853	542	50,219	16,756	4,750	2,615	24,121	24,058	48,179	2,040
1952	2,040	48,260	350	51,758	17,750	4,577	2,794	25,121	25,122	50,243	1,515
1953	1,515	52,761	417	56,018	17,950	4,560	3,243	25,753	22,708	48,461	7,557
1954 8/	7,557	59,151	64	67,869	17,500	5,700	3,850	27,050	14,119	41,169	26,700
1955 9/	26,700	50,460	100	77,260	18,000	5,000	3,360	26,360	23,000	49,360	27,900

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at actual annual extraction rate. 2/ Includes production in minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona, and Florida, beginning 1945. 3/ Consists mostly of broken rice. 4/ Adjusted to equal total distribution. 5/ Includes shipments to territories and military food use. 6/ Primarily for beer production. 7/ Less than 500 cwt. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Tentative estimates.

Table 60.- Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months. and avsrage loan rate, United States, 1930-55 1/

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Juns	July	Averags loan rate
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1930	2.05	1.89	1.80	1.75	1.69	1.69	1.75	1.71	1.73	1.69	1.68	1.61	---
1931	1.29	1.13	1.11	1.24	1.25	1.21	1.14	1.09	1.00	.987	.989	.931	---
1932	.936	.913	.840	.827	.838	.811	.800	.880	1.00	1.20	1.30	1.32	---
1933	1.45	1.65	1.74	1.77	1.69	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.73	1.70	1.66	---
1934	1.71	1.69	1.76	1.79	1.69	1.82	1.75	1.79	1.82	1.85	1.92	1.90	---
1935	1.63	1.44	1.55	1.60	1.69	1.78	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.88	1.90	1.92	---
1936	1.94	2.04	1.78	1.75	1.69	1.88	2.03	2.04	2.06	1.96	1.85	1.79	---
1937	1.65	1.44	1.61	1.66	1.48	1.50	1.48	1.36	1.24	1.25	1.34	1.40	---
1938	1.40	1.34	1.43	1.46	1.48	1.48	1.46	1.41	1.36	1.39	1.37	1.34	---
1939	1.31	1.92	1.64	1.66	1.60	1.61	1.55	1.43	1.44	1.58	1.59	1.68	---
1940	1.66	1.38	1.42	1.68	1.74	2.01	2.18	2.18	2.50	2.56	2.52	2.47	---
1941	2.31	1.98	2.13	2.74	3.27	3.50	3.59	3.76	3.98	3.97	3.83	3.79	2.04
1942	3.67	3.47	3.10	3.42	3.72	3.94	3.97	4.01	4.10	4.06	4.05	3.96	2.33
1943	3.64	3.62	3.87	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.24	4.22	4.16	3.93	3.87	3.84	2/
1944	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	3/
1945	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	3.96	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	2.32
1946	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.13	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	4.93	5.82	2/
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	3.76
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.08
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	3.96
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	4.56
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	5.00
1952	5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.95	5.04
1953	5.31	4.82	5.37	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.34	5.21	5.01	4.85	4.19	4.14	4.84
1954 3/	4.10	4.04	4.47	4.48	4.63	4.46	4.40	4.46	4.52	4.45	4.35	4.27	4.92
1955 3/	4.11	4.50											4.66

1/ U. S. monthly prices ars the result of weighting monthly State prices by production.
2/ Since prices were so far abovs support levels, support rates were not announced.
3/ Prsliminary.
Sources: Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 61.- All Wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-55

Year of harvest	All wheat				Winter wheat			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1919	77,440	3,740	12.3	952,097	51,391	987	14.6	748,460
1920	67,977	5,619	12.4	843,277	45,505	5,096	13.5	613,227
1921	67,681	3,115	12.1	818,964	45,479	2,319	13.3	602,793
1922	67,163	5,766	12.6	846,649	47,415	5,766	12.1	571,459
1923	64,590	7,670	11.8	759,482	45,488	6,776	12.2	555,299
1924	55,706	3,243	15.1	841,617	38,638	3,220	14.8	573,563
1925	61,738	9,295	10.8	668,700	40,922	8,958	9.8	400,619
1926	60,712	4,096	13.7	832,213	40,604	3,007	15.6	631,607
1927	65,661	6,033	13.3	875,059	44,134	5,939	12.4	548,188
1928	71,152	11,926	12.9	914,373	48,431	11,578	12.0	579,066
1929	67,177	3,785	12.3	824,183	46,145	2,904	13.3	587,057
1930	67,559	4,922	13.1	886,522	45,248	4,137	14.0	633,809
1931	66,463	8,759	14.2	941,540	45,915	2,427	18.0	825,315
1932	66,281	8,430	11.4	756,307	43,628	7,527	11.3	491,511
1933	69,009	19,585	8.0	552,215	44,802	14,454	8.4	378,283
1934	64,064	20,717	8.2	526,052	44,836	10,153	9.8	438,683
1935	69,611	18,306	9.0	628,227	47,436	13,834	9.9	469,412
1936	73,970	24,845	8.5	629,880	49,986	12,042	10.5	523,603
1937	80,814	16,645	10.8	873,914	57,845	10,770	11.9	688,574
1938	78,981	9,784	11.6	919,913	56,464	6,897	12.1	685,178
1939	62,802	10,133	11.8	741,210	46,154	8,473	12.3	565,672
1940	61,820	8,547	13.2	814,646	43,536	7,441	13.6	592,809
1941	62,707	6,772	15.0	941,970	46,045	6,267	14.6	673,727
1942	53,000	3,227	18.3	969,381	38,855	2,835	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	4,629	15.1	843,813	38,515	3,952	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	6,441	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	5,696	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	4,025	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	3,439	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	4,473	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	3,856	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	3,795	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	3,313	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	5,927	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	5,369	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	7,995	13.1	1,098,115	61,177	6,763	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	9,677	14.3	1,019,389	52,399	9,146	14.1	740,682
1951	78,048	16,556	12.6	980,810	55,784	15,961	11.6	646,325
1952	78,337	7,411	16.6	1,298,957	56,730	6,038	18.7	1,059,558
1953	78,789	11,128	14.8	1,169,184	56,998	10,178	15.5	881,608
1954 1/	61,971	8,259	15.6	969,781	46,084	7,448	17.2	790,737
1955 2/	57,463	10,087	16.0	916,776	43,585	9,694	15.8	689,403

1/ Preliminary.
2/ September 1 estimate.

Source: Crop Production (AMS).

Table 62.- Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-55

Crop year	Acreage seeded			Average yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1919	928	155	1,083	1,630	2,700	1,783	2/15,125	4,185	19,310
1920	1,137	162	1,299	1,717	2,295	1,789	19,524	3,718	23,242
1921	855	135	990	1,683	2,430	1,785	14,393	3,280	17,673
1922	913	140	1,053	1,674	2,475	1,780	15,283	3,465	18,748
1923	768	106	874	1,615	2,408	1,711	12,405	2,552	14,957
1924	748	90	838	1,701	2,182	1,753	2/12,725	1,964	14,689
1925	750	103	853	1,694	2,097	1,743	2/12,706	2,160	14,866
1926	867	149	1,016	1,767	2,412	1,861	2/15,317	3,594	18,911
1927	867	160	1,027	1,844	2,520	1,950	2/15,992	4,032	20,024
1928	840	132	972	1,911	2,786	2,029	2/16,048	3,677	19,725
1929	765	95	860	1,989	2,709	2,069	15,216	2,574	17,790
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,159	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	149	1,116	2,062	2,751	2,154	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	972	118	1,090	2,083	3,600	2,247	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,110	153	1,263	1,740	2,475	1,829	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,278	212	1,490	1,831	2,680	1,952	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,280	237	1,517	1,774	2,765	1,929	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,257	246	1,503	1,927	2,744	2,061	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	3/1,270	244	1,514	1,926	2,566	2,029	3/24,456	6,262	30,718
1946	3/1,333	264	1,597	1,847	2,997	2,037	3/24,622	7,913	32,535
1947	3/1,462	259	1,721	1,862	3,102	2,048	3/27,218	8,035	35,253
1948	3/1,564	264	1,828	2,013	2,588	2,096	3/31,488	6,832	38,320
1949	3/1,574	312	1,886	1,942	3,275	2,162	3/30,566	10,218	40,784
1950	3/1,395	241	1,636	2,185	3,432	2,369	3/30,487	8,270	38,757
1951	3/1,682	319	2,001	2,091	3,347	2,292	3/35,177	10,676	45,853
1952	3/1,679	335	2,014	2,177	3,497	2,396	3/36,545	11,715	48,260
1953	3/1,754	429	2,183	2,309	2,857	2,417	3/40,504	12,257	52,761
1954 4/	3/1,991	485	2,476	2,425	2,242	2,389	3/48,279	10,872	59,151
1955 5/	3/1,512	340	1,852	2,516	3,213	2,644	3/38,048	10,923	48,971

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi. 2/ Includes production in minor States in thousand cwt. as follows: 100 in 1919, 22 in 1924, 135 in 1925, 274 in 1926, 34 in 1927, and 180 in 1928. 3/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parentheses) as follows: 2 (50) in 1945, 2 (38) in 1946, 2 (36) in 1947, 2 (45) in 1948, 2 (47) in 1949, 4 (68) in 1950, 3 (56) in 1951, 8 (153) in 1952, 9 (154) in 1953, 14 (298) in 1954, and 11 (226) in 1955. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ September 1 estimate.

Source: Crop Production (AMS).

Table 63.- Cotton, wool, flax, silk and man-made fibers: Per capita consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Calendar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Man-made	Total 1/	Calendar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Man-made	Total 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1920	26.5	3.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	30.0	1940	30.0	3.1	0.1	0.4	3.7	37.2
1921	24.0	3.2	.1	.5	.2	27.9	1941	38.9	4.9	.1	.2	4.6	48.6
1922	26.4	3.7	.1	.5	.2	31.0	1942	41.8	4.5	.2	2/	4.9	51.2
1923	27.9	3.8	.1	.5	.3	32.6	1943	38.6	4.7	.1	2/	5.1	48.4
1924	23.1	3.0	.1	.5	.4	27.1	1944	34.6	4.5	.1	2/	5.4	44.6
1925	26.6	3.0	.1	.7	.5	30.8	1945	32.3	4.6	.1	2/	5.9	42.8
1926	27.4	2.9	.1	.7	.5	31.6	1946	34.0	5.2	.1	.1	6.6	46.0
1927	30.2	3.0	.1	.7	.8	34.8	1947	32.4	4.8	.1	2/	7.2	44.5
1928	26.4	2.8	.1	.7	.8	30.9	1948	30.4	4.7	2/	.1	8.3	43.6
1929	28.1	3.0	.1	.8	1.1	33.1	1949	25.7	3.4	2/	2/	7.3	36.4
1930	21.3	2.1	.1	.7	1.0	25.1	1950	30.9	4.2	.1	.1	11.0	45.0
1931	21.4	2.5	.1	.7	1.3	26.0	1951	31.5	3.1	.1	2/	11.2	44.3
1932	19.7	1.8	.1	.6	1.2	23.5	1952	28.5	3.0	2/	.1	11.7	40.9
1933	24.3	2.5	.1	.6	1.7	29.2	1953	27.9	3.1	2/	2/	12.3	40.7
1934	21.0	1.8	.1	.5	1.6	25.0	1954	25.4	2.3	2/	.1	12.8	37.0
1935	21.7	3.3	.1	.6	2.0	27.6							
1936	27.1	3.2	.1	.5	2.5	33.4							
1937	28.3	3.0	.1	.5	2.4	34.2							
1938	22.5	2.2	2/	.4	2.5	27.7							
1939	27.7	3.0	.1	.4	3.5	34.8							

1/ Total consumption divided by population on July 1 and not a summation of details shown here.
2/ Less than 0.005 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

Table 64.- Commercial cotton: World supply, 1930 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	Production: American 1/	Production: Foreign	Carryover: American	Carryover: Foreign	Total supply	Year beginning Aug. 1	Production: American 1/	Production: Foreign	Carryover: American	Carryover: Foreign	Total supply
	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/		Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/
1930	13.9	11.5	6.2	5.7	37.3	1943	11.1	13.4	11.3	12.3	48.1
1931	16.9	9.6	9.0	5.8	41.3	1944	12.0	11.6	11.2	14.2	49.0
1932	13.0	10.5	13.3	5.1	41.9	1945	8.9	10.6	13.1	16.0	48.6
1933	12.7	13.4	11.8	5.3	43.2	1946	8.6	11.3	10.5	14.5	44.9
1934	9.6	13.5	10.7	6.8	40.6	1947	11.7	11.9	5.7	12.6	41.9
1935	10.5	15.6	9.0	6.0	41.1	1948	14.6	12.9	4.6	9.8	41.9
1936	12.4	18.4	7.0	6.7	44.5	1949	16.0	14.0	7.3	7.5	44.8
1937	18.4	18.3	6.2	7.5	50.4						
1938	11.7	15.8	13.8	8.9	50.2	1950	9.9	17.4	8.8	7.8	43.9
1939	11.4	15.9	14.1	7.5	48.9	1951	15.1	20.1	3.6	8.0	46.8
						1952	15.2	20.5	4.6	10.1	50.4
1940	12.3	16.4	12.5	7.7	48.9	1953 3/	16.4	21.7	6.8	10.0	54.9
1941	10.6	15.0	12.8	9.4	47.8	1954 3/	13.6	23.5	10.8	9.0	56.9
1942	12.5	13.0	11.2	11.4	48.2						

1/ Includes inseason ginnings and city crop.
2/ American in running bales, foreign in bales of equivalent 500 pounds.
3/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Marketing Service, Bureau of the Census, New York Cotton Exchange and International Cotton Advisory Committee since 1945.

Table 65.- Cotton: Yield per harvested acre, actual and 9-year moving average centered, United States, 1920 to date

Year beginning August 1	Actual yield	9-year average yield	Year beginning August 1	Actual yield	9-year average yield
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
1920	186.7	159.2	1940	252.5	250.3
1921	132.5	160.0	1941	231.9	256.3
1922	148.8	162.9	1942	272.4	252.6
1923	136.4	162.6	1943	254.0	256.1
1924	165.0	162.3	1944	299.4	264.2
1925	173.5	159.8	1945	254.1	267.5
1926	192.9	162.5	1946	235.7	271.6
1927	161.7	169.5	1947	266.6	271.3
1928	163.3	173.6	1948	311.3	274.1
1929	164.2	178.9	1949	281.8	276.9
1930	157.1	178.7	1950	269.0	286.6
1931	211.5	177.9	1951	269.4	305.4
1932	173.5	182.0	1952	279.9	
1933	212.7	193.9	1953	324.2	
1934	171.6	201.8	1954	341.0	
1935	185.1	210.8	1955 1/	405.0	
1936	199.4	215.4			
1937	269.9	221.9			
1938	235.8	228.5			
1939	237.9	237.7			

1/ Crop Report, October 10, 1955.

Computed from data from Crop Reporting Board.

Table 66.- Cotton, all kinds: Production, mill consumption and exports, United States, 1920 to date

Year beginning August 1	Production 1/	Mill consumption	Exports	Year beginning August 1	Production 1/	Mill consumption	Exports
	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales		Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales
1920	13.7	4.9	5.7	1938	11.7	6.9	3.3
1921	8.3	5.9	6.2	1939	11.4	7.8	6.2
1922	10.1	6.7	4.8				
1923	10.3	5.7	5.7	1940	12.3	9.7	1.1
1924	14.0	6.2	8.0	1941	10.6	11.2	1.1
1925	16.2	6.5	8.1	1942	12.5	11.1	1.5
1926	18.2	7.2	10.9	1943	11.1	9.9	1.1
1927	13.0	6.8	7.5	1944	12.0	9.6	1.9
1928	14.6	7.1	8.0	1945	8.9	9.2	3.6
1929	14.7	6.1	6.7	1946	8.6	10.0	3.5
				1947	11.7	9.4	2.0
1930	13.9	5.3	6.8	1948	14.6	7.8	4.7
1931	16.9	4.9	8.7	1949	16.0	8.9	5.8
1932	13.0	6.1	8.4				
1933	12.7	5.7	7.5	1950	9.9	10.7	4.1
1934	9.6	5.4	4.8	1951	15.1	9.1	5.5
1935	10.5	6.4	6.0	1952	15.2	9.4	3.0
1936	12.4	8.0	5.4	1953	16.4	8.6	3.8
1937	18.4	5.7	5.6	1954 2/	13.6	8.8	3.4

1/ Includes in-season ginnings and city crop.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board and Bureau of the Census.

Table 67.- Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1933-34 to date 1/

Year beginning Aug. 1	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 2/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
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	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	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	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	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	9.06	9.27	9.43	9.39	9.38	9.37	9.65	9.57	10.13	11.48	12.70	14.24	9.89	8.90
1941	15.41	17.68	16.71	15.89	16.36	17.58	18.10	17.97	18.74	18.75	17.91	18.44	16.95	14.02
1942	17.75	18.56	18.87	18.98	18.84	19.38	19.50	20.09	19.98	19.92	19.79	19.60	18.90	17.02
1943	19.79	20.17	20.18	19.22	19.45	19.81	19.64	19.71	20.20	19.77	20.14	20.30	19.76	18.41
1944	20.15	21.02	21.25	20.76	20.81	20.16	19.95	20.21	20.19	20.51	20.90	21.25	20.72	20.03
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.51	22.79	22.35	22.99	22.70	23.58	24.08	25.97	30.76	22.51	19.84
1946	33.55	35.30	37.69	29.22	29.97	29.74	30.56	31.88	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.88	32.63	22.83
1947	33.15	31.21	30.64	31.86	34.04	33.13	30.70	31.76	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.92	26.49
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38	28.79
1949	29.32	29.70	28.69	27.66	26.46	26.46	27.49	28.04	28.73	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.57	27.23
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	41.74	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90	27.90
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69	30.46
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	34.17	30.91
1953	32.79	33.09	32.46	31.81	30.73	30.05	30.42	31.05	31.57	32.17	32.31	32.18	32.10	30.80
1954	34.00	34.55	34.67	33.17	32.67	32.51	31.69	31.87	31.93	31.51	31.43	32.11	33.52	31.58
1955	32.74	33.77												31.70

1/ Since January 15, 1942, prices of American Upland cotton.
2/ Loan rates on 7/8 inch cotton at average locations.

Current data publisbed in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 68.- Wool: Price per pound at Boston and received by growers in tbe United States, by months, 1952-55

Season and month	Territory fine good French combing and staple, clean basis	Territory three-eighths blood good French combing and staple, clean basis	Average price received by producers, grease basis	Season and month	Territory fine good Frenob combing and staple, clean basis	Territory three-eighths blood good French combing and staple, clean basis	Average price received by producers, grease basis
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents
1952							
Apr.	158.0	120.0	51.3	Jan.	172.5	132.5	52.9
May	159.4	120.0	53.2	Feb.	172.5	132.5	52.8
June	160.0	120.0	53.2	Mar.	167.5	127.5	52.4
July	162.7	132.0	53.3	1954			
Aug.	166.0	135.0	53.1	Apr.	168.8	127.2	53.6
Sept.	159.6	127.5	52.3	May	173.1	131.2	54.6
Oct.	166.5	128.5	52.8	June	176.7	135.0	55.3
Nov.	172.5	133.0	52.9	July	175.6	135.0	54.7
Dec.	172.5	132.5	52.8	Aug.	176.2	135.0	53.3
Jan.	172.5	132.5	51.7	Sept.	177.1	135.0	52.9
Feb.	172.5	132.5	52.3	Oct.	171.2	130.6	52.2
Mar.	171.9	132.5	53.4	Nov.	160.0	123.1	51.0
1953				Dec.	156.0	126.4	50.5
Apr.	173.7	132.5	54.1	Jan.	155.0	130.0	50.5
May	175.2	131.5	55.8	Feb.	155.6	129.4	50.7
June	174.8	132.0	56.3	Mar.	153.5	126.5	50.1
July	172.5	132.2	54.9	1955			
Aug.	172.5	132.2	54.5	Apr.	149.5	119.8	48.7
Sept.	172.5	131.7	54.1	May	147.5	117.5	46.9
Oct.	172.5	132.5	53.9	June	143.5	117.5	44.7
Nov.	172.5	132.5	52.6	July	142.5	116.2	44.0
Dec.	172.5	132.5	53.0	Aug.			42.8
				Sept.			40.3

Data published currently in the Wool Situation (AMS).

Table 69.- Cotton: Exports from specified countries, 1920 to date

Year beginning August	United States	India and Pakistan	Egypt	Brazil	Russia	Mexico	Syria and Turkey 1/	World total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
1920	5,973	1,773	678	37	3/	4/110	3/	9,000
1921	6,348	2,667	1,182	173	3/	4/166	3/	11,100
1922	5,007	2,995	1,500	97	3/	4/75	3/	10,300
1923	5,815	2,878	1,461	66	3/	4/13	45	11,000
1924	8,240	3,263	1,496	51	3/	4/71	58	14,100
1925	8,267	3,155	1,459	116	3/	4/55	74	14,200
1926	11,299	2,374	1,573	68	3/	4/130	78	16,700
1927	7,857	2,615	1,389	63	3/	4/118	74	13,300
1928	8,419	3,278	1,642	63	3/	4/103	68	14,800
1929	7,035	3,220	1,332	283	3/	4/77	76	13,300
1930	7,133	3,113	1,395	108	47	4/13	32	13,000
1931	9,193	1,471	1,569	38	185	4/49	93	13,800
1932	8,895	2,221	1,315	5	82	4/17	42	13,700
1933	7,964	2,771	1,867	272	3	4/6	20	14,100
1934	5,037	2,623	1,655	746	51	4/15	60	11,700
1935	6,267	3,094	1,693	743	30	4/118	66	13,800
1936	5,689	3,607	1,828	1,081	31	4/229	97	14,300
1937	5,976	1,721	1,792	1,147	177	4/41	50	13,000
1938	3,513	2,685	1,764	1,609	17	4/97	14	11,800
1939	6,501	2,188	1,639	981	17	4/33	40	13,200
1940	1,174	1,715	709	1,333	3/	4/23	51	6,800
1941	1,162	841	1,107	856	3/	4/57	38	5,800
1942	1,498	134	384	452	3/	4/2	7	4,000
1943	1,146	277	794	533	3/	4/31	30	4,100
1944	1,909	317	804	461	3/	125	34	5,000
1945	3,678	848	862	1,462	400	263	3/	9,000
1946	3,656	828	1,482	1,517	350	204	1	9,500
1947	2,025	1,579	1,578	1,049	675	359	6	8,600
1948	4,961	931	1,692	955	600	232	134	11,000
1949	6,004	1,060	1,640	598	650	655	242	12,600
1950	4,280	1,185	1,532	697	800	742	455	11,900
1951	5,711	1,042	908	347	900	972	430	12,200
1952	3,181	1,565	1,727	145	900	992	607	11,800
1953	3,914	985	1,485	1,412	1,250	911	560	13,200
1954 5/	3,585	800	1,086	900	1,400	1,300	575	12,100

1/ Includes Syria since 1947. Calendar year data for Turkey through 1946.
2/ Bales 478 pounds through 1946, since 1947 bales of 480 pounds.
3/ Not available.
4/ Calendar year.
5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of tbe Bureau of the Census, Foreign Agricultural Service and International Cotton Advisory Committee.

Table 70.- Food fats: Production, domestic use, exports and shipments, and stocks on October 1, 1949-55

Item	Year beginning October						
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 1/	1955 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Production							
Soybean oil 3/	2,066	2,726	2,611	2,856	2,765	3,350	
Lard	2,626	2,811	2,920	2,501	2,272	2,590	
Cottonseed oil	1,799	1,229	1,730	1,840	2,087	1,715	
Butter	1,701	1,472	1,389	1,601	1,681	1,560	
Other 4/	635	622	526	540	659	565	
Total	8,827	8,860	9,176	9,338	9,464	9,780	
Domestic Use 5/	7,500	7,322	7,490	7,587	7,892	8,150	
Exports and Shipments:							
Soybean oil 3/	419	762	437	413	486	700	
Lard	584	630	751	515	456	605	
Cottonseed oil	149	59	127	55	399	675	
Butter	10	42	3	14	39	195	
Other 4/	135	112	113	106	232	205	
Total	1,297	1,605	1,431	1,103	1,612	2,380	
Stocks, October 1							
Soybean oil	113	113	171	194	174	127	180
Lard	66	82	57	143	42	50	75
Cottonsesd oil	158	137	193	393	1,016	896	361
Butter	154	234	114	111	323	489	295
Other 4/	27	40	57	38	33	45	49
Total	518	606	592	879	1,588	1,607	960

1/ Partly estimated.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Includes oil equivalent of soybeans exported for crushing.
4/ Includss edible beef fats, corn, peanut, and olive oils. Production and exports also include the oil equivalent of peanuts exported for crushing.
5/ Includes all items listed in production except oil equivalent of exported seeds.

Table 71.- Peanuts: Acreage, yield, production, disposition (farmers' stock basis) and price, United States, 1941-55

Year	Picked and threshed			Edible and farm uses 1/	Column (3) - column (4) 2/	Price received by farmers
	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production			
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents per pound
1941	1,900	776	1,475	1,282	193	4.7
1942	3,355	654	2,193	1,633	560	6.1
1943	3,528	617	2,176	1,568	608	7.1
1944	3,068	678	2,081	1,689	392	8.0
1945	3,160	646	2,042	1,506	536	8.3
1946	3,141	649	2,038	1,302	736	9.1
1947	3,377	646	2,182	1,203	979	10.1
1948	3,296	709	2,336	1,110	1,226	10.5
1949	2,308	808	1,865	1,084	781	10.4
1950	2,268	898	2,037	1,146	891	10.9
1951	2,009	834	1,676	1,146	530	10.4
1952	1,460	936	1,366	1,132	234	10.9
1953	1,528	1,040	1,589	1,166	423	11.1
1954	1,388	737	1,023	3/1,104	-81	12.2
1955	1,656	1,020	4/1,689	5/1,250	439	

1/ Includes nonfood uses on farms such as feed and seed.
2/ Quantities available for crushing, exports, and stocks.
3/ Partly estimated.
4/ Indicated September 1.
5/ Forecast.

Data published currently in Annual Summary of Crop Production and in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 72.- Supply and use of flaxseed, United States, 1947-55

Year beginning July	Price per bushel		Planted acreage	Supply			Use		
	Support (farm basis)	Received by farmers		Production	Stocks July 1 1/	Total	Net exports 1/	Domestic use 1/ 2/	Total 1/
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 acres	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1947	5.75	6.15	4,264	40.6	9.0	49.6	.4	34.6	35.0
1948	5.75	5.71	5,121	54.8	14.2	69.0	4.7	25.8	30.5
1949	3.74	3.63	5,348	43.0	39.0	82.0	2.2	32.5	34.7
1950	2.57	3.34	4,274	40.2	46.4	86.6	4.2	36.2	40.4
1951	2.65	3.71	4,116	34.7	46.1	80.8	5.6	30.2	35.8
1952	3.77	3.72	3,444	30.2	45.1	75.3	.4	34.2	34.6
1953	3.79	3.64	4,640	36.7	41.2	77.9	3/17.6	29.2	46.8
1954 4/	3.14	3.03	5,959	41.5	31.6	73.1	3/24.8	31.2	56.0
1955	2.91		5,305	5/43.0	17.9	60.9			

1/ Includes flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil.
2/ Excludss crushings of flaxseed.
3/ Practically all from CCC stocks.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Indicated September 1.

Data published currently in Annual Summary of Crop Production and in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 73.- Soybeans: Production and price per bushel received by farmers and yield, price and value of products per bushel of soybeans crushed, United States, 1947-55

Year beginning October	Production of soybeans	Per bushel of soybeans crushed							Price per bushel of soybeans	
		Oil			Meal			Total value of products	Simple average	As percentage of value of products
		Yield	Price 1/	Value	Yield 2/	Price 1/	Value			
	Million bushels	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1947	186	9.5	23.7	2.25	47.5	4.04	1.92	4.17	3.40	82
1948	227	9.8	13.1	1.28	47.2	3.30	1.56	2.84	2.23	79
1949	234	9.9	12.3	1.22	48.0	3.22	1.55	2.77	2.35	85
1950	299	9.7	17.8	1.73	47.6	3.22	1.53	3.26	2.81	86
1951	282	10.0	11.3	1.13	47.8	4.17	1.99	3.12	2.83	91
1952	298	10.8	12.1	1.31	48.5	3.38	1.64	2.95	2.64	89
1953	269	11.0	13.5	1.48	48.5	3.93	1.91	3.39	3.05	90
1954	343	10.9	12.1	1.32	46.9	3.10	1.45	2.77	2.46	89
1955 4/	388									

1/ Simple average price per pound using the following quotations: Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. midwest mills; soybean meal, bulk, Decatur, quoted as 41 percent prior to July 1950, 44 percent beginning July 1950.
2/ Excludes beans crushed for flour; if these beans were included, the yield would be about 1 pound less.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Indicated September 1.

Data published currently in Annual Summary of Crop Production and in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 74.- Cottonseed: Production and price per ton received by farmers and yield, price and value of products per ton of cottonseed crushed, United States, 1947-55

Year beginning August	Production of cottonseed	Per ton of cottonseed crushed									Price per ton of cottonseed	
		Oil			Meal			Linters	Hulls	Total value of products	Simple average	As percentage of value of products
		Yield	Price 1/	Value	Yield	Price 1/	Value	Value	Value			
	1,000 tons	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Pounds	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1947	4,682	313	26.25	82.16	930	4.10	38.13	12.46	3.53	136.28	88.80	65
1948	5,945	320	15.42	49.34	897	2.94	26.37	7.21	1.53	84.45	58.50	69
1949	6,559	323	12.52	40.44	895	2.95	26.40	9.87	1.64	78.35	44.40	57
1950	4,105	321	20.39	64.45	896	3.58	32.08	29.99	4.15	131.67	92.80	70
1951	6,286	320	12.98	41.54	930	3.89	36.18	16.06	3.92	97.70	66.90	68
1952	6,190	328	14.25	46.74	961	3.62	34.79	11.02	3.71	96.26	65.60	68
1953	6,748	332	13.57	45.05	946	3.02	28.57	8.28	2.58	84.48	52.40	62
1954 2/	5,702	331	13.39	44.32	976	3.10	30.26	7.14	3.08	84.80	56.67	67
1955 3/	5,310											

1/ Simple average price per pound using the following quotations: Cottonseed oil, crude, f.o.b. southeastern mills; cottonseed meal, 41-percent protein, bulk, carlots, Memphis; cottonseed hulls, carload lots, Atlanta; linters, weighted average price for all grades and market points, f.o.b. mill.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated September 1.

Data published currently in Annual Summary of Crop Production and in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 75.- Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over in United States and by overseas forces, 1925-55

(Unstemmed-processing weight)

Year	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smoking, chewing, and snuff	Total tobacco products
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	2.96	1.99	4.03	8.98
1926	3.17	1.99	3.87	9.03
1927	3.42	1.93	3.61	8.96
1928	3.58	1.91	3.44	8.93
1929	3.91	1.86	3.44	9.21
1930	3.84	1.67	3.34	8.85
1931	3.63	1.53	3.29	8.45
1932	3.21	1.24	3.19	7.64
1933	3.49	1.23	3.07	7.79
1934	3.94	1.29	3.11	8.34
1935	4.11	1.30	2.80	8.21
1936	4.61	1.40	2.81	8.82
1937	4.81	1.40	2.74	8.95
1938	4.76	1.31	2.68	8.75
1939	4.95	1.32	2.56	8.83
1940	5.16	1.36	2.60	9.12
1941	5.95	1.42	2.41	9.78
1942	7.01	1.41	2.27	10.69
1943	7.99	1.28	2.19	11.46
1944	8.04	1.22	1.96	11.22
1945	9.15	1.26	2.05	12.46
1946	9.24	1.37	1.59	12.20
1947	9.16	1.29	1.50	11.95
1948	9.35	1.31	1.46	12.12
1949	9.33	1.16	1.44	11.93
1950	9.36	1.18	1.42	11.96
1951	9.98	1.19	1.31	12.48
1952	10.41	1.26	1.25	12.92
1953	10.46	1.26	1.18	12.90
1954	9.84	1.23	1.13	12.20
1955 1/	9.96	1.24	1.12	12.32

1/ Preliminary estimate.
Note: No adjustments made for quantities that were lost, destroyed, bartered, etc., under war and postwar conditions, but in relation to totals, such adjustments probably would be small.

Data from the Tobacco Situation.

Table 76.- Tobacco, leaf: Used in manufacture of tobacco products, United States, 1940-55

(Unstemmed processing-weight equivalent)

Year	Cigarettes	Smoking and chewing 1/	Snuff 1/	Cigars 2/	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1940	535	225	36	129	925
1941	627	209	37	138	1,011
1942	755	197	39	143	1,134
1943	860	196	41	134	1,231
1944	920	165	40	132	1,257
1945	944	177	41	130	1,292
1946	1,001	131	37	140	1,309
1947	1,056	127	37	138	1,358
1948	1,099	123	38	142	1,402
1949	1,096	122	39	128	1,385
1950	1,106	122	38	131	1,397
1951	1,185	113	37	133	1,468
1952	1,240	108	36	142	1,526
1953	1,244	100	37	144	1,525
1954 3/	1,185	96	36	142	1,459
1955 3/	1,215	96	37	144	1,492

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

Based on data from annual report of Internal Revenue Service

Table 77.-Exports of tobacco from the United States, by crop year 1935-54

Marketing year 1/	Flue-cured	Burley	Dark 2/	Other		Total leaf export 3/
				Maryland	Cigar	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935-36	371	10	85	6	1	473
1936-37	347	13	79	6	1	446
1937-38	415	13	73	4	1	507
1938-39	416	13	76	6	3	514
1939-40	290	12	45	4	1	352
1940-41	156	6	22	3	2	189
1941-42	291	6	20	1	1	321
1942-43	289	6	20	2	1	318
1943-44	355	9	21	1	2	388
1944-45	454	9	70	2	3	539
1945-46	485	35	61	6	7	594
1946-47	553	50	42	6	6	657
1947-48	359	28	37	7	7	438
1948-49	382	42	58	9	23	514
1949-50	439	41	35	7	10	533
1950-51	428	30	50	8	7	524
1951-52	502	32	36	7	7	584
1952-53	417	29	35	8	9	498
1953-54	431	35	35	8	6	515
1954-55 4/	428	33	39	8	6	514

1/ Marketing year is as follows: flue-cured and cigar wrapper July-June; and other types are October-September.
2/ Includes fire-cured and dark air-cured types.
3/ Includes small quantities of Perique.
4/ Preliminary.

Data from the Tobacco Situation.

Table 78.- Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1938-55
(Farm-sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price	Support level
	Production	Stocks July 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1938	787	954	1,741	379	416	795	22.2	
1939	1,171	946	2,117	417	290	707	14.9	
1940	760	1,410	2,170	421	156	577	16.4	
1941	650	1,593	2,243	492	1	783	28.1	
1942	812	1,460	2,272	604	289	893	38.4	
1943	790	1,379	2,169	625	355	980	40.2	
1944	1,087	1,189	2,276	696	454	1,150	42.4	
1945	1,173	1,126	2,299	667	485	1,152	43.6	
1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	659	553	1,212	48.3	32.1
1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	695	359	1,054	41.2	40.0
1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	720	382	1,102	49.6	43.9
1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	729	439	1,168	47.2	42.5
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	757	428	1,185	54.7	45.0
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	777	502	1,279	52.4	50.7
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	828	416	1,244	50.3	50.6
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	778	431	1,209	52.8	47.9
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	745	428	1,173	52.7	47.9
1955 1/	1,544	2,056	3,600				51.5	48.3

1/ Preliminary. 1955 production and price as indicated October 1.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 79.-Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1938-55
(Farm-sales weight)

Year beginning Oct. 1	Supply			Disappearance			Farmers' price	Support level
	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1938	339	661	1,000	303	13	316	19.0	
1939	395	684	1,079	305	12	317	17.3	
1940	377	762	1,139	335	6	341	16.2	
1941	337	798	1,135	374	6	380	29.2	
1942	344	755	1,099	407	6	413	41.8	
1943	392	686	1,078	418	9	427	45.6	
1944	591	651	1,242	474	9	483	44.0	
1945	577	759	1,336	448	35	483	39.4	
1946	614	853	1,467	476	50	526	39.7	33.6
1947	485	941	1,426	496	28	524	48.5	40.3
1948	603	902	1,505	489	42	531	46.0	42.4
1949	561	974	1,535	494	41	535	45.2	40.3
1950	499	1,000	1,499	488	30	518	49.0	45.7
1951	618	981	1,599	506	32	538	51.2	49.8
1952	650	1,061	1,711	519	29	548	50.3	49.5
1953	564	1,163	1,727	494	35	529	52.5	46.6
1954	667	1,198	1,865	497	33	530	49.8	46.4
1955 1/	518	1,335	1,853					46.2

1/ Preliminary: 1954 production and stocks and 1954-55 disappearance as indicated October 1.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 80.- Commercial vegetables for fresh market and processing: Production and season average price received by farmers, United States, 1945-55
Index numbers (1947-49=100)

Year	For fresh market		For processing	
	Production	Price received by farmers	Production	Price received by farmers
1945	101	103	98	96
1946	109	89	114	104
1947	98	104	100	99
1948	103	99	97	105
1949	100	96	103	95
1950	105	88	101	96
1951	101	108	131	111
1952	103	114	119	109
1953	108	102	123	106
1954 1/	107	97	114	100
1955 2/	102	108	119	102

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative estimate.

Data shown here not published elsewhere.

Table 81.- Civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced vegetables, United States, 1937-54

Year	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	164.9	111.0	53.9	52.9	1.0	67.3	32.7	32.1	0.6
1938	171.5	114.3	57.2	56.3	0.9	66.7+	33.3	32.8	.5
1939	175.8	117.2	58.6	57.4	1.2	66.7	33.3	32.6	.7
1940	180.7	117.4	63.3	61.9	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2+	.8
1941	182.1	114.4	67.7	66.0	1.7	62.8	37.2	36.3-	.9
1942	193.8	119.6	74.2	71.7	2.5	61.7	38.3	37.0	1.3
1943	185.2	116.1	69.1	67.5	1.6	62.7	37.3	36.4	.9
1944	197.9	127.1	70.8	67.0	3.8	64.2	35.8	33.9	1.9
1945	225.0	138.5	86.5	82.2	4.3	61.6+	38.4	36.5	1.9
1946	229.4	136.8	92.6	88.0	4.6	59.6	40.4	38.4	2.0
1947	208.6	126.3	82.3	76.4	5.9	60.5	39.5	36.7+	2.8
1948	203.4	128.3	75.1	68.4	6.7	63.1	36.9	33.6	3.3
1949	197.2	121.1	76.1	69.4	6.7	61.4	38.6	35.2	3.4
1950	205.9	122.9	83.0	75.7	7.3	59.7	40.3	36.8	3.5
1951	206.0	119.1	86.9	77.7	9.2	57.8	42.2	37.7	4.5
1952	206.7	120.2	86.5	75.3	11.2	58.2	41.8	36.4	5.4
1953	207.3	118.5	88.8	77.2	11.6	57.2	42.8	37.2	5.6
1954 3/	204.9	117.5	87.4	75.2	12.2	57.3	42.7	36.7	6.0

1/ Excluding melons.
2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.
3/ Preliminary.

Data published in The Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 82.- Potatoes: Annual production and price, United States, 1930-54

Year	Production				Season average price per bushel received by farmers 1/
	Total	By seasons as percentage of annual total			
		Early crop	Intermediate crop	Late crop	
	Million bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent	Dollars
1930	343.8	9.9	10.9	79.2	.909
1931	384.3	11.1	9.8	79.1	.458
1932	374.7	8.4	9.3	82.3	.375
1933	343.2	9.3	7.9	82.8	.819
1934	406.5	10.0	7.9	82.1	.438
1935	378.9	10.1	9.3	80.6	.587
1936	324.0	10.0	8.2	81.8	1.13
1937	376.4	12.5	9.4	78.1	.518
1938	355.8	13.2	10.1	76.7	.547
1939	342.4	13.7	8.1	78.2	.694
1940	376.9	13.0	8.9	78.1	.526
1941	355.7	13.3	8.3	78.4	.788
1942	368.9	14.4	8.5	77.1	1.14
1943	458.9	14.3	7.6	78.1	1.28
1944	383.9	15.0	6.0	79.0	1.47
1945	419.4	15.0	7.3	77.7	1.40
1946	487.3	16.8	7.3	75.9	1.22
1947	389.0	15.3	8.0	76.7	1.61
1948	449.9	14.4	7.1	78.5	1.53
1949	402.4	14.8	5.6	79.6	1.28
1950	429.9	14.8	6.4	78.8	.917
1951	320.5	15.3	6.4	78.3	1.63
1952	349.1	15.0	4.0	81.0	1.96
1953	380.1	17.3	4.6	78.1	.795
1954 2/	356.0	14.6	4.5	80.9	1.30
1955 3/	392.5	15.0	5.2	79.8	4/.71

1/ Weighted by production.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indications as of September 1.
4/ September 15 price.

Data from Crop Reporting Board (AMS).

Table 83.- Beans, dry edible: Production (cleaned) by classes and season average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, United States 1945-54 1/

Class	Production									
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 2/
	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
Pea beans (navy)	2,687	3,814	3,074	4,476	5,334	3,356	4,072	3,412	3,607	3,131
Pinto	2,063	2,105	3,278	3,091	3,853	3,623	3,002	3,168	4,868	4,567
Great Northern	2,481	3,440	3,554	4,039	3,204	1,724	1,484	1,927	1,819	2,009
Red kidney 4/	555	1,231	1,111	1,742	1,392	1,123	1,344	1,421	1,287	1,210
Large limas (standard)	910	782	855	1,144	1,376	1,225	1,168	1,360	1,137	1,259
Baby limas	1,007	1,055	1,058	984	1,272	1,132	798	430	639	758
All other	2,247	2,275	2,899	3,908	3,432	2,945	4,011	3,292	3,461	4,069
Total	11,950	14,702	15,829	19,384	19,863	15,128	15,879	15,010	16,818	17,003
	Price per 100 pounds 5/									
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, dry edible	6.56	10.60	11.60	7.87	6.59	7.44	7.91	8.67	8.15	8.03

1/ Soybeans and mung beans are not included.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Bags of 100 pounds.
4/ Includes dark red kidney.
5/ Weighted by sales.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 84.- Peas, dry field: Production (cleaned basie) and season average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, United States, 1945-55

Year beginning August	Production	Price 1/
	1,000 bags 2/	Dollars
1945	5,365	4.20
1946	6,074	4.89
1947	5,795	5.37
1948	3,298	3/ 4.94
1949	2,920	3/ 3.52
1950	2,951	3.56
1951	3,521	4.11
1952	2,377	5.26
1953	2,974	5.11
1954	3,077	5.04
1955 4/	2,240	5.60

1/ Weighted by sales.
2/ Bags of 100 lbs.
3/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.
4/ Tentativs estimate.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Table 85.- Deciduous fruits: Production and utilization, United States, 1945-55

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1945	8,408	3,748	4,585	75
1946	10,427	4,510	5,890	27
1947	9,695	4,486	5,054	155
1948	8,597	3,672	4,842	83
1949	9,623	4,275	4,792	556
1950	8,791	3,732	4,899	160
1951	9,633	3,778	5,547	308
1952	8,772	3,801	4,920	51
1953	8,439	3,638	4,755	46
1954	8,631	3,669	4,912	50
1955 2/	9,200			

1/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.
2/ Estimate of October 1, 1955.

Data prepared from utilization reports of AMS.

Table 86.- Citrus fruits: Production and utilization, United States, 1945-54

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1945	7,466	4,649	2,789	28
1946	7,861	4,996	2,597	268
1947	7,792	4,340	3,116	336
1948	6,636	3,839	2,762	35
1949	6,479	3,378	3,066	35
1950	7,537	3,817	3,688	32
1951	7,368	3,864	3,340	164
1952	7,330	3,919	3,393	18
1953	8,220	3,793	4,328	92
1954	8,054	3,899	4,121	34

1/ Unharvested, not utilized on account of economic conditions, or donated to charity.

Data prepared from utilization reports of AMS.

Table 87.- Fruits: U. S. civilian per capita consumption fresh and proceseed, 1945-54, fresh weight equivalent 1/

Year	Canned	Canned juices	Total canned	Dried	Frozen	Fresh use	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1945	15.0	25.5	40.5	21.7	2.6	139.9	204.7
1946	24.8	41.7	66.5	20.0	3.8	134.4	224.7
1947	21.4	36.6	58.0	15.7	3.6	140.1	217.4
1948	21.4	41.7	63.1	14.8	3.5	129.1	210.5
1949	22.1	32.3	54.4	15.4	9.3	122.1	201.2
1950	24.7	26.3	51.0	15.6	13.5	106.6	186.7
1951	22.6	26.6	49.2	14.7	17.6	114.6	196.1
1952	24.9	24.3	49.2	14.8	24.4	111.1	199.5
1953	24.7	24.4	49.1	14.4	27.2	107.8	198.5
1954	22.8	23.9	46.7	14.0	29.7	102.3	192.7

1/ Including juices.

Data shown here not published elsewhere.

Table 88.- Peaches: Production, utilization, and season average price per bushel received by growers, United States, 1945-55

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used	Price
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1945	79,231	49,733	28,285	1,213	2.23
1946	82,854	48,392	34,086	376	2.11
1947	76,427	44,454	30,622	1,351	1.64
1948	60,614	34,113	26,363	138	2.01
1949	69,172	36,175	27,291	5,706	1.47
1950	50,627	25,410	23,034	2,183	2.05
1951	63,627	30,404	31,140	2,083	2.02
1952	62,560	34,887	26,248	1,425	2.01
1953	64,473	33,835	29,392	1,246	1.90
1954	61,316	32,794	27,399	1,123	2.00
1955 1/	50,539				

1/ Estimate of October 1, 1955.

Data published in Annual report of Fruits (Noncitrus): Production, Farm Dieposition, Value, and Utilization of Sales, (AMS).

Table 89.- Pears: Production, utilization, and season average price per bushel received by growers, United States, 1945-55

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used	Price
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars
1945	32,521	20,636	11,112	773	2.17
1946	33,438	20,670	12,768	0	2.45
1947	34,052	19,374	14,363	315	1.97
1948	24,984	12,885	12,014	85	2.58
1949	34,068	18,292	13,351	2,425	1.21
1950	29,312	14,612	14,492	208	2.14
1951	30,028	14,224	15,586	218	2.43
1952	30,947	16,580	14,217	150	1.73
1953	29,081	15,281	13,725	75	2.02
1954	30,434	13,905	16,529	0	2.09
1955 1/	30,363				

1/ Estimate of October 1, 1955.

Data published in annual report of Fruits (Noncitrus): Production, Farm Disposition, Value, and Utilization of Sales (AMS).

Table 90.- Oranges, including tangerinee: Production, utilization and season average price per box, United States, 1945-54

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used	Price 1/
	1,000 boxee	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxee	1,000 boxes	Dollars
1945	104,350	76,373	27,246	731	3.28
1946	118,540	84,267	31,634	2,639	1.94
1947	114,510	72,238	40,709	1,563	1.67
1948	104,120	62,324	40,915	881	2.05
1949	108,475	57,360	50,221	894	2.48
1950	121,710	63,102	57,809	799	2.23
1951	122,590	63,011	58,516	1,063	1.84
1952	125,080	66,442	58,195	443	2.13
1953	130,870	58,950	70,917	1,003	2.28
1954	135,445	61,485	73,149	811	2.19

1/ All methods of sale, as sold.

Data published in annual report of Citrus: Production, Farm Dieposition, Valus, and Utilization of Sales.

Table 91.- Prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates, United States, 1910-55

Index numbers (1910-14=100)

Annual 1910-25

1910-97	1912-101	1914-103	1916-116	1918-173	1920-214	1922-151	1924-160
1911-98	1913-101	1915-105	1917-148	1919-197	1921-155	1923-159	1925-164

By quarters, 1926-36 and by months, 1937-September, 1955

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1926	---	---	161	---	---	162	---	---	160	---	---	159	160
1927	---	---	159	---	---	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	133	134	133	133	132	130	129	128	127	131
1938	127	127	126	125	125	125	124	123	122	122	122	123	124
1939	123	123	122	123	123	122	122	121	123	123	123	123	123
1940	124	124	125	125	125	123	123	123	123	123	124	124	124
1941	126	126	126	128	129	130	133	135	137	139	140	142	133
1942	144	146	148	150	151	152	153	154	154	157	158	159	152
1943	162	164	166	169	171	172	172	173	172	175	175	177	171
1944	178	180	180	182	182	182	183	183	183	184	184	185	182
1945	187	188	188	190	190	190	190	190	190	191	191	192	190
1946	194	195	196	198	200	203	211	214	213	220	225	224	208
1947	227	229	234	237	237	238	240	242	245	247	249	253	240
1948	262	257	258	261	262	263	263	261	260	258	258	257	260
1949	256	253	256	255	254	253	251	249	249	247	246	247	251
1950	249	249	250	251	254	255	257	258	261	262	264	266	256
1951	273	277	281	284	284	283	283	283	283	284	285	285	282
1952	288	290	289	290	290	288	287	288	286	284	282	281	287
1953	284	281	282	280	280	277	278	279	277	276	277	278	279
1954	282	282	283	282	284	282	280	281	280	279	279	279	281
1955	283	283	284	284	282	282	281	279	278				

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 92.- Income and expenditure, United States, 1939-55

Year	Disposable personal income	Personal consumption expenditures			
		Total	Food	Other goods	Services
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1939	70.4	67.6	15.7	26.1	25.8
1940	76.1	71.9	16.7	28.2	26.9
1941	93.0	81.9	19.4	33.4	29.0
1942	117.5	89.7	23.7	34.6	31.5
1943	133.5	100.5	27.8	38.0	34.7
1944	146.8	109.8	30.6	41.5	37.7
1945	150.4	121.7	34.1	47.2	40.4
1946	159.2	146.6	40.4	60.0	46.2
1947	169.0	165.0	45.6	68.1	51.3
1948	187.6	177.6	49.4	71.6	56.7
1949	188.2	180.6	48.8	71.7	60.1
1950	206.1	194.0	51.0	78.0	65.0
1951	226.1	208.3	58.3	79.9	70.1
1952	236.7	218.3	61.3	81.3	75.7
1953	250.4	230.6	63.0	85.8	81.8
1954	254.8	236.5	64.5	85.6	86.4
1955 1/	269	252	67.0	94	91

1/ Estimated.

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

Table 93.- Prices received by farmers for commodities, United States, 1910-55

Index numbers (1910-14=100)

Annual 1910-25

1910-104	1912--99	1914-101	1916-119	1918-206	1920-211	1922-131	1924-143
1911--94	1913-102	1915--99	1917-178	1919-217	1921-124	1923-142	1925-156

By months 1926-Sept. 1955

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1926	154	154	149	151	149	146	141	140	143	139	140	138	145
1927	137	137	134	134	136	137	136	140	148	149	149	149	140
1928	148	145	147	150	155	150	151	145	149	148	146	148	148
1929	145	148	148	147	144	145	150	151	149	149	147	147	148
1930	145	141	136	137	133	128	117	115	119	114	110	104	125
1931	100	95	97	97	90	85	84	82	80	76	80	76	87
1932	71	68	70	68	63	59	63	65	66	63	63	62	65
1933	59	54	56	60	70	71	83	78	78	78	80	77	70
1934	76	83	84	82	82	84	86	95	101	100	101	101	90
1935	108	112	112	114	111	106	104	105	106	108	108	113	109
1936	109	111	107	108	107	109	115	121	121	119	119	123	114
1937	127	128	132	132	130	125	126	122	119	113	109	107	122
1938	104	99	99	97	95	95	97	93	95	94	96	99	97
1939	96	95	95	94	93	91	91	90	99	99	100	99	95
1940	101	104	103	103	101	96	97	95	98	100	102	104	100
1941	108	107	108	114	115	120	126	130	139	137	136	142	124
1942	148	150	151	154	154	154	156	160	164	168	170	176	159
1943 1/	183	187	194	196	194	194	192	193	194	197	196	199	193
1944 1/	201	198	200	199	198	196	193	192	195	195	197	202	197
1945 1/	206	203	205	208	205	209	208	206	202	206	210	213	207
1946 1/	214	213	215	217	218	222	243	248	244	271	263	262	236
1947	256	260	279	273	267	265	271	274	286	287	289	304	276
1948	310	283	286	292	290	294	297	290	289	274	269	268	287
1949	267	257	262	258	255	249	244	243	248	242	237	237	250
1950	235	239	241	245	250	249	261	267	274	268	276	289	258
1951	301	313	311	312	306	300	294	291	292	297	303	306	302
1952	299	293	291	292	291	290	292	294	288	281	275	269	288
1953	267	263	263	260	263	257	258	255	256	249	249	255	258
1954	258	257	255	257	255	247	245	249	246	242	242	239	249
1955	243	244	243	247	244	243	237	233	235				

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

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 94.-Personal income, United States, 1939-55

Year	Total personal income	Less: Personal taxes	Disposable personal income
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1939	72.9	2.4	70.4
1940	78.7	2.6	76.1
1941	96.3	3.3	93.0
1942	123.5	6.0	117.5
1943	151.4	17.8	133.5
1944	165.7	18.9	146.8
1945	171.2	20.9	150.4
1946	178.0	18.8	159.2
1947	190.5	21.5	169.0
1948	208.7	21.1	187.6
1949	206.8	18.7	188.2
1950	227.0	20.9	206.1
1951	255.3	29.3	226.1
1952	271.1	34.4	236.7
1953	286.2	35.8	250.4
1954	287.6	32.8	254.8
1955 1/	302.	33.	269.

1/ Estimated.

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

Table 95.-Business inventories and sales, United States, mid-quarterly figures February 1948-May 1955

Year and month	Total manufacturers		Inventories-sales ratio	Total retail		Inventories-sales ratio
	Inventories	Sales		Inventories	Sales	
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Ratio	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Ratio
1948						
February	29	17	1.71	14	11	1.27
May	30	17	1.76	14	11	1.27
August	31	18	1.72	14	11	1.27
November	32	18	1.78	15	11	1.36
1949						
February	32	17	1.88	16	11	1.45
May	31	16	1.94	15	11	1.36
August	30	17	1.76	16	11	1.45
November	29	16	1.81	16	11	1.45
1950						
February	29	17	1.71	15	11	1.36
May	29	19	1.53	16	12	1.33
August	30	22	1.36	17	13	1.31
November	33	21	1.57	18	12	1.50
1951						
February	36	22	1.64	21	14	1.50
May	39	23	1.70	22	13	1.69
August	42	22	1.91	22	13	1.69
November	43	23	1.87	21	13	1.62
1952						
February	44	22	2.00	21	13	1.62
May	44	22	2.00	21	14	1.50
August	43	22	1.95	20	13	1.54
November	43	24	1.79	22	14	1.57
1953						
February	44	25	1.76	22	14	1.57
May	45	25	1.80	22	14	1.57
August	46	25	1.84	23	14	1.64
November	46	24	1.92	22	14	1.57
1954						
February	45	23	1.96	22	14	1.57
May	44	23	1.91	23	14	1.64
August	43	23	1.87	22	14	1.57
November	43	24	1.79	22	14	1.57
1955						
February	43	25	1.72	22	15	1.47
May	44	27	1.63	23	15	1.53

Compiled from U. S. Department of Commerce data.

Table 96.- Index numbers of per capita expenditures and consumption of food in the United States, 1947-55

(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Food expenditures per person 1/	Food consumption per person 2/
1947	97	100
1948	103	99
1949	100	99
1950	103	100
1951	116	99
1952	119	101
1953	121	102
1954	121	102
1955	122	103

1/ Index of expenditures, current dollars.
2/ Index of annual consumption weighted by average 1947-49 prices.

Table 97.-Consumer income and credit, United States by quarters, 1940-2nd quarter 1955

Year and quarter	Disposable income	Consumer credit outstanding	Consumer credit as a percentage of disposable income	Year and quarter	Disposable income	Consumer credit outstanding	Consumer credit as a percentage of disposable income
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Percent		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Percent
1940 - I	73.8	7.0	9.5	1948 - I	178.3	11.5	6.4
II	74.1	7.4	10.0	II	187.3	12.5	6.7
III	76.2	7.7	10.1	III	192.1	13.1	6.8
IV	80.3	8.1	10.1	IV	192.4	13.9	7.2
1941 - I	84.4	8.1	9.6	1949 - I	190.2	13.7	7.2
II	90.1	8.8	9.8	II	188.9	14.4	7.6
III	96.4	9.3	9.6	III	186.9	15.2	8.1
IV	100.6	9.1	9.0	IV	186.7	16.4	8.8
1942 - I	104.1	8.4	8.1	1950 - I	199.1	16.7	8.4
II	112.4	7.6	6.8	II	200.7	17.8	8.9
III	122.4	6.7	5.5	III	208.5	19.6	9.4
IV	131.4	6.1	4.6	IV	216.2	20.4	9.4
1943 - I	130.7	5.3	4.1	1951 - I	218.7	20.2	9.2
II	135.1	5.0	3.7	II	224.8	20.2	9.0
III	132.3	4.7	3.6	III	227.9	20.3	8.9
IV	136.1	4.8	3.5	IV	232.8	21.0	9.0
1944 - I	144.2	4.5	3.1	1952 - I	230.2	20.8	9.0
II	146.0	4.6	3.2	II	233.6	21.8	9.3
III	146.9	4.7	3.2	III	239.5	23.2	9.7
IV	149.7	4.9	3.3	IV	243.3	24.9	10.2
1945 - I	152.3	4.8	3.2	1953 - I	247.3	25.8	10.4
II	152.2	4.9	3.2	II	250.9	27.1	10.8
III	149.1	4.9	3.3	III	251.9	28.1	11.2
IV	147.8	5.3	3.6	IV	251.4	29.0	11.5
1946 - I	152.8	5.6	3.7	1954 - I	253.1	28.2	11.1
II	157.0	6.4	4.1	II	253.9	28.4	11.2
III	161.9	6.9	4.3	III	254.5	28.8	11.3
IV	164.9	7.9	4.8	IV	257.8	29.4	11.4
1947 - I	165.6	8.4	5.1	1955 - I	261.0	29.7	11.4
II	163.8	9.3	5.7	II	267.1	31.6	11.8
III	171.1	9.9	5.8				
IV	175.3	10.9	6.2				

Compiled from U. S. Department of Commerce and Federal Reserve Board reports.

Table 98.-Value of exports of wheat, cotton, tobacco and total agricultural products, United States, average 1948-50, annual 1950-54 1/

Year beginning July	Wheat 2/	Cotton	Tobacco 3/	All other	Total agricultural products
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Average 1948-50	1,897	895	244	1,373	3,409
1950	730	935	273	1,473	3,411
1951	1,061	1,189	327	1,475	4,053
1952	670	571	285	1,293	2,819
1953	441	674	300	1,521	2,936
1954	491	684	305	1,663	3,143

1/ Includes army civilian supply shipments.
2/ Includes flour from United States wheat only.
3/ Leaf tobacco.

Data from Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistical Report (FAS).

Table 99.- Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1910-55 1/

Year	Realized gross farm income	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture	Realized non-money income
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1935	9,666	5,061	4,605	1,973
1936	10,712	5,574	5,138	2,043
1937	11,329	6,097	5,232	2,129
1938	10,101	5,828	4,273	1,932
1939	10,556	6,162	4,394	1,921
1940	11,038	6,749	4,289	1,933
1941	13,828	7,675	6,153	2,173
1942	18,767	9,942	8,825	2,552
1943	23,362	11,487	11,875	3,097
1944	24,412	12,195	12,217	3,100
1945	25,772	12,922	12,850	3,367
1946	29,324	14,324	15,000	3,782
1947	34,022	16,831	17,191	4,044
1948	34,586	18,643	15,943	4,076
1949	31,582	17,909	13,673	3,532
1950	32,105	19,248	12,857	3,417
1951	37,060	22,258	14,802	3,866
1952	36,928	22,877	14,051	3,951
1953	35,242	21,840	13,402	3,785
1954	33,999	22,185	11,814	3,539
1955 2/	32,900	22,300	10,600	3,450

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933 include Government payments.
2/ Tentative estimates as of November 1955.

Data published periodically in Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 100.- Sources of demand for goods and services, United States, 1939-55

Year	Total spending		
	By consumers	By Government	For private investment
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1939	67.6	13.3	9.3
1940	71.9	14.1	13.2
1941	81.9	24.8	18.1
1942	89.7	59.7	9.9
1943	100.5	88.6	5.6
1944	109.8	96.5	7.1
1945	121.7	82.9	10.4
1946	146.6	30.9	27.1
1947	165.0	28.6	29.7
1948	177.6	36.6	41.2
1949	180.6	43.6	32.5
1950	194.0	42.0	51.2
1951	208.3	62.8	56.9
1952	218.3	77.5	49.6
1953	230.6	84.5	51.4
1954	236.5	77.0	47.2
1955 1/	252	75.7	59.8

1/ Estimated.

Data from Department of Commerce.

Table 101.- National income and income from agricultural sources to persons living on farms, United States, 1910-54

Year	National income		Farm income 1/	
	Amount	1947-49 = 100	Amount	1947-49 = 100
	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Percent
1910	33,252	16.7	4,703	27.3
1911	32,393	16.2	3,888	22.5
1912	35,022	17.5	4,975	28.8
1913	37,552	18.8	4,253	24.7
1914	36,454	18.3	4,677	27.1
1915	38,574	19.3	4,797	27.8
1916	45,174	22.6	5,103	29.6
1917	54,749	27.4	9,001	52.2
1918	59,301	29.7	9,736	56.5
1919	67,608	33.9	10,061	58.3
1920	75,730	37.9	9,009	52.2
1921	59,272	29.7	4,138	24.0
1922	60,970	30.5	5,081	29.5
1923	71,626	35.9	5,895	34.2
1924	71,251	35.7	5,681	32.9
1925	76,304	38.2	7,575	43.9
1926	80,937	40.5	6,810	39.5
1927	79,123	39.6	6,569	38.1
1928	81,467	40.8	6,844	39.7
1929	87,122	43.6	7,024	40.7
1930	75,501	37.8	5,060	29.3
1931	60,046	30.1	3,981	23.1
1932	43,049	21.6	2,510	14.6
1933	40,572	20.3	3,012	17.5
1934	49,405	24.7	3,428	19.9
1935	57,052	28.6	5,858	34.0
1936	64,250	32.2	4,954	28.7
1937	71,941	36.0	6,754	39.2
1938	65,671	32.9	5,101	29.6
1939	70,336	35.2	5,189	30.1
1940	77,638	38.9	5,299	30.7
1941	95,406	47.8	7,455	43.2
1942	124,105	62.2	11,074	64.2
1943	153,950	77.1	13,248	76.8
1944	167,648	84.0	13,352	77.4
1945	168,590	84.4	14,021	81.3
1946	169,730	85.0	16,721	97.0
1947	185,296	92.8	17,383	100.8
1948	208,980	104.7	19,704	114.3
1949	204,641	102.5	14,651	85.0
1950	220,151	110.3	15,459	89.6
1951	250,779	125.6	18,003	104.4
1952	266,214	133.3	16,955	98.3
1953	279,007	139.8	14,833	86.0
1954	278,159	139.3	14,296	82.9

1/ Includes government payments, 1933-55.

Data published currently in Farm Income Situation, (AMS).

Table 102.-Farm population and income of the farm population, by source, United States, 1935-55

Year	Farm population	Net income from -		
		Agricultural sources 1/	Nonagricultural sources	All sources
	Thou.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1935	32,161	5,858	2,000	7,858
1936	31,737	4,954	2,300	7,254
1937	31,266	6,754	2,500	9,254
1938	30,980	5,101	2,300	7,401
1939	30,840	5,189	2,500	7,689
1940	30,547	5,299	2,700	7,999
1941	30,273	7,455	3,100	10,555
1942	29,234	11,074	3,800	14,874
1943	26,681	13,248	4,200	17,448
1944	25,495	13,352	4,400	17,752
1945	25,295	14,021	4,200	18,221
1946	26,483	16,721	4,300	21,021
1947	27,124	17,383	4,900	22,283
1948	25,903	19,704	5,100	24,804
1949	25,854	14,651	5,200	19,851
1950	25,058	15,459	5,300	20,759
1951	24,160	18,003	5,600	23,603
1952	24,283	16,955	6,100	23,055
1953	22,679	14,833	6,000	20,833
1954	21,890	14,296	5,700	19,996
1955	22,158			

1/ Includes Government payments and adjustment for changes in inventory of livestock and crops.

Data published currently in Farm Income Situation, (AMS).

Table 103.-Average per capita net income of the farm and nonfarm population, United States, 1935-54 1/

Year	Average net income per capita of -			
	Farm population		Nonfarm population	
	Amount	1947-49 = 100	Amount	1947-49 = 100
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1934	165	19.4	468	31.8
1935	244	28.8	517	35.1
1936	228	26.9	592	40.2
1937	296	34.9	642	43.6
1938	239	28.2	589	40.0
1939	249	29.4	626	42.5
1940	262	30.9	685	46.5
1941	349	41.1	823	55.9
1942	509	60.0	1,034	70.2
1943	654	77.1	1,240	84.2
1944	696	82.0	1,328	90.2
1945	720	84.9	1,312	89.1
1946	793	93.5	1,294	87.8
1947	822	96.9	1,393	94.6
1948	958	112.9	1,526	103.6
1949	765	90.2	1,500	101.8
1950	828	97.6	1,575	106.9
1951	977	115.2	1,745	118.5
1952	949	111.9	1,832	124.4
1953	918	108.2	1,885	128.0
1954	913	107.6	1,837	124.7

1/ Includes income from both agricultural and nonagricultural sources.

Data published currently in Farm Income Situation, (AMS).

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