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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOVEMBER 1956

CONTENTS

		Page
1	The Outlook for Farmers in 1957	3
2	Production, Costs and Farm Resources	13
3	Family Living	25
4	Trends in Marketing Costs	35
5	The U. S. Food Market	41
6	The Farm Commodities	47
	Data for the Charts	70
	List of Charts	97

1957 OUTLOOK CHARTS

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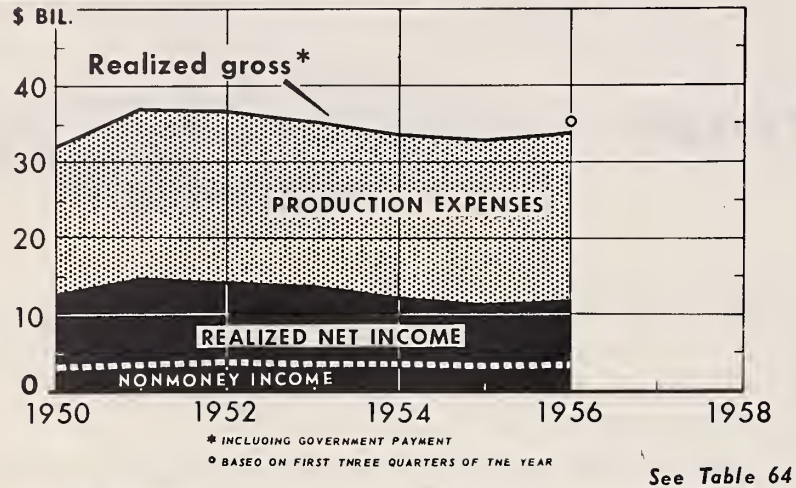
Charts covering the outlook for foreign markets are available in a separate publication of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

SECTION 1

The Outlook for Farmers in 1957

Farm Income Up Slightly in 1956—Further Gain Likely in 1957

Realized Net Rises in 1956 for First Time in 5 Years



See Table 64

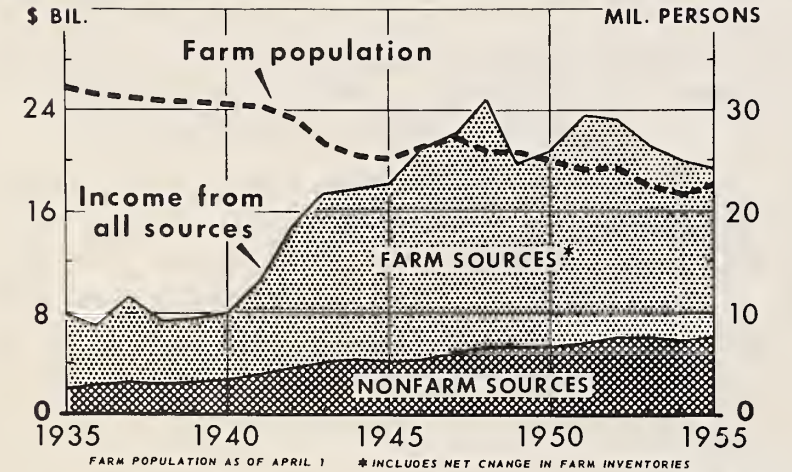
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 443A-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Realized net income of farm operators in the first 9 months of this year was running 4 percent above the average for 1955 and will likely show some further increase in 1957. This is the first upturn since 1951. With the Soil Bank in full operation, crop receipts would be reduced next year but payments for participation in the program will help maintain farm income from crops. Livestock product receipts may show some gain, mainly because of higher prices for hogs and continued high output of other livestock products.

Total income of the farm population, which also includes farm wages and income from nonfarm sources, declined much less than farm operators' realized net income in 1955. Since income from nonfarm sources continued to rise in 1955, total income of the farm population from all sources declined only 2 percent from 1954 compared with a 6 percent decline in realized net. The number of farm people declined about 10 percent between 1951 and 1954, but rose slightly in the last two years.

The farm financial situation continues generally good, with aggregate financial assets exceeding total debt. However, farm debts are rising more rapidly than financial assets.

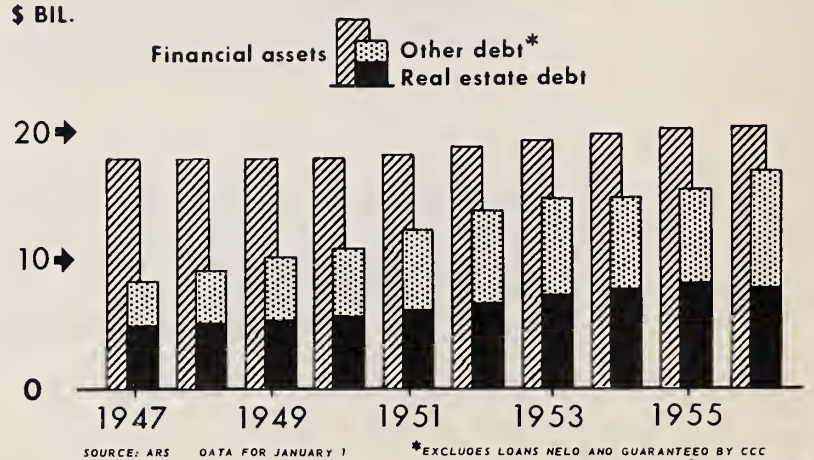
Income to Farm People from Nonfarm Sources Continues Up



See Table 105

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1518-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Financial Assets Continue High as Farm Debt Increases



See Table 8

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1862-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

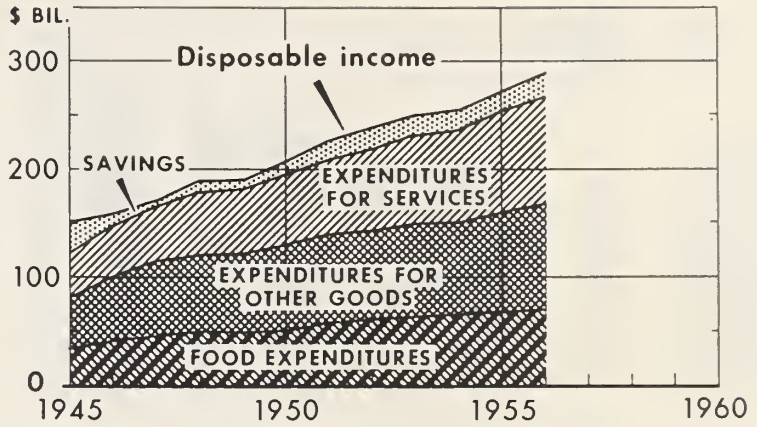
Growing Economy Sustains Demand for Food Products

Consumer income available after taxes is running about 5 percent above 1955. Expenditures for food are up by about the same proportion, as consumers still spend about a fourth of their income for food. Food expenditures are expected to increase further next year as income rises. However, the higher level of charges for marketing and processing farm products in recent years has offset much of the effect of rising incomes on demand for farm products.

Higher marketing costs offset the slight improvement in farm prices in 1956 so that the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar, estimated at 40 cents for the year as a whole, is slightly less than last year's average. In the coming year, the farmer's share of the retail food dollar may not be much different from this year.

Per capita food consumption has increased with per capita real income but more slowly. This year, consumers on the average are buying about 4 percent more food than in 1947-49, while their total purchasing power is up 18 percent. Consumption of wool and cotton, however, is down 16 percent from 1947-49, due primarily to increased use of man-made fibers.

Consumer Food Spending Rising With Income

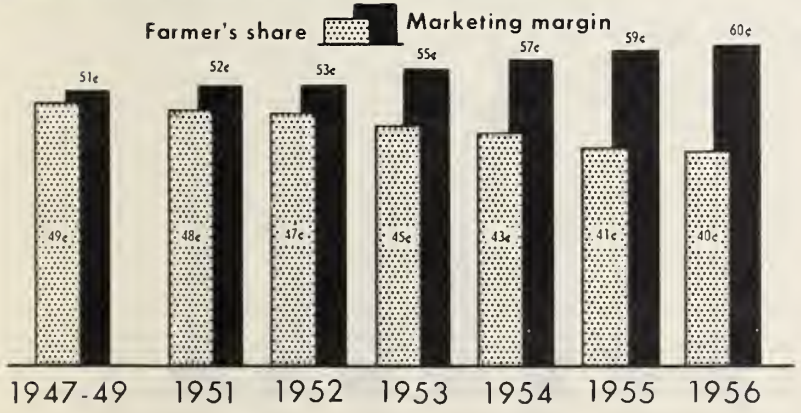


SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1956 ESTIMATED
DATA ARE FOR PERSONAL INCOMES AND EXPENDITURE

See Table 104

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1003-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

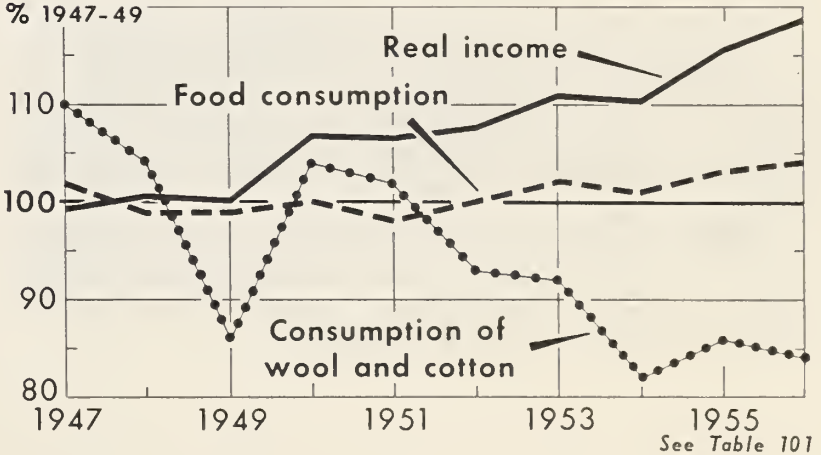
Farm, Marketing Shares of Food Dollar Change Little in 1956



*DATA FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS BASED ON AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES
DATA FOR 1956 PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1861-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Food Use Per Person Rises with Real Income—Wool, Cotton Down

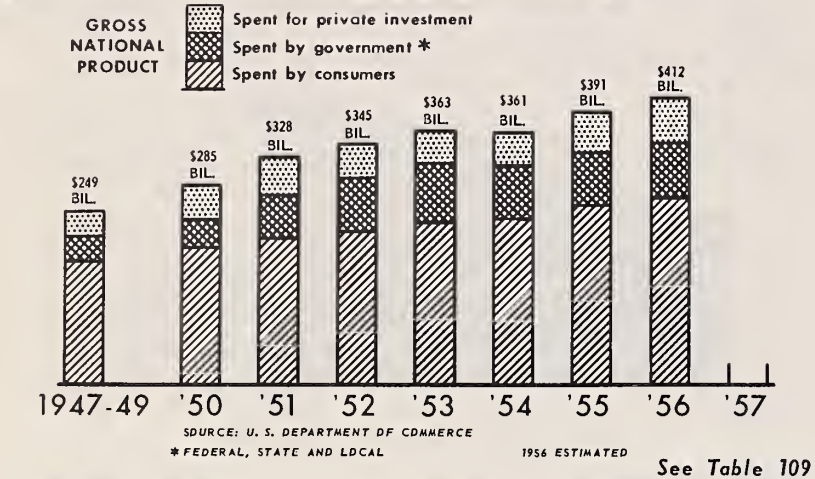


See Table 101

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3617-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Spending by Business, Government, Consumers Up in 1956

Consumers, Business Spend Record Amounts This Year



See Table 109

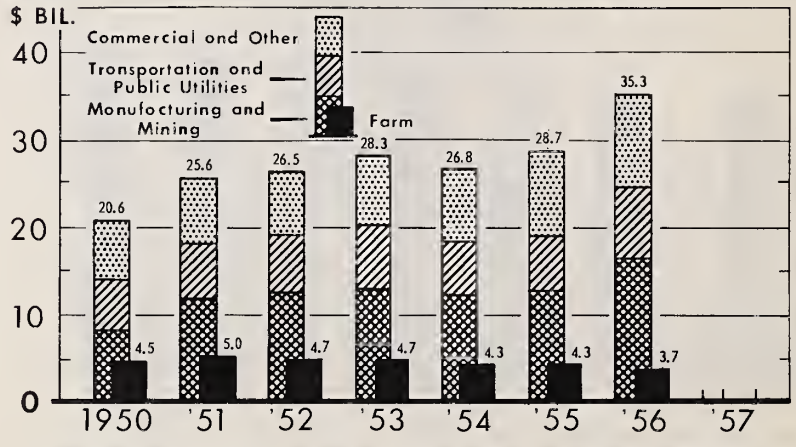
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1002A-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The total value of goods and services produced by the economy rose slowly during the first half of this year as increased outlays by consumers, business and the Government were partly offset by declines in home building and auto output. Consumers increased their buying and their savings in response to rising incomes. Businessmen increased capital outlays sharply and Government spending rose. Prospective expansion in demands on the economy in 1957 points to a further rise in economic activity, employment wage rates and consumer income, at least through the first half.

Business outlays for plant and equipment rose sharply to record rates during 1956 as businessmen added productive capacity and replaced and modernized obsolete facilities. Every major category of nonfarm business has stepped up its rate of investment, but gains are particularly large for manufacturing railroads and public utilities. Farm investment, meanwhile, dropped to its lowest level in recent years.

Present indications are for a further increase in business plant and equipment expenditures in 1957, but not as much as last year. Tight credit conditions and an expansion in production potential as new facilities come into operation may limit the uptrend in business investment.

Business Investment Up Sharply, Farmers' Investment Declines



SOURCE: DATA ON BUSINESS PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURE FROM COMMERCE DEPARTMENT - SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, FARM CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM AMS. 1956 FIGURES PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3579-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

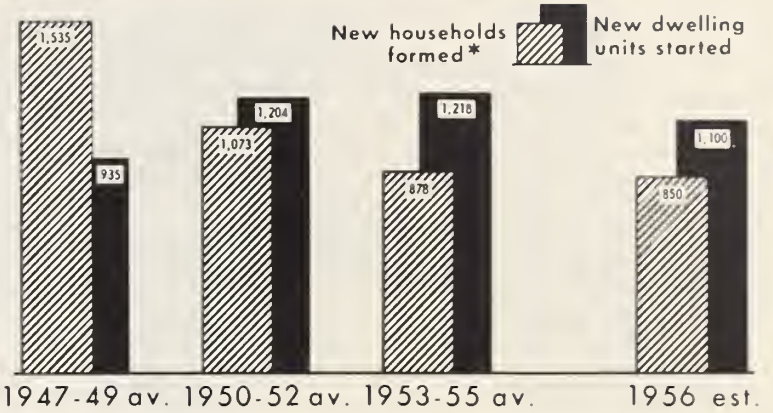
See Table 103

Housing and Autos Major Weak Spots in 1956

The rate at which new households are formed partly determines the market potential for new homes. Nonfarm household formation in 1956 is only slightly below the 1953-55 average. Housing starts, however, are down 10 percent from 1953-55. Tighter credit conditions and rising costs of construction have been partly responsible for the drop.

New household formation, while important, is not the only source of demand for housing. The general westward shift of population, as well as movements from rural to urban areas and from central cities to suburbs, are causing much existing housing to become obsolete. Slum clearance programs and road construction also add to the rate of demolitions. Moreover, many families respond to rising incomes by moving to larger and more modern homes. These factors, together with the formation of new households, are expected to maintain demand for new housing in 1957.

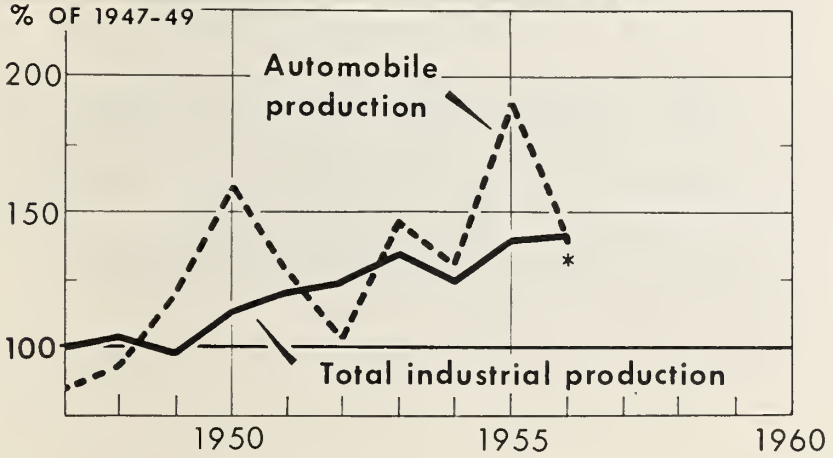
Home Starts and Household Formation Down This Year



*FROM SPRING OF THE YEAR INDICATED TO FOLLOWING SPRING

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3604-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Industrial Production Gains Despite Sharp Drop in Autos



SOURCE: FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD * AV. FOR FIRST 8 MO

See Table 108

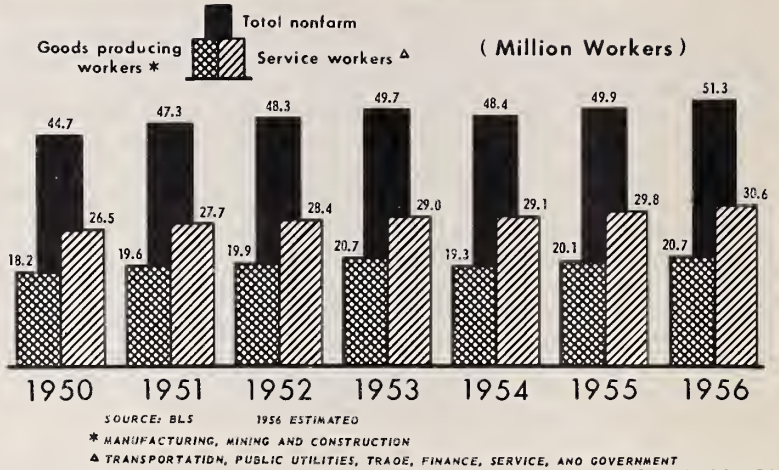
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3581-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

During the Korean war, curtailed auto production was offset by expanding output of other materials, especially military equipment. In 1955, an exceptionally large increase in automobile output contributed to a 12 percent rise in total industrial production. Increased demand for nondurables and for producer durable goods kept industrial output in the first 8 months of 1956 rising slightly from the 1955 record, despite declining activity in the automobile industry. Restyled models are expected to contribute to a recovery in auto output in 1957.

Consumer Income Likely To Set a New Record in 1957

Increasing production of goods and services has been accompanied by steadily rising employment and declining unemployment. Largest relative gains have been in the "services" category. The number of persons in the labor force is well above last year but the expansion in employment has been sufficient to absorb them so that unemployment has declined and is now below 2 million and not much above the postwar low of 1.6 million. Some further increase in employment is likely in 1957 if economic activity expands as anticipated.

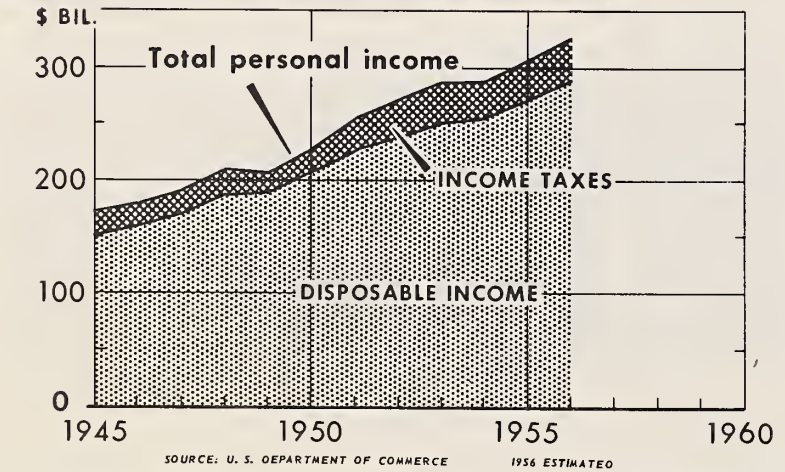
Employment Reaches New High, Service Continues Uptrend



See Table 107

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3618-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

High Employment, Rising Wages Boost Consumers' Income



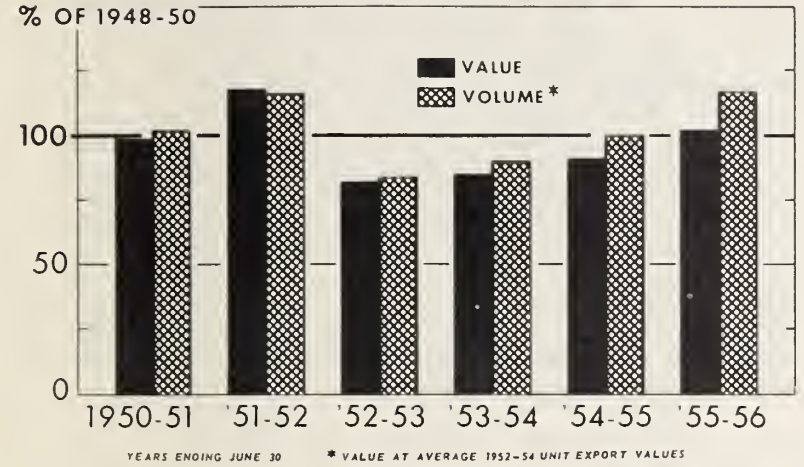
See Table 110

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1001-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

A greater number of people at work and higher wage rates have combined to boost consumer income this year to a new record high. Income remaining after taxes in the third quarter of this year was about 5 percent above the third quarter of 1955; per capita incomes rose more than 3 percent. Prospective expansions in demands on the economy in 1957 point to a further rise in employment, wage rates and consumer incomes into 1957.

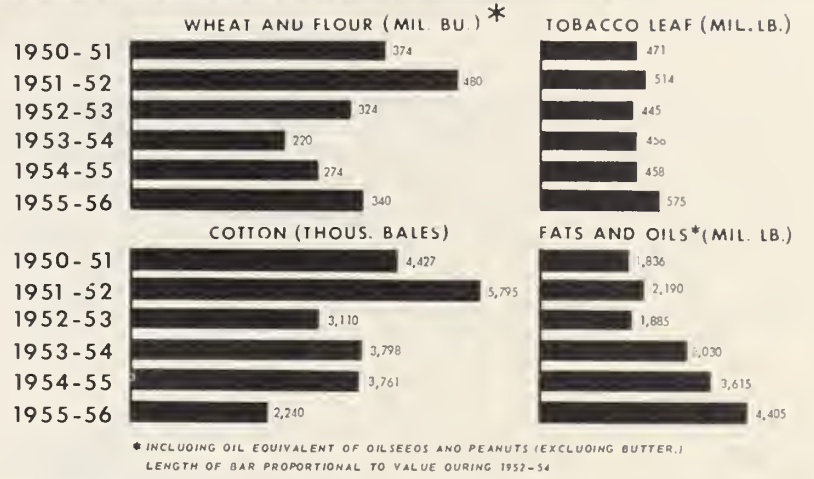
Uptrend in Exports Likely To Continue into 1957

Both Value and Volume of Farm Exports Up 4 Years in a Row



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3616-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat, Tobacco, Fats and Oils Exports Increase in 1955–56



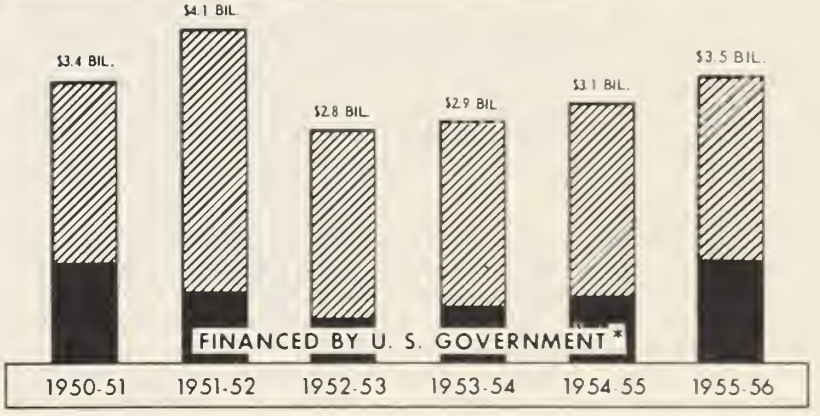
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3621-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

In 1951-52, the year after the Korean boom, the value and volume of farm exports dropped 30 percent. By 1955-56, however, the value of exports had risen to 3.5 billion dollars, while the overall volume reached a postwar record. Of the three major export commodities, cotton and wheat remained far below the volume achieved in 1951-52, while tobacco exports were the second highest in 30 years. Fats and oils have more than doubled in export volume during the past four years.

A further increase in agricultural exports is in prospect for 1956-57. General prosperity abroad, reduced foreign supplies of some commodities and our expanded surplus disposal programs are contributing to rising exports.

Government financed exports rose from a postwar low of 19 percent in 1952-53 to 32 percent of total agricultural exports in 1955-56. Last year, two-fifths of the economic aid given to foreign countries consisted of agricultural commodities. Another 9 percent of total farm exports in 1955-56 moved under government barter programs.

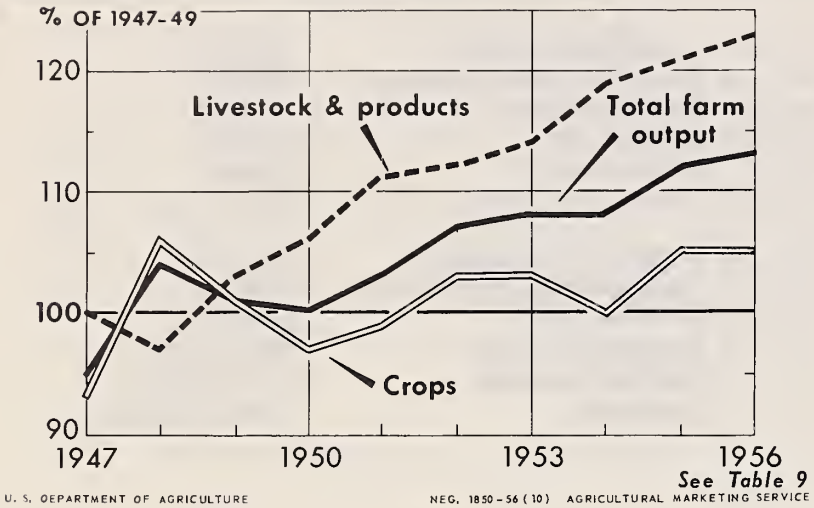
Government Financing of Farm Exports Continues To Increase



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1807-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Output Increases but Stocks Are Being Reduced

Record Livestock Production Boosts Farm Total to New High



See *Table 9*

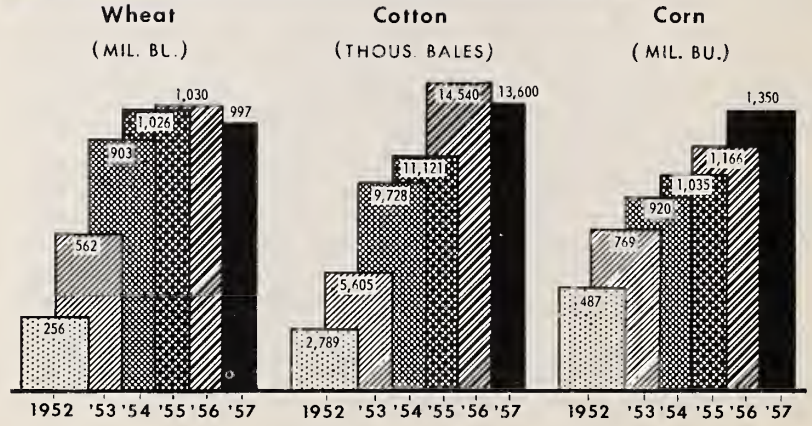
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1850-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Despite a relatively strong domestic and foreign demand situation, burdensome supplies of farm products will continue a major influence on farm prices and incomes next year. Farm output this year, part of which will be marketed in 1957, is record high. Crop output is about the same as in 1956 while production of livestock products rose slightly to new highs. With the Soil Bank program in full operation in 1957, farm output will likely be smaller. Possibly 13 million acres of wheat, sizable acreages of corn and cotton and some acreage of other basic commodities will likely be placed in the Acreage Reserve for 1957. A goal of 20 million acres has been set for the Conservation Reserve. Marketings of hogs, at least through most of 1957, will be smaller than this year. Output of beef and dairy and poultry products is expected to continue high.

Supplies of farm products are currently large but heavy stocks of some commodities will likely be reduced in 1956-57. Large stocks, especially of cotton, wheat, corn and rice were carried into the 1956-57 marketing year. Although CCC investment in inventory and price support activities rose a billion dollars in the 1955-56 financial year, sales and donations of price support commodities in this period totaled 2.7 billion dollars.

Large export programs will likely reduce stocks of cotton, wheat and rice this season; corn stocks may increase further. A fully operating Soil Bank program in 1957 would facilitate further reductions of burdensome stocks in the 1957 marketing year.

Wheat and Cotton Stocks To Decline, Corn Will Increase

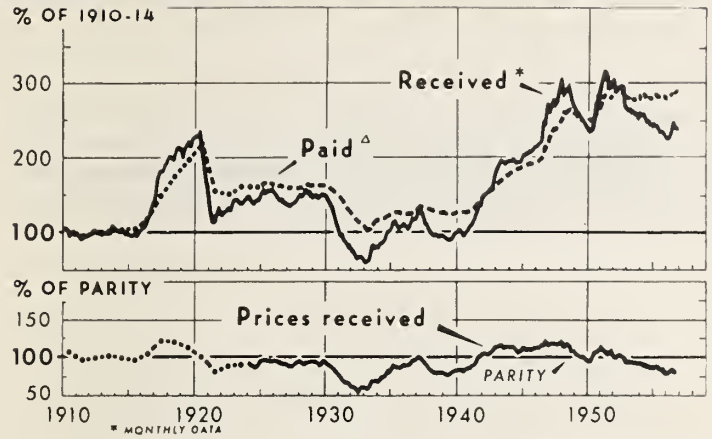


CROP YEARS BEGINNING: WHEAT, JULY 1; COTTON, AUG. 1; CORN, OCT. 1 HEIGHT OF BARS ARE PROPORTIONAL TO VALUE. 1957 BARS BASED ON PROSPECTS FOR PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE AS OF OCTOBER, 1956.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 80A-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Prices Improve Over 1955 Lows—Cost Rates Up

Farm Prices Average About Same °Percent of Parity, as in 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 98-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

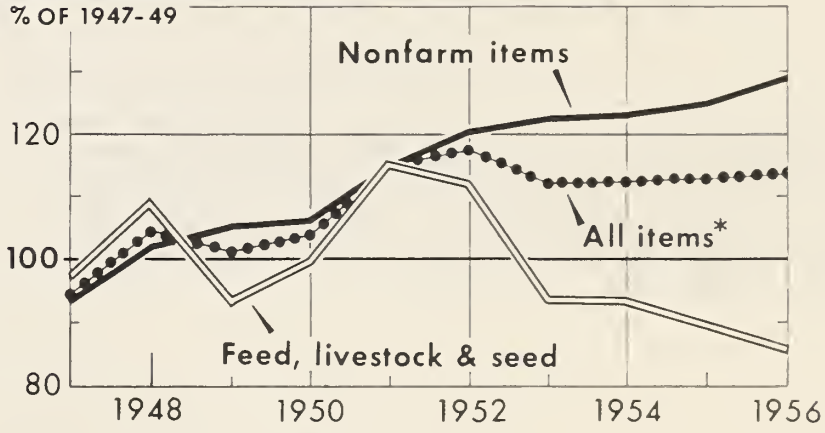
See Table 100 & 102

Some further improvement in the general level of farm product prices is likely in 1957 with prices of some basic commodities depending in part on price supports yet to be announced. With continued heavy supplies the increase may be small. Prices of hogs and possibly cattle may average somewhat higher in 1957 than this year. Farm wage rates, interest and tax charges, and prices of industrial commodities are also expected to increase. The parity ratio may continue around this year's level.

A small increase in farmers' production cost rates during the first 9 months of 1956 has resulted from a 3 percent rise in prices of nonfarm items such as motor vehicles, motor supplies, farm machinery and building and fencing materials. Meanwhile, farm-produced items drifted lower. Prices paid for nonfarm items are now 29 percent above the 1947-49 average, but feed, feeder livestock and seed prices average 14 percent lower.

Farm cost items will probably continue upward in 1957. Prices paid for most industrial items are likely to rise. Farm wage rates, interest and taxes will also be higher.

Prices Paid for Nonfarm Cost Items Rise Further

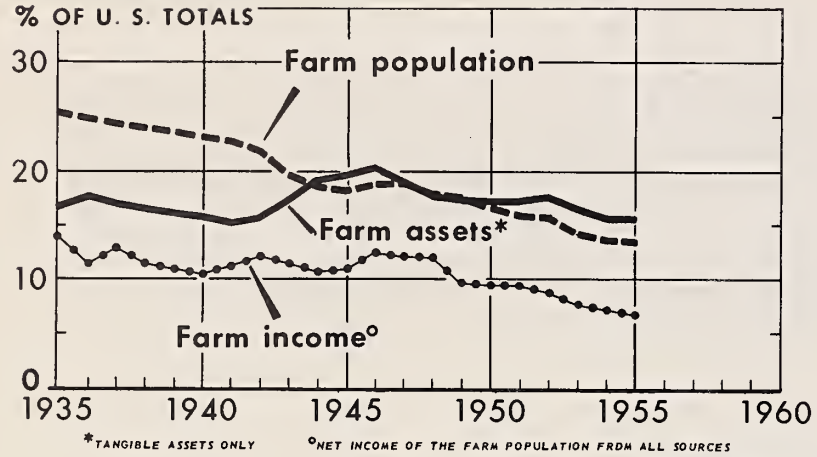


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1908-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

How Agriculture Stands in the National Economy

Farm Proportions of Population, Income Fall in Long-Run



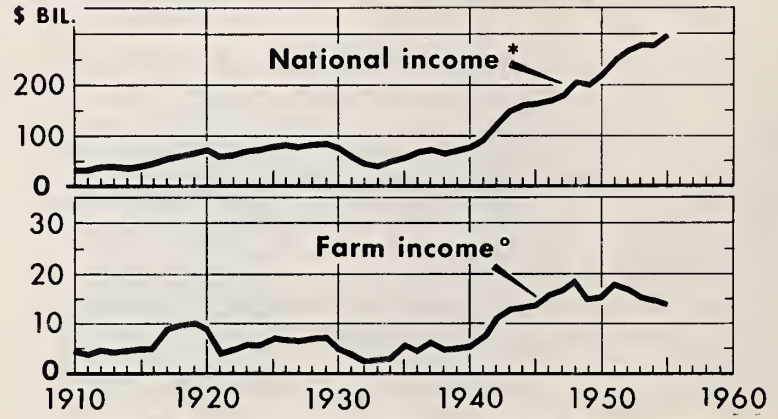
See Table 112

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3652-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Since World War II farm population, net income of farm people, and productive assets used in agriculture have all declined relative to the totals for the national economy. But farmers' income as a percentage of the total declined more than farm population or farmers' assets.

Operators' net income from farming moved closely with total national income until the late 1940's. Since then, national income has moved steadily upward while farm income, except in the Korean war years, fell. So far this year, operator net incomes are running about 4 percent above the average for 1955, and current prospects point to some further increase in 1957.

National Income Continued Up, Farm Income Down in 1955



See Table 106

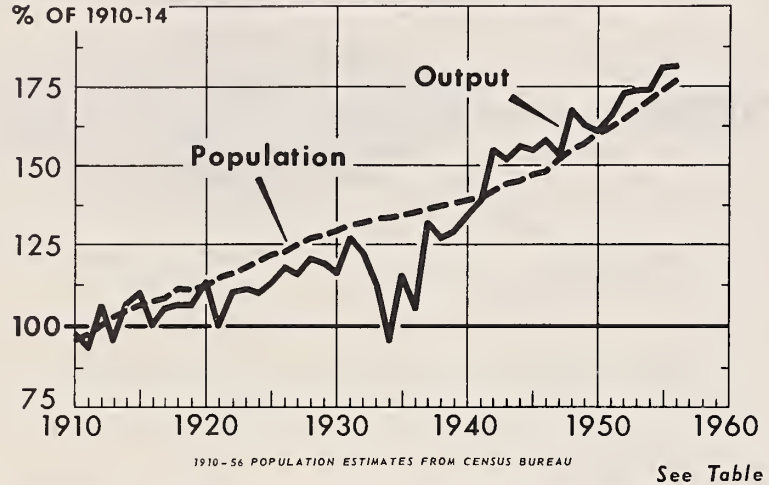
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1728 A-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

SECTION 2

Production, Costs and Farm Resources

Rising Livestock Production Raises Farm Output to New Peak

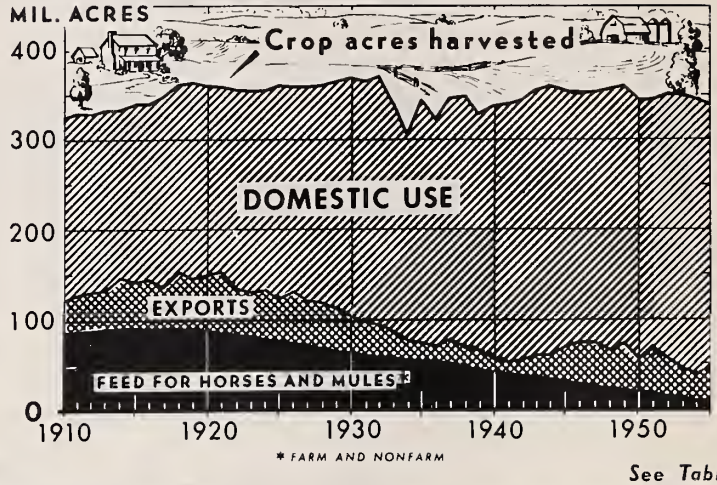
Output Slightly Above 1955, Population Rise Continues



See *Table 1*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (9)-572 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

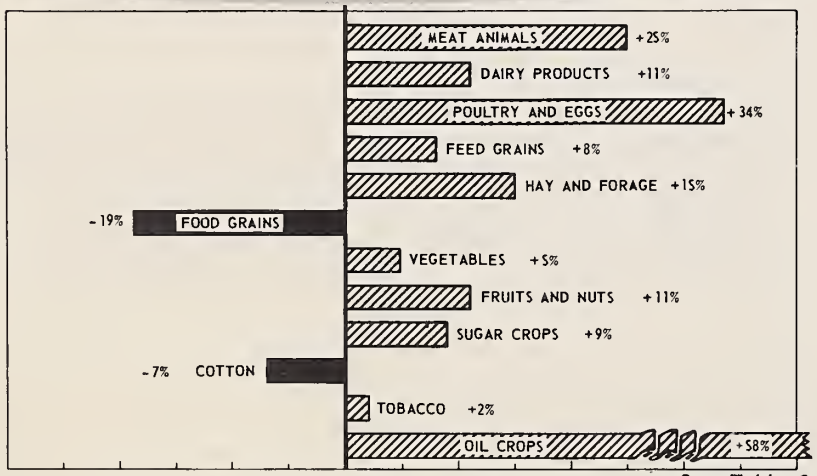
Acres Harvested Off Slightly— Exports Account for More



See *Table 3*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (9)-908 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Cotton, Food Grain Output Below 1947–49— Livestock, Many Crops Up



See *Table 9*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (9)-2195 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm output for human use in 1956 may slightly exceed last year's record of 12 percent above the 1947-49 outturn. At the same time United States population continues to rise at the fast rate started after World War II.

The number of acres of cropland harvested is the lowest since 1950. Acreage used for producing products for export increased three million from 1954 to 1955, after declining four years in a row. On the other hand, the acreage of cropland used for products for domestic use decreased eight million.

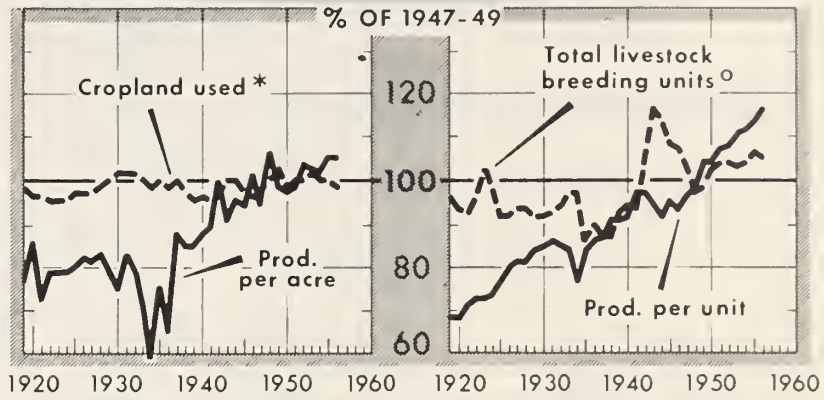
The continued record level of farm output is due chiefly to increasing livestock production. Dairy and poultry output are at an all-time high. Meat animal production in 1956 is slightly smaller than last year's record. Among the crops, output of only food grains and cotton is less than the 1947-49 average. Government allotment programs have been mainly responsible for this. Oil crops show the greatest percentage change in production due to a large increase in acreage of soybeans. Feed used by horses and mules continues to decrease.

Farmers' Productivity Continues To Rise

Output per man-hour of farm labor has about doubled since 1940. This increase in productivity has resulted both from greater output and from fewer man-hours of work. Production per acre of cropland and per unit of breeding livestock has also gone up, but less rapidly. In 1956, production of crops is almost 25 percent above 1940 with only a 2 percent increase in acreage of cropland. And about two-fifths more livestock and products are being obtained with only 10 percent more units of breeding livestock.

The average farm worker now produces enough food, fiber and tobacco for himself and 19 others. The number of consumers "supported" by a farm worker has risen markedly during the last decade and a half owing to the tremendous upsurge in farm technology and the increasing contribution of nonfarm workers to farm production.

Production Up 19 Percent Per Acre, 27 Percent Per Animal Since 1940



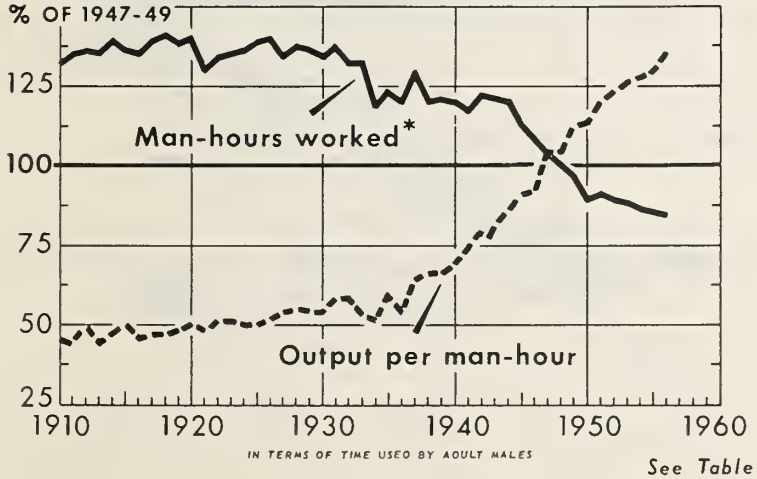
*ESTIMATED ACREAGE FROM WHICH ONE OR MORE CROPS WERE HARVESTED PLUS ACREAGE OF CROP FAILURE AND SUMMER FALLOW

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

See Table 4

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(9)-901 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Output Per Man-Hour Up 95 Percent Since 1940

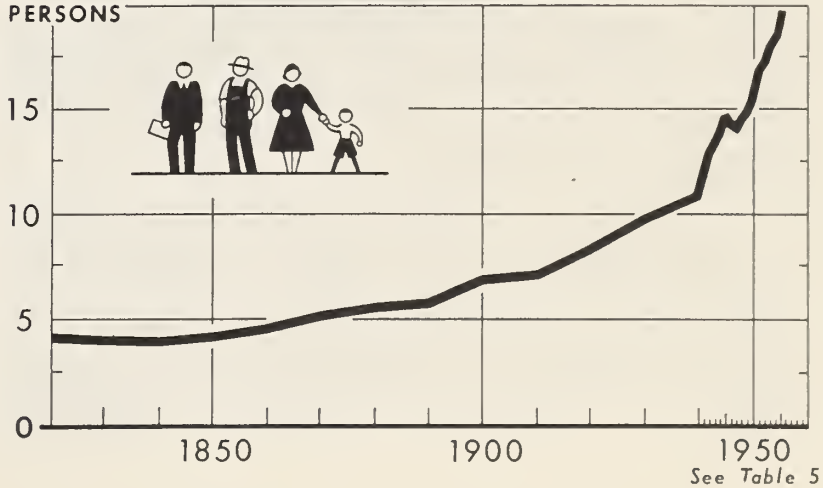


IN TERMS OF TIME USED BY ADULT MALES

See Table 2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-563 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

One Farm Worker Now Supports 19 Other Persons

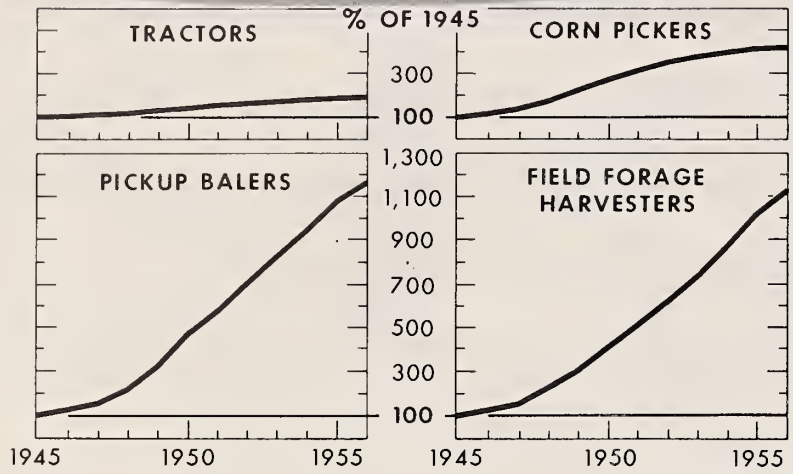


See Table 5

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(9)-909 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Purchased Resources Add to Productivity

Numbers of Newer Kinds of Machines Increase Rapidly

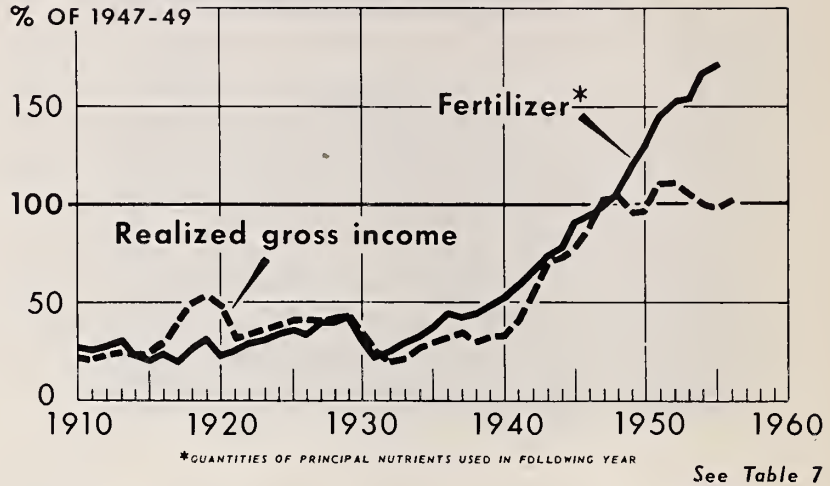


See Table 12

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 56 (9)-2211 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fertilizer Use Continues To Go Up



*QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL NUTRIENTS USED IN FOLLOWING YEAR

See Table 7

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 56 (10)-2227 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

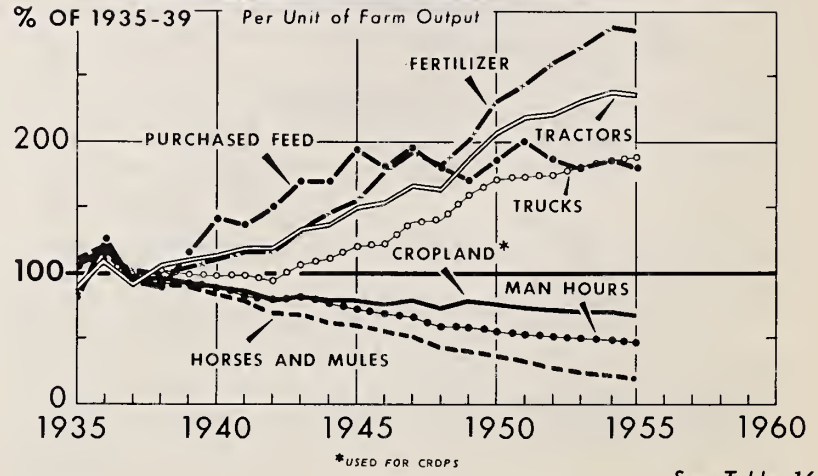
Increased production per acre, per animal and per man has been attained in part by increasing the use of purchased resources.

The mechanization of agriculture continues, but the job of replacing horses with tractors, and binders with combines is about completed and the rate of increase in numbers of these machines is slowing down. Numbers of newer type machines, such as pick-up balers and forage harvesters, continue to expand rapidly.

Annual use of fertilizers continues to increase and does not appear to be influenced significantly by fluctuations in income. Apparently farmers do not feel they have yet approached the economic optimum in fertilizer use.

Agriculture is continuing to feed and clothe more and more people per farm worker and per acre because machines, agricultural chemicals, and other purchased inputs have been substituted for farm labor, workstock, and land in production. Many opportunities remain for substitutions of this kind, indicating that productivity will continue to rise.

Farmers Substitute Purchased Inputs for Land and Labor



*USED FOR CROPS

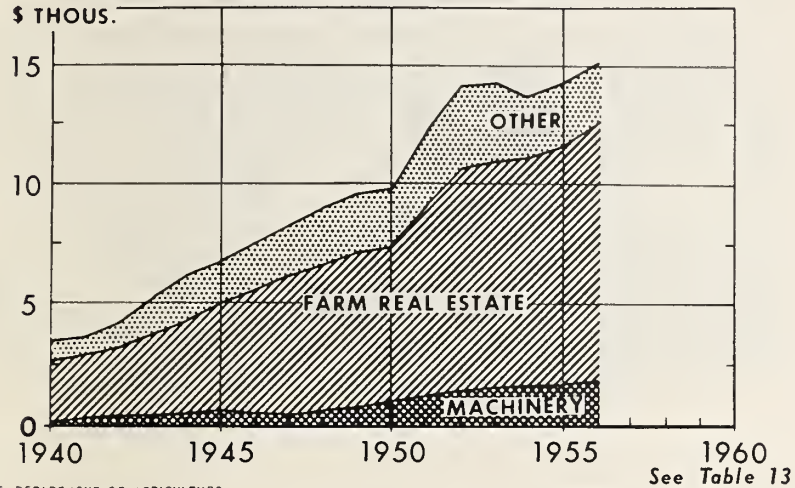
See Table 16

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

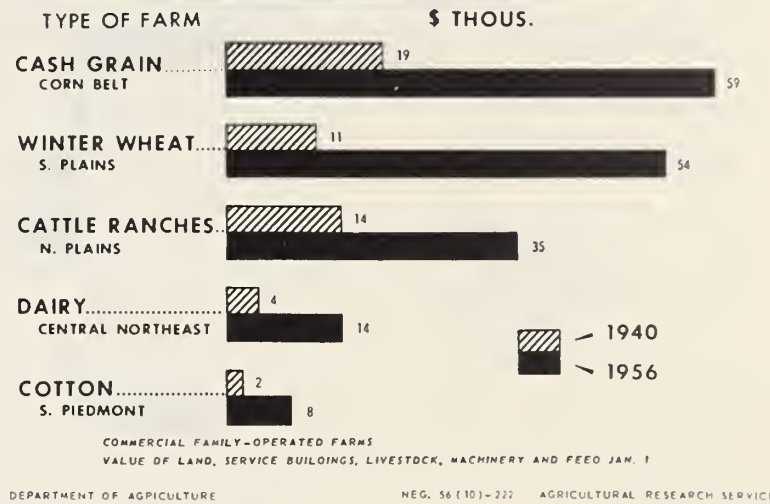
NEG. 56 (9)-2210 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fewer Farm Workers Use More Resources Per Worker

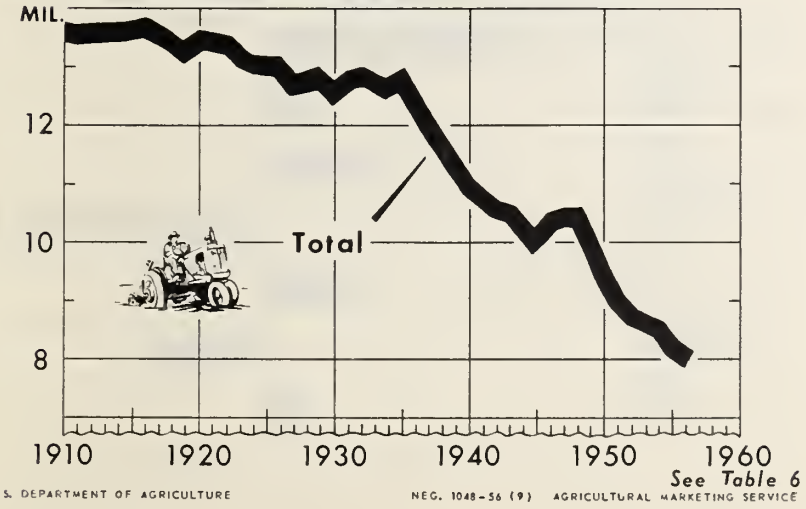
Investment Per Farm Worker Averages $15,000 in 1956



Investment Per Worker Varies with Type of Farm



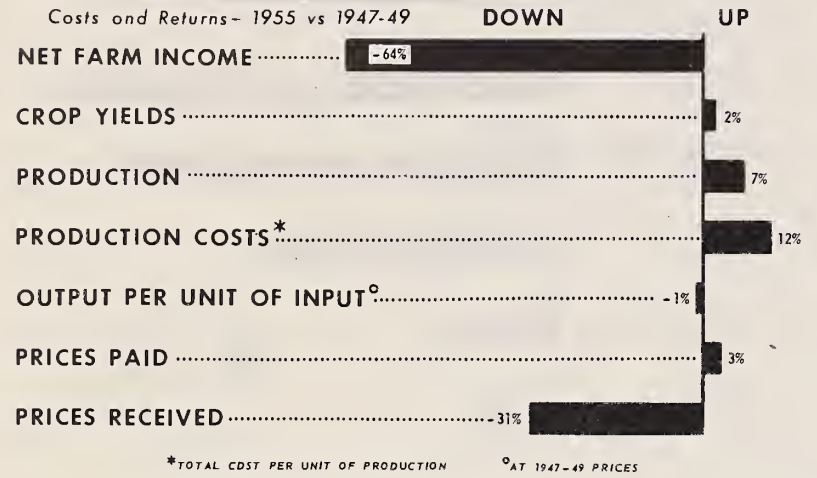
Number of Workers on Farms Continues Downward



As use of purchased resources has increased, the number of farm workers has declined, and the resources available to each farm worker have risen. The value of resources per farm worker varies widely by farming areas. The investment per worker on typical family-commercial cash grain farms in the Corn Belt was about $59,000 per worker in 1956 compared with around $19,000 in 1940. On family-commercial cotton farms in the Southern Piedmont, investment per worker was about $8,000 in 1956, and $2,000 in 1940. These changes reflect increases in size of family farms, reductions in the amount of labor used, and additions to farm capital resources. Rising prices and land values also have been important factors. In current dollars, the average value of production assets used per farm worker has risen 340 percent since 1940 but the physical volume of resources, as measured by constant dollar values, has increased only about 70 percent.

How Typical Farms Compare with 1947-49 . . .

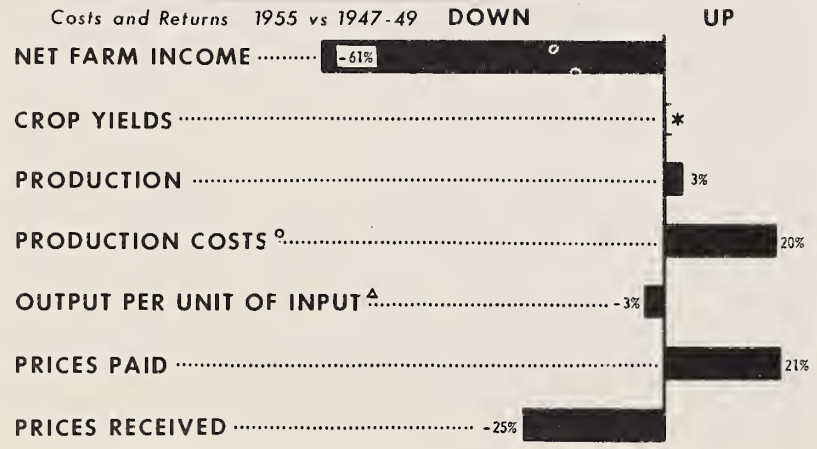
Hog Beef-Fattening Farms, Corn Belt



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-2220 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

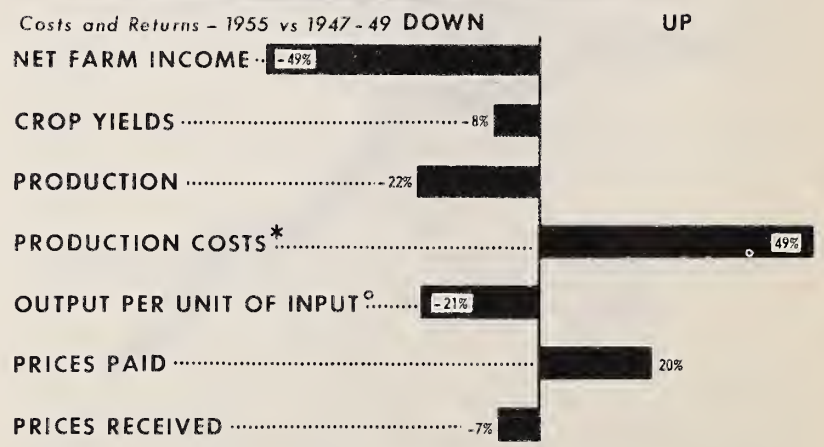
Despite gains in productivity, the average net farm income of farm operators was 12 percent lower in 1955 than in 1947-49. On 27 types and sizes of farms for which data are available, changes from 1947-49 to 1955 in net farm income ranged from 64 percent lower on hog-beef fattening farms in the Corn Belt to 43 percent higher on cotton farms in the Southern Piedmont. Net farm incomes declined on all types of farms in the Corn Belt, and in all areas where wheat farms, cattle ranches and sheep ranches were studied. They also declined on dairy farms in Wisconsin, cotton farms in Texas, and tobacco-livestock farms in Kentucky, but increased on dairy, cotton and tobacco farms in other areas.

Cattle Ranches, Northern Plains



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-2215 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Winter Wheat Farms, Southern Plains



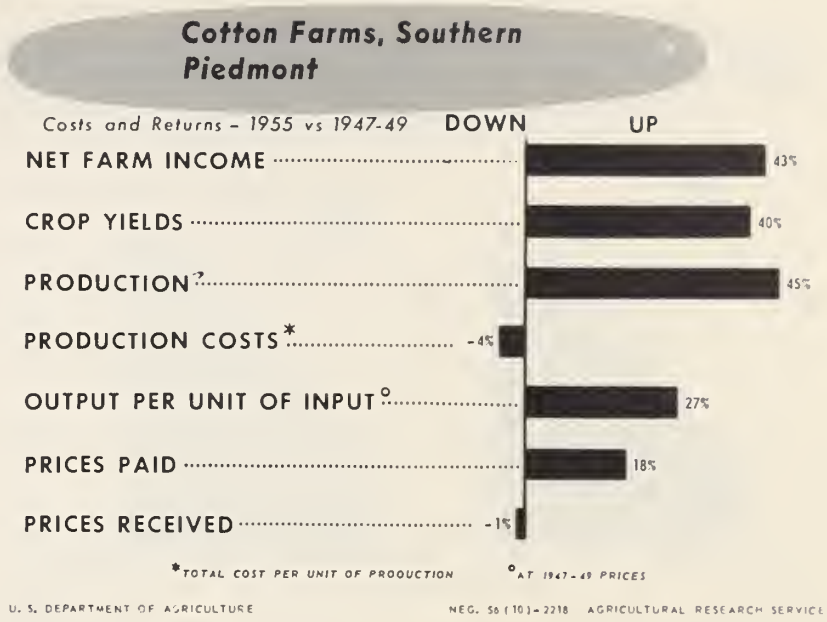
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-2217 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

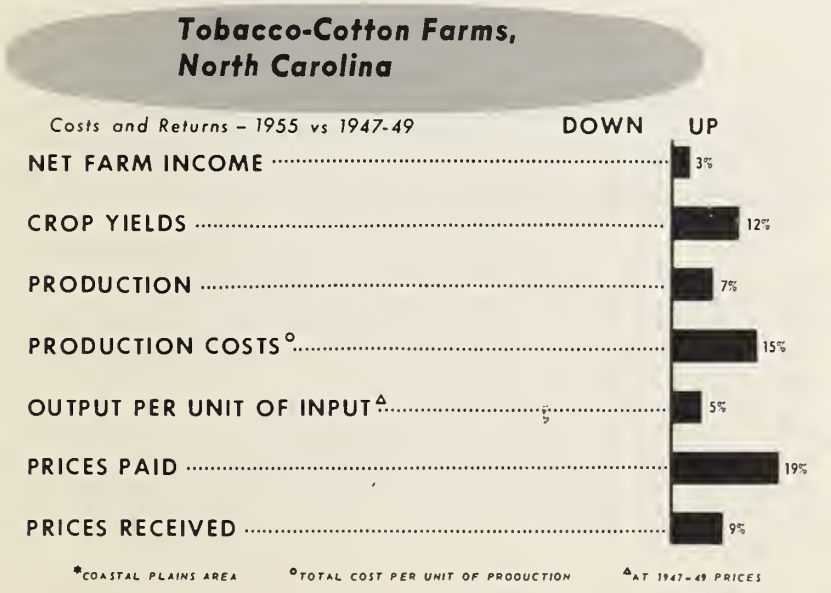
. . . in Prices, Costs, Productivity and Income

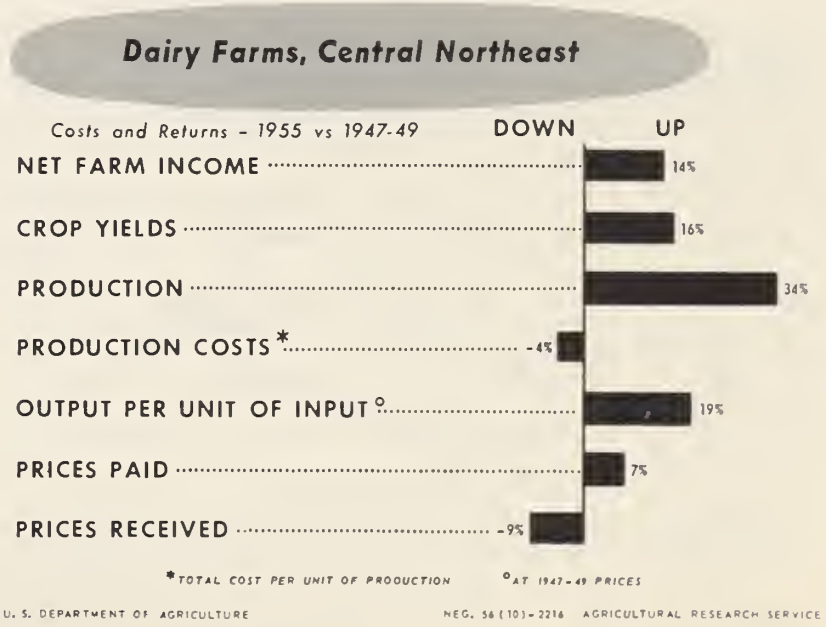
Prices received were higher in 1955 than in 1947-49 for tobacco farms but lower for all other types for which data are available. The range was from 31 percent lower on hog-beef fattening farms in the Corn Belt to 10 percent higher on specialized tobacco farms in North Carolina.

Prices paid by farmers for goods and services used in production were higher on all types of farms. The range was from 1 percent higher on irrigated cotton farms in the High Plains of Texas to 23 percent higher on cash grain farms in the Corn Belt.

Crop yields were higher on 23 out of 27 of these typical farms, production was higher on 21, cost per unit of production was higher on 22, and output per unit of input was higher on 15. Advances in technology as well as changes in weather are reflected in these comparisons. (For information on types of farms not shown, see USDA, Agr. Inf. Bul. 158 "Farm Costs and Returns, 1955" June 1956.)

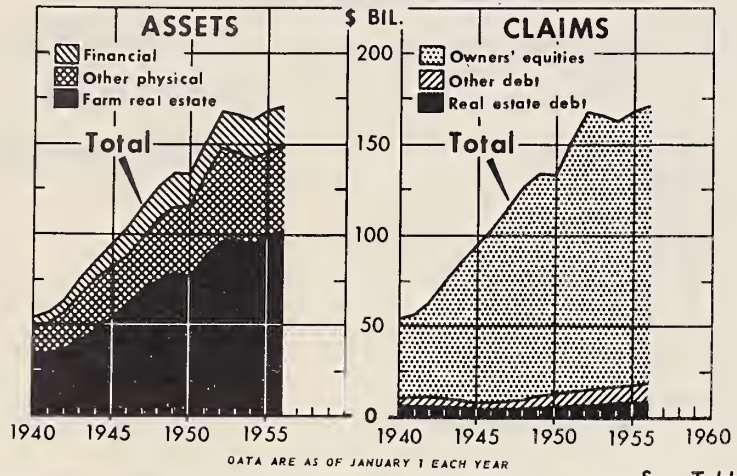






Farm Assets Set New Record—Debt Expands

Total Farm Assets Increase in 1955

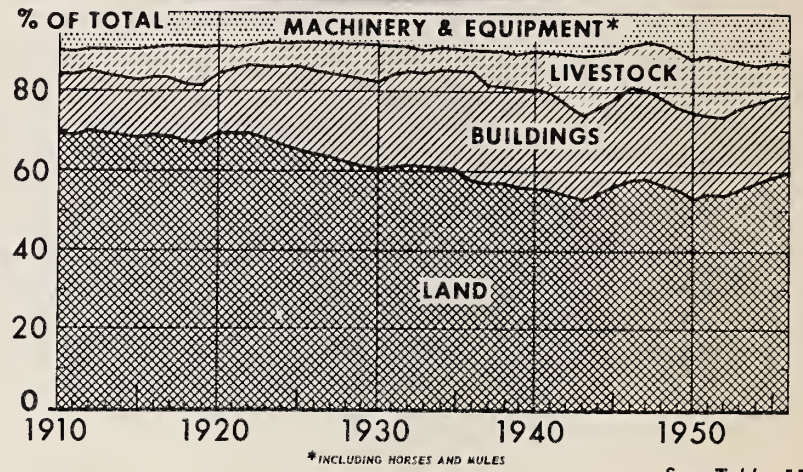


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 56(6)-911 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 8

Land and Equipment Make Up Larger Share of Physical Assets

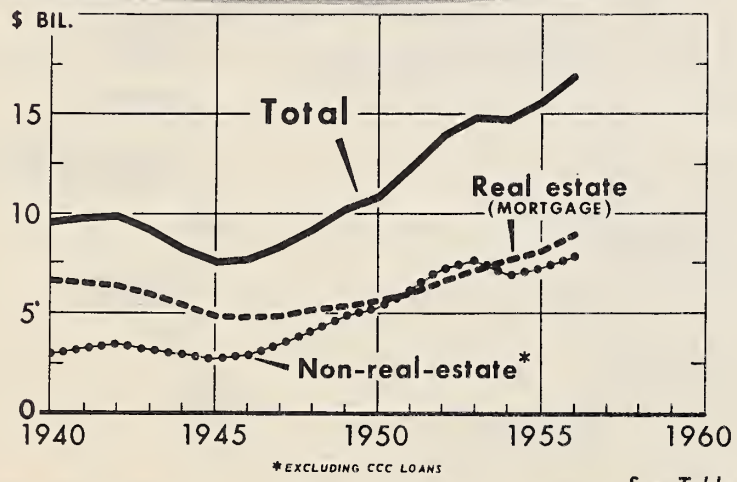


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 56(7)-998 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 15

Total Farm Debt Rises Further During 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 56(6)-913 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 10

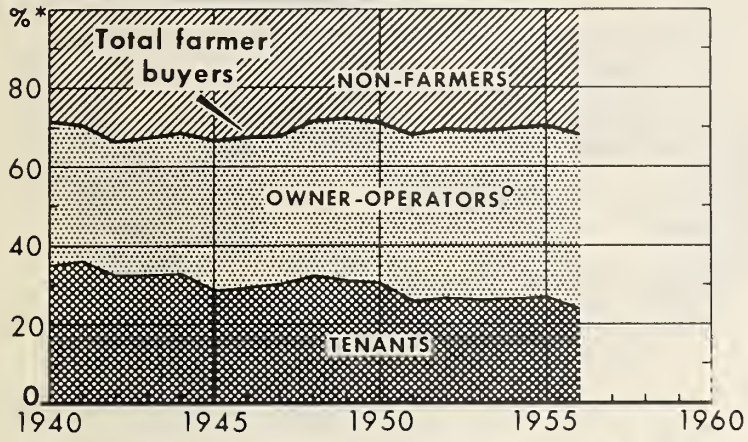
Total assets of American agriculture reached an all-time record value of $170.1 billion as of January 1, 1956, about 2 percent higher than a year earlier. All classes of assets increased except crop and livestock inventories. The largest increase was shown by farm real estate.

Of the main physical assets, the value of farm land makes up 60 percent, buildings 20 percent, and livestock and machinery investories 20 percent. Since 1950 the value of land and machinery have represented increasing proportions of the total while the value of buildings and livestock have declined in relative importance.

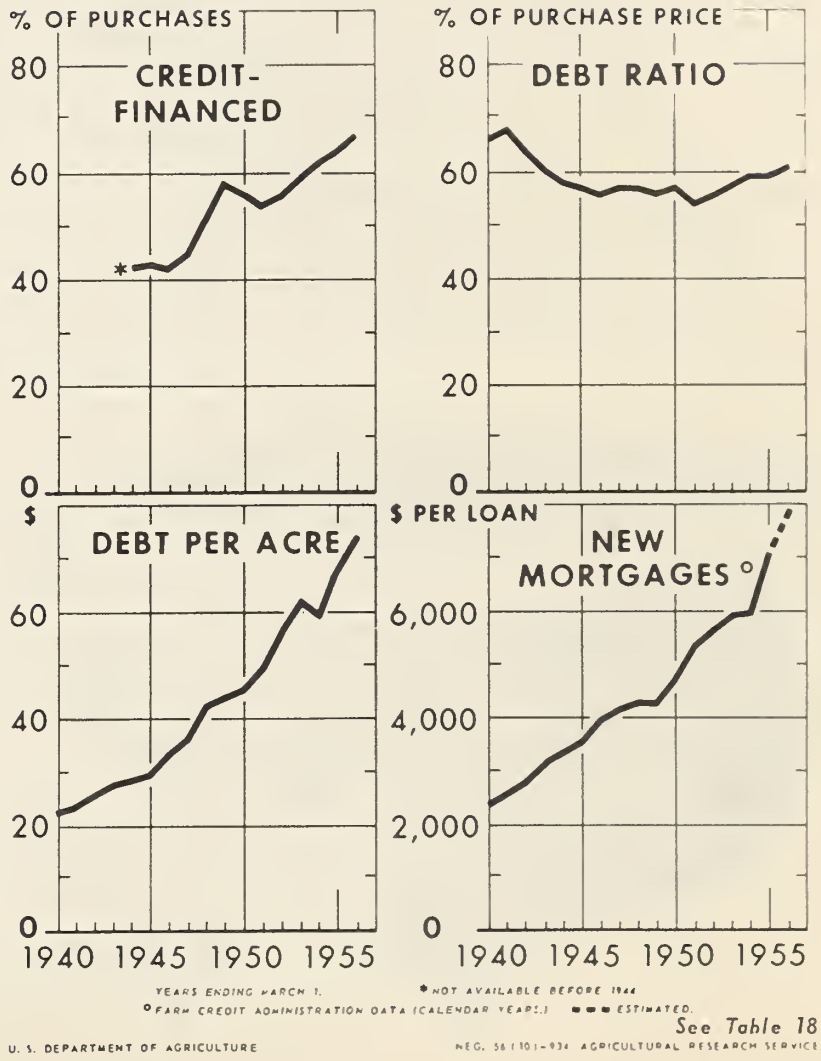
Both mortgage debt and non-real-estate debt rose in 1955, reaching a total of $16.9 billion as of January 1, 1956. Commodity Credit Corporation loans amounted to an additional $1.9 billion. The net equities of owners increased to $151.3 billion as of January 1, 1956, up $2.4 billion from a year earlier.

Farmers Chief Land Buyers—Borrow More To Pay for It

Farmers Buy Two-Thirds of Farm Land Sold



How Land Purchases Are Financed

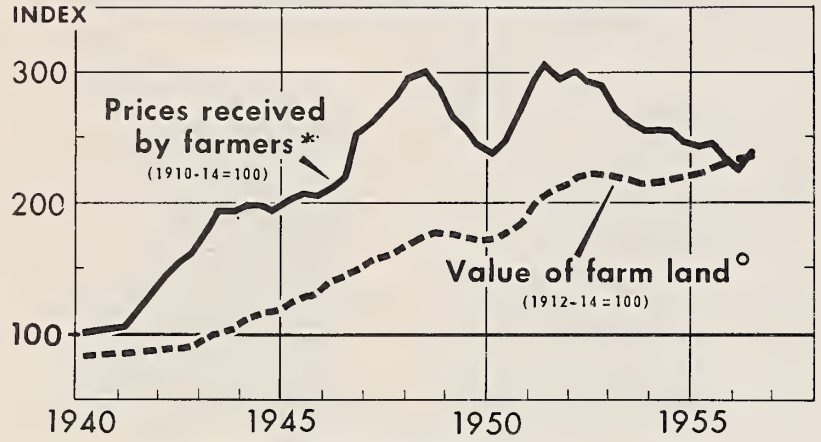


Active farmers have bought two-thirds or more of all land sold each year since 1940. The proportion who were tenants at the time they bought has declined slowly as the percentage of tenancy has declined. Farmers who already owned other land at the time of purchase have increased in relative importance as they have sought to enlarge their existing farms.

The general availability and increasing use of credit has about paralleled the rise in market prices of farm real estate. The proportion of farm purchases that were credit-financed, the debt per acre and the average size of new mortgages have risen steadily. The amount of debt incurred in relation to the purchase price held about steady for the 1945-50 period, but has trended slightly upward in recent years. Currently, the average debt incurred at the time of purchase is about 61 percent of the purchase price, the highest proportion since 1944. Throughout the period, nonfarmer buyers used a little less credit than owner-operators, and tenant buyers incurred the largest debts.

Land Values at a New Peak and Still Rising

Land Values Increase as Commodity Prices Decline

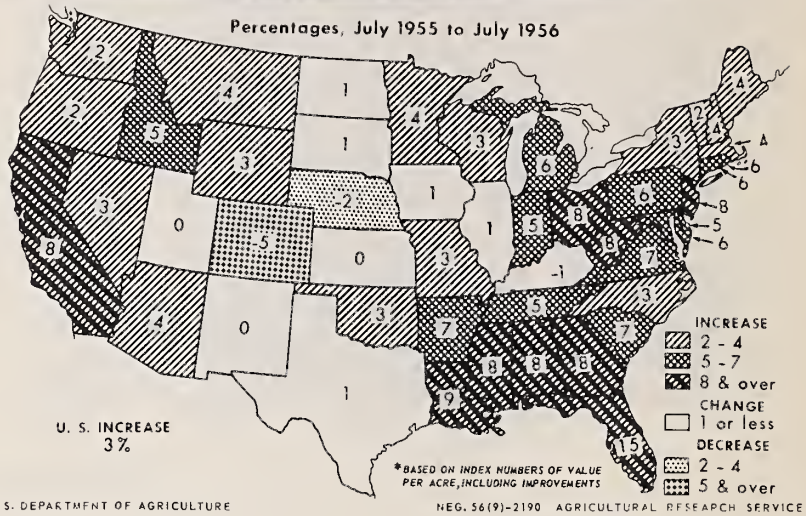


* AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS MONTHLY INDEXES
° DATA FOR 1940 & '41 AS OF MARCH 1; 1942 TO DATE AS OF MAR. 1, JULY 1 AND NOV. 1.

See Table 17

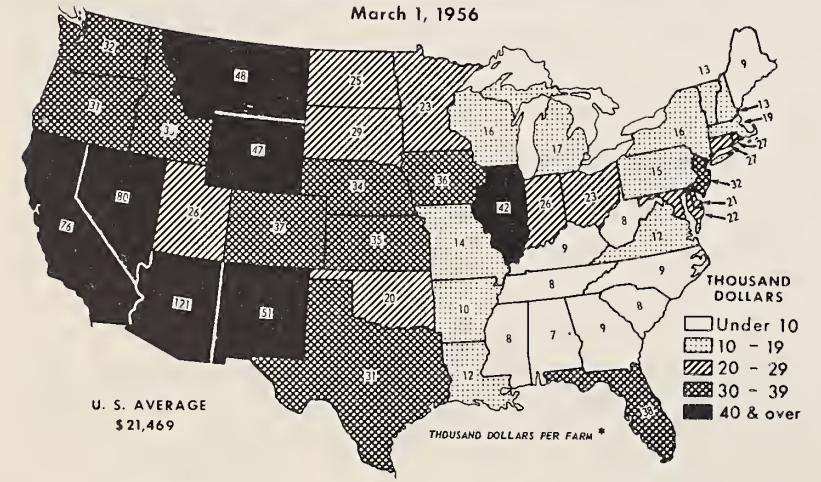
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(9)-748 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Land Values Up in Most States from 1955 to 1956



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(9)-2190 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Value of Land Per Farm Varies Widely



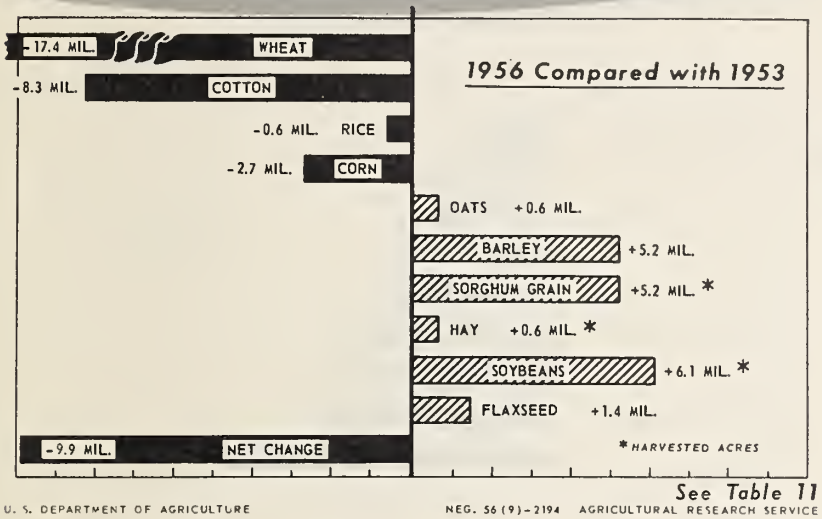
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-2214 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm real estate prices have moved sharply counter to farm commodity prices since early 1954. At mid-1956, both were at about the same level relative to their 1910-14 averages. Values increased in all but 6 States during the year ended July 1956, and new record levels were reached in 29 States. The national index was 40 percent above 1947-49 and 135 percent above 1912-14. Largest increases during the past year occurred in the eastern third of the country and in California.

Record or near-record values per acre and further increases in average size of farms between 1950 and 1954 pushed values per farm to new highs in most States. Nationally, the average farm had a market value of about $21,500 as of March 1, 1956. Per farm values ranged from a low of $8,000 in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi to a high of $121,000 in Arizona, $80,000 in Nevada and $76,000 in California.

Production Adjustments Continue in Land Use and Livestock

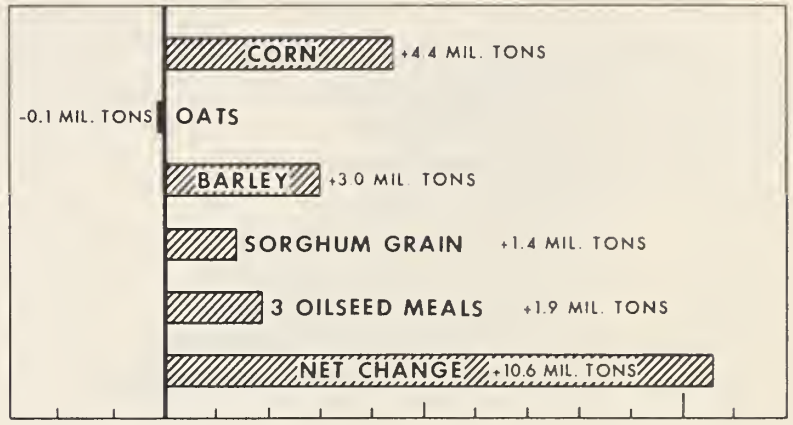
Wheat, Cotton Acreages Down, Feed Acreages Up Since 1953



See Table 11

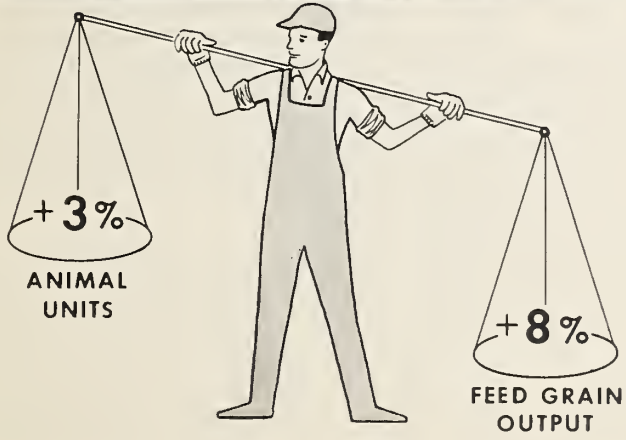
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(9)-2194 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Production of Most Feed Crops Rises Since 1953



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-2226 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Feed Production Up More Than Animal Units Since 1953



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-2225 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

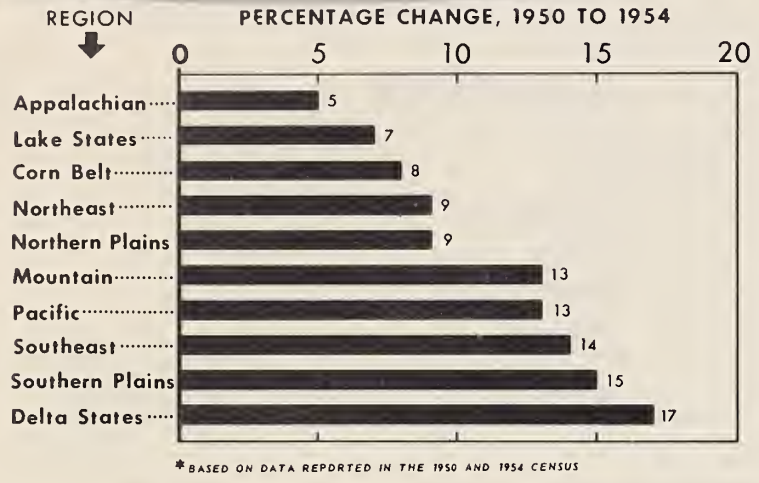
Noteworthy shifts in acreages of leading crops have taken place in the last three years. These changes have been mainly the result of acreage allotment programs, weather conditions, and in 1956 the Soil Bank program. Acreage in wheat, cotton, corn and rice has been reduced about 29 millions. Almost two-thirds of this reduction has been offset by increases in acreage of feed grains, soybeans, and flaxseed. Further shifts may be expected as the Soil Bank program moves into gear and as the conservation reserve features become effective.

Production of feed grains and the three leading oilseed meals in 1956 was about 10.5 million tons larger than in 1953. This 8 percent expansion exceeds the 3 percent increase over 1953-54 in total grain consuming animal units that is expected for the 1956-57 feeding year.

Further adjustments will be needed to bring production of feed crops and livestock into balance with each other and with prospective demand for livestock and livestock products.

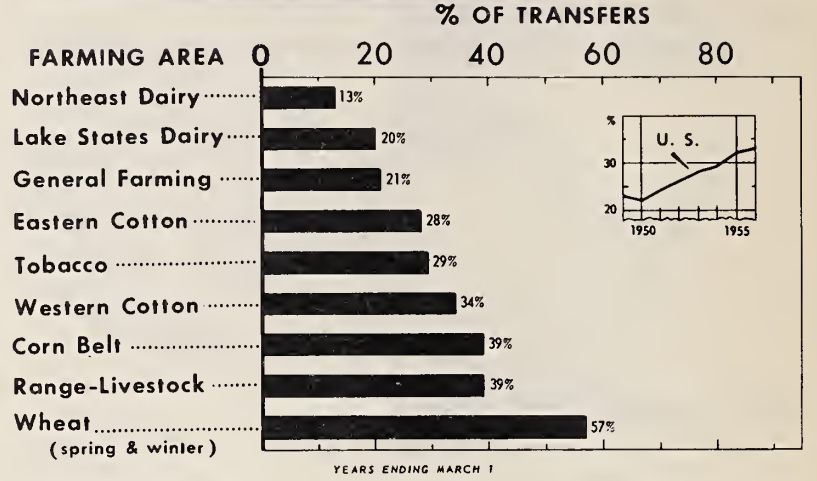
Farms Become Larger and Fewer—Tenancy Declines

Farms Increase in Acreage in All Regions



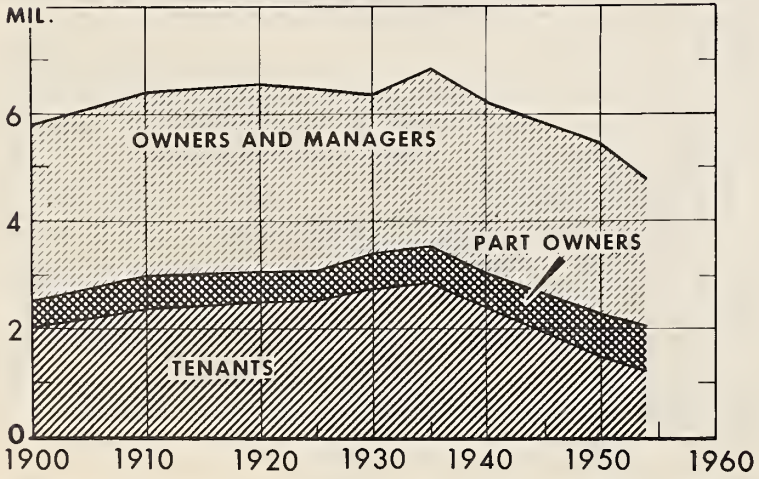
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-2224 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farmers Buy Land To Expand Farms



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-2213 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Number of Farms Declines, Especially Tenant Farms



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-2223 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See *Table 14*

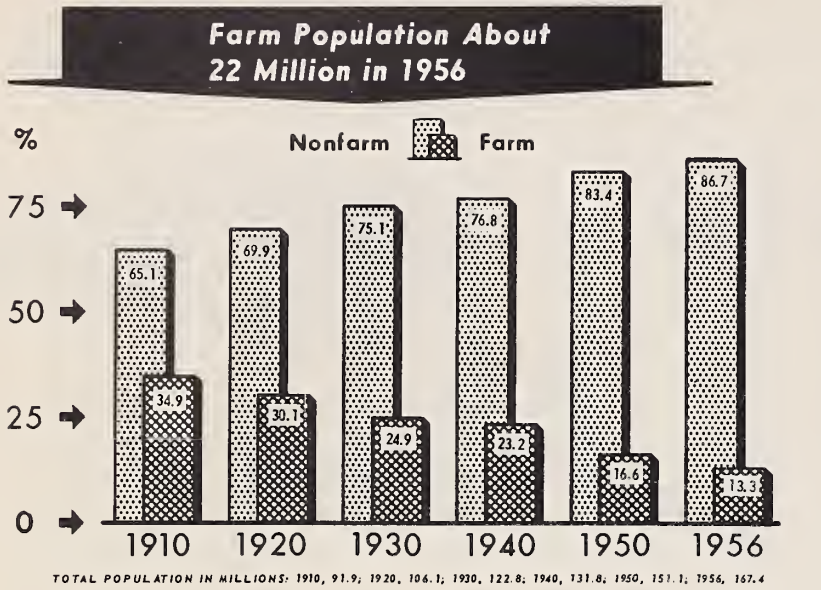
Farmers have bought and rented additional land at an increasing rate, particularly since 1950, to increase the size of their farms. A third or more of all land purchased in the Corn Belt, wheat, and range livestock areas was added to existing farms. Increasing numbers of farmers who previously owned all the land they operated have rented additional land. This is reflected in the sharp increase in the number of part-owners that occurred between 1950 and 1954, and the decline in the number of full owners and tenants. The proportion of all farms operated by tenants in 1954 was the lowest of record.

The average size of farm increased in all regions between 1950 and 1954, but the increase was particularly large in the western range areas, and in the Southeast and Southern Plains regions. Much of the increase in the Delta States reflected the decline in the number of croppers who are considered as separate farms by the Census. The need for larger acreages to make more efficient use of machinery and available labor was an important cause of farm enlargement in most areas.

SECTION 3

Family Living

13 Percent of People Live on Farms—Many Large Families

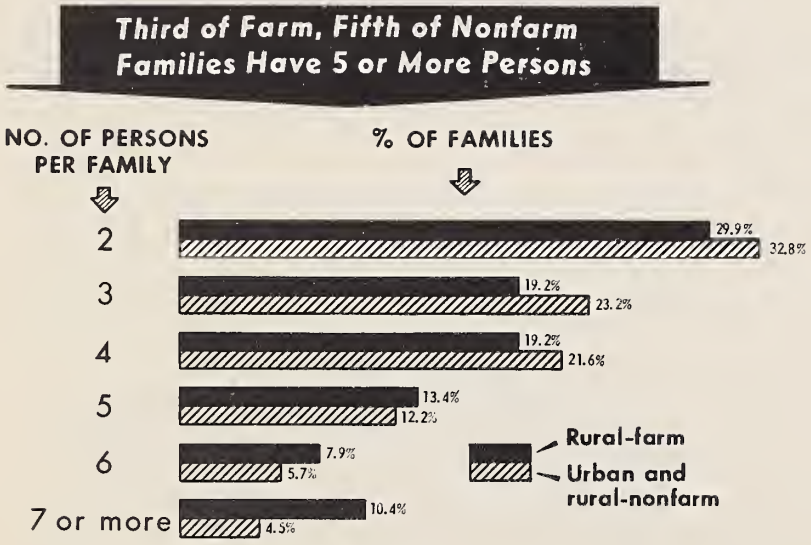


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3300-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

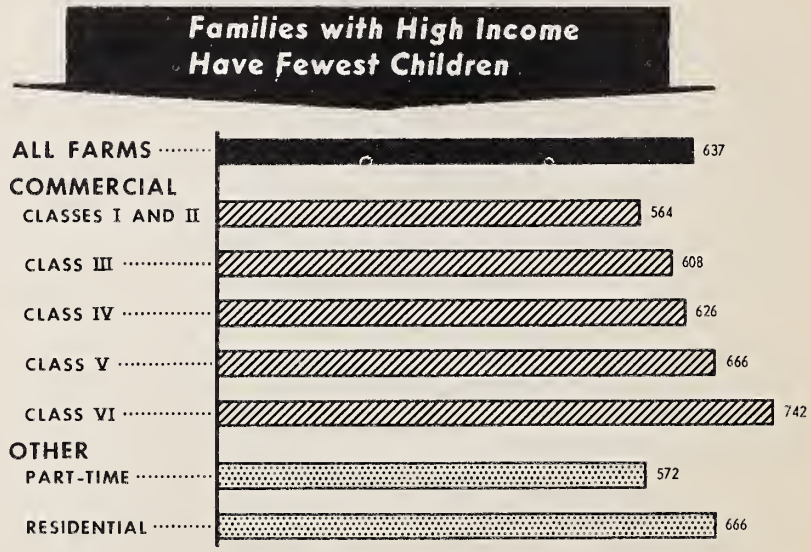
About 13.3 percent of the people of the country are now living on farms. This is a great change since 1910 when 35 percent lived on farms.

Farm families average somewhat larger than nonfarm families, due principally to the larger number of children per farm family.

Among farm families, those with high incomes have fewest children. Farms having lowest ratio of children to women are those selling over $10,000 worth of products (commercial classes I and II). Ratios were higher among women on smaller-scale farms, reaching a maximum on the least productive commercial farms (class II--farms selling products worth $250 to $1,200 and having little or no income from nonfarm sources).



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3580-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



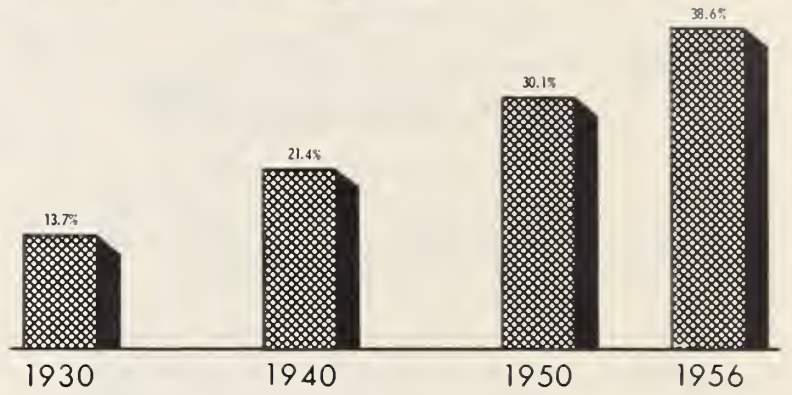
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3473-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Off-Farm Work by Farm People Increasing

Farm families are becoming increasingly dependent on income from work off their farms. The proportion of employed farm persons working at nonfarm jobs increased from 30 percent to nearly 40 percent between 1950 and 1956. The latest Census of Agriculture, that for 1954, shows that 28 percent of the farm operators worked over 100 days off their farms.

The average daily wages earned by persons doing at least 25 days of farm wage work increased considerably between 1947 and 1954. Although wages for farm work have increased somewhat more rapidly than wages for nonfarm work, they still lag behind. Workers received $5.65 per day from their farm work and $7.10 per day for their nonfarm work in 1954.

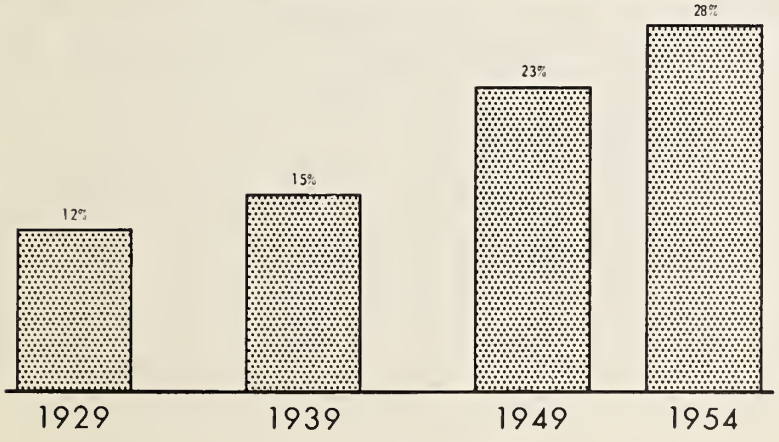
Nearly 40 Percent of Employed Farm People Have Nonfarm Jobs



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

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1863-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

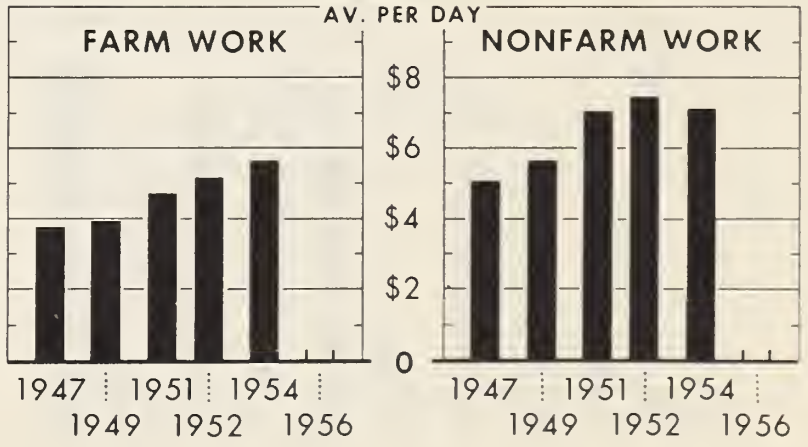
28 Percent of Farm Operators Work Over 100 Days Off Farm



DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

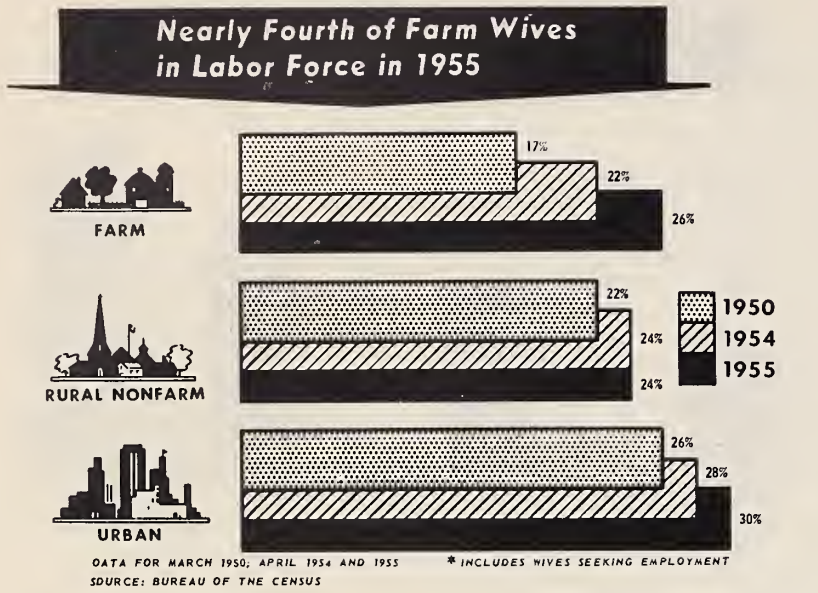
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3497-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Workers Found Farm Wages Up, Nonfarm Wages Down in 1954

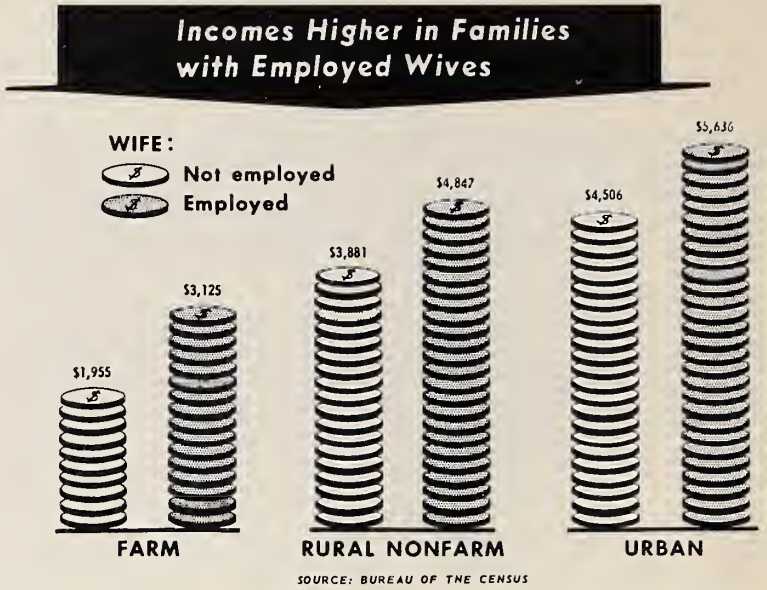


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3472-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

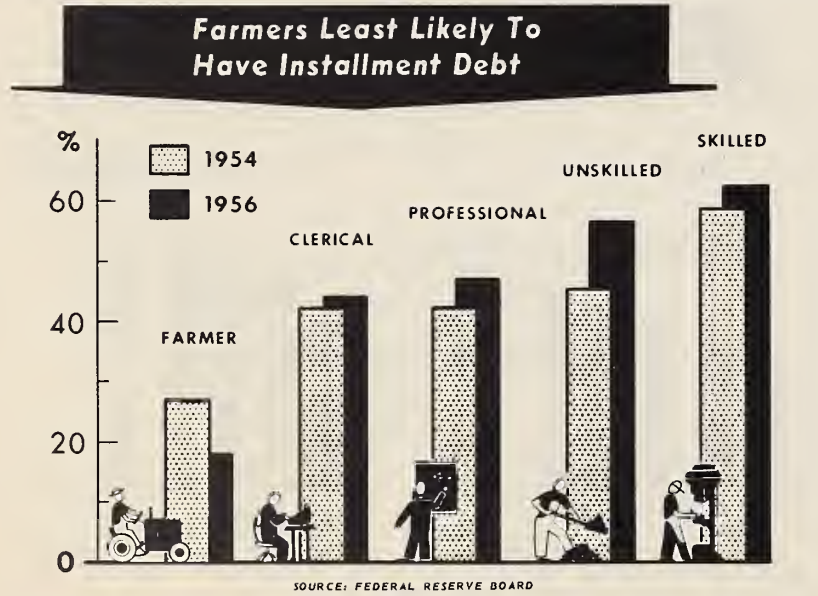
Proportion of Farm Wives Working Is Increasing



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-335 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-336 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (10)-340 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

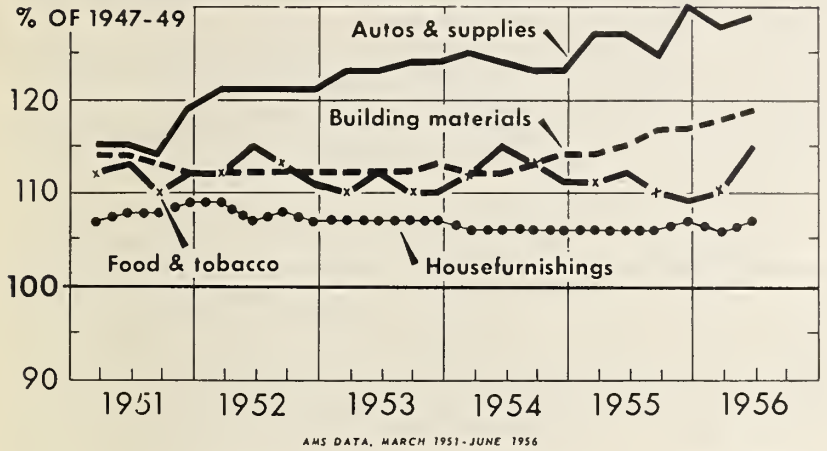
In a spring week in 1955, almost as large a proportion of farm wives as rural nonfarm and urban wives were employed or seeking employment. (Included in the "employed" were women working without pay for 15 or more hours on a family farm or business). Employment of farm wives increased at a more rapid rate than that of other wives during the period 1950 to 1955.

Families with employed wives had larger incomes, on the average, than those in which wives were not employed. The income difference was proportionately greater among farm than among rural nonfarm and urban families.

Among occupational groups, farm operators seem least inclined to buy consumer goods "on time." Early in 1956, 18 percent of them reported installment debt, compared with 30 to 62 percent of other groups of workers, and 45 percent of all spending units. Installment credit is used extensively by middle and upper middle income families, less by those with lower incomes.

Consumer Prices Up Some in 1956

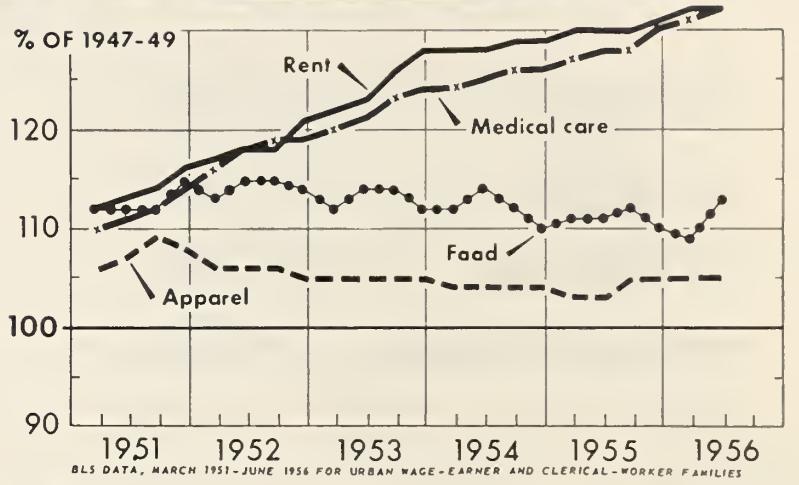
Prices Paid by Farmers for Selected Items Used in Family Living



See *Table 21*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-303 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Prices Paid by Urban Consumers for Selected Items



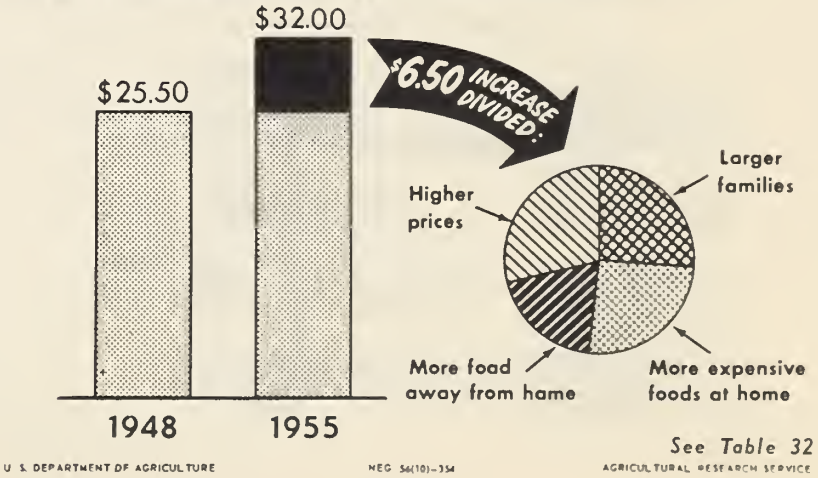
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-306 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See *Table 20*

Consumer prices as a whole--both for farm and urban families--remained stable during the past year until this summer, then rose somewhat. The rise was largely due to increased food prices, which in June were at a higher level than they had been in almost 2 years. The cost of housing, as reflected in prices of building materials and rent, continued to increase.

Higher food prices are reflected in the increased food expenditures of city families between 1948 and 1955. However, the increase was not due to higher prices alone. Contributing factors also were increased family size, increased consumption of meals and snacks away from home, and the use of more expensive types of foods, such as prepared and partially prepared foods and more costly cuts of meat. Increased food spending was supported by higher consumer income: median income of urban families increased by about 36 percent between 1948 and 1955, while the Consumer Price Index rose about 11 percent.

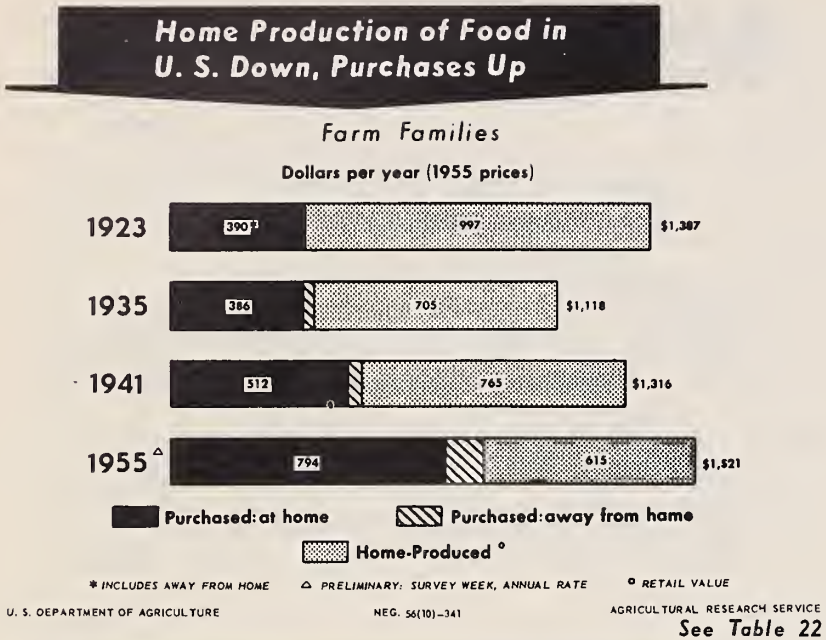
Urban Family Food Expenditures Up Since 1948



See *Table 32*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-354 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Families Today Purchase More of Their Food

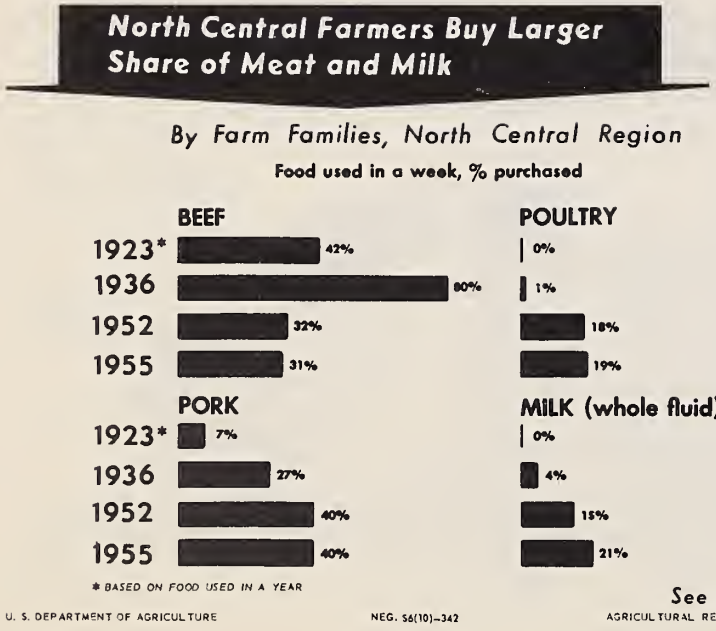


See Table 22

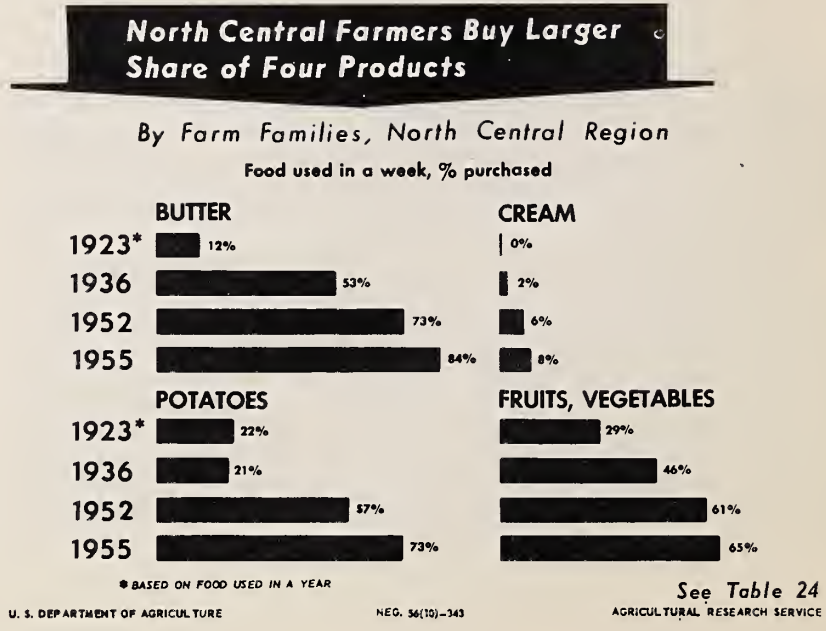
Farm families today still produce much of their food, but as with city families, the amount they spend for food has increased steadily. In 1955, farm families spent about $900 for food. In 1923 they spent only about $400 (in 1955 dollars), though their families were larger.

A 1923 survey showed farmers bought 28 percent of the food they used that year (valued at retail), compared with 37 percent in 1935, 42 percent in 1941, and about 60 percent in 1955. Much of the increase represents a shift from home production to purchase, but farm families are also eating away from home more.

The trend toward purchasing is pronounced for foods requiring much processing in the farm home. For example, the milk and butter used by farm families in the North Central Region in 1923 were generally home-produced. By the spring of 1955, most of the butter and one-fifth of the milk used by farmers in this area were purchased. Farmers also buy a larger share of their meat than they used to, but this trend has slowed down in recent years, probably because of the increased use of freezers and lockers.



See Table 24

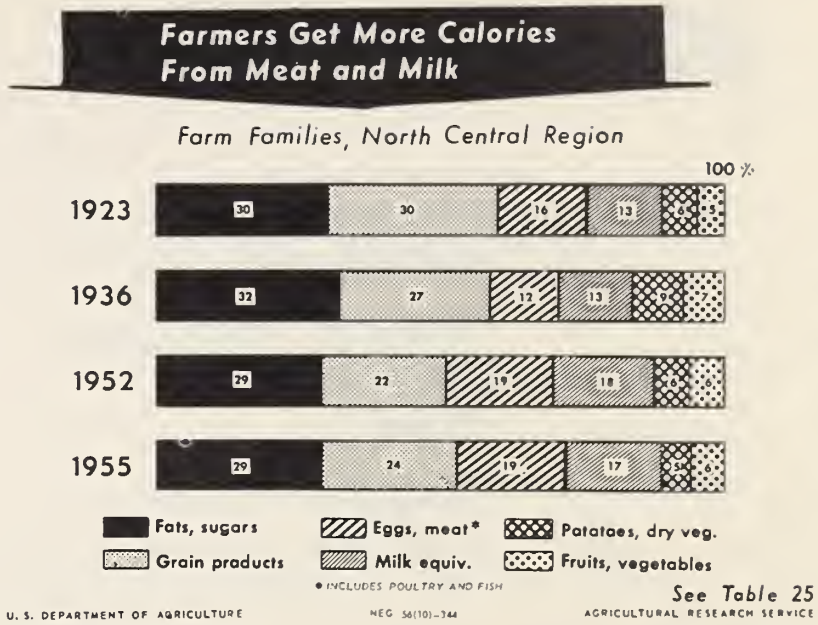


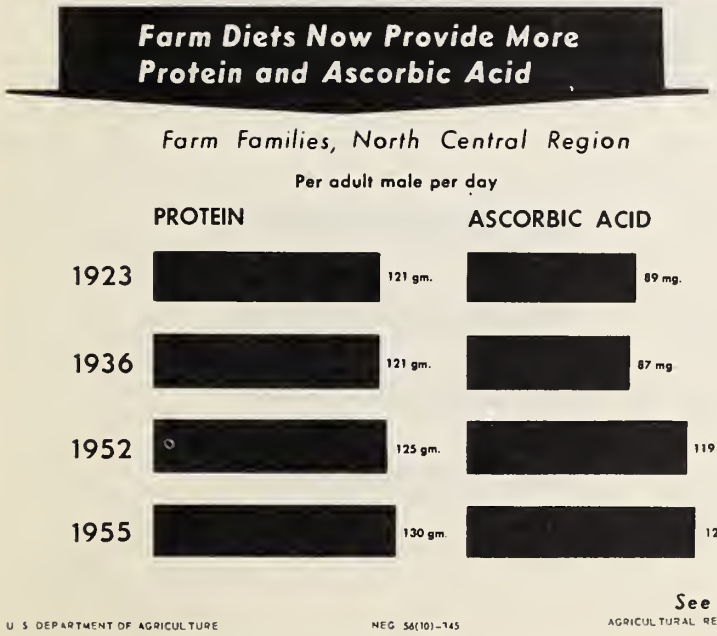
See Table 24

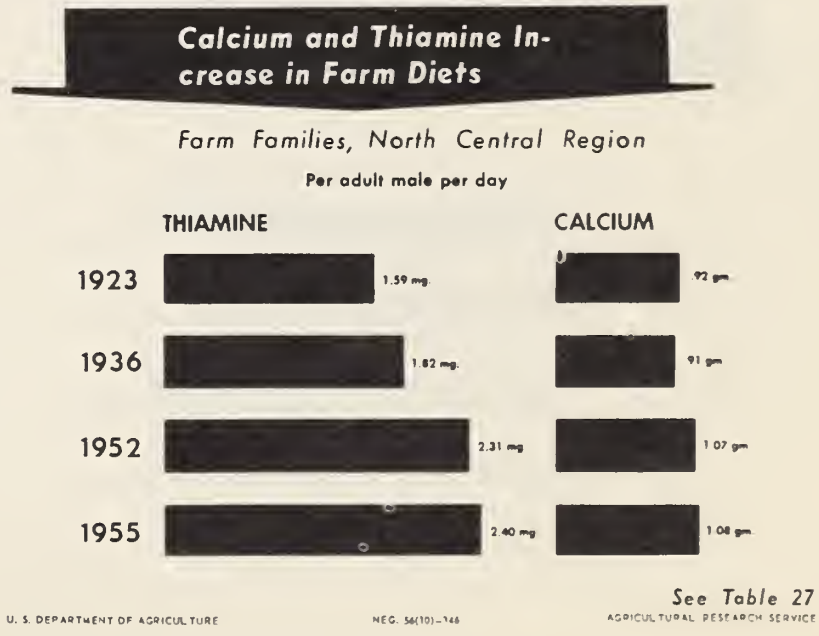
Diets of North Central Farmers Have Improved

Changes in food practices, supported in part by increased income, have brought about changes in the farm family diet pattern. A larger share of calories today comes from animal products and a smaller share from grains. North Central farm families had more milk products and meat and poultry and less grain products per person in 1955 than families did in the twenties and thirties. Quantities of other foods stayed much the same, though the selection within groups changed. Preserving food by freezing and increasing the share of food purchased have helped farm families achieve a more varied diet.

The net effect of all the changes has been a general improvement in farm family diets. On the average the trend is to more generous supplies of important nutrients relative to estimated need. The marked increase in thiamine in farm family diets between 1936 and 1952 is largely the result of the enrichment program for grain products. Increased consumption of milk and meat and changes in the kinds of fruits and vegetables chosen explain the increases for calcium, protein, and ascorbic acid.

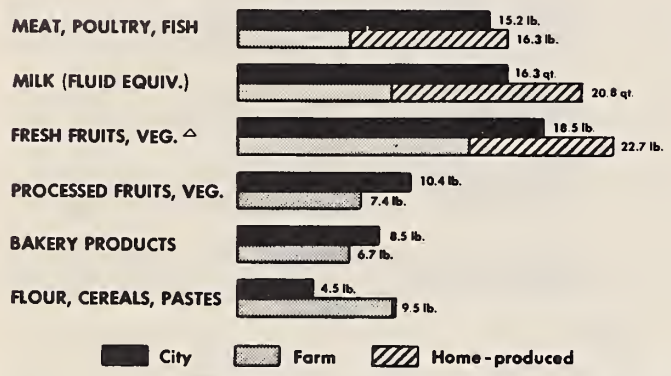






Farm Families Eat Better Than City Families

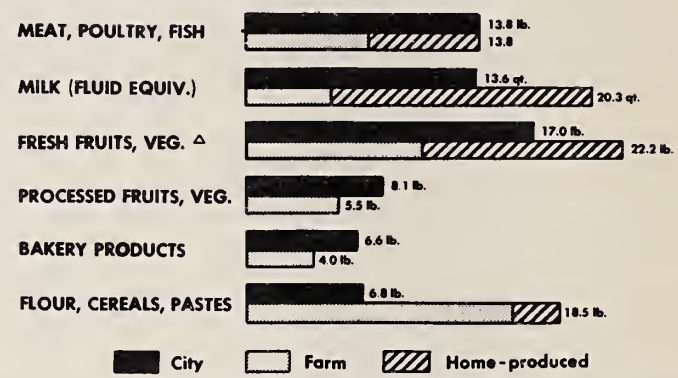
Food Consumed, North Central Families



See Table 23

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-347 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

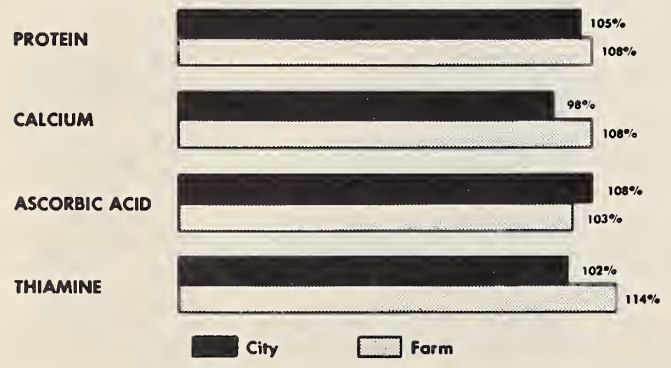
Food Consumed, Southern Families



See Table 26

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-348 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

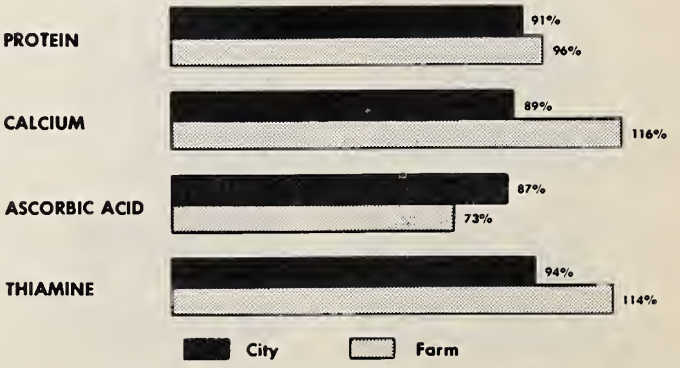
Dietary Levels, North Central Families



See Table 28

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-349 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

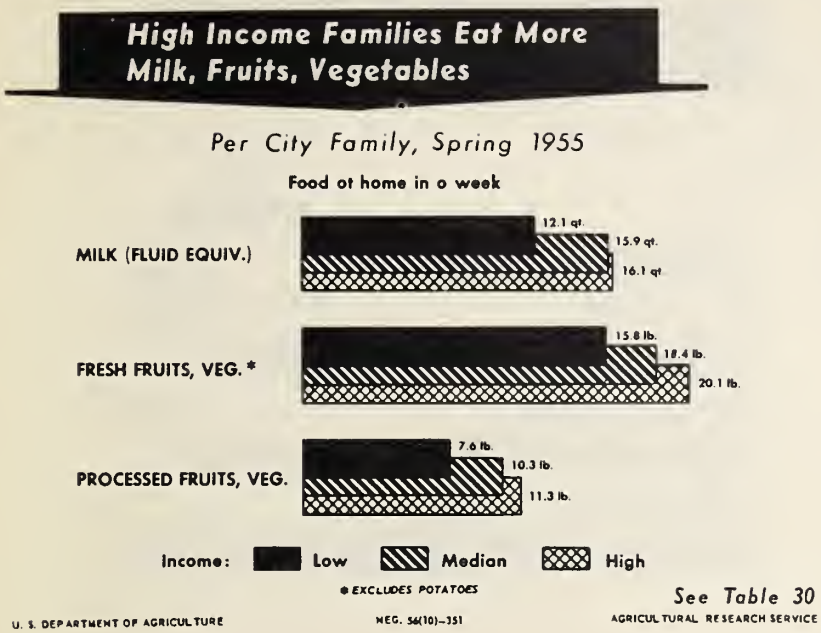
Dietary Levels, Southern Families

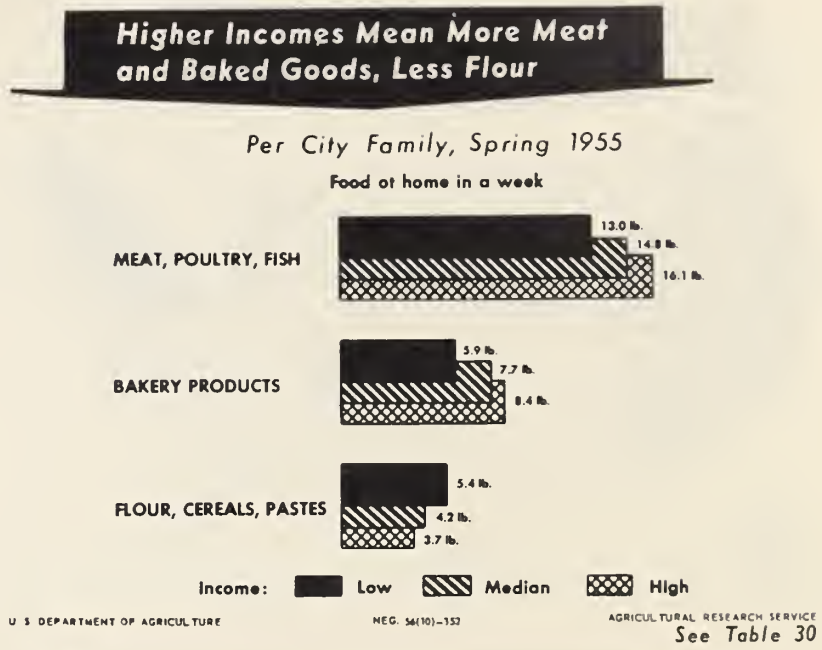


See Table 29

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-350 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

In the City, High Income Families Have Best Diet

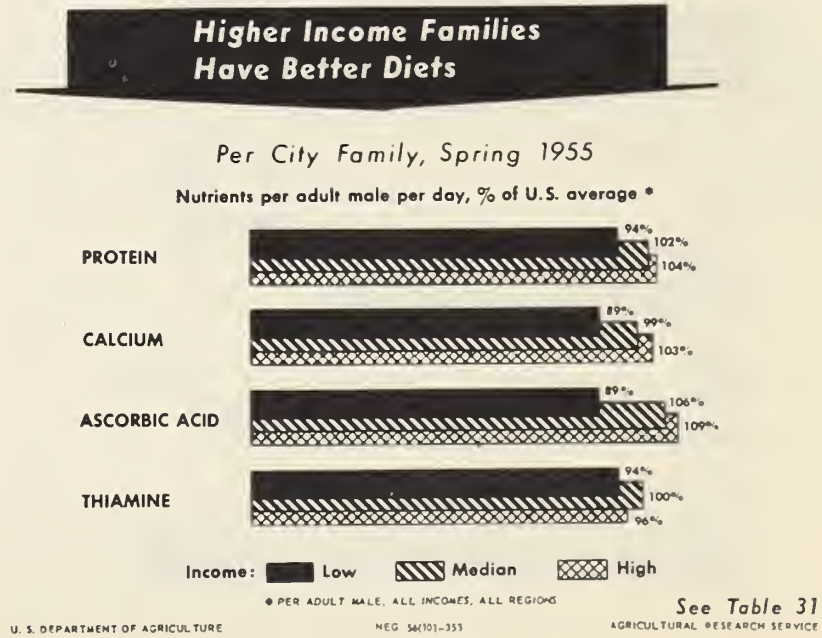




The survey of food consumption in spring, 1955 found farm families eating better than city families. This is illustrated for two regions. Farm families had more milk, fresh fruits and vegetables than city families of the same relative income position, due largely to the food they produced at home. Farm families bought less baked goods and processed fruits and vegetables.

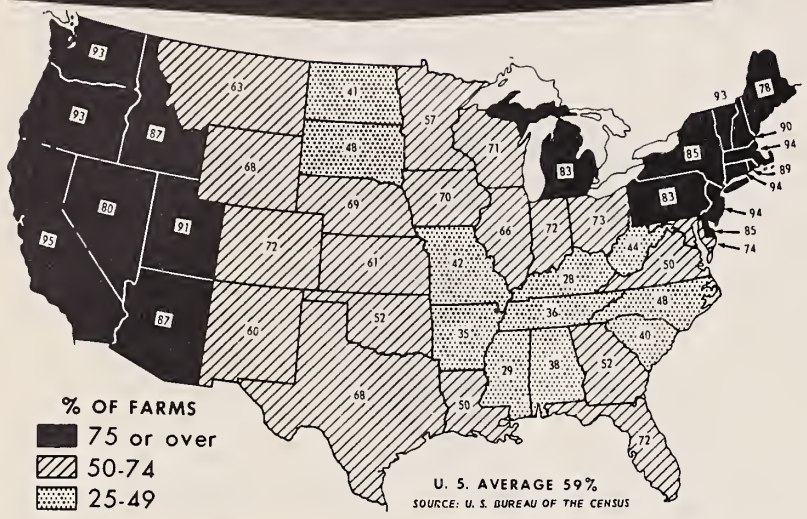
The food consumed by farm families provided diets with more protein, calcium, and thiamin than those of city families. Farm diets were lower in ascorbic acid, indicating that larger quantities of fruits and vegetables did not always mean wiser selection. For both farm and city, North Central diets were generally better than those in the South.

On the average, city families with high incomes had better diets than those with low incomes. The higher income families purchased larger quantities of most foods--more than enough to make up for their larger family size. Consequently their diets had more generous supplies of important nutrients relative to needs than those of low-income families.



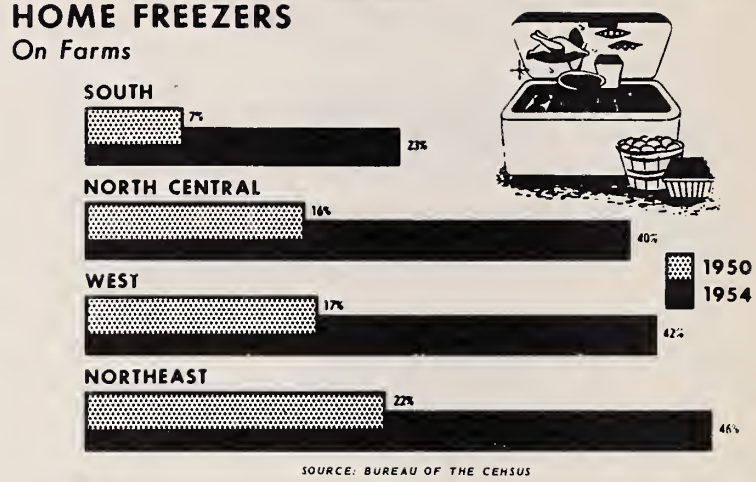
Farm Families Improve Their Level of Living

Three-Fifths of Farms Had Piped Running Water in 1954



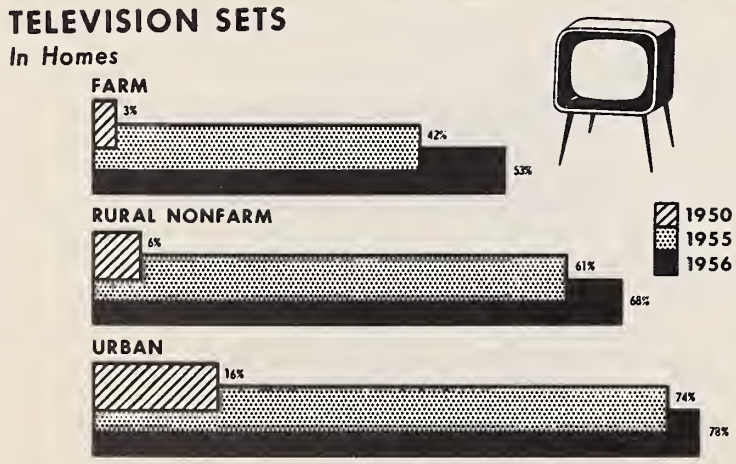
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-337 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Many More Farms Have Freezers Than in 1950



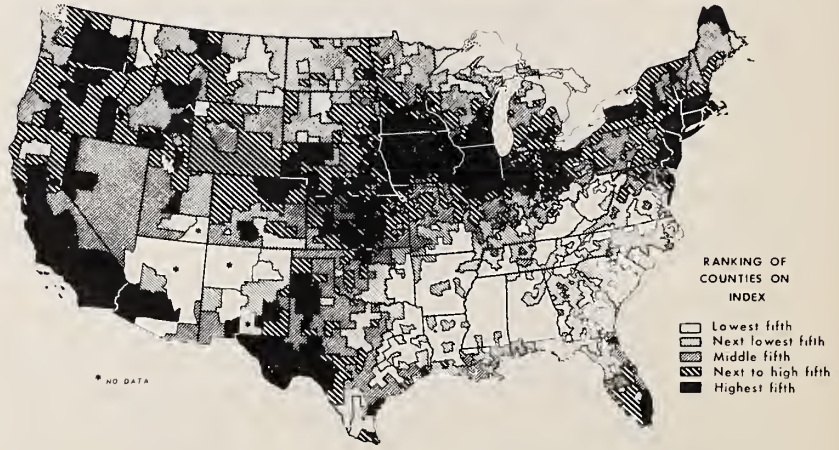
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-338 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farmers Are Catching Up on Ownership of TV Sets



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56(10)-339 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farmers' Level of Living Rises in Most Counties

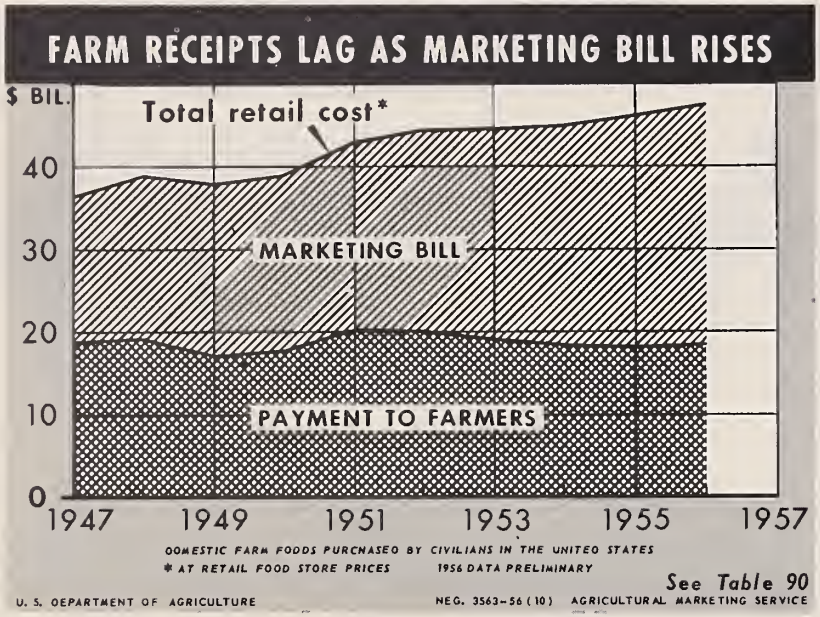


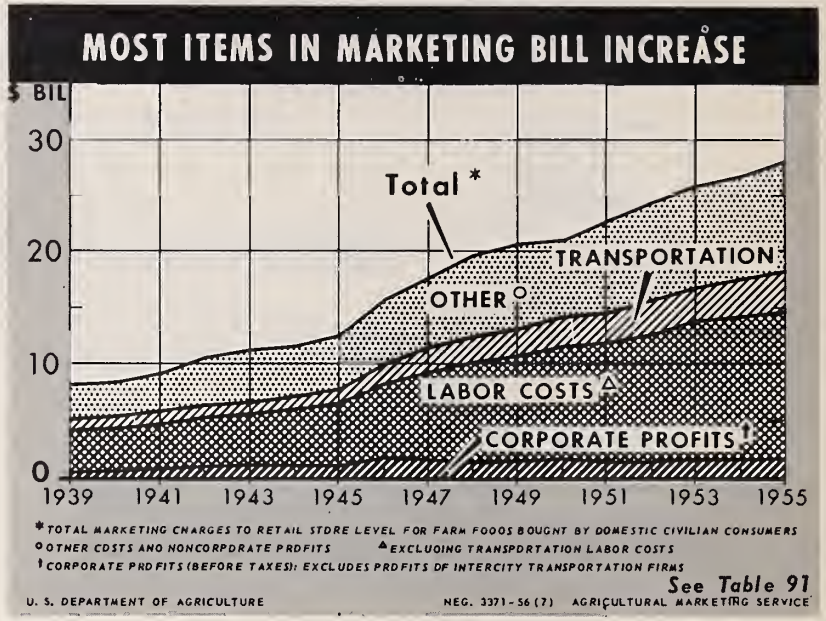
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3436-56(8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

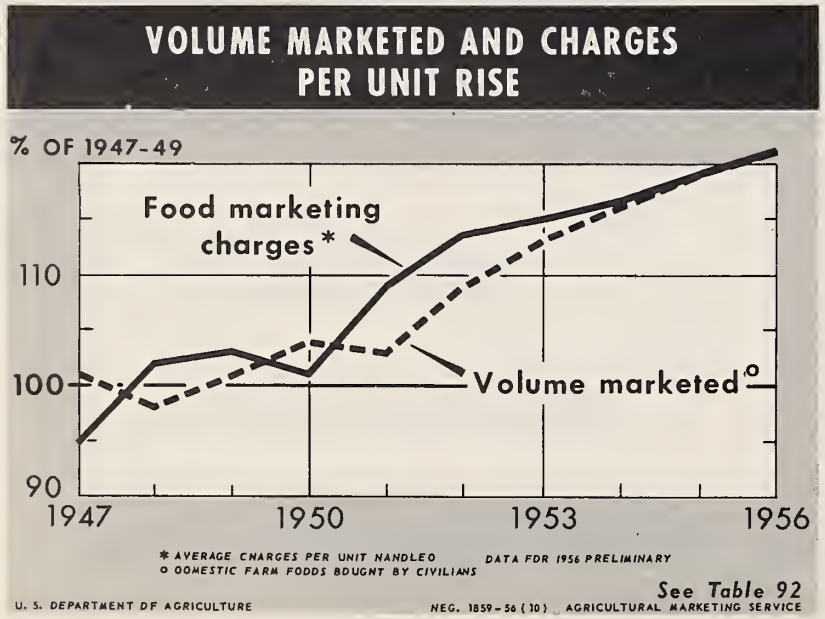
SECTION 4

Trends in Marketing Costs

Food Marketing Bill Climbs 63 Percent in a Decade





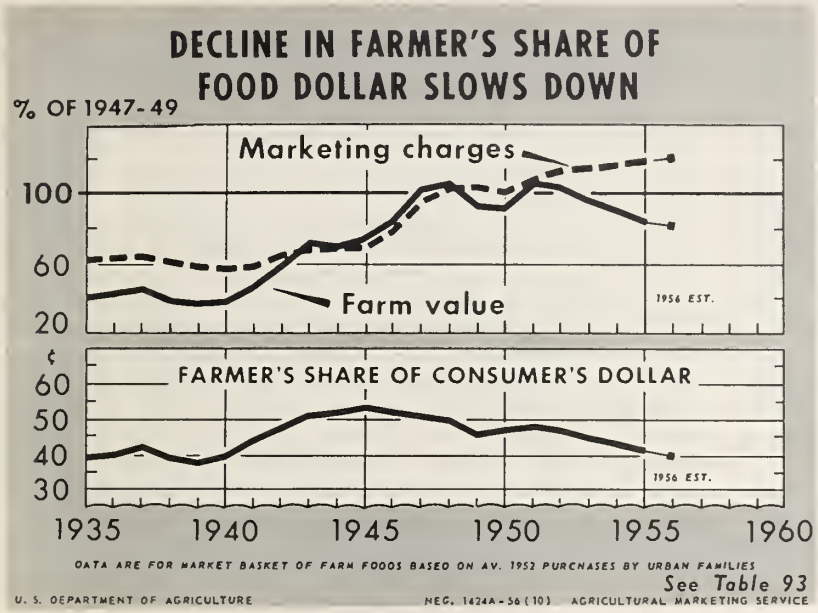


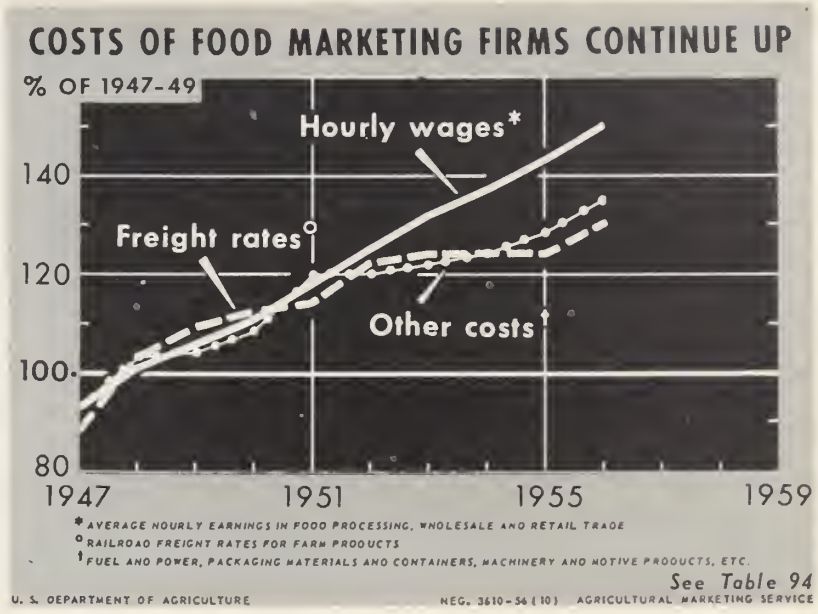
The bill for marketing farm produced food products rose steadily from 17.8 billion dollars in 1947 to 29 in 1956. But gross returns farmers received from these products were about the same in both years. After reaching a peak of 20.2 billion dollars in 1951, total payments to farmers declined steadily to 18.2 billion in 1955, but rose slightly in 1956.

Rising charges per unit of product, an expanding volume of products, and increases in marketing services per unit accounted for the increase in the marketing bill. Unit marketing charges and volume marketed have each increased 21 percent since 1947-49.

Labor costs made up 47 percent of the marketing bill in 1955, transportation charges 13 percent, corporation profits about 6 percent, and "other costs and profits" 34 percent. Each of these elements in the marketing bill more than tripled between 1939 and 1955.

Rising Costs Continue To Boost Marketing Charges

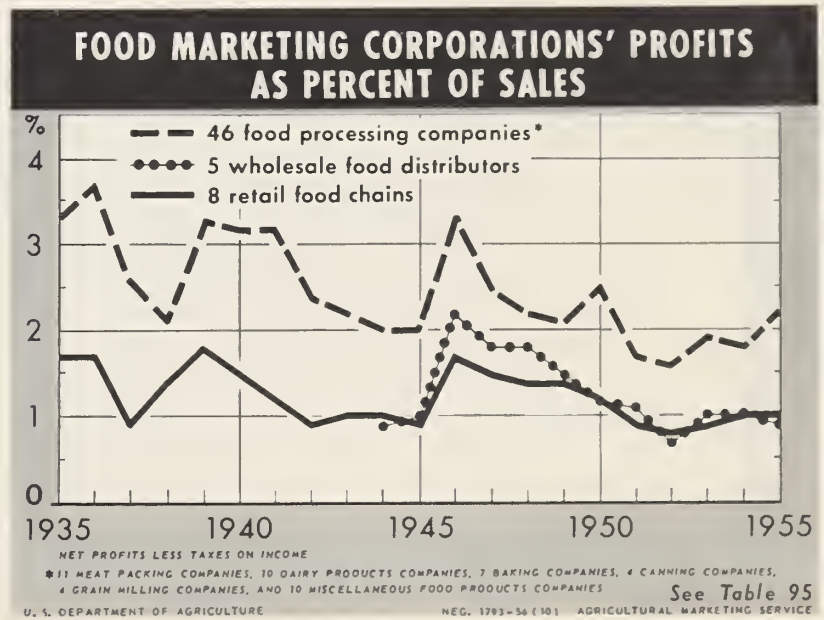




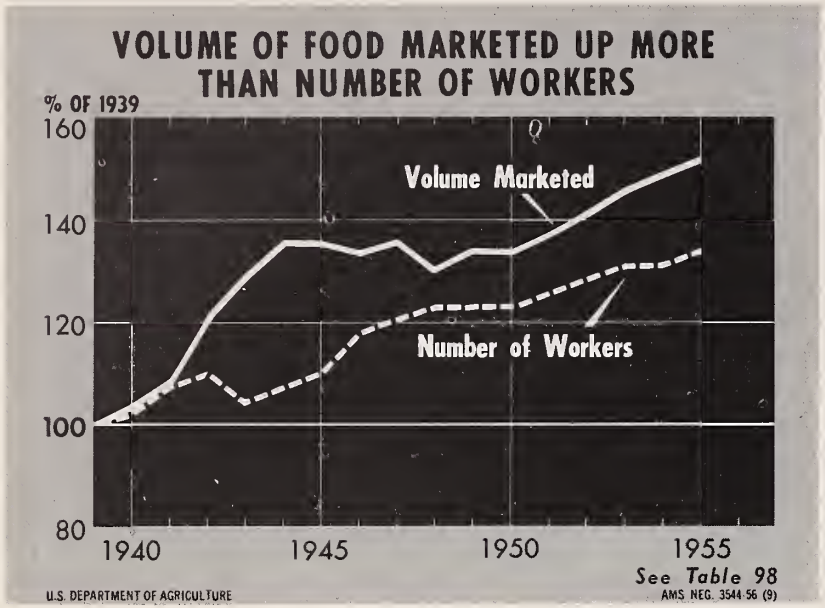
The farmer's share of the dollar consumers spent for farm food products increased from 39 cents in the first quarter of 1956 to 41 cents in the second and third quarters. The average for the year probably will be 40 cents, 1 cent less than the 1955 average. The farmer's share during the coming year perhaps will not be much different than the average for 1956.

Unit marketing charges rose mainly because of increases in wage rates, transportation charges, and other operating costs. Marketing charges probably will increase further next year.

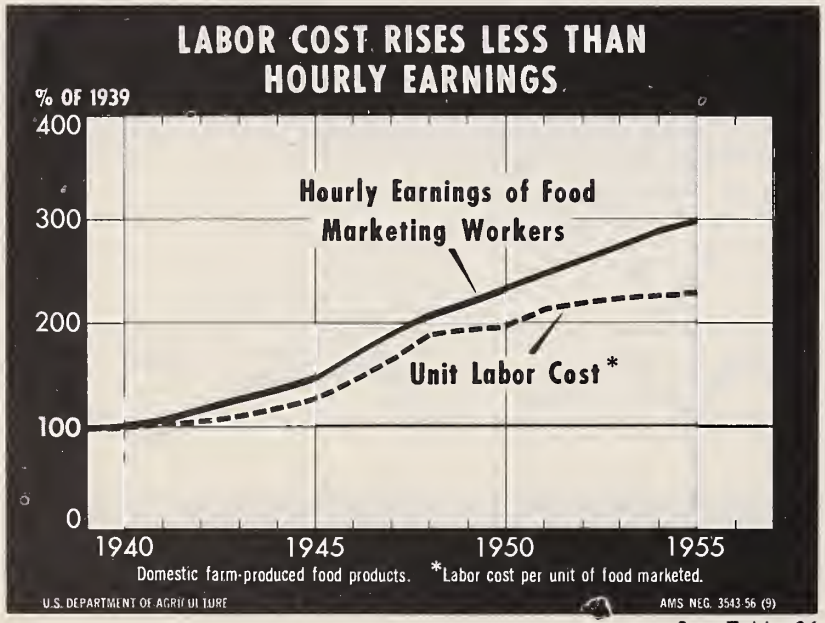
Average net profits (after taxes) per dollar of sales of the leading food processing and distributing companies have been relatively stable in recent years and generally have been lower than in 1935-39. But profits per unit of product have been higher than in the prewar period.



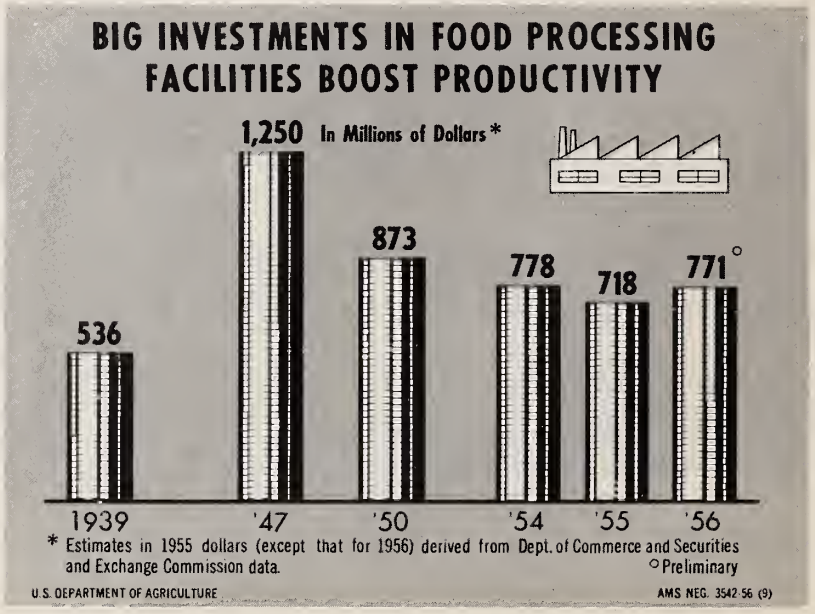
Productivity in Food Marketing Improves



By improving efficiency in performing some marketing services and eliminating others, the marketing system has handled an expanding volume of products without a comparable increase in workers. Actually, the task performed by marketing workers has grown more than the volume of products, for marketing firms now do more processing, packaging, shipping, and other marketing operations per unit of product handled than formerly. Because of the increase in the volume of products handled per worker, labor costs per unit of product have not risen as much as the worker's average hourly earnings. Improved marketing facilities and practices accounted for much of the increase in output per worker. During recent years, food marketing firms made large investments in processing plants and equipment, warehouses, retail stores, and other marketing facilities.



See Table 96

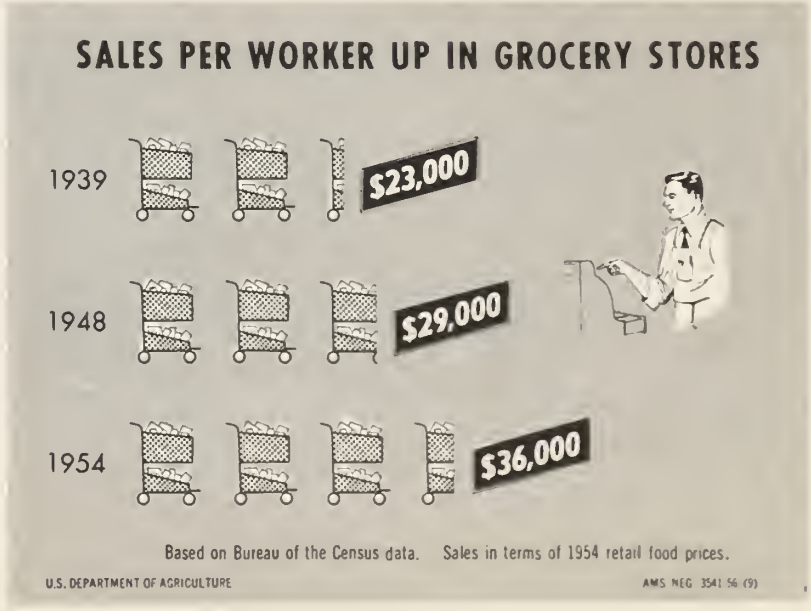


Fewer Retail Grocery Stores, Volume Per Store Up

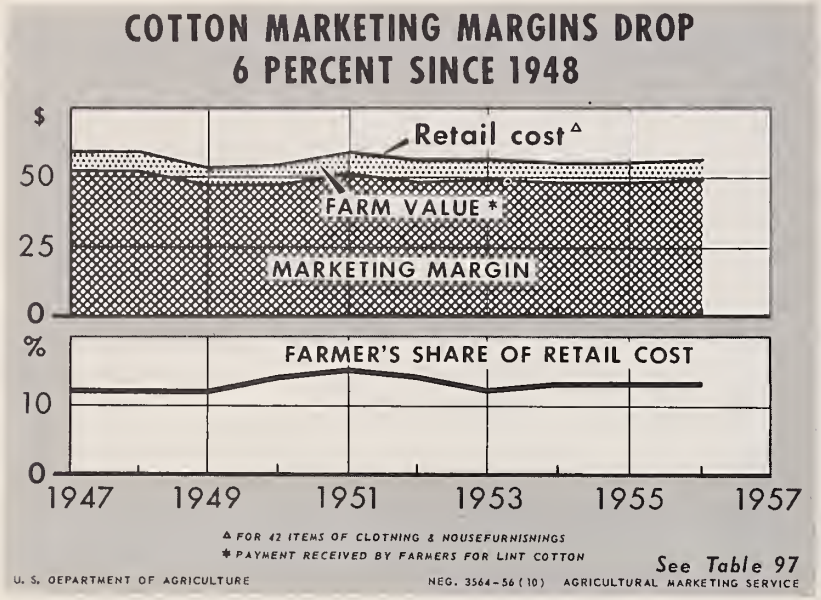
The many new supermarkets built in recent years replaced a much larger number of smaller retail grocery stores. Both chain and independent stores decreased in number. Now that many families shop by automobile, a store can draw customers from a much wider area than formerly and fewer stores are needed. The total volume of grocery store sales, in terms of dollars of constant purchasing power, nearly doubled between 1939 and 1954. This larger volume was shared by fewer stores, so sales per store increased. Also, sales per worker increased as there were only about a fifth more workers in 1954 than in 1939. Sales per worker were increased mainly by substituting self service for clerk service.

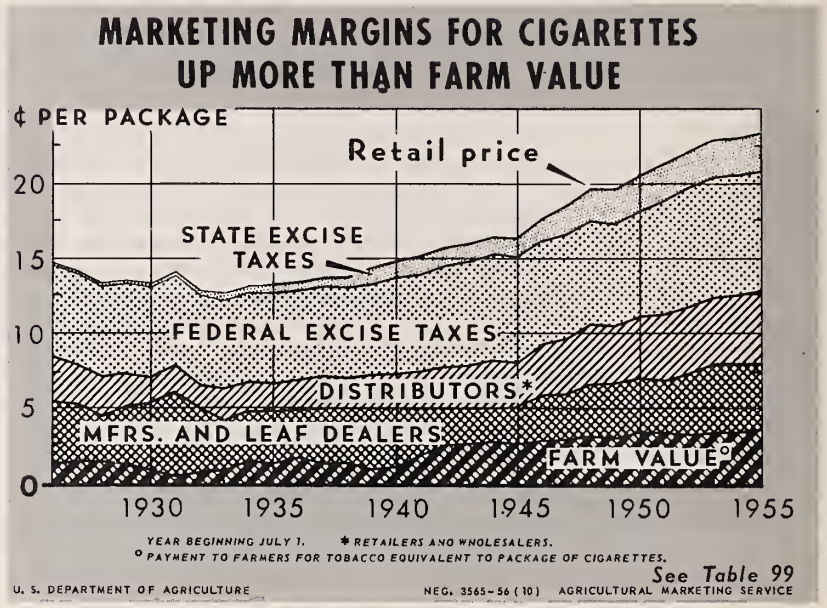






Marketing Margins Down for Cotton, Up for Cigarettes





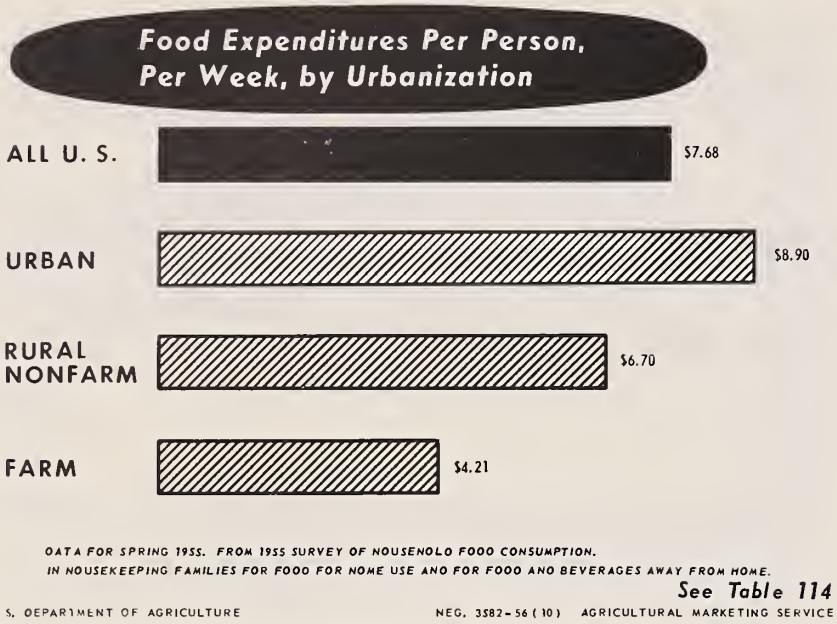
Since 1947 all but 12 to 15 percent of the retail cost of a group of common cotton articles has been made up of charges for manufacturing and other marketing services embodied in the finished products. The marketing margin--the difference between the retail cost of these articles and the farm value of the lint cotton--rose rapidly after price ceilings were removed in 1946, reaching a record in 1948. The farm value also rose but less rapidly. In 1949 the retail cost, farm value, and marketing margin decreased by about the same proportion. By then consumers had caught up on purchases deferred when cotton articles were scarce. In 1950 and 1951 the farm value rose more than the marketing margin, so the farmer's share of the retail cost increased. Since 1951 the farm value has declined more than the marketing margin.

Smokers paid 4 cents more for a package of popular brand, regular size cigarettes in 1955 than during 1947-49. Of this increase tobacco growers are estimated to have received an average of 0.6 cent. Federal and State excise taxes increased 1.5 cents. The combined charges of retailers and jobbers for distributing cigarettes were 1 cent higher, and manufacturers' and leaf dealers' total charges were up 0.9 cent. In 1955 excise taxes represented 46 percent of the retail price; marketing charges, 39 percent; and payments for tobacco 15 percent. During 1947-49 taxes averaged 47 percent, marketing charges 37 percent; and payments for tobacco, 16 percent of the retail price.

SECTION 5

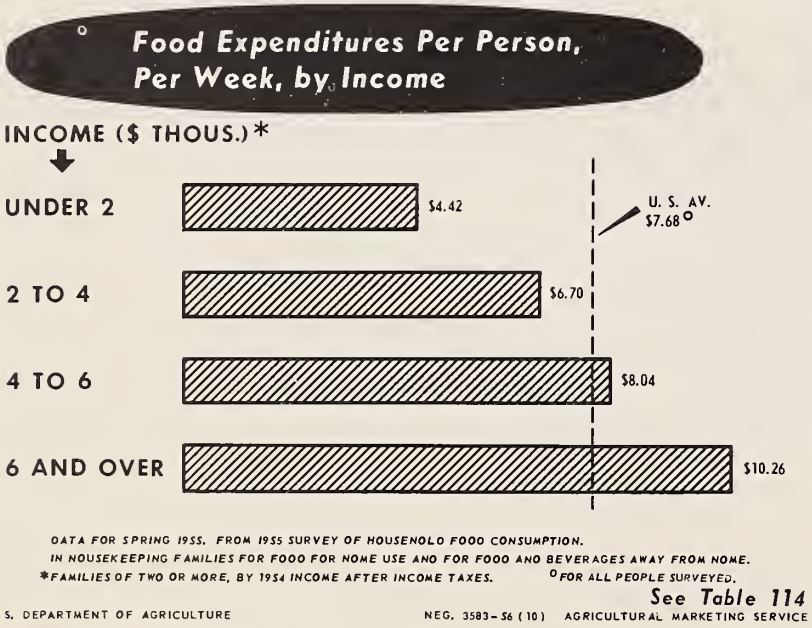
The U. S. Food Market

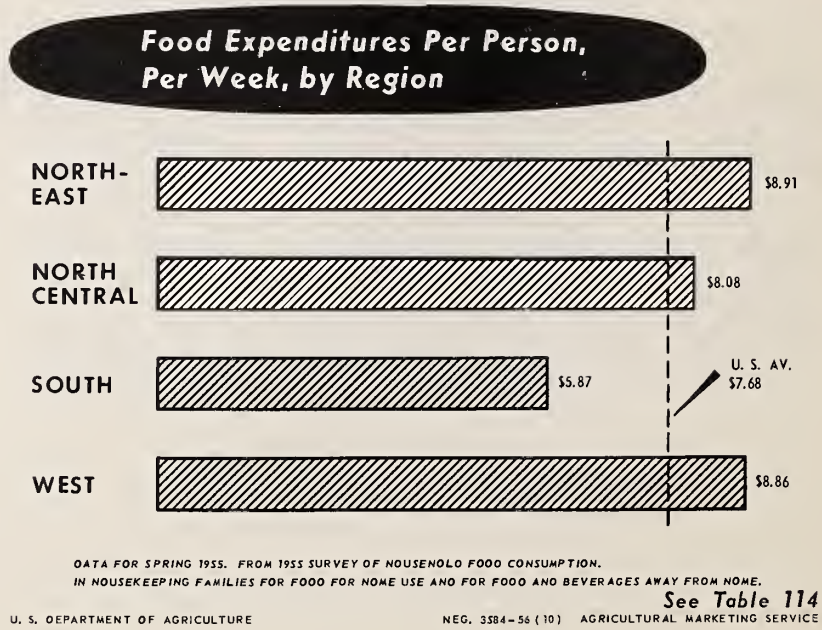
Survey Reveals Patterns of U. S. Food Expenditures



Patterns of food expenditures of urban, rural nonfarm and farm families within each of four regions are revealed by the Survey of Household Food Consumption, made by ARS and AMS in the spring of 1955. For example, urban housekeeping families across the whole country spent an average of $8.90 per person per week for food at home and for snacks, meals, and beverages away from home. The rate of expenditures averaged between $9.33 and $9.63 in the three Northern and Western regions but was only $7.02 for the South. This reflects the lower level of incomes in the South and shows the area of greatest potential increase in food marketing. Incomes have increased more in the South in the last 25 years than in any other region. Rapid industrialization points the way to future expansion of food consumption and food sales.

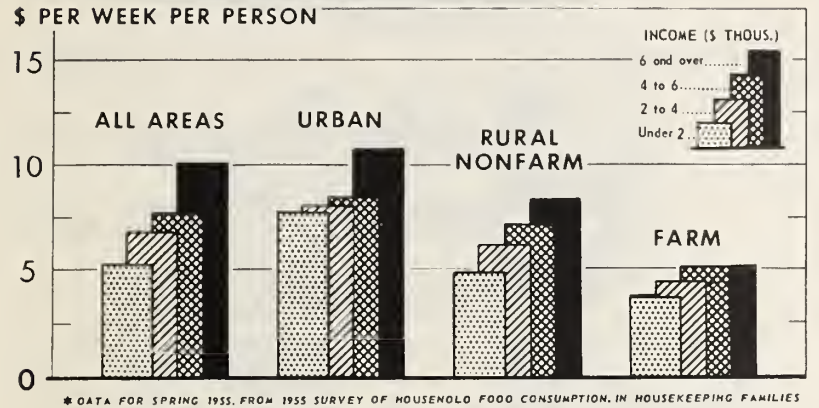
The charts in this section provide the basis for comparable analyses for other regions and urbanization groups as well as some commodity information.





Food Expenditures Generally Lower in the South

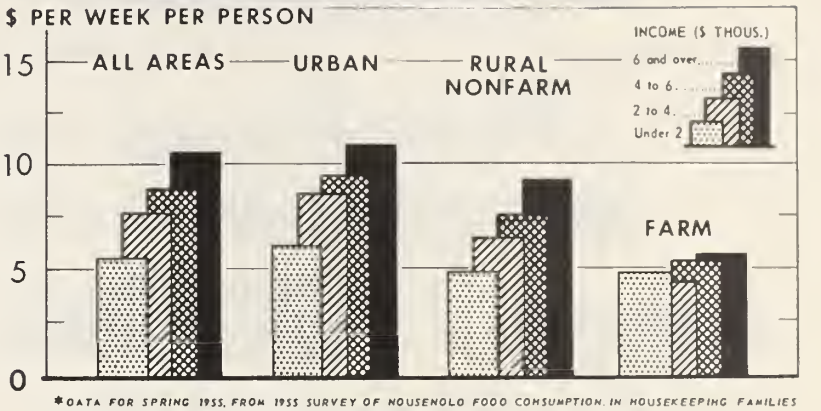
Food Expenditures, by Family Income, North Central



* DATA FOR SPRING 1955, FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. IN HOUSEKEEPING FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS, FOR FOOD FOR HOME USE AND FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGES AWAY FROM HOME. INCOME IN 1954 AFTER PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3585-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

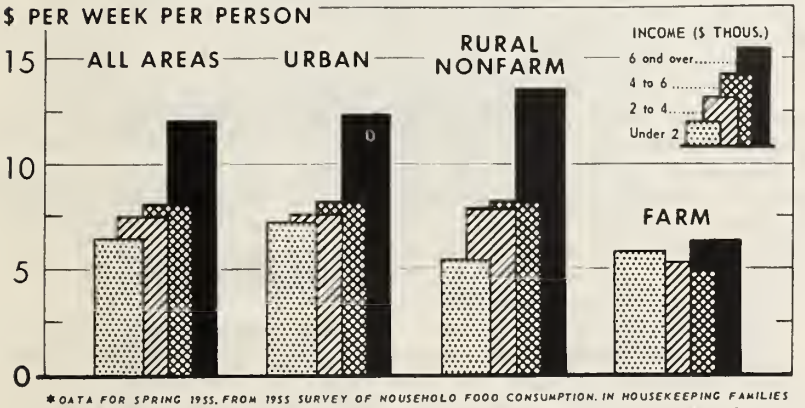
Food Expenditures, by Family Income, Northeast



* DATA FOR SPRING 1955, FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. IN HOUSEKEEPING FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS, FOR FOOD FOR HOME USE AND FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGES AWAY FROM HOME. INCOME IN 1954 AFTER PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3587-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

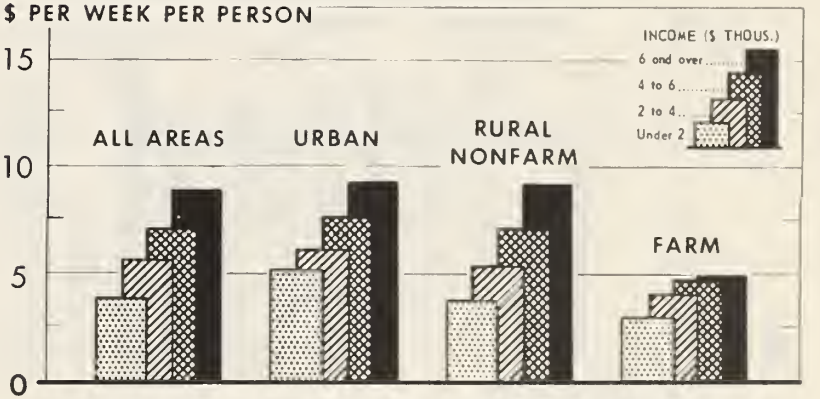
Food Expenditures, by Family Income, West



* DATA FOR SPRING 1955, FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. IN HOUSEKEEPING FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS, FOR FOOD FOR HOME USE AND FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGES AWAY FROM HOME. INCOME IN 1954 AFTER PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3586-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Food Expenditures, by Family Income, South

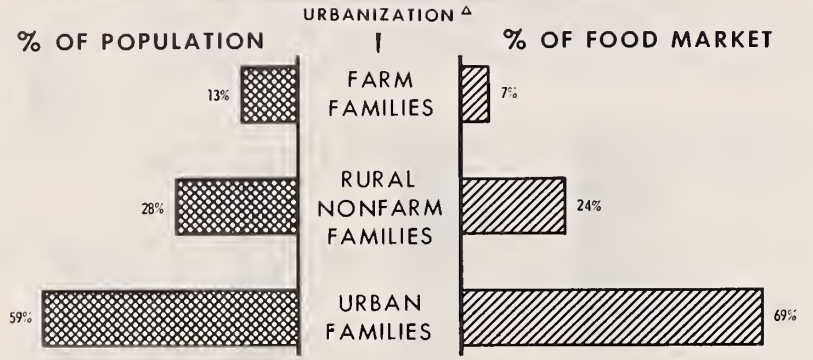


* DATA FOR SPRING 1955, FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. IN HOUSEKEEPING FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE PERSONS, FOR FOOD FOR HOME USE AND FOR FOOD AND BEVERAGES AWAY FROM HOME. INCOME IN 1954 AFTER PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3588-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Both Income and Urbanization Affect the Food Market

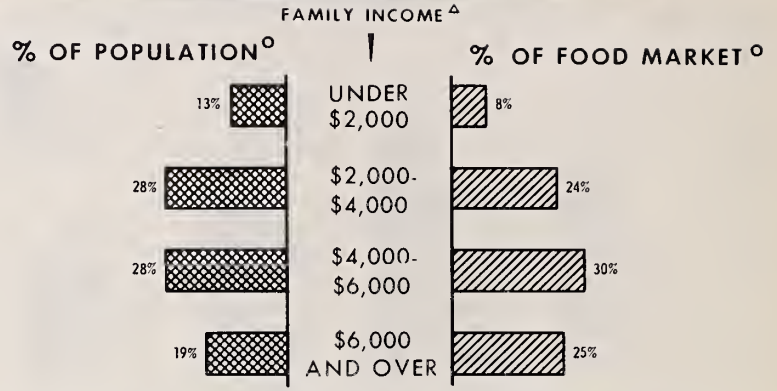
U. S. Food Market by Urbanization



DERIVED FROM EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AT HOME AND FOOD AND BEVERAGES AWAY FROM HOME, ONE WEEK, SPRING 1955, FROM SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION.
△ URBAN FAMILIES IN COMMUNITIES OF AT LEAST 2,500 POPULATION AND IN SUBURBS OF LARGE CITIES. RURAL NONFARM -- OUTSIDE URBAN AREAS AND NOT OPERATING A FARM.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3601-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

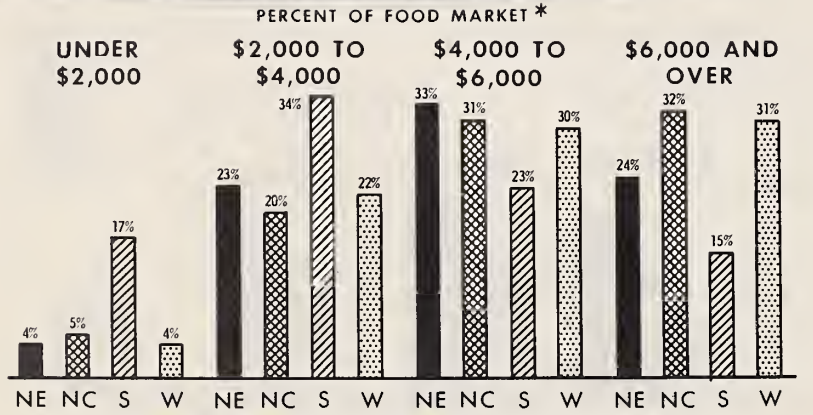
U. S. Food Market by Family Income



* DERIVED FROM EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AT HOME AND FOOD AND BEVERAGES AWAY FROM HOME, ONE WEEK, SPRING 1955, FROM SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION.
△ INCOMES REPORTED BY HOUSEKEEPING FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE FOR 1954 AFTER PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES.
○ FAMILIES NOT REPORTING INCOMES AND SINGLE INDIVIDUALS ACCOUNT FOR REMAINDER. See Table 113

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3602-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Regional Food Markets by Family Income



DATA DERIVED FROM ONE WEEK'S FOOD EXPENDITURES IN SPRING 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. INCOMES OF HOUSEKEEPING FAMILIES OF 2 OR MORE IN 1954 AFTER PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES. FAMILIES NOT REPORTING INCOMES AND SINGLE INDIVIDUALS ACCOUNT FOR REMAINDER IN EACH REGION. See Table 113

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3603-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

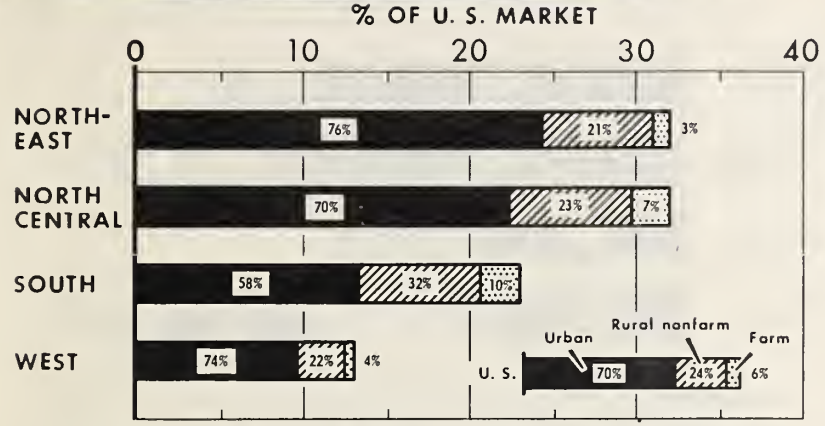
Urban families spend more for food at home and away from home than rural families because they produce less food for their own use and have higher money incomes. Families living in urban areas at some distance from producing areas have to buy more marketing services such as transportation, storage, and multiple handling of foods.

Higher income families can afford to buy larger quantities and better quality of food commodities. Also they pay out more money for marketing services in the forms of commercially processed foods and restaurant prepared meals, snacks, and beverages. Larger proportions of families with higher incomes live in urban areas and have more than one earner. Likewise, the average size of family runs larger in higher income groups. Larger families are likely to have more than one income earner.

Southern families of two or more with money incomes under $4,000 (in 1954) accounted for half of food and meal purchases in that area in one week in the spring of 1955, but they included 62 percent of the population. The South has the highest proportions of farm and rural nonfarm families, and they are larger in size than in other areas.

Here Is the Household Market for Four Product Groups

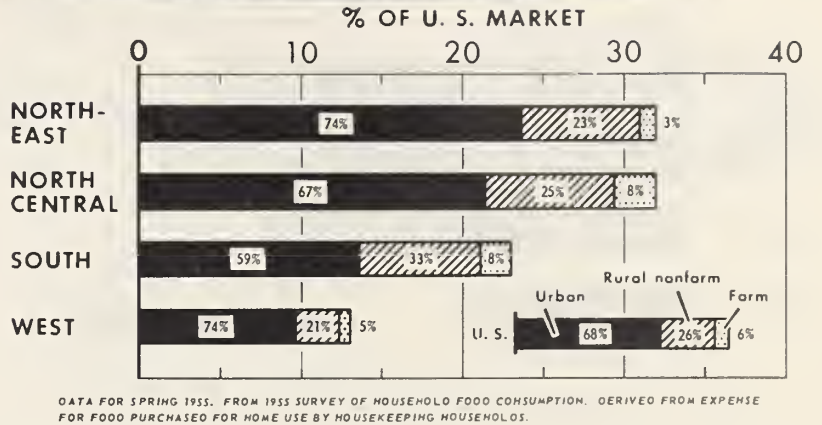
Household Market for Meats



DATA FOR SPRING 1955. FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. DERIVED FROM EXPENSE FOR FOOD PURCHASED FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEKEEPING HOUSEHOLDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3589-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

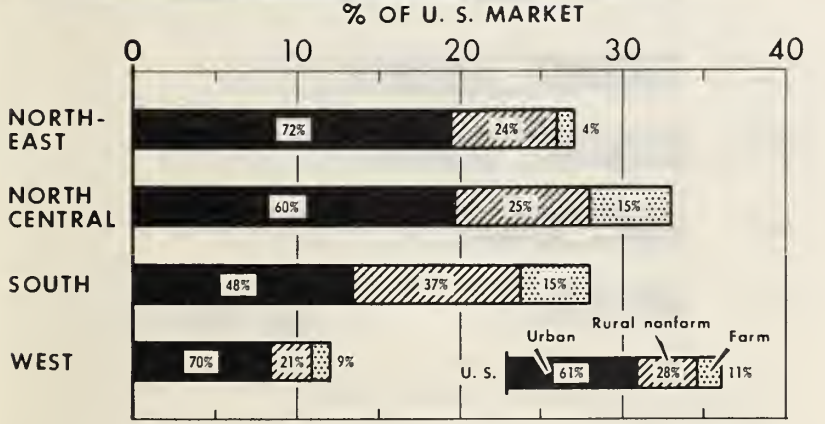
Household Market for Dairy Products, Excluding Butter



DATA FOR SPRING 1955. FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. DERIVED FROM EXPENSE FOR FOOD PURCHASED FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEKEEPING HOUSEHOLDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3590-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

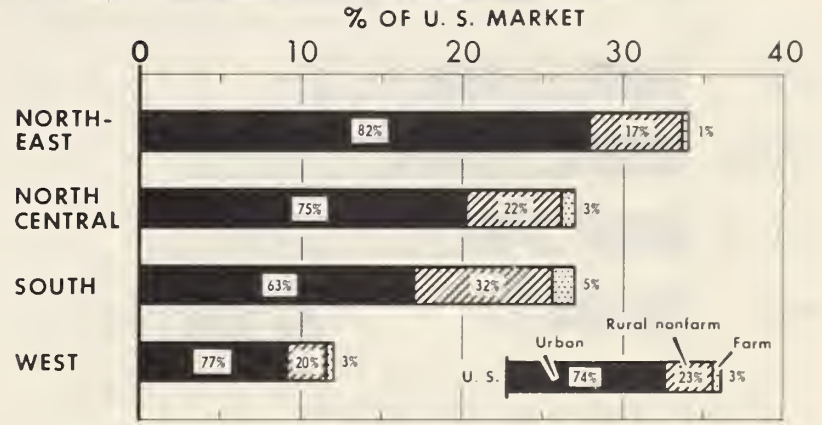
Household Market for Fats and Oils



DATA FOR SPRING 1955. FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. DERIVED FROM EXPENSE FOR FOOD PURCHASED FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEKEEPING HOUSEHOLDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3591-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Household Market for Poultry and Eggs

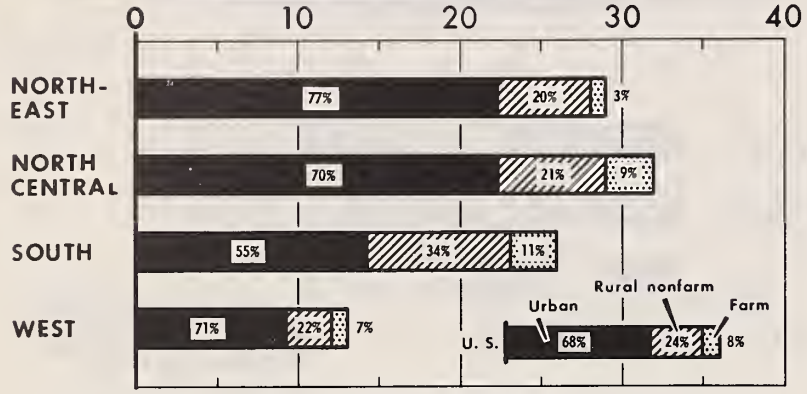


DATA FOR SPRING 1955. FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. DERIVED FROM EXPENSE FOR FOOD PURCHASED FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEKEEPING HOUSEHOLDS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3592-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Here Is the Household Market for Four Product Groups

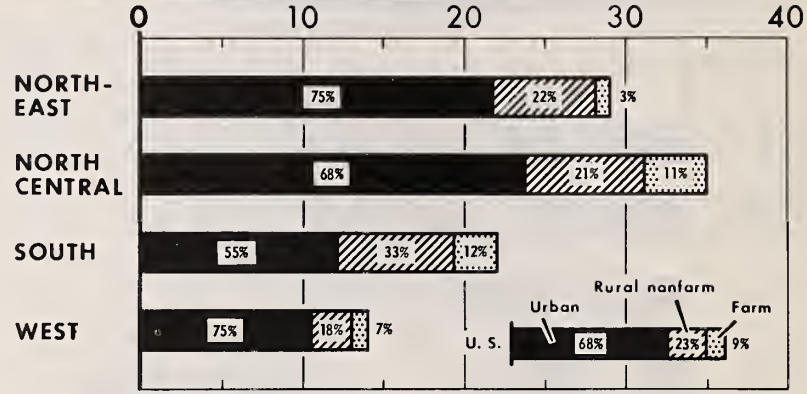
Household Market for Vegetables Including Potatoes



DATA FOR SPRING 1955. FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. DERIVED FROM EXPENSE FOR FOOD PURCHASED FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEKEEPING HOUSEHOLDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3594-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

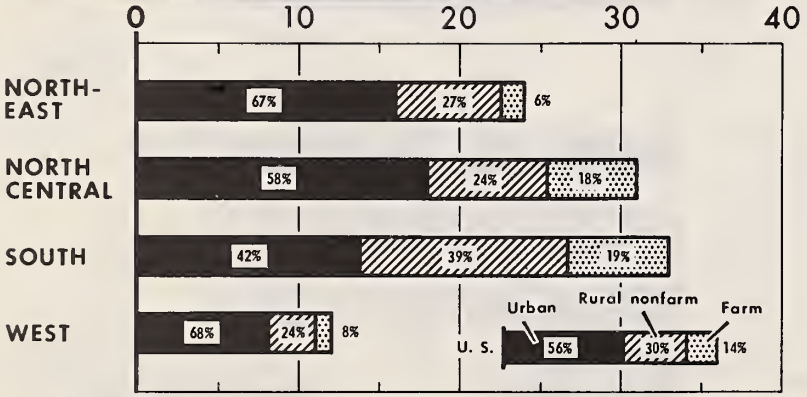
Household Market for Fruits



DATA FOR SPRING 1955. FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. DERIVED FROM EXPENSE FOR FOOD PURCHASED FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEKEEPING HOUSEHOLDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3593-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

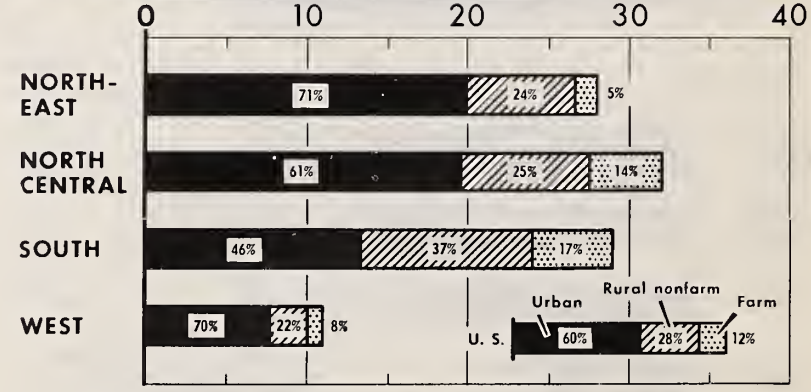
Household Market for Sugars and Sweets



DATA FOR SPRING 1955. FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. DERIVED FROM EXPENSE FOR FOOD PURCHASED FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEKEEPING HOUSEHOLDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3595-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Household Market for Cereal and Bakery Products



DATA FOR SPRING 1955. FROM 1955 SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION. DERIVED FROM EXPENSE FOR FOOD PURCHASED FOR HOME USE BY HOUSEKEEPING HOUSEHOLDS.

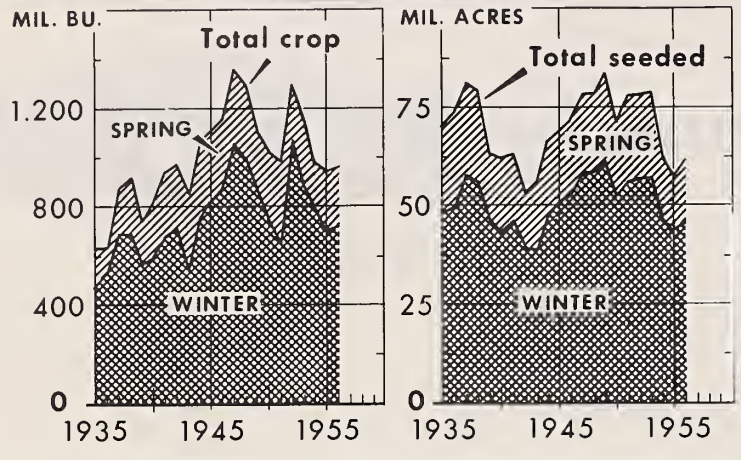
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3596-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

SECTION 6

The Farm Commodities

Cut in Wheat Carryover Likely This Year and Next

Allotments and Quotas Reduce Wheat Production Since 1953

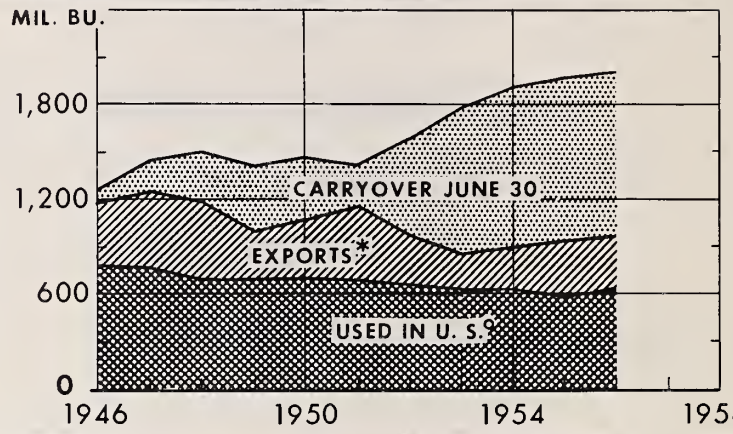


DATA FOR YEAR OF HARVEST DATA FOR 1956 ARE SEPTEMBER 1 ESTIMATES

See Table 33

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 650A-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Gain in Wheat Carryover in 1955–56 Smallest in 4 Years

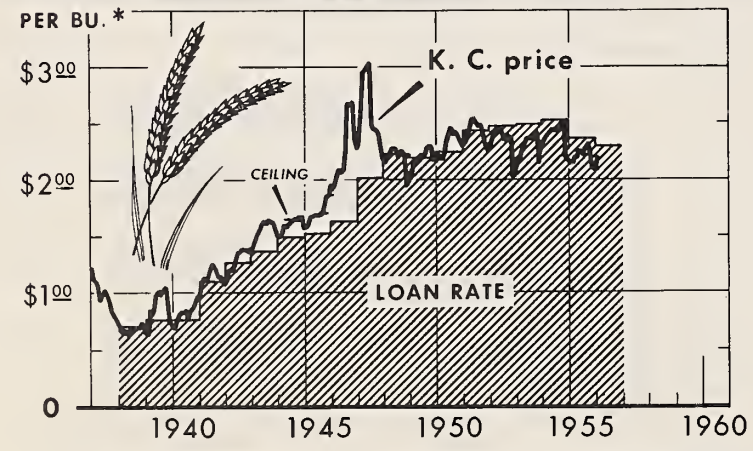


YEAR BEGINNING JULY
* INCLUDES FLOUR MILLED FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT ONLY
° INCLUDES TERRITORIAL AND MILITARY FOOD USE
1956 DATA ARE SEPTEMBER ESTIMATES

See Table 39

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1016A-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat Prices Near Loan Level During Most of Last 8 Years



BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING JULY *NO. 2 HARD WINTER WHEAT AT KANSAS CITY

See Table 37

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 836-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

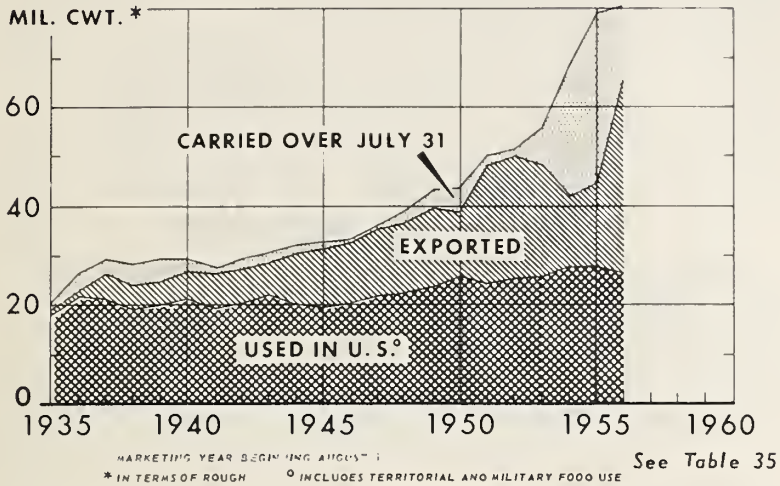
The carryover of wheat on July 1, 1956, though a record 1,030 million bushels, was only 4 million bushels above a year earlier. This was the first year since 1952-53 that the carryover did not increase substantially.

Prospects are good for a reduction in stocks in the 1956-57 and 1957-58 marketing years. While the 1956 crop was up slightly from 1955, exports are expected to increase and the carryover July 1, 1957 probably will be smaller than a year earlier. With acreage allotments and quotas in effect and the Soil Bank in operation, the 1957 crop is likely to be down substantially from 1956, resulting in a large reduction in the carryover by July 1, 1958.

Wheat prices to farmers are expected to average about at the support level of $2.00 in 1956-57. The average for 1955-56 was $1.98, 10 cents below the support. The increase is expected to result from the new export program, dry conditions in the southwest during planting time for 1957 winter wheat, and the prospect that the Soil Bank will reduce production.

Sharp Reduction in Rice Stocks Expected This Year

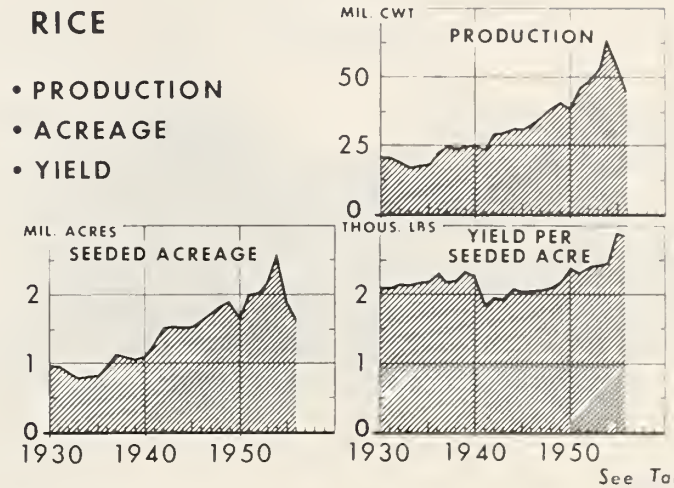
Large Exports Expected To Reduce Rice Carryover



See Table 35

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1408-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rice Production Declines as Acreage Is Cut by Allotments



See Table 34

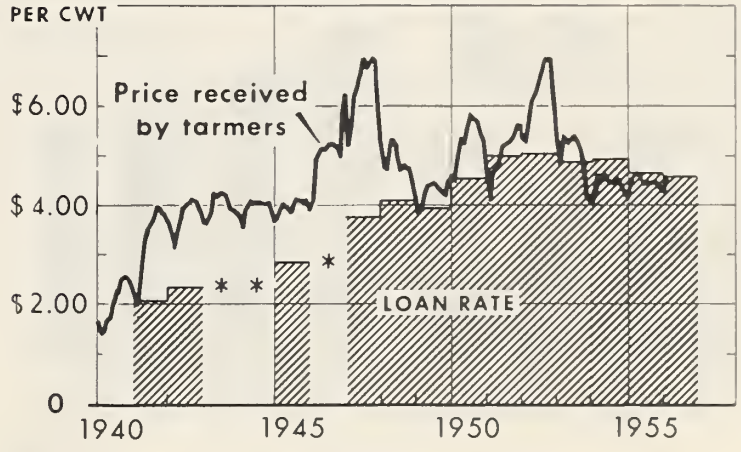
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1407-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The greatly increased rice exports in prospect are expected to reduce materially the record carryover of rice by the end of the 1956-57 marketing year. The carryover on August 1, 1956 was estimated at about 34.6 million hundredweight, which together with the crop estimated at about 45.3 million hundredweight in October and imports of about 0.3 million results in total supplies of about 80.2 million hundredweight. This is almost as large as the record supply in 1955-56. Of the total carryover, about 24.7 million hundredweight were owned by the CCC.

The greatly increased United States rice exports in prospect reflect a material change in the world rice situation. Surpluses, which accumulated in exporting countries during 1954-55 have now largely been eliminated. Through a combination of various programs to increase both domestic use and exports, practically all of the rice owned by the CCC has now been committed.

Rice prices to farmers in 1956-57 are expected to average at or above the $4.57 national average loan rate.

Rice Prices in September About at National Loan Rate



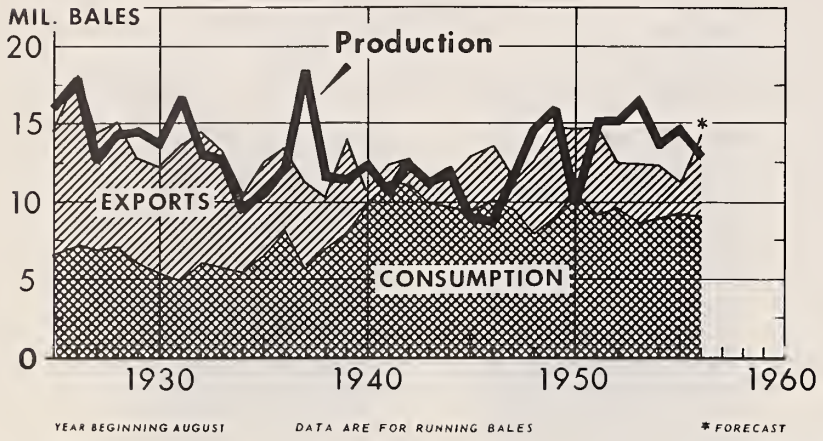
* FOR 1943, 1944 AND 1946 NO SUPPORT RATES ANNOUNCED BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST

See Table 54

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1851-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cotton Carryover Likely To Decline in 1956-57

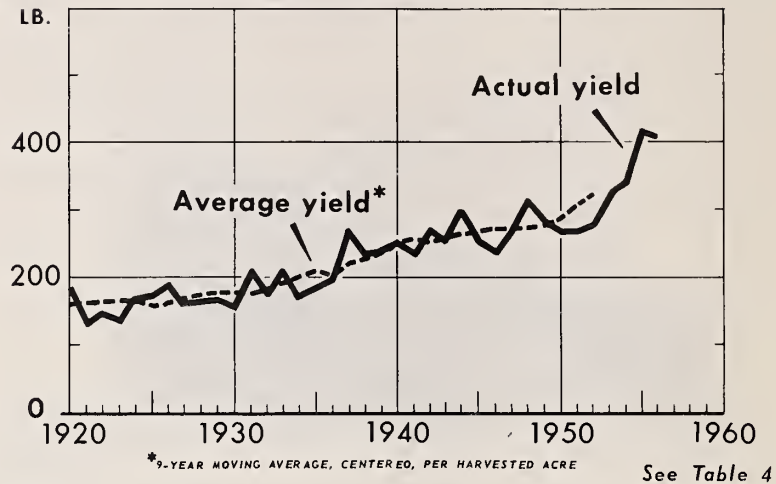
Reduced 1956 Cotton Crop Below Probable Disappearance



See Table 40

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1061-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

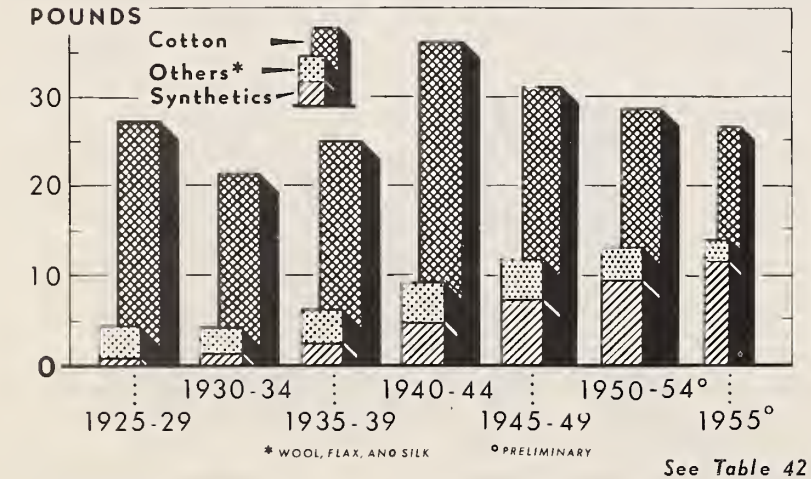
Cotton Yields Under 1955 Record but Still High



See Table 41

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1030A-56 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

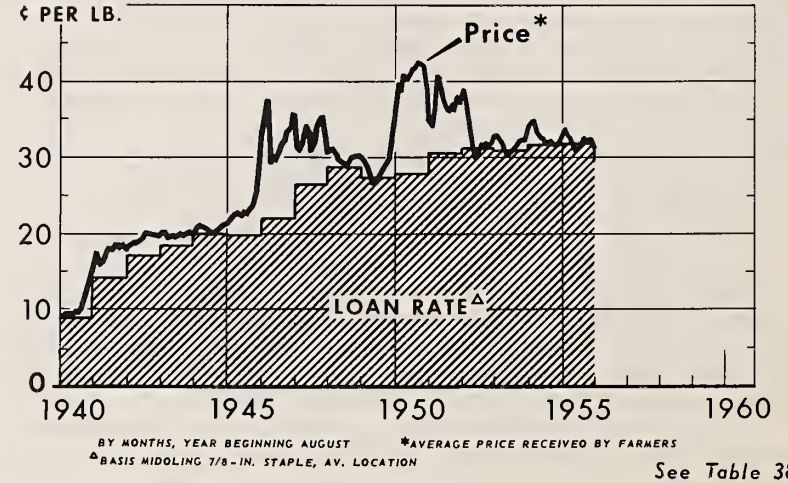
Cotton Use Per Person Down as Manmade Fibers Increase



See Table 42

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 498-56(3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Prices for Cotton Stay Close to Support



See Table 38

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1011A-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

U. S. Cotton Exports Low in 1955-56—World Supply Up

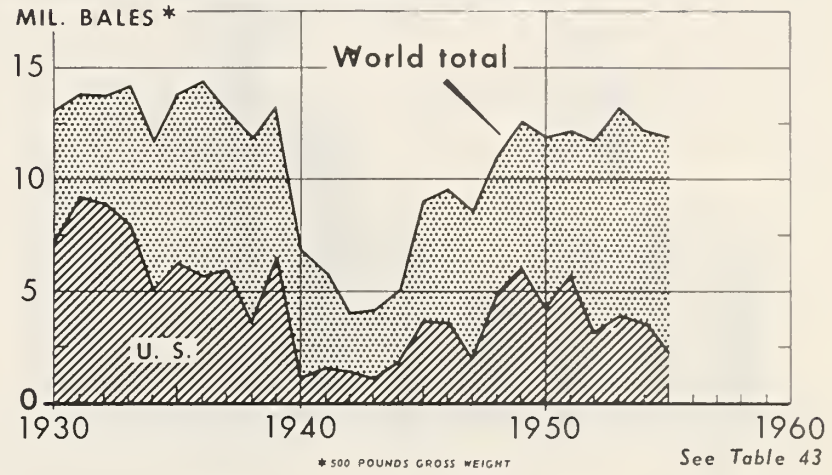
Disappearance of cotton in 1956-57 probably will exceed production for the first time since 1951-52. Exports are expected to be far above the low 1955-56 level because of reduced U. S. export prices (about 6 1/2 cents below the CCC support level), and the sharp decline in stocks of cotton abroad during 1955-56. Use of cotton by domestic mills in 1956-57 is expected to total close to that of the previous year. Domestic mill consumption of cotton per person has trended downward over the last 5 years but population growth has kept the total at an average of around 9 million bales per year.

The 1956 cotton crop was estimated as of October 1, 1956 to be about 1 1/2 million bales below the 1955 crop. Yield per acre in 1956 declined from the 1955 peak but was still higher than in any other year. Acreage harvested in 1956 was below 1955 and the smallest since 1882. Prices received by farmers for cotton have remained close to CCC loan rates the last 4 years.

Exports of cotton have declined in all but one of the years since 1951-52. The 1955-56 total of 2.2 million bales was less than half the 1951-52 figure of 5 1/2 million. As exports have declined, the U. S. share of the world cotton market dropped from 47 percent in 1951-52 to 30 percent in 1953 and about 20 percent in 1955-56.

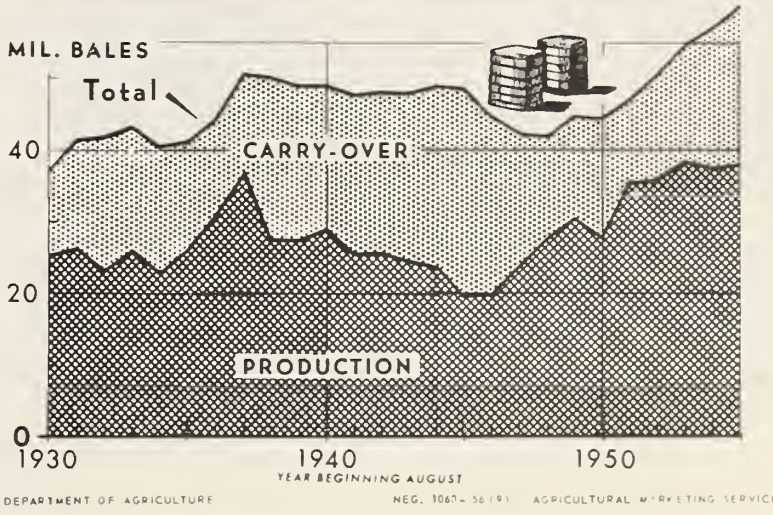
The world supply of cotton has increased each year since 1950, and is now at the highest level on record. Although the acreage of cotton abroad declined in 1956 from 1955, yields are expected to increase and the 1956 crop probably will be larger than the 1955 crop. The carry-over abroad declined from 1955 to 1956, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in stocks in the U. S.

U. S. Share of World Cotton Market Drops Over Long-Run



See Table 43

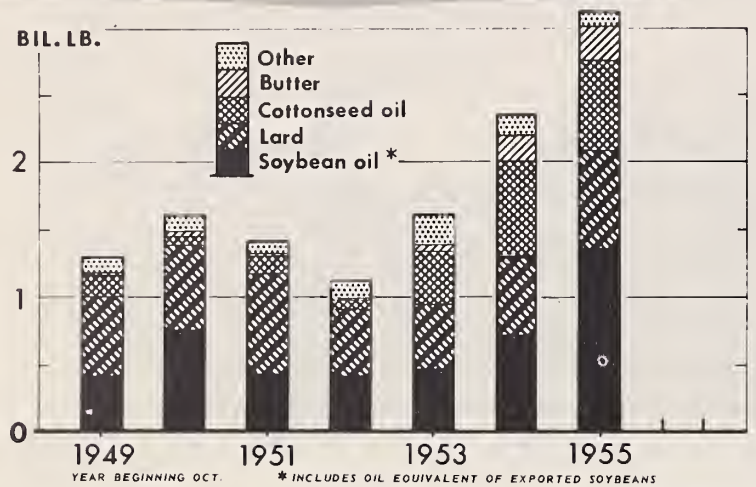
World Cotton Supply Sets New Record in 1955–56



See Table 36

Output of Food Fats Up but Big Exports Cut Stocks

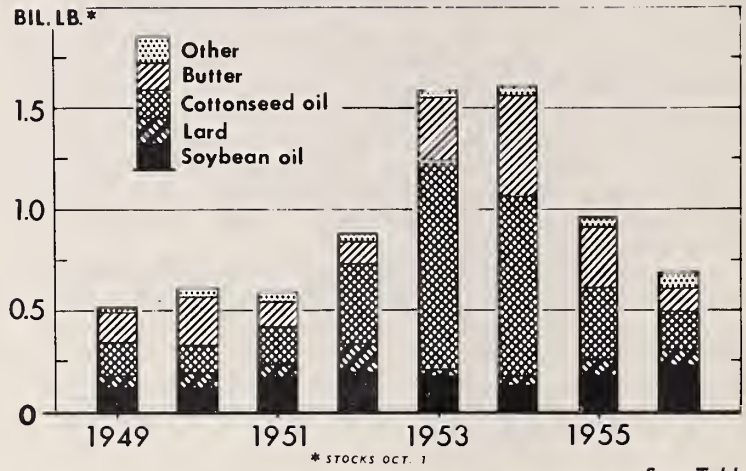
Exports of Food Fats Set Another Record in 1955–56



See Table 47

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1794-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Carryover of Food Fats Down Sharply Last 2 Years



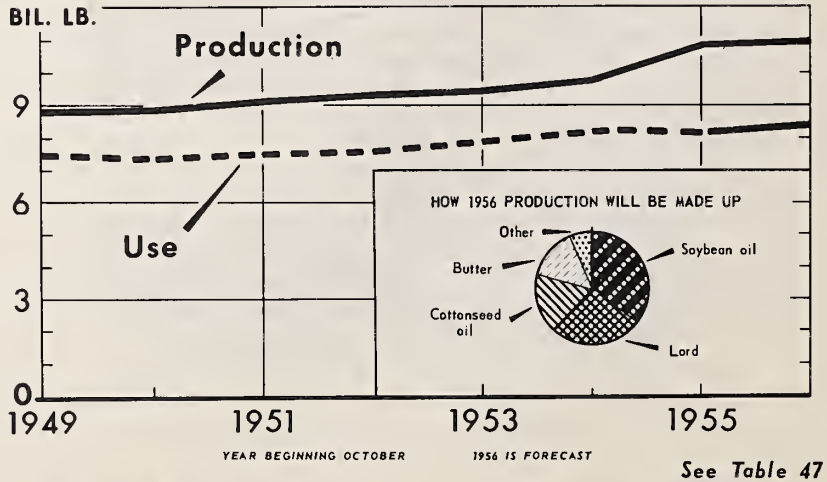
See Table 47

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1795-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Foreign markets have become an increasingly important outlet for United States fats and oils in excess of domestic requirements and are expected to continue so in 1956-57. Economic activity is high in major market areas, such as Western Europe, the population is growing and the standard of living has improved. Sales for foreign currency under the P.L. 480 programs will continue to stimulate exports.

Heavy exports have greatly reduced carryover stocks of food fats and oils the last two seasons. However, production has increased and the total supply of food fats in the marketing year which began October 1, 1956 will be about as large as in 1955-56. Smaller supplies of cottonseed oil, lard and butter will be offset by increased output of soybean oil. Supplies will continue well in excess of probable domestic use and exports in 1956-57 are expected to continue high.

Production of Food Fats Continues Uptrend in 1956–57

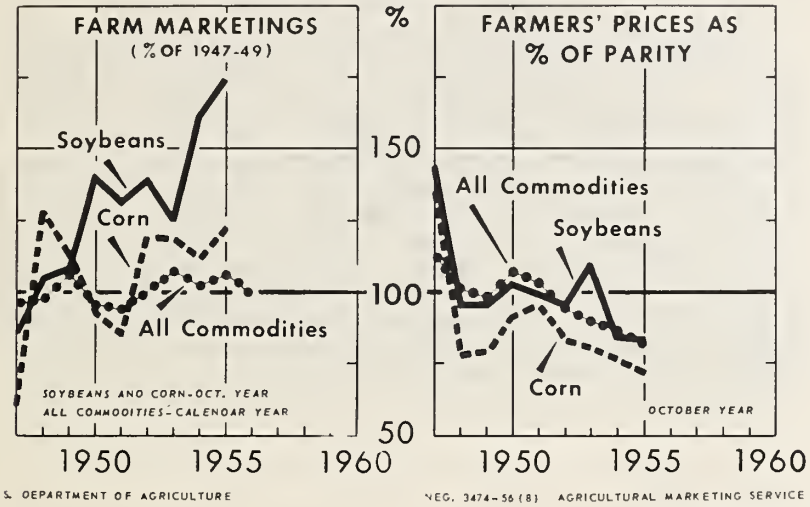


See Table 47

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1911-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Soybean, Flaxseed Output Up but Peanut Crop Is Down

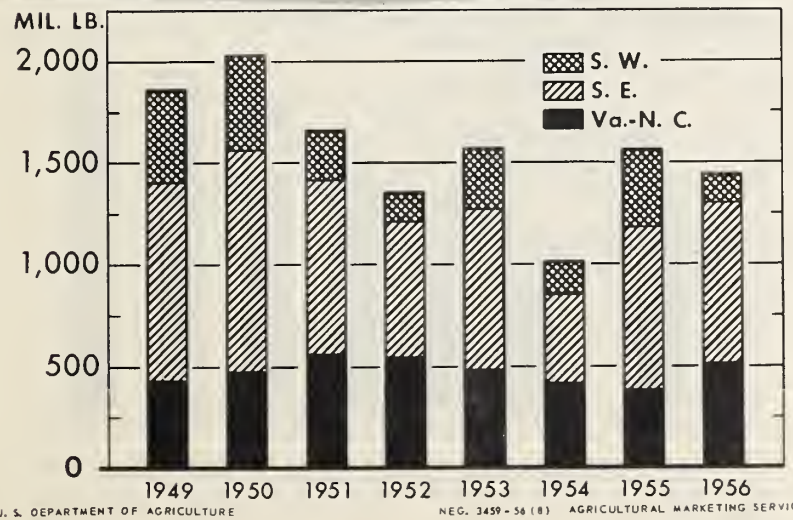
Soybean Marketings Up Sharply, Prices Near U. S. Farm Average



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3474-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 44

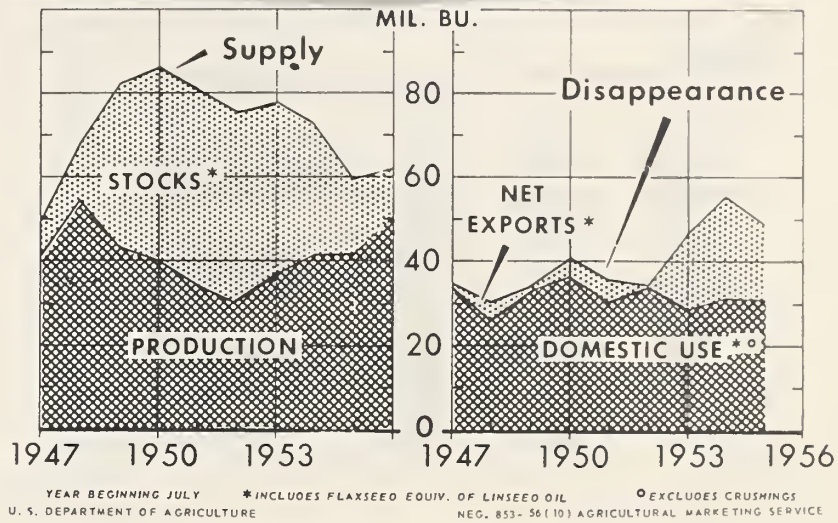
Output of Virginia Peanuts Up— Total U. S. Crop Down



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3459-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 45

Increased 1956 Flaxseed Crop Again Exceeds Domestic Use



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

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 853-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 46

Farm marketings of soybeans have increased sharply since 1949 due to expanded acreage and production while marketings of all commodities remained relatively stable. Soybeans marketings in 1956-57 are expected to rise further because of the record 1956 crop. Soybean farm prices as a percent of parity have tended to follow the decline in the general level of farm prices while corn prices have dropped substantially more.

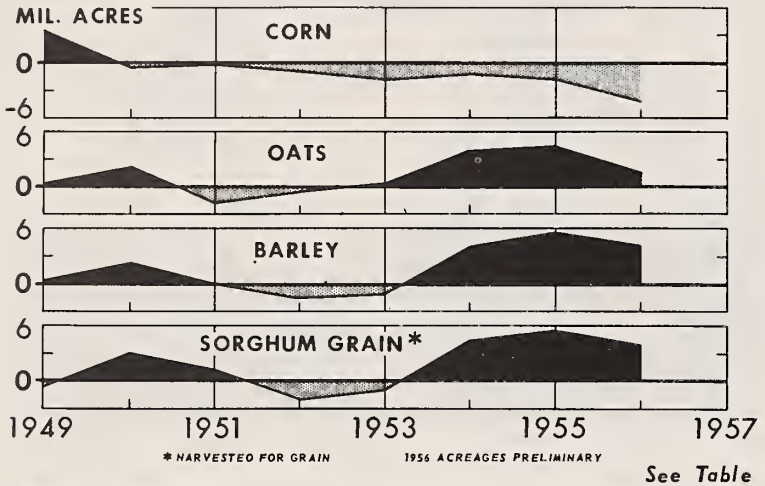
Supplies of flaxseed in 1956-57 will be about the same as last year. Smaller beginning stocks will be offset by the second largest crop on record. Domestic uses may take about one-half of the total supply. United States export prospects in 1956-57 are not as good as in 1955 because of increased quantities available from other countries.

Production of 1956 crop peanuts will be down slightly, but prospective supplies are above domestic requirements. Production of peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina area is expected to be about one-third greater than last year, but slightly smaller in the Southeast. In the Southwest, production is estimated to be down sharply.

Peanut production in the Va.-N.C. area declined each season during 1952-55, and CCC acquired negligible quantities under the price support program. Except for 1954, CCC acquired substantial quantities of other types.

Feed Grain Carryover To Continue Upward in 1956-57

Acreages of Feed Grains Down From 1955 Levels

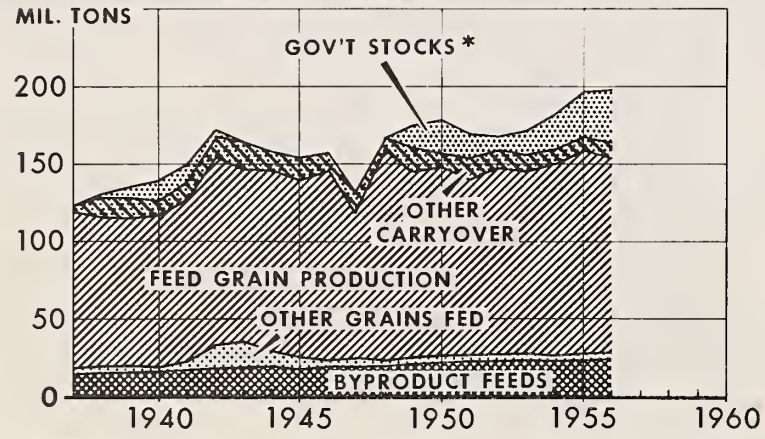


See Table 50

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4039-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Moderate reductions in acreages of each of the four feed grains in 1956 resulted in a total reduction of 8 million acres, or 5 percent, from the large acreage planted in 1955. Production also was smaller than last year, but mounting carryover stocks increased the total feed concentrate supply slightly above last year to a new record high, both in total and per animal unit. The 1956 production of feed grains appears more than adequate for 1956-57 requirements, and a further increase in carryover is in prospect at the close of 1956-57. Carryover stocks of feed grains have more than doubled since 1952, reflecting large quantities going under the price support program, particularly corn and sorghum grains.

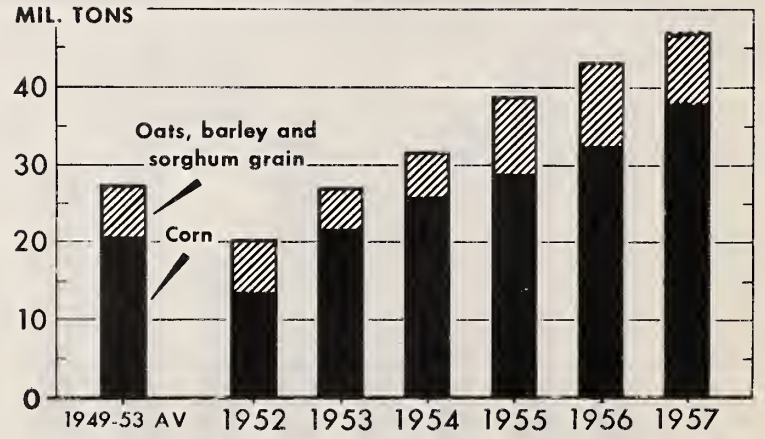
Higher Stocks Keep Feed Supply at Peak, Despite Cut in Output



See Table 49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1059A-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Feed Grain Carryover More Than Doubles in 4 Years



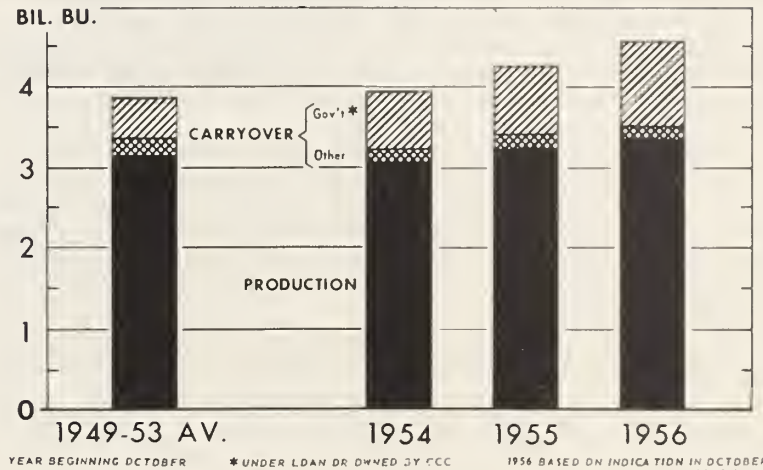
See Table 48

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3537-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Corn Supply a Record, Other Feed Grains Reduced

The total supply of corn for 1956-57 is at an all time high of over 4.5 billion bushels, about a sixth larger than the 1949-53 average. Although the 1956 acreage planted to corn fell below 80 million acres for the first time in more than 60 years, the yield per acre set a new record and the crop was second only to the 1948 high. Stocks of corn have increased each of the past 4 years and a further increase is in prospect in 1956-57. The bulk of the big corn stocks are owned by CCC or under loan. Combined supplies of oats, barley and sorghum grains declined 15 percent from the record level of 1955-56 as production of the 3 grains dropped sharply from high levels of the last year. After declining to the lowest levels in recent years, feed grain prices advanced sharply and high protein feeds moderately in the 1955-56 feeding season. Big supplies of feed grains and high protein feeds, particularly corn and soybean meal, will continue to have a depressing influence on feed prices.

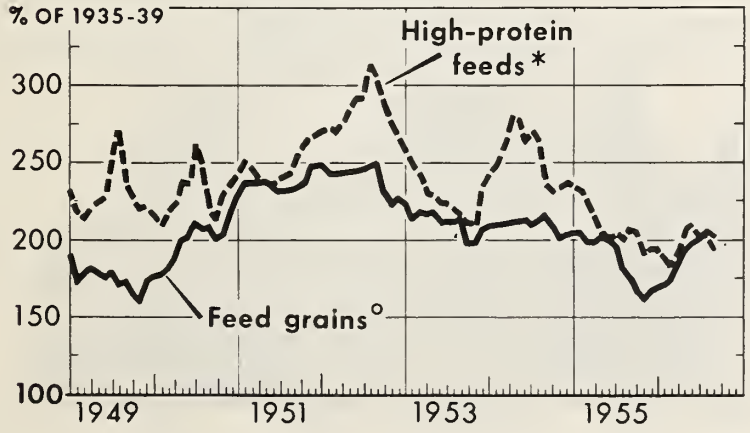
Both Production and Stocks Up as Corn Supply Increases



See Table 52

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1828-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Feed Prices Rise but Are Below Most Recent Years

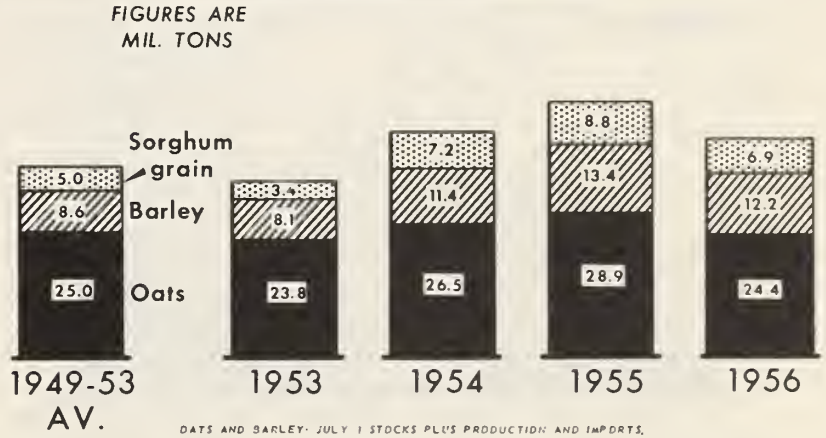


* INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF 11 HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS
° INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR 4 FEED GRAINS

See Table 51

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1853-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Smaller Crops Cut Supplies of Oats, Barley, Sorghum Grain



OATS AND BARLEY: JULY 1 STOCKS PLUS PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS.
SORGHUM GRAIN: OCT. 1 STOCKS PLUS PRODUCTION
1956 BASED ON OCT. 1 INDICATIONS

See Table 53

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3609-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Hog Output Down in 1956, Cattle and Sheep Change Little

After 2 years of increase, pig crops turned down in 1956. The spring crop was reduced 8 percent, and producers expected on June 1 to cut fall farrowings 7 percent.

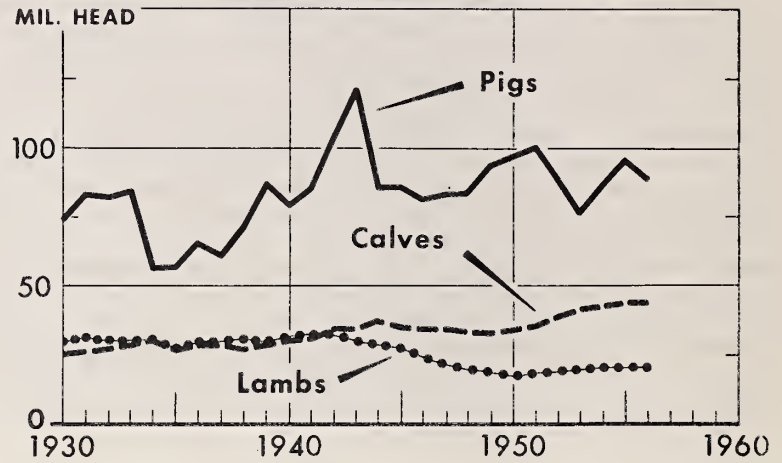
Cattle numbers on January 1, 1956 edged upward to a new high of 97.5 million, and a calf crop of 43.3 million--slightly more than in 1955--was in view July 1. Sheep numbers on farms January 1 were down 1 percent, but the 1956 lamb crop was up 1 percent.

Cattle slaughter through mid-fall indicated that cow numbers would be maintained well but that the previous year's sharp increase in numbers of young slaughter cattle would not be repeated. The January 1957 inventory of steers might be down a little, and fewer will be of heavy weight. Calf numbers, however, may increase. Overall cattle trends are almost stable.

There are some signs that sheep numbers may soon start climbing. The only recent trend has been a shift from West to East.

Pig crops seldom turn upward after a single year's decline. In 1957, however, they may at least hold close to 1956.

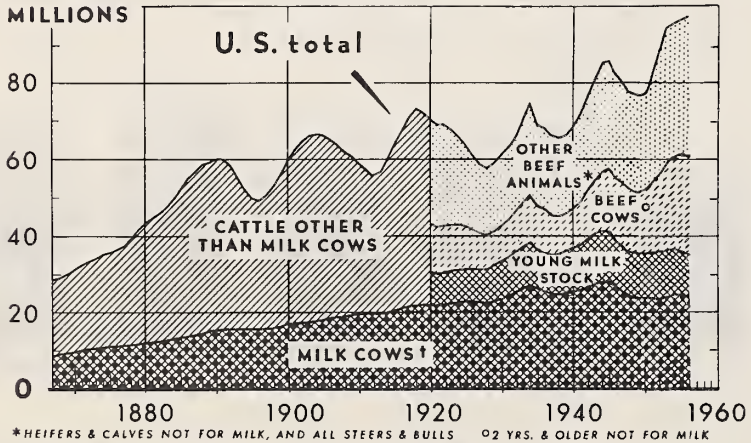
Pig Crops Down 8 Percent in 1956, Calf and Lamb Crops Up Slightly



See Table 58

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3476-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Nation's Cattle Herd Stabilizes at Highest Level on Record

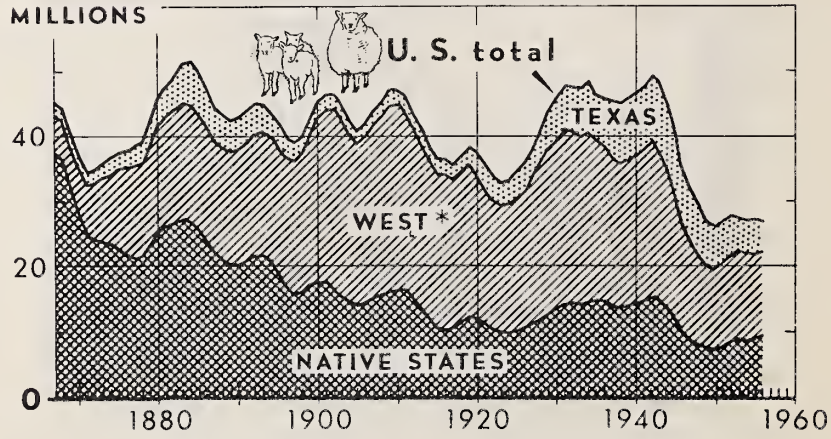


*HEIFERS & CALVES NOT FOR MILK, AND ALL STEERS & BULLS °2 YRS. & OLDER NOT FOR MILK
†COWS & HEIFERS 2 YRS. & OLDER FOR MILK DATA FOR 1956 ARE PRELIMINARY

See Table 56

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 430A-56 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Sheep Numbers Increase in East, U. S. Total About Steady



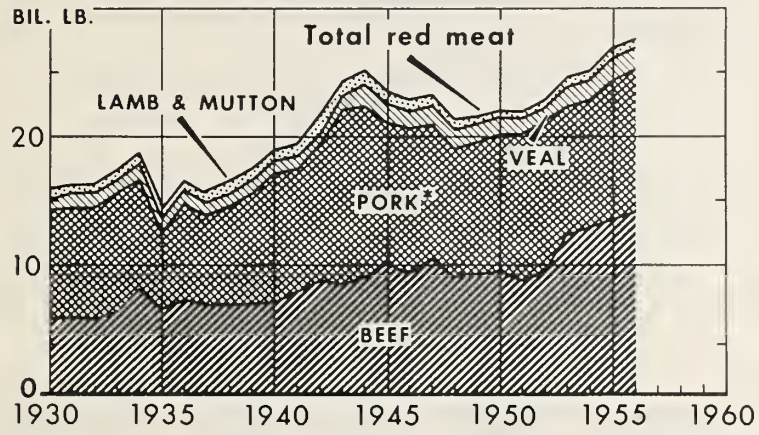
*11 WESTERN STATES AND S. DAK. DATA FOR 1956 ARE PRELIMINARY

See Table 59

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 431-56 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Meat Production Passes All-Time Peak in 1956

Meat Output Hits New High in 1956 Despite Drop in Ending Months



See Table 55

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1698-56 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

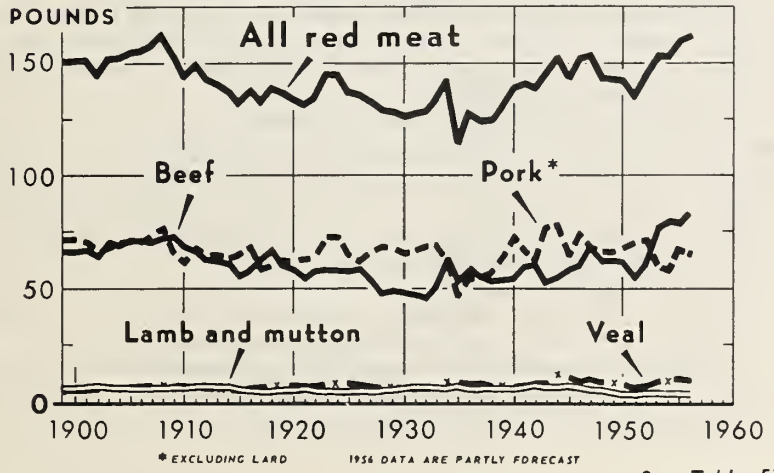
Production of meat in 1956 has risen to a new high. Consumption per person may exceed to 161 pounds of 1955 by at least 2 pounds. The increase is in beef consumption, which is estimated to be up to a new high of 83 1/2 pounds. Pork consumption for the year may remain at 66 pounds, the same as in 1955.

While the year's total meat output will surpass 1955, the uptrend ended late in the year. Fewer spring pigs saved brought smaller pork output and less total meat in closing months.

Meat production in 1957 will likely fall short of the 1956 record, as both beef and pork output may be off a bit, but it will still be very large.

The retail value of meat consumed decreased in 1955 and 1956, and bears a lower relation to consumers' incomes than it did several years ago.

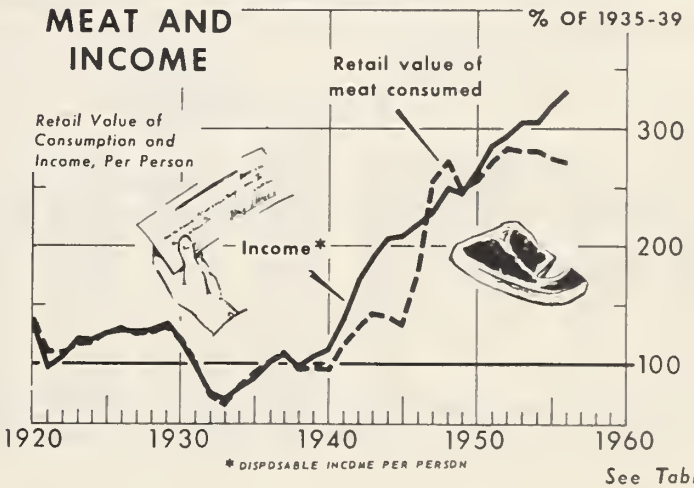
Meat Consumption Per Person Up as Beef Hits 83½-Pound High



See Table 57

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 425-56 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

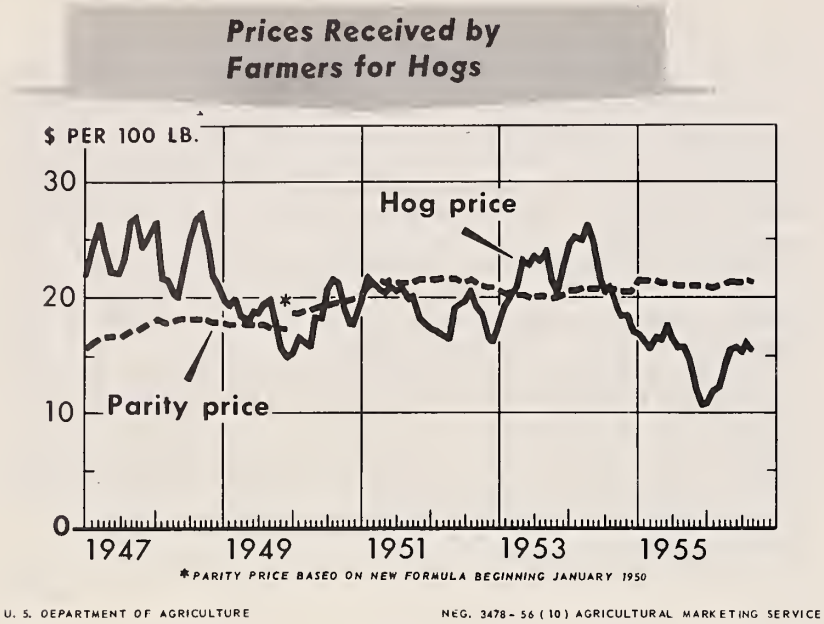
Expenditures for Meat Edge Lower in 1956

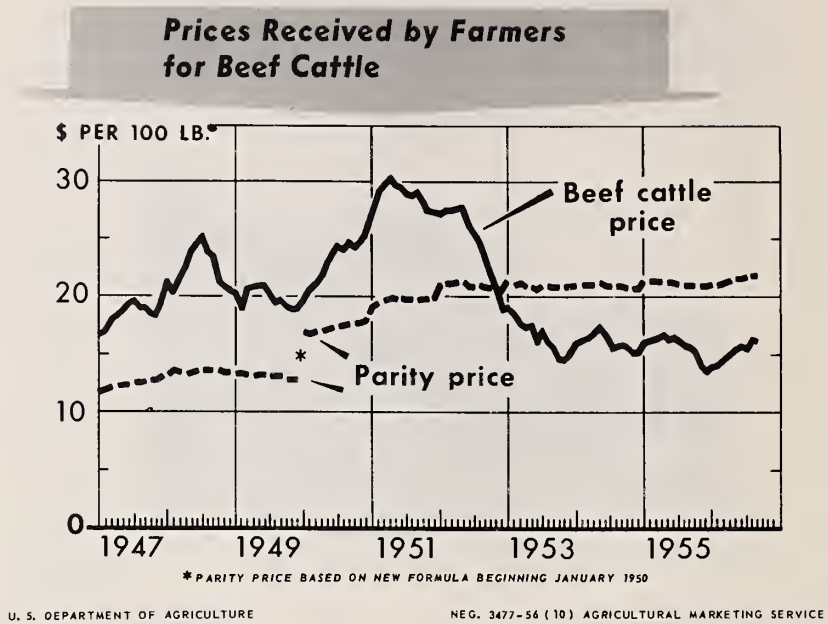


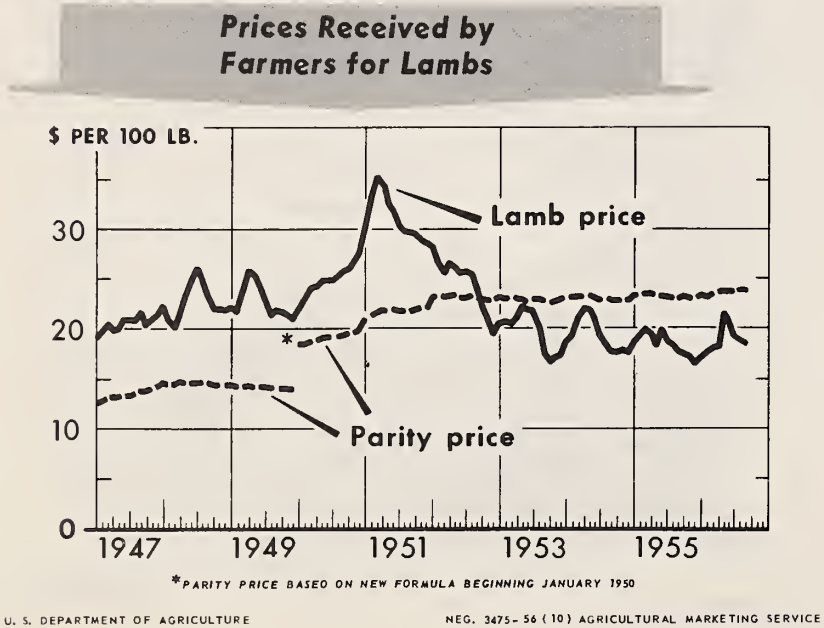
See Table 60

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1909-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Meat Animal Prices Recover From Lows







Under pressure of heavy slaughter supplies, prices of meat animals dropped in late 1955 to the lowest since wartime controls ended. By early fall of 1956, substantial recovery had been made. Prices will likely remain above their low mark of 1955.

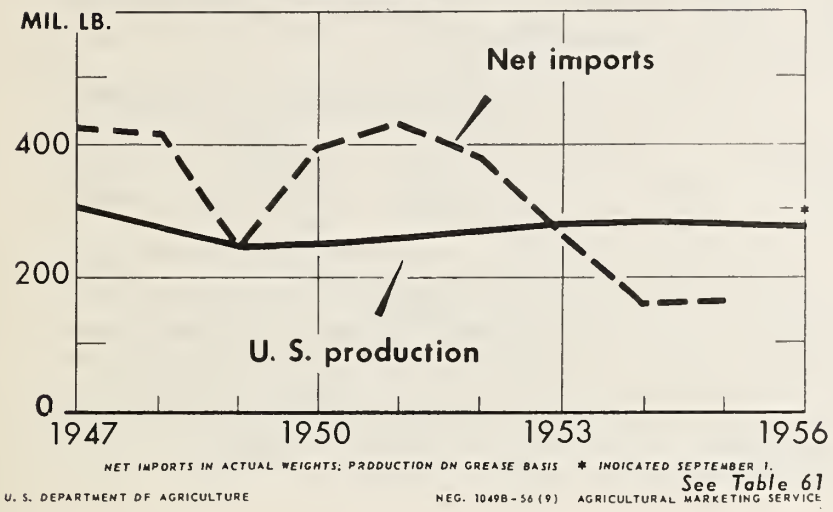
Prices of fed cattle will probably decline seasonally this winter but are not expected to drop as low as last winter. Prices of feeder cattle will, as usual, respond to actual levels of prices for fed cattle. Cattle production and beef output are so large, however, that beef cattle prices are likely to hold at around their level of the last 3 years.

Prices of hogs will continue higher than a year before well into 1957, and perhaps through most of the year.

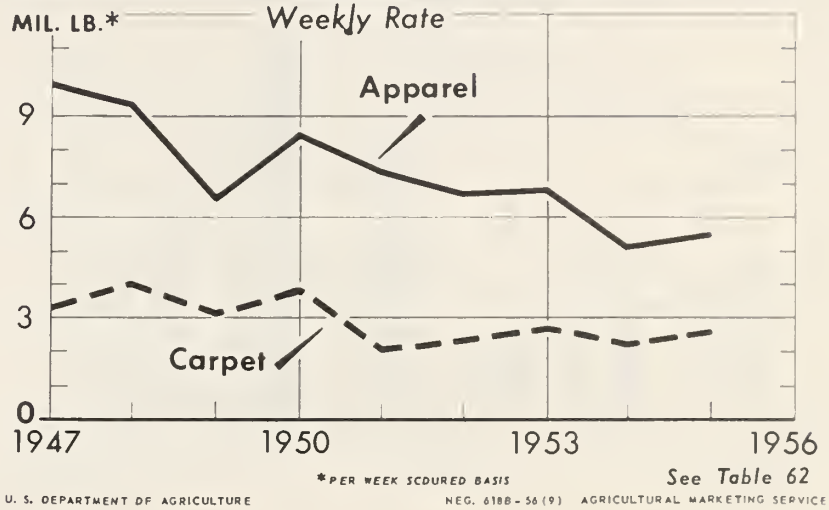
Prices of lambs will respond to strengthened prices of other meat animals, and may average a little higher through the spring of 1956 than the previous year.

Wool Output Stable—Mill Use and Imports Up

1956 Wool Production Near 1955 Level—Imports Rise



Use of Apparel and Carpet Wool Increases



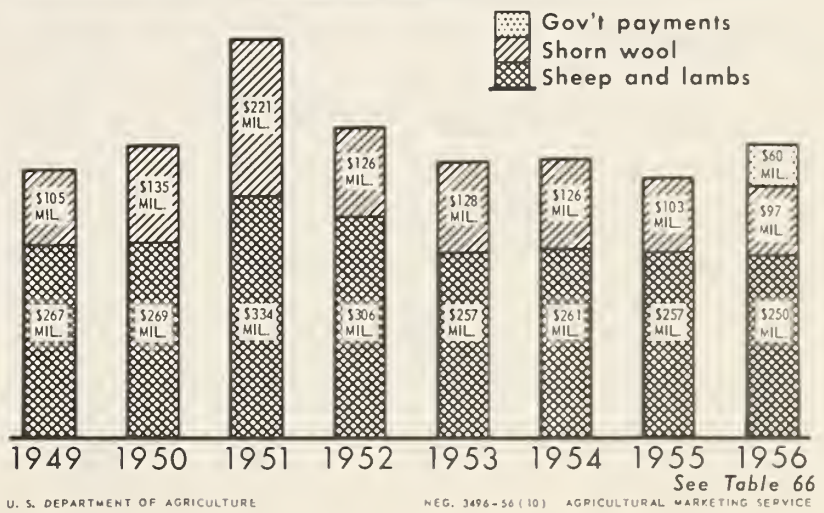
The rate of slaughter of sheep and lambs this year suggests little change in stock sheep numbers and wool production in 1957. The quantity shorn this year is estimated to be less than 1 percent below 1955.

Mill use of both apparel and carpet wool this year has been well above 1955. This is the second increase in succession. Imports of both dutiable and duty-free wool early this year also were up for the second year. With CCC sales substantially above last year, more domestic wool moved into consumption than in 1955.

Farmers' gross income from the sheep enterprise increased in 1956 for the first time in 4 years. The gain resulted from Government payments to producers under the Incentive Payments Program. These payments were for wool and lambs and yearlings sold by producers during the April 1955-March 1956 marketing year. Cash receipts from shorn wool this season probably will be below 1955-56.

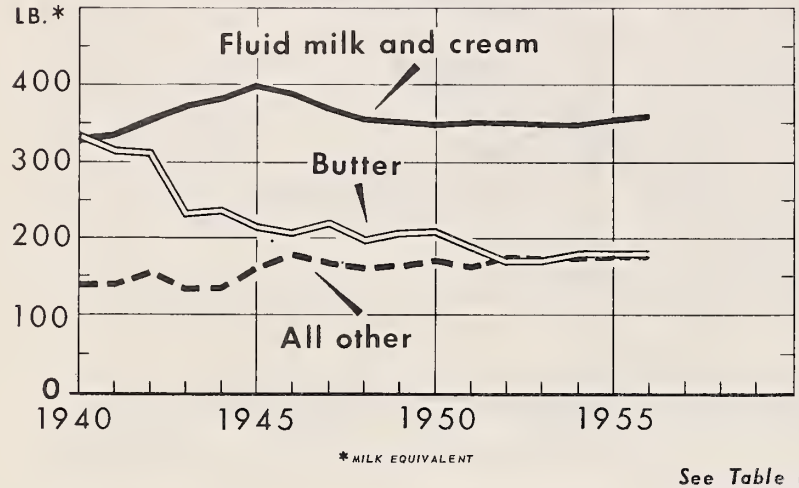
The incentive levels for 1957 under the wool program are the same as those in 1955 and 1956.

Government Payments Boost Gross Income From Sheep



Consumption Up but Milk Production Still Exceeds Use

Consumption Per Person Up Slightly in Recent Years



See Table 65

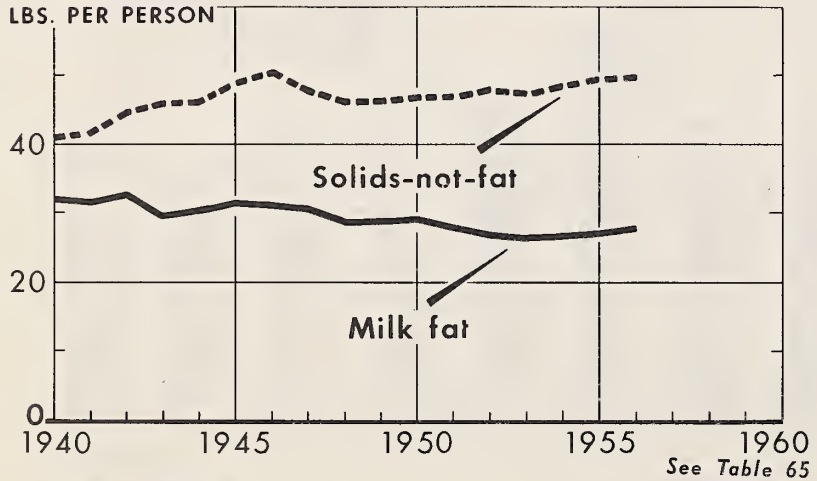
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1871-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

By keeping better quality milk cows and taking better care of them, farmers have raised milk output to new highs despite reduction in total number of cows. The number of farms keeping milk cows has declined but the average size of herds has increased.

In the past 15 years, production of milk has increased in all regions except the West North Central and South Central. This shift in production is associated partly with the decline in demand for milk fat and the increase in demand for fluid milk. Consumption of milk solids-not-fat per person has risen steadily.

In recent years production of milk has exceeded commercial utilization at equivalent of support prices and CCC has purchased substantial quantities to maintain prices. With higher price support levels and some increase in total utilization, prices to farmers turned slightly upward this year. With farmers' milk sales at new highs, cash receipts from dairying will be about 10 percent above 1955, and close to the 1952 record of 4.6 billion dollars. Farmers' milk sales probably will increase further in 1957.

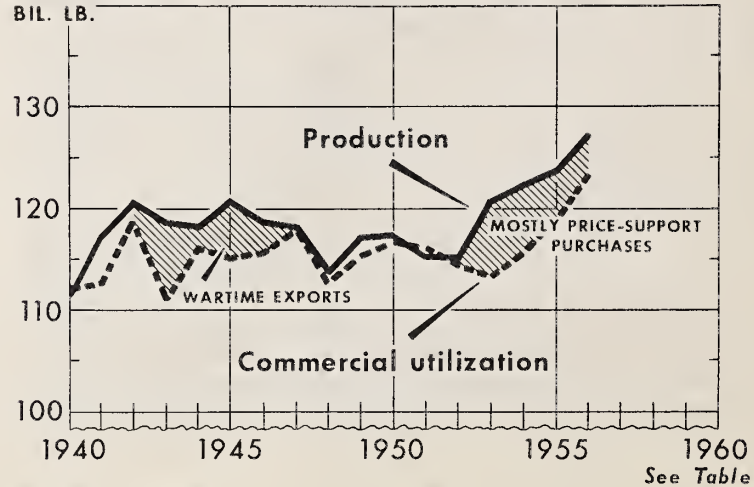
Use of Solids-Not-Fat Trends Up—Milk Fat Below Prewar



See Table 65

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3517-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Milk Production Exceeds Commercial Use Since 1952

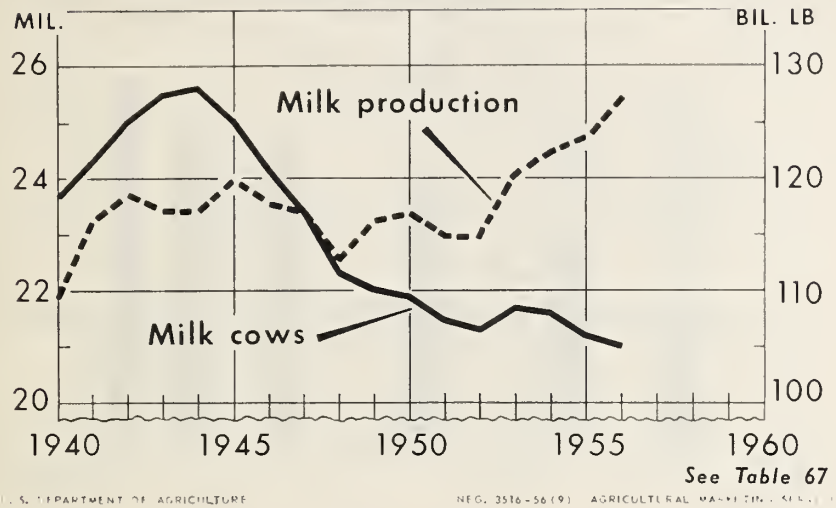


See Table 65

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1956-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Dairy Receipts Up as Output and Prices Rise

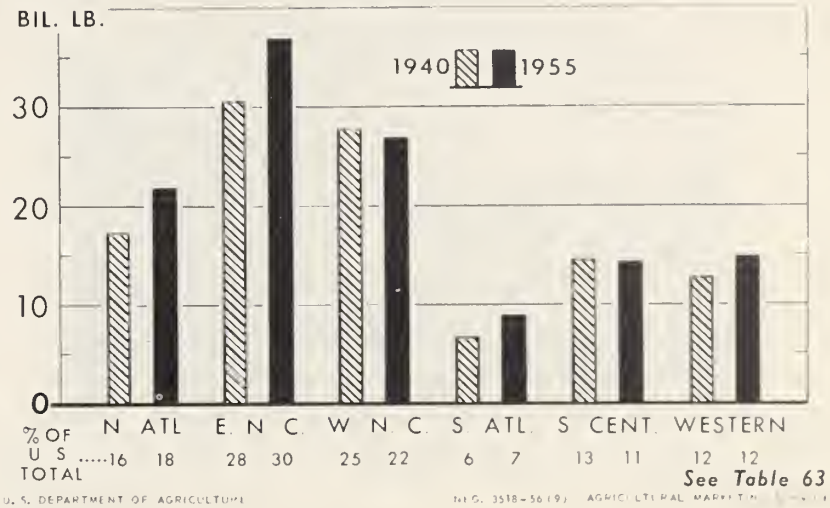
More Milk Per Cow Raises Output, Despite Fewer Cows



See Table 67

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3516-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

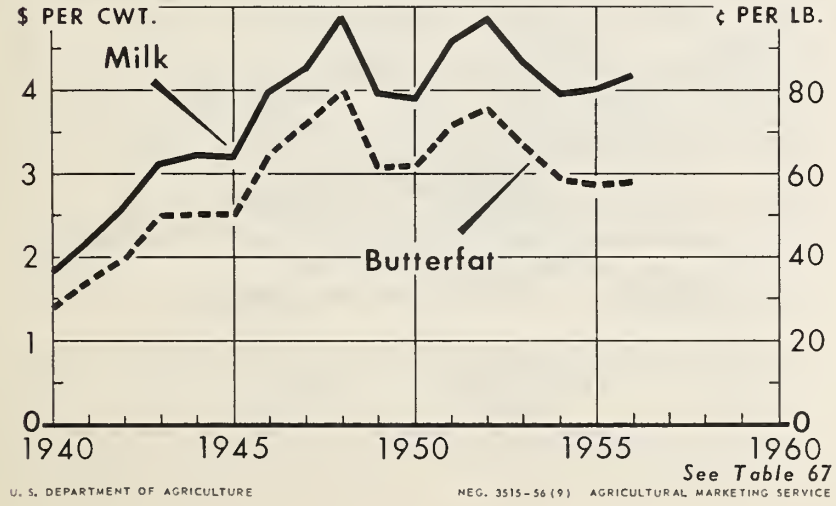
Milk Production Increases in All but Two Regions



See Table 63

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3518-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

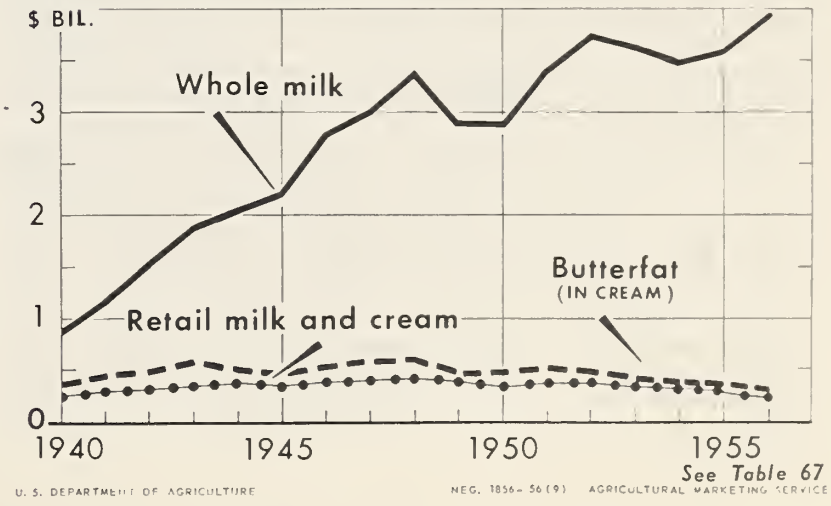
Prices Received by Farmers Advance Slightly in 1956



See Table 67

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3515-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Higher Prices, Larger Sales Boost Dairy Cash Receipts

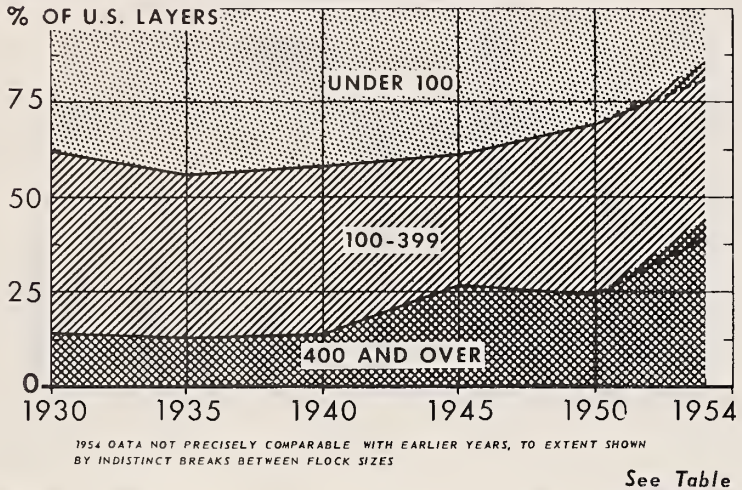


See Table 67

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1856-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Specialization Increasing in Poultry Industry

Increasing Proportion of Layers in Larger Flocks

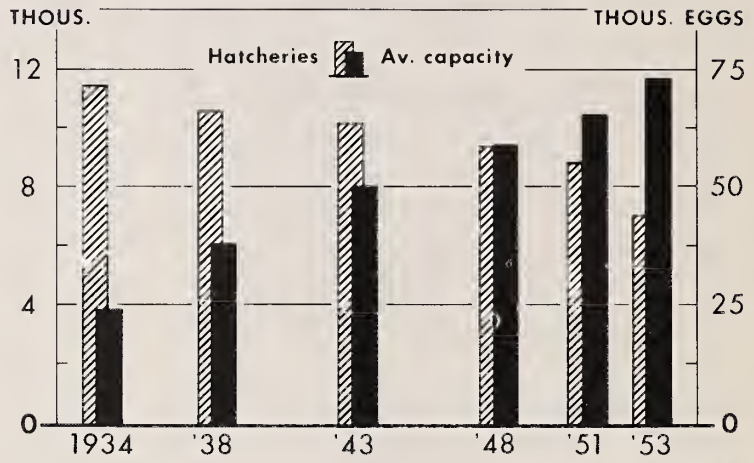


1954 DATA NOT PRECISELY COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER YEARS, TO EXTENT SHOWN BY INDISTINCT BREAKS BETWEEN FLOCK SIZES

See Table 74

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3494-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Hatcheries Are Larger and Fewer



See Table 71

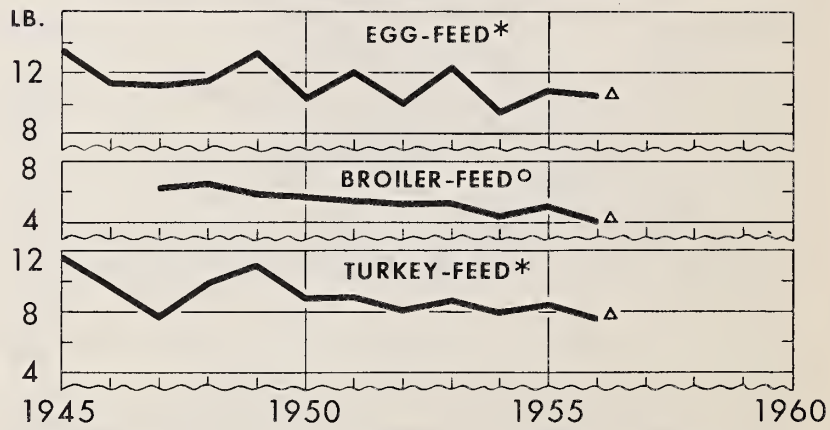
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3519-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Every sector of the poultry industry is becoming increasingly specialized. Flocks of over 400 layers now account for more than half of the eggs sold from farms compared with only about one-third in 1950. The total number of laying flocks declined from 4.2 million in 1950 to 3.4 million in 1954. Egg production was about the same in 1954 as in 1950, though the number of layers was down about 8 percent.

Poultry meat production is even more specialized than egg production. According to the Census of Agriculture, 49,000 farms sold more than 1,000 broilers each in 1954. The number of farms raising turkeys in 1954 was 170,000; 24,000 less than in 1949, but total output was larger in the later year.

The pressure to increase total income has led many poultrymen to expand their enterprises, even though poultry-product/feed price ratios have been trending lower. As far as total capacity is concerned, this expansion has more than offset the reduction in the total number of flocks or enterprises.

Poultry-Product/Feed Price Ratios Trend Down in Long-Run



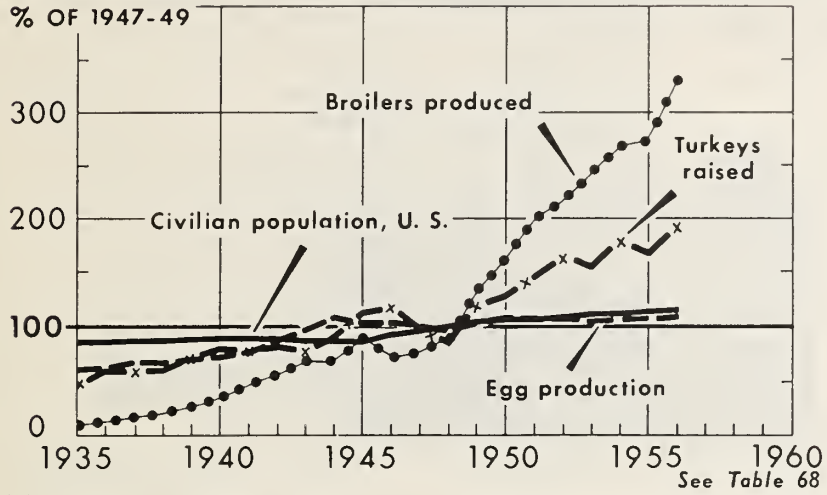
*POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION THAT COULD BE BOUGHT WITH A DOZEN EGGS OR A POUND OF TURKEY
°POUNDS OF BROILER MASH THAT COULD BE BOUGHT WITH A POUND OF BROILER Δ1956 ESTIMATE

See Table 69

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3520-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Poultry Output Up Faster than Population, Eggs Lag

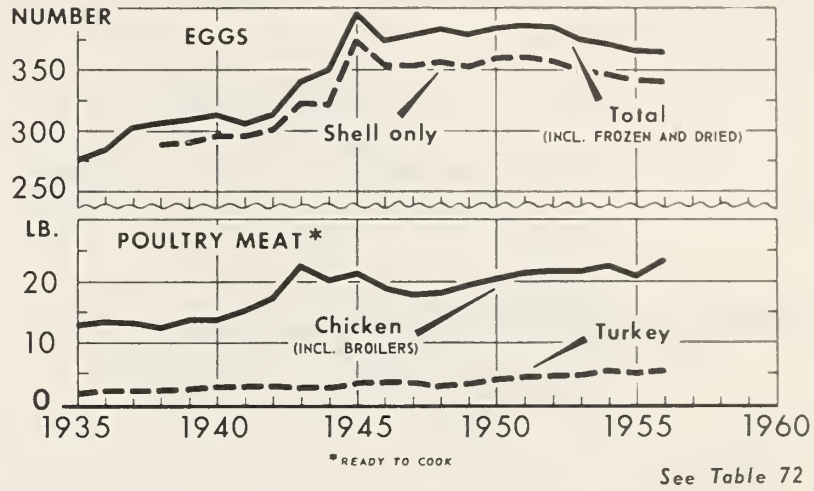
Poultry Meat Production Continues Sharp Uptrend



See Table 68

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3522-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

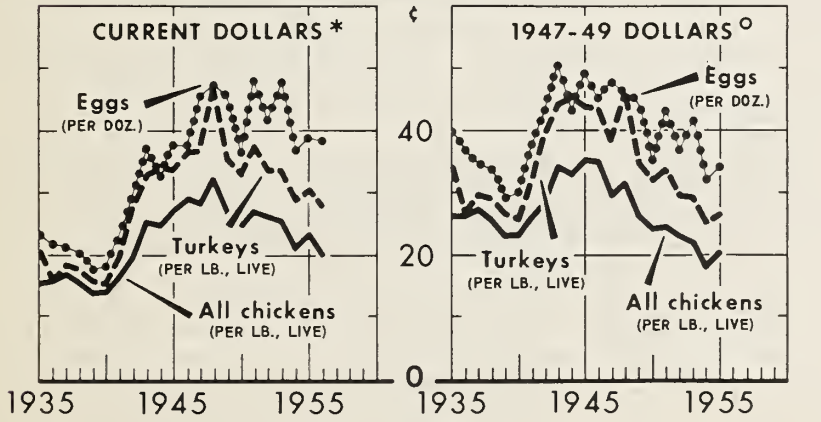
Consumption of Poultry Products at High Levels



See Table 72

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3521-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Eggs, Poultry Cheaper Than Prewar in 1947–49 Dollars



See Table 70

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3523-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

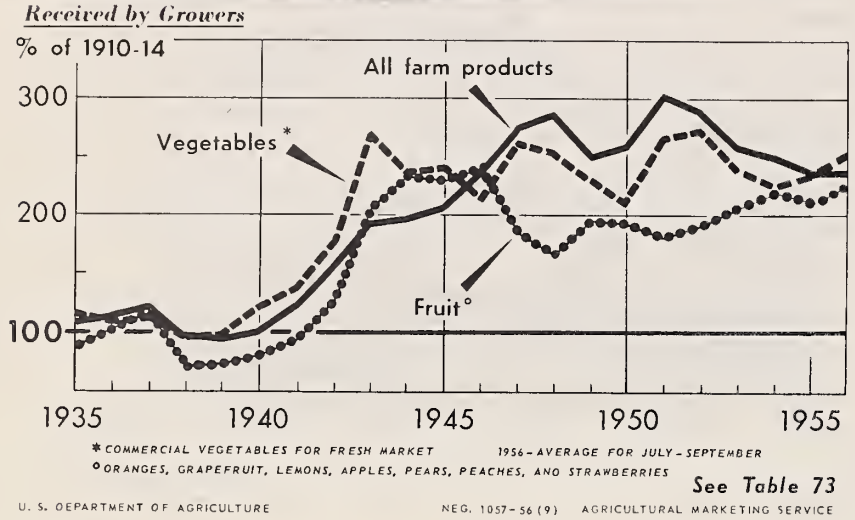
Greater efficiency in the conversion of feed and labor to meat and eggs has favored the expansion of broiler, turkey and egg output. The expansion is likely to continue, despite the general reduction in the product/feed price ratios.

Production of poultry meat in 1956 is supporting consumption per person at record levels, but consumption of eggs is down slightly from 5 years ago. In 1947-49 dollars, prices of poultry products are now cheaper than before the war.

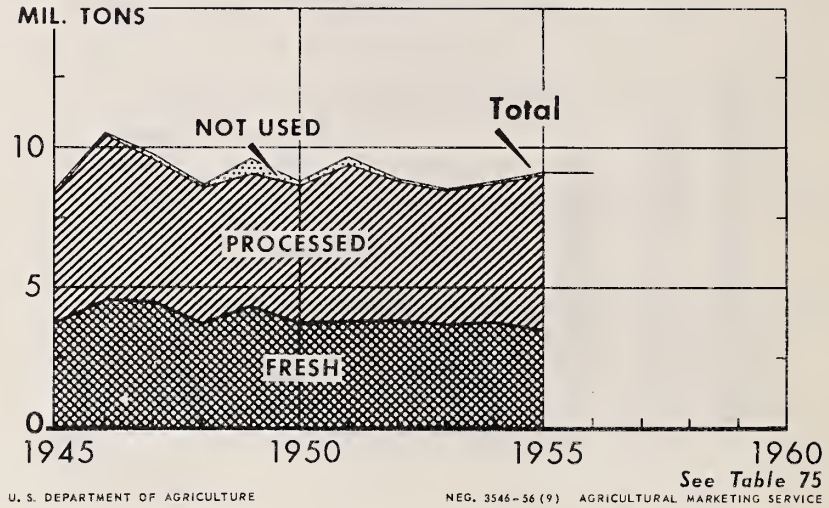
Larger enterprises are probably in a better position to use innovations leading to greater efficiency. On the other hand, specialized producers have fewer alternatives to which their resources can be diverted. Also, they are more likely to receive outside financial backing when prices are relatively low than are smaller enterprises. As a result, the larger producers probably are slower to make production cuts when reduced market prices indicate this to be the desirable course for the industry.

Fruit Use Per Person Declines but Total Holds Up

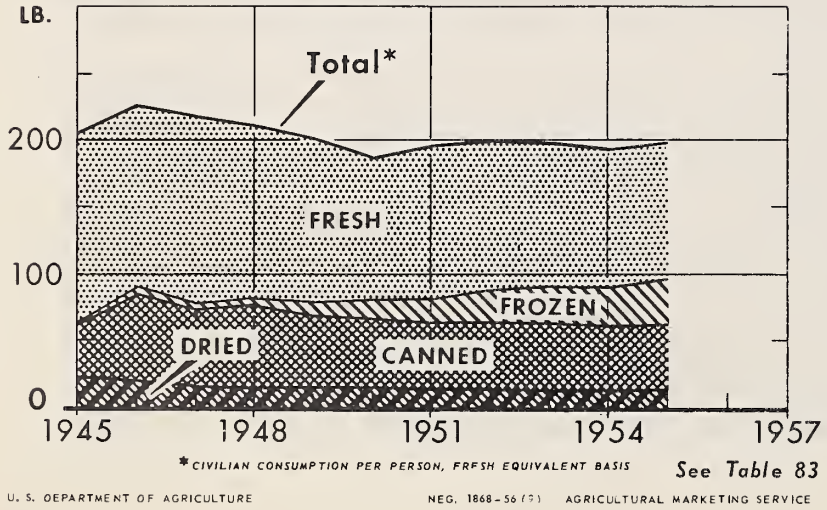
Fruit Prices Now Average Near All-Commodity Level



Deciduous Fruit Output Trends Lower—Less Is Used Fresh



Use of Fruit Per Person Down but Frozen Products Increase



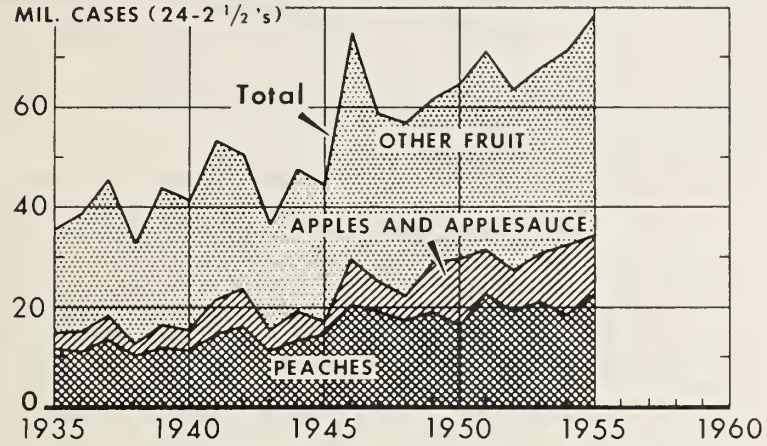
Following the end of World War II, prices received by growers for fruit declined considerably, those for vegetables tended to maintain their wartime level, while those for all farm products increased further. During the past few years, prices for all farm products and vegetables declined while those of fruit increased. In 1956 prices for fruits and vegetables increased while those for all farm products held steady, with the result that these prices in 1956 were close to the same level.

Total production of deciduous fruits has trended slightly downward over the past decade. Over the same years, use of fruit in fresh form also has declined while that of processed has tended to hold steady. In 1955, about 61 percent of the crop was processed.

During the past decade, per capita consumption of all fresh and processed fruit combined on a fresh equivalent basis declined moderately. A sharp increase in consumption of frozen fruits and fruit joices was more than offset by declines in canned, dried, and fresh. Even though per capita consumption of all fruits combined declined, total consumption of fruit did not change greatly because of the increase in population.

Canned and Frozen Fruit Packs Increasing Rapidly

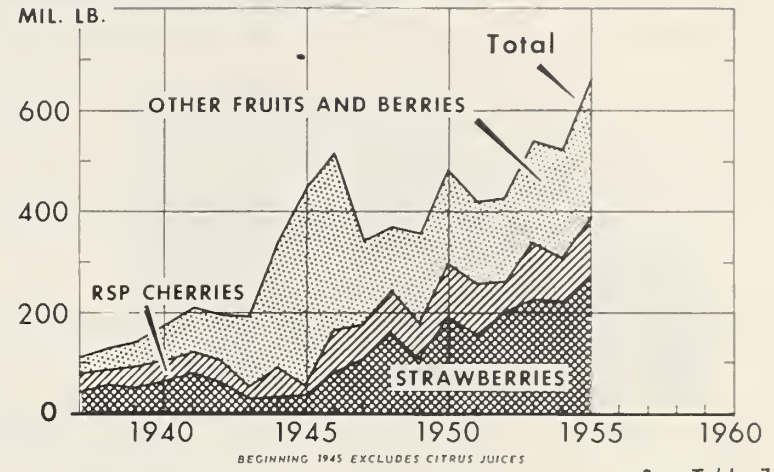
Canned Fruit Pack More Than Doubles in 20 Years



See Table 77

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3547-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Strawberries, Cherries Lead Sharp Rise in Frozen Pack



See Table 76

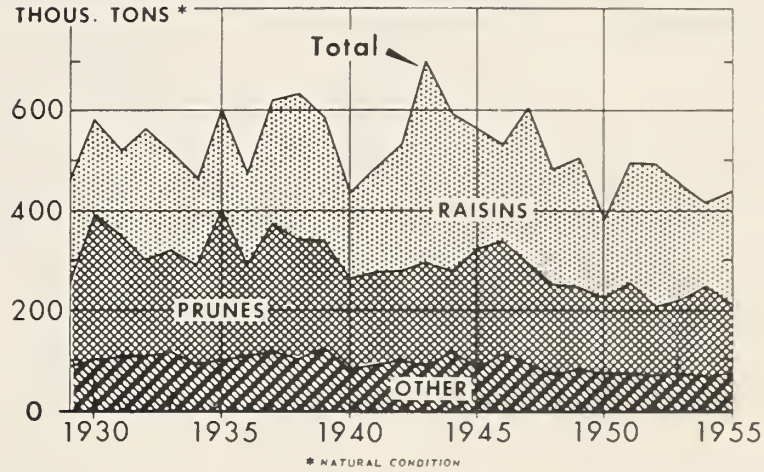
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3353-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The pack of canned fruits (excluding juices) has more than doubled over the past two decades. Increases were general among the major fruits. Peaches comprised 29 percent of the record pack in 1955. Apples and applesauce combined, the second largest item, made up 15 percent of the pack that year.

Output of frozen fruits and berries (excluding citrus juices beginning 1945) increased more than six-fold from 1937 to 1955. Most of the increase since 1947 has consisted of strawberries and cherries. In 1955, strawberries comprised 41 percent of the total pack, and cherries, the second largest item, made up 17 percent.

Total production of dried fruits trended upward from 1929 to a record high in 1943, then declined largely as a result of decreases in prunes and other dried fruits, except raisins. Output of raisins has been marked by large year-to-year fluctuations in volume. In 1955, raisins made up 51 percent of the total pack and prunes 31 percent.

Production of Dried Fruits Has Declined Since 1943

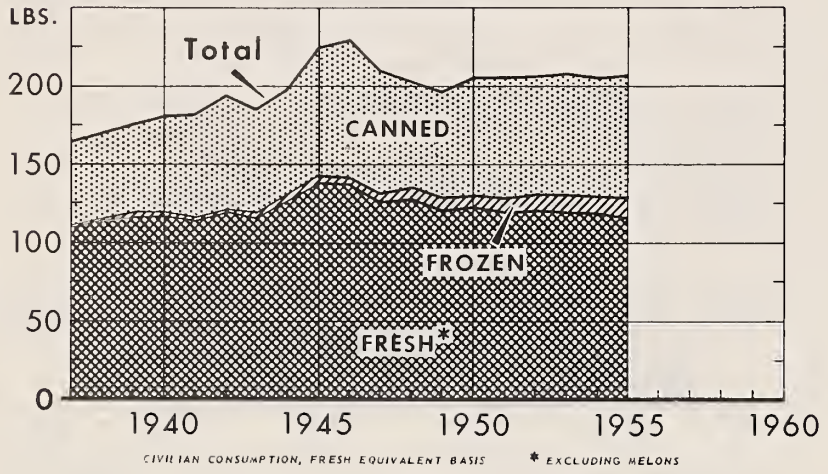


See Table 78

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1029-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Vegetable Use Per Person Stable—Processing Gains

Vegetable Consumption Per Person Fifth Above Prewar



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3551-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

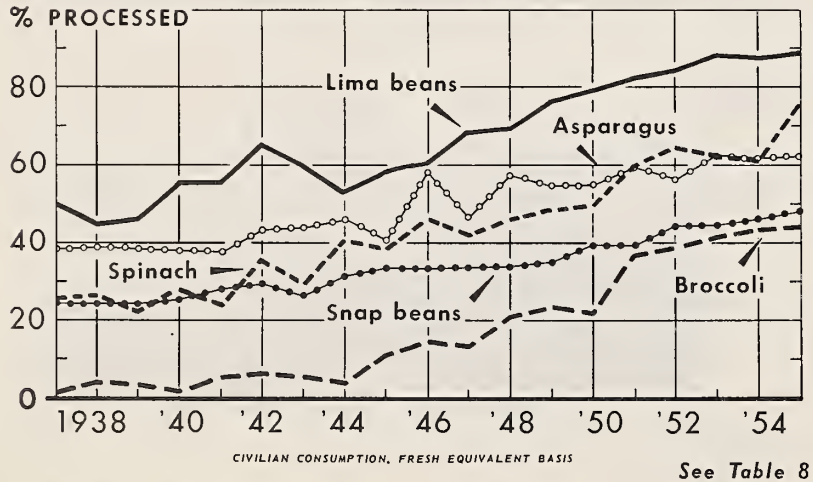
See Table 80

Civilians are eating considerably more commercially produced vegetables per person than 15 to 20 years ago. Consumption of fresh and processed vegetables per person (fresh weight equivalent) increased from an average of 171 pounds in 1937-39 to 207 in 1953-55, an increase of 21 percent. Most of the up-trend occurred in the 1940's. Since 1950 consumption per person has remained relatively stable. Consumption per person is now below that of 1945-46 when record levels were reached, largely as a result of factors generated by the war. But total consumption is moderately higher because of the growth in population.

Most of the increase in per capita vegetable consumption over prewar levels has been in processed items. In 1953-55 canned and frozen vegetables accounted for 43 percent of total consumption compared with only 33 percent in 1937-39.

For every major vegetable, except corn, consumption in processed form now makes up a larger percent of the total than in the prewar period. The growth has been especially rapid for asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli and spinach. With improving processing technology, the growth of the frozen food industry and increasing emphasis on convenience for housewives, processing is likely to continue to increase in importance.

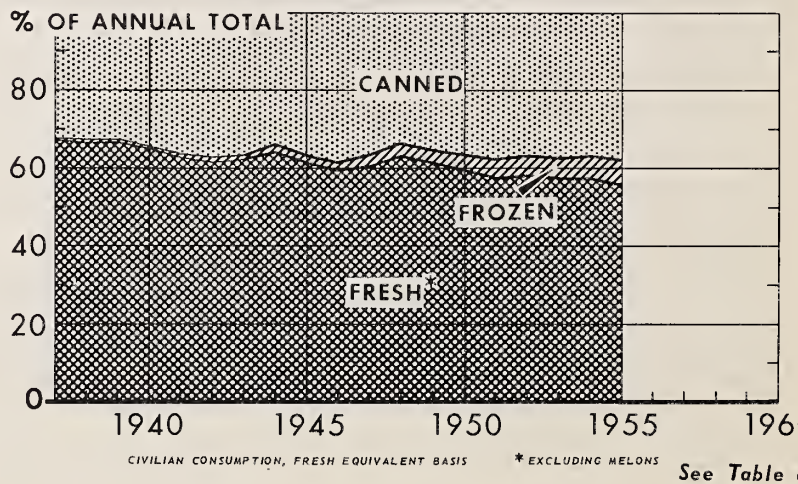
Growth in Processing Rapid for 5 Items



See Table 81

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3553-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Larger Share of Vegetables Consumed Is Processed



See Table 80

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3552-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

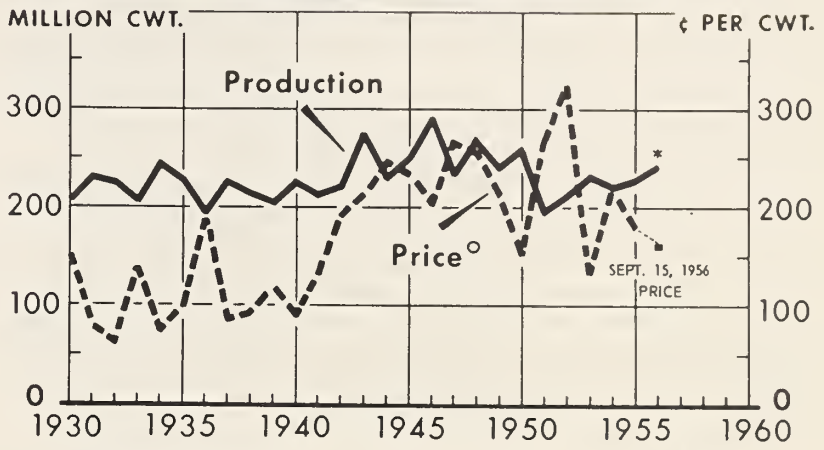
1956 Potato and Dry Pea Crops Up, Dry Beans Down

Potato farmers generally receive relatively high prices for small crops and low prices for large crops. Production from the important fall crop is again considerably in excess of normal requirements, and the Department has put into operation a potato diversion program similar to the one in effect for 1955 late crop potatoes.

The 1956 crop of dry beans, estimated at 17 million bags as of October 1, is slightly larger than the 1955 crop. But the carryover was smaller than in 1955. Total supplies are a little smaller than last year, but appear to be fully adequate. Prices for most classes of 1956 crop beans are expected to average moderately higher than a year earlier but large supplies of a few classes, including pea beans and red kidneys are likely to result in some beans going under price support.

Production of dry field peas increased sharply in 1956. September estimates placed the crop at 4.9 million 100-pound bags, almost double the short 1955 crop and the largest in 9 years. Although the 1956 crop is well above normal requirements, the European crop has been seriously damaged. An unusually strong export demand is expected to hold average prices only moderately below the high levels of a year earlier.

Large Potato Crop Again Brings Low Prices

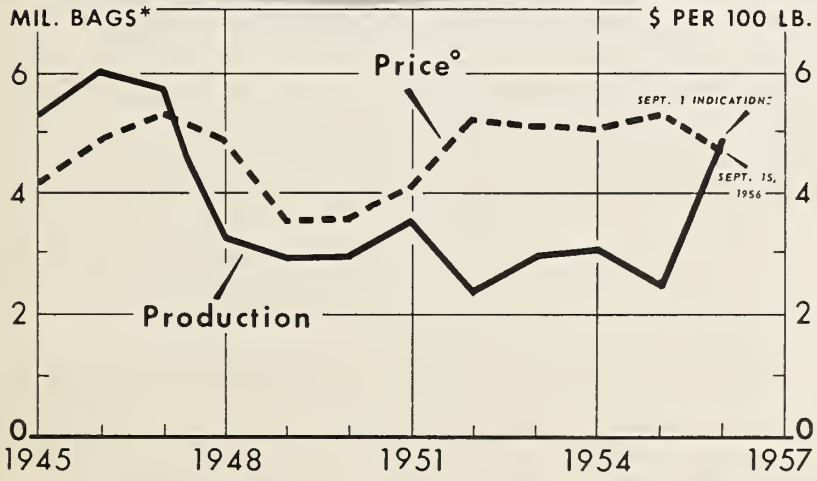


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 414-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 82

Dry Field Pea Crop Largest Since 1947

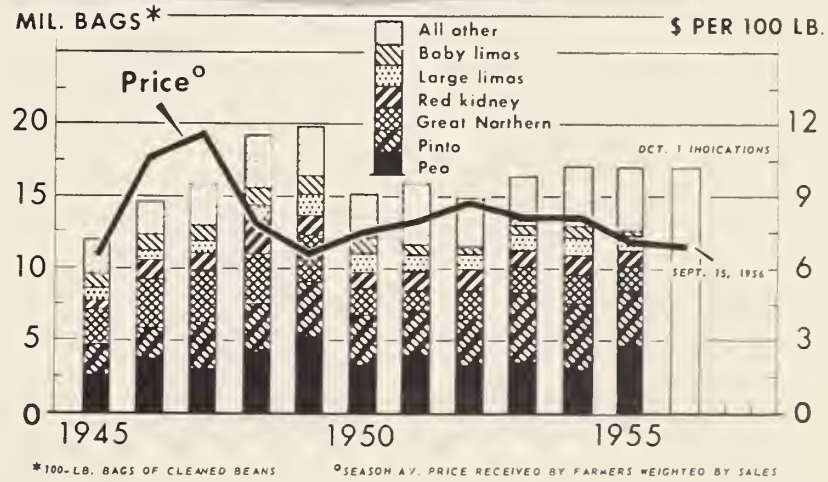


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1881-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 84

Production of Dry Beans Moderately Below 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1852-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

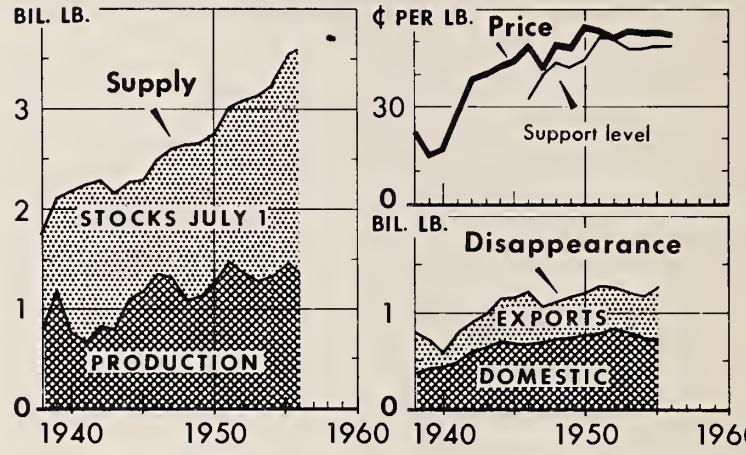
See Table 79

Burley and Flue-Cured Supplies Are Large

The total supply of flue-cured for 1956-57 exceeds 1955-56 and is the largest on record. The 10 percent increase in carryover from 1955 to 1956 more than offsets the 10 percent decrease in production. The 1956-57 total supply is 2.9 times prospective annual disappearance compared with the average ratio of 2.5 for the 5 years prior to 1955-56. Carryover on July 1, 1957, seems likely to be about 4 percent above this year's high level.

Exports of flue-cured in 1955-56 were large--29 percent above 1954-55 and a new high. A moderate reduction in exports is expected during 1956-57. Domestic use in 1955-56 declined about 2 percent below 1954-55 despite the 2 percent larger number of cigarettes produced. Apparently more cigarettes are being made per pound of tobacco leaf. Although cigarettes are expected to continue to increase gradually in the year ahead, it is doubtful that a larger quantity of tobacco leaf will be used.

Flue-Cured Supply a Record as Larger Stocks Offset Smaller Crop



YEAR BEGINNING JULY

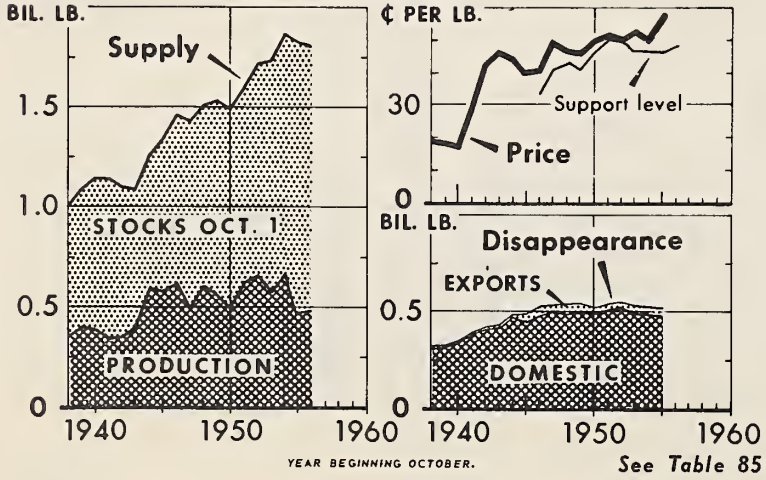
1955 PRICE-PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

See Table 86

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 884A-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Burley Supply Down a Little but Is Still Heavy



YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER.

See Table 85

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1064B-56 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

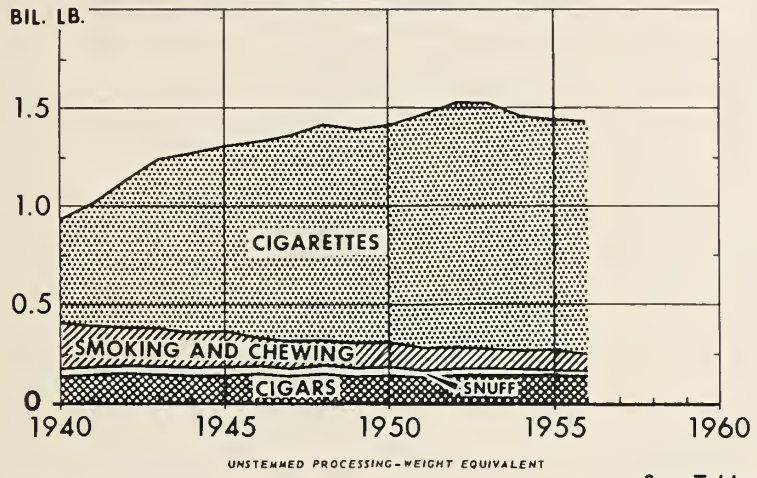
The total supply of burley tobacco for 1956-57 is about 1 percent less than for 1955-56 and nearly 4 percent less than the 1954-55 peak. The carryover of burley on October 1 was down some from the record high of a year earlier but this year's production is indicated to be about 4 percent larger than last year's small crop. The 1956-57 total supply is about 3 1/2 times prospective annual disappearance--slightly lower than the ratio for each of the preceding 2 years, but still well above the ratio for most other years.

Most burley is used in cigarettes but, as with flue-cured, less burley was used in 1955-56 than in 1954-55 despite an increase in the number of cigarettes manufactured. Also, the continued drop in the consumption of smoking and chewing tobacco has contributed to the decline in total use of burley.

Burley marketings usually begin around the first of December. The Government support level for the 1956 crop is about 4 percent higher than last season. The generally high quality 1955 crop averaged a record 58.6 cents per pound.

Use of Tobacco Leaf Edges Downward

Cigarettes Take Four-Fifths of Tobacco Used in Manufacturing



UNSTEMMED PROCESSING-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT

See Table 88

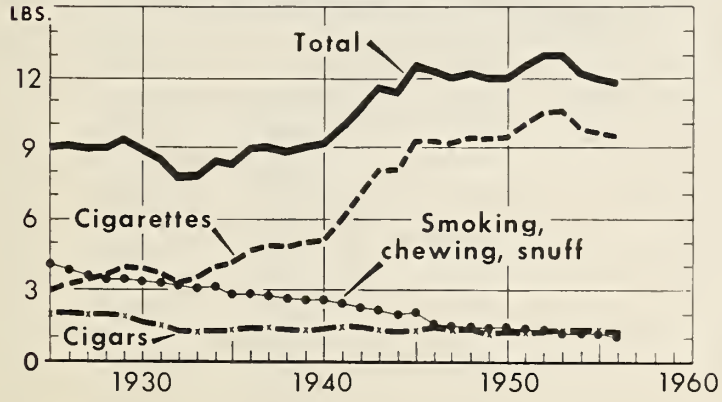
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 10638-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The quantity of tobacco being used in the manufacture of tobacco products in 1956 is estimated to be slightly less than in 1955. More cigarettes are being produced this year than last but smaller quantities of leaf are being used. Some increasingly popular filter tip brands have less tobacco per cigarette. More complete use is being made of tobacco leaves including stems or midribs. Cigar consumption has increased, reflecting in part the greater number of cigarillos. Consumption of tobacco in pipes, "roll-your-own" cigarettes, and chewing continue to decline.

Despite the likelihood of some further increase in numbers of cigarettes and cigars manufactured in 1957, prospects are not promising that more pounds of leaf tobacco will be required.

Exports of tobacco in 1955-56 were the second highest since World War II. Public Law 480 programs were a big contributor to this high level. Exports are likely to decline moderately in 1956-57 but remain above most postwar years.

Use of Tobacco Leaf Per Person in 1956 Slightly Below 1955

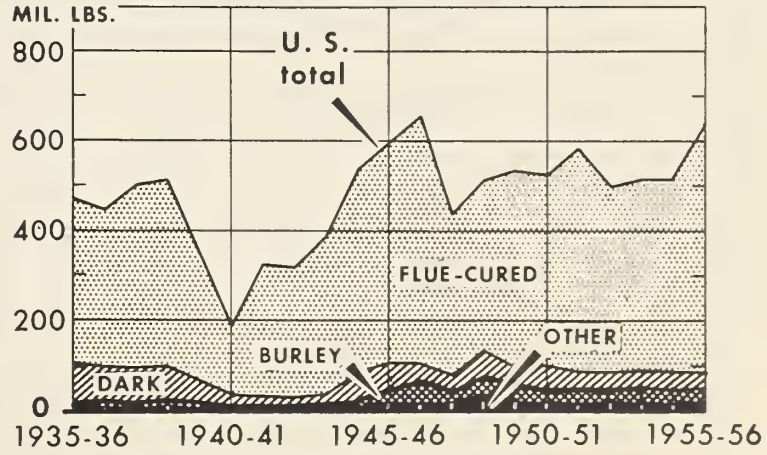


UNSTEMMED PROCESSING-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES AND BY OVERSEAS FORCES

See Table 89

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1122A-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Leaf Tobacco Exports Up Sharply in 1955–56—Decline Likely in 1956–57



ESTIMATED FARM SALES WEIGHT ON MARKETING YEAR BASIS

See Table 87

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1147-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DATA FOR THE CHARTS

Teble 1. Populetion and farm output, United Stetes, 1910-56
Index numbere (1910-14=100)

Year	Populetion	Farm output	Year	Population	Farm output
1910	96	98	1940	139	134
1911	98	94	1941	140	139
1912	100	106	1942	142	155
1913	102	96	1943	144	152
1914	104	106	1944	145	156
1915	106	110	1945	147	155
1916	107	100	1946	148	158
1917	108	105	1947	152	153
1918	111	106	1948	155	168
1919	111	106	1949	157	163
1920	112	113	1950	160	161
1921	115	100	1951	162	166
1922	116	110	1952	165	173
1923	118	111	1953	168	174
1924	120	110	1954	171	174
1925	122	113	1955	174	181
1926	123	118	1956 1/	177	182
1927	125	116			
1928	127	121			
1929	128	119			
1930	129	116			
1931	131	127			
1932	132	123			
1933	133	113			
1934	133	96			
1935	134	116			
1936	135	105			
1937	136	132			
1938	137	127			
1939	138	129			

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2. Man-hours of farm work and output per man-hour, United States, 1910-56
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	85	132
			1956 2/	84	135

1/ In terms of the time required by everage edult male workers.
2/ Preliminary.

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

Table 3. Acreeges of harvested crops used for specified purposes, United Stetes, 1910-55 1/

Year	Acreage used for producing: Feed for horses end mules 2/	Export products	Products for domestic use	Crops harvested 3/	Year	Acreage used for producing: Feed for horsee and mulee 2/	Export products	Products for domestic use	Crops harvested 3/
	Million ecres	Million acres	Million ecres	Million ecres		Million ecres	Million ecres	Million ecres	Million ecres
1910:	88	37	200	325	1933	59	28	253	340
1911:	90	40	200	330	1934	57	20	227	304
1912:	91	42	196	329	1935	56	20	269	345
1913:	92	43	198	333	1936	54	18	251	323
1914:	92	57	185	334	1937	52	29	266	347
1915:	93	49	198	340	1938	48	22	279	349
1916:	92	53	195	340	1939	45	23	262	330
1917:	92	44	213	349					
1918:	92	62	208	362	1940	43	14	282	339
1919:	91	56	217	364	1941	40	13	289	342
					1942	39	16	291	346
1920:	90	60	210	360	1943	37	24	295	356
1921:	87	66	206	359	1944	36	23	302	361
1922:	86	50	219	355	1945	32	39	283	354
1923:	84	47	223	354	1946	29	46	276	351
1924:	81	53	221	355	1947	26	49	279	354
1925:	78	44	238	360	1948	24	44	288	356
1926:	76	54	229	359	1949	22	52	286	360
1927:	73	49	236	358					
1928:	70	49	242	361	1950	19	37	289	345
1929:	67	44	254	365	1951	18	54	272	344
					1952	15	43	291	349
1930:	65	39	265	369	1953	13	34	301	348
1931:	62	36	267	365	1954	11	33	302	346
1932:	60	35	276	371	1955 4/	10	36	294	340

1/ For procedure used in making the computetions see ARS 43-33, "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Production Economics Research Branch, June 1956.
2/ Farm and nonfarm horses and mules.
3/ Area in crops harvested (excluding duplicetion) plus acreages in fruits, tree nuts, and farm gardens.
4/ Preliminary.

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

Table 4. Production per ecre and per breeding unit, United Stetes, 1919-56
Index numbers (1947-49=100)

Year	Cropland used for crops	Crop production per ecre	Livestock breeding units	Production per breeding unit	Year	Cropland used for crops	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	100	101	104	112
1936	99	65	90	86	1955	100	105	106	114
1937	100	88	87	87	1956 1/	99	106	105	117

1/ Preliminary.

Deta published currently in "Changes in Farm Produotion and Efficiency," ARS.

Table 5. Persons supported by production of one farmworker, United States, 1820-1955

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	4.40	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	10.6	146.6
1850	4.18	3.97	.21	5.7	23.3	1949	14.92	13.43	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	18.73	16.81	1.92	8.5	162.4
1910	7.07	6.05	1.02	13.6	92.4	1955 2/	19.74	17.73	2.01	8.2	165.2
1920	8.27	6.84	1.43	13.4	106.5						
1930	9.76	8.78	.98	12.5	123.2						
1940	10.81	10.45	.36	11.0	132.1						
1941	12.09	11.10	.99	10.7	133.4						
1942	12.97	11.81	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.
2/ Preliminary.

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

Table 6. Farm employment: Annual averages of total, family, and hired employment
United States, revised, 1910-56

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	8,237	6,341	1,896
				1956 1/	8,030	6,170	1,860

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Data published currently in Farm Labor report (AMS).

Table 7. 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	46
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	110	145
1929	42	40	1953	105	152
			1954	100	163
1930	34	42	1955	99	1/ 167
1931	25	32	1956	101	2/ 171
1932	19	22			
1933	21	25			
1934	26	29			

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated.

Table 8. The farm balance sheet, United Statee, January 1, 1940-56
(In current dollars)

Year	Assets 1/: Real estate	Other physical	Financial	Total	Claims: 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	15.2	5.0	53.8	6.6	3.4	43.8	53.8
1941	34.4	15.9	5.5	55.8	6.5	3.9	45.4	55.8
1942	37.5	19.4	6.4	63.3	6.4	4.1	52.8	63.3
1943	41.6	24.2	8.6	74.4	6.0	4.0	64.4	74.4
1944	48.2	25.7	11.2	85.1	5.4	3.5	76.2	85.1
1945	53.9	26.7	14.1	94.7	4.9	3.4	86.4	94.7
1946	61.0	26.0	16.8	103.8	4.8	3.2	95.8	103.8
1947	68.5	29.4	17.8	115.7	4.9	3.6	107.2	115.7
1948	73.7	35.3	18.0	127.0	5.1	4.2	117.7	127.0
1949	76.6	39.2	18.0	133.8	5.3	6.1	122.4	133.8
1950	75.3	40.4	17.8	133.5	5.6	6.9	121.0	133.5
1951	86.8	46.4	18.1	151.3	6.1	7.0	138.2	151.3
1952	96.0	52.5	18.7	167.2	6.6	7.9	152.7	167.2
1953	96.6	49.2	19.0	164.8	7.2	8.0	148.8	164.8
1954	94.7	47.4	19.4	161.5	7.7	9.4	144.4	161.5
1955	98.8	47.9	19.8	166.5	8.2	9.5	148.8	166.5
1956	102.7	47.2	20.2	170.1	9.0	9.8	151.3	170.1

1/ Revised.

Table 9. Farm production: Index numbers of total output, gross production of livestock and crops by groups, United States, 1950-56 (1947-49=100)

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
Farm output	100	103	107	108	108	112	113
All livestock and products	106	111	112	114	117	121	123
Meat animals	107	114	115	114	121	127	125
Dairy products	101	100	101	106	107	108	111
Poultry and eggs	111	119	123	127	125	123	134
All crops	97	99	103	103	101	105	105
Feed grains	104	97	102	101	105	111	108
Hay and forage	105	110	105	108	107	114	115
Food grains	83	81	105	96	85	80	81
Vegetables	101	95	96	100	98	100	105
Fruits and nuts	102	105	102	104	105	107	111
Sugar crops	117	93	95	106	118	110	109
Cotton	70	106	106	115	96	103	93
Tobacco	101	115	112	102	111	112	102
Oil crops	116	106	104	102	116	129	158
Feed used by horses and mules 2/	82	74	64	57	51	43	39

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

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

Table 10. Total farm debt, United States, January 1, 1940-56

Year	Non-real-estate debt 1/	Real estate debt	Total 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
1956	7.9	9.0	16.9

1/ Excluding Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

Table 11. Changes in crop acres, 1956 compared with 1953, United States 1/

Item	1953	1956	Changes, 1953-56
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Thousand acres
Wheat, all	78,789	61,353	- 17,436
Cotton 2/	25,244	16,962	- 8,282
Rice	2,174	1,618	- 556
Corn	81,730	79,016	- 2,714
Oats	43,875	44,471	596
Barley	9,659	14,833	5,174
Sorghum grain 3/	6,150	11,362	5,212
Hay, all 3/	74,997	75,595	598
Soybeans, for beans 3/	14,829	20,953	6,124
Flaxseed	4,640	6,080	1,440
Total of selected crops	342,087	332,243	- 9,844
Total of 59 crops 4/	358,900	350,690	- 8,210

1/ Data for 1953 from 1954 "Crop Production" report, AMS. Data for 1956 from July 1956 "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 12. Index numbers of motor vehicles and specified machines on farms, United States, January 1, 1945-56 1/ (1945=100)

Year	Tractors (exclusive of steam and garden)	Motor-trucks	Auto-mobiles	Grain combines	Corn-pickers	Farms with milking machines	Pickup balers	Field forage harvesters
1945	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946	105	104	103	112	121	121	129	125
1947	111	114	105	124	140	144	155	150
1948	120	128	102	143	178	158	214	225
1949	133	139	103	165	221	167	321	300
1950	144	148	101	190	271	174	467	405
1951	156	155	102	216	311	179	571	510
1952	166	162	102	237	350	185	710	620
1953	174	169	102	248	375	189	821	740
1954	180	175	102	257	393	193	940	875
1955	185	181	103	261	410	195	1,067	1,010
1956 2/	189	188	103	267	417	196	1,167	1,125

1/ For numbers of farm machines 1910-1956 see ARS 43-33 "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency" U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Production Economics Research Branch, June 1956.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 13. Average value per worker of assets used in production 1/

Year	Valued in current dollars				Valued in 1947-49 dollars			
	Machinery	Real estate	Other	Total	Machinery	Real estate	Other	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1940	220	2,461	750	3,431	362	5,133	1,887	7,382
1941	237	2,605	820	3,662	392	5,337	2,004	7,733
1942	300	2,943	1,115	4,358	459	5,549	2,203	8,211
1943	390	3,323	1,504	5,217	447	5,693	2,514	8,654
1944	440	3,887	1,685	6,012	412	5,773	2,593	8,778
1945	548	4,452	1,713	6,713	431	5,940	2,651	9,022
1946	460	5,170	1,850	7,480	460	6,070	2,750	9,280
1947	427	5,644	2,117	8,188	486	5,964	2,584	9,034
1948	568	6,010	2,438	9,016	578	5,972	2,302	8,852
1949	791	6,272	2,500	9,563	704	6,060	2,432	9,196
1950	984	6,383	2,398	9,765	853	6,343	2,499	9,695
1951	1,188	7,932	3,008	12,128	1,006	6,894	2,676	10,576
1952	1,436	9,126	3,517	14,079	1,135	7,245	2,805	11,185
1953	1,546	9,494	3,079	14,119	1,200	7,556	2,943	11,699
1954	1,597	9,476	2,668	13,741	1,235	7,751	2,960	11,946
1955	1,633	10,058	2,698	14,389	1,266	7,928	3,065	12,259
1956	1,748	10,793	2,622	15,163	1,311	8,231	3,218	12,759

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

Table 14. Tenure of farm operators, United States, 1900-54

Year	Owners		Part owners		Tenants	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
1900	3,261.0	56.8	451.4	7.9	2,025.0	35.3
1910	3,413.0	53.7	593.8	9.3	2,354.7	37.0
1920	3,434.9	53.3	558.6	8.6	2,454.8	38.1
1925	3,354.2	52.6	554.8	8.7	2,462.6	38.7
1930	2,967.5	47.2	656.8	10.4	2,664.4	42.4
1935	3,258.3	47.8	688.9	10.1	2,865.2	42.1
1940	3,120.5	51.2	615.0	10.1	2,361.3	38.7
1950	3,113.1	57.9	824.9	15.3	1,444.1	26.8
1954	2,757.6	57.7	856.9	17.9	1,167.9	24.4

Table 15. Physical assets of agriculture: Percentage distribution of selected items, United States, 1910-1956

Year	Land	Building	Livestock	Machinery 1/	Total	Year	Land	Building	Livestock	Machinery 1/	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1910	69.4	15.3	5.3	10.0	100.0	1934	61.1	24.4	5.4	9.1	100.0
1911	69.1	15.2	5.6	10.1	100.0	1935	60.5	24.8	5.4	9.3	100.0
1912	69.9	15.3	5.2	9.6	100.0	1936	57.8	24.0	8.4	9.8	100.0
1913	69.1	15.1	5.9	9.9	100.0	1937	57.7	24.3	8.0	10.0	100.0
1914	68.7	14.8	6.8	9.7	100.0	1938	57.0	24.4	8.4	10.2	100.0
1915	68.3	14.7	7.3	9.7	100.0	1939	55.8	24.6	8.7	10.9	100.0
1916	68.9	14.9	6.9	9.3	100.0						
1917	68.8	14.7	7.7	8.8	100.0	1940	55.5	24.9	9.1	10.5	100.0
1918	67.6	14.3	9.2	8.9	100.0	1941	55.6	24.4	9.8	10.2	100.0
1919	67.5	14.2	9.3	9.0	100.0	1942	54.2	23.0	12.5	10.3	100.0
						1943	52.6	21.5	15.0	10.9	100.0
1920	69.6	14.6	7.3	8.5	100.0	1944	54.6	21.7	13.4	10.3	100.0
1921	69.5	15.9	5.7	8.9	100.0	1945	56.1	21.8	11.6	10.5	100.0
1922	69.3	17.1	5.1	8.5	100.0	1946	58.1	22.3	11.6	8.0	100.0
1923	68.2	18.2	5.9	7.7	100.0	1947	58.2	21.9	13.0	6.9	100.0
1924	66.9	19.3	6.0	7.8	100.0	1948	56.9	21.6	13.4	8.1	100.0
1925	65.7	20.6	5.9	7.8	100.0	1949	55.4	20.9	13.8	9.9	100.0
1926	64.4	20.9	6.8	7.9	100.0						
1927	63.6	21.1	7.3	8.0	100.0	1950	54.0	20.9	13.4	11.7	100.0
1928	62.4	21.5	8.1	8.0	100.0	1951	54.7	19.7	14.3	11.3	100.0
1929	61.3	21.8	9.0	7.9	100.0	1952	54.3	19.3	14.7	11.7	100.0
							55.8	20.4	11.4	12.4	100.0
1930	60.5	22.4	8.8	8.3	100.0	1954	57.6	19.8	9.3	13.3	100.0
1931	61.1	23.1	7.1	8.7	100.0	1955	58.8	19.8	8.7	12.7	100.0
1932	61.5	23.6	6.0	8.9	100.0	1956	59.9	19.1	8.2	12.8	100.0
1933	61.0	23.8	5.5	9.7	100.0						

1/ Includes horses and mules.

Table 16. Selected resources used per unit of farm output, United States, 1935-55
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Cropland used for crops	Fertilizer (plant nutrients)	Man-hours of farm labor	Tractors	Trucks	Feed purchased	Horses and mules
1935	106	86	104	88	95	81	110
1936	115	109	114	106	110	124	119
1937	93	102	96	92	94	93	92
1938	94	99	93	105	102	87	91
1939	92	104	93	109	99	115	88
1940	89	109	89	113	98	141	84
1941	86	114	83	118	99	137	79
1942	78	114	79	118	94	150	69
1943	81	134	80	133	106	170	68
1944	79	145	77	136	111	170	62
1945	79	154	72	149	120	194	60
1946	76	177	68	153	122	181	55
1947	79	192	67	167	139	195	51
1948	73	183	59	164	141	180	43
1949	78	201	59	187	158	170	40
1950	76	232	55	207	172	186	37
1951	74	244	54	218	174	201	33
1952	72	262	51	221	175	187	27
1953	71	273	50	231	181	179	24
1954	71	289	49	238	187	186	21
1955	68	286	47	236	188	180	18

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	1947			1953		
			March	260	157	March	270	221
1941	105	83	July	271	160	July	261	218
			Nov.	280	163	Nov.	255	215
1942			1948			1954		
March	144	89	March	296	170	March	255	216
July	153	89	July	290	175	July	255	218
Nov.	162	91	Nov.	288	178	Nov.	246	221
1943			1949			1955		
March	179	98	March	265	177	March	243	223
July	194	100	July	256	174	July	244	228
Nov.	194	103	Nov.	244	172	Nov.	234	231
1944			1950			1956		
March	198	113	March	237	174	March	225	232
July	198	116	July	246	178	July	238	235
Nov.	194	118	Nov.	268	186			
1945			1951					
March	202	124	March	295	200			
July	207	128	July	307	209			
Nov.	206	131	Nov.	294	214			
1946			1952					
March	212	141	March	300	221			
July	218	145	July	291	223			
Nov.	252	150	Nov.	289	222			

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 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. Financing of farm purchases: Ratio of debt to consideration, percentage credit financed, average debt per acre, and average size of new mortgage recordings, United States, 1940-56

Year ending March 1	Ratio of debt to consideration	Percent of purchase credit financed	Average debt per acre	Average size of new mortgage recordings 1/
	Percent	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
1940	66	2/	22.05	2,370
1941	68	2/	23.35	2,560
1942	64	2/	25.70	2,790
1943	60	2/	27.50	3,160
1944	58	42	28.30	3,391
1945	57	43	29.30	3,557
1946	56	42	33.35	3,972
1947	57	45	36.15	4,135
1948	57	51	42.10	4,285
1949	56	58	44.20	4,277
1950	57	56	45.70	4,700
1951	54	54	49.50	5,350
1952	55	56	56.40	5,630
1953	57	59	61.70	5,910
1954	59	62	59.85	5,970
1955	59	64	67.10	7,100
1956	61	67	74.20	3/ 7,900

1/ Farm Credit Administration data, calendar years.
2/ Data not available.
3/ Estimate, based on first half of 1956.

Table 19. Farm real estate transfers: Percentage distribution by type of buyer, United States, 1940-56

Year ending March 1	Farmers			Non-farmer
	Tenants	Owner-operators 1/	Total	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1940	35.0	36.7	71.7	28.3
1941	36.1	34.8	70.9	29.1
1942	32.6	33.6	66.2	33.8
1943	32.6	34.7	67.3	32.7
1944	32.8	36.1	68.9	31.1
1945	28.6	37.7	66.3	33.7
1946	29.2	38.1	67.3	32.7
1947	30.1	37.7	67.8	32.2
1948	32.3	39.5	71.8	28.2
1949	31.0	41.1	72.1	27.9
1950	30.6	41.0	71.6	28.4
1951	25.7	42.2	67.9	32.1
1952	26.6	43.1	69.7	30.3
1953	26.0	43.0	69.0	31.0
1954	26.1	43.6	69.7	30.3
1955	26.3	44.1	70.4	29.6
1956	23.9	44.2	68.1	31.9

1/ Includes a small proportion of retired farmers.

Table 20. Consumer price index, 1951-56

(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 2/
			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
1955	114	111	120	130	104	119	104	126	128	115	107	120
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
Sept. 15	115	112	120	130	104	120	105	125	128	117	107	121
Dec. 15	115	110	121	131	103	121	105	127	130	118	107	121
1956:												
March 15	115	109	121	132	103	122	105	127	131	119	108	121
June 15	116	113	121	132	103	123	105	127	132	120	108	122

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, legal services, banking fees, burial expenses, etc.
Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 21. Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living, 1951-56

(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
1955	112	111	106	116	127	108	112
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
Sept. 15	111	110	106	117	125	109	111
Dec. 15	112	109	107	117	130	109	111
1956:							
March 15	112	110	106	118	128	110	112
June 15	115	115	107	119	129	110	112

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

Table 22. Money value of home-produced food and expenditures for food in a year, 1955 and 3 earlier periods, farm families of 2 or more in the United States

Item	1923 1/	1935-36	1941	1955 2/
	Actual dollars			
Total food	775	506	601	1,521
Purchased:				
Food at home	218	175	234	794
Food away from home		12	18	112
Home-produced 3/	557	319	349	615
	1955 dollars			
Total food	1,387	1,118	1,316	1,521
Purchased:				
Food at home	390	386	512	794
Food away from home		27	39	112
Home-produced 3/	997	705	765	615

1/ New England, Southern, and North Central.
2/ Preliminary, survey week, annual rate.
3/ Retail prices.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 23. Quantities of foods used at home per household in a week, median income class, urban and farm families of 2 or more in the North Central region, spring 1955

Food group	Unit	Urban-- $4,000-$4,999 1/	Farm-- $3,000-$3,999 1/	
		Total	Total	Home-produced
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	Quarts	16.3	20.8	12.2
Fats and oils	Pounds	3.0	4.0	.9
Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	..do..	4.5	9.5	.1
Bakery products	..do..	8.5	6.7	0
Meat, poultry, fish	..do..	15.2	16.3	9.5
Eggs	Dozens	1.8	3.2	2.6
Sugar, sweets	Pounds	4.0	7.8	.6
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	..do..	7.3	10.9	2.6
Fresh fruits and vegetables	..do..	18.5	22.7	8.7
Fresh fruits	..do..	10.4	13.8	4.1
Fresh vegetables	..do..	8.2	8.9	4.6
Processed fruits and vegetables	..do..	10.4	7.4	.7
Fruit and vegetable juices 2/	..do..	4.1	3.2	.7
Commercially frozen fruits and vegetables	..do..	.6	.4	0
Commercially canned fruits and vegetables	..do..	5.3	3.3	0
Dried fruits and vegetables	..do..	.3	.6	0
Beverages	..do..	5.4	3.4	0
Miscellaneous	..do..	4.4	5.0	1.1

1/ Net money income after income taxes.
2/ Single strength equivalent.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 24. Proportion of food consumed in a week that was purchased, 1955 and 3 earlier periods, farm families of 2 or more in the North Central region

Year	Beef	Pork	Poultry	Whole fluid milk	Butter	Cream	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Fruits and vegetables (fresh, canned, frozen, dried)
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1923 1/	42	7	0	0	12	0	22	29
1936 2/	80	27	1	4	53	2	21	46
1952 3/	32	40	18	15	73	6	57	61
1955 3/	31	40	19	21	84	8	73	65

1/ Based on quantity consumed in a year, 3 States--Kansas, Missouri, Ohio.
2/ 16 States in North and West, 1 week, spring-summer 1936.
3/ The 12 North Central States, 1 week in spring.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 25. Proportion of calories from food groups, 1955 and 3 earlier periods, farm families of 2 or more in the North Central region

Food group	1923 1/	1936-37 2/	1952 3/	1955 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Fats and oils, sugar and sweets	30	32	29	29
Grain products	30	27	22	24
Eggs, meat, poultry, and fish	16	12	19	19
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	13	13	18	17
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes, dry vegetables and nuts	6	9	6	5
Fruits and vegetables	5	7	6	6

1/ Based on quantity consumed in a year, 3 States--Kansas, Missouri, Ohio.
2/ Based on quantity consumed in a week, 7 Middle Atlantic and North Central States.
3/ Based on quantity consumed in a week in spring, the 12 North Central States.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 26. Quantities of foods used at home per household in a week, median income class, urban and farm families of 2 or more in the South, spring 1955

Food group	Unit	Urban-- $3,000-$3,999 1/	Farm-- $1,000-$1,999 1/	
		Total	Total	Home-produced
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	Quarts	13.6	20.3	15.4
Fats and oils	Pounds	3.4	5.0	1.6
Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	..do..	6.8	18.5	2.8
Bakery products	..do..	6.6	4.8	0
Meat, poultry, fish	..do..	13.8	13.8	6.6
Eggs	Dozens	2.0	2.5	2.1
Sugar, sweets	Pounds	4.8	7.7	.7
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	..do..	5.0	6.5	2.4
Fresh fruits and vegetables	..do..	17.0	22.2	11.8
Fresh fruits	..do..	8.2	7.7	1.6
Fresh vegetables	..do..	8.9	14.5	10.2
Processed fruits and vegetables	..do..	8.1	5.5	.2
Fruit and vegetable juices 2/	..do..	2.7	1.2	.1
Commercially frozen fruits and vegetables	..do..	.4	.1	0
Commercially canned fruits and vegetables	..do..	4.3	2.7	0
Dried fruits and vegetables	..do..	.7	1.6	3/
Beverages	..do..	4.7	3.9	0
Miscellaneous	..do..	3.0	3.1	.4

1/ Net money income after income taxes.
2/ Single strength equivalent.
3/ 0.05 or less.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 27. Quantities of selected nutrients available per adult male per day in foods used at home, farm families of 2 or more in the North Central region

Year	Protein	Calcium	Thiamine	Ascorbic acid
	Grams	Grams	Milligrams	Milligrams
1923 1/	121	0.92	1.59	89
1936-37 2/	121	.91	1.82	87
1952 3/	125	1.07	2.31	119
1955 3/	130	1.08	2.40	122

1/ Based on quantity consumed in a year, 3 States--Kansas, Missouri, Ohio.
2/ Based on quantity consumed in a week, 16 Middle Atlantic and North Central States.
3/ Based on quantity consumed in a week in spring, the 12 North Central States.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 28. Quantity of selected nutrients available per adult male per day in foods used at home, median income class, urban and farm families of 2 or more in the North Central region, spring 1955

Nutrient	Urban-- $4,000-$4,999 1/		Farm-- $3,000-$3,999 1/	
	Quantity	Relative 2/ percent	Quantity	Relative 2/ percent
Protein	126 gm.	105	130 gm.	108
Calcium	0.97 gm.	98	1.06 gm.	108
Thiamine	2.18 mg.	102	2.45 mg.	114
Ascorbic acid	125 mg.	108	119 mg.	103

1/ Net money income after income taxes.
2/ U. S. average per adult male per day, all urbanizations, all regions, all incomes = 100.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 29. Quantity of selected nutrients available per adult male per day in foods used at home, median income class, urban and farm families of 2 or more in the South, spring 1955

Nutrient	Urban-- $3,000-$3,999 1/		Farm-- $1,000-$1,999 1/	
	Quantity	Relative 2/ percent	Quantity	Relative 2/ percent
Protein	109 gm.	91	115 gm.	96
Calcium	0.88 gm.	89	1.15 gm.	116
Thiamine	2.02 mg.	94	2.45 mg.	114
Ascorbic acid	101 mg.	87	85 mg.	73

1/ Net money income after income taxes.
2/ U. S. average per adult male per day, all urbanizations, all regions, all incomes = 100.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 30.- Quantities of foods used at home per household in a week, low, median, and high income classes, urban families of 2 or more in the United States, spring 1955

Food group	Unit	All incomes	$2,000-$2,999	$4,000-$4,999	$6,000-$7,999
Milk, cream, ice cream, cheese	Quarts	14.5	12.1	15.9	16.1
Fats and oils	Pounds	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8
Flour, meal, cereals, pastes	..do..	4.3	5.4	4.2	3.7
Bakery products	..do..	7.2	5.9	7.7	8.4
Meat, poultry, fish	..do..	14.6	13.0	14.8	16.1
Eggs	Dozens	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9
Sugar, sweets	Pounds	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8
Potatoes, sweetpotatoes	..do..	5.7	5.3	6.2	6.1
Fresh fruits and vegetables	..do..	18.6	15.8	18.4	20.1
Fresh fruits	..do..	9.6	7.6	9.5	10.8
Fresh vegetables	..do..	9.0	8.3	8.9	9.3
Processed fruits and vegetables	..do..	9.8	7.6	10.3	11.3
Fruit and vegetable juices 1/	..do..	4.1	2.6	4.4	4.9
Commercially frozen fruits and vegetables	..do..	.7	.3	.8	1.0
Commercially canned fruits and vegetables	..do..	4.5	4.0	4.8	5.0
Dried fruits and vegetables	..do..	.5	.8	.4	.4
Beverages	..do..	4.4	3.3	4.7	4.9
Miscellaneous	..do..	3.8	3.0	4.5	4.0

1/ Single strength equivalent.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 31. Quantities of selected nutrients available per adult male per day in foods used at home, low, median, high income classes, urban families of 2 or more in the United States, spring 1955

Nutrient	All incomes		$2,000-$2,999		$4,000-$4,999		$6,000-$7,999	
	Quantity	Relative 1/ percent	Quantity	Relative 1/ percent	Quantity	Relative 1/ percent	Quantity	Relative 1/ percent
Protein	120 gm.	100	113 gm.	94	123 gm.	102	125 gm.	104
Calcium	0.96 gm.	97	0.88 gm.	89	0.98 gm.	99	1.02 gm.	103
Thiamine	2.05 mg.	96	2.01 mg.	94	2.14 mg.	100	2.05 mg.	96
Ascorbic acid	122 mg.	105	103 mg.	89	123 mg.	106	126 mg.	109

1/ U. S. average per adult male per day, all urbanizations, all regions, all incomes = 100.

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 32. Family expenses for food in a week, urban families of 2 or more in the United States, spring 1948 and 1955

Year	Family size	Family expense for food		
		Total	At home	Away from home
	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1948	3.29	25.57	21.59	3.98
1955	3.49	31.96	25.81	6.15

Source: Household Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 33.- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-56

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	44,145	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	988,141
1949	83,905	7,995	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	6,763	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	9,677	14.3	1,019,344	52,399	9,146	14.1	740,637
1951	78,524	16,651	12.6	988,161	56,145	16,052	11.6	650,822
1952	78,645	7,515	16.6	1,306,440	56,997	6,102	18.7	1,065,220
1953	78,931	11,091	14.9	1,173,071	57,087	10,154	15.5	885,032
1954	62,539	8,183	15.7	983,900	46,617	7,399	17.2	801,369
1955 1/	58,199	10,944	16.1	936,761	44,232	10,572	15.9	703,047
1956 2/	61,353	10,887	15.9	975,517	45,003	9,631	16.0	721,946

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October 1 estimate.

Crop Production (AMS).

Table 34.- Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-56

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	1,925	2,566	2,028	3/24,442	6,262	30,704
1946	3/1,333	264	1,597	1,847	2,997	2,037	3/24,625	7,913	32,538
1947	3/1,462	259	1,721	1,862	3,102	2,049	3/27,226	8,035	35,261
1948	3/1,565	264	1,829	2,013	2,588	2,096	3/31,496	6,832	38,328
1949	3/1,573	312	1,885	1,943	3,275	2,164	3/30,571	10,218	40,789
1950	3/1,414	241	1,655	2,162	3,432	2,347	3/30,575	8,270	38,845
1951	3/1,703	330	2,033	2,080	3,240	2,269	3/35,429	10,692	46,121
1952	3/1,704	343	2,047	2,146	3,414	2,358	3/36,560	11,711	48,271
1953	3/1,768	442	2,210	2,296	2,788	2,394	3/40,593	12,325	52,918
1954	3/2,106	504	2,610	2,473	2,413	2,462	3/52,084	12,164	64,248
1955 4/	3/1,514	336	1,850	2,801	3,329	2,897	3/42,413	11,186	53,599
1956 5/	3/1,329	292	1,621	2,632	3,526	2,793	3/34,984	10,296	45,280

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi and Missouri. 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 (36) in 1945, 2 (41) in 1946, 2 (44) in 1947, 3 (53) in 1948, 1 (20) in 1949, 2 (25) in 1950, 2 (32) in 1951, 6 (78) in 1952, 6 (84) in 1953, 5 (55) in 1954, 4 (67) in 1955, 3 (65) in 1956. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ October 1 estimate.

Crop Production (AMS).

Table 35.- Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1937-56 1/

Year beginning August	Supply				Disappearance						Ending stocks
					Domestic				Exports	Total	
	Beginning stocks	Farm production 2/	Imports 3/	Total 4/	Food 5/	Industry 6/	Feed and seed	Total			
	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	30,704	217	32,339	14,120	3,439	2,056	19,615	11,469	31,084	1,255
1946	1,255	32,538	9	33,051	15,491	2,530	2,143	20,164	12,291	32,455	596
1947	596	35,261	27	35,842	15,170	4,572	2,297	22,039	13,055	35,094	748
1948	748	38,328	53	38,975	15,346	4,307	2,439	22,092	14,378	36,470	2,505
1949	2,505	40,789	62	43,116	16,585	4,724	2,114	23,423	16,224	39,647	3,469
1950	3,469	38,845	787	43,379	18,252	4,866	2,575	25,693	13,167	38,860	4,519
1951	4,519	46,121	542	50,219	16,756	4,750	2,615	24,121	24,058	48,179	2,040
1952	2,040	48,271	350	51,758	17,750	4,577	2,794	25,121	25,122	50,243	1,515
1953	1,515	52,918	417	56,018	17,950	4,560	3,254	25,764	22,708	48,472	7,546
1954	7,546	64,248	64	68,658	18,000	5,700	3,873	27,573	14,385	41,958	26,700
1955 8/	26,700	53,599	190	79,250	18,500	5,500	4,154	28,154	16,496	44,650	34,600
1956 9/	34,600	45,280	300	80,241	18,700	5,000	3,041	26,741	38,500	65,241	15,000

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate.
2/ Includes estimates of production in minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, North Carolina, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Tennessee and Oklahoma, 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.

Data published currently in the Wheat Situation (AMS); beginning November 1956, in the Rice Situation, which will begin publication at that time.

Table 36.- Commercial cotton: World supply, 1930 to date

Year beginning Aug. 1	Production		Carryover		Total supply	Year beginning Aug. 1	Production		Carryover		Total supply
	American 1/	Foreign	American	Foreign			American 1/	Foreign	American	Foreign	
	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	41.8	1945	8.8	10.5	13.1	16.1	48.5
1933	12.7	13.4	11.8	5.3	43.2	1946	8.6	11.3	10.5	14.6	45.0
1934	9.6	13.5	10.7	6.8	40.6	1947	11.7	11.8	5.7	12.7	41.9
1935	10.5	15.6	9.0	6.0	41.2	1948	14.6	12.8	4.6	10.1	42.1
1936	12.4	18.4	7.0	6.7	44.4	1949	16.0	14.0	7.3	7.7	45.0
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	17.5	8.8	8.0	44.2
1939	11.4	15.9	14.1	7.5	49.0	1951	15.2	20.0	3.6	8.2	47.0
						1952	15.2	20.5	4.6	10.4	50.7
1940	12.3	16.4	12.5	7.7	49.0	1953	16.4	21.7	6.8	10.3	55.2
1941	10.6	15.0	12.8	9.4	47.8	1954	13.6	23.8	10.9	9.3	57.6
1942	12.5	13.0	11.2	11.4	48.2	1955 3/	14.5	23.4	12.1	9.9	59.9

1/ Includes in-season 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 37.- Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Weighted average cash price per bushel, by months, and loan rate, Kansas City, 1937-56 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	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	219.8	220.7	225.3	224.2	221.6	228.5	233.3	224.2	210.0	237
1956	208.7	219.0											3/230

1/ Cash price is computed by weighting selling price by number of carlots sold, as reported in the Kansas City Grain Market Review. In this price, wheat of above as well as below 13 percent protein is included.
2/ Loan rate is for wheat of less than 13 percent. Ceiling became effective January 4, 1944 at $1.62 including 1½ cents commission, basis protein of less than 13 percent. On December 13, 1944 it was raised to $1.66, on May 30, 1945 to $1.691, on March 4, 1946 to $1.721 and on May 13, 1946 to $1.871. On June 30, 1946, ceilings expired.
3/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Wheat Situation (AMS).

Table 38.- 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	32.83	32.42	31.19	30.67	31.00	31.64	32.50	31.96	32.29	32.36		31.70
1956	31.13													

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

Current data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 39.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-56 1/

Year beginning July	Supply: Carry-over	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports 2/	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Used in United States: Food 3/	Disappearance: Used in United States: Seed	Disappearance: Used in United States: Industrial	Disappearance: Used in United States: Feed 4/	Disappearance: Used in United States: Total	Disappearance: Exports 5/	Disappearance: Shipments	Disappearance: 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	499	87	6/	100	686	366	4	1,056
1951	400	988	32	1,420	493	87	1	104	685	475	4	1,164
1952	256	1,306	22	1,584	485	88	6/	80	653	318	4	975
1953	609	1,173	5	1,787	484	69	6/	78	631	217	4	852
1954	935	984	4	1,923	483	65	6/	61	609	274	4	887
1955 7/	1,036	937	10	1,983	478	66	1	55	600	8/345	4	949
1956 9/	1,034	976	5	2,015	479	55	1	60	595	415	4	1,014

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 fed 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/ Includes exports of 3 million for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 9/ Tentative estimates.

Table 40.- 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	11.6	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	10.1	5.7	5.7	1940	12.3	9.7	1.1
1924	13.8	6.2	8.0	1941	10.5	11.2	1.1
1925	16.0	6.5	8.1	1942	12.5	11.1	1.5
1926	17.9	7.2	10.9	1943	11.1	9.9	1.1
1927	12.7	6.8	7.5	1944	11.9	9.6	1.9
1928	14.3	7.1	8.0	1945	8.9	9.2	3.6
1929	14.5	6.1	6.7	1946	8.5	10.0	3.5
				1947	11.6	9.4	2.0
1930	13.7	5.3	6.8	1948	14.6	7.8	4.7
1931	16.7	4.9	8.7	1949	15.9	8.9	5.8
1932	12.8	6.1	8.4				
1933	12.6	5.7	7.5	1950	9.8	10.7	4.1
1934	9.5	5.4	4.8	1951	15.0	9.1	5.5
1935	10.4	6.4	6.0	1952	15.1	9.4	3.0
1936	12.2	8.0	5.4	1953	16.4	8.6	3.8
1937	18.3	5.7	5.6	1954	13.5	8.8	3.4
				1955 2/	14.6	9.1	2.2
				1956 2/	13.1		

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

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

Table 41.- 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	164.0	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	306.7
1932	173.5	182.0	1952	279.9	322.2
1933	212.7	193.9	1953	324.2	
1934	171.6	201.8	1954	341.0	
1935	185.1	210.8	1955	417.0	
1936	199.4	215.4	1956 1/	407.0	
1937	269.9	221.9			
1938	235.8	228.5			
1939	237.9	237.7			

1/ Crop Report.

Computed from data from Crop Reporting Board.

Table 42.- 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	3.6	37.2
1921	24.0	3.2	.1	.5	.2	27.9	1941	38.9	4.9	.1	.2	4.5	48.6
1922	26.4	3.7	.1	.5	.2	31.0	1942	41.8	4.5	.2	2/	4.8	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/	7.3	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	9.8	45.0
1931	21.4	2.5	.1	.7	1.3	26.0	1951	31.5	3.1	.1	2/	9.6	44.3
1932	19.7	1.8	.1	.6	1.2	23.5	1952	28.5	3.0	2/	.1	9.3	40.9
1933	24.3	2.5	.1	.6	1.7	29.2	1953	27.9	3.1	2/	2/	9.5	40.5
1934	21.0	1.8	.1	.5	1.6	25.0	1954	25.4	2.3	2/	.1	9.1	37.0
1935	21.7	3.3	.1	.6	2.0	27.6	1955	26.5	2.5	2/	.1	11.2	40.4
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 43.- Cotton: Exports from United States and World total, actual and percentage, 1930 to date

Year beginning August 1	United States		World total
	Actual	Percentage of world total	
	1,000 bales	Percent	1,000 bales
1930	7,133	54.9	13,000
1931	9,193	66.6	13,800
1932	8,895	64.9	13,700
1933	7,964	56.5	14,100
1934	5,037	43.1	11,700
1935	6,267	45.4	13,800
1936	5,689	39.8	14,300
1937	5,976	46.0	13,000
1938	3,513	29.8	11,800
1939	6,501	49.2	13,200
1940	1,174	17.3	6,800
1941	1,162	20.0	5,800
1942	1,498	37.4	4,000
1943	1,146	28.0	4,100
1944	1,909	38.2	5,000
1945	3,678	40.9	9,000
1946	3,656	38.5	9,500
1947	2,025	23.5	8,600
1948	4,961	45.1	11,000
1949	6,004	47.7	12,600
1950	4,280	36.0	11,900
1951	5,711	46.8	12,200
1952	3,181	27.0	11,800
1953	3,914	29.9	13,100
1954	3,585	29.4	12,200
1955			

1/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

Bureau of the Census and Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 44.- Soybeans compared with other commodities: Prices received by growers, as a percentage of parity and marketings

Year beginning October	Prices received by growers as a percentage of parity			Index of marketings (1947-49=100)		
	Soybeans	Corn	All commodities	Soybeans	Corn	All crops 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
1947	144	135	113	86	60	96
1948	95	78	101	105	128	98
1949	95	79	98	108	112	106
1950	102	91	107	140	92	96
1951	99	95	103	132	85	94
1952	95	83	94	139	119	100
1953	109	80	90	125	118	107
1954	84	76	86	161	111	102
1955 2/	83	71	82	174	122	106
1956 2/						106

1/ Calendar year marketings.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Table 45.- Peanuts: Production and CCC acquisitions, by areas, 1949-56

Crop year	Production				Acquired under support program			
	Virginia Carolina	South-eastern	South-western	United States	Virginia Carolina	South-eastern	South-western	United States
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1949	440	968	456	1,865	81	477	205	763
1950	483	1,086	466	2,035	96	554	184	835
1951	563	853	243	1,659	132	352	56	540
1952	549	662	145	1,356	37	69	0	106
1953	490	782	301	1,574	1	238	30	269
1954	424	429	155	1,008	0	0	0	0
1955 1/	388	601	376	1,565	7	188	72	267
1956 2/	526	823	142	1,491				

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated September 1, 1956.

Data on production published currently in Crop Production (AMS), data on acquisitions from Oils and Peanut Division Operating Records (CSS).

Table 46.- 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	3.72	4,116	34.7	46.1	80.8	5.6	30.2	35.8
1952	3.77	3.72	3,445	30.2	45.1	75.3	.4	34.2	34.6
1953	3.79	3.64	4,759	37.7	41.2	78.9	3/17.6	28.8	46.4
1954	3.14	3.05	5,947	41.3	31.8	73.1	3/24.4	31.2	55.6
1955 4/	2.91	2.88	5,255	41.3	18.2	59.6	17.2	30.9	48.1
1956	3.09		6,080	5/51.9	11.3	63.2			

1/ Includes flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil.
2/ Excludes 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 47 .- Food fats: Production, domestic use, exports and shipments, and stocks on October 1, 1949-56

Item	Year beginning October							
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	1956 2/
	Million pounds	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	2,767	3,376	4,010	
Lard	2,626	2,812	2,918	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,835	
Cottonseed oil	1,799	1,229	1,729	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,785	
Butter	1,701	1,466	1,376	1,578	1,647	1,541	1,575	
Other 4/	635	622	526	537	660	560	634	
Total	8,827	8,855	9,160	9,320	9,428	9,764	10,839	
Domestic Use 5/	7,500	7,301	7,470	7,561	7,859	8,143	8,165	
Exports and Shipments								
Soybean oil 3/	419	762	437	413	488	714	1,360	
Lard	584	630	751	515	456	587	725	
Cottonseed oil	149	59	127	55	402	716	662	
Butter	10	42	3	14	45	190	270	
Other 4/	135	117	113	113	211	157	113	
Total	1,297	1,610	1,431	1,110	1,602	2,364	3,130	
Stocks, October 1								
Soybean oil	113	113	171	194	174	127	180	230
Lard	66	82	57	143	42	50	75	75
Cottonseed oil	158	137	193	393	1,016	896	361	184
Butter	154	234	114	111	323	489	295	120
Other 4/	27	40	57	38	33	45	51	74
Total	518	606	592	879	1,588	1,607	962	683

1/ Partly estimated.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Includes oil equivalent of soybeans exported for crushing.
4/ Includes 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.

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

Table 48.- Feed grains: Carryover stocks, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1949-56

Year 1/	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Corn	Other feed grains	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Average 1949-53	731	262	80	27	20.4	6.9	27.3
1949	813	290	101	19	22.8	7.6	30.4
1950	844	208	80	60	23.6	6.9	30.5
1951	740	286	94	38	20.7	7.9	28.6
1952	487	277	73	10	13.6	6.5	20.1
1953	769	249	51	7	21.5	5.4	26.9
1954	920	227	71	22	25.7	6.0	31.7
1955	1,035	303	131	75	29.0	10.1	39.1
1956 2/	1,166	346	117	80	32.6	10.6	43.2

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains, October 1; oats and barley, July 1.
2/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 49.- Feed concentrate supply, livestock numbers, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-56

Crop year	Carryover of feed grains 1/			Feed grain production 2/	Other grains fed 3/	By-product feeds 4/	Total supply	Total concentrates fed	Grain consuming animal units fed annually 5/	Supply per animal unit
	Under price support	Other stocks	Total							
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Millions	Tons
1937	--	3.8	3.8	100.1	4.9	14.2	123.0	97.0	137.8	.89
1938	1.3	13.0	14.3	96.8	4.4	14.8	130.3	98.9	148.8	.88
1939	7.2	13.5	20.7	95.8	4.5	15.0	136.0	102.2	156.1	.87
1940	13.2	9.6	22.8	98.6	2.9	16.3	140.6	108.0	155.8	.90
1941	11.3	11.8	23.1	105.0	6.0	16.7	150.8	118.8	167.1	.90
1942	5.5	13.0	18.5	120.8	15.2	18.0	172.5	142.1	192.2	.90
1943	.4	17.4	17.8	112.1	16.5	18.2	164.6	138.7	193.1	.85
1944	.2	11.4	11.6	116.7	10.8	18.9	158.0	128.8	172.6	.92
1945	.3	14.6	14.9	113.8	7.7	17.8	154.2	132.2	167.3	.92
1946	--	10.9	10.9	123.0	4.0	19.5	157.4	122.6	159.6	.99
1947	.3	13.5	13.8	94.1	5.7	19.0	132.6	110.4	153.1	.87
1948	--	7.8	7.8	135.4	3.5	20.1	166.8	119.8	158.6	1.05
1949	15.3	15.1	30.4	120.0	4.0	20.9	175.3	126.4	163.8	1.07
1950	20.9	9.6	30.5	121.8	4.2	22.3	178.8	130.3	168.1	1.06
1951	14.8	13.8	28.6	113.1	4.6	22.9	169.2	132.2	167.3	1.01
1952	9.0	11.1	20.1	119.7	4.5	22.8	167.1	121.8	158.8	1.05
1953	16.6	10.4	27.0	117.5	4.5	23.5	172.5	125.8	156.7	1.10
1954	22.4	9.3	31.7	123.9	3.2	23.4	182.2	126.4	161.5	1.13
1955 6/	29.3	9.7	39.0	131.1	2.8	23.6	196.5	131.7	164.9	1.19
1956 7/	33.4	9.8	43.2	126.3	3.0	24.3	196.5		162.0	1.21

1/ 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 and barley, July 1. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses not available prior to 1943.
2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley and sorghum grains.
3/ Imported grains and domestic wheat and rye, October-September feeding season.
4/ Mill by products, 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/ Preliminary.
7/ Based on indications in October, 1956.

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 50.- Feed grains: Planted acreage, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1949-56

Year	Corn 1/		Oats		Barley		Sorghum grain		Total four feed grains	
	Planted acreage	Change from average	Planted acreage	Change from average	Planted acreage	Change from average	Harvested for grain	Change from average	Planted acreage	Change from average
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
Average 1949-53	83.3		42.9		10.7		7.4		144.4	
1949	86.7	3.4	43.1	0.2	11.1	0.4	6.6	-0.8	147.5	3.1
1950	82.9	- .4	45.0	2.1	13.0	2.3	10.3	2.9	151.2	6.8
1951	83.3	0	41.0	-1.9	10.8	.1	8.5	1.1	143.6	.8
1952	82.2	-1.1	42.3	- .6	9.2	-1.5	5.3	-2.1	139.0	-5.4
1953	81.6	-1.7	43.2	.3	9.6	-1.1	6.3	-1.1	140.7	-3.7
1954	82.2	-1.1	46.9	4.0	14.7	4.0	11.7	4.3	155.5	11.1
1955	81.5	-1.8	47.4	4.5	16.3	5.6	12.8	5.4	158.0	13.6
1956 2/	79.0	-4.3	44.5	1.6	14.8	4.1	11.4	4.0	149.7	5.3

1/ For all purposes.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Crop Production reports.

Table 51.- Feed prices: Index numbers of prices of feed grains and high-protein feeds, United States, 1949-56

(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	165	161	168
1956	169	171	174	187	196	198	200	204	202			
	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	203	191	193
1956	193	188	183	192	207	208	202	202	194			

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 52.- Corn: Supply and utilization, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1948-56

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	3,148	1	3,879	2,744	251	12	105	3,112
1948	4/	123	123	3,605	1	3,729	2,553	240	12	111	2,916
1949	5/ 493	320	813	3,238	1	4,052	2,834	255	11	107	3,207
1950	650	195	845	3,075	1	3,921	2,791	272	12	107	3,182
1951	487	252	739	2,926	1	3,666	2,848	244	12	76	3,180
1952	306	180	486	3,292	1	3,779	2,617	241	12	140	3,010
1953	5/ 580	189	769	3,210	1	3,980	2,709	242	13	96	3,060
1954	5/ 736	184	920	3,058	1	3,979	2,587	252	13	92	2,944
1955 6/	5/ 870	165	1,035	3,242	1	4,278	2,737	256	12	107	3,112
1956 7/	5/1015	151	1,166	3,369	1	4,536					

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 53.- Oats, barley and sorghum grain: Total supplies, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1950-56

Marketing year beginning 1/	Oats				Barley				Sorghum grain		
	Carry-over	Pro-duction	Imports	Total supply	Carry-over	Pro-duction	Imports	Total supply	Carry-over	Pro-duction	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	262	1,248	52	1,562	80	255	22	357	27	150	177
1950	208	1,369	30	1,607	80	304	14	398	60	234	294
1951	286	1,278	62	1,626	94	257	13	364	38	163	201
1952	277	1,217	69	1,563	73	228	25	326	10	91	101
1953	249	1,153	80	1,482	51	247	38	336	7	116	123
1954	227	1,410	20	1,657	71	379	24	474	22	235	257
1955	303	1,499	3	1,805	131	400	28	559	75	241	316
1956 2/	347	1,155	3/20	1,522	115	370	3/25	510	80	165	245

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 54.- Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months, and average loan rate, United States, 1930-56 1/

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average 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	2/
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	2.82
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	4.06	4.23	4.60	4.57	4.64	4.51	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.46	4.35	4.26	4.92
1955 3/	4.11	4.50	4.60	4.63	4.62	4.43	4.43	4.46	4.44	4.45	4.45	4.39	4.66
1956 3/	4.29	4.56											4.57

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production.
2/ Since prices were so far above support levels, support rates were not announced.
3/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 55.- Meat production, United States, 1930-56

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	9,534	1,230	10,714	597	22,075
1951	8,837	1,059	11,481	521	21,898
1952	9,650	1,169	11,527	648	22,994
1953	12,407	1,546	10,006	729	24,688
1954	12,963	1,647	9,870	734	25,214
1955	13,568	1,578	10,991	758	26,895
1956 2/	14,300	1,600	11,285	740	27,925

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

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

Table 56.- Cattle and calves on farms January 1, United States, 1885-1956

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	1921	68,714	29,796	38,918	1939	66,029	35,626	30,403
1886	54,868	1904	66,442	1922	68,795	30,191	38,604	1940	68,309	36,432	31,877
1887	56,602	1905	66,111	1923	67,546	30,655	36,891	1941	71,755	37,383	34,372
1888	58,599	1906	65,009	1924	65,996	30,875	35,121	1942	76,025	38,837	37,188
1889	59,178	1907	63,754	1925	63,373	31,058	32,315	1943	81,204	40,240	40,964
1890	60,014	1908	61,989	1926	60,576	30,856	29,720	1944	85,334	41,257	44,077
1891	59,968	1909	60,774	1927	58,178	30,800	27,378	1945	85,573	40,849	44,724
1892	58,126	1910	58,993	1928	57,322	31,090	26,232	1946	82,235	38,549	43,686
1893	55,119	1911	57,225	1929	58,877	31,902	26,975	1947	80,554	37,683	42,871
1894	51,713	1912	55,675	1930	61,003	33,082	27,921	1948	77,171	36,169	41,002
1895	49,510	1913	56,592	1931	63,030	33,971	29,059	1949	76,830	35,270	41,560
1896	49,205	1914	59,461	1932	65,801	35,365	30,436	1950	77,963	35,455	42,508
1897	50,447	1915	63,849	1933	70,280	36,860	33,420	1951	82,083	35,398	46,685
1898	52,868	1916	67,438	1934	74,369	37,988	36,381	1952	88,072	35,235	52,837
1899	55,927	1917	70,979	1935	68,846	36,357	32,489	1953	94,241	35,921	58,320
1900	59,739	1918	73,040	1936	67,847	35,452	32,395	1954	95,679	36,161	59,518
1901	62,576	1919	72,094	1937	66,098	34,853	31,245	1955	96,592	35,361	61,231
1902	64,418	1920	70,400	1938	65,249	34,774	30,475	1956 2/	97,465	34,877	62,588

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 57.- Meat consumption per person, United States, 1930-56

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	6.5	70.9	3.4	136.1
1952	61.4	7.1	71.4	4.1	144.0
1953	76.5	9.4	62.6	4.6	153.1
1954	79.0	9.9	59.2	4.5	152.6
1955	80.9	9.3	65.9	4.6	160.7
1956 1/	83.5	9.3	66.3	4.4	163.5

1/ Partly forecast.

Data published in the Livestock and Meat Situation (AMS).

Table 58.- Pigs, calves and lambs: Number born or saved, United States, 1930-56

Year	Pigs	Calves	Lambs
	Million head	Million head	Million head
1930	74.1	25.1	29.5
1931	83.2	26.1	31.6
1932	82.5	27.6	30.0
1933	84.2	28.9	29.8
1934	56.8	30.2	30.4
1935	56.1	27.5	27.8
1936	65.7	28.2	29.8
1937	62.5	28.0	29.2
1938	71.9	27.8	30.4
1939	87.0	28.9	29.9
1940	79.9	29.9	31.1
1941	85.0	31.9	32.6
1942	104.9	34.4	32.3
1943	121.8	34.8	30.9
1944	86.7	37.0	28.6
1945	86.8	35.2	27.0
1946	82.7	34.6	24.5
1947	83.3	34.7	21.9
1948	83.8	33.1	19.6
1949	93.2	33.7	18.3
1950	97.4	34.9	17.9
1951	100.6	35.8	18.0
1952	88.8	38.3	18.5
1953	77.9	41.3	19.5
1954	86.8	42.6	20.3
1955	95.6	43.0	20.2
1956 1/	88.1	43.3	20.4

1/ Preliminary.

Data published annually in Meat Animal, Farm Production, Disposition and Income, by States, (AMS).

Table 59.- Stock sheep and lambs: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1870-1956

Year	Texas	Western States and S. Dak.	Native sheep States	United States	Year	Texas	Western States and S. Dak.	Native sheep States	United States	Year	Texas	Western 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	12,698	7,807	27,251
1892	4,700	18,487	21,441	44,628	1922	3,650	19,689	10,026	33,365	1952	6,071	13,433	8,440	27,944
1893	4,335	18,875	21,357	44,567	1923	3,490	19,320	9,787	32,597	1953	5,525	13,390	8,678	27,593
1894	3,814	19,002	20,598	43,414	1924	3,625	19,508	9,726	32,859	1954	5,249	13,222	8,608	27,079
1895	3,738	19,592	18,497	41,827	1925	4,014	20,407	10,048	34,469	1955	5,354	13,110	8,673	27,137
1896	3,065	19,886	16,658	39,609	1926	4,134	21,165	10,420	35,719	1956 *	4,979	13,084	8,946	27,009
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					

* Preliminary.

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

Table 60.- Disposable personal income and retail value of meat consumed per person, United States, 1920-56

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	115
1922	105	108	1942	170	130
1923	120	115	1943	190	141
1924	119	116	1944	206	140
1925	124	124	1945	209	131
1926	127	128	1946	219	176
1927	125	124	1947	228	259
1928	127	125	1948	249	273
1929	133	129	1949	245	246
1930	118	120	1950	264	256
1931	100	100	1951	285	272
1932	76	74	1952	294	283
1933	71	67	1953	305	281
1934	80	81	1954	305	280
1935	89	95	1955	319	274
1936	101	102	1956 1/	332	270
1937	107	108			
1938	98	97			
1939	105	98			

1/ Based on indications in early part of year.

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

Table 61.- Apparel wool: Production and net imports, United States, 1947-56

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	216.9	32.4	249.3	395.2
1951	228.1	25.9	254.0	430.3
1952	233.3	33.6	266.9	379.7
1953	232.3	42.2	274.5	258.5
1954	235.8	43.5	279.3	155.9
1955 2/	233.4	41.6	275.0	162.7
1956 3/	231.8		275	

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

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

Table 62.- Wool: Average weekly rate of consumption, scoured basis, in the United States, 1947-55

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
1955	5.5	2.6

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 63.- Changes in regional pattern of milk production, 1940 and 1955

Region	Milk production		Percentage of total United States production	
	1940	1955	1940	1955
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
North Atlantic	17,351	21,882	16	18
East North Central	30,621	36,873	28	30
West North Central	27,678	26,778	25	22
South Atlantic	6,597	8,834	6	7
South Central	14,515	14,307	13	11
Western	12,650	14,780	12	12
United States	109,412	123,454	100	100

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

Table 64.- Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1910-56 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	36,732	22,476	14,256	3,919
1953	35,126	21,246	13,880	3,744
1954	33,463	21,442	12,021	3,492
1955	32,939	21,599	11,340	3,446
1956 2/	33,400	21,700	11,700	3,470

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; beginning with 1933 include Government payments.
2/ Based on first three quarters of the year.

Data published periodically in Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 65.- Consumption, production, and utilization of dairy products, 1940-56

Year	Civilian consumption, per person					Total production of milk	Normal domestic commercial utilization 1/
	Milk equivalent			Milk fat	Solids-not-fat		
	Fluid milk and cream	Butter	All other dairy products				
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Billion pounds	Billion pounds
1940	331	336	140	32.0	40.8	111.5	111.9
1941	334	317	140	31.6	41.6	117.1	112.4
1942	354	313	154	32.8	44.3	120.4	118.5
1943	371	235	134	29.7	45.8	118.5	110.8
1944	381	236	136	30.3	46.0	118.1	116.0
1945	399	216	162	31.2	48.9	120.6	114.9
1946	389	207	179	31.0	50.3	118.7	115.5
1947	369	221	168	30.3	47.8	118.1	117.8
1948	355	197	162	28.5	46.0	113.7	112.7
1949	352	207	165	28.7	46.1	117.0	115.2
1950	349	212	170	29.0	46.5	117.3	116.5
1951	352	189	164	27.8	46.7	115.2	115.9
1952	352	168	171	27.0	47.8	115.1	114.3
1953	347	166	169	26.4	47.1	120.5	113.2
1954	348	173	170	26.7	48.2	122.3	115.5
1955 2/	352	177	171	27.0	49.3	123.6	118.9
1956 3/	356	177	175	27.4	49.7	127.0	123.2

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

Data published occasionally in The Dairy Situation (AMS), except for column 6 which is published initially by the Crop Reporting Board.

Table 66.- Gross farm income from sheep enterprise

Year	Income from sheep and lambs 1/	Income from shorn wool 2/	Government payments 3/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1949	267	105	---
1950	269	135	---
1951	334	221	---
1952	306	126	---
1953	257	128	---
1954	261	126	---
1955	257	4/103	---
1956 5/	250	97	6/60

1/ Casb receipts from sale of sbeep, lambs, mutton, and lamb plus value of bome consumption less cost of inshipments for feeding and breeding during calendar year.
2/ Value of sale (including an allowance for unredeemed loan wool in 1952-54) during marketing seasen beginning April 1.
3/ Prior to 1955, support was provided indirectly through prices by means of CCC purchase and/or loan operations. For the 1955 marketing season and thereafter, support is provided through direct Government payments to producers. Payments made during year indicated are on marketings during tbe season beginning April 1 of the previous year.
4/ 1955 production multiplied by April-January average price.
5/ Indications as of October 1.
6/ Payments made after July 1, 1956, on shorn wool and lambs and yearlings marketed during April 1955-March 1956.

Data from Crop Reporting Board, AMS.

Table 67.- Milk cows and milk production on farms, farm marketings of dairy products, and prices received by farmers for milk and butterfat, 1940-56

Year	Milk cows 1/	Milk production 2/	Cash receipts from marketings			Price received by farmers	
			Sold to plants and dealers		Milk and cream retailed by farmers	Milk sold to plants and dealers, per 100 pounds	Butterfat, per pound
			Milk	Cream			
	Thousands	Million pounds	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Dollars	Cents
1940	23,671	109,412	858	350	294	1.82	28.0
1941	24,288	115,088	1,141	440	299	2.19	34.2
1942	25,027	118,533	1,521	465	322	2.58	39.6
1943	25,451	117,017	1,860	562	340	3.12	49.9
1944	25,597	117,023	2,044	495	354	3.21	50.3
1945	25,033	119,828	2,196	454	347	3.19	50.3
1946	24,089	117,697	2,780	518	380	3.99	64.3
1947	23,329	116,814	3,015	569	399	4.27	71.8
1948	22,336	112,671	3,364	594	401	4.88	79.9
1949	22,024	116,103	2,896	464	366	3.95	61.6
1950	21,944	116,602	2,886	472	339	3.89	62.0
1951	21,505	114,681	3,413	496	346	4.58	71.2
1952	21,338	114,671	3,752	475	340	4.85	75.0
1953	21,691	120,221	3,651	403	312	4.32	66.5
1954	21,581	122,094	3,487	346	281	3.97	58.7
1955 3/	21,232	123,454	3,627	321	264	4.00	57.1
1956 4/	21,000	127,000	3,950	317	244	4.15	58.0

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

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

Table 68.- Eggs, broilers, and turkeys: Production compared with population growtb, United States, 1935-56

Year	Civilian consumers, July 1	Eggs produced on farms	Broilers produced	Turkeys raised	As a percentage of 1947-49			
					Civilian consumers	Eggs produced on farms	Broilers produced 1/	Turkeys slaughtered 1/
	Millions	Million dozen	Million head	Million head	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	129.0	2,801	43	20.8	88	61	10	45
1936	129.8	2,878	53	28.0	88	62	13	60
1937	130.6	3,130	68	25.8	89	68	16	58
1938	131.6	3,113	82	26.9	89	67	20	59
1939	132.7	3,237	106	33.6	90	70	25	71
1940	134.0	3,309	143	33.8	91	72	34	80
1941	133.7	3,491	192	32.6	91	76	46	77
1942	133.3	4,051	228	32.5	91	88	56	82
1943	130.6	4,546	285	31.8	89	98	69	76
1944	130.3	4,878	274	35.1	89	106	68	90
1945	130.9	4,685	366	42.9	89	101	91	111
1946	140.3	4,664	293	40.1	95	101	73	115
1947	144.6	4,615	310	34.0	98	100	77	99
1948	147.2	4,575	371	31.5	100	99	93	86
1949	149.6	4,680	513	41.3	102	101	130	116
1950	152.3	4,913	631	44.4	104	106	161	125
1951	153.2	4,838	789	53.3	104	105	199	143
1952	155.5	4,839	861	62.3	106	105	217	162
1953	158.3	4,824	947	59.8	108	104	240	154
1954	161.3	4,911	1,048	67.7	110	106	267	177
1955	164.5	4,957	1,078	65.6	112	107	273	166
1956 2/	167.5	5,056	1,294	76.3	114	109	328	193

1/ For broilers and turkeys, percentages of base computed on basis of total live weight rather than head-count.
2/ Estimated.

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

Table 69.- Eggs and poultry: Feed-price ratios and cost per 100 pounds of poultry ration and broiler masb, United States, available data 1924-56

Year	Ratios 1/			Average farm value per cwt. of-		Year	Ratios 1/			Average farm value per cwt. of-	
	Egg-feed	Broiler-feed	Turkey-feed	Poultry ration	Broiler masb		Egg-feed	Broiler-feed	Turkey-feed	Poultry ration	Broiler masb
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars
1924	12.7			2.35		1940	11.5		8.4	1.68	
1925	13.4			2.53		1941	13.5		9.2	1.83	
1926	14.3			2.21		1942	14.2		9.8	2.21	
1927	12.2			2.31		1943	14.5		11.1	2.66	
1928	12.4			2.47		1944	11.5		10.8	2.94	
1929	13.9			2.32		1945	13.4		11.5	2.91	
						1946	11.3		9.7	3.47	
1930	12.1			2.08		1947	11.1	6.2	7.7	4.17	5.23
1931	12.9			1.49		1948	11.4	6.5	9.8	4.29	5.52
1932	14.4			1.14		1949	13.2	5.8	11.0	3.46	4.85
1933	11.6		8.1	1.35							
1934	10.6		7.2	1.71		1950	10.3	5.6	8.8	3.58	4.92
1935	13.0		8.6	1.88		1951	12.0	5.3	8.9	4.01	5.36
1936	12.1		9.0	1.89		1952	10.0	5.1	8.0	4.21	5.65
1937	10.4		7.2	2.17		1953	12.3	5.1	8.6	3.87	5.26
1938	14.1		10.9	1.54		1954	9.4	4.3	7.9	3.86	5.31
1939	11.9		10.4	1.54		1955	10.8	5.0	8.4	3.61	5.00
						1956 2/	10.5	4.0	7.5	3.66	5.10

1/ Simple average of monthly ratios.
2/ Estimated.

Agricultural Prices, AMS.

Table 70.- Eggs, chickens and turkeys: Average price received by farmers and prices adjusted for price levels, United States, 1935-56

Year	Weighted annual average price, as reported			Consumer's price index (BLS) (1947-49=100)	Adjusted prices		
	Eggs, per dozen	All chickens, per pound (live) 1/	Turkeys, per pound (live)		Eggs, per dozen	All chickens, per pound (live) 1/	Turkeys, per pound (live)
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents
1935	23.4	15.3	20.1	58.7	39.9	26.1	34.2
1936	21.8	15.5	15.6	59.3	36.8	26.1	26.3
1937	21.3	16.7	18.1	61.4	34.7	27.2	29.5
1938	20.3	15.4	17.5	60.3	33.7	25.5	29.0
1939	17.4	13.8	15.7	59.4	29.3	23.2	26.4
1940	18.0	13.9	15.2	59.9	30.0	23.2	25.4
1941	23.5	16.3	19.9	62.9	37.4	25.9	31.6
1942	30.0	19.8	27.5	69.7	43.0	28.4	39.5
1943	37.1	25.3	32.7	74.0	50.1	34.2	44.2
1944	32.5	24.9	33.9	75.2	43.2	33.1	45.1
1945	37.7	27.0	33.7	76.9	49.0	35.1	43.8
1946	37.6	29.0	36.3	83.4	45.1	34.8	43.5
1947	45.3	28.2	36.5	95.5	47.4	29.5	38.2
1948	47.2	32.3	46.8	102.8	45.9	31.4	45.5
1949	45.2	26.6	35.2	101.8	44.4	26.1	34.6
1950	36.3	24.9	32.8	102.8	35.3	24.2	31.9
1951	47.8	27.1	37.4	111.0	43.1	24.4	33.7
1952	41.6	26.2	33.6	113.5	36.7	23.1	29.6
1953	47.7	25.3	33.6	114.4	41.7	22.1	29.4
1954	36.6	21.1	28.8	114.8	31.9	18.4	25.1
1955	38.9	23.4	30.2	114.5	34.0	20.4	26.4
1956 2/	38.3	20.0	27.5				

1/ Includes commercial broilers.
2/ Estimated.

Agricultural Prices, AMS.

Table 71.- Hatcheries: Number and capacity, available data 1934 to date

Year	Hatcheries	Egg capacity	
		Total	Average
	Number	Thousands	Thousands
1934	11,405	276,287	24
1935			
1936			
1937			
1938	10,531	397,376	38
1939			
1940			
1941			
1942			
1943	10,112	504,640	50
1944			
1945			
1946			
1947			
1948	9,341	551,847	59
1949			
1950			
1951	8,809	575,099	65
1952			
1953	6,890	562,237	73
1954			
1955			

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board, AMS.

Table 72.- Civilian consumption per capita of eggs, chicken, and turkey, 1935 to date

Year	Per capita consumption						Commercial broiler production as a percentage of total chicken meat production
	Eggs			Poultry meat, ready-to-cook basis			
	Shell	Frozen and dried (shell egg equivalent)	Total	All chicken 1/	Turkey	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
1935			276	12.9	1.7	14.6	5
1936			285	13.5	2.2	15.7	6
1937			304	13.4	2.2	15.6	8
1938	289	17	306	12.5	2.2	14.7	10
1939	291	18	309	13.9	2.4	16.3	11
1940	296	18	314	13.9	2.9	16.8	14
1941	296	11	307	15.2	2.9	18.1	18
1942	302	12	314	17.4	3.0	20.4	18
1943	323	19	342	22.7	2.7	25.4	18
1944	322	28	350	20.1	2.7	22.8	19
1945	374	23	397	21.3	3.4	24.7	23
1946	354	20	374	19.1	3.7	22.8	21
1947	353	25	378	17.9	3.5	21.4	24
1948	356	28	384	18.1	3.0	21.1	30
1949	353	25	378	19.4	3.2	22.6	36
1950	359	25	384	20.3	4.0	24.3	42
1951	360	27	387	21.4	4.4	25.8	48
1952	357	28	385	21.8	4.6	26.4	53
1953	349	25	374	21.6	4.7	26.3	56
1954	347	24	371	22.5	5.2	27.7	60
1955	342	24	366	20.9	5.0	25.9	64
1956 2/	341		365	23.5	5.4	28.9	67

1/ Including commercial broilers.
2/ Estimated.

Published currently in Poultry and Egg Situation, AMS.

Table 73.- Index numbers of prices received by farmers for all farm products, fruits, and commercial vegetables for fresh market, U. S. 1935-56

Year	Index numbers (1910-14=100)		
	All farm products	Fruits	Commercial vegetables for fresh market
1935	109	89	116
1936	114	102	108
1937	122	117	114
1938	97	72	96
1939	95	74	98
1940	100	81	122
1941	124	94	138
1942	159	127	178
1943	193	207	270
1944	197	233	236
1945	207	228	240
1946	236	240	217
1947	276	186	262
1948	287	166	253
1949	250	196	232
1950	258	194	211
1951	302	181	269
1952	288	191	274
1953	258	209	239
1954	249	219	223
1955	236	212	233
1956 1/	236	226	256

1/ Average January-September.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 74.- Distribution of layers and egg production or sales by flock size, 1930 to date

Number of chickens on hand at time of Census enumeration 1/	Unit	All farms						1954 commercial farms only 2/
		1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1954	
		(a) Number of laying flocks this size						
Under 50	Thous.	2,949	3,406	3,016	2,430	2,416		1,077
50-99	Thous.	1,189	1,303	1,101	1,076	802		429
100-199	Thous.	860	803	736	870	651		427
200-399	Thous.	306	259	237	413	286		326
400 and over	Thous.	69	63	61	108	89		147
Total 3/	Thous.	5,373	5,833	5,150	4,896	4,245	3,437	2,406
		(b) Number of chickens in flocks this size						
Under 50	Mil.	68	80	70	59	55		25
50-99	Mil.	77	82	70	68	52		27
100-199	Mil.	109	100	93	110	84		56
200-399	Mil.	74	62	57	102	71		83
400 and over	Mil.	51	47	48	88	82		150
Total 3/	Mil.	379	372	338	427	343	384	340
		(c) Number of eggs produced or sold from flocks this size						
		All farms						Commercial farms only, eggs sold
		Eggs produced					Eggs sold	
None	Mil. doz.	12	8	20	25	69		23
Under 50	Mil. doz.	459	368	419	404	125		37
50-99	Mil. doz.	525	432	444	475	234		102
100-199	Mil. doz.	729	571	628	844	612		366
200-399	Mil. doz.	518	394	421	806	614		630
400 and over	Mil. doz.	448	387	459	797	829		1,505
Total 3/	Mil. doz.	2,690	2,161	2,391	3,352	2,483	2,782	2,663

1/ Enumeration dates were April 1 for 1930, 1940, and 1950; January 1 for 1935 and 1945; and October-November for 1954. Flock size on those dates was judged by number of birds on hand which were over 3 months old, April 1, 1930 and January 1, 1935; over 4 months old April 1, 1940 and January 1, 1945; and 4 months old and over April 1, 1950 and October-November 1954.
2/ The breakdown by flock size in 1954 was made for commercial farms only: commercial farms exclude subsistence and part-time farms.
3/ Totals may differ from totals published elsewhere, because they were expanded from sample data.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 75.- Deciduous fruits: Production and utilization, United States, 1945-56

Year	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1945	8,421	3,758	4,588	75
1946	10,443	4,523	5,893	27
1947	9,710	4,499	5,056	155
1948	8,610	3,684	4,843	83
1949	9,589	4,240	4,793	556
1950	8,756	3,696	4,901	159
1951	9,610	3,748	5,552	310
1952	8,789	3,793	4,944	52
1953	8,459	3,632	4,782	45
1954	8,702	3,721	4,931	50
1955	9,082	3,445	5,526	111
1956 2/	9,050			

1/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.
2/ Estimate of October 1, 1956.

Data prepared from utilization reports of AMS.

Table 76.- Frozen fruits and berries: U. S. commercial pack, 1937-55 1/

Year	Strawberries	RSP cherries	Other fruits and berries	Total fruits and berries
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1937	43.5	33.3	34.5	111.3
1938	55.5	29.0	44.7	129.2
1939	50.8	39.7	50.1	140.6
1940	62.3	40.0	70.1	172.4
1941	79.5	43.7	84.6	207.8
1942	63.8	41.8	89.9	195.5
1943	29.8	23.0	140.5	193.3
1944	34.8	55.1	248.0	337.9
1945	36.9	16.1	383.8	436.8
1946	78.1	88.1	352.7	518.9
1947	109.0	67.0	169.3	345.3
1948	160.1	87.8	124.0	371.9
1949	107.6	71.0	179.8	358.4
1950	192.7	104.5	183.4	480.6
1951	157.7	99.3	163.9	420.9
1952	200.3	61.9	163.1	425.3
1953	226.0	115.2	200.8	542.0
1954	221.4	86.7	214.9	523.0
1955	273.0	114.5	272.3	659.8

1/ Beginning 1945 excludes citrus juices.

Data from annual reports of National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 77.- Canned fruits: U. S. packs, 1935-55 1/

Year	Peaches	Apples and applesauce	Other fruit	Total
	Million cases 2/	Million cases 2/	Million cases 2/	Million cases 2/
1935	11.5	3.5	20.6	35.6
1936	11.0	4.1	23.7	38.8
1937	13.6	4.7	27.3	45.6
1938	10.2	2.7	19.9	32.8
1939	12.0	4.9	27.1	44.0
1940	11.3	4.1	25.9	41.3
1941	14.5	7.2	31.4	53.1
1942	16.2	7.5	26.9	50.6
1943	11.3	4.0	21.1	36.4
1944	13.6	6.1	28.0	47.7
1945	14.8	2.7	26.9	44.4
1946	20.3	9.2	45.5	75.0
1947	19.1	6.3	33.2	58.6
1948	17.4	4.8	34.8	57.0
1949	19.1	9.8	33.0	61.9
1950	16.6	13.1	35.2	64.9
1951	22.8	8.6	39.8	71.2
1952	19.3	7.9	36.2	63.4
1953	21.1	9.7	37.0	67.8
1954	18.5	13.7	39.0	71.2
1955	22.5	11.6	44.4	78.5

1/ U. S. packs including cherries and olives in brine and excluding Hawaiian pineapple.
2/ In terms of cases of 24 No. 2 1/2 cans.

Data from annual reports of National Canners Association and Western Canner and Packer.

Table 78.- Dried fruits: Production, natural condition

Year	Raisins	Prunes	Other fruit	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1929	215	160	94	469
1930	192	285	107	584
1931	169	242	112	523
1932	262	194	112	568
1933	195	205	121	521
1934	171	201	97	469
1935	203	297	107	607
1936	182	184	113	479
1937	247	256	120	623
1938	290	238	108	636
1939	245	214	130	589
1940	171	178	89	438
1941	209	185	95	489
1942	254	177	106	537
1943	401	208	92	701
1944	310	163	122	595
1945	241	234	91	566
1946	193	222	119	534
1947	306	200	99	605
1948	232	177	76	485
1949	259	160	88	507
1950	156	150	79	385
1951	242	180	78	500
1952	288	137	73	498
1953	232	148	78	458
1954	168	178	72	418
1955	224	136	79	439

Data prepared from utilization reports of AMS.

Table 79.- Beans, dry edible: Production (cleaned) by classes and season average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, United States, 1945-55 1/

Class	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 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/	1,000 bags 3/
Pea beans (navy)	2,687	3,814	3,074	4,476	5,334	3,356	4,072	3,412	3,601	3,191	4,614
Pinto	2,063	2,105	3,278	3,091	3,857	3,630	2,980	3,143	4,782	4,537	3,796
Great Northern	2,481	3,440	3,554	4,039	3,204	1,720	1,469	1,872	1,707	1,956	1,942
Red kidney 4/	555	1,231	1,111	1,742	1,392	1,123	1,344	1,421	1,249	1,155	1,011
Large limas (standard)	910	782	855	1,144	1,376	1,225	1,168	1,360	1,137	1,259	1,077
Baby limas	1,007	1,055	1,058	984	1,272	1,132	798	430	639	758	318
All other	2,247	2,275	2,899	3,908	3,428	2,937	3,997	3,279	3,383	4,083	4,210
Total	11,950	14,702	15,829	19,384	19,863	15,123	15,828	14,917	16,498	16,939	16,968
	Price per 100 pounds 5/										
	Dollars	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	8.04	6.95

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 80.- Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1937-1955

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	165.2	111.0	54.2	53.2	1.0	67.2	32.8	32.2	.6
1938	171.3	114.3	57.0	56.0	1.0	66.7	33.3	32.7	.6
1939	175.8	117.2	58.6	57.3	1.3	66.7	33.3	32.6	.7
1940	180.6	117.4	63.2	61.8	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2	.8
1941	181.9	114.4	67.5	65.9	1.6	62.9	37.1	36.2	.9
1942	193.7	119.5	74.2	71.6	2.6	61.7	38.3	37.0	1.3
1943	185.3	116.2	69.1	67.4	1.7	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	87.9	4.7	59.6	40.4	38.3	2.1
1947	208.6	126.3	82.3	76.3	6.0	60.5	39.5	36.6	2.9
1948	203.4	128.3	75.1	68.4	6.7	63.1	36.9	33.6	3.3
1949	197.3	121.2	76.1	69.4	6.7	61.4	38.6	35.2	3.4
1950	205.8	122.9	82.9	75.6	7.3	59.7	40.3	36.7	3.6
1951	206.3	119.2	87.1	77.9	9.2	57.8	42.2	37.8	4.4
1952	206.5	120.1	86.4	75.2	11.2	58.2	41.8	36.4	5.4
1953	208.3	119.5	88.8	77.2	11.6	57.4	42.6	37.1	5.5
1954	205.1	117.5	87.6	75.4	12.2	57.3	42.7	36.8	5.9
1955 3/	207.1	115.5	91.6	78.2	13.4	55.8	44.2	37.8	6.4

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 81.- Total commercially produced vegetables: Percent of consumption in processed form, United States, 1937-1955

(Fresh weight equivalent)

Year	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Broccoli	Spinach	Cabbage	Corn	Cucumbers	Peas, green	Tomatoes
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	38.5	50.0	25.4	1.6	25.9	9.4	66.4	48.7	77.8	66.4
1938	38.9	45.2	24.6	4.1	26.2	10.9	66.7	48.9	80.2	65.3
1939	38.4	46.7	24.4	3.6	22.0	13.8	68.6	47.6	79.5	65.2
1940	38.0	55.8	25.7	1.6	27.8	12.6	67.1	48.6	82.2	68.4
1941	37.8	55.8	28.0	5.4	24.0	15.3	66.1	51.4	84.7	69.9
1942	43.2	65.3	29.3	6.2	35.2	12.8	67.9	56.7	87.3	69.9
1943	43.9	60.0	26.4	5.4	29.2	12.0	68.5	58.6	86.7	68.6
1944	46.2	53.8	31.4	3.8	40.1	4.1	66.4	54.7	85.9	69.7
1945	40.9	58.3	33.8	10.9	38.5	6.2	64.9	48.2	90.1	71.8
1946	58.0	60.7	33.4	14.5	46.2	14.5	68.1	49.3	91.1	72.3
1947	46.9	68.4	33.8	13.5	42.1	15.5	67.2	55.8	91.6	71.3
1948	57.3	69.1	34.0	20.4	46.0	8.2	60.7	54.8	93.1	68.3
1949	54.8	76.2	35.0	23.7	48.4	14.6	63.6	54.3	93.2	70.6
1950	55.0	79.3	39.7	21.9	49.8	14.3	63.5	54.2	94.2	73.5
1951	59.8	82.5	39.6	36.4	60.0	17.7	63.3	51.7	95.9	74.5
1952	56.5	84.7	44.6	38.8	64.4	15.9	63.1	53.6	95.9	73.6
1953	62.6	88.2	44.8	41.6	62.5	13.0	64.6	55.5	96.7	74.6
1954	61.9	87.7	46.2	43.3	61.5	14.8	63.9	55.3	96.8	73.2
1955 1/	62.6	88.5	48.2	44.1	75.7	14.4	64.8	55.1	96.7	75.0

1/ Preliminary.

Computed from data published in the Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 82.- Potatoes: Annual production, farm disposition and price, United States, 1930-56

Year	Production	Farm disposition			Season average price per cwt. received by farmers 1/
		Used on farms where grown			
		For seed	Feed, shrinkage, and loss	For household use	
	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Million cwt.	Dollars
1930	206.3	19.4	14.2	37.7	1.52
1931	230.6	21.1	22.5	43.1	.763
1932	224.8	20.4	25.7	46.7	.625
1933	205.9	20.6	15.8	37.9	1.37
1934	243.9	19.7	30.4	41.9	.730
1935	227.3	16.9	26.2	45.1	.978
1936	194.4	16.1	14.8	32.1	1.88
1937	225.9	16.0	22.0	38.3	.863
1938	213.5	15.1	21.8	38.1	.912
1939	205.4	14.7	18.6	36.0	1.16
1940	226.2	14.1	22.3	37.9	.877
1941	213.4	14.0	16.8	35.1	1.31
1942	221.3	16.2	14.6	36.4	1.90
1943	275.3	13.7	25.3	38.6	2.13
1944	230.4	12.3	14.4	29.1	2.45
1945	251.6	11.1	16.8	29.5	2.33
1946	292.4	9.2	18.6	28.8	2.03
1947	233.4	8.7	13.3	22.5	2.68
1948	269.9	7.3	16.4	20.6	2.55
1949	241.0	8.0	16.5	17.9	2.13
1950	259.1	6.5	18.5	17.4	1.53
1951	195.8	7.1	11.8	14.9	2.71
1952	211.1	7.7	13.1	13.0	3.25
1953	231.7	7.4	19.4	12.5	1.33
1954	219.5	7.7	15.7	12.7	2.16
1955 2/	227.0	7.0	15.9	12.4	1.79
1956	3/242.2				4/1.66

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

Data from Crop Reporting Board (AMS).

Table 83.- Fruits: U. S. civilian per capita consumption fresh and processed, 1945-55, 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	22.6	24.0	46.6	14.0	29.7	102.4	192.7
1955	24.8	23.5	48.3	14.5	34.0	102.3	199.1

1/ Including juices.

Data shown here not published elsewhere.

Table 84.- Peas, dry field: Production (cleaned basis) and season average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, United States, 1945-56

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	3,072	3.56
1951	3,530	4.11
1952	2,463	5.26
1953	3,052	5.11
1954	3,107	5.03
1955	2,525	5.27
1956	4/4,885	5/4.69

1/ Weighted by sales.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds.
3/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.
4/ Indications as of September 1.
5/ September 15 price.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Table 85.- Tobacco, Burley: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1938-56

(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	668	1,198	1,866	486	33	519	49.8	46.4
1955	470	1,347	1,817	475	33	508	58.6	46.2
1956 1/	485	1,309	1,794					

1/ Preliminary: 1956 production and stocks and 1955-56 disappearance as indicated October 1.

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

Table 86.- Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1938-56

(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	291	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	744	429	1,173	52.7	47.9
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	729	552	1,281	52.7	48.3
1956 1/	1,297	2,258	3,555					48.9

1/ Preliminary. 1956 production and price as indicated October 1.

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

Table 87.-Exports of tobacco from the United States, by crop year 1935-55

(Farm-sales weight)

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	429	33	39	8	6	515
1955-56 4/	553	33	38	11	7	642

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 88.- Tobacco, leaf: Used in manufacture of tobacco products, United States, 1940-56

(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	1,171	99	36	141	1,447
1955 3/	1,165	95	37	140	1,437
1956 3/	1,163	89	36	144	1,432

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 89.- Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over in United States and by overseas forces, 1925-56

(Unstemmed 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	9.73	1.22	1.16	12.11
1955	9.56	1.22	1.12	11.90
1956 1/	9.44	1.24	1.05	11.73

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

Data from the Tobacco Situation.

Table 90. Total retail cost, payment to farmers, and marketing bill for farm food products purchased by domestic civilian consumers, United States, 1947-56 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	36.5	18.7	17.8	1952	44.5	20.1	24.4
1948	39.0	19.2	19.8	1953	44.6	19.0	25.6
1949	37.9	17.1	20.8	1954	44.9	18.4	26.5
				1955 2/	46.1	18.2	27.9
1950	38.9	17.7	21.2	1956 2/	47.5	18.5	29.0
1951	43.0	20.2	22.8				

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

Table 91. Corporate profits, labor, transportation, and other costs for marketing farm food products sold to civilian consumers, United States, 1939-55

Year	Corporate profits 1/		Labor 2/	Intercity transportation charges	Other 3/	Total marketing bill
	Before taxes	After taxes				
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1939	0.4	0.3	3.7	1.0	3.1	8.2
1940	.4	.3	3.9	1.0	3.2	8.5
1941	.6	.4	4.1	1.2	3.3	9.2
1942	.9	.4	4.5	1.0	4.1	10.5
1943	1.0	.5	4.6	1.0	4.5	11.1
1944	1.0	.4	5.0	1.1	4.3	11.4
1945	1.0	.5	5.5	1.3	4.7	12.5
1946	1.7	1.0	6.7	1.6	5.6	15.6
1947	1.5	.9	7.9	2.0	6.4	17.8
1948	1.2	.7	8.9	2.2	7.5	19.8
1949	1.3	.8	9.4	2.4	7.7	20.8
1947-49 average	1.3	.8	8.7	2.2	7.3	19.5
1950	1.6	.9	9.9	2.6	7.1	21.2
1951	1.3	.6	10.6	2.6	8.3	22.8
1952	1.3	.6	11.4	3.0	8.7	24.4
1953	1.6	.7	12.2	3.0	8.8	25.6
1954	1.5	.7	12.7	3.3	9.0	26.5
1955 4/	1.6	.8	13.1	3.6	9.6	27.9

1/ Profits of firms engaged in intercity transportation not included.
2/ Does not include cost of labor in restaurants and other eating places but includes estimated cost of additional retail-store labor that would be required to handle in retail stores the food sold in eating places. These adjustments are made because the food served in these places is valued at retail-store prices in the retail cost estimates from which the marketing bill is derived. The cost of labor employed in intercity transportation is not included.
3/ Includes other costs and profits of unincorporated firms.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 92. Volume of domestic farm food products purchased by civilian consumers and unit marketing charges, United States, 1947-56

Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Volume purchased	Unit marketing charges 1/	Year	Volume purchased	Unit marketing charges 1/
1947	101	95	1952	109	114
1948	98	102	1953	113	115
1949	101	103	1954	116	117
			1955	119	119
1950	104	101	1956 2/	121	121
1951	103	109			

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

Table 93. Marketing charges and farm value for market basket of farm foods and farmer's share of dollar consumers spent for these foods, United States, 1935-56 1/

Year	Marketing charges 1947-49 = 100	Farm value 1947-49 = 100	Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar	Year	Marketing charges 1947-49 = 100	Farm value 1947-49 = 100	Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar
			Cents				Cents
1935	2/62	41	39	1946	2/79	85	52
1936	63	43	40	1947	95	101	51
1937	64	46	42	1948	102	106	50
1938	61	39	39	1949	103	93	46
1939	59	37	38				
				1950	101	92	47
1940	58	39	40	1951	109	106	48
1941	59	47	44	1952	114	103	47
1942	65	59	48	1953	115	96	45
1943	2/69	72	51	1954	117	91	43
1944	2/70	71	52	1955 3/	119	85	41
1945	2/70	75	53	1956 3/	121	83	40

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

Table 94. Costs paid by food marketing firms, 1947-56

Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Hourly earnings of food marketing employees 1/	Railroad freight rates for farm products	Other costs 2/
1947	93	88	93
1948	101	103	103
1949	106	109	104
1950	111	112	108
1951	118	114	120
1952	125	122	120
1953	132	124	122
1954	137	124	124
1955	143	124	128
1956 3/	150	130	135

1/ Average hourly earnings in food processing, wholesale, and retail trade.
2/ Fuel and power, packaging materials and containers, machinery and motive products, etc.
3/ Averages for first 8 months.

Table 95. Net profits (less provision for taxes on income) as percentage of sales, leading food companies, 1935-55

Year	Profits as percentage of sales: 46 food processing companies	5 wholesale food distributors	8 retail food chains	Year	Profits as percentage of sales: 46 food processing companies	5 wholesale food distributors	8 retail food chains
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	3.3	---	1.7	1946	3.3	2.2	1.7
1936	3.7	---	1.7	1947	2.5	1.8	1.5
1937	2.6	---	.9	1948	2.2	1.3	1.4
1938	2.1	---	1.4	1949	2.1	1.5	1.4
1939	3.3	---	1.8				
				1950	2.5	1.2	1.2
1940	3.2	---	1.5	1951	1.7	1.1	.9
1941	3.2	---	1.2	1952	1.6	.7	.8
1942	2.4	---	.9	1953	1.9	1.0	.9
1943	2.2	---	1.0	1954	1.8	1.0	1.0
1944	2.0	.9	1.0	1955	2.2	.9	1.0
1945	2.0	1.0	.9				

Table 96. Hourly earnings of workers engaged in marketing farm foods and labor cost per unit of product, United States, 1947-55

Index numbers (1939 = 100)

Year	Hourly earnings of food marketing workers 1/	Unit labor cost 2/	Year	Hourly earnings of food marketing workers 1/	Unit labor cost 2/
1939	100	100	1948	212	191
			1949	223	196
1940	102	100			
1941	108	104	1950	235	199
1942	118	108	1951	250	216
1943	128	112	1952	263	223
1944	137	119	1953	277	227
1945	147	128	1954	292	230
1946	170	143	1955 3/	300	231
1947	193	166			

1/ Average hourly earnings derived by dividing total labor cost by total man-hours for all workers. Total labor cost includes allowance for labor of proprietors and unpaid family workers.
2/ Unit labor cost is the quotient of the indexes of total cost of labor in marketing domestic farm food products sold to civilian consumers divided by the physical volume sold.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 97. Average retail cost of a family's purchases of 42 articles of cotton clothing and housefurnishings, farm value of equivalent quantities of lint cotton, marketing margin, and farmer's share of retail cost, 1947-56

Year and month	Retail cost 1/	Farm value 2/	Marketing margin	Farmer's share
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
1947	59.34	7.09	52.25	12
1948	59.49	6.99	52.50	12
1949	52.94	6.34	46.60	12
1950	54.22	7.57	46.65	14
1951	59.35	8.63	50.72	15
1952	56.36	7.91	48.45	14
1953	56.25	6.91	49.34	12
1954	55.25	7.01	48.24	13
1955	54.95	7.00	47.95	13
1956 3/	55.64	7.00	48.64	13

1/ Calculated from data published by the Bur. of Labor Statistics.
2/ Calculated from estimates of prices received by farmers for cotton of grade and staple lengths used in the manufacture of the various articles, weighted by quantities of cotton required.
3/ First half of year.

Table 98. Estimated number of workers engaged in marketing farm-produced food products and volume of products handled, 1939-55

Index numbers (1939 = 100)

Year	Number of workers 1/	Volume of products	Year	Number of workers 1/	Volume of products
1939	100	100	1948	124	131
			1949	124	135
1940	103	104			
1941	108	109	1950	124	134
1942	111	122	1951	126	137
1943	105	129	1952	129	142
1944	108	136	1953	132	146
1945	111	136	1954	132	149
1946	118	135	1955	134	152
1947	121	136			

1/ Includes number (on a full-time equivalent basis) of all persons engaged in assembling, processing, wholesaling, retailing (including workers in restaurants and other eating places), and transporting farm food products. Proprietors and family workers are included.

Table 99. Average retail and wholesale prices per package of popular brand, regular size cigarettes, farm value of equivalent leaf tobacco, marketing margin, excise taxes, and farmer's share of retail price, 1926-55

Year beginning July	Retail price 1/	Wholesale price 1/	Farm value 2/	Marketing margin 3/	Excise taxes: Federal	State 4/	Total	Margin, excluding taxes: Total	Manufacturer and leaf dealer	Distributor	Farmer's share of retail price
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent
1926	14.6	11.3	1.32	13.3	6.0	0.1	6.1	7.2	4.0	3.2	9.0
1927	14.1	11.2	1.47	12.6	6.0	.1	6.1	6.5	3.7	2.8	10.4
1928	13.4	10.6	1.45	11.9	6.0	.2	6.2	5.7	3.1	2.6	10.8
1929	13.5	11.1	1.27	12.2	6.0	.2	6.2	6.0	3.8	2.2	9.4
1930	13.3	11.3	.88	12.4	6.0	.2	6.2	6.2	4.4	1.8	6.6
1931	14.2	12.1	.56	13.6	6.0	.3	6.3	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.9
1932	12.9	11.0	.78	12.1	6.0	.3	6.3	5.8	4.2	1.6	6.0
1933 5/	12.7	10.2	.88	11.8	6.0	.4	6.4	5.4	3.3	2.1	6.9
1934 5/	13.2	10.8	1.51	11.7	6.0	.4	6.4	5.3	3.3	2.0	11.4
1935 5/	13.3	10.8	1.28	12.0	6.0	.6	6.6	5.4	3.5	1.9	9.6
1936	13.5	10.9	1.77	11.7	6.0	.6	6.6	5.1	3.1	2.0	13.1
1937	13.3	11.0	1.42	12.4	6.0	.6	6.6	5.8	3.6	2.2	10.3
1938	13.3	11.0	1.36	12.4	6.0	.7	6.7	5.7	3.6	2.1	9.9
1939	14.4	11.0	1.03	13.4	6.0	1.1	7.1	6.3	4.0	2.3	7.2
1940	14.9	11.5	1.08	13.8	6.5	1.1	7.6	6.2	3.9	2.3	7.2
1941	15.2	11.5	1.85	13.3	6.5	1.2	7.7	5.6	3.1	2.5	12.2
1942	15.8	11.8	2.60	13.2	6.8	1.2	8.0	5.2	2.4	2.8	16.5
1943	16.1	12.0	2.75	13.4	7.0	1.2	8.2	5.2	2.3	2.9	17.1
1944	16.5	12.0	2.81	13.7	7.0	1.2	8.2	5.5	2.2	3.3	17.0
1945	16.4	12.1	2.75	13.7	7.0	1.3	8.3	5.4	2.4	3.0	16.8
1946	17.7	12.9	2.92	14.8	7.0	1.4	8.4	6.4	3.0	3.4	16.5
1947	18.6	13.0	2.85	15.7	7.0	1.9	8.9	6.8	3.1	3.7	15.3
1948	19.7	13.7	3.14	16.6	7.0	2.1	9.1	7.5	3.6	3.9	15.9
1949	19.7	13.7	3.02	16.7	7.0	2.3	9.3	7.4	3.7	3.7	15.3
1950	20.5	14.1	3.41	17.1	7.0	2.4	9.4	7.7	3.7	4.0	16.6
1951	21.3	14.7	3.37	17.9	7.7	2.4	10.1	7.8	3.6	4.2	15.8
1952	22.2	15.4	3.27	18.9	8.0	2.4	10.4	8.5	4.1	4.4	14.7
1953	22.9	15.9	3.42	19.5	8.0	2.5	10.5	9.0	4.5	4.5	14.9
1954	23.0	15.9	3.36	19.6	8.0	2.5	10.5	9.1	4.5	4.6	14.6
1955 6/	23.3	15.9	3.55	19.8	8.0	2.6	10.6	9.2	4.4	4.8	15.2

1/ Calculated from data published by the Bur. of Labor Statistics. Wholesale prices are averages of list prices — adjusted for cash and trade discounts — of three manufacturers for popular brands of cigarettes delivered to wholesalers and jobbers. Wholesale price includes Federal tax.
2/ Value of 0.065 pound of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight), calculated from seasonal average prices received by farmers for cigarette-type tobacco — types 11-14, weighted 61 percent; type 31, 37 percent; and type 32, 2 percent.
3/ Difference between retail price and farm value.
4/ Estimated revenue from State taxes on cigarettes divided by tax-paid withdrawals.
5/ Taxes paid by processors from which the Federal Government made benefit payments to farmers are not included in these calculations. They amounted to 0.2 cent per package of cigarettes in 1933 and 1935 and 0.3 cent in 1934.
6/ Preliminary.

Table 100.- Prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates, United States, 1910-56

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, 1956

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	280	279	280	279	278	281
1956	281	280	282	284	286	286	287	288	287				

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 101.- Per capita real income and consumption of food and of cotton and wool, index numbers, 1947-56

(1947-49=100)

Year	Real income	Consumption	
		Food	Wool and cotton
1947	99	102	110
1948	101	99	104
1949	100	99	86
1950	107	100	104
1951	107	98	102
1952	108	100	93
1953	111	102	92
1954	110	101	82
1955	116	103	86
1956 1/	119	104	84

1/ Estimated.

Based on data from U. S. Department of Commerce and AMS.

Table 102.- Prices received by farmers for commodities, United States, 1910-56

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. 1956

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	258	255	257	255	247	246	248	246	242	242	239	249
1955	243	244	242	246	242	241	236	232	235	229	224	222	236
1956	226	227	228	235	242	247	244	237	236				

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 103.- Capital expenditure by business and agriculture, 1950-56

Year	Manufacturing and mining	Transportation and public utilities	Commercial and other	Total business	Farm
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1950	8.2	5.6	6.8	20.6	4.5
1951	11.8	6.6	7.2	25.6	5.0
1952	12.6	6.8	7.1	26.5	4.7
1953	12.9	7.4	8.0	28.3	4.7
1954	12.0	6.6	8.2	26.8	4.3
1955	12.4	6.8	9.5	28.7	4.3
1956 1/	16.5	8.1	10.7	35.3	3.7

1/ Preliminary.

Data on business plant and equipment expenditures from Commerce Department - Securities and Exchange Commission. Farm capital expenditures from AMS.

Table 104.- Income and expenditure, United States, 1939-56

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	237.4	218.3	61.4	81.3	75.6
1953	250.2	230.5	63.0	85.8	81.7
1954	254.4	236.5	64.3	85.9	86.3
1955	270.6	254.0	67.0	94.9	92.1
1956 1/	287	266	71	96	99

1/ Estimated.

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

Table 105.- 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	17,044	6,100	23,144
1953	22,679	15,094	6,000	21,094
1954	21,890	14,239	5,700	19,939
1955	22,158	13,429	6,100	19,529

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

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

Table 106.- National income and income from agricultural sources to persons living on farms, United States, 1910-55

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	266,406	133.4	17,044	98.8
1953	277,893	139.2	15,094	87.5
1954	276,780	138.6	14,239	82.6
1955	296,398	148.5	13,429	77.9

1/ Includes government payments, 1933-55.

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

Table 107.- Employment in nonagricultural establishments, United States, 1950-56

Year	Workers in --		Total
	Goods-producing industries 1/	Service-producing industries 2/	
	Millions	Millions	Millions
1950	18.2	26.5	44.7
1951	19.6	27.7	47.3
1952	19.9	28.4	48.3
1953	20.7	29.0	49.7
1954	19.3	29.1	48.4
1955	20.1	29.8	49.9
1956 3/	20.7	30.6	51.3

1/ Manufacturing, mining, and contract construction.
2/ Transportation, public utilities, trade, finance, service and government.
3/ Estimated.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 108.- Indexes of industrial production and automobile output, United States, 1947-56

(Index numbers 1947-49=100)

	Total industrial production	Automobile output
1947	100	85
1948	104	93
1949	97	122
1950	112	159
1951	120	127
1952	124	103
1953	134	146
1954	125	131
1955	139	190
1956 1/	141	138

1/ January-August average.

Data published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Table 109.- Source of Demand, average 1947-49, annual 1950-56

Period	Private investment 1/	Government	Consumers	Total (Gross national product)
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
Average 1947-49	38	36	175	249
1950	49	42	194	285
1951	57	63	208	328
1952	50	77	218	345
1953	48	84	231	363
1954	48	77	236	361
1955	60	77	254	391
1956 2/	66	80	266	412

1/ Includes net foreign investment.
2/ Estimated.

Data published in the Survey of Current Business.

Table 110.- Personal income, United States, 1939-56

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	271.8	34.4	237.4
1953	286.0	35.8	250.2
1954	287.3	32.9	254.4
1955	306.1	35.5	270.6
1956 1/	325	38	287

1/ Estimated.

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

Table 112.- Tangible assets, population and net income, farm as percentage of total, United States, 1935-55

Year beginning January 1	Farm assets as percentage of total 1/	Farm population as percentage of total	Net income of farm population 2/ as percentage of national
	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	16.5	25.3	13.8
1936	17.5	24.8	11.3
1937	16.9	24.3	12.9
1938	16.4	23.9	11.3
1939	16.0	23.6	10.9
1940	15.6	23.1	10.3
1941	15.2	22.7	11.1
1942	15.6	21.7	12.0
1943	17.2	19.5	11.3
1944	19.2	18.4	10.6
1945	19.7	18.1	10.8
1946	20.3	18.7	12.4
1947	18.9	18.8	12.0
1948	17.7	17.7	11.9
1949	17.2	17.4	9.7
1950	17.1	16.5	9.4
1951	17.1	15.7	9.4
1952	17.5	15.5	8.7
1953	16.4	14.2	7.6
1954	15.4	13.5	7.2
1955	15.4	13.4	6.6

1/ Tangible assets only. Farm assets from the Balance Sheet of Agriculture of nonfarm assets from Raymond Goldsmith, A Study of Saving in the United States. Preliminary data for recent years provided by Mr. Goldsmith.
2/ Net income from all sources, farm and nonfarm.

Table 113.- Shares of income groups of housekeeping families in food market of United States and regions, spring 1955 1/

Money income in 1954 after income taxes (dollars)	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
One member families 2/	3	3	3	3	4
Families of 2 or more	97	97	97	97	96
Under 2,000	8	4	5	17	4
2,000-3,999	24	23	20	34	22
4,000-5,999	30	33	31	23	30
6,000 and over	25	24	32	15	31
Not classified 3/	10	13	9	8	9

1/ Derived from data on total expenditures for food for home use and for food and all beverages away from home by housekeeping families only, one week, spring 1955.
2/ Not subdivided by income in tabulations because of small number of cases in each region.
3/ Not reporting income.

Table 114.- Per capita expenditures for food at home and for food and beverages away from home, one week, spring 1955 1/

Urbanization and money income per family in 1954 after income taxes (dollars)	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
All families	7.68	8.91	8.08	5.87	8.86
Urban	8.90	9.63	9.47	7.02	9.33
Rural nonfarm	6.70	7.42	7.04	5.65	8.69
Farm	4.21	5.33	4.59	3.50	5.57
One member families					
All	9.92	11.08	10.08	8.32	10.88
Urban	10.43	11.77	11.61	8.24	9.76
Rural nonfarm	8.84	7.63	7.55	8.92	2/17.02
Farm	7.96	14.12	8.57	6.05	9.36
Families of 2 or more					
Under 2,000 - all	4.42	5.50	5.34	3.79	6.36
Urban	5.96	6.11	7.84	5.21	7.37
Rural nonfarm	4.15	4.92	4.97	3.71	5.32
Farm	3.29	4.87	3.96	2.79	5.92
2,000-3,999 - all	6.70	7.74	6.95	5.70	7.47
Urban	7.44	8.43	8.15	6.17	7.53
Rural nonfarm	6.23	6.68	6.38	5.62	7.98
Farm	4.44	4.69	4.64	4.04	5.39
4,000-5,999 - all	8.04	8.89	7.83	7.17	7.92
Urban	8.65	9.48	8.59	7.63	8.10
Rural nonfarm	7.43	7.51	7.28	7.05	8.21
Farm	5.00	5.41	5.04	4.80	4.96
6,000 and over - all	10.26	10.57	10.01	8.94	12.05
Urban	10.92	11.00	10.94	9.34	12.30
Rural nonfarm	9.29	9.30	8.54	9.35	13.54
Farm	5.43	5.68	5.09	4.89	6.35
Not classified - all	8.38	10.05	8.17	6.04	9.45
Urban	10.28	10.75	10.51	8.73	10.21
Rural nonfarm	6.90	8.62	7.49	5.06	8.93
Farm	4.22	5.52	4.02	3.85	5.33

1/ Data exclude alcoholic beverages purchased for home use. Information obtained from housekeeping families in Survey of Household Food Consumption, Spring 1955.
2/ Small number of cases in this category included an individual with several guests for week.

LIST OF CHARTS

THE OUTLOOK FOR FARMERS IN 1957

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
443A-56 (10)	Income of Farm Operators	4
1518-56 (10)	Farm Income and Population	4
1862-56 (10)	Financial Assets and Debts of Farmers	4
1003-56 (10)	Income and Expenditure	5
1861-56 (10)	Farm and Marketing Shares of Consumer's Food Dollar	5
3617-56 (10)	Real Income and Consumption of Food and Fiber	5
1002A-56 (9)	Sources of Demand	6
3579-56 (10)	Capital Expenditures by Business and Agriculture	6
3604-56 (10)	New Households and Housing Starts	7
3581-56 (10)	Industrial Production and Automobile Output	7
3618-56 (10)	Nonfarm Employment	8
1001-56 (10)	U. S. Income	8
3616-56 (10)	Value and Volume of U. S. Exports	9
3621-56 (10)	Quantity of Exports of Major Commodities	9
1807-56 (9)	U. S. Farm Exports and Share Financed by Government	9
1850-56 (10)	Farm Output	10
80A-56 (10)	Carryover of Major Farm Commodities	10
98-56 (10)	Farmers' Prices	11
1908-56 (10)	Prices Paid by Farmers for Production Items	11
3652-56 (11)	Agriculture in the National Economy	12
1728A-56 (11)	National and Farm Income	12

PRODUCTION, COSTS AND FARM RESOURCES

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
56(9)-572	U. S. Population and Farm Output	14
56(9)-2195	Changes in Production	14
56(9)-908	Uses of Cropland Harvested	14
56(10)563	Farm Labor Productivity	15
56(9)-901	Farm Production Per Acre and Per Animal	15
56(9)-909	Persons Supported by One Farm Worker	15
56(9)-2211	Farm Machines	16
56(10)-2227	Farm Income and Fertilizer Use	16
56(9)-2210	Selected Resources Used	16
56(10)-2221	Investment Per Farm Worker	17
1048-56 (9)	Workers on Farms	17
56(10)-2222	Investment Per Worker	17
56(10)-2220	Hog-Beef Fattening Farms, Corn Belt	18
56(10)-2215	Cattle Ranches, Northern Plains	18
56(10)-2217	Winter Wheat Farms, Southern Plains	18
56(10)-2219	Tobacco-Cotton Farms, North Carolina	19
56(10)-2218	Cotton Farms, Southern Piedmont	19
56(10)-2216	Dairy Farms, Central Northeast	19
56(6)-911	The Balance Sheet of Agriculture	20
56(6)-913	Farm Debt	20
56(7)-998	Value of Physical Assets	20
56(10)-2212	Who Buys Farm Land	21
56(10)-934	Financing of Farm Purchases	21
56(9)-748	Land Values Lag Behind Commodity Prices	22
56(10)-2214	Value Real Estate Per Farm	22
56(9)-2190	Changes in Dollar Value of Farmland	22
56(9)-2194	Changes in Crop Acres	23
56(10)-2225	Feed Production Increase More Than Animal Units, 1953 to 1956	23
56(10)-2226	Changes in Production of Feed Crops	23
56(10)-2224	Increase in Average Size of Farm	24
56(10)-2223	U. S. Farms by Tenure	24
56(10)-2213	Farmland Purchases for Farm Enlargement, 1956	24

FAMILY LIVING

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
3300--56 (8)	Farm and Nonfarm Population	26
3580--56 (8)	Size of Farm and Nonfarm Families, 1955	26
3473--56 (8)	Children Under 5 Years Old Per 1,000 Married Women on Farms	26

3497--56 (8)	Farm Operators Reporting 100 or More Days Off Farm Work	27
1863--56 (8)	Percent of Employed Farm Persons Working in Nonfarm Jobs	27
3472--56 (8)	Wages of Hired Farm Workers for Farm and Nonfarm Jobs	27
56(10)335	Wives Employed	28
56(10)340	Installment Debtors	28
56(10)336	Median Family Income	28
56(10)303	Prices Paid by Farmers for Family Living	29
56(10)306	Consumer Price Index	29
56(10)354	Changes in Urban Food Expenditures	29
56(10)341	Money Value of Food	30
56(10)342	Food Purchased by Farm Families, North Central Region	30
56(10)343	Food Purchased by Farm Families, North Central Region	30
56(10)344	Sources of Calories	31
56(10)345	Nutritive Value of Diets, Farm Families, North Central Region	31
56(10)346	Nutritive Value of Diets, Farm Families, North Central Region	31
56(10)347	Food Consumption: City, Farm, North Central Region	32
56(10)349	Dietary Levels: City, Farm, North Central Region	32
56(10)348	Food Consumption: City, Farm, Southern Region	32
56(10)350	Dietary Levels: City, Farm, Southern Region	32
56(10)351	Income and Food Consumption, Per City Family	33
56(10)352	Income and Food Consumption, Per City Family	33
56(10)353	Income and Dietary Levels, Per City Family	33
56(10)337	Piped Running Water	34
56(10)339	Television Sets	34
56(10)338	Home Freezers on Farms	34
3436--56 (8)	Farm Operators' Family Level of Living Indexes	34

TRENDS IN MARKETING COSTS

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
3563-56 (10)	Domestic Farm Food Products	36
1859-56 (10)	Marketing Charges and Volume Marketed	36
3371-56 (7)	Farm Food Marketing Bill	36
1424A-56 (10)	Marketing Charges and Farm Values for Market Basket	37
3610-56 (10)	Costs Paid by Marketing Firms	37
1793-56 (10)	Profits as Percentage of Sales	37
3544-56 (9)	Volume of Farm Food Marketed and Number of Marketing Workers	38
3543-56 (9)	Food Marketing Labor Costs and Hourly Earnings	38
3542-56 (9)	Investment in Plant and Equipment	38
3539-56 (9)	Average Sales Per Retail Grocery Store	39
3540-56 (9)	Number of Retail Stores	39
3541-56 (9)	Average Sales Per Worker in Retail Grocery Stores	39
3564-56 (10)	Farm and Marketing Shares of Retail Cost of Cotton Articles	40
3565-56 (10)	Cigarettes	40

THE U. S. FOOD MARKET

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
3582-56 (10)	Food Expenditures Per Person, Per Week, by Urbanization	42
3583-56 (10)	Food Expenditures Per Person, Per Week, by Income	42
3584-56 (10)	Food Expenditures Per Person, Per Week, by Region	42
3585-56 (10)	Food Expenditures by Family Income, North Central	43
3586-56 (10)	Food Expenditures by Family Income, West	43
3587-56 (10)	Food Expenditures by Family Income, Northeast	43
3588-56 (10)	Food Expenditures by Family Income, South	43
3601-56 (10)	U. S. Food Market by Urbanization	44
3603-56 (10)	Regional Food Markets	44
3602-56 (10)	U. S. Food Market by Family Income	44
3589-56 (10)	Household Market for Meats	45
3591-56 (10)	Household Market for Fats and Oils	45
3590-56 (10)	Household Market for Dairy Products, Excluding Butter	45
3592-56 (10)	Household Market for Poultry and Eggs	45
3594-56 (10)	Household Market for Vegetables	46
3595-56 (10)	Household Market for Sugar and Sweets	46

3593-56 (10)	Household Market for Fruits	46
3596-56 (10)	Household Market for Cereal and Bakery Products	46

THE FARM COMMODITIES

Negative No.	Title	Page No.
650A--56 (9)	Wheat Production	48
836--56 (9)	Wheat Prices and Loan Rates	48
1016A--56 (9)	Wheat Distribution	48
1408--56 (9)	Rice Distribution	49
1407--56 (9)	Rice Production, Acreage, Yields	49
1851--56 (10)	Rice Prices and Loan Rates	49
1061--56 (10)	Cotton Production Related to Consumption and Exports	50
498--56 (3)	Fiber Consumption Per Person	50
1030A--56 (7)	Cotton Yields Per Acre	50
1011A--56 (10)	Cotton Prices and Loan Rates	50
3509--56 (9)	Cotton Exports: U. S. and World Total	51
1060--56 (9)	World Cotton Supply	51
1794--56 (10)	Exports of Food Fats and Oils	52
1795--56 (10)	Stocks of Food Fats and Oils	52
1911--56 (10)	Production and Domestic Use of Food Fats	52
3459--56 (8)	Peanut Production by Areas	53
3474--56 (8)	Soybeans	53
853--56 (10)	Flaxseed	53
4039--56 (9)	Feed Grain Acreage Planted	54
3537--56 (10)	Feed Grain Carryover	54
1059A--56 (10)	Feed Concentrate Supply	54
1828--56 (10)	Corn Supply	55
3609--56 (10)	Supplies of Oats, Barley and Sorghum Grain	55
1853--56 (10)	Feed Prices	55
3476--56 (8)	Pig, Calf and Lamb Crops	56
430A--56 (2)	Cattle on Farms Jan. 1	56
431--56 (2)	Stock Sheep and Lambs on Farms, Jan. 1	56
425--56 (7)	Meat Consumed Per Person	57
1698--56 (7)	Meat Production	57
1909--56 (9)	Meat and Income	57
3478--56 (10)	Prices Received for Hogs	58
3475--56 (10)	Prices Received for Lambs	58
3477--56 (10)	Prices Received for Beef Cattle	58
1049B--56 (9)	Apparel Wool Production and Imports	59
618B--56 (9)	Wool Consumption	59
3496--56 (10)	Gross Income from Sheep Enterprise.	59
1871--56 (9)	Consumption Per Person of Major Dairy Products	60
1956--56 (9)	Milk and Total Use	60
3517--56 (9)	Consumption of Milk Fat and Solids-Not-Fat	60
3518--56 (9)	Changes in Regional Pattern of Milk Production	61
3515--56 (9)	Prices Received by Farmers for Milk and Butterfat	61
3516--56 (9)	Milk Cow Numbers and Milk Production	61
1856--56 (9)	Farmers' Cash Receipts from Milk Products	61
3494--56 (9)	More Layers Are in Larger Flocks	62
3520--56 (9)	Poultry-Product/Feed Price Ratios	62
3519--56 (9)	Hatcheries are Larger and Fewer	62
3522--56 (9)	Production of Poultry Products	63
3521--56 (9)	Consumption of Poultry Products	63
3523--56 (9)	Poultry Product Prices in Current and 1947-49 Dollars	63
1057--56 (9)	Prices for Fruits, Vegetables and All Farm Products	64
1868--56 (9)	Fruit Consumption Per Person	64
3546--56 (9)	Production and Utilization of Deciduous Fruits	64
3547--56 (9)	Canned Fruit Packs	65
3353--56 (9)	Frozen Fruit and Berry Packs	65
1029--56 (9)	Output of Dried Fruits	65
3551--56 (9)	Total Vegetable Consumption Per Person	66
3552--56 (9)	Percentage of Vegetables Consumed in Various Forms	66
3553--56 (9)	Percentage of Selected Vegetables Consumed in Processed Form	66
414--56 (9)	Potatoes: Production and Farm Price	67
1852--56 (10)	Dry Beans	67
1881--56 (10)	Dry Field Peas	67
884A--56 (10)	Flue-Cured Tobacco	68
1064B--56 (10)	Burley Tobacco	68
1063B--56 (9)	Tobacco Products in U. S.	69
1122A--56 (9)	Tobacco Consumption	69
1147--56 (9)	Exports of Leaf Tobacco	69

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