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Agricultural Outlook

CHARTS

1958

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE · AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE · WASHINGTON, D.C. NOV. 1957

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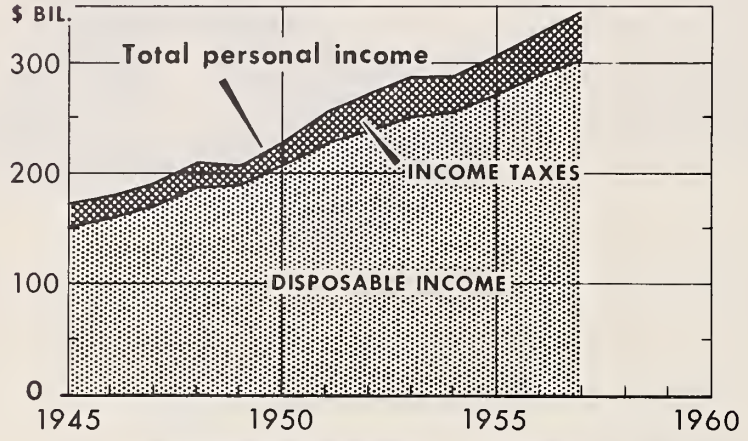
SECTION



The Price and Income Outlook for Farmers for 1958

U.S. Market for Farm Products To Continue Strong

Income Climbs To Another New Record in 1957



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1957 ESTIMATED

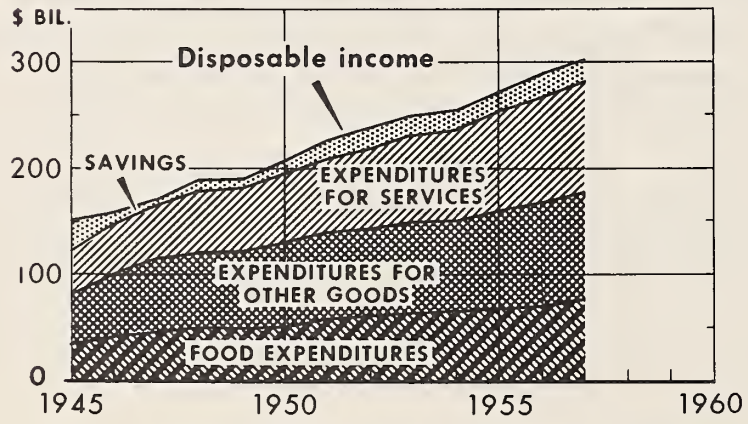
See Table 14

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1001-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The domestic market for food and other farm products has been strong over the past year and should continue so in 1958. The total income consumers have to spend, after taxes, has been running about 5 percent above a year earlier. Although the population has grown and prices are higher, purchasing power per person is about the same as a year ago. A continued high level of income is expected next year.

Consumer expenditures also have increased this year though spending for durable goods, particularly automobiles and appliances, has not risen significantly. Food spending has gone up at about the same rate as income. As in other recent years, much of the increase in food spending has been absorbed by additional services and the higher costs of services connected with food. The farmer's share of the retail food dollar in 1957 is estimated at 40 cents, the same as last year. This was the first year since 1951 that the farmer's share did not decline.

Consumers Again Spend About Fourth of Income for Food

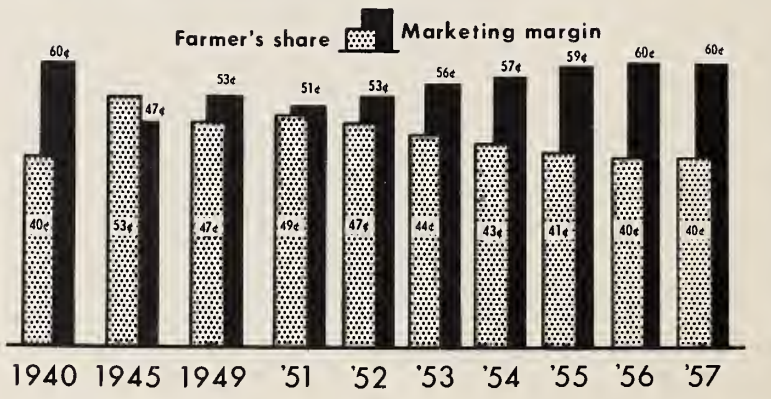


SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE 1957 ESTIMATED
DATA ARE FOR PERSONAL INCOMES AND EXPENDITURE

See Table 15

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1003-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Share of Food Dollar Holds at 40 Cents

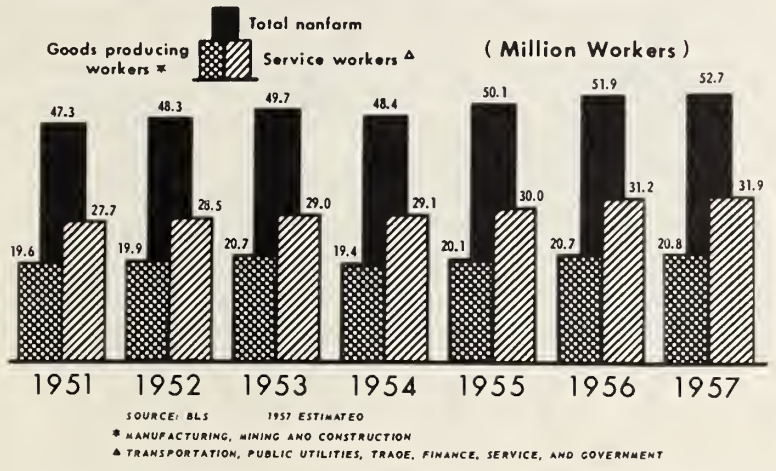


*DATA FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS BASED ON AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES
DATA FOR 1957 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1861A-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Employment and Industrial Production Up Further in 1957

Service Workers Account For Most Of Gain in Nonfarm Employment

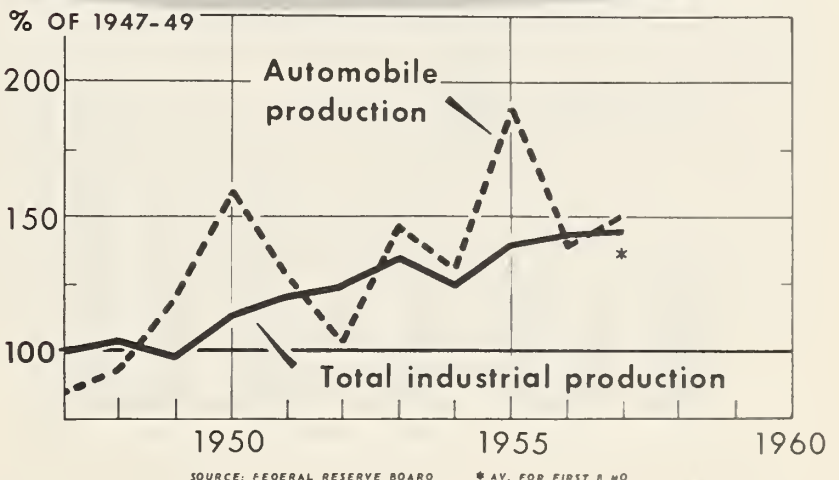


See Table 13

The continued expansion in the economy over the past year has been accompanied by a further increase in nonfarm employment. However, the gain from 1956 to 1957 was a little less than in most other recent years. Over the last couple of years, the increase in employment has about equalled the increase in the labor force. Consequently, unemployment has remained at a relatively low level--around 4 percent of the labor force. Most of the gain in nonfarm employment has come from an increase in service workers. The number of goods-producing workers--those engaged in mining, manufacturing and construction--has risen much more slowly. For example, the 31.9 million service workers estimated for 1957 is 4.2 million more than in 1951, while the 20.8 million goods-producing workers was up only 1.2 million.

Industrial production so far in 1957 has been running close to the 1956 level, maintained in part by a moderate upturn in automobile production. After reaching an all-time high in 1955, automobile production dropped sharply in 1956 and despite some improvement, remained well below 1955 this year. Auto manufacturing probably will continue an important force sustaining industrial output in 1958. With more owners who bought cars in 1955 likely to be in the market for a new car, sales and production of automobiles may show a further gain in 1958.

Auto Output Up as Industrial Production Increases in 1957



See Table 16

Total Demand Likely to Level Off in 1958

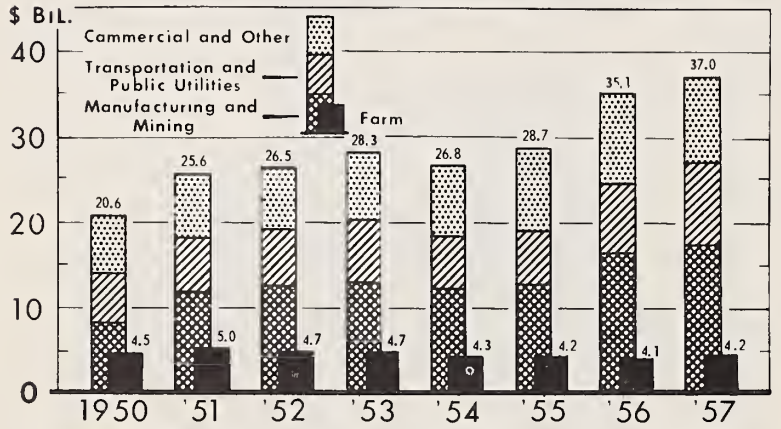
Total capital expenditures by business--for plant and equipment and inventories--have increased in each of the last 3 years and have been a major factor in the general rise in business activity. However, business investment in plant and equipment has levelled off recently and some reduction may occur in 1958. Capacities of some plants have been enlarged, and some industries can now produce more goods than is currently being consumed. Also, tight credit and a less favorable cash position are affecting the investment plans of many industries.

Expenditures by Government--Federal, State and local--appear likely to hold at about the current level next year.

The probability that consumer income will be maintained at the high 1957 level indicates a strong consumer market next year. Consumer spending has risen slightly more than consumer income over the past year and the savings rate has declined. However, the savings rate is still high compared with 1955 when large purchases of automobiles and other durable goods helped start the boom that year. The decline in residential construction apparently has ended and an upturn is likely in 1958. This may stimulate some increase in sales of appliances.

Prospective demands from the three main sectors of the economy--business, Government, and consumers--indicates little change in the total demands on the economy in 1958, or in the demand for food. Increases in expenditures by State and local governments could well offset the prospective reductions by the Federal Government and by business for investment.

Business Investment Expands in 1957, Farm Investment Stable

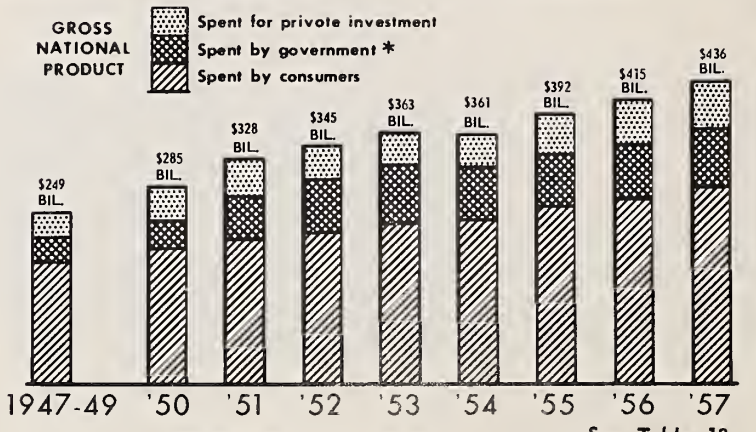


SOURCE: DATA ON BUSINESS PLANT AND EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURE FROM COMMERCE DEPARTMENT - SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, FARM CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FROM AMS. 1957 FIGURES PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3579-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 17

Consumer, Government, Investment Spending Increases in 1957



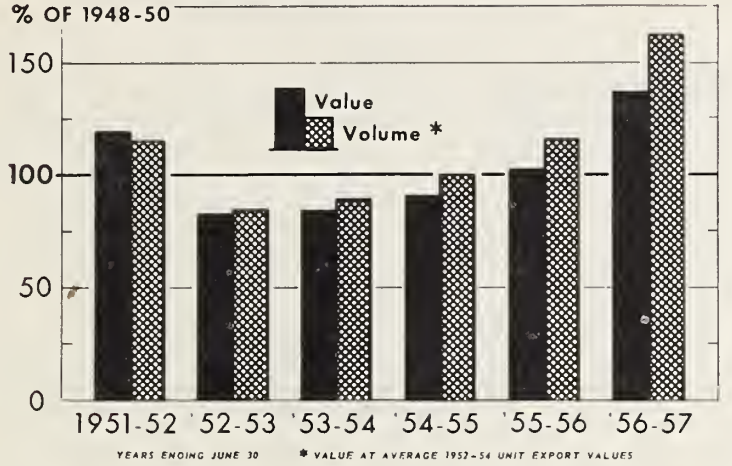
SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
* FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL
1957 ESTIMATED

See Table 18

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1002A-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

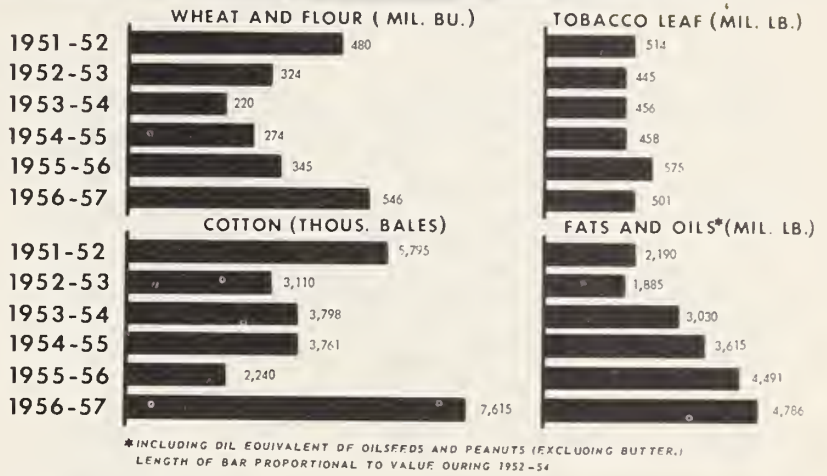
Exports Reach New Peak--To Stay High in 1957-58

Value and Volume of Farm Exports Set Records in 1956-57



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3616A-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat and Cotton Exports Up Sharply in 1956-57



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3621A-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Both the value and the volume of exports of farm products topped all previous highs in 1956-57. On a value basis, the $4.7 billions worth of farm products exported was 35 percent above 1955-56 while the volume was up 40 percent. Much of the increase was due to Government programs designed to increase exports. Chief among these were Government sales of cotton at competitive prices and exports of farm products for local currencies under Public Law 480.

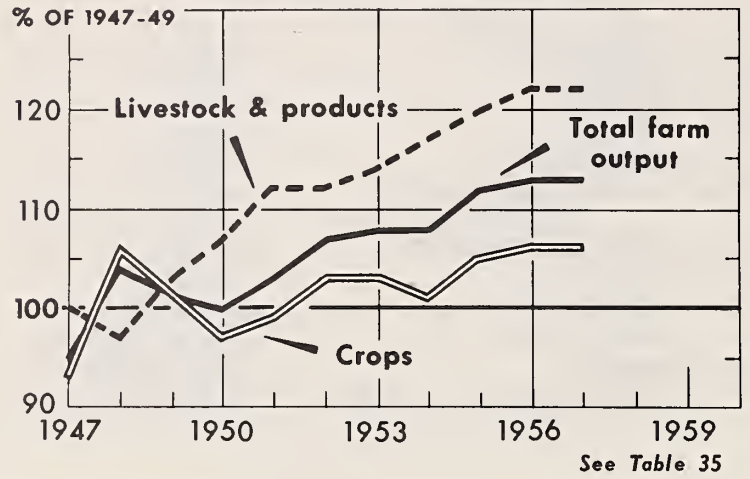
Most dramatic increase in 1956-57 was in cotton exports which jumped from 2.2 million bales in 1955-56 to 7.6 million. Wheat exports rose 200 million bushels to more than 550 million, a new record. Rice exports more than doubled while overseas shipments of fats and oils rose moderately above the high 1955-56 level. Shipments of tobacco, another major export commodity, showed some decline.

Substantial Government funds are available to finance exports of agricultural commodities. Shipments are likely to continue high in the 1957-58 fiscal year, though below the 1956-57 record level. Cotton exports are expected to be above most recent years, but probably will fall short of 1956-57. Wheat exports also are expected to be high though the larger wheat crop this year in Europe may reduce our shipments to that area.

Heavy export of commodities for which CCC stocks are relatively large, such as cotton, wheat and rice, have relatively little immediate effect on prices received by farmers. The bulk of these commodities are moving with the aid of government programs at prices well below levels in this country. However, the big export of these commodities has materially reduced carryover stocks.

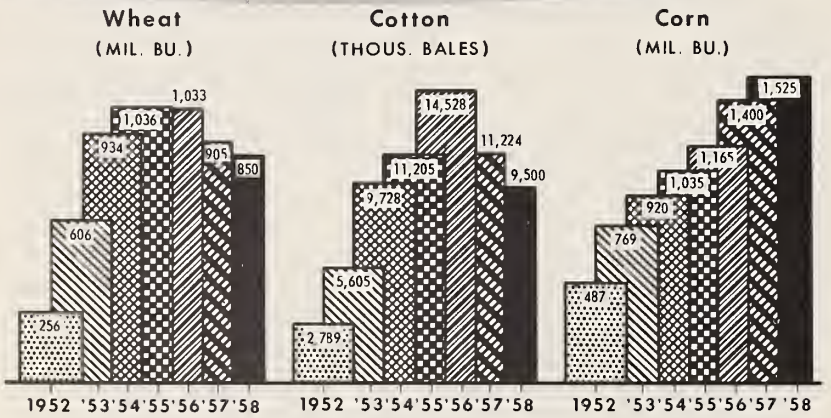
Supplies of Farm Products To Continue Heavy in 1958

Crop and Livestock Output Holds at Record in 1957



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (10)-2405 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Wheat and Cotton Stocks Cut But Corn Carryover Increases



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 SEPTEMBER, 1957

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 80A-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm production of both crops and livestock products this year held at the 1956 peaks, according to October 1 indications. Output in 1958 might well equal or exceed this year's level. Less land is likely to go into the Soil Bank for 1958 crops and expanding hog and broiler output indicates further increases are likely in total production of livestock and products. Current production will again be supplemented by large stocks. Although heavy exports have reduced carryovers of wheat, cotton and rice, the corn carryover is continuing to increase.

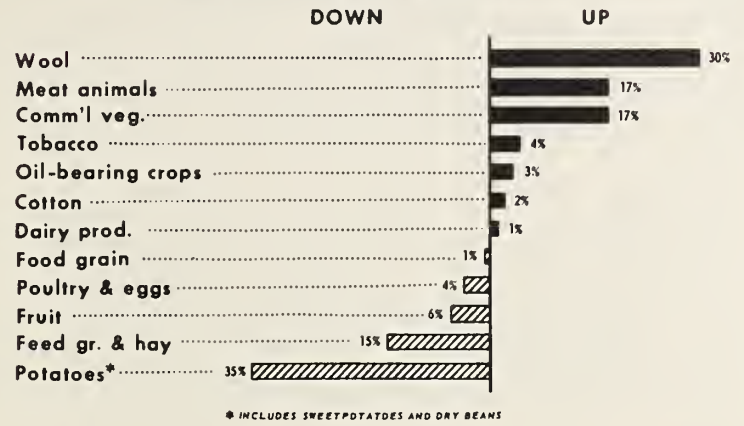
Prices received by farmers in the third-quarter of this year averaged 4 percent higher than a year earlier. Much of the increase has been due to higher prices for hogs and beef cattle, vegetables and wool. Most other gains were minor while some commodities showed substantial declines. (See chart on next page). Meanwhile, prices farmers pay for most production items have continued to increase. Only the farm produced items, feed and seed, show significant declines. Over the last year, the increase in prices farmers pay has about kept pace with those they receive. Consequently, the parity ratio averaged 83 in the third quarter of 1957, the same as a year earlier.

Prospects for strong consumer demand for food, large exports, and continued heavy supplies indicate that prices received by farmers in 1958 will average at about 1957 levels. Lower prices are likely for wheat, reflecting large supplies and a reduced support level. Hogs also may average lower next year because of the increase in production now under way. On the other hand, some further price improvement is likely for beef cattle because of declining numbers and slaughter. Egg prices the first half of 1958 should be above a year earlier because of the reduction in the laying flock this year.

Prices farmers pay have tended to level off in recent months but further slight increases seem likely next year, mostly from higher interest, tax payments and wage rates.

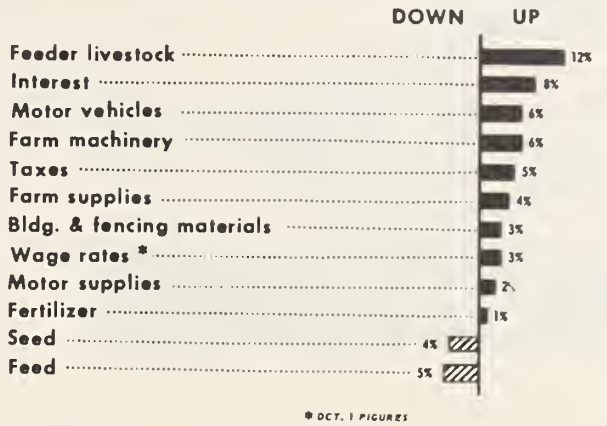
Farmers' Prices Improve in 1957 but Costs Also Rise

Meat Animals, Vegetables, Wool Lead Farm Price Gains



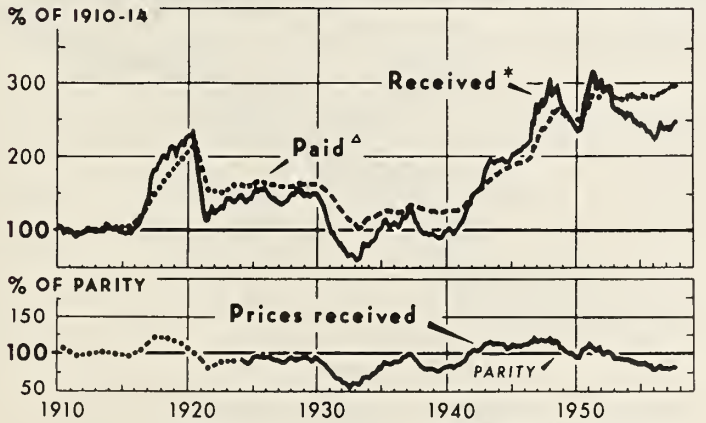
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4625-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Prices Paid for Most Items Rise Further in 1957



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4624-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

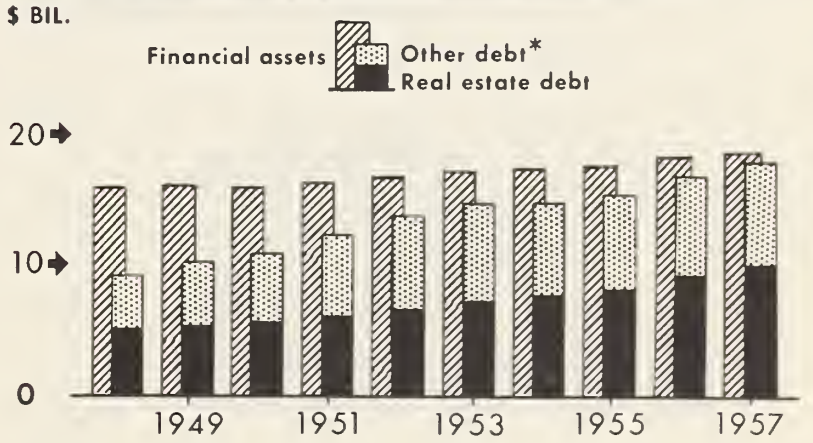
Prices Farmers Receive and Pay Increase This Year



See Tables 19 and 21

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 98-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Debt Increases Faster Than Financial Assets

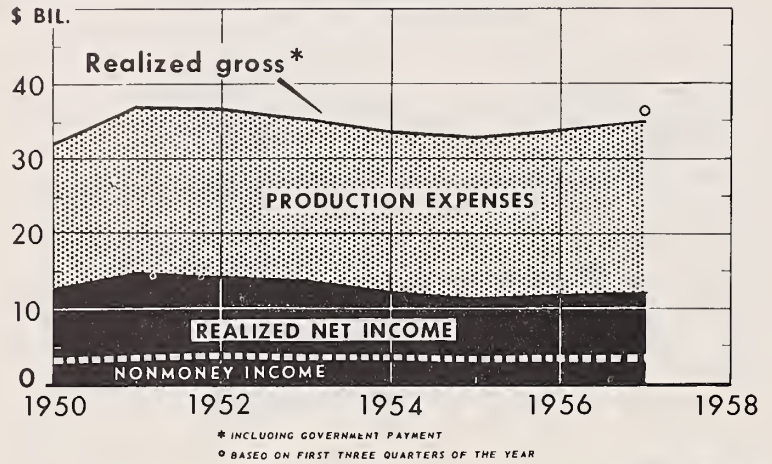


See Table 28

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1862A-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm Income Likely To Hold Gains of Last 2 Years

1957 Realized Net Income Slightly Ahead of 1956



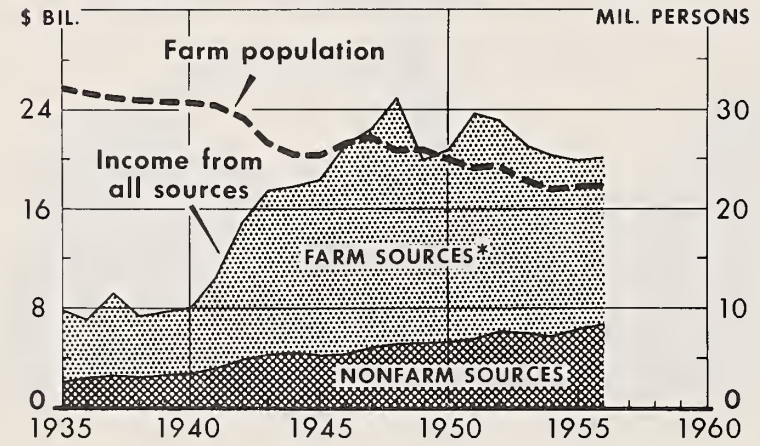
See Table 23

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 443A-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The price and production outlook indicates little change in the realized net income of farm operators next year. A slightly higher volume of marketings at about the same average prices as this year would boost gross income slightly. Government payments are likely to hold near the 1957 level. The slight increase in production expenses in prospect would about equal the gain in gross, leaving net income realized by operators the same as this year. Farm income has shown some improvement in each of the last 2 years.

Farm income per person from all sources has shown considerably less decline from the 1951 peak than total income because of the decline in the farm population and an increase in income from nonfarm sources. Farm income per person rose slightly from 1955 to 1956, and a further gain probably is occurring this year because of the drop in farm population from 1956 to 1957. Farm and nonfarm income per person have shown similar trends over the long-run, though farm income has been at a lower level.

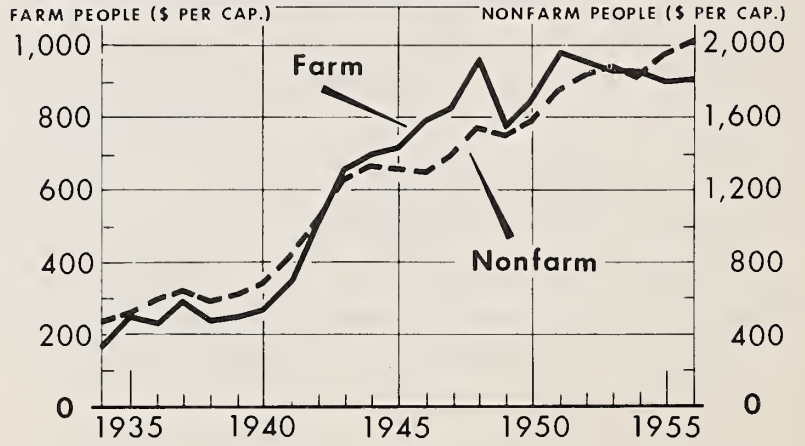
Income to Farm People From Non-Farm Sources Again Increases



See Table 25

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1518-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farm and Nonfarm Income Per Person Shows Similar Long Time Trends



See Table 20

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4435-57 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

SECTION

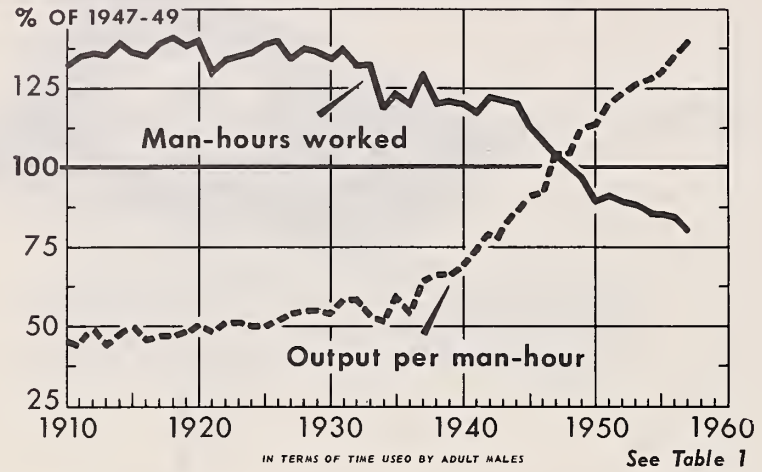


Agricultural Trends

Related To The Outlook

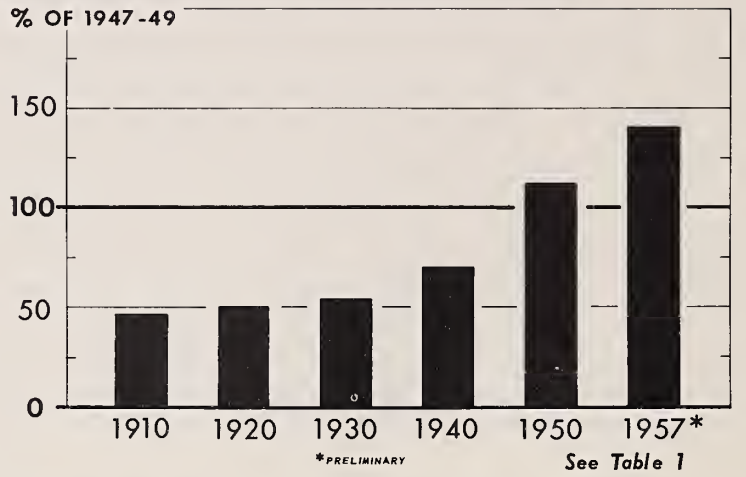
Growth in Productivity Speeds Up After 1940

Farm Output Trends Higher As Labor Force Shrinks



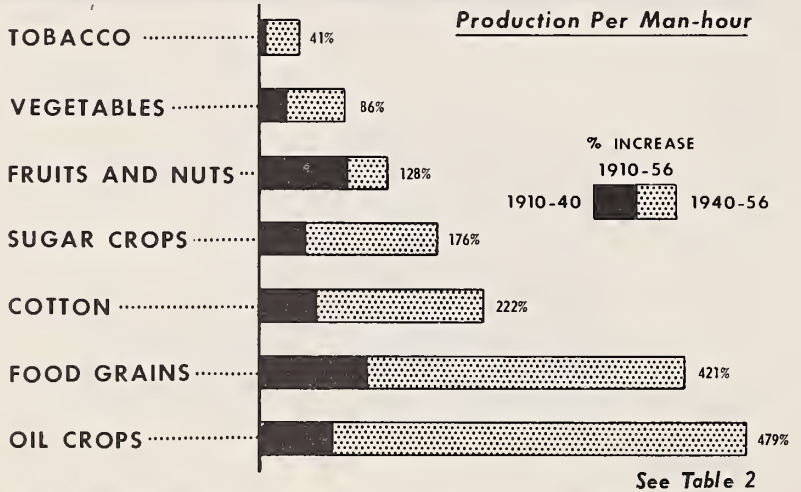
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-563 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Three-Fourths of Gain in Output Per Man-hour Comes After 1940



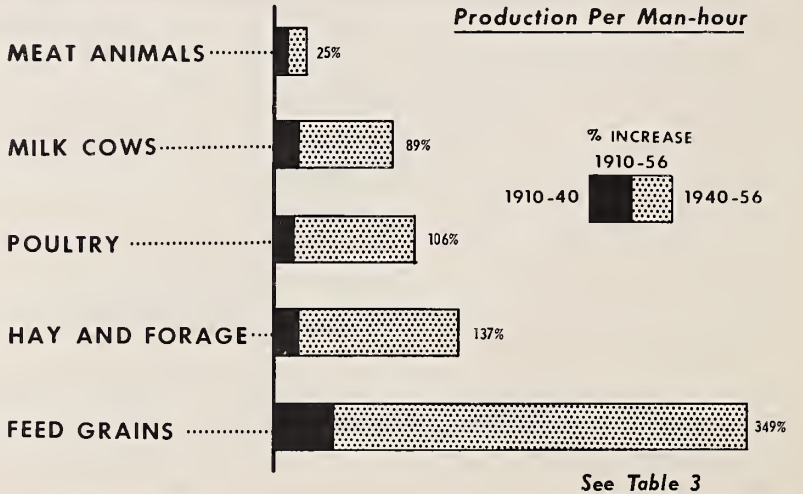
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2389 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Oilcrops, Grains Show Sharpest Gains in Output Per Man-hour



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2388 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Output Per Man-hour Up Least for Meat Animals



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2387 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Spurt in Productivity Comes with Rapid Adoption of Technology

This section presents 21 charts illustrating the economic impact on farmers of developments in agricultural productivity and in the farm market over the last half century.

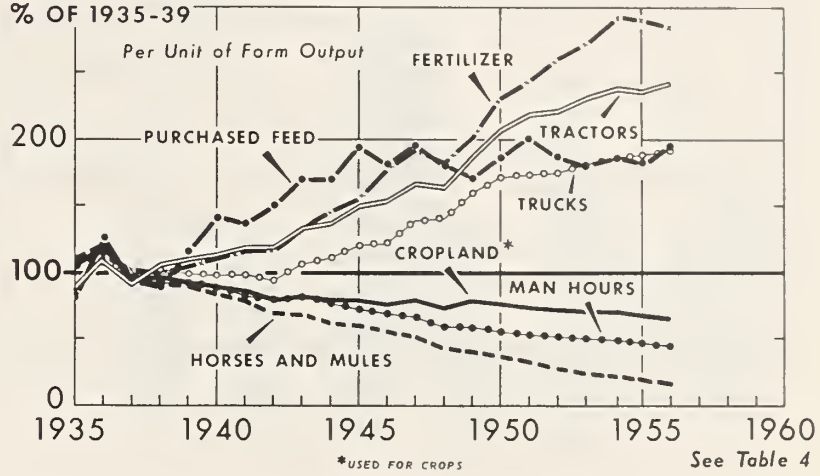
A striking feature of many of these charts is the sharp upward tilt in the trend lines after 1940. This is particularly noticeable in the charts on the opposite page which illustrate changes in farm production per man-hour since 1910. Farm output has risen steadily over this period. And over the last 17 years when the increase in output has been steepest, the number of workers on farms has steadily shrunk.

Today's farm worker produces, on the average, as much in one hour as he did in 2 hours in 1940 and 3 hours in 1910. Each of the main commodity groups have shared the increase, with oilcrops, grains and cotton in the lead.

The spurt in agricultural productivity after 1940 was triggered by the vast expansion in demand following the outbreak of war in Europe. Rising prices and incomes enabled many farmers to make investments and adopt new techniques that they had been unable to afford during the depression of the 1930's. Use of fertilizer, purchased feeds, pesticides, improved seeds, and better strains of livestock and poultry increased rapidly. Farmers are using nearly 3 times as much machinery and equipment and over twice as much motor vehicles as in 1940 and the horse and mule has almost disappeared from U. S. farms.

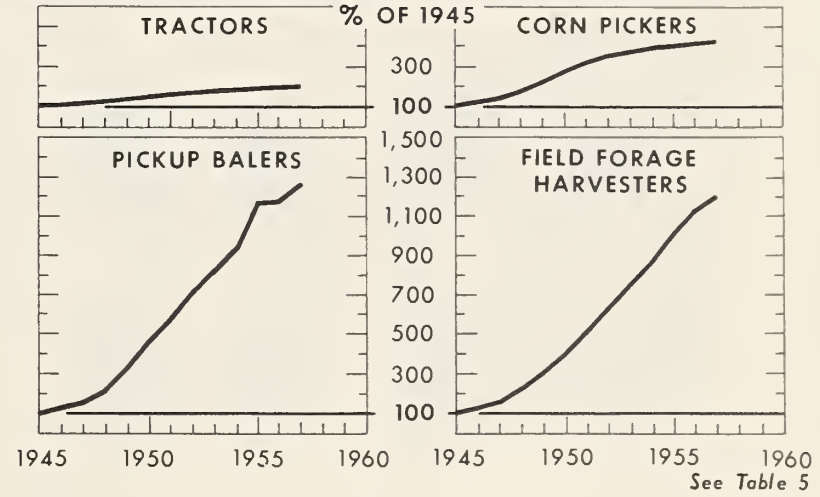
Agricultural "revolutions", unleashed by technological changes, are not unprecedented in America's past. The invention of the cotton gin made possible the rapid growth of cotton production in the first half of the last century. Development of the drill, the reaper and the threshing machine revolutionized grain production in the middle years of the 19th century. Introduction of the gasoline tractor in the early 1900's increased production per man and permitted the shift of cropland from the production of feed for horses and mules to the output of food for human use. But never have innovations in farming come at a faster rate than in the last decade and a half; and the time between invention and use probably is less than formerly.

Farmers Rely More on Purchased Inputs



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-2210 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

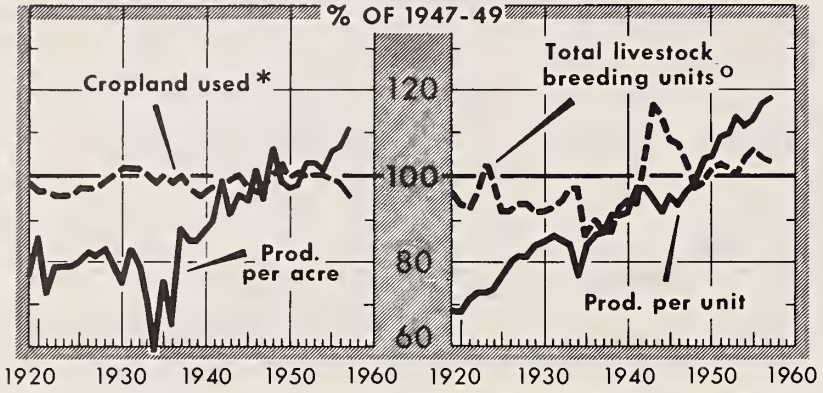
Numbers of Newer Kinds of Farm Machines Up Sharply



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-2211 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Technology Boosts Output Per Acre and Per Animal

Cropland Acreage About Steady, Livestock Breeding Units Trend Up



*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

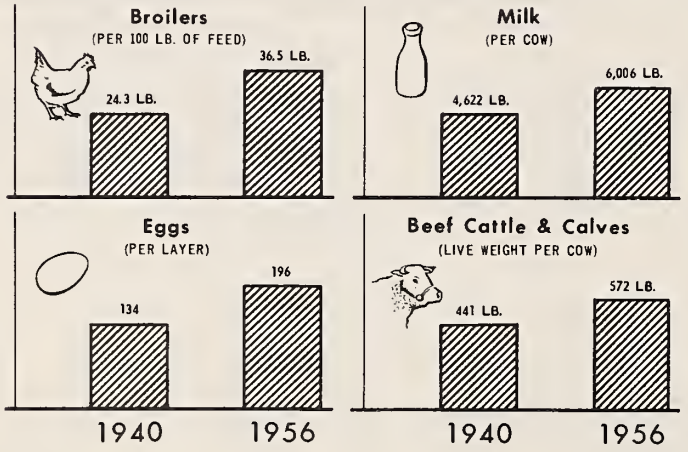
See Table 7

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-901 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Most of the gain in farm production has come from increased output per acre and per animal. The acreage of cropland used in 1957 was slightly less than in 1940 but higher yields raised total crop production 24 percent. Farmers are getting more per acre for nearly all crops. Increases have been marked for major field crops such as wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco--all of which have been in persistent over-supply in recent years.

Production per livestock breeding unit has shown equally impressive gains. In the last few years, the number of milk cows has been the lowest on record and the number of laying chickens has been far below the level of the 1940's, but production of milk and eggs has been at or near record levels. Broiler producers have greatly increased the efficiency of turning feed into chicken meat and significant gains have been made in the liveweight production of cattle and calves per cow. Total livestock production this year is expected to be 40 percent above 1940 with most of the gain due to increased output per breeding unit. The number of breeding units is up only 8 percent.

Gains in Output Per Animal Since 1940



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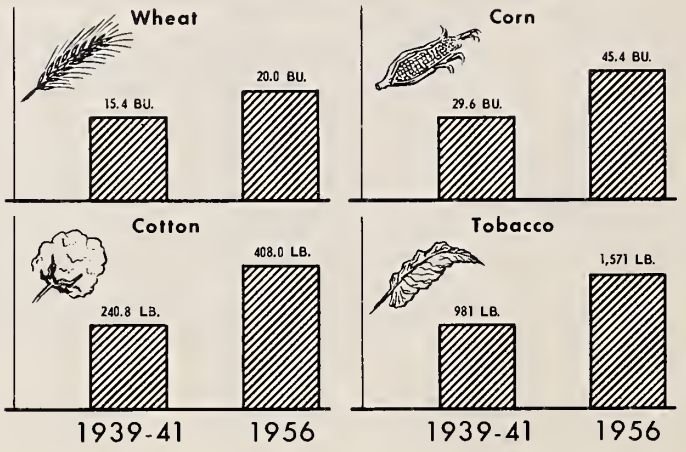
Gains in Output Per Acre Since 1940



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4463-57(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Commercial Farms Decrease in Number, Increase in Size

The growth in agricultural productivity per man, per acre and per animal has been accompanied by steady growth in the size of farms. Again, these changes have occurred at a much more rapid rate since 1940 than before.

From 1910 to 1940, the number of farms in the U. S. declined from 6.4 million to 6.1 million while the average acreage per farm rose 26 percent. From 1940 to 1954, the number of farms shrunk by 1.3 million while the average acreage rose 39 percent.

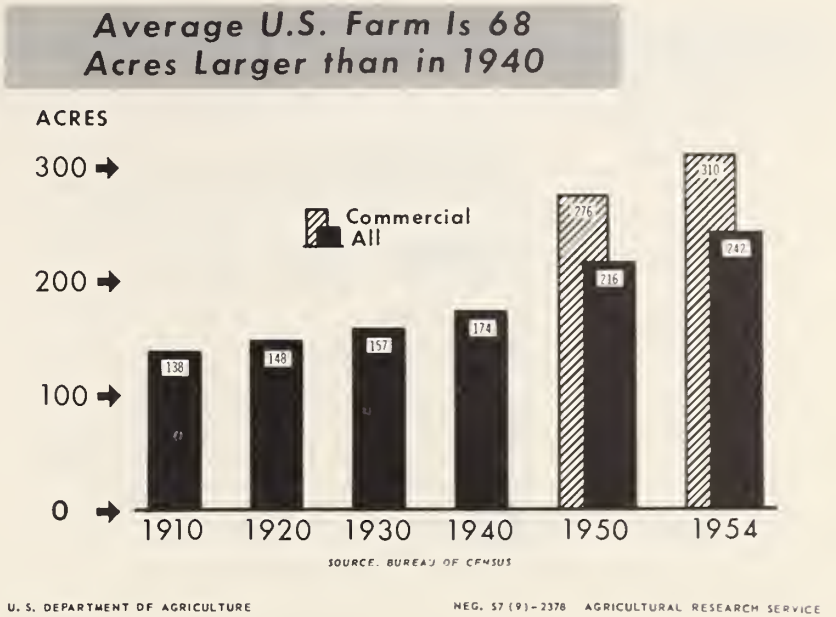
Commercial farms followed a similar pattern. The number declined from 4.7 million in 1930, the first year for which data are available to 4.3 million a decade later. By 1954, there were only 3.1 million commercial farms.

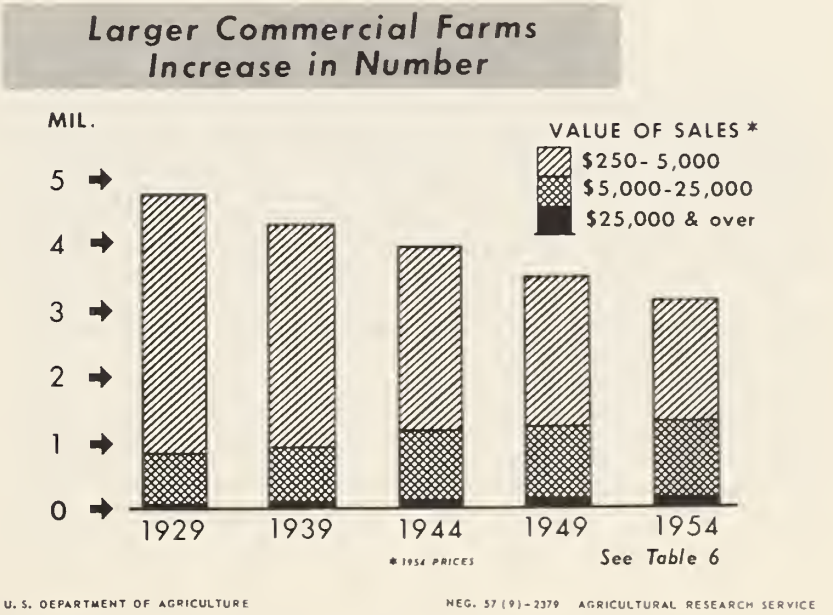
By enabling a farm worker to handle larger acreages than formerly, increased mechanization has been an important force toward increasing farm size. Favorable job opportunities outside agriculture since 1940 have helped reduce the farm population and have encouraged enlargement of farms.

The trend toward increased farm size shows up equally well when commercial farms are classified by value of sales. The number of farms with a value of over $5,000 (1954 dollars) has increased the last quarter century while the number in the under $5,000 group has declined.

Increased acreage is one reason why the number of farms in the group with sales of $5,000 or more has increased. Increased output per acre and per animal also has helped push many farms from the lower to the higher class.

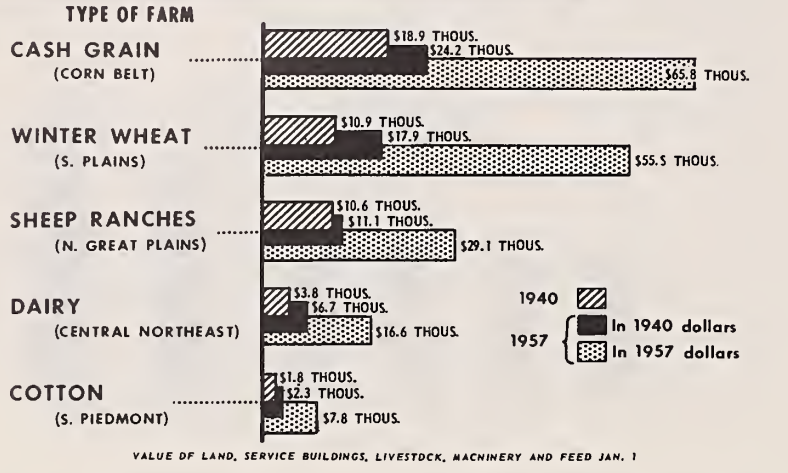
Farms in the over $5,000 group accounted for 79 percent of the total value of sales of farm products in 1954, while the under $5,000 group contributed 19 percent. Farms in the noncommercial category--part-time, subsistence and others--accounted for the other 2 percent of sales.





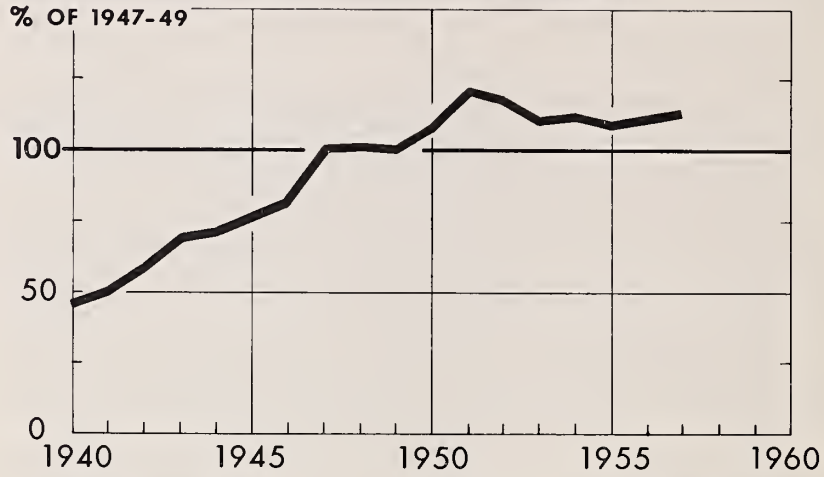
Farm Investment Up as Labor Is Replaced by Other Resources

Investment Per Worker Varies Widely by Types of Farms



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-2310 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Cash Expenditure Per Unit Of Output Far Above 1940



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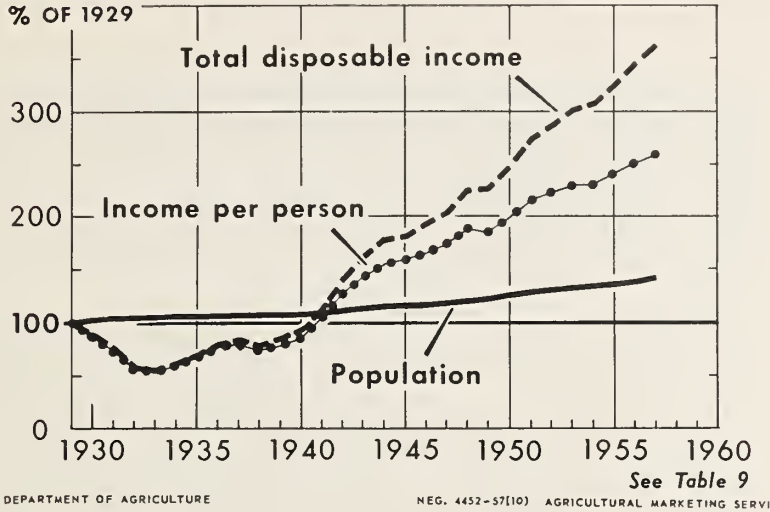
The average farm worker today handles a larger acreage and uses considerably more machinery and equipment than his prewar counterpart. In addition, farm real estate values and the prices of other capital goods have risen fairly steadily over the last 17 years. Consequently, investment per farm worker on January 1, 1957 averaged nearly 5 times the 1940 level--$16,813 against $3,413. When farm investments are valued in 1947-49 prices, which eliminates the effect of inflation, average investment per farm worker shows an 81 percent gain.

Investment per farm worker varies considerably among types of farms as is shown by the chart on this page. Typical corn belt cash grain and southern plains winter wheat farms are valued higher than the other three types of farms. In addition, machines have replaced labor to a much greater extent on grain farms than on those producing livestock products. The typical southern piedmont cotton farm shown on this chart is small in acreage. Because of terrain and the labor surplus in this area hand labor is still used in cotton production. However, many cotton farms in other parts of the country are highly mechanized.

The cash expenses of operating farms also have trended upward as farmers have relied increasingly on inputs bought from off-farm sources, such as seed, fertilizer, pesticides, gasoline and purchased feeds. Cash operating expenses have increased at a more rapid rate since 1940 than farm output and in 1957 cash operating expenses per unit of output were nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times those of 1940. Much of this increase is due to the rise in price. When these expenses are valued in dollars of constant purchasing power, cash costs per unit of output in 1957 were only slightly higher than in 1940.

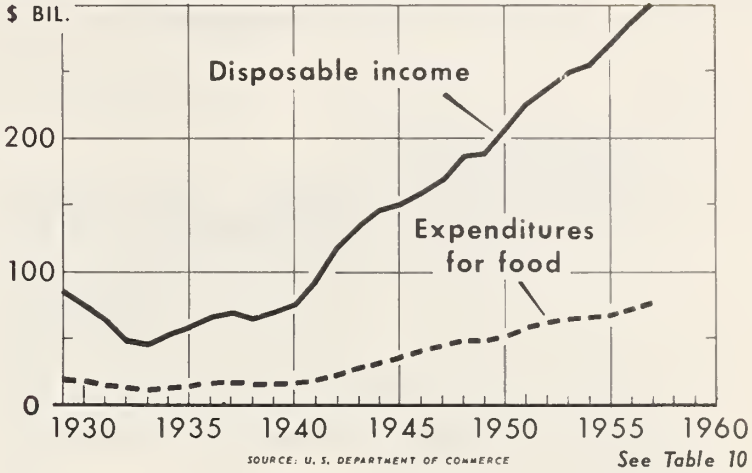
U.S. Market for Farm Products Expands Rapidly Since 1940

Growing Population Has More Income Per Person



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGIRCULTURE NEG. 4452-57(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Consumers Usually Spend About One-Fourth of Income for Food



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4453-57(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The domestic market for farm products has expanded over most of the last three decades along with the rise in agricultural production. Growth in population has added 49 million consumers since 1929. The rate of growth in population has increased--the average annual gain in the 1930's was less than 1 percent compared with $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent in the 1940's and $1\frac{3}{4}$ percent in the 1950's. Following the depression of the 1930's income per person has shown a steady rise. And with the population growing, total disposable income--the current income after taxes that consumers have to spend for goods and services--has risen even more rapidly.

As the nation recovered from depression and income rose sharply, food consumption per person increased, rising 16 percent from the mid-1930's to the end of the war. Since then, consumption per person has remained fairly steady.

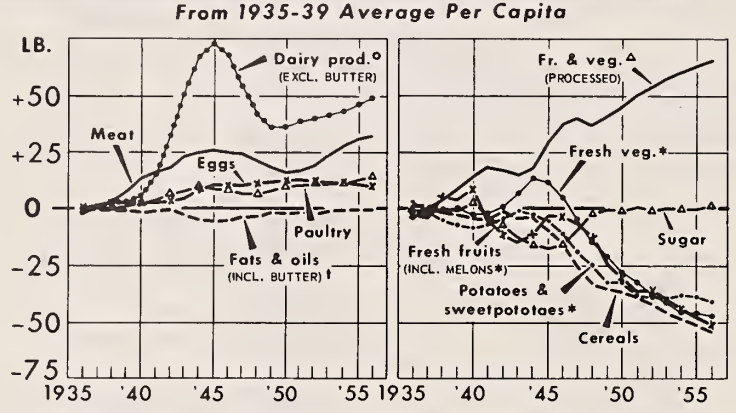
Increasing consumer incomes encourage shifts in consumption among individual foods as well as tending to stimulate some increase in the quantity consumed. Americans generally since the 1930's have increased consumption of meat, dairy products, fruits and vegetables and have reduced their intake of cereals and potatoes. These shifts are shown by the charts on the next page.

The slow uptrend in food consumption per person combined with the increase in population boosted total food consumption 39 percent from 1940 to 1957.

Expenditures for food at retail have gone up with consumer income. These expenditures cover meals in restaurants and other eating places and the marketing and processing services in connection with food as well as the raw materials supplied by farmers. Demand for services of marketing and processing, including eating out, tend to be much more responsive to changes in income than demand for products of the farm.

Food Consumption Trends Up but Some Items Lose Ground

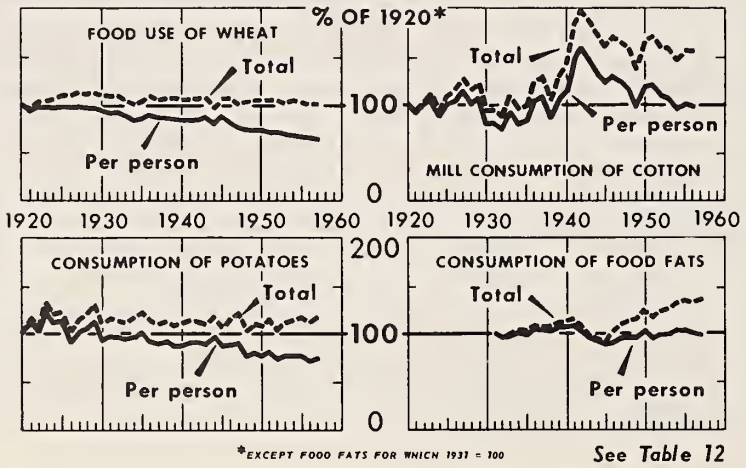
Consumption Gains Largest for Livestock Products, Processed Fruits and Vegetables



VARIATIONS IN RETAIL WEIGHT. CIVILIAN ONLY. 3-YEAR MOVING AV. CENTERED. °PRODUCT WEIGHT EXCEPT MILK AND CREAM CONTENT OF ICE CREAM. †FAT CONTENT. *INCLUDES HOME GARDEN PRODUCE. △INCLUDES FROZEN CONCENTRATED CITRUS JUICE ON SINGLE STRENGTH BASIS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4134A-57 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Population Growth Maintains Market for Some Products



*EXCEPT FOOD FATS FOR WHICH 1937 = 100

See Table 12

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4481-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Most of the 12 percent increase in food consumption per person from 1935-39 to 1957 was due to increases for livestock and poultry products and processed fruits and vegetables. These trends are brought out in the above chart which shows changes in food consumption in terms of pounds. Consumption of fats and oils and sugar have held about steady while sharp declines have been made by fresh fruits and vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes and cereals.

Comparisons of percentage changes show a somewhat different picture than those in terms of pounds. Meat consumption from 1935-39 to 1955-57 rose 27 percent, chicken 75 percent, turkey 141 percent and eggs 21 percent while the increase for dairy products (excluding butter) was 13 percent. Fresh vegetable consumption dropped 24 percent while canned vegetables were up 46 percent and frozen vegetable consumption in 1955-57 was 17 times that of 1935-39. Fruit consumption show a similar pattern. Fresh use was down 32 percent while canned fruit and juice was up 85 percent and frozen fruit and juice consumption increased more than 10 times.

The decline in consumption of wheat and potatoes per person has about offset the increase in the number of consumers and total domestic use of the two products has changed little for several years. The steady rate of per person use of fats and oils means that practically all of the increase in total consumption is due to population growth. Mill consumption of cotton per person has been more variable over the years but has tended to decline since early in the war. The 1956 per capita figure was 13 percent below that for 1940.

The commodities for which domestic demand has risen slowly, or not at all, are among those for which the increases in productivity per man and per acre have been greatest. And these are commodities which have been in surplus in recent years.

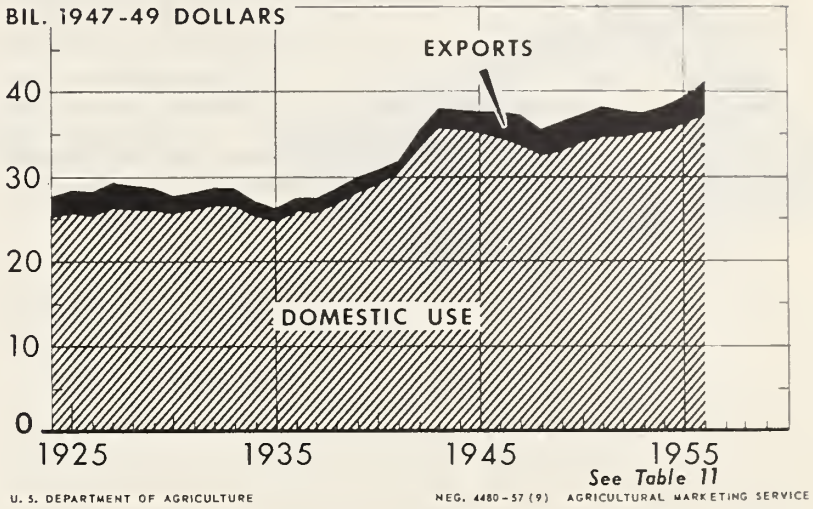
Exports Have About Same Share of Market as in 1920's

Exports are a relatively small but important part of the total market for United States farm products. They have shown no marked trend over the last 30 years, either in terms of volume or as a percentage of the total utilization. Exports declined from the 1920's to the 1930's, mainly because of the drought, depression and foreign restrictions on imports. They remained small during most of World War II but increased after hostilities were ended. The volume of exports from 1952 through 1956 comprised 8 percent of total use of farm products compared with 9 percent in the 1925-29 period. But the volume of exports in 1952-56 was 15 percent above that of 1925-29.

Although the export market is not a large part of the total market for farm products, it is of major importance to a few commodities. In recent years, exports were equal to up to one-half of our annual production of wheat, cotton, tobacco, grain sorghums, inedible tallow and greases, rice, soybeans and lard. Agricultural exports represent the annual production from an acreage nearly equal to the combined cropland of Nebraska and Iowa.

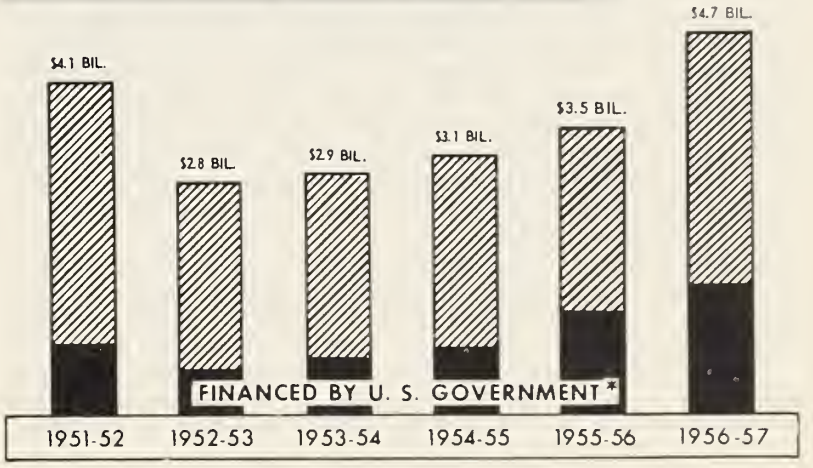
Agricultural exports have increased in each of the last 4 fiscal years and in 1956-57 were at a record level, in terms of both volume and value. World demand has been high and Government programs assisted the outward movement, particularly to countries with temporary or chronic balance of payment problems. The proportion of our exports financed by the U. S. Government under grants, loans and sales for foreign currency is illustrated by the chart on this page. Additional quantities have moved under barter. In the last year, sales of cotton from CCC stocks at competitive world prices, have been large. Also subsidies were paid to wheat exporters in kind, or in the case of flour, in cash to cover the difference between the International Wheat Agreement price and domestic market prices.

Farm Exports About 8% of Total Use in Recent Years



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4480-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Government Programs Big Factor In Postwar Export Market



*GRANTS, LOANS AND SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1807A-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

High Productivity Creates Farm Market Problems

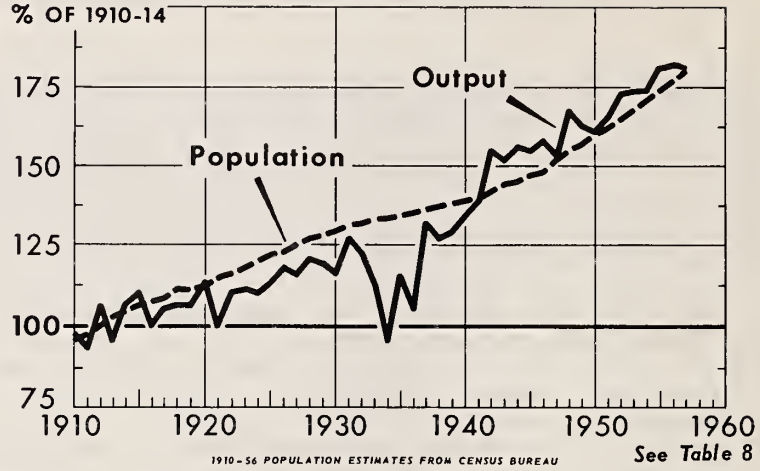
Farm output increased at a slower rate than population during the 1920's, dropped off sharply during the 1930's as the result of drought and depression, but since the late 1930's has tended to increase at a faster rate than population. The rapid expansion in demand for farm products during and immediately after World War II, and again during the Korean war period, generally absorbed the increased output. In recent years, however, output of a number of products has exceeded domestic use and exports, and surpluses have accumulated.

Reflecting increases in productivity, production of the major storable crops has been maintained over the last decade despite marketing quotas and acreage allotments for important crops and, in the last two years, the Soil Bank. Total carryover stocks for grains, cotton, oilseeds, and tobacco increased 238 percent from 1952 to 1956. Heavy exports sharply reduced stocks of cotton, wheat and rice in the 1956-57 marketing years but stocks of feed grains continued to increase. Consequently, the reduction in stocks of this group of commodities from 1956 to 1957 was only 5 percent.

Looking ahead for the next two decades, the market for farm products will be expanded further by the growth in population--probably 30 to 35 percent more people. The rise in income in the years ahead may well repeat the increases of the last 16 years--about 50 percent in terms of dollars of constant purchasing power. Increasing incomes are likely to be accompanied by further increases in the proportions of meat, poultry, fruits and vegetables in the national diet. However, as income grows we are not likely to eat appreciably more food per person. While expenditures for food are likely to rise with incomes, much of the increased spending is likely to reflect increased demand for services attached to food.

Meanwhile, productivity of agriculture is likely to continue to rise. More complete adoption of techniques already in use such as fertilizer and irrigation could result in substantial increases in output. New developments are likely to continue to raise output per acre, per animal and per man. There is as yet no indication that the technological revolution of the 1940's and the 1950's has run its course.

Farm Output Up More than Population Since Late 1930's

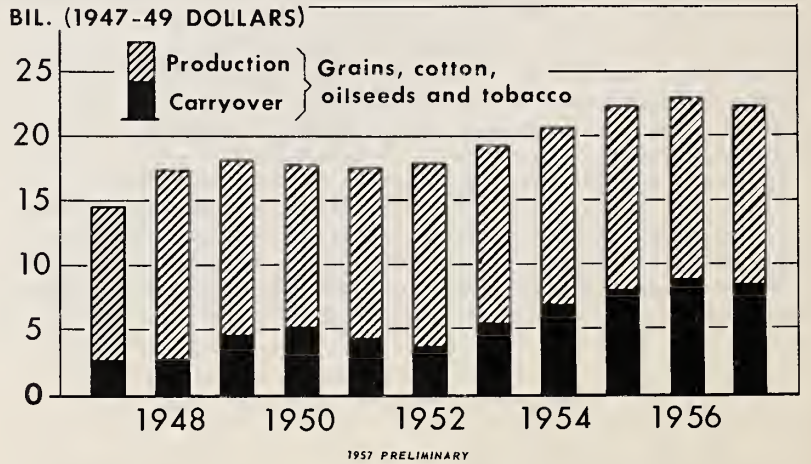


1910-56 POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM CENSUS BUREAU

See *Table 8*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9) - 572 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Stocks of Storable Products Build Up in Recent Years



1957 PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4491-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

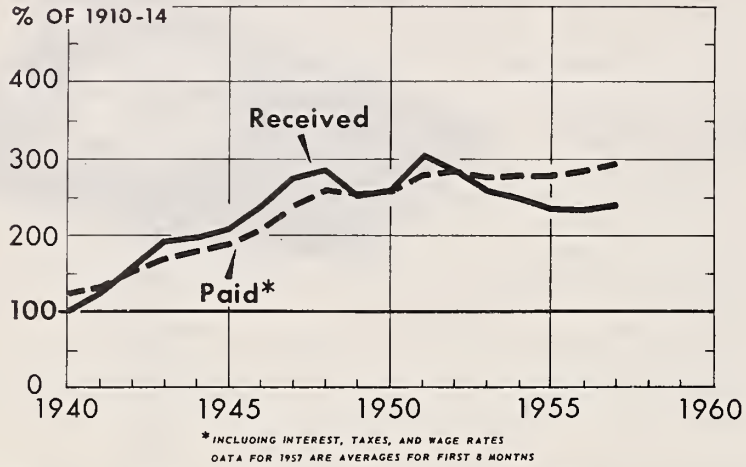
SECTION



Farm Costs, Finances And Production

Farm Cost Rates Continue to Rise During 1957

Prices Paid by Farmers Are Record High in 1957



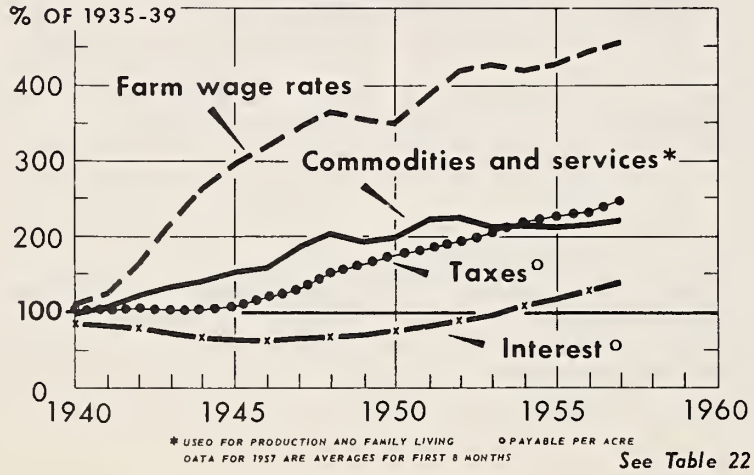
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2381 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farmers' production cost rates averaged 4 percent higher during the first 9 months of 1957 than during the same months of 1956. Prices of farm products averaged about 3 percent higher so price-cost relationships did not change much.

Prices paid by farmers for machinery and equipment, building and fencing materials, and other supplies of non-farm origin have averaged about 4 percent higher in 1957 than in 1956. However, fertilizer prices remained about the same. Feed prices decreased during the past year, but prices of feeder livestock increased.

Interest rates averaged 8 percent higher during the first 9 months of 1957 than in 1956. Taxes and wage rates were up about 4 percent.

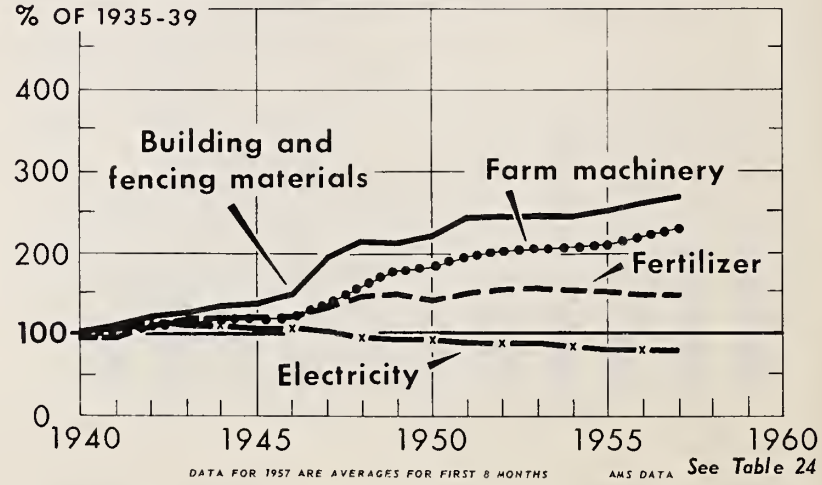
Wage Rates Continue High Relative to Other Cost Rates



See Table 22

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2382 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Prices of Most Nonfarm Cost Items Rise Further in 1947



See Table 24

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2383 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

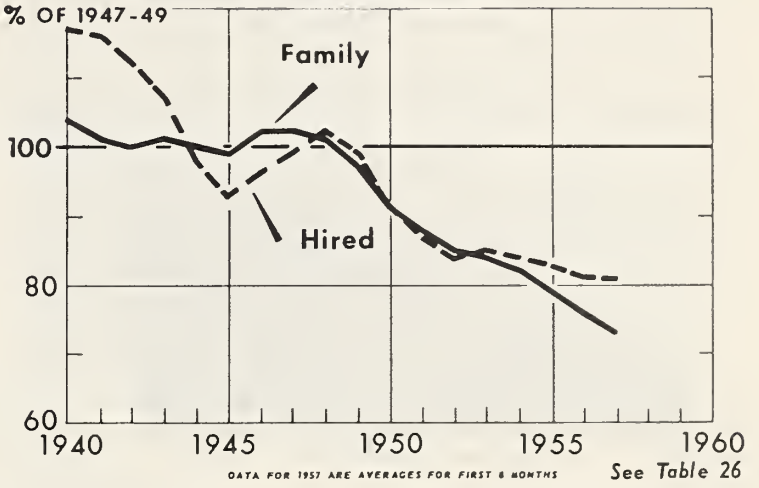
Farmers' Purchases of Some Resources Level Off

The quantities of fertilizer, machinery and equipment, and motor vehicles used in farm production have not changed much during the last 3 years. This is in sharp contrast to the large increases in these items from 1940 to the early 1950's. However, inventory numbers of some kinds of machines still are increasing, and farmers now must spend more money to maintain their machinery inventories than formerly.

The number of hired workers on farms also has remained about the same during the last 3 years, but the number of farm family workers continues to decline. Substitution of machinery for labor still may be profitable on many farms because of the large increase in wage rates relative to cost rates for machinery and equipment since 1940. But the rate of this substitution may slow down.

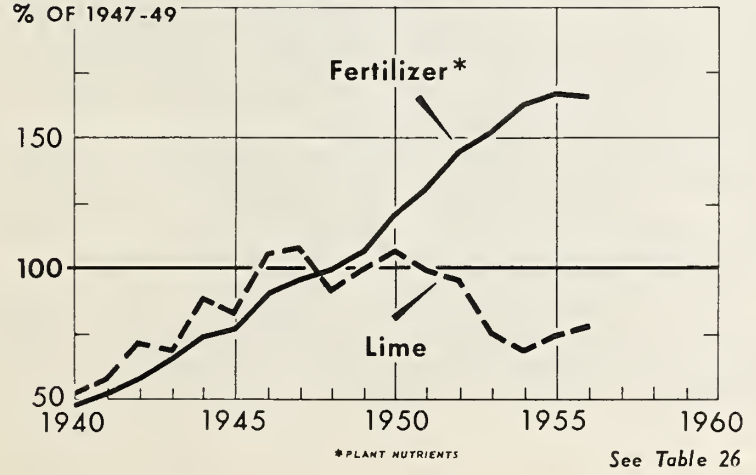
Operating costs of farmers have gone up greatly since 1940 with expanded use of machinery, petroleum fuel and oil, fertilizer and lime, pesticides, and other supplies and services.

Number of Farm Workers Continues To Drop



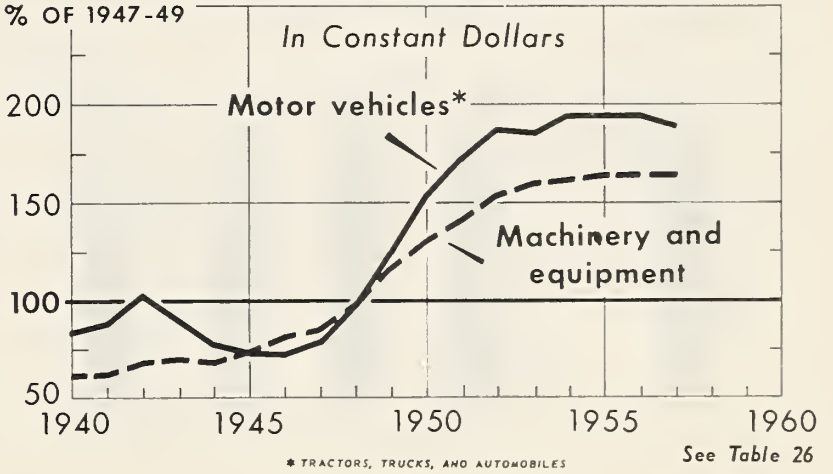
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2370 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Little Change in Fertilizer Use During Last 3 Years



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2369 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

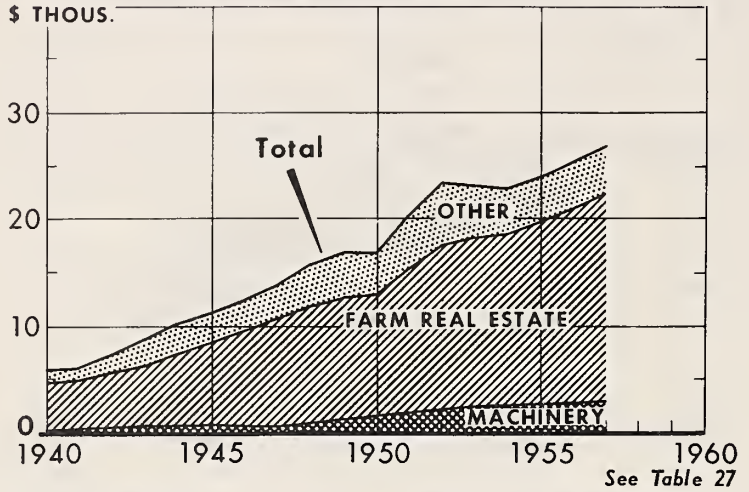
Volume of Motor Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment Changes Little in 1957



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2371 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

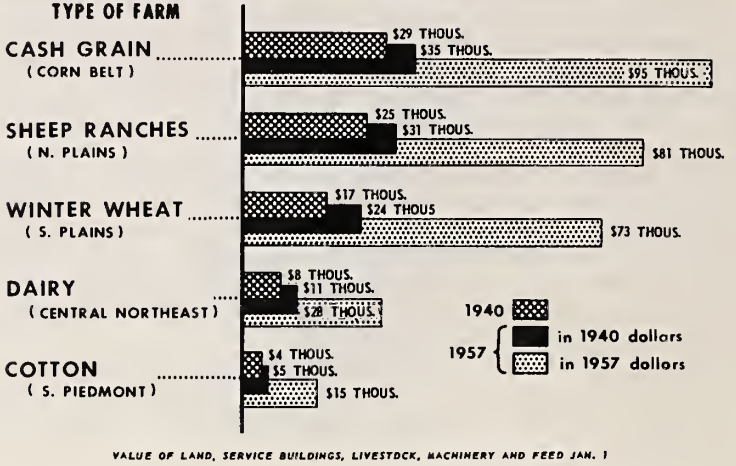
Investment Per Farm Up, Number of Farms Declines

Investment Per Farm Averages $27,000 in 1957



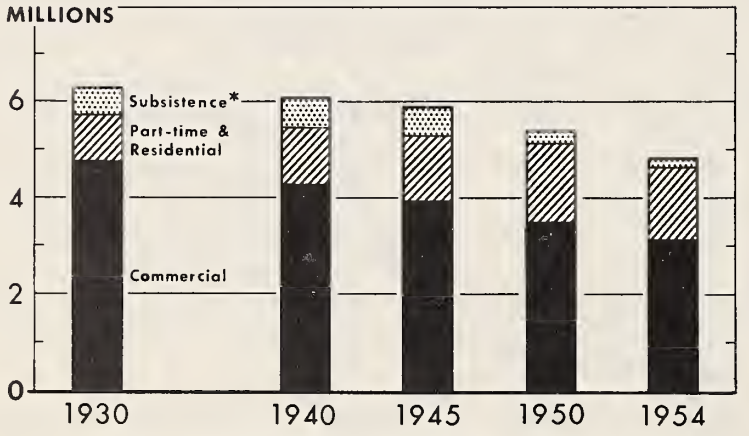
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2365 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Investment Per Farm Varies Among Commercial Family Operated Farms



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2386 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Number of Farms Down 1 1/2 Million from 1930 to 1954



*EARLIER YEARS INCLUDE SOME PLACES NOT REGARDED AS FARMS IN 1950 AND 1954 CENSUSES DEVELOPED IN ARS FROM CENSUS DATA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 56 (11)-2238 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

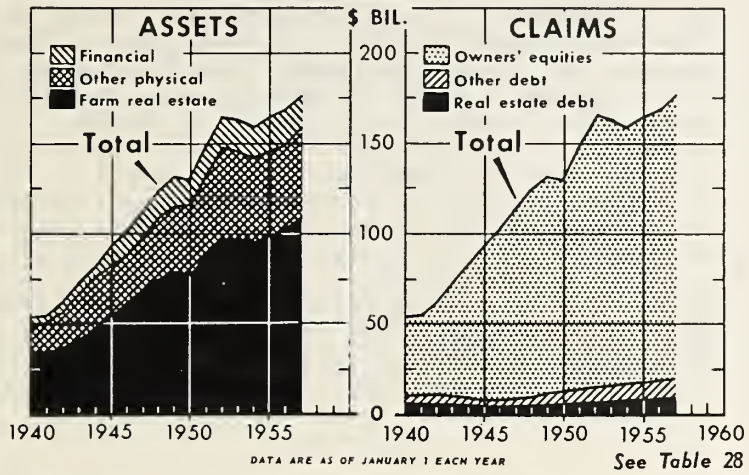
The average value of assets per farm, including land, service buildings, crops held for feed, livestock, machinery and equipment, and demand deposits used for production, has risen steadily since 1940. Higher prices account for much of the rise, but expansion in sizes of farms and mechanization are important also.

Investment per farm has gone up for commercial family-operated farms located in different farming areas. Still, there are wide differences among areas in investment per farm. Mechanization and expansion in sizes of farms has occurred more rapidly in some areas than in others.

The total number of farms decreased from 6.3 million in 1929 to 4.8 million in 1954, and with this change acreage per farm increased nearly 60 percent. Numbers of commercial and subsistence farms have decreased while numbers of part-time and residential farms have increased.

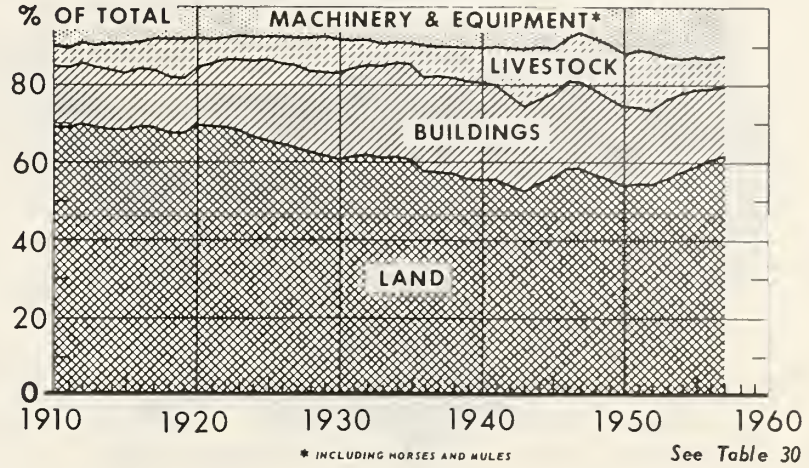
Farm Assets Reach New Peak, Debt Increases

Farm Assets Up 5 Percent in 1956, Real Estate Makes Largest Gain



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(7)-911 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Values of Land and Machinery Up In Relation to Other Assets



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(7)-998 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

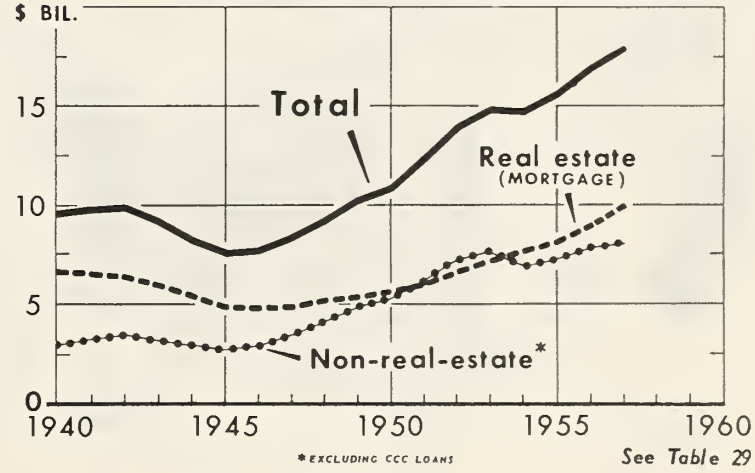
Farm assets rose during 1956 to a new peak value of $176.8 billion on January 1, 1957, about 5 percent above a year earlier. All classes of farm assets increased, with the largest gain in farm real estate.

Farmland has represented an increasing proportion of the total value of physical assets since 1950 and is now about as important as in the early 1930's. Buildings have been declining in importance since 1940 when they represented a fourth of the physical asset value. The value of livestock has declined rapidly in importance since 1953, while machinery has shown a steady growth.

Farm debt also increased during 1956--from $18.9 billion at the beginning to $19.5 billion at the end of the year. The net equities of owners increased to $157.3 billion, up $8 billion from a year earlier.

It was mainly the strength of the market for farm real estate that raised the total value of farm assets, and the value of owners' equities, to new record levels after 1951. As a group, other types of farm assets have never since reached as high a value as they had on January 1, 1952.

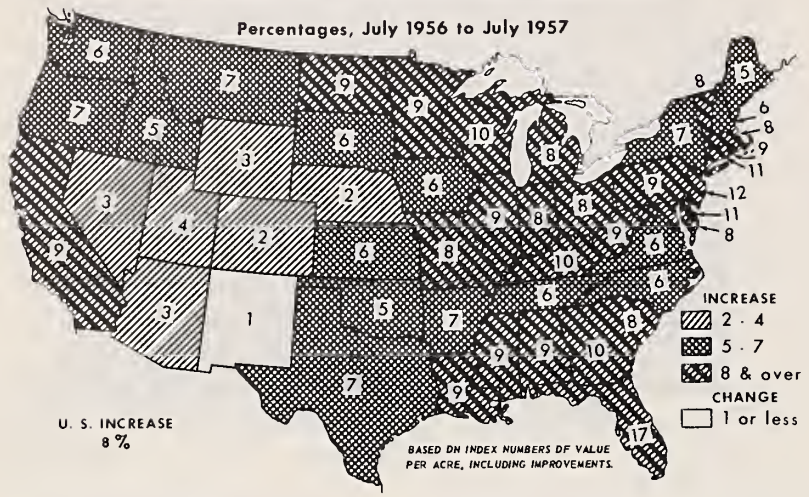
Both Mortgage and Non-real Estate Debt Continue Rise



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(6)-913 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Land Values Up Again in 1957--at Peaks in 40 States

Value Per Acre of Farm Land Rises in All Regions

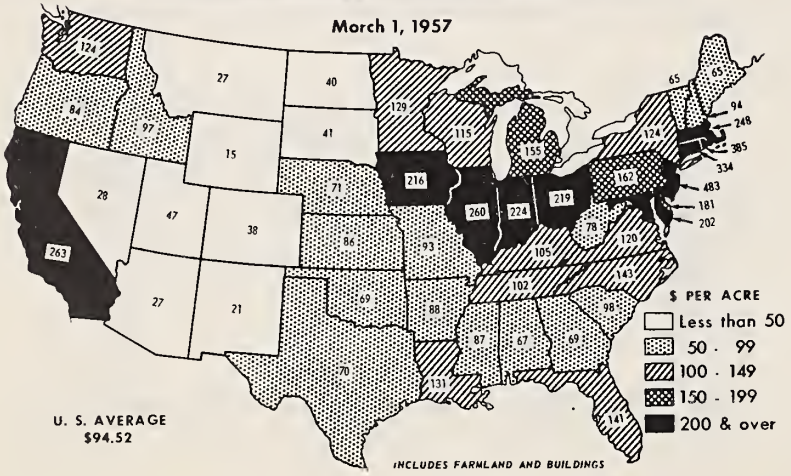


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(8)-2191 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm real estate values increased in all States during the 12 months ended July 1, 1957. Increases were smallest in States affected by drought during 1956. The national increase of 8 percent was the largest for any similar period since July 1951. As of mid-1957 new record levels of value were reached in 40 States.

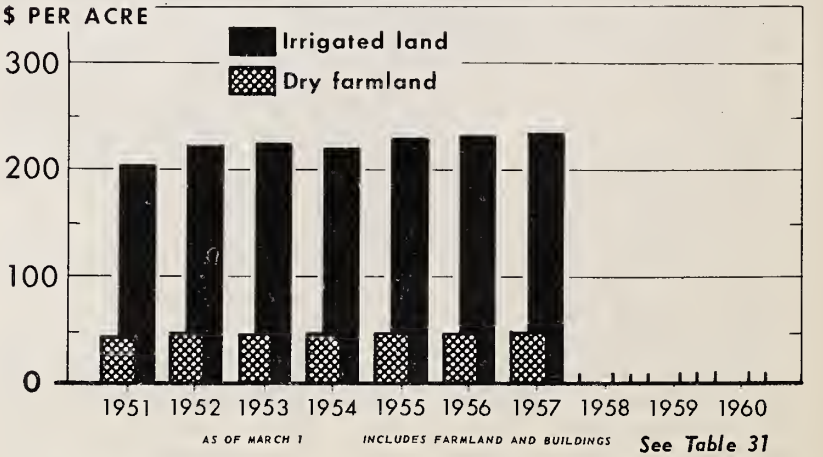
Average values per acre are highest in several Northeastern States where large cities add site value to much of the farmland, and in the central Corn Belt and California. Values tend to be lowest in the Mountain States because of extensive areas of arid grazing and nonirrigated cropland. Irrigated land in these States is valued as high as comparable land in many Corn Belt States. The value of irrigated land is about 4.8 times the value of dry farmland. This relationship has been nearly constant since 1951.

Value Per Acre of Farm Real Estate Differs by Regions



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(4)-2307 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Irrigated Land Valued Much Above Dry Land in Mountain States



See Table 31

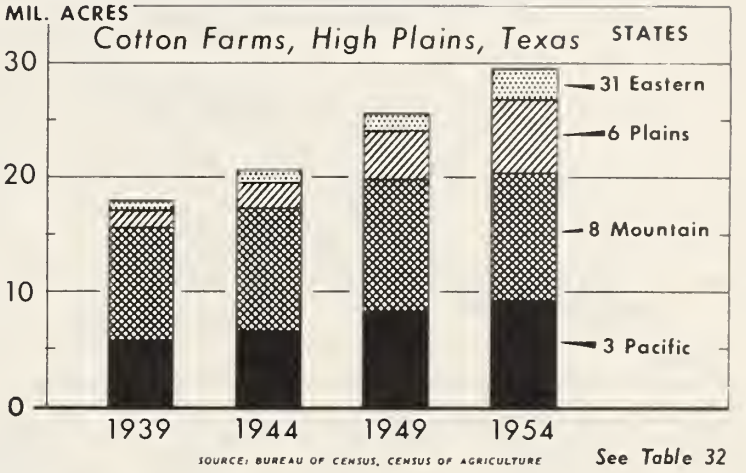
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-2366 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Acreage of Farm Land Under Irrigation Increases

Irrigated land in farms increased from 18 million acres in 1939 to nearly 30 million in 1954. This was an important development influencing the total volume of farm production and the total value of farm real estate. Large investments in farm real estate improvements have been made to provide irrigation facilities.

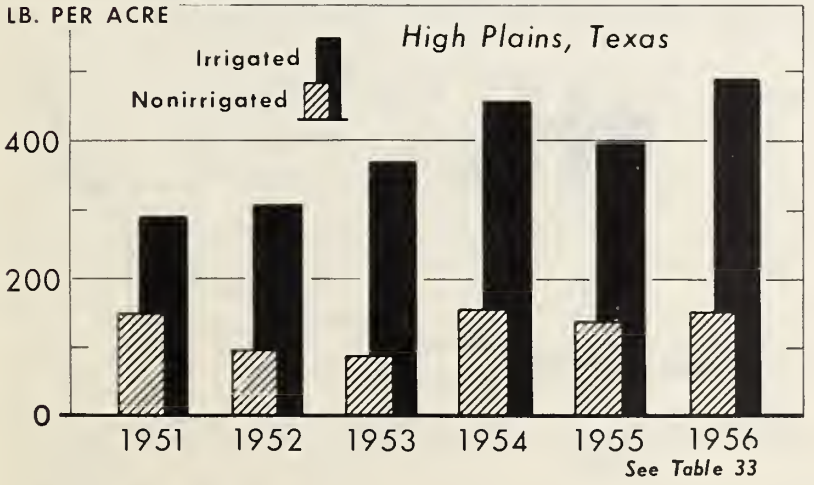
Crop yields and labor income generally average much higher on farms with irrigated land than on farms with nonirrigated land. On commercial family-operated cotton farms in the High Plains of Texas, cotton yields average around 400 pounds per acre on irrigated land compared with about 60 on nonirrigated land. Higher labor income on cotton farms with irrigated than on those with nonirrigated land shows that expansion of land under irrigation has been profitable.

Nearly 30 Million Acres in Farms Irrigated in 1954



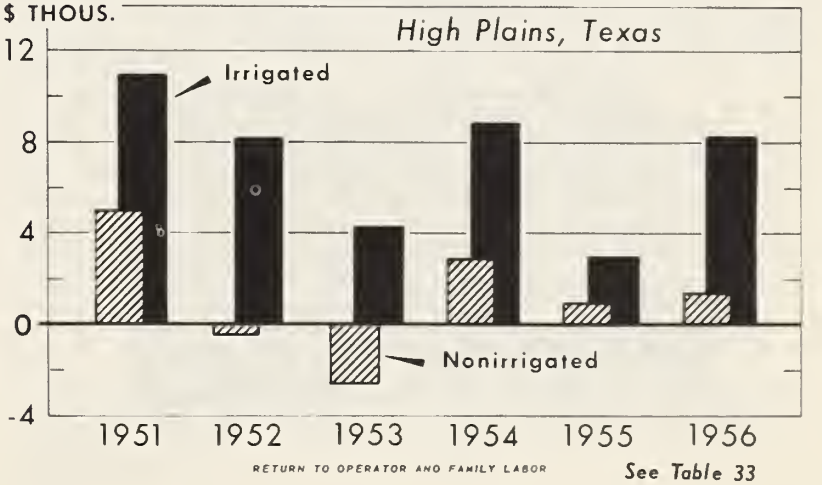
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2380 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Cotton Yields Higher on Irrigated Cotton Farms



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2384 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

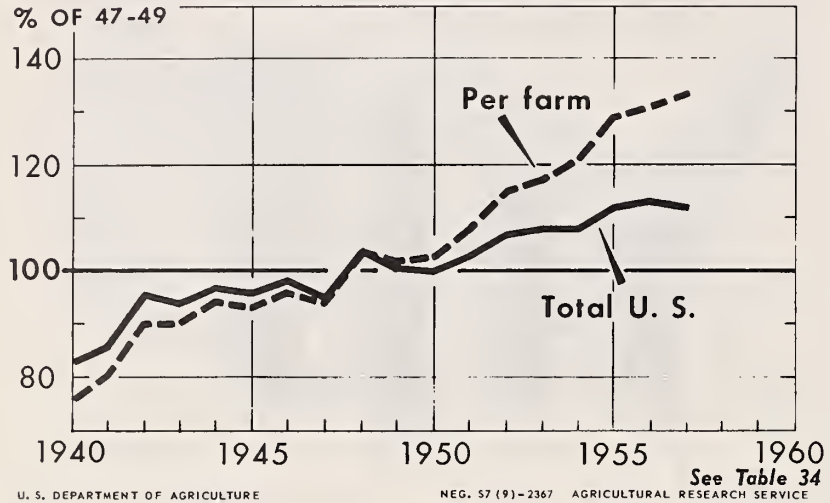
Labor Income Higher on Irrigated Cotton Farms



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2385 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

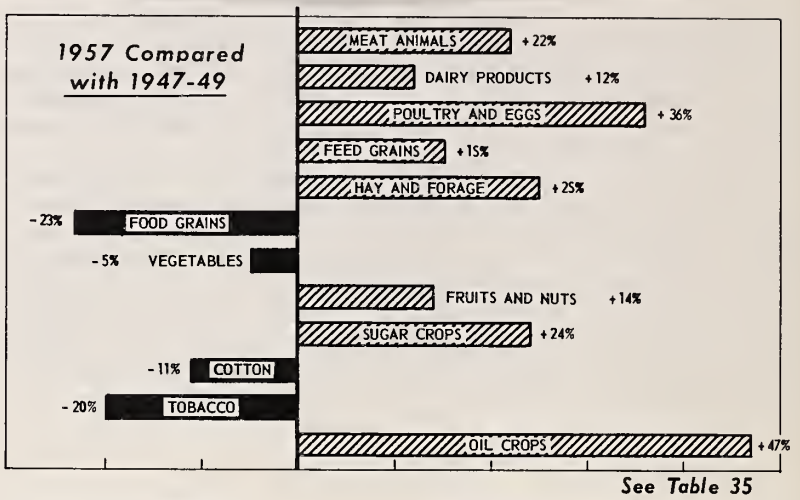
Output Per Farm and Per Worker Continues to Rise

Output Per Farm Up 74 Percent Since 1940



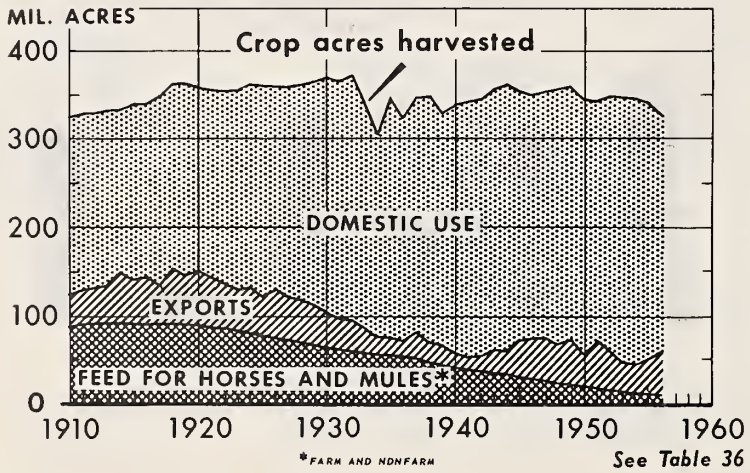
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2367 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

1957 Output Below 1947-49 For 4 Commodity Groups



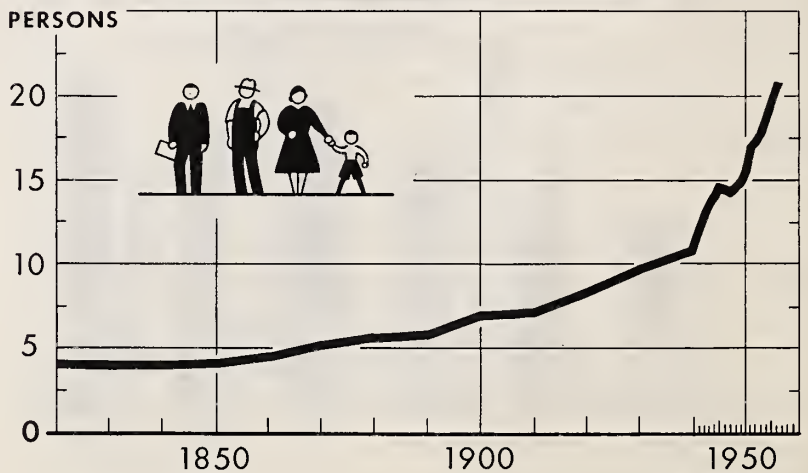
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2368 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Harvested Acreage About Steady, More Is Used for Exports



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-908 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

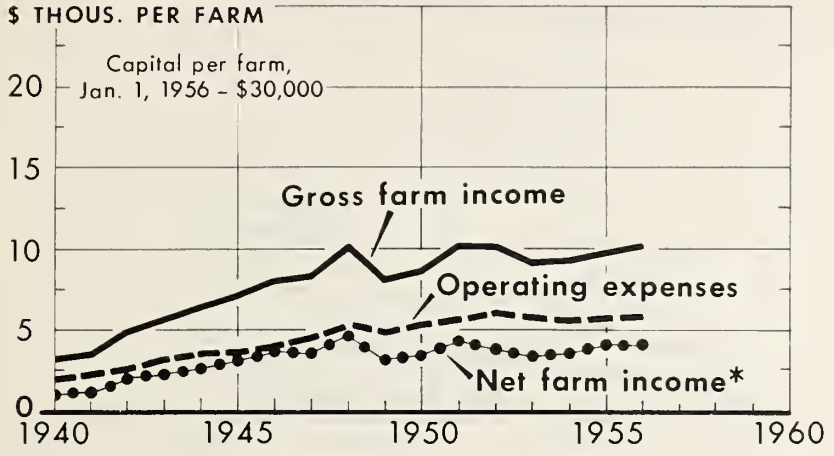
One Farm Worker Now Supports 20 Others



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-909 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Income and Expenses on Selected Typical Farms

Dairy Farms, Central Northeast

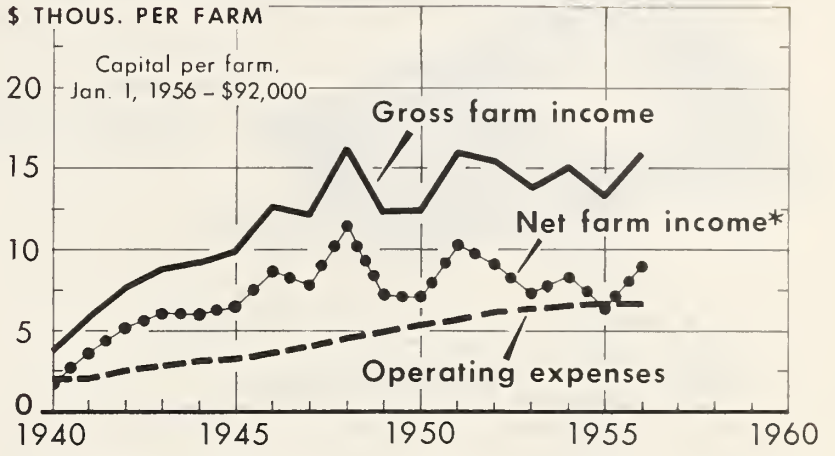


*RETURN TO CAPITAL AND UNPAID LABOR ON COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

See Table 38

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2376 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Cash Grain Farms, Corn Belt

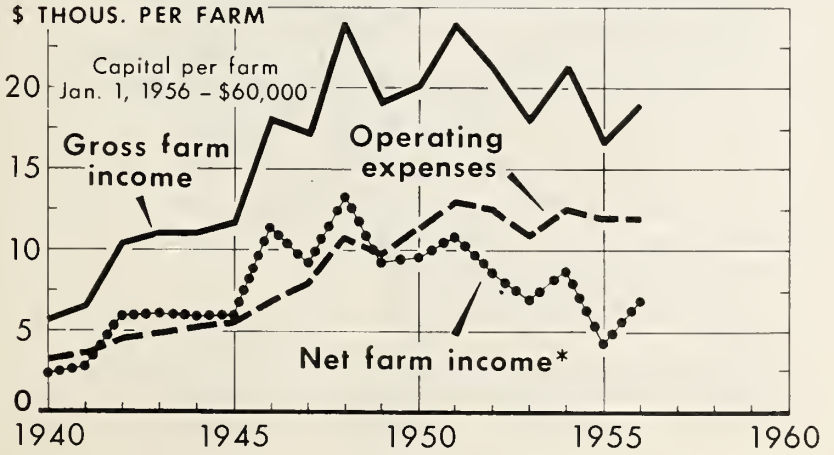


*RETURN TO CAPITAL AND UNPAID LABOR ON COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

See Table 38

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2375 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Hog-Beef Fattening Farms, Corn Belt



*RETURN TO CAPITAL AND UNPAID LABOR ON COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

See Table 38

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-2374 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

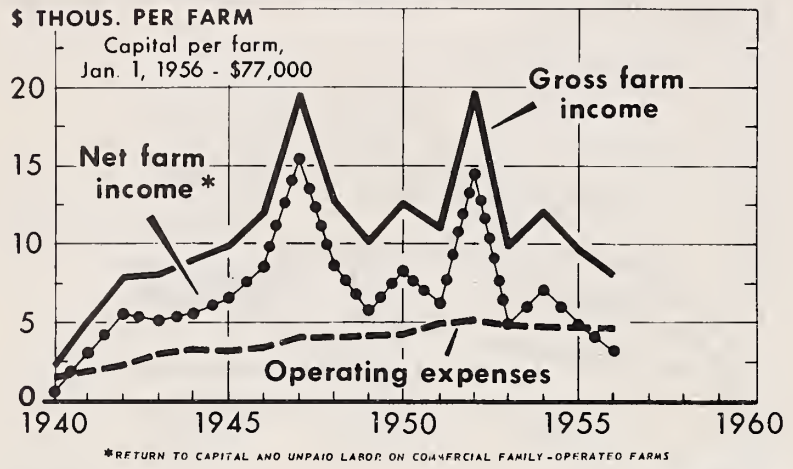
The charts on this page and the next illustrate how costs and returns have changed since 1940 on commercial family-operated farms. Differences from farm to farm in gross income, operating expenses, net income and capital per farm reflect differences in farm size and resources used, volume of production and production efficiency.

Gross farm income includes cash receipts from farm marketings, government payments, value of perquisites, and allowances for changes in inventories. Operating expenses include all production expenses except charges for capital, unpaid labor and management. Net farm income is gross farm income less operating expenses. Capital per farm is value of farm real estate, machinery, equipment, livestock and crops held for feed and seed.

The trend in operating expenses has been slowly upward since 1940 as cost rates have risen and farmers have purchased increasing quantities of production goods and services. Gross farm income has gone up on most farms since 1940 and net incomes, while substantially higher than in 1940, are below the late 1940's and the early 1950's.

Income and Expenses on Selected Typical Farms

Winter Wheat Farms, Southern Plains

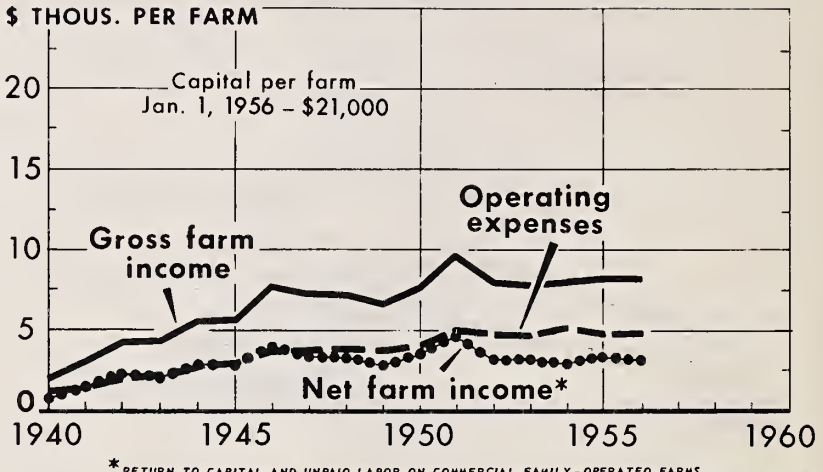


*RETURN TO CAPITAL AND UNPAID LABOR ON COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

See Table 38

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-2372 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Tobacco-Cotton Farms, North Carolina

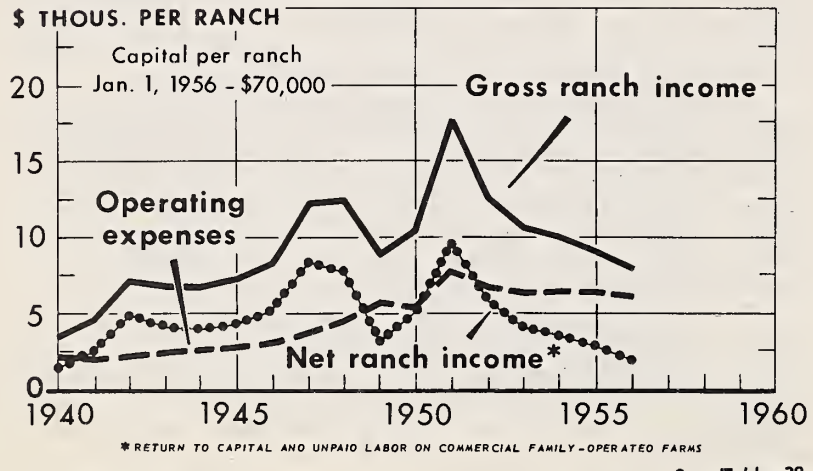


*RETURN TO CAPITAL AND UNPAID LABOR ON COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

See Table 38

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-2373 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Cattle Ranches, Northern Plains

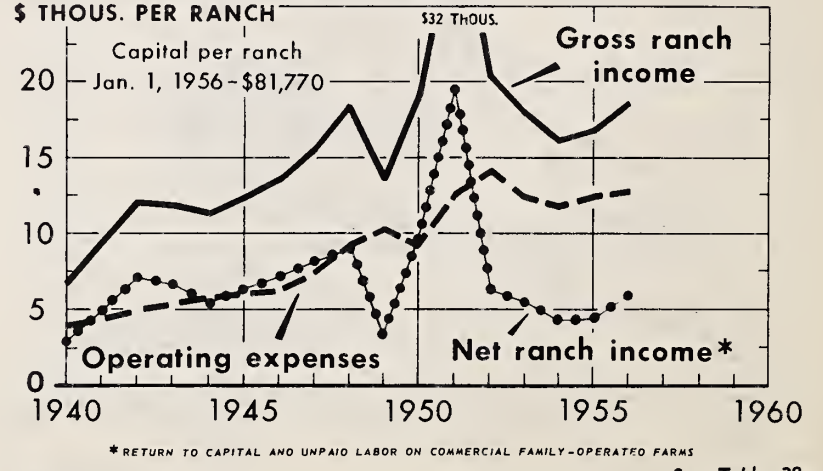


*RETURN TO CAPITAL AND UNPAID LABOR ON COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

See Table 38

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-2377 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Sheep Ranches, Northern Plains



*RETURN TO CAPITAL AND UNPAID LABOR ON COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

See Table 38

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-2397 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

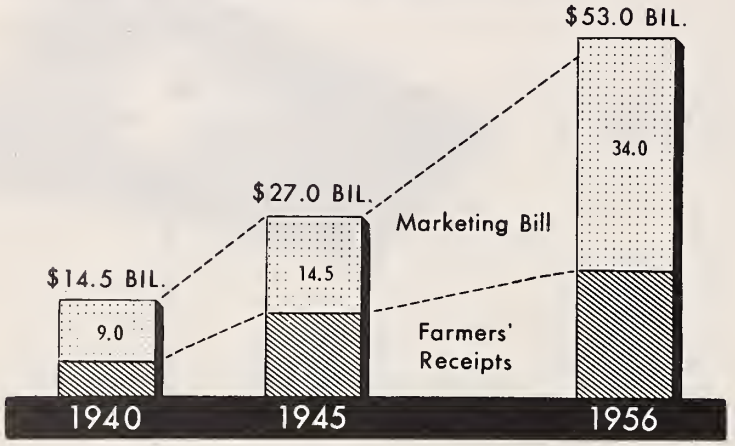
SECTION



Marketing Costs and Productivity

Food Market Bill $34 Billion in 1956--$19 Billion to Farmers

1956 Marketing Bill 4 Times That of 1940

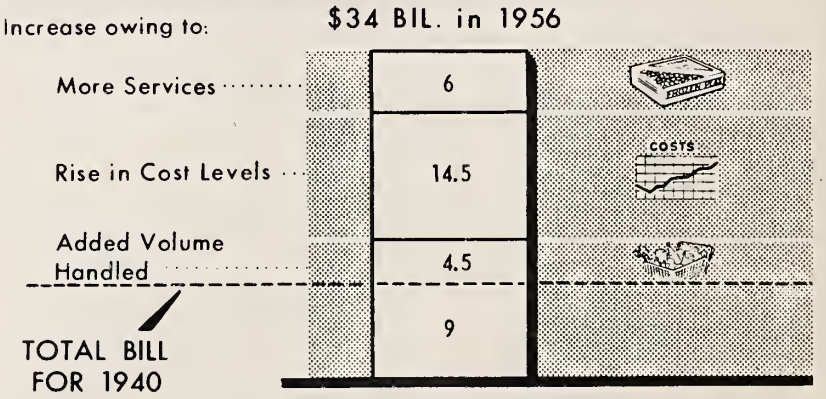


AMS NEG. 1970-57 (2)

The bill for marketing farm food products has increased steadily since 1940. In 1956, it was 34 billion dollars, four times that of 1940. Further increases are in prospect for 1957 and 1958. This bill includes charges for processing and distributing to civilian consumers domestically produced farm foods including food sold in the form of restaurant meals. Gross returns to farmers have increased by about the same proportion as the marketing bill since 1940. However, returns to farmers have not risen steadily. They advanced each year except one from 1940 to 1951, declined in 1952-54, and increased in 1956.

Price inflation was the major factor in the 25.0 billion dollar increase in the marketing bill from 1940 to 1956. The volume of food marketed rose about 50 percent; this increased the 1940 marketing bill by 4.5 billion dollars in terms of 1940 prices. Increases in average unit costs of 110 percent accounted for an additional 14.5 billion dollars. The remaining 6.0 billion dollars represents charges for increased services provided by the food marketing system. These charges include costs and profits of firms providing these increased services such as prepared dinners and other foods with built-in maid services.

Rising Costs, Services, Volume Boost Market Bill Since 1940

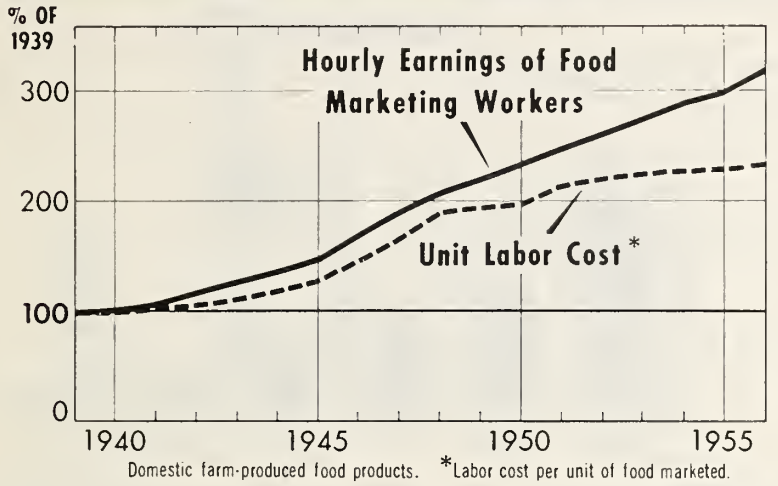


Based on existing data subject to adjustment.

AMS NEG. 1971-57 (2)

Marketing Costs and Profits Continue Upward

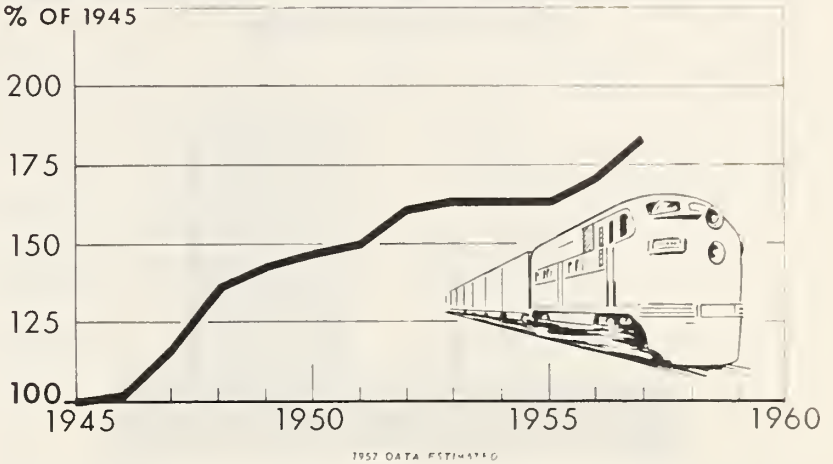
Food Marketing Workers Hourly Earnings Up Again in 1956



USDA NEG. 3543-57(9) AMS

See Table 39

Railroad Freight Rates Rise in 1956 and 1957



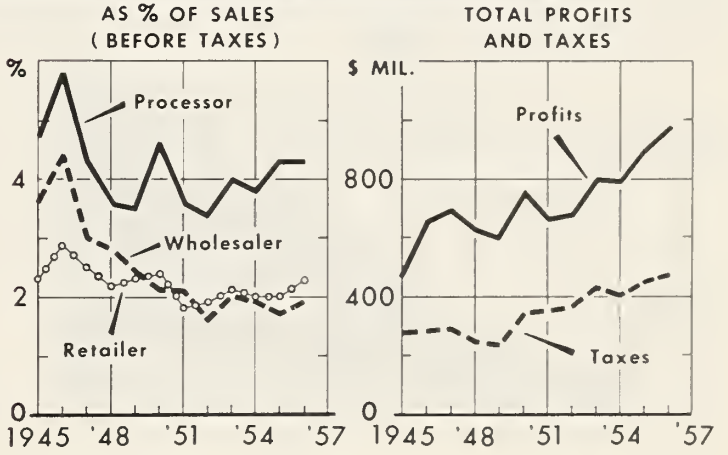
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3856-57 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Average hourly earnings of food marketing workers rose again in 1956 as did labor costs per unit of food marketed. But labor costs per unit of product rose less because of the increase in the volume of products handled per worker.

Increases in railroad freight rates on agricultural products were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1956 and 1957.

Profits (before taxes) per dollar of sales for 59 leading food processing and distributing companies in 1956 were slightly higher than in other recent years but were generally below those of 1945, 1946, and 1950. Total profits of these firms have increased because of rising prices and the additional volume of food marketed.

Profits of Food Marketing Firms Up Slightly in 1956

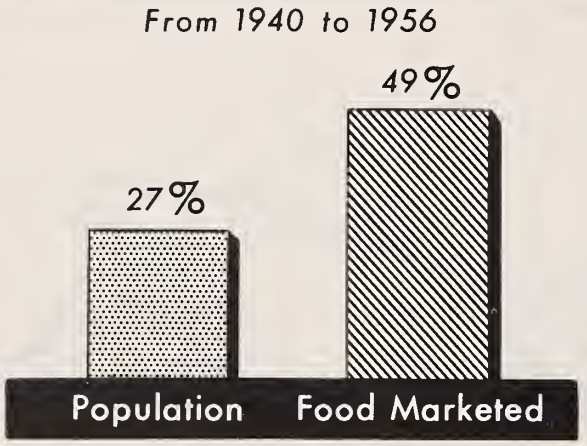


See Table 40

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1965-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

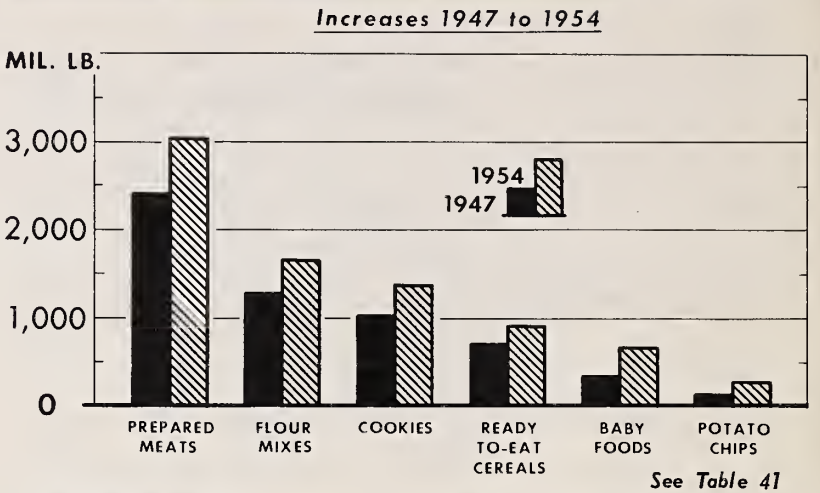
Market System Handles More Food, Provides More Services

Volume of Food Marketed Up More than Population



AMS NEG. 4494-57 (9)

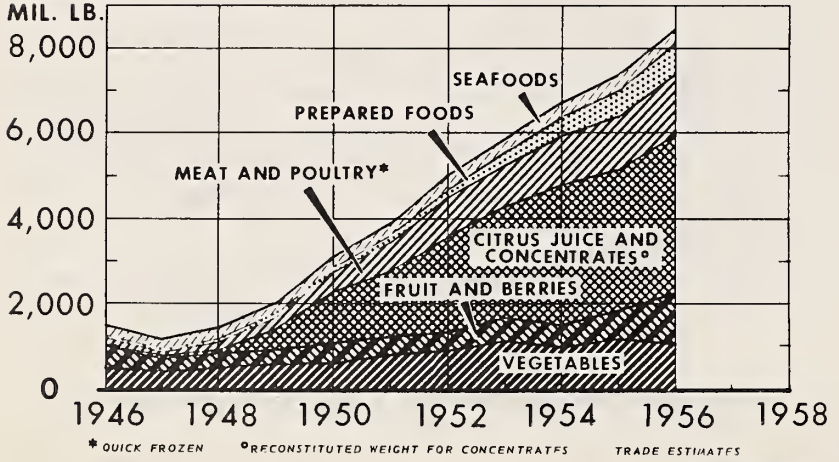
Output of Processed Foods Is Increasing



See Table 41

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4484-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Output of Main Frozen Foods Triples from 1950 to 1956



See Table 42

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3599-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

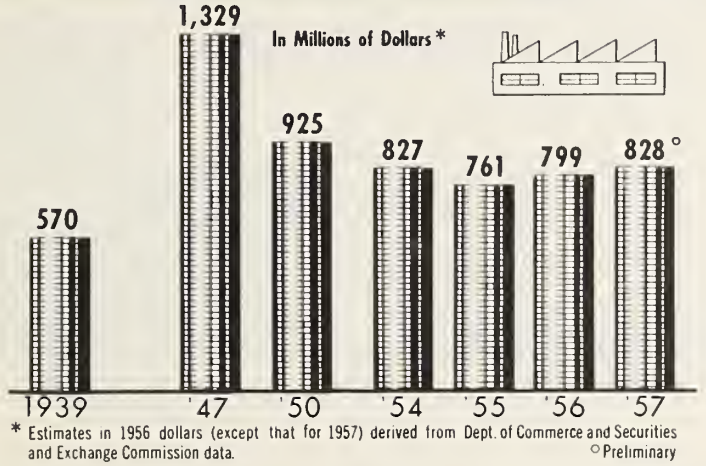
Marketings of farm foods increased by a larger proportion than population from 1940 to 1956. One reason is the movement of families from farms to cities where they produced very little of their food requirements. Another reason is the 8 percent increase in consumption of food per person. The marketing system also has been providing more services with the food consumers buy.

Marketing of food products in frozen form is one way in which the marketing system has been able to sell more services. Production of the principal frozen foods doubled between 1946 and 1950, and in 1956 was nearly triple that of 1950. Production of other "convenience" foods such as flour mixes, canned baby foods and potato chips also has increased.

Efforts of homemakers to save time in food preparation, rising incomes, and the number of women working outside the home have increased the demand for prepared foods. These factors will probably continue to expand the demand for the marketing services bought with convenience foods.

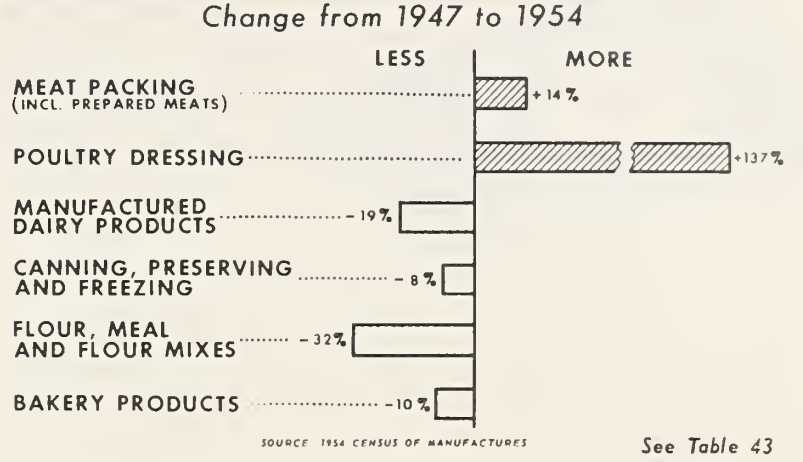
Fewer Plants, Higher Output in Food Processing

Investment by Food, Beverage Manfacturers Up Last 2 Years



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AMS NEG. 3542-57 (9)

Number of Food Processing Plants Is Generally Down



See Table 43

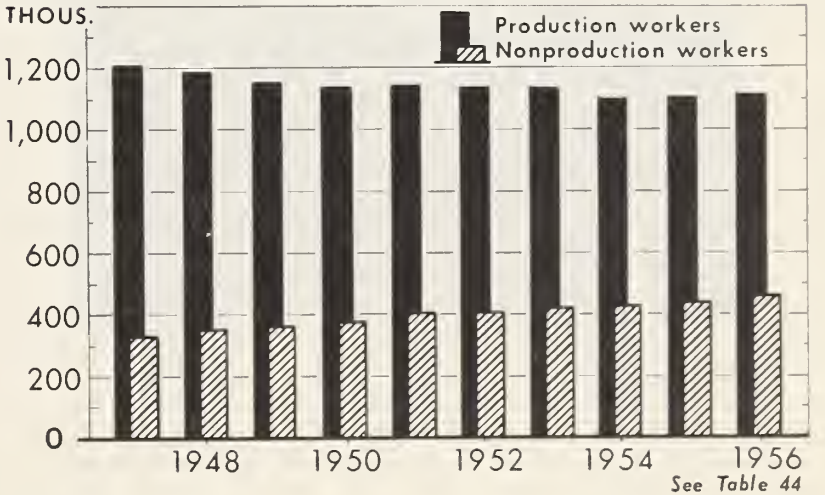
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4493-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The number of plants in many food processing industries has declined since 1947. Production, however, increased in most of these industries, so average output per plant generally has increased.

During recent years food processing firms have made large investments in plant and equipment. New plants have been built and old ones enlarged to obtain economies of scale and increase capacity. Large sums have been invested on modern equipment with the expectation of improving output per man-hour. Part of the investment has been made to produce frozen foods and other new products.

With the increase in productivity, output has risen although the number of production workers has declined. This decrease, however, has been more than offset by an increase in administrative, professional, clerical, sales, and other "nonproduction" workers. The work of these employees has not been affected as much by technological improvements as that of production workers.

Fewer Production Workers In Food Processing



See Table 44

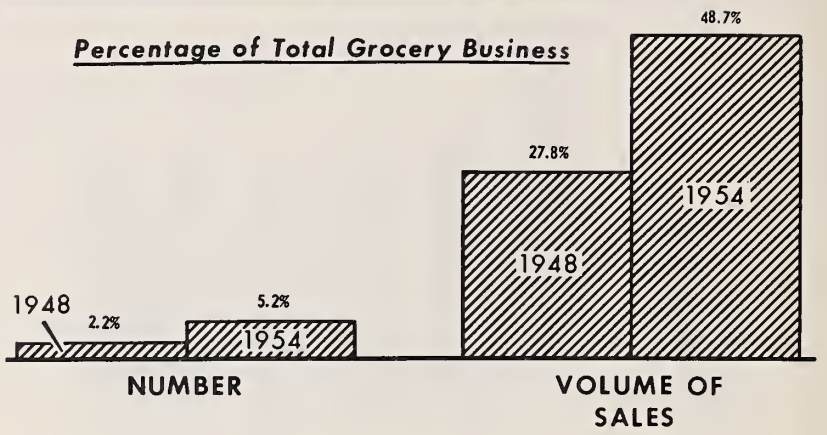
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4483-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Supermarkets Replacing Small Grocery Stores

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. In 1948, only 2 percent of the grocery stores were supermarkets. In 1954, supermarkets made up 5 percent of all grocery stores and accounted for nearly 50 percent of all grocery sales. Trade reports indicate that these proportions have increased since 1954. Now that many families shop by automobile, a store can draw customers from a much wider area than formerly and fewer stores are needed.

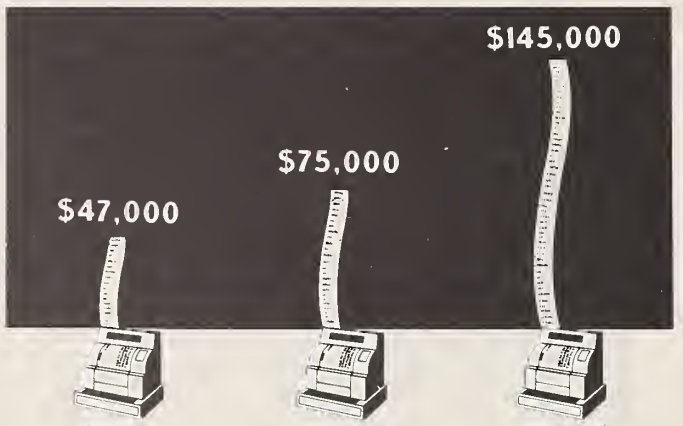
The total volume of grocery stores sales, in terms of dollars of constant purchasing power, more than doubled between 1939 and 1956. This larger volume was shared by fewer stores, so sales per store increased. Also, sales per worker increased as the number of workers increased by only about a fourth during this period. Sales per worker were increased mainly by substituting self service for clerk service.

Supermarkets Have About Half of Grocery Business



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4550-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Average Sales Per Grocery Store Increase Sharply



BASED ON BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DATA. SALES IN TERMS OF 1956 RETAIL FOOD PRICES. * PARTLY ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AMS NEG. 3539-57 (10)

Average Sales Per Grocery Worker Are Increasing



Based on Bureau of the Census data. Sales in terms of 1956 retail food prices.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AMS NEG. 3541-57 (9)

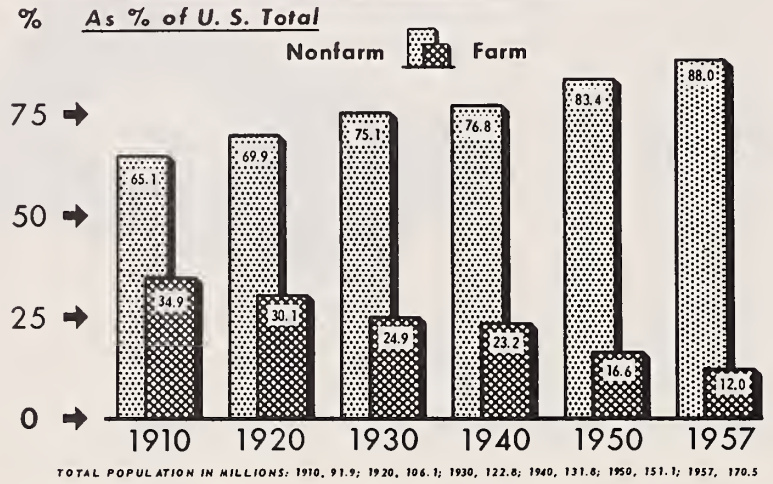
SECTION



Farm Family Living

Farm Population Down, Spending for Current Consumption Up

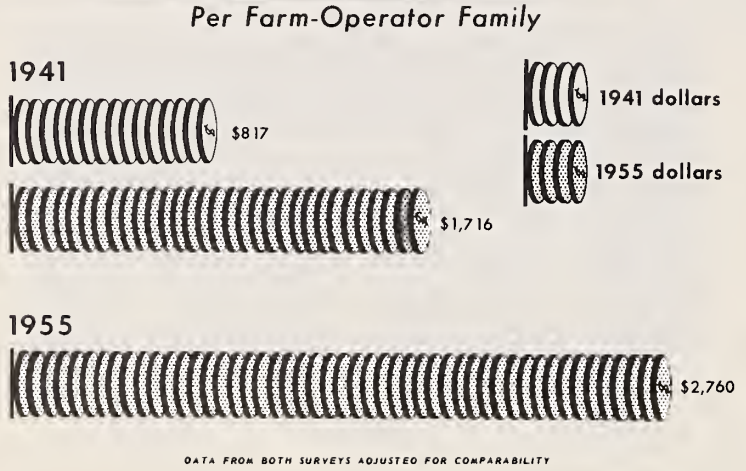
Farm Population Only 12 Percent of U.S. Total in 1957



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3300-57 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

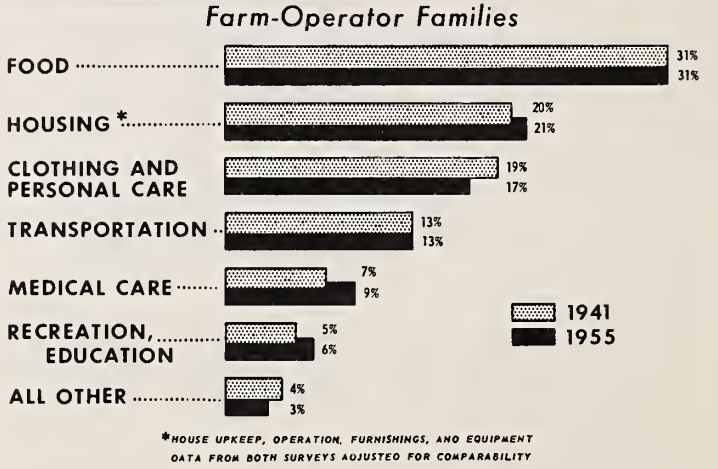
In 1957, farm population was only 12 percent of the total U. S. population, compared with 23 percent in 1940. Although farm population has decreased, the importance of the average farm family as a spending unit has increased, viewed in terms of amount spent for current consumption. Farm-operator families spent considerably more for family living in 1955 than in 1941. In terms of 1955 dollars, the average expenditure per family was $2,760 in 1955 compared to $1,716 in 1941. The proportions of the total that were spent for food and for transportation were the same in 1955 as in 1941; those for housing, medical care, and recreation and education were larger in 1955 than in 1941, while those for clothing and for miscellaneous items were smaller.

Farm Families Spending More for Family Living



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-5517 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Some Changes in Way Farm Families Divide Expenditures



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-5515 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

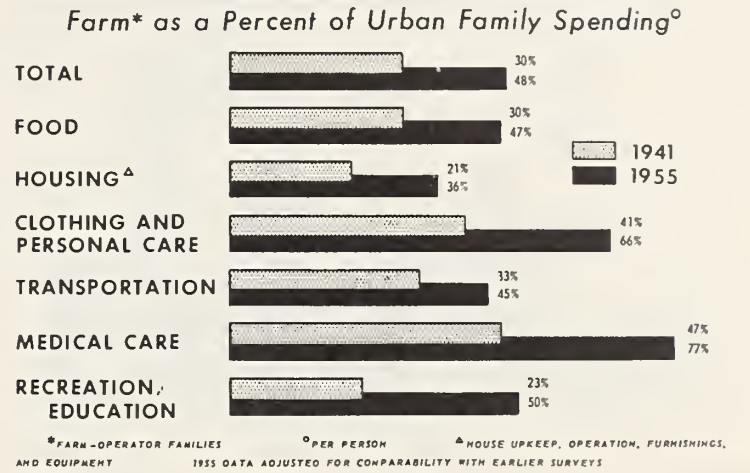
Farm Families Change Their Spending Patterns

Farm families were spending more like urban families in 1955 than they did in 1941. In 1955, total spending of the average farm-operator family for current consumption amounted to 48 percent of the expenditure of the average urban family. In 1941 it was only 30 percent.

Increased expenditures for family living were reflected in the increased proportion of farm-operator families with automobiles and such household facilities as running water, mechanical refrigerators, and telephones.

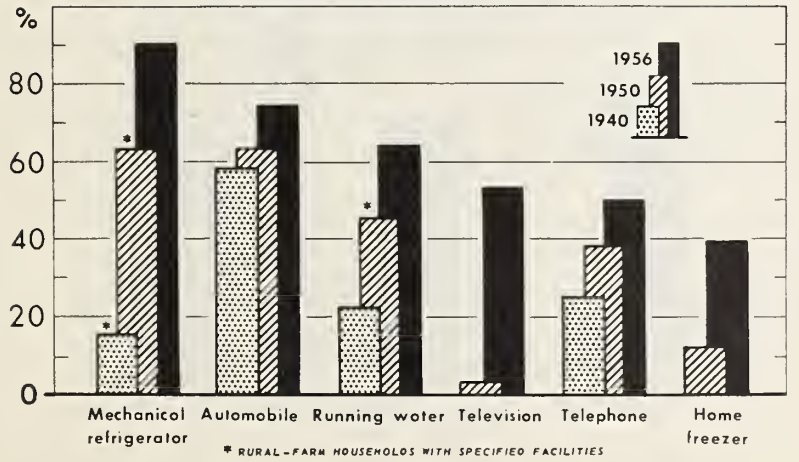
Southern farm families increased their spending for current consumption relatively more than farm families in the North Central region, during the period 1945 to 1955. In 1955 the total family living expenditure of the average farm-operator family in the South amounted to 84 percent of that of the average family in the North Central region. This compared to 69 percent in 1945. Greatest gains percentagewise for the South were in expenditures for housing and medical care.

Farm Families Spending More Like Urban Families



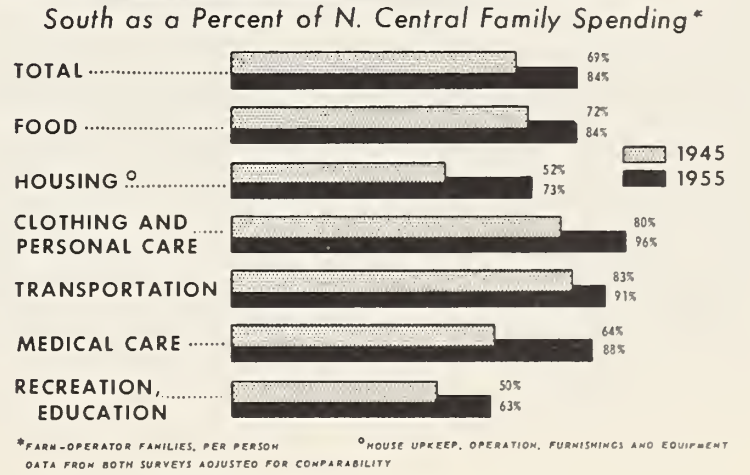
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-5514 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

More Farmers Have Cars And Household Facilities



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4489-57(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

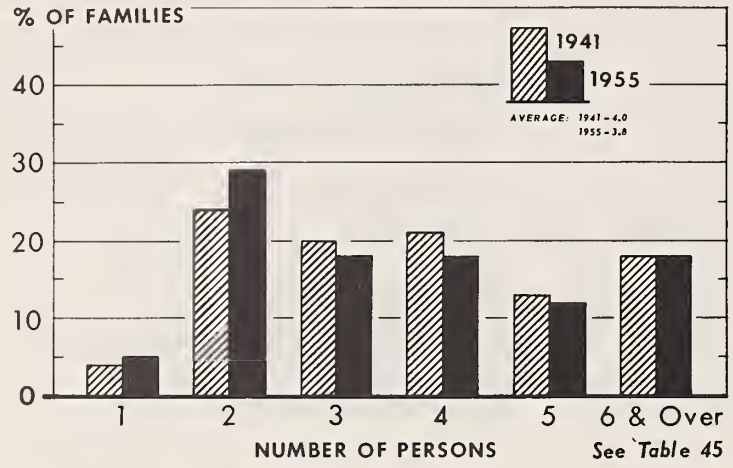
Southern Farm Families Spend More Like N. Central Families



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-5516 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

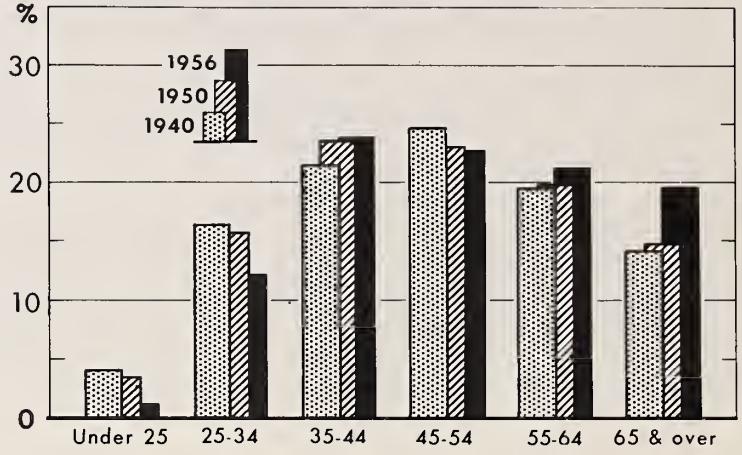
Average Farm Operator Family Smaller, Older, Better Educated

Larger Percent of Farm Operator Families Have 1 or 2 Persons



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9) - 5523 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

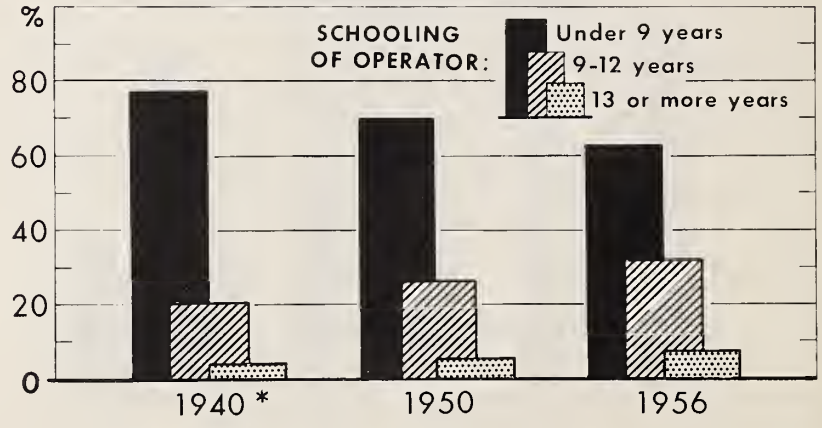
Higher Percent of Farm Operators Aged 55 and Over



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4488-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Expenditures of farm families for specified goods and services vary as a result of family composition, stage in the family life cycle, and other factors. Therefore, it is of interest to know the proportion of families in various categories and how these proportions are changing. In 1956, farm-operator households averaged 3.8 persons compared with 4.0 in 1941. During the 1940-56 period the median age of farm operators increased from 48 to 51 years. In 1956, over half of the operators had lived more than half a century. Educational levels have risen since 1940. Still, 62 percent of the people operating farms in 1956 had completed fewer than 9 years of schooling.

Higher Percent of Operators Have Been to High School

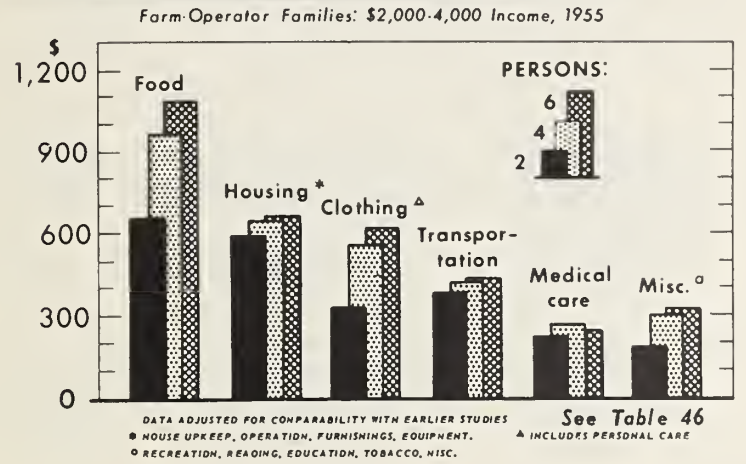


* INCLUDES NATIVE WHITE AND NEGRO FARM OPERATORS ONLY; DOES NOT INCLUDE THOSE AGED 65 AND OVER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4487-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

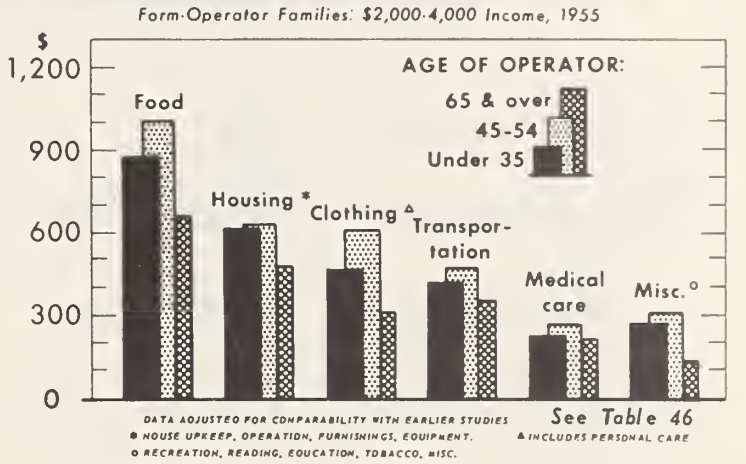
How Spending for Consumption Varies Among Farm Families

Spending Varies With Size of Family



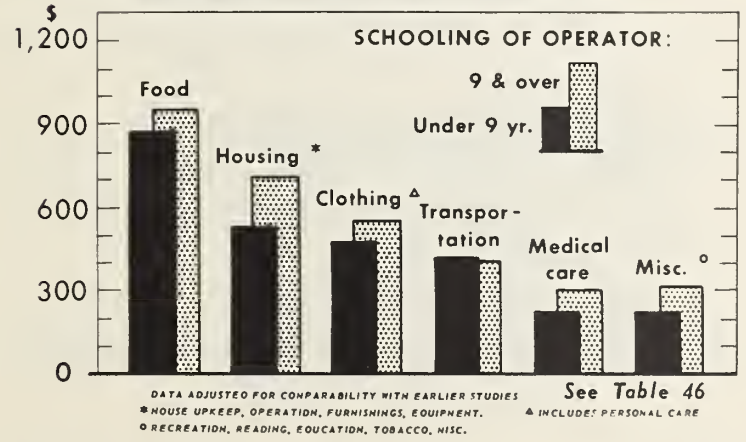
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (10)-5524 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Spending Varies With Age of Family Head



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (10)-5525 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Spending Varies With Education



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (10)-5526 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Spending of farm-operator families in 1955 for current consumption varied with the size of the family and the age and education of the head of the family. In the $2,000 to $4,000 income group, for example, average total spending of 2-person families was $2,350; of 4-person families $3,150; and of 6-person families $3,340. The larger families spent more for food and clothing than smaller ones, but about the same as smaller families for housing, transportation, and medical care.

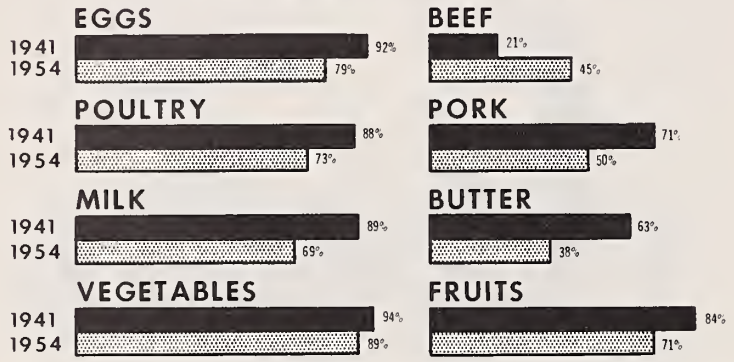
In this same income group, spending of families with heads 45 to 54 years old was highest--$3,280, compared with $2,870 for the youngest (under 35) and $2,140 for the oldest (65 and over) families. Also, families whose heads had 9 or more years of schooling spent more than those with less schooling ($3,220 and $2,730, respectively). At all income levels, better educated families usually spent more for each major consumption category. In the groups shown in the chart, differences were greatest for housing and for the miscellaneous category which includes recreation and education.

Farmers Today Produce and Can Less of Their Food

Home Production Down for Most Foods, Except Beef

By Farm Families, 1941 and 1954

% Of families producing in the year



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (8)-5504 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

In line with the trend towards increased spending, fewer farm families produce food for their own use than in former years. A notable exception is beef, a favorite item for the family freezer.

Declining home production and the growing popularity of the freezer have brought about changes in food preservation practices. Most farm families still can fruits and vegetables but in smaller amounts. The decrease in amount canned is more noticeable for home produced foods than for those bought for canning. The total amount of vegetables and fruits preserved (canned and frozen) is now one-third less than in 1941.

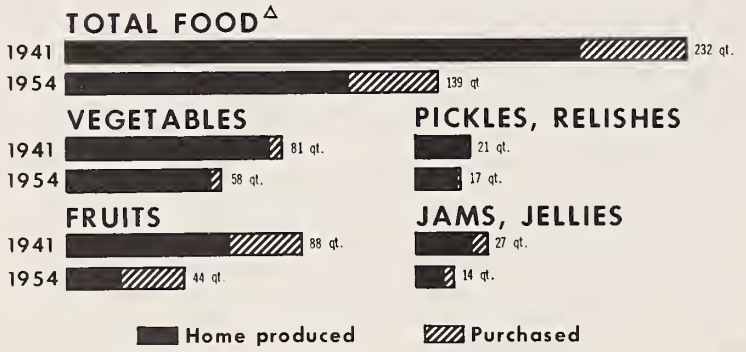
Most of the food going into the family freezer or locker is meat, poultry or fish. The total amount of these foods preserved by freezing or canning in 1954 was nearly 10 times that in 1941.

In the South fewer families home-produce beef but more make homemade butter than in other regions. Other foods are likely to be supplied from the home farm or garden to relatively fewer farmers in the West than in the rest of the country.

Home Canning Is Down With Home Production

Farm Families, 1941 and 1954

Quantity canned per family in the year*



*PROCESSED WEIGHT △INCLUDES MEAT, POULTRY.

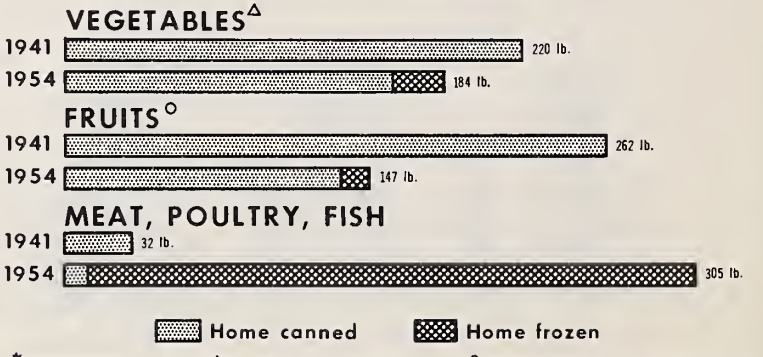
See Table 47

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 59 (9)-5508 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Families Now Freeze Much Food, Especially Meat

By Farm Families, 1941 and 1954

Quantity preserved per family in the year*



*PROCESSED WEIGHT △INCLUDES PICKLES, RELISHES ○INCLUDES JELLIES, JAMS, PRESERVES

See Table 48

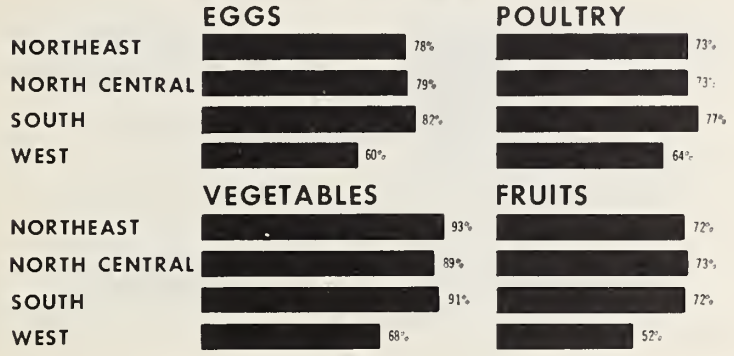
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-5509 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Family Food Practices Differ Among Regions

Fewer Western Farmers Home Produce 4 Products

Farm Families by Region, 1954

% Of families producing in the year



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(8)-5507 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

More Southern Families Make Butter, Fewer Produce Beef

Farm Families by Region, 1954

% Of families producing in the year

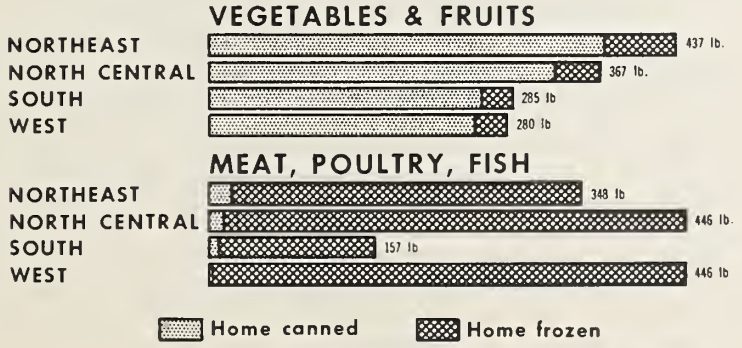


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(8)-5506 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Southern Families Preserve Less Food, Especially Meat

Farm Families by Region, 1954

Quantity preserved per family in the year*



*PROCESSED WEIGHT

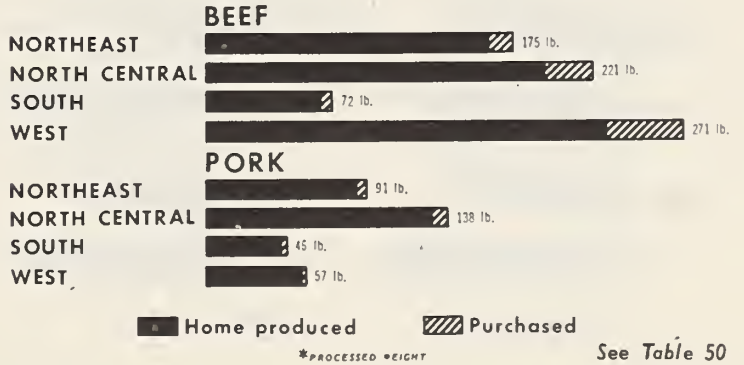
See Table 49

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-5510 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Western Families Freeze Most Beef; North Central Families Most Pork

Farm Families by Region, 1954

Quantity frozen per family in the year*



*PROCESSED WEIGHT

See Table 50

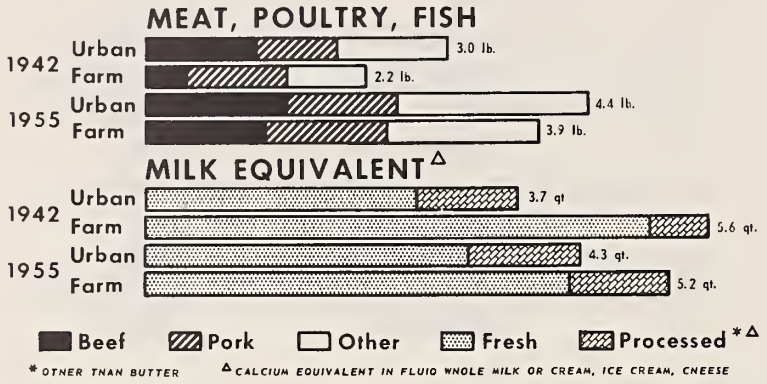
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-5511 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

City and Farm Families Are Eating More Alike

Farmers Using More Beef, Less Milk Than in 1942

Urban and Farm Families, Spring 1942 and 1955

Quantity used at home per person in a week



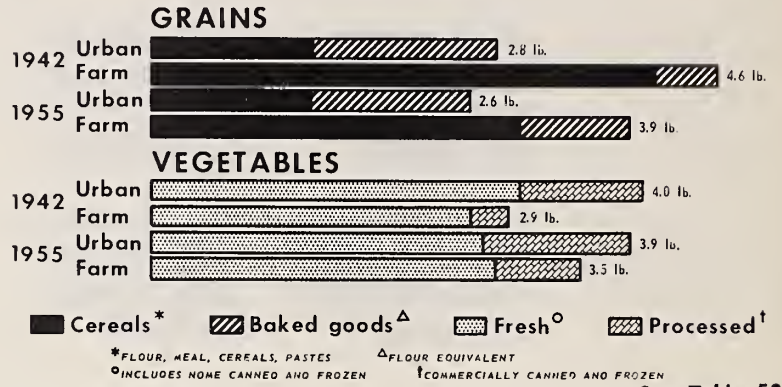
See Table 52

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-5521 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farmers Use Less Grains, More Vegetables than Formerly

Urban and Farm Families, Spring 1942 and 1955

Quantity used at home per person in a week



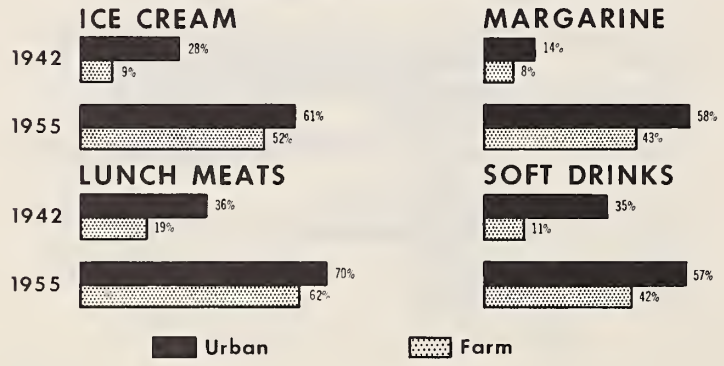
See Table 52

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(9)-5522 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Families Are Buying More Like City Families

Urban and Farm Families, Spring 1942 and 1955

% Of families buying in a week



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57(8)-5505 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

At the beginning of World War II farm households used 3/4 pound less meat per person in a week than urban families, and only 1/3 as much beef. By Spring 1955 both groups were eating more meat, but farm families had only 1/2 pound less per person than urban, with 6/7 as much beef.

Farm families in 1955 used 20 percent more vegetables per person than in 1942, while urban consumption remained about the same. Thus farm consumption was now 90 percent of urban, compared with 72 percent earlier.

The decrease in farm milk consumption is explained by decreased home production: Families who buy milk use less than those who get it from their own cows. The decrease, however, is limited to milk--consumption of milk products such as commercial ice cream and cheese increased by 2/3. In 1955 farm families were buying ice cream, like many other processed foods, at nearly the same rate as urban.

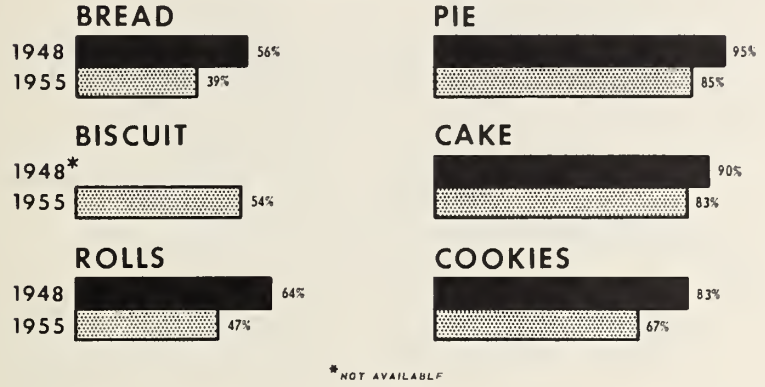
Farmers in 1955 had 2/3 as much commercial baked goods per person as urban families, while in 1942 they had only 1/3 as much. Meanwhile they cut down on flour and cereals so that total amount of grain products per person was 1 1/3 pounds more than in urban families compared with nearly 2 pounds more in 1942.

Farm Families Today Do Less Home Baking

Foods Baked At Home, North Central Families

North Central Farm Families, 1948 and 1955

% of families baking in a month



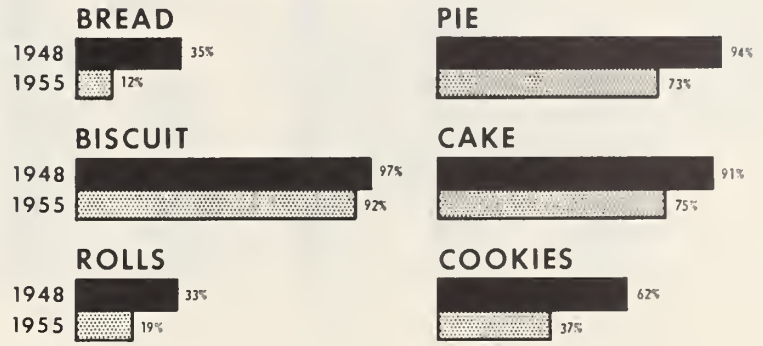
*NOT AVAILABLE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-5518 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Foods Baked At Home, Southern Families

Southern Farm Families, 1948 and 1955

% of families baking in a month



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-5519 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The farm homemaker, like the city homemaker, is increasing her use of food services. In spring 1955, 32 percent of the dollars spent by the farm family for food to eat at home in a week went for a list of commercially prepared and partially prepared foods that took only 22 percent of the food dollar in 1942. Because the farm housewife gets some food from the farm, she can allot a greater share for these convenience foods than the urban housewife.

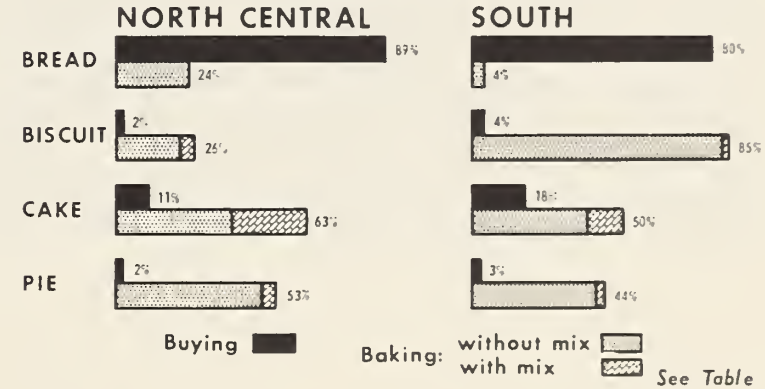
Changes in household food preparation practices are illustrated by the decrease in baking. Except for bread which is usually bought, baked goods used in the farm home are likely to be made there. This pattern holds for urban families also, although they buy more and bake less than farm families.

Commercial mixes were used by 40 percent of North Central farm homemakers making cake in the survey week, 19 percent of those making biscuits, and 9 percent of those making pie. Among Southern farm homemakers, percentages using mixes were 24 for cake, 2 for biscuits, and 7 for pie.

Families Now Buy Bread, but Bake Biscuits, Cakes, Pies

Farm Families, 2 Regions, Spring 1955

% buying and % baking in a week

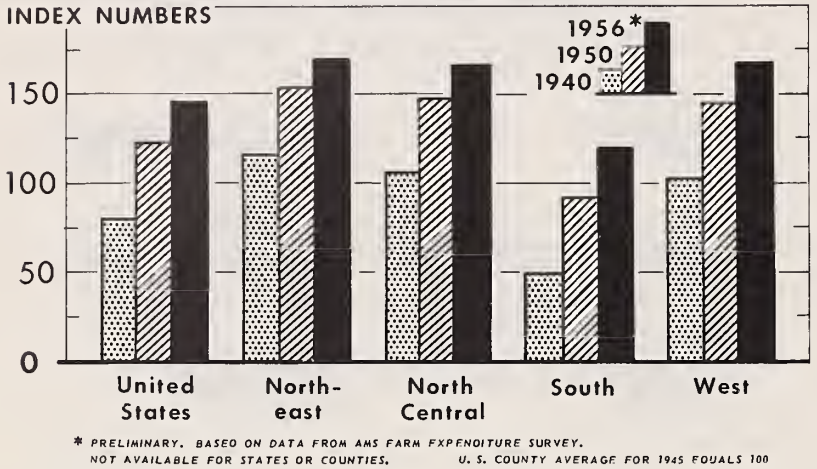


See Table 54

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-5520 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Operator Levels of Living Up in All Regions

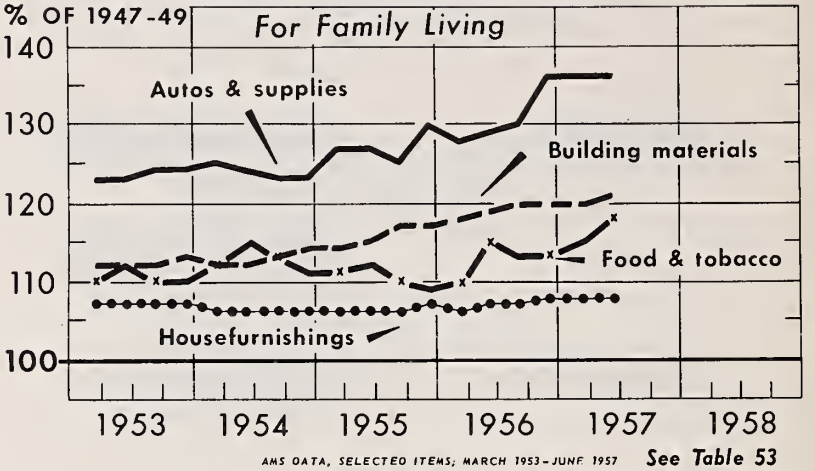
Levels of Living Continue To Rise in Recent Years



* PRELIMINARY. BASED ON DATA FROM AMS FARM EXPENDITURE SURVEY. NOT AVAILABLE FOR STATES OR COUNTIES. U. S. COUNTY AVERAGE FOR 1945 EQUALS 100

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4490-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Prices Paid by Farmers for Selected Items Used for Family Living

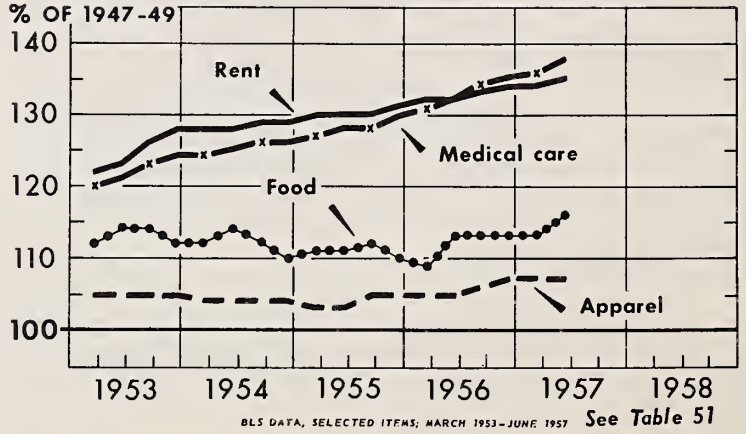


AMS DATA, SELECTED ITEMS; MARCH 1953-JUNE 1957 See Table 53

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-5512 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Prices Paid by Urban Consumers for Selected Items

City Wage Earners and Clerical Workers



BLS DATA, SELECTED ITEMS; MARCH 1953-JUNE 1957 See Table 51

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 57 (9)-5513 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Indexes show improvement in farm-operator family levels of living in all regions since 1940, but relatively greater improvement in the South than in other regions.

Consumer prices for both farm and urban families continued upward this year. Food prices rose rather sharply. Housing costs, as measured by urban rent and by prices paid by farmers for building materials, reached new highs, as did the cost of medical care. The indexes of prices for apparel and for housefurnishings rose somewhat, though these remained at a lower level than the other components shown in the charts on this page.

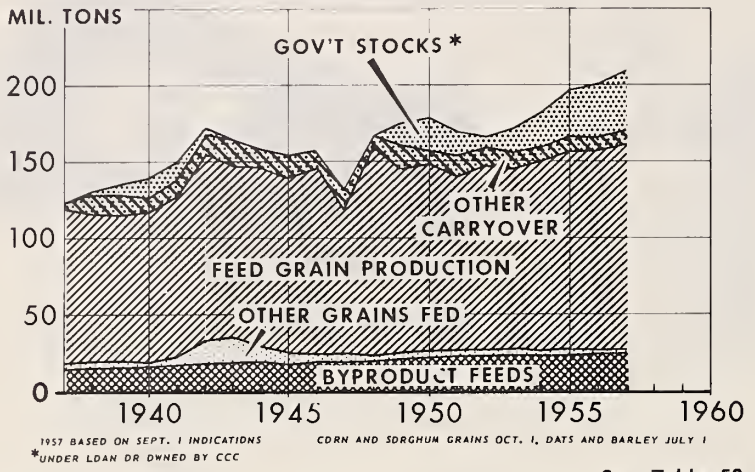
SECTION



The Farm Commodities

Feed Grain Production Expected To Again Exceed Use

1957-58 Feed Concentrate Supply Sets New Record



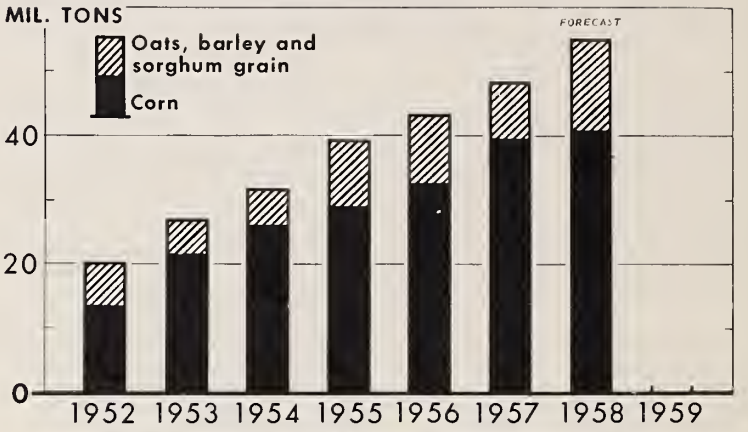
1957 BASED ON SEPT. 1 INDICATIONS
*UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC

CORN AND SORGHUM GRAINS OCT. 1, OATS AND BARLEY JULY 1

See Table 59

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1059A-57(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Feed Grain Stocks To Rise For Sixth Consecutive Year

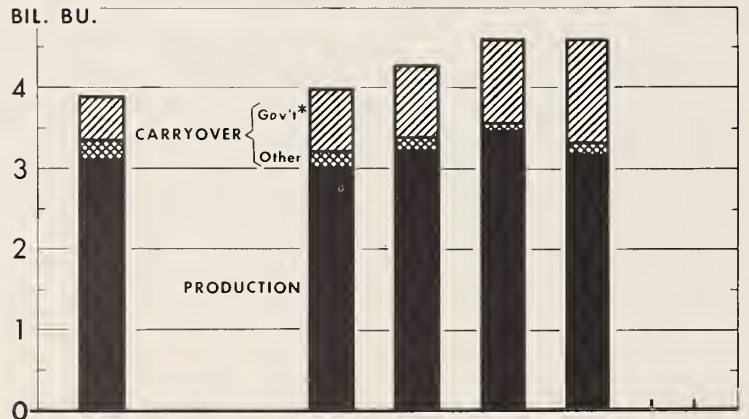


STOCKS OF CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN ON OCTOBER 1; OATS AND BARLEY JULY 1.
1957 BASED ON PROSPECTS FOR PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 1957

See Table 57

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3537A-57(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Government Holds Most of Record Corn Carryover

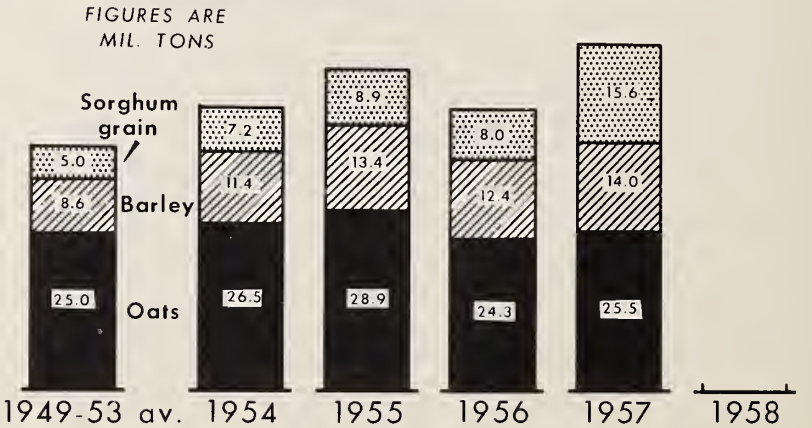


YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER *UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC 1957 BASED ON INDICATION IN SEPTEMBER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1828-57(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 56

Sorghum Grain Supply Up Sharply This Year



OATS AND BARLEY: JULY 1 STOCKS PLUS PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS; SORGHUM GRAIN: OCT. 1 STOCKS PLUS PRODUCTION 1957 BASED ON SEPT. 1 INDICATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3609-57(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 55

Feed Prices Decline as Supplies Increase

The total supply of feed concentrates has increased steadily since 1952, setting new records in each of the last 3 years. The favorable growing season this year resulted in record production of feed grains. Production again appears to be in excess of prospective requirements and the sixth consecutive increase in carryover stocks is in prospect for the close of the 1957-58 season.

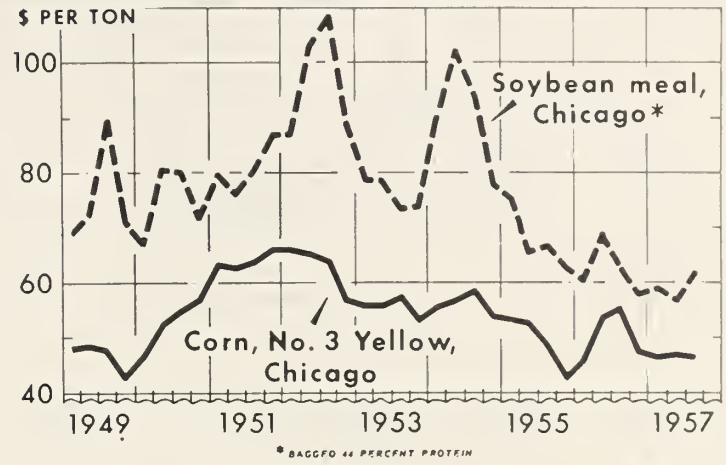
The record carryover of 48 million tons this year is more than double that of 5 years ago. Mounting stocks of corn under the price support programs have accounted for most of the total increase in feed grain stocks. Over 80 percent of the feed grain carryover into 1957-58 was under loan or owned by CCC.

The total supply of corn set a new record this year of 4.7 billion bushels. While the acreage planted to corn has been reduced about 7.5 million acres since 1955, yield per acre set new records in 1956 and 1957. Although the corn acreage was the smallest in more than 70 years the crop of 3.3 billion bushels was the third largest of record. A further increase in the corn carryover is in prospect for the close of the 1957-58 marketing year.

Supplies of oats, barley and sorghum grains also increased this year with supplies of barley and sorghum grains setting new records. The bumper 1957 sorghum grain crop was more than double the previous record crop of 1955. The supply of sorghum grain exceeds barley in total tonnage this year for the first time.

Increasing supplies and lower price supports have resulted in declining corn prices in recent years. Production of soybean meal also has increased sharply since 1953, and soybean meal prices have fallen more than corn. Soybean meal prices at Chicago dropped from an average of around 25 to 30 dollars per ton above corn during the years 1952-54, to only about 8 to 10 dollars above during 1956 and 1957. Declining feed prices during the past year or so have resulted in more favorable livestock-feed ratios for hog producers and dairymen. Egg prices, however, declined relative to feed from early 1956 to the middle of 1957, but the relationship has turned more favorable in recent months.

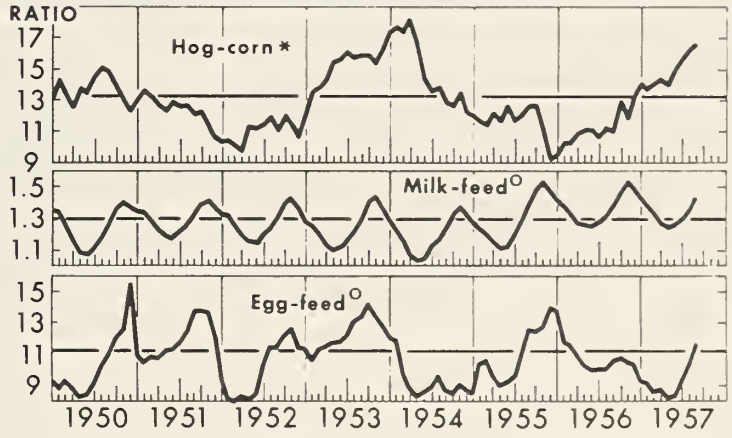
Soybean Meal Prices Drop More than Those for Corn



See Table 58

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4538-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Livestock-Feed Price Ratios Increase in Recent Months

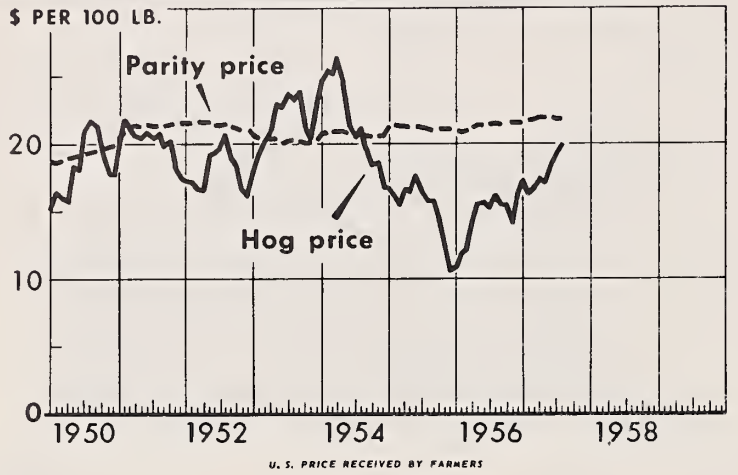


See Table 61

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4539-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

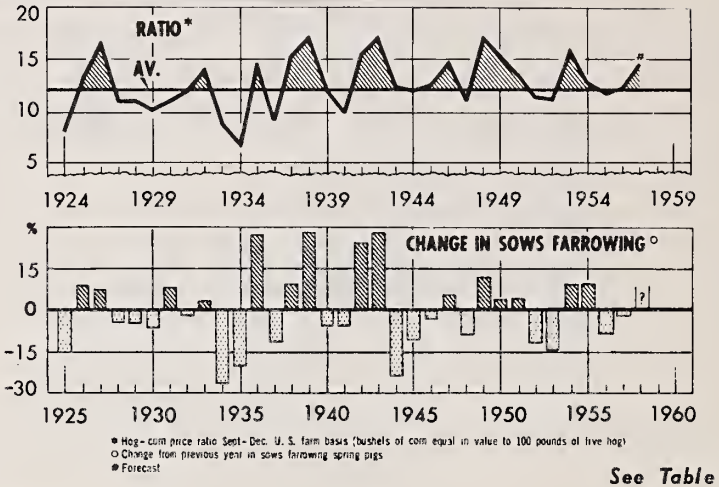
Larger Production Likely To Bring Lower Hog Prices Next Fall

Hog Prices Have Trended Up Since Late in 1955



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3478-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Higher Hog-Corn Ratio Probably Means Larger 1958 Spring Pig Crop



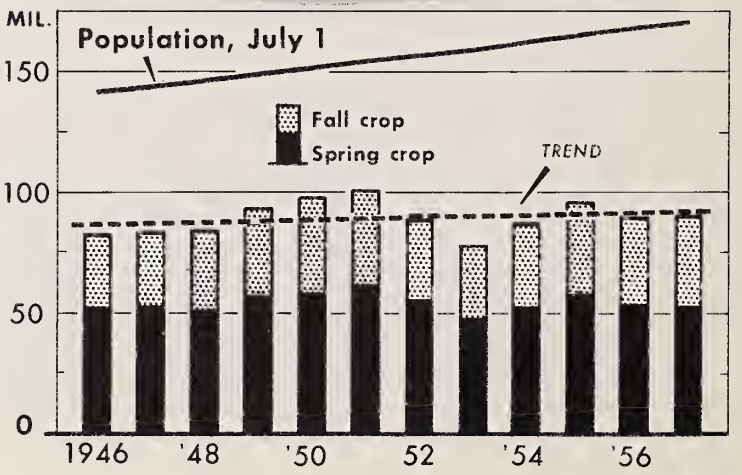
See Table 66

AMS NEG. 1839-57 (9)

Prices of hogs advanced steadily from late 1955 to the summer of 1957. The hog-corn price ratio rose to 16.6 in September 1957, compared with a long-run average of a little more than 12. With bumper 1957 feed harvests an added incentive, an increase in hog production in 1958 seems certain.

Production of hogs increased only little in 1957 after having decreased in 1956. The 1957 spring pig crop was unchanged from 1956 and about 3 percent more fall pigs have been in prospect. Hence, some expansion in production in 1958 could readily be absorbed. But demand for pork has not expanded very rapidly since the war. The uptrend in annual pig crops since 1946 has averaged only $\frac{1}{2}$ percent a year--much less than annual population growth of 1 3/4 percent. There is a limit to how much the 1958 spring pig crop could be increased without incurring danger of large price declines for hogs in the fall of the year. Based on estimates of equivalent output of pork per consumer, a 7 percent increase might bring moderate but not extreme price reduction. For increases above 7 percent the risk of sharp declines would be greater.

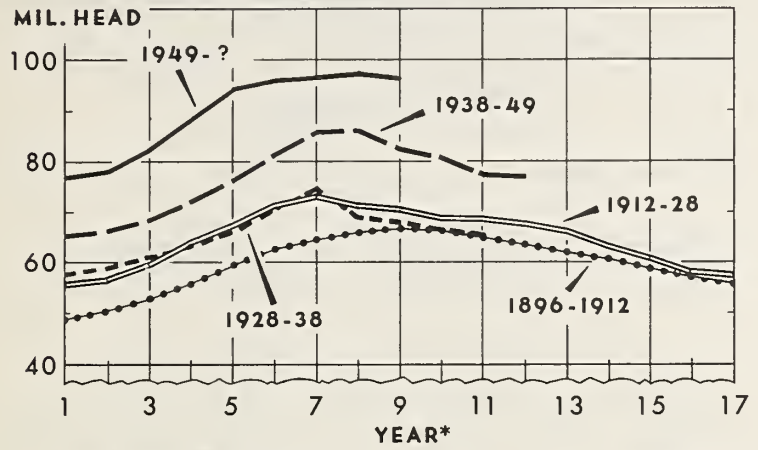
Pig Crops Increase Less Than Population Since War



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4464-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Downtrend in Cattle Numbers Continues--Sheep Numbers Stable

Downward Phase of Current Cattle Cycle Began in 1956

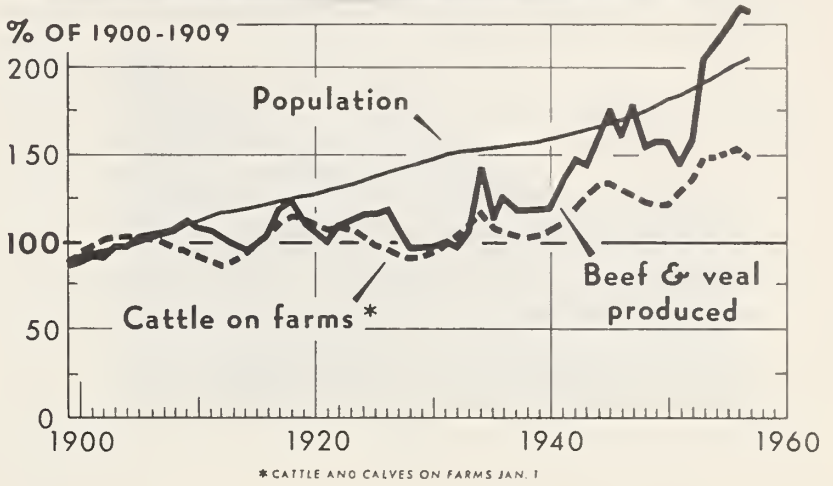


YEAR OF CYCLE, BEGINNING FROM LOW IN NUMBERS ON FARMS. 1957 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY

See Table 64

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 680-57(8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

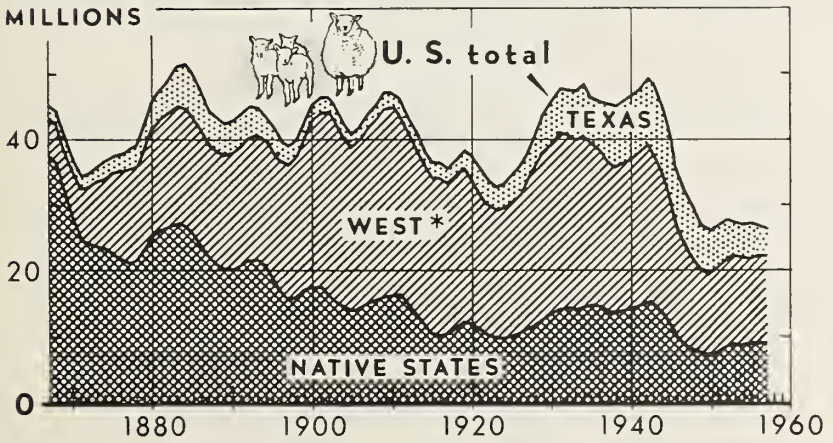
Beef Production Rises Faster than Population



*CATTLE AND CALVES ON FARMS JAN. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 79-57(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Sheep Numbers Change Little in Recent Years



* 11 WESTERN STATES AND S. DAK. DATA FOR 1957 ARE PRELIMINARY

See Table 67

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 431-57(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Numbers of cattle on United States farms were reduced during 1956 for the first time in 7 years. The January 1, 1957 inventory was 1.6 million below January 1956. Numbers are being reduced further during 1957 and the inventory for January 1958 will show another decline. Conforming roughly to recent cycles, numbers may continue downward a year or two longer. However, unless sharp business recession or severe drought should intervene, the total cyclical drop is not expected to be as great as in previous cycles.

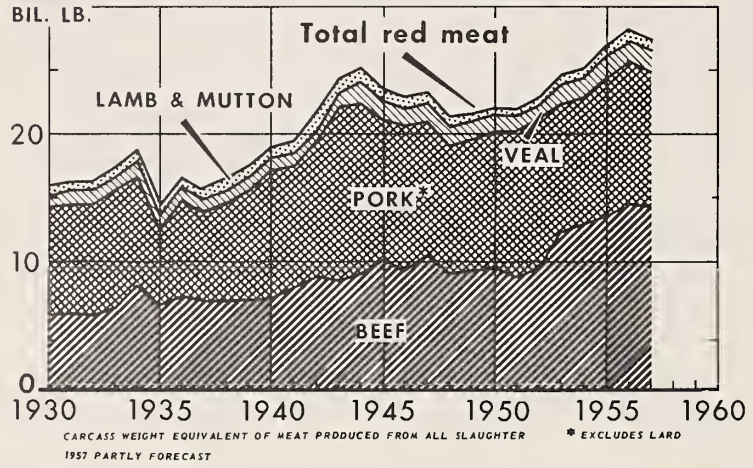
Although cattle numbers on farms have not kept pace with population in this century, production per head has increased so much that total beef production has outpaced population. Even during its prospective cyclical reduction, beef production will likely stay above its longtime relation to population.

Prices of cattle have increased in 1957. Assuming continued strong demand, further price gains are in prospect.

Numbers of sheep and lambs on farms are still almost stable. Decreases in range flocks and increases in farm flocks have about counterbalanced each other.

Beef To Hold 1957 Price Gains but Decline Likely for Pork

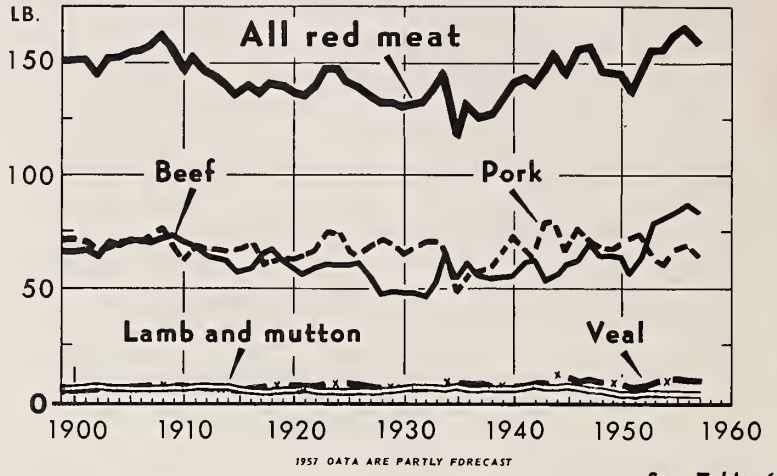
Meat Output Down in 1957 But Far Above Average



See Table 65

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1698-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Meat Consumption Per Person Easing Down



See Table 63

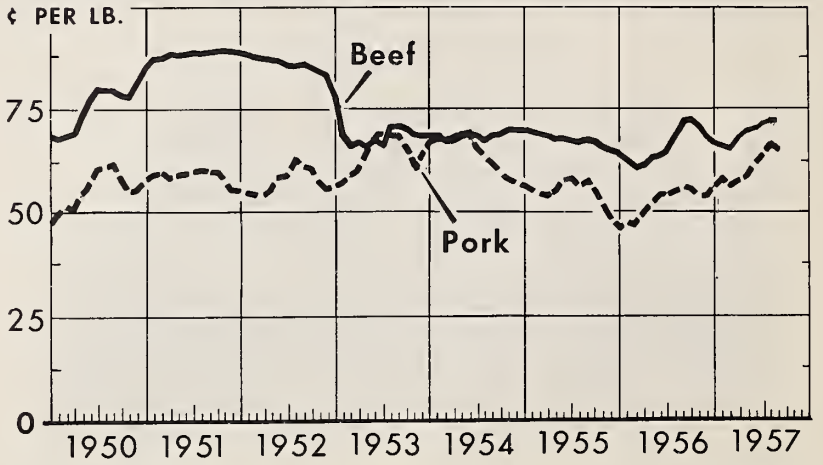
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 425-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of both beef and pork decreased in 1957. Production and consumption of beef were still much above average in 1957, as the decline began from a very high mark in 1956. Pork consumption per person, however, was lower in 1957 than in any year since 1938 except 1954.

Retail prices of both meats increased in 1957. Beef prices remained well below previous highs, but pork prices approached earlier peaks.

Total meat production may not change a great deal in 1958. Beef output will likely be down. Pork output probably will increase a little in the first half and much more in the second half. Retail beef prices accordingly are expected to average a little higher in 1958. Pork prices are likely to be lower, especially in the second half year.

Retail Prices of Pork, Choice Beef Increase During 1957

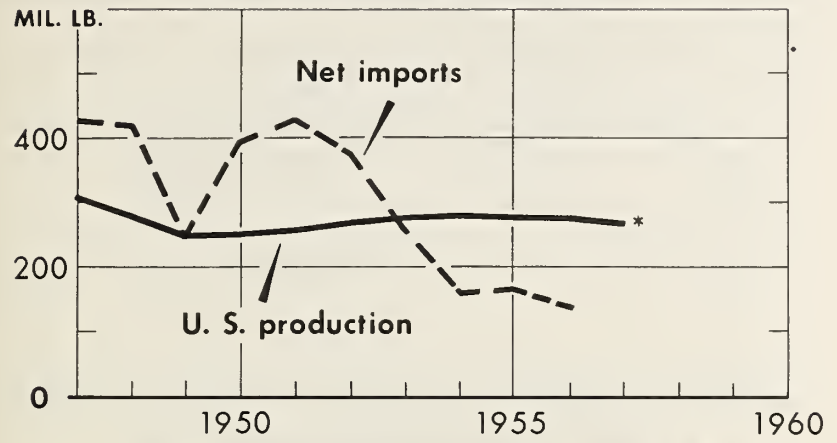


See Table 60

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3619A-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wool Production Off Slightly in 1957--Gross Income Up

Wool Imports Decline as U. S. Output Edges Lower



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

See Table 62

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1049B-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

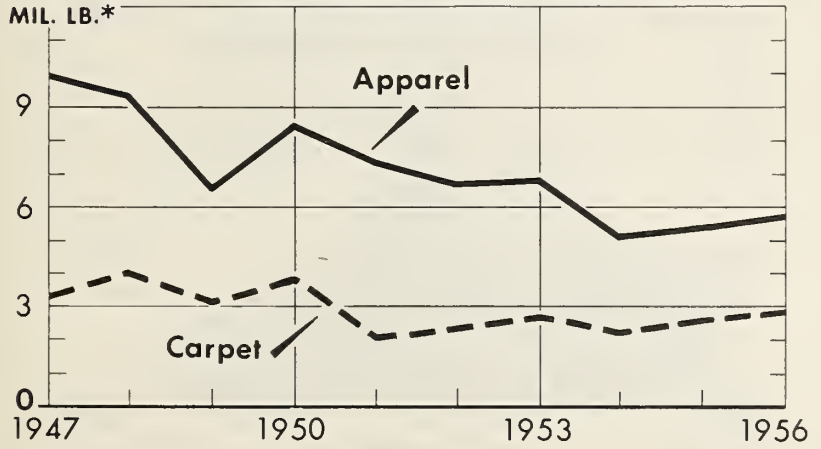
Shorn wool production this year is estimated at 3 percent below 1956. The smaller sheep and lamb slaughter this year suggests a smaller quantity of pulled wool.

Mill use of both apparel and carpet wool this year has been running below last year. The declines follow increases in both 1955 and 1956. They are reflected in lower imports of dutiable and duty-free wool this year.

Farmers' gross income from the sheep enterprise this year is likely to be up for the second year in a row. Indications are that cash receipts from shorn wool are likely to be above last season. But both Government payments made this year on marketings last season and receipts from sales of sheep and lambs may be down a little from last year.

The incentive level for shorn wool for the 1958 marketing year has been set at 62 cents per pound to the producer, the same as for the first 3 years of the incentive payments program.

Mill Use of Apparel and Carpet Wool Below Early Postwar Years

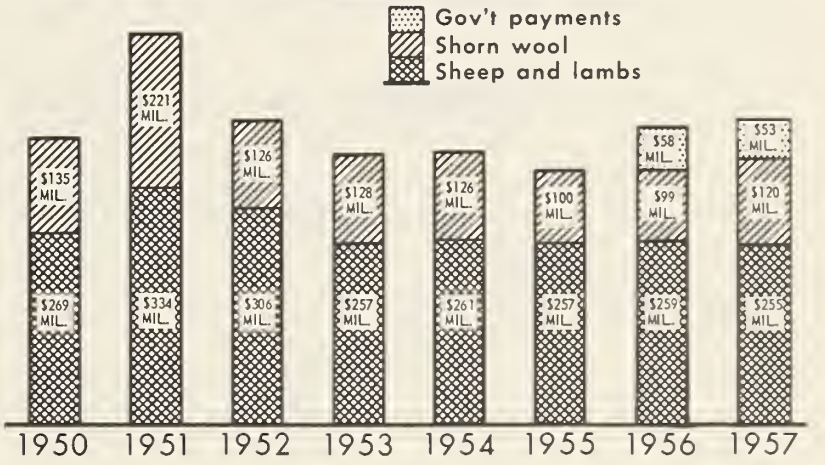


*PER WEEK SCOURED BASIS

See Table 68

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 618B-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Gross Income From Sheep Increases Second Year

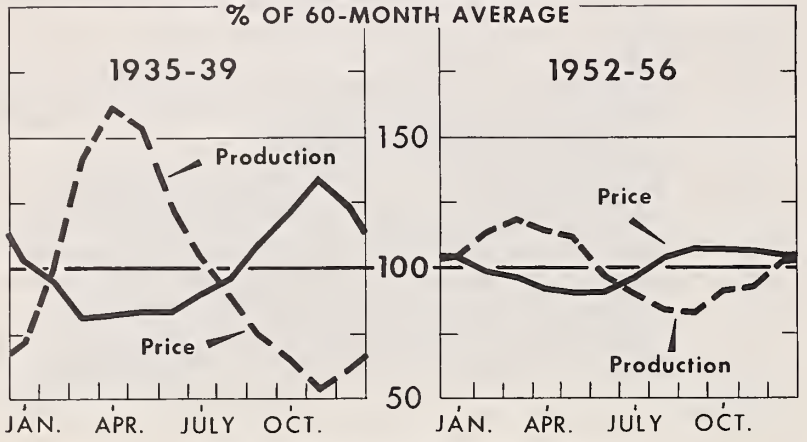


See Table 69

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3496-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Steadier Production Reduces Swings in Egg Prices

Seasonal Changes for Eggs Much Less Than Before War

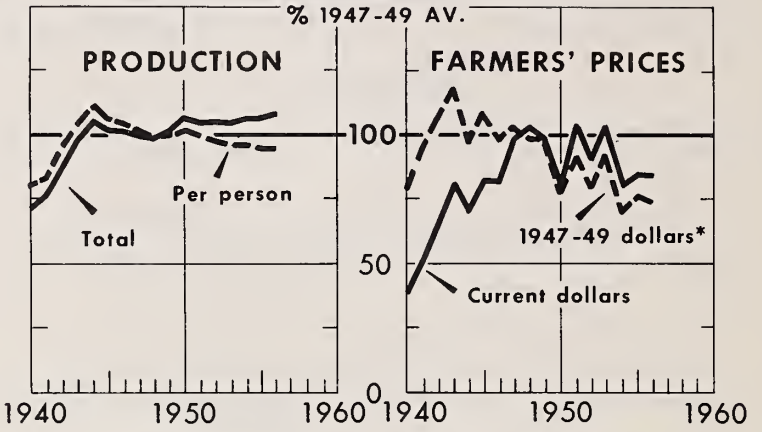


FEBRUARY PRODUCTION DATA ADJUSTED FOR LENGTH OF MONTH

See Table 76

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4459-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Egg Output Up Slowly As Prices Trend Lower

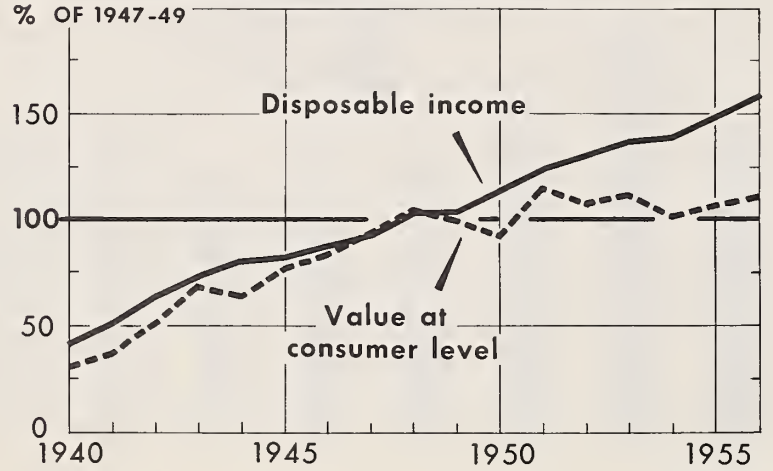


* CURRENT PRICE ADJUSTED BY INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR COMMODITIES, INTEREST, TAXES AND WAGE RATES

See Table 73

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4457-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

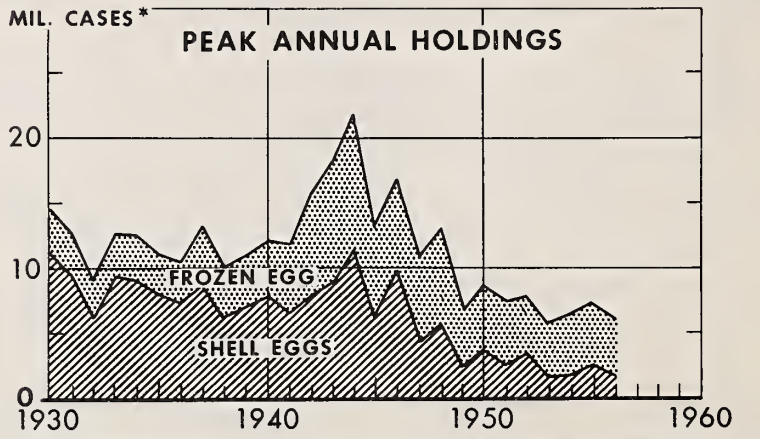
Consumers Spend Smaller Share Of Income for Eggs, Poultry



See Table 74

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4456-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

More Eggs Stored in Frozen Form, Less in the Shell



* 1951 TO DATE 38.5 LB. FROZEN EGG EQUALS 1 CASE; FOR EARLIER PERIODS, VARIOUS CONVERSION RATES.

See Table 75

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4458-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

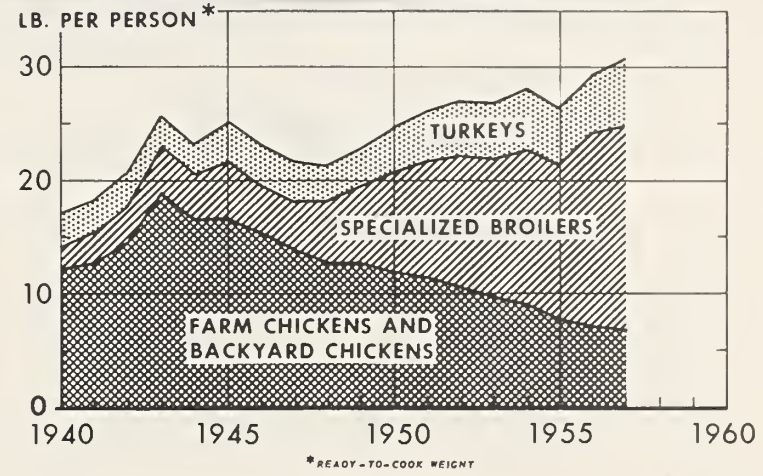
Poultry Meat Prices Down as Production Increases

Egg production is becoming increasingly uniform through the year. As a result, seasonal swings in prices are becoming less pronounced, and there is less incentive to store shell eggs. Total egg production was a record in 1956, and will be near-record in 1957, but output has increased less than population. Demand for eggs declined in this period since egg prices have declined while consumer purchasing power has gone up and supplies per person have gone down.

Record large supplies of poultry are selling at prices lower than the averages of recent years. For broilers demand is highest during the summer and lowest in the last 2 or 3 months of each year. On the other hand, demand for turkeys is strongest late in the year. Roughly half of the turkey crop is usually slaughtered from mid-October to mid-December, but farmers' prices then are usually the highest of the crop year.

The share of the disposable incomes of consumers spent for eggs and poultry meat has been going down for several years. This reflects the declining demand for eggs and reductions in the cost of producing poultry products.

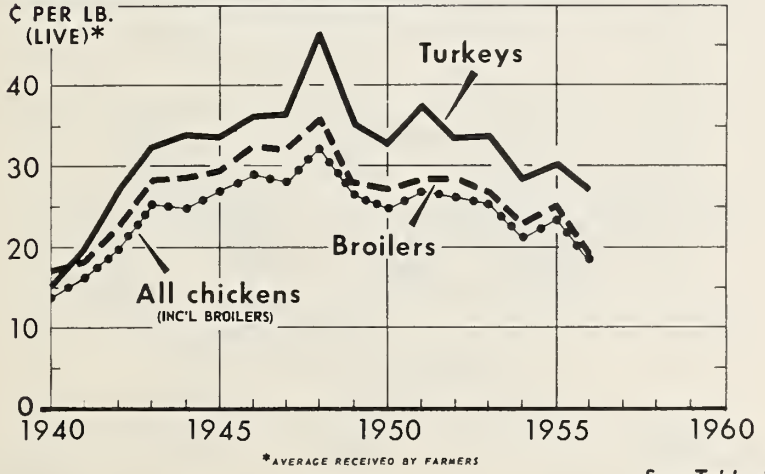
Consumption of Broilers And Turkeys Expanding



See Table 71

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3370-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

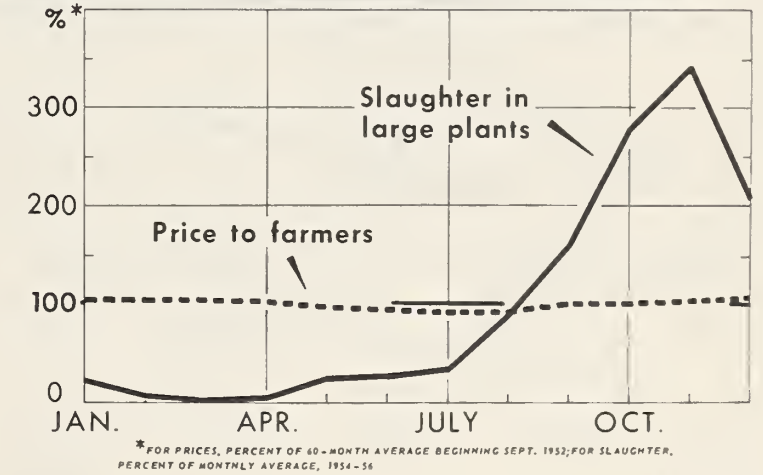
Poultry Meat Prices Below Postwar Highs



See Table 70

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4454-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Turkey Demand and Supply Is Highest Late in Year

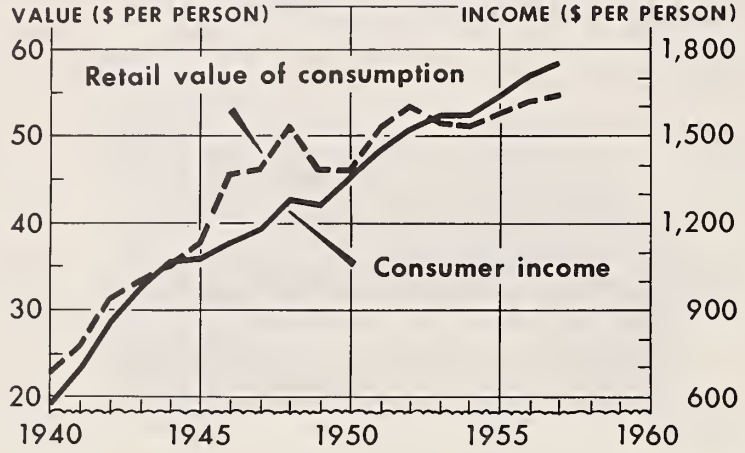


See Table 72

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4455-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Dairy Consumption Per Person Stable as Income Increases

Spending for Dairy Products Up Less than Consumer Income

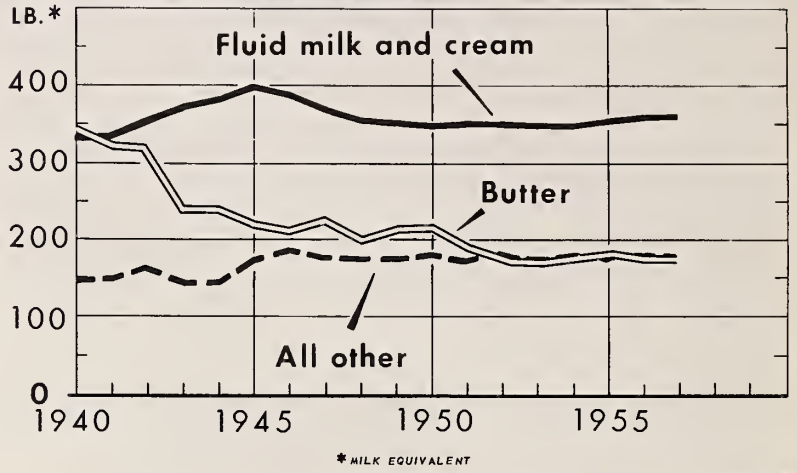


See Table 79

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4445-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Consumption Per Person Changes Little Recently

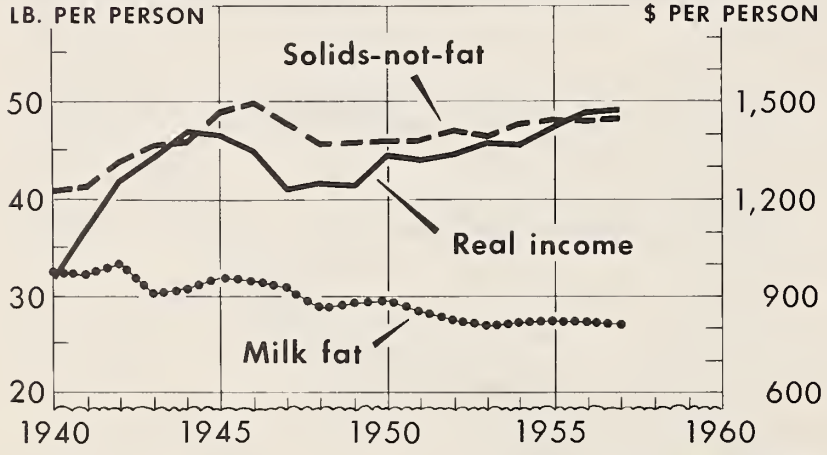


See Table 80

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1871-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Use of Solids-not-fat Trends Up, Milk Fat Down

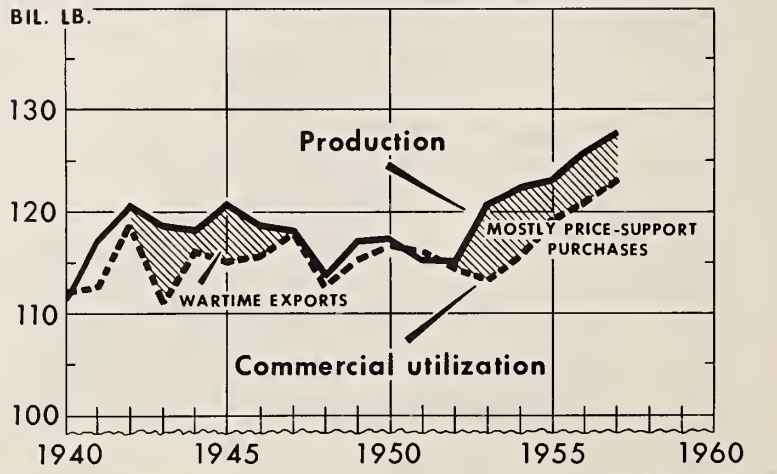


See Table 80

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4446-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Milk Output Continues To Exceed Commercial Use



See Table 80

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

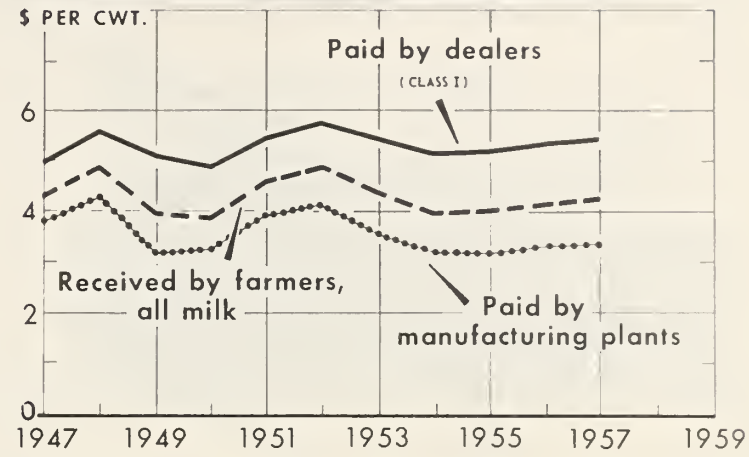
NEG. 1956-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Milk Prices Rise Slowly as Production Continues To Increase

Supplies of milk and dairy products continue to exceed demand at support levels for milk and butterfat. Although consumer incomes have increased generally since 1949, not all dairy products showed increases in consumption. Per capita consumption of milk fat in all forms has been the lowest of record recently. On the other hand, per capita use of solids-not-fat in the various dairy products has shown steady increases and is highest of record except for the wartime peak. Total domestic milk use continues to fall short of production by 5 to 6 billion pounds, or 4 to 5 percent.

Prices to farmers for milk have shown slight increases in each of the last three years and now are favorable relative to feed costs. Also, abundant supplies of feed concentrates have contributed to record levels of milk output. With heavier feeding rates and generally better herd management, output of milk per cow continues to set new records. This more than offsets a down-trend in cow numbers which has prevailed since 1944 except for an increase from 1952 to 1953.

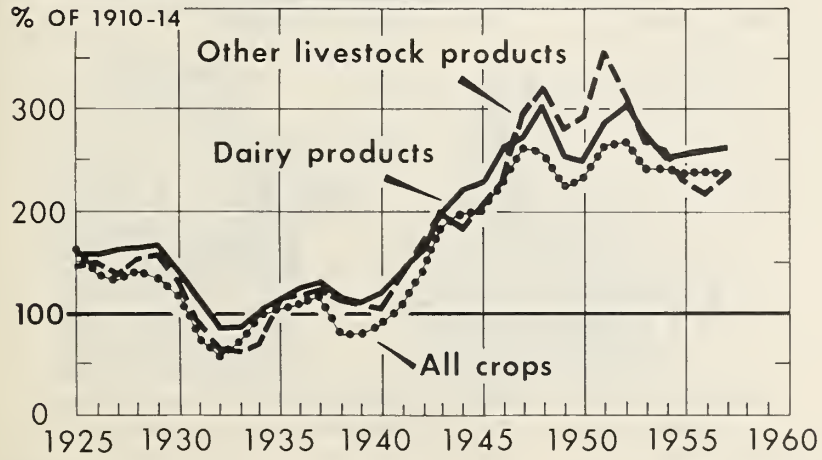
Milk Prices Increase Slightly Last 3 Years



See Table 77

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4442-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

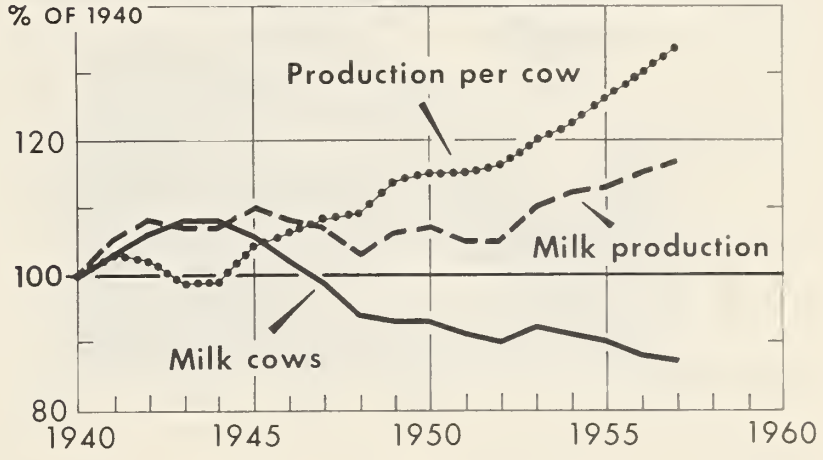
Milk Prices Above Average For All Farm Products



See Table 81

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4443-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

More Milk Per Cow Boosts Total Output

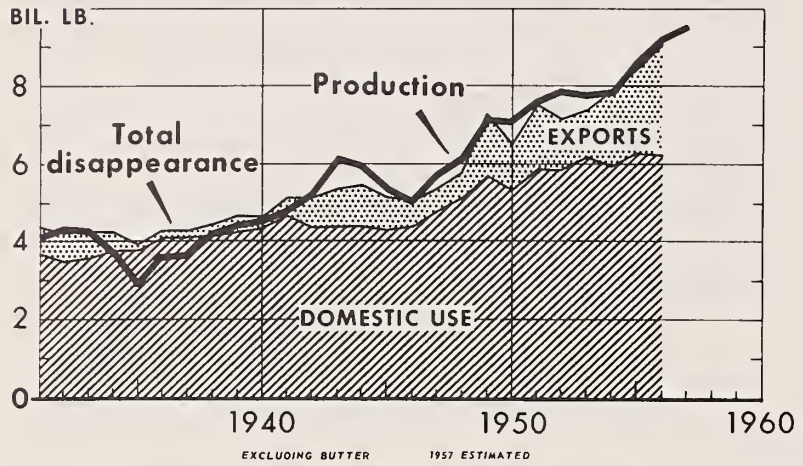


See Table 78

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4444-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of Food Fats Continues To Climb in 1957

Production of Food Fats Up Faster than Domestic Use



See *Table 85*

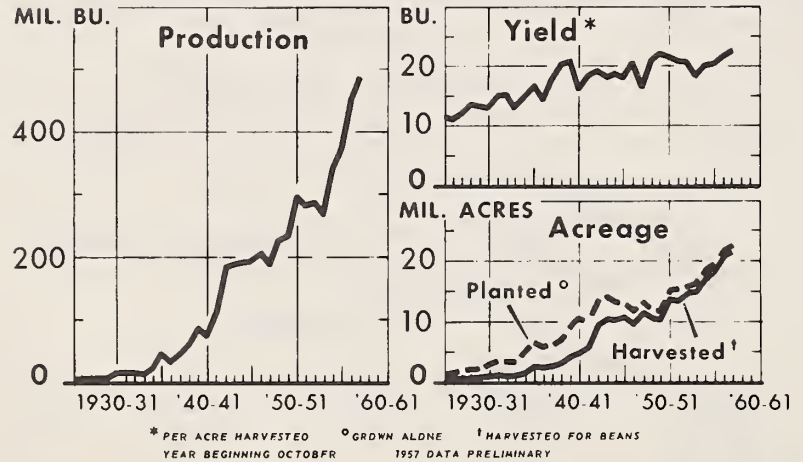
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4496-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of food fats and oils has increased more sharply than domestic use the last two decades. As a result, large quantities have become available for export. Exports in 1956, including the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported, were equal to 30 percent of output.

Early season prospects for crush and exports indicate that supplies in 1957-58 will be slightly larger than a year earlier. Beginning stocks were smaller but output is likely to be a record. More soybean oil and lard probably will be produced but slightly less cottonseed oil.

Soybean production increased sharply in recent years reflecting primarily increased plantings resulting from shifts in acreage from corn, cotton and wheat. The 1957 crop was estimated in October at a record 487 million bushels. Cottonseed production has dropped sharply since 1953, mainly because of acreage allotments and marketing quotas on cotton. Prices to farmers have declined since 1950 while parity prices have remained relatively stable.

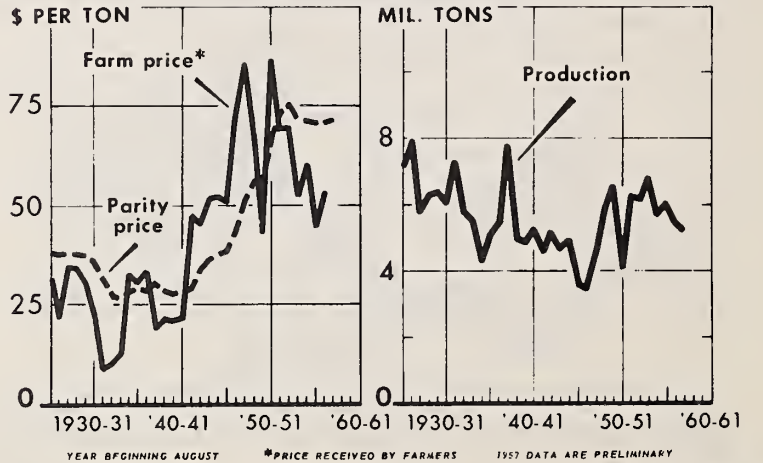
Soybean Production Continues Rapid Rise



See *Table 83*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4497-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cottonseed Output Down Sharply Since 1953



See *Table 87*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4495-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

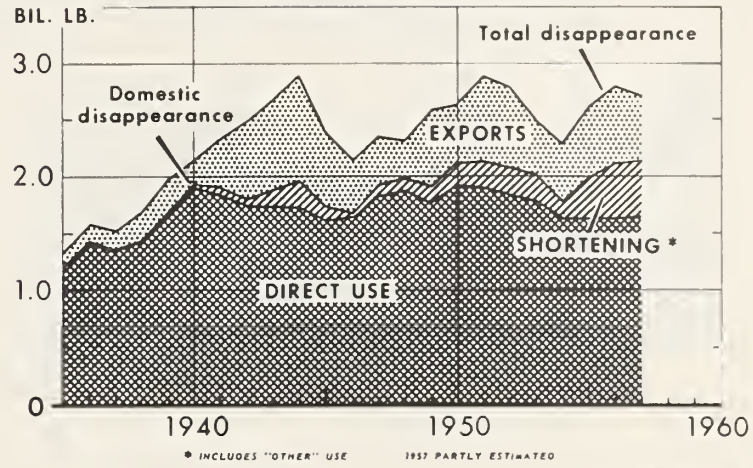
Lard Production Increasing but Peanuts, Flaxseed Fall Off

Total disappearance of lard has expanded sharply since 1940 though direct use has declined slightly. Most of the excess above domestic requirements has been exported. Supplies of lard in the 1957-58 marketing year will be slightly larger than in the previous year, reflecting the small rise estimated in hog slaughter.

Peanut production in 1957 was estimated in October at about 4 percent less than last year. The acreage to be picked and threshed in 1957 is up but estimated yield per acre is down. The crop is well in excess of probable food and farm uses and nearly a fifth of the output will be available for crushing, exports and addition to stocks.

The supply of flaxseed in 1957-58, including the flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil, is about 51 million bushels, compared with 60 million a year earlier. However, this year's supply includes stocks of 20 million bushels on July 1; 16 million of which were in the hands of CCC and sold for export during July. Domestic use may be a little greater than 1957 output, leaving carryover stocks relatively low.

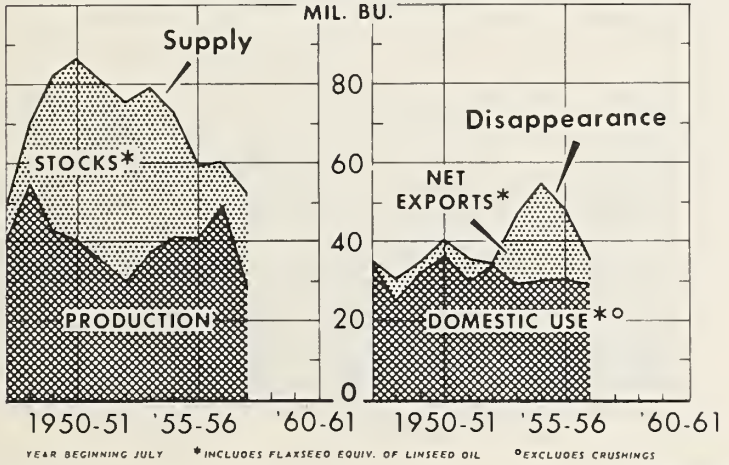
Use of Lard in Shortening Increases in Recent Years



See Table 90

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4498-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

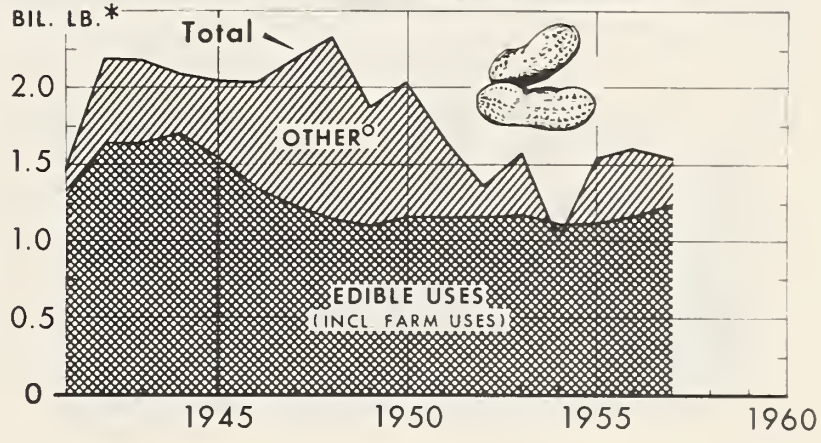
1957 Flaxseed Crop Sharply Below 1956



See Table 82

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 853-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Peanut Crop Below 1956 But Exceeds Likely Use

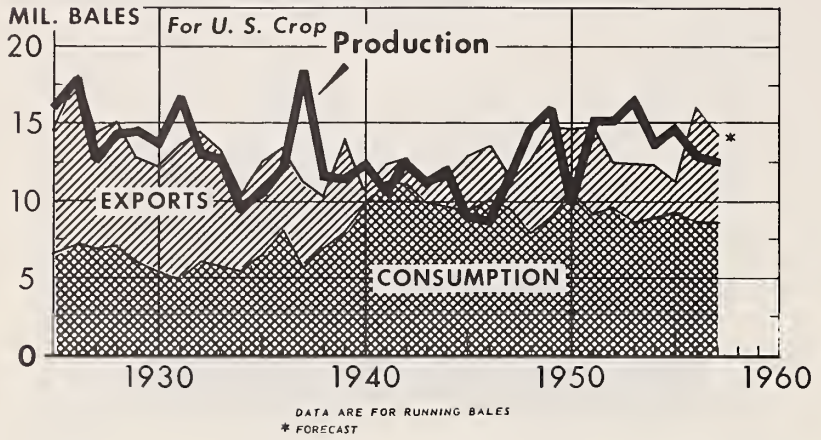


See Table 86

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1041-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Another Reduction in Cotton Carryover Likely in 1957-58

Cotton Disappearance Above Production in 1956-57



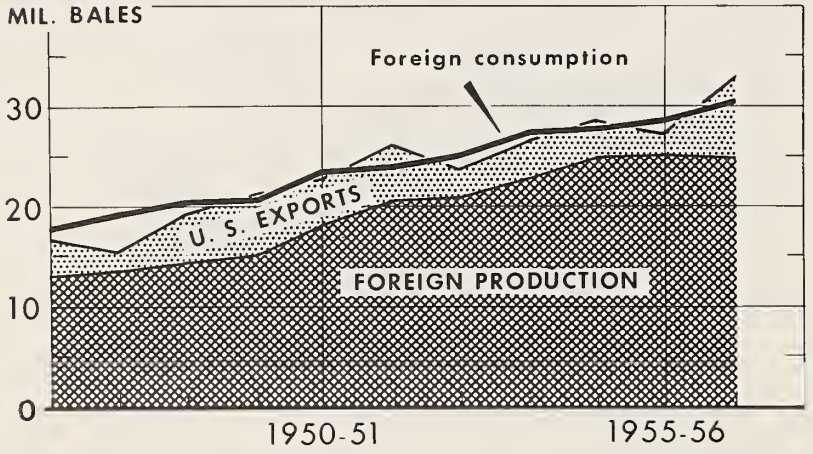
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1061-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 93

Disappearance of cotton in 1956-57 exceeded production for the first time since the 1950-51 crop year. Larger exports under the competitive pricing of the Commodity Credit Corporation's export sales programs account for the decline in the carryover. At the same time foreign cotton consumption increased and foreign countries replenished their stocks of cotton which had been depleted in 1955-56. In the current season, foreign countries are not expected to continue building cotton stocks but larger consumption and only slightly increasing production is expected to provide a substantial export market for U. S. cotton. Although exports will decline from the high 1956-57 level, they are likely to continue large enough to result in a further reduction in carryover by August 1, 1958.

Foreign Crop Plus U. S. Exports Exceeds Foreign Use in 1956-57

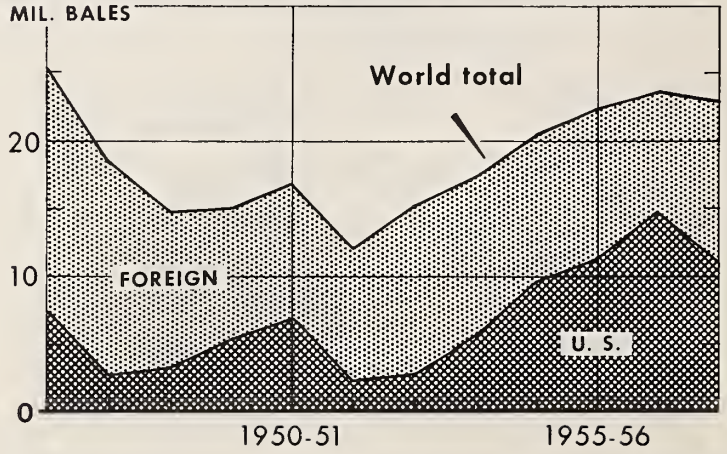


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4486-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 88

World Carryover Down Slightly As U.S. Stocks Drop Sharply



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4485-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 84

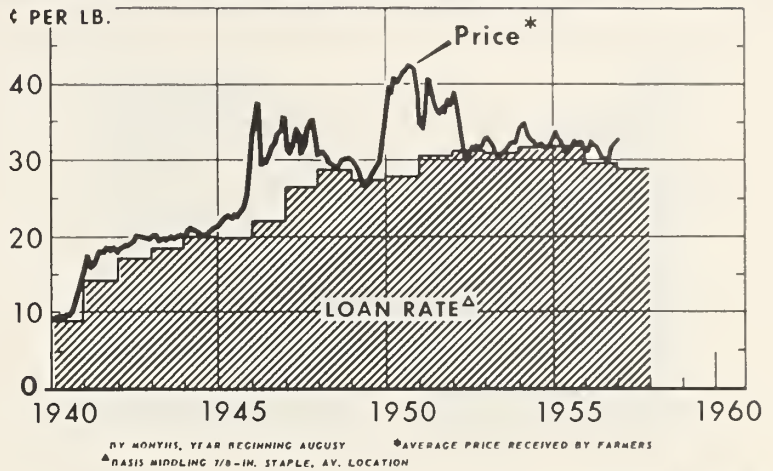
Cotton Prices Decline Slightly--Consumption Per Person Down

Prices of cotton to farmers have been generally close to the support level since 1952, a period when cotton supplies have been heavy. The support level for the 1956 crop was reduced slightly and prices to farmers also averaged below 1955. A further reduction has been made in the support level for the 1957 crop.

Cotton consumption per person in 1955 and 1956 was below the 1950-54 average while use of manmade fibers increased. In 1956 and 1957, however, consumption of both cotton and manmade fibers declined from the 1955 level. Cotton showed a smaller decline, probably because of the reduction in prices paid by domestic mills for cotton.

The acreage planted to cotton has declined sharply since the 1920's, but rising yields per acre have generally maintained production.

Farm Prices for Cotton Stay Close to Support

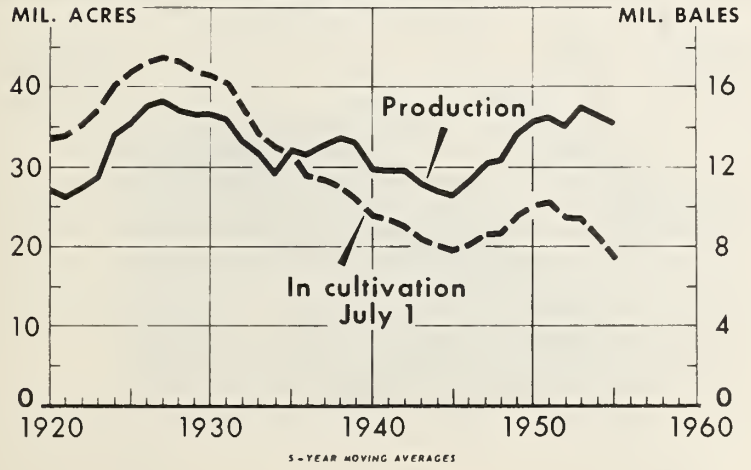


BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST *AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS
△BASIS MIDDLING 7/8-IN. STAPLE, AV. LOCATION

See Table 89

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1011A-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cotton Acreage Declines But Production Holds Up

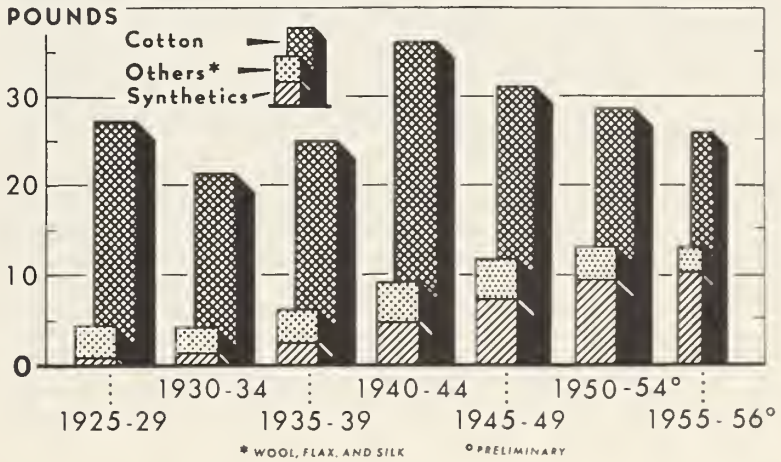


5-YEAR MOVING AVERAGES

See Table 91

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3647-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Use Per Person Down for Cotton, Up for Manmade Fiber



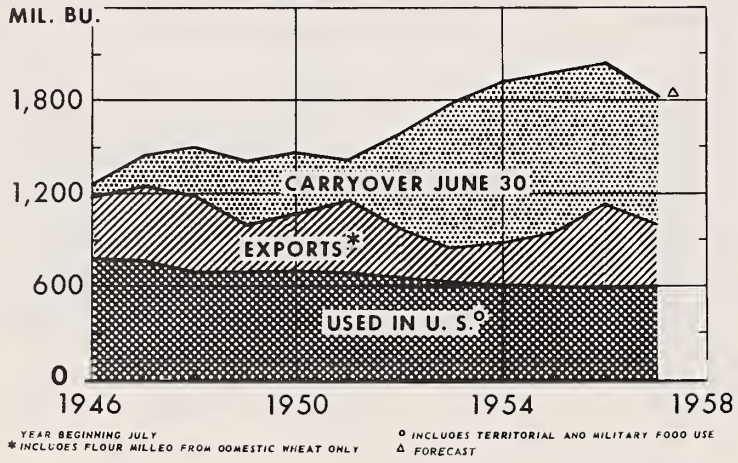
* WOOL, FLAX, AND SILK ° PRELIMINARY

See Table 94

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 498-57 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat Carryover Cut Sharply in 1956-57

Another Reduction in Stocks Likely at End of 1957-58

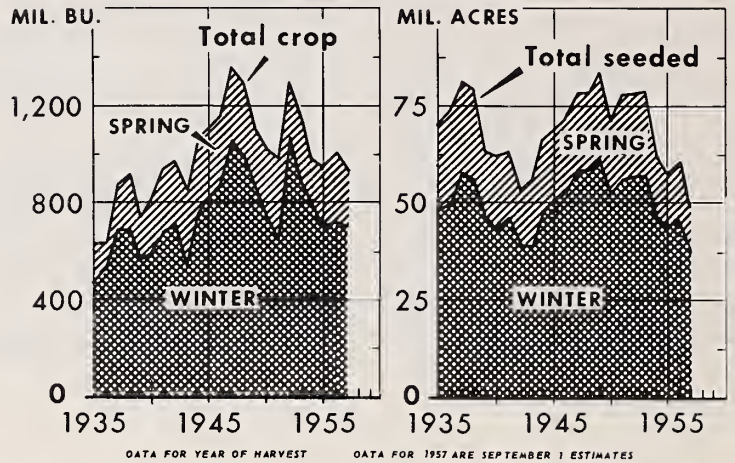


YEAR BEGINNING JULY
*INCLUDES FLOUR MILLED FROM DOMESTIC WHEAT ONLY
° INCLUDES TERRITORIAL AND MILITARY FOOD USE
Δ FORECAST

See Table 92

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1016A-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat Production Down Less Than Acreage in Recent Years



DATA FOR YEAR OF HARVEST DATA FOR 1957 ARE SEPTEMBER 1 ESTIMATES

See Table 96

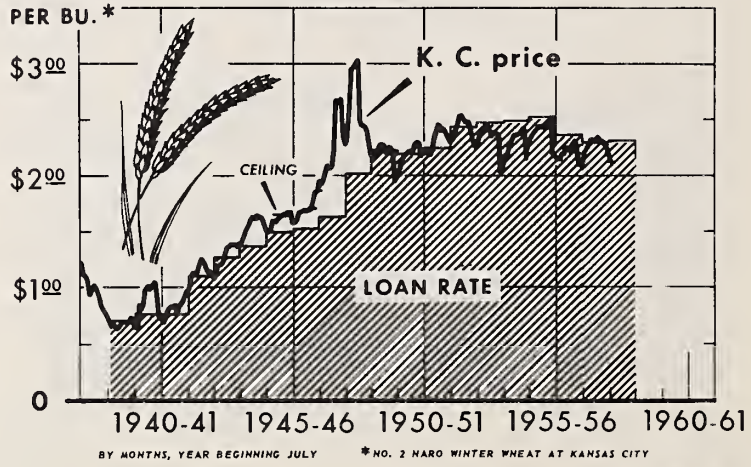
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 650A-57 (9), AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The carryover of wheat at the end of the 1956-57 year, was 908 million bushels, 125 million bushels below the near record a year earlier. This was the first significant reduction since 1952 when stocks began to mount. The reduction results from record exports which were largely moved under Government foreign aid programs and export subsidies. Production in the United States in 1956 was 7 percent above a year earlier.

Some further reduction in carryover is likely at the end of the 1957-58 year. The 1957 crop is down from 1956, and exports are expected to continue large, although sharply below those in 1956-57 because of larger crops in importing countries. Production in 1958 is expected to be larger than in 1957, because of reduced participation in the Soil Bank.

Wheat prices to farmers are expected to average close to the support level of $2.00 in 1957-58. The average for 1956-57 was $1.97; 3 cents below the support level. The average price for No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City was $2.21; 9 cents below the support rate.

Wheat Prices Near Loan Level During Most of Last 9 Years



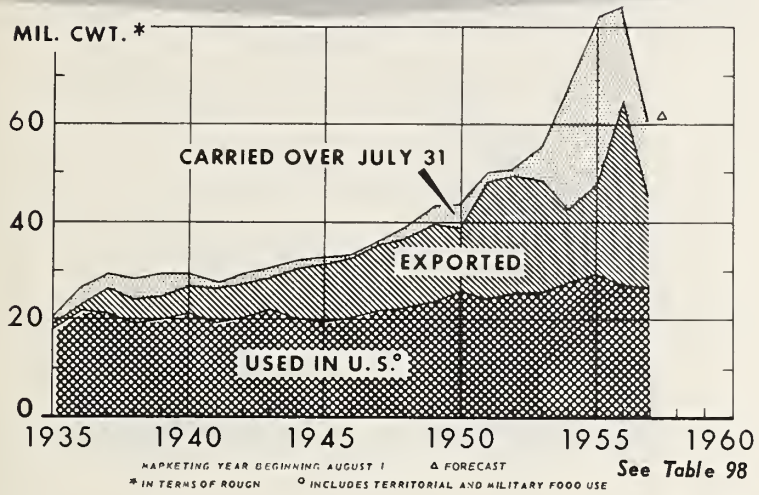
BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING JULY *NO. 2 HARD WINTER WHEAT AT KANSAS CITY

See Table 95

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 836-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

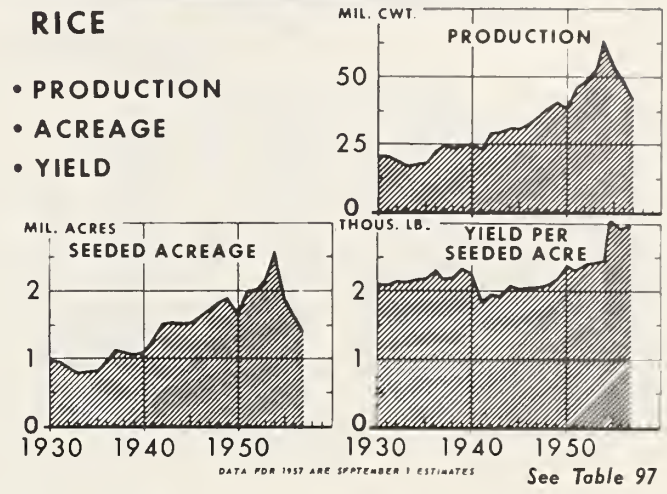
Rice Carryover Reduced 44 Percent During 1956-57

Further Cut in Rice Stocks Expected During 1957-58



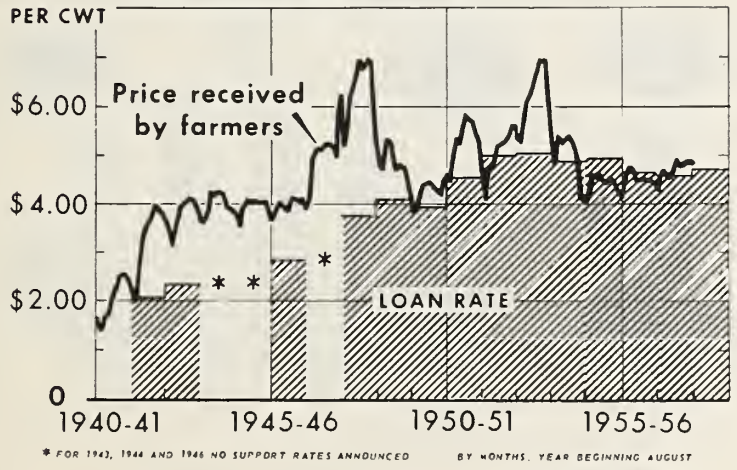
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1408-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rice Production Last 2 Years Cut by Government Programs



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1407-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Rice Prices Have Averaged Above Support in Most Years



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1851-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Record exports of rice in 1956-57, mostly from CCC stocks, together with a smaller 1956 crop reduced rice stocks at the end of the marketing year to 19.5 million cwt., rough equivalent, from the all-time peak of 34.6 cwt. a year earlier. This was the first reduction in stocks since 1953 when they began to accumulate.

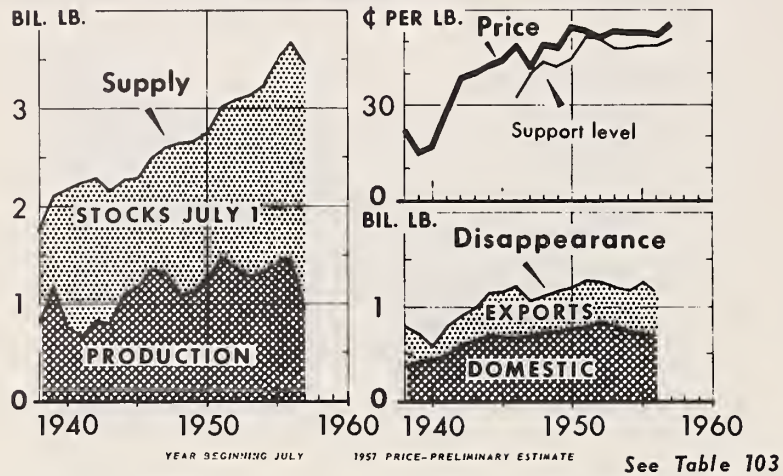
With acreage reduced in 1957 by participation in the Soil Bank, production declined further. Since exports are expected to continue large in 1957-58, though sharply below those in 1956-57, the carryover July 31, 1958 will be further reduced.

Production in 1958 is expected to be up moderately from that in 1957 as reduced participation in the Soil Bank is likely.

Rice prices received by farmers have averaged above support levels in the past 2 years after falling below in 1954-55. They are expected to continue to average above in 1957-58.

Tobacco Supplies Are Being Reduced

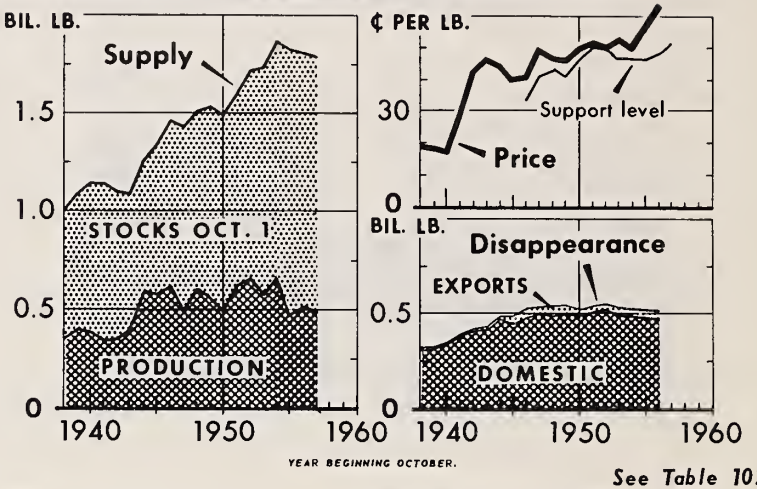
Flue-Cured Supply Decreases; Small Crop Brings Record Prices



See *Table 103*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 884A-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Burley Supply Continues Gradual Decline, Support Price Rises



See *Table 102*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1064B-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Flue-cured production is down about a third but the total supply for 1957-58 is only moderately lower than for 1956-57 because of the record carryover. Burley production in the past 3 years has been held well below the high level of the previous 4 years and total supply is gradually declining. Combined domestic use of these two principal cigarette tobaccos declined in the past year even though the number of cigarettes manufactured increased. On the average, more cigarettes are being obtained from a given quantity of tobacco. In view of the publicity linking cigarettes and health, it is uncertain as to how consumption in 1958 will compare with recent levels.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco declined in 1956-57 from the high 1955-56 level. Though the predominant share of exported tobacco is flue-cured, exports are also a significant outlet for other kinds.

Exports of Major Importance To U. S. Tobacco Producers

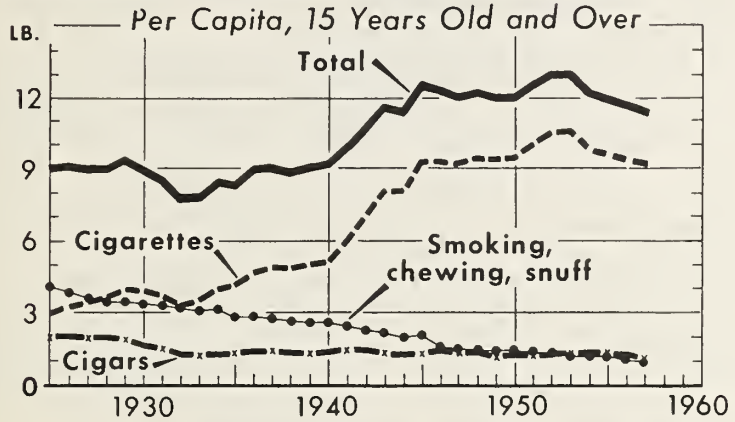


* MARKETING YEARS 1952-53--1956-57
△ INCLUDES CIGAR FILLER TYPES FOR WHICH EXPORTS ARE RELATIVELY SMALL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4448-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Patterns of Tobacco Use Per Person and Cigarette Smoking

Use of Tobacco Leaf Per Person Declining Gradually

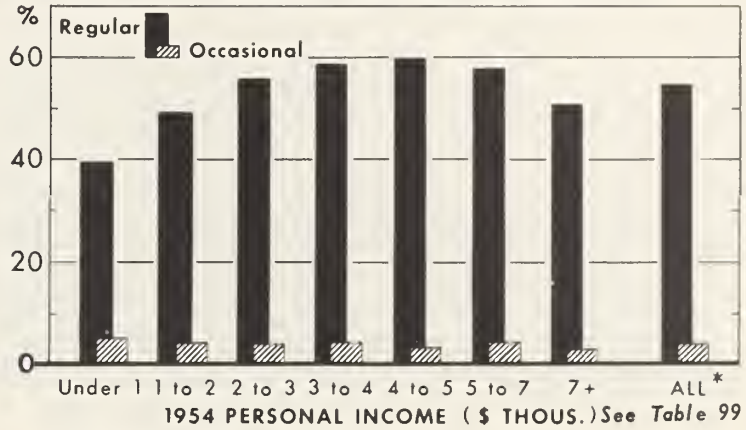


UNSTEMMED PROCESSING-WEIGHT EQUIVALENT CONSUMED IN UNITED STATES AND BY OVERSEAS FORCES

See Table 114

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1122A-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Middle Income Males Have Highest Share of Regular Cigarette Users



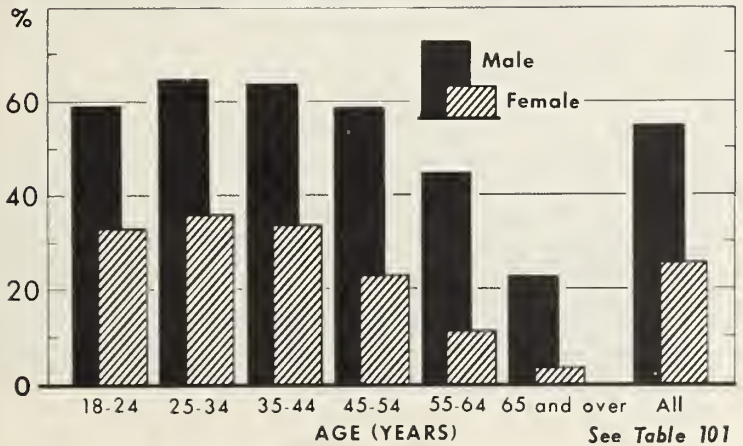
See Table 99

* CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL MALES, 18 YEARS AND OVER. INCLUDES "NO INCOME" GROUP.

DATA BASED ON FEBRUARY 1955 SURVEY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. A198-57 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Older Groups Have Smallest Share Of Regular Cigarette Smokers



See Table 101

CIVILIAN, NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION DATA BASED ON FEBRUARY 1955 SURVEY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4447-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

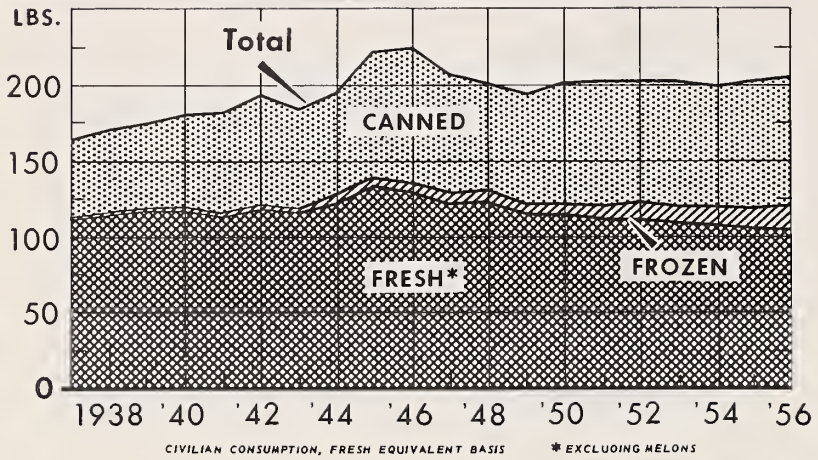
About 55 percent of civilian males smoke cigarettes regularly (every day) and another 4 percent smoke them occasionally (not every day), according to a survey made in February 1955. The proportion of regular cigarette smokers increases from 39 percent in the under $1,000 income bracket to 56 to 60 percent in the four brackets from $2,000 to $7,000. It drops to 51 percent among men receiving $7,000 and over. The percentage of occasional cigarette smokers by income class ranges from 3 to 5.

Survey data show that more than a fourth of the women smoke cigarettes regularly. By age, there is a similar pattern for both sexes. The percentage of regular smokers is highest among both males and females 25-34 years of age, declining in successively older age groups.

The 1957 tobacco consumption per person, 15 years and over, is estimated at 11.4 pounds, about one-eighth lower than the peak of 4 and 5 years ago. Cigarettes accounted for about four-fifths of the total. The unstemmed poundage equivalent of cigarettes has fallen off in recent years, while the number of cigarettes consumed per person has risen.

Consumers Using More Processed, Less Fresh Vegetables

Little Change in Vegetable Consumption Per Person Since 1950



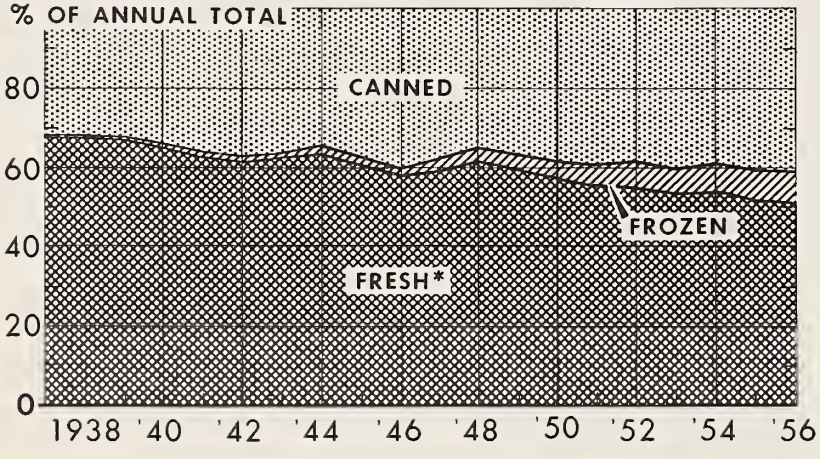
See Table 104

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4423-57 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Civilian consumption of vegetables expanded rapidly during and immediately after the war, then declined moderately as forces generated by the war subsided. Since 1950 consumption of fresh and processed vegetables (fresh equivalent) has remained fairly stable at slightly more than 200 pounds per person, almost a fifth above 1937-39. All of the increase in per capita consumption of vegetables during the past 15 to 20 years has been due to an expansion in the processed component. Canned vegetable consumption (fresh equivalent) increased more than 26 pounds per person from 1937-39 to 1954-56, while the rapidly expanding frozen products increased 14 pounds. Consumption of fresh vegetables per person declined moderately. In 1954-56 almost half of all vegetables produced were consumed in the processed form compared with only a third in 1937-39.

Consumption of melons per person in 1954-56 averaged moderately higher than in the prewar period. The increase was due to an increase in consumption of watermelons. Use of cantaloups per person was down slightly.

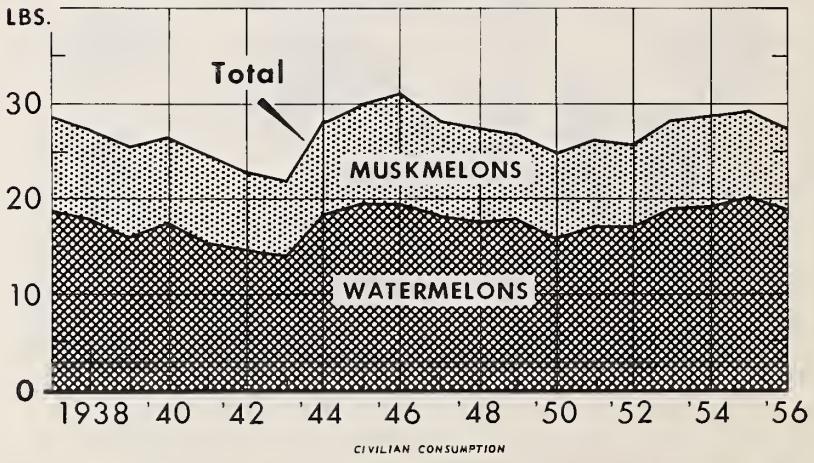
Growing Share of Vegetables Consumed Are Processed



See Table 104

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4424-57 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Melon Consumption Per Person Moderately Above Prewar

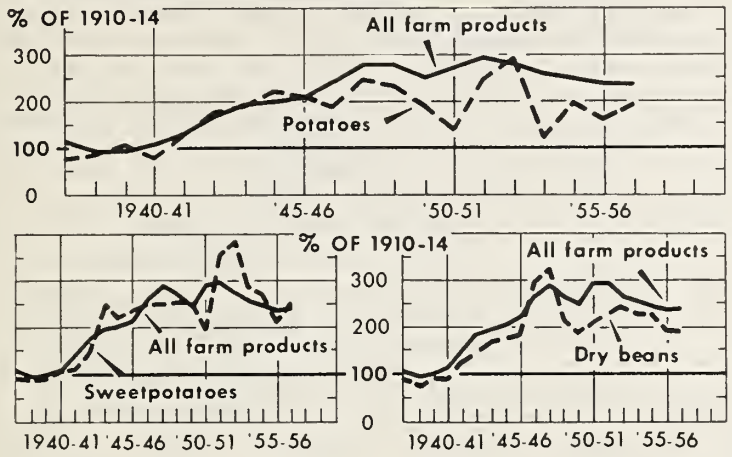


See Table 107

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4425-57 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Demand for Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes, Dry Beans Declines

Prices for Potatoes, Dry Beans Below All Farm Products Level



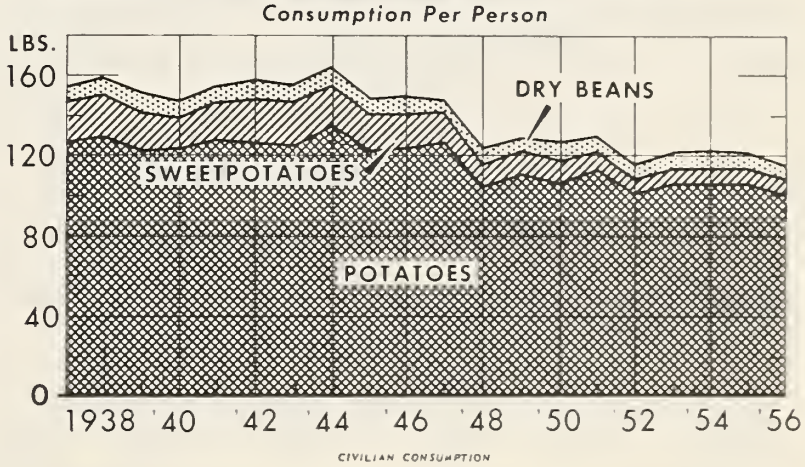
See Table 106

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4460-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

In the years immediately before World War II, prices received by farmers for potatoes fluctuated around the level of prices for all farm products, while sweetpotatoes and dry beans were slightly lower. During the war years prices received for potatoes and sweetpotatoes averaged near the level for all farm products, while prices received for dry beans continued relatively low. Since the war, sweetpotato prices have continued to fluctuate around the level of prices for all farm products, but prices of potatoes and dry beans in most postwar years have been low relative to prices of all farm products.

During the past two decades demand for potatoes, sweetpotatoes and dry beans has apparently declined. Despite relatively low prices of potatoes, consumption per person declined from 126 pounds in 1937-39 to 104 pounds in 1954-56. The introduction and expansion of processed items, together with stepped up merchandising of potatoes and potato products probably will slow any further decline in per capita consumption. Sweetpotato consumption dropped sharply in the postwar period--to little more than a third the prewar level. Although part of the decrease in production and consumption of sweetpotatoes was associated with production aspects of the industry, the lack of any sustained price strength for the smaller crops also indicates a decline in demand. Consumption of dry edible beans per person is also substantially below immediate prewar levels.

Consumption of these Products Well Below Prewar Levels

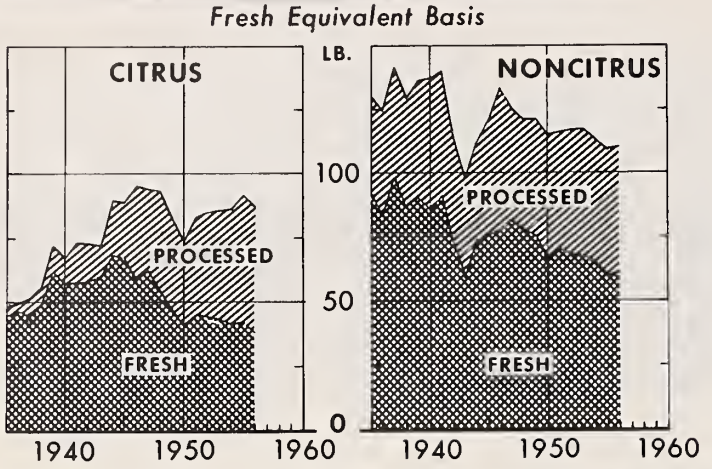


See Table 105

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4426-57 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fruit Consumption Per Person Stable in Recent Years

Use of Processed Fruit Per Person Up as Fresh Declines

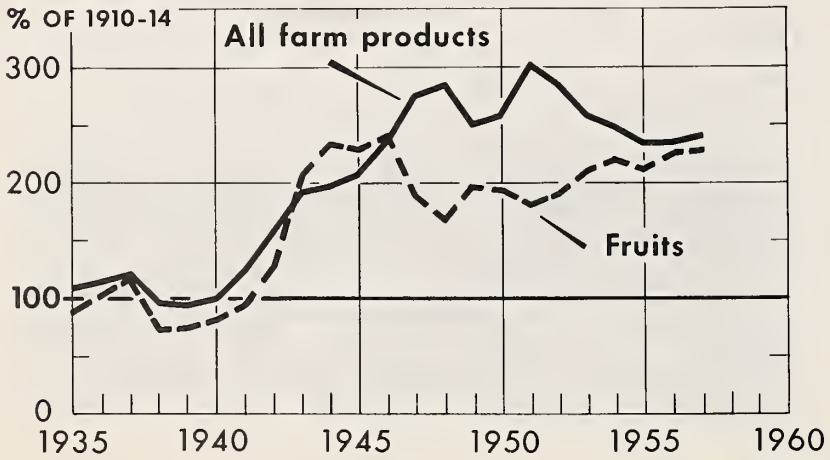


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4531-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 112

Fruit Prices Gain Relative To Average for All Farm Products



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4501-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 113

Consumption of fruit per person in the last two decades has been marked by a decline in use of fresh fruit and an increase in use of processed items. Use of fresh noncitrus fruits declined from 98 pounds in 1937 to 61 in 1956, while consumption of citrus rose from 44 pounds in 1937 to 68 in 1944 and then declined to 38 pounds in 1956. Consumption (fresh basis) of processed noncitrus rose from 43 pounds in 1937 to 49 pounds in 1956, while use of processed citrus jumped from 6 pounds to 49. Total consumption of fruit per person, fresh weight, has fluctuated around 200 pounds since 1951. The 1956 total of 197 pounds was 6 pounds larger than that of 1937.

Prices received by growers for fruit increased from 1951 to 1955, while the average for all farm products declined. This brought the level of prices for fruit close to that for all farm products, as it was before World War II.

Commercial apple production trended down from 1935 to 1945 with declines in all areas. (See chart on next page.) It then tended to level off. Production has fluctuated considerably from year to year, especially in eastern and central States.

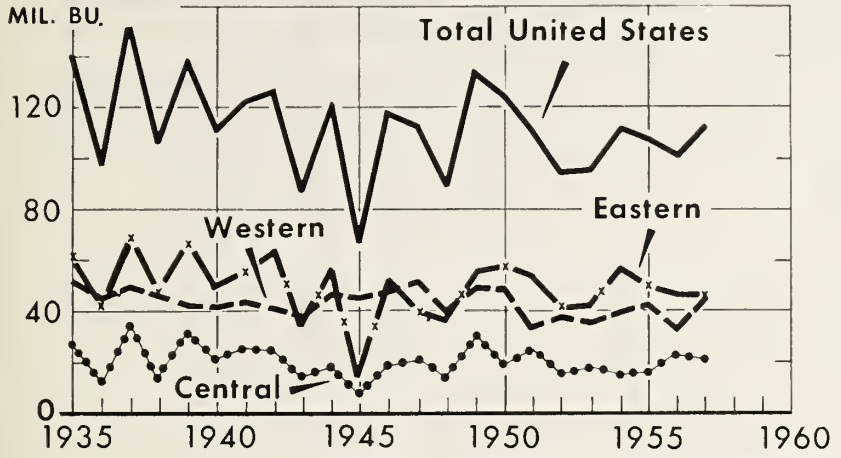
Total production of peaches increased from about 55 million bushels in 1935 to a peak of 83 million in 1946, then declined. For the past 10 years it has varied around 63 million bushels. Production in the western States, which accounted for 63 percent of the U. S. crop in 1957, has about doubled since 1935. Output in the central and eastern States has fluctuated considerably but the trend in the postwar period has been down.

Total production of oranges has more than doubled since 1935-36. Output trended sharply upward in Florida, while in California it increased to 1944-45, and then declined. In 1956-57, Florida produced 71 percent of the 132 million box crop, California 27 percent, and Texas, Arizona and Louisiana 2 percent.

Production of grapefruit in Florida has trended sharply upward since 1935-36. About 84 percent of the 1956-57 crop was grown in that State. Output in Texas also increased until it was reduced by freezes in 1948-49 and 1950-51. But production is again increasing as new plantings are starting to bear.

Trends in Production for 4 Major Fruits

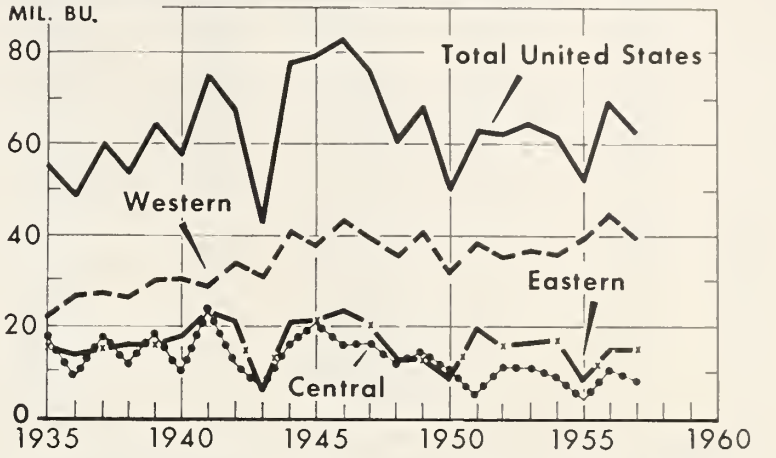
Apple Production Declined From 1935 to 1945, Then Leveled Off



See Table 111

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGICULTURE NEG. 4502-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Peach Output Trends Up in West, Down in East and Central States

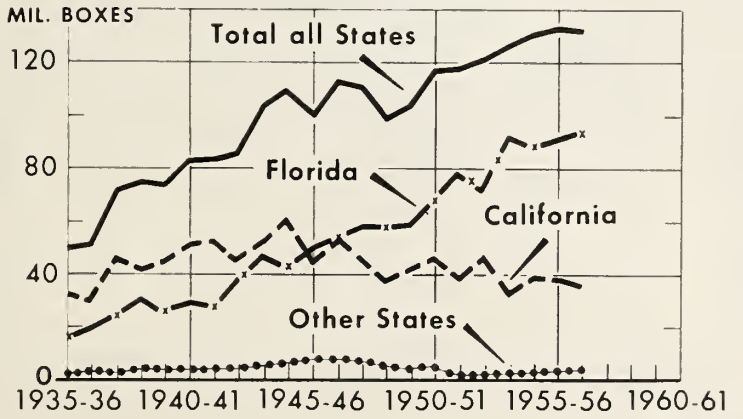


See Table 110

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4503-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Orange Production More than Doubles Since mid-1930's

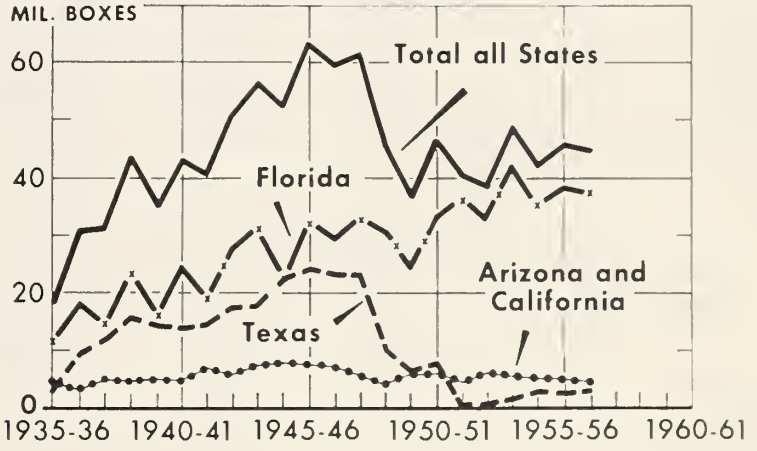
Excluding Tangerines



See Table 108

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4499-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Florida Now Produces Four-Fifths of Grapefruit Crop



See Table 109

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4500-57 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Data for the Charts

Table 1. 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	Output per man-hour	Year	Man-hours of farm work	Output per man-hour
1910	132	46	1933	132	53
1911	134	44	1934	118	51
1912	136	49	1935	123	59
1913	134	45	1936	119	55
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	119	70
1919	138	48	1941	117	74
			1942	122	79
1920	140	50	1943	121	78
1921	129	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	139	53	1949	97	104
1927	134	54			
1928	136	55	1950	89	112
1929	135	55	1951	91	113
			1952	89	120
1930	134	54	1953	88	123
1931	137	58	1954	85	127
1932	132	58	1955	85	132
			1956	83	136
			1957 1/	80	140

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 2. Percentage change in production per man-hour, selected crops, United States, 1910-56

Crop	1910 to 1956	1910 to 1940	1940 to 1956 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Tobacco	41	6	35
Vegetables	86	27	59
Fruits and nuts	128	88	40
Sugar crops	176	45	131
Cotton	222	57	165
Food grains	421	107	314
Oil crops	479	73	406

1/ Percentage points, computed on 1910 base.

Table 3. Percentage change in production per man-hour, selected enterprises, United States, 1910-56

Livestock or feed crops	1910 to 1956	1910 to 1940	1940 to 1956 1/
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meat animals	25	11	14
Milk cows	89	20	69
Poultry	106	16	90
Hay and forage	137	19	118
Feed grains	349	44	305

1/ Percentage points, computed on 1910 base.

Table 4. 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	88	113	98	141	84
1941	86	114	84	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	77	232	55	207	172	186	37
1951	75	244	54	218	178	201	33
1952	72	262	51	221	175	187	27
1953	71	273	50	231	181	179	24
1954	71	294	48	238	187	187	21
1955	68	290	47	236	188	184	18
1956	66	286	46	244	193	197	17

Table 5. Index numbers of motor vehicles and specified machines on farms, United States, January 1, 1945-57 1/
(1945=100)

Year	Tractors (exclusive of steam and garden)	Cornpickers	Pickup balers	Field forage harvesters
1945	100	100	100	100
1946	105	121	129	125
1947	111	140	155	150
1948	120	178	214	225
1949	133	221	321	300
1950	144	271	467	405
1951	156	311	571	510
1952	166	350	710	620
1953	174	375	821	740
1954	180	393	940	875
1955	185	410	1,067	1,010
1956	192	417	1,167	1,125
1957 2/	195	425	1,250	1,200

1/ For numbers of farm machines 1910-1957 see ARS 43-55 "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency" U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Farm Economics Research Division, August 1957.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 6. Commercial farms, United States

Value of farm products sold 1/	Number of farms				
	1929	1939	1944	1949	1954
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
$25,000 and over	47	60	91	103	134
$5,000 - $24,999	765	837	1,070	1,102	1,156
$250 - $5,000 2/	3,911	3,368	2,780	2,260	1,810
Total commercial farms	4,723	4,265	3,941	3,465	3,100

1/ Value intervals in earlier years deflated to 1954 level of prices received by farmers for farm products.
2/ Excludes farms with sales of $250 to $2,500 where the farm operator worked off farm 100 or more days or family income from other sources exceeded the value of products sold from the farm.

Source: Family farms in a changing economy. Farm Econ. Res. Div., ARS, USDA, AIB 171, table 4, page 19. March 1957.

Table 7. Production per acre and per breeding unit, United States, 1919-57
Index numbers (1947-49=100)

Year	Cropland used for crops	Crop production per acre	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	1939	96	85	93	91
1920	97	86	94	68	1940	97	88	95	92
1921	97	73	93	71	1941	97	89	94	98
1922	96	79	97	73	1942	98	99	104	98
1923	96	79	102	73	1943	99	91	117	95
1924	96	79	98	74	1944	100	96	114	92
1925	98	80	92	77	1945	98	95	108	96
1926	98	82	92	80	1946	97	101	107	94
1927	98	81	91	81	1947	98	95	103	97
1928	99	83	94	81	1948	100	106	98	99
1929	100	79	92	84	1949	102	99	99	104
1930	101	75	92	85	1950	100	97	102	105
1931	101	83	93	86	1951	101	98	103	109
1932	101	79	95	85	1952	100	103	102	110
1933	100	71	98	81	1953	100	103	100	110
1934	99	59	98	77	1954	100	101	101	112
1935	100	76	86	84	1955	99	106	106	113
1936	99	65	90	86	1956	98	107	101	117
1937	100	86	87	97	1957 1/	95	111	103	118
1938	98	85	87	91					

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 8. Population and farm output, United States, 1910-57
Index numbers (1910-14=100)

Year	Population	Farm output	Year	Population	Farm output
1910	96	98	1940	139	134
1911	98	94	1941	140	137
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	109	1946	148	158
1917	108	105	1947	150	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	177	182
1927	125	116	1957 1/	180.	181
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 9. Population and disposable income, United States, 1929-56

(Index numbers 1929 =100)

Year	Population (July 1)	Disposable income	
		Total	Per capita
1929	100	100	100
1930	101	90	89
1931	102	77	76
1932	102	59	57
1933	103	55	53
1934	104	63	60
1935	104	70	67
1936	105	80	76
1937	106	85	81
1938	107	79	74
1939	107	85	79
1940	108	92	84
1941	110	112	102
1942	111	141	128
1943	112	161	143
1944	114	177	155
1945	115	181	158
1946	116	192	165
1947	118	203	172
1948	120	226	188
1949	122	226	185
1950	125	248	199
1951	127	272	215
1952	129	286	222
1953	131	301	230
1954	133	306	230
1955	136	326	240
1956 1/	138	345	250

1/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Source: Working data for Demand Analysis converted to index numbers.

Table 10. Disposable personal income and expenditures for food, United States, 1929-56

Year	Disposable income	Expenditures for food
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1929	83.1	19.5
1930	74.4	18.0
1931	63.8	14.7
1932	48.7	11.4
1933	45.7	10.9
1934	52.0	12.2
1935	58.3	13.6
1936	66.2	15.2
1937	71.0	16.4
1938	65.7	15.6
1939	70.4	15.7
1940	76.1	16.7
1941	93.0	19.4
1942	117.5	23.7
1943	133.5	27.8
1944	146.8	30.6
1945	150.4	34.1
1946	159.2	40.4
1947	169.0	45.6
1948	187.6	49.4
1949	188.2	48.8
1950	206.1	51.0
1951	226.1	58.3
1952	237.4	61.4
1953	250.2	63.0
1954	254.4	64.3
1955	270.2	66.9
1956 1/	287.2	71.3

1/ Preliminary .

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Compiled from reports of Department of Commerce.

Table 11 . Farm products: Total domestic use and exports, United States, 1924-56
(Value at 1947-49 prices)

Year	Farm products		Year	Farm products	
	Domestic use 1/	Exports 2/		Domestic use 1/	Exports 2/
	Million dollars	Million dollars		Million dollars	Million dollars
1924	25,108	2,721	1940	29,394	1,219
1925	25,851	2,627	1941	30,606	1,269
1926	25,525	2,683	1942	33,526	1,892
1927	26,438	2,888	1943	35,662	2,572
1928	26,326	2,677	1944	35,539	2,373
1929	26,343	2,434	1945	35,046	2,664
			1946	34,573	3,149
1930	25,820	2,112	1947	33,841	3,338
1931	26,210	2,036	1948	32,614	2,675
1932	26,749	2,164	1949	33,068	3,176
1933	26,657	1,951			
1934	25,470	1,549	1950	34,233	2,808
1935	24,796	1,444	1951	34,759	3,454
1936	26,117	1,367	1952	34,781	2,930
1937	25,918	1,555	1953	35,099	2,584
1938	26,821	1,808	1954	35,196	2,878
1939	28,321	1,583	1955	36,311	3,117
			1956	37,394	4,068

1/ Minus imports and military civilian relief.
2/ Commercial, USDA net purchases for import, and military civilian supply exports.

Table 12. Consumption of selected commodities, United States, 1920-57

Year	Wheat		Potatoes		Total food fats and oils (including butterfat content)		Cotton	
	Total civilian	Per capita	Total civilian	Per capita	Total civilian	Per capita	Total civilian	Per capita
	Million bushels	Pounds	Million cwt.	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1920	466	263	149.1	140			2,822.8	26.5
1921	443	245	169.2	156			2,600.6	24.0
1922	476	259	157.6	143			2,911.3	26.4
1923	485	260	195.4	174			3,122.6	27.9
1924	487	256	175.4	154			2,636.5	23.1
1925	502	260	181.7	157			3,075.3	26.6
1926	507	259	150.5	128			3,213.5	27.4
1927	515	260	168.0	141			3,590.1	30.2
1928	512	255	177.6	147			3,187.0	26.4
1929	515	254	193.4	159			3,425.3	28.1
1930	506	247	162.8	132			2,616.6	21.3
1931	497	240	168.1	136	5,506	44.4	2,654.9	21.4
1932	503	242	167.6	134	5,353	42.9	2,463.7	19.7
1933	485	232	166.1	132	5,398	43.0	3,050.7	24.3
1934	468	222	171.0	135	5,621	44.5	2,659.5	21.0
1935	477	225	180.2	142	5,613	44.1	2,755.4	21.7
1936	502	235	166.3	130	5,850	45.7	3,471.4	27.1
1937	489	228	161.9	126	5,863	45.5	3,646.6	28.3
1938	495	229	167.4	129	5,880	45.3	2,918.3	22.5
1939	492	225	160.3	122	6,080	46.4	3,628.6	27.7
1940	484	220	162.2	123	6,131	46.4	3,959.1	30.0
1941	485	221	169.0	128	6,270	47.6	5,192.1	38.9
1942	488	223	167.2	127	5,900	44.9	5,633.1	41.8
1943	493	229	161.6	125	5,411	42.0	5,270.6	38.6
1944	452	211	174.5	136	5,255	40.9	4,790.4	34.6
1945	495	230	157.4	122	5,049	39.1	4,515.8	32.3
1946	494	214	170.4	123	5,537	40.0	4,809.1	34.0
1947	466	196	178.7	127	5,986	42.0	4,665.6	32.4
1948	469	194	152.3	105	6,183	42.6	4,463.5	30.4
1949	474	193	162.3	110	6,281	42.6	3,839.1	25.7
1950	481	192	158.7	106	6,890	45.9	4,682.7	30.9
1951	479	190	170.4	113	6,366	42.1	4,868.6	31.5
1952	480	188	154.2	101	6,765	44.1	4,470.9	28.5
1953	472	182	166.0	106	6,876	44.1	4,456.1	27.9
1954	473	178	168.1	106	7,230	45.4	4,127.3	25.4
1955	471	174	171.6	106	7,388	45.5	4,382.4	26.5
1956 1/	467	170	164.9	100	7,346	44.4	4,368.2	26.0
1957 1/	468	167	173.3	103	7,415	44.0		

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Table 13. Employment in nonagricultural establishments, United States, 1950-57

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	28.5	48.3
1953	20.7	29.0	49.7
1954	19.4	29.1	48.4
1955	20.1	30.0	50.1
1956	20.7	31.2	51.9
1957 3/	20.8	31.9	52.7

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

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 14 . Personnal income, United States, 1939-57

Year	Total personal income	Less: Personnal taxes	Disposable personnal income
	Billion dollars	Billinn dollars	Billion dollers
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	287.4	33.0	254.5
1955	305.9	35.8	270.2
1956	326.9	39.7	287.2
1957 1/	344.0	43.0	301.0

1/ Estimated.

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

Table 15. Income and expenditure, United States, 1939-57

Year	Disposable personal income	Personal consumption expenditures			
		Total	Food	Other goods	Services
	Billion dollars	Billion dnllars	Billion dnllars	Billion dollars	Billion dnllars
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	81.4	75.6
1953	250.2	230.5	63.0	85.9	81.7
1954	254.5	236.6	64.3	85.6	86.6
1955	270.2	254.4	66.9	94.7	92.8
1956	287.2	267.2	71.3	96.0	99.9
1957 1/	301.0	281.3	75.2	100.7	105.4

1/ Estimated.

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

Table 16. Indexes nf industrial production and automobile output, United States, 1947-57

(Index numbers 1947-49=100)

Year	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	143	138
1957 1/	144	150

1/ January-August average.

Data published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Table 17. Capital expenditure by business and agriculture, United States, 1950-57

Year	Manufacturing and mining	Transportatinn and public utilities	Cnmmercial and other	Total business	Farm
	Billion dollars	Billion dnllars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dnllars
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	4.2
1956	16.2	7.8	11.0	35.1	4.1
1957 1/	17.4	9.5	10.1	37.0	4.2

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 18. Source of Demand, average 1947-49, annual 1950-57

Period	Private investment 1/	Government	Consumers	Tntal (Gross natinnal product)
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dnllars	Billinn 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	237	361
1955	60	77	254	392
1956	67	80	267	415
1957 2/	68	87	281	436

1/ Includes net foreign investment.
2/ Estimated.

Data published in the Survey nf Current Business.

Table 19. Prices received by farmers for commodities, United States, 1910-57

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	257	258	255	256	255	247	246	248	246	241	242	238	249
1955	243	244	242	246	241	241	236	232	235	230	225	223	236
1956	227	227	229	234	240	245	243	236	236	234	234	235	235
1957	238	234	237	242	243	244	247	248	245				

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 20. Per capita income of farm and nonfarm people, United States, 1934-56

Year	Farm people	Nonfarm people	Year	Farm people	Nonfarm people
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1934	165	468	1945	720	1,312
			1946	793	1,294
1935	244	517	1947	822	1,393
1936	228	592	1948	958	1,526
1937	290	642	1949	765	1,500
1938	239	589			
1939	249	626	1950	828	1,575
			1951	977	1,745
1940	282	685	1952	953	1,833
1941	349	823	1953	930	1,875
1942	509	1,034	1954	925	1,825
1943	654	1,240			
1944	696	1,328	1955	898	1,932
			1956	902	2.018

Data published periodically in Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 21. Prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates, United States, 1910-57

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	284	285	285	285	282
1952	288	290	289	290	290	288	287	286	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	280	278	281
1956	281	280	287	284	286	286	287	287	287	287	289	290	286
1957	292	294	295	296	296	296	295	295	296				

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS)

Table 22. Prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates, United States, 1940-57

Index numbers (1935-39=100)

Year	Commodities and services 1/	Interest 2/	Taxes 2/ 3/	Wage rates 4/	Year	Commodities and services 1/	Interest 2/	Taxes 2/ 3/	Wage rates 4/
1940	98	86	104	107	1950	198	75	176	351
1941	105	83	103	125	1951	219	82	184	388
1942	120	79	104	163	1952	220	90	192	416
1943	133	71	102	217	1953	211	98	200	424
1944	140	66	101	263	1954	212	106	209	421
1945	144	63	106	297	1955	211	116	216	426
1946	159	63	117	320	1956	213	127	231	443
1947	185	64	130	346	1957 5/	219	138	241	460
1948	202	66	151	365					
1949	194	69	163	355					

1/ Family living and production items.
2/ Payable per acre.
3/ Levied in preceding year.
4/ Paid for hired farm labor.
5/ Averages for the first 8 months.

Based on data published currently in Agricultural Prices, AMS.

Table 23. Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1910-57 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	33,717	21,527	12,190	3,516
1955	33,212	21,631	11,581	3,441
1956	34,369	22,299	12,070	3,443
1957 2/	34,900	22,800	12,100	3,450

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

Data published periodically in Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 24. Prices paid by farmers, specified items or groups, United States, 1940-57
Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Building and fencing materials	Farm machinery	Fertilizer	Electricity	Year	Building and fencing materials	Farm machinery	Fertilizer	Electricity
1940	101	100	96	103	1950	215	180	141	88
1941	108	101	96	109	1951	239	194	149	86
1942	118	107	107	106	1952	240	201	153	85
1943	123	111	114	106	1953	241	203	154	81
1944	131	114	116	103	1954	241	205	152	78
1945	134	115	118	103	1955	248	207	150	77
1946	146	119	119	100	1956	259	216	147	75
1947	191	135	131	94	1957 1/	267	225	147	75
1948	212	157	143	88					
1949	210	176	147	88					

1/ Averages for the first 8 months.

Based on data published currently in Agricultural Prices, AMS.

Table 25. Farm population and income of the farm population, by source, United States, 1935-56

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	14,438	5,800	20,238
1955	22,158	13,590	6,300	19,890
1956	22,257	13,374	6,700	20,074

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

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

Table 26. Index number of farm machinery inventories, number of farm workers, and use of fertilizer and lime on farms, United States, 1940-57
(1947-49=100)

Year	Farm machinery inventories 1/ Machinery and equipment	Farm machinery inventories 1/ Tractors and other motor vehicles	Farm workers 2/ Farm family	Farm workers 2/ Hired	Fertilizer and lime 3/ Fertilizer	Fertilizer and lime 3/ Agricultural lime
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1940	61	83	104	117	48	52
1941	62	87	101	116	52	57
1942	68	102	100	112	57	71
1943	70	90	101	107	65	68
1944	68	78	100	98	73	88
1945	73	73	100	93	77	82
1946	81	72	102	96	90	105
1947	85	79	102	98	95	108
1948	98	98	101	102	99	92
1949	116	123	97	98	106	100
1950	130	153	91	91	120	107
1951	141	173	88	87	130	99
1952	153	187	85	84	145	95
1953	159	185	84	85	152	74
1954	161	194	82	84	163	68
1955	163	194	79	83	167	74
1956	163	194	76	81	166	78
1957 4/	163	188	73	81	--	--

1/ Farm machinery inventories on January 1.
2/ Average number during the year.
3/ Fertilizer as measured by plant nutrients used during year.
4/ Preliminary. Data on use of fertilizer and lime in 1957 not available.

Table 27. Average value per farm 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	394	4,394	1,306	6,094	646	9,165	3,307	13,118
1941	413	4,545	1,382	6,340	683	9,344	3,417	13,444
1942	516	5,063	1,870	7,449	790	9,578	3,708	14,076
1943	673	5,748	2,513	8,934	772	9,837	4,205	14,814
1944	766	6,780	2,782	10,328	716	10,062	4,364	15,142
1945	938	7,642	2,766	11,346	737	10,189	4,392	15,318
1946	776	8,740	2,919	12,435	776	10,258	4,454	15,488
1947	749	9,910	3,473	14,132	851	10,489	4,359	15,699
1948	1,017	10,786	4,065	15,868	1,034	10,700	3,962	15,696
1949	1,433	11,375	4,298	17,106	1,276	10,991	4,263	16,530
1950	1,735	11,278	3,949	16,962	1,505	11,225	4,267	16,997
1951	2,011	13,442	5,000	20,453	1,703	11,685	4,384	17,772
1952	2,407	15,317	5,727	23,451	1,903	12,164	4,571	18,638
1953	2,557	15,744	4,924	23,225	1,985	12,538	4,733	19,256
1954	2,686	15,961	4,353	23,000	2,078	13,078	4,824	19,980
1955	2,760	17,040	4,400	24,200	2,140	13,440	5,040	20,620
1956	2,918	18,245	4,266	25,429	2,184	13,918	5,265	21,367
1957	3,041	19,551	4,408	27,000	2,143	14,041	5,122	21,306

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 28. The farm balance sheet, United States, January 1, 1940-57
(In current dollars)

Year	Assets				Claims			
	Real estate	Other physical	Financial 1/	Total 1/	Real estate debt	Other debt	Owners' equities 1/	Total 1/
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1940	33.6	15.2	4.2	53.0	6.6	3.4	43.0	53.0
1941	34.4	15.9	4.8	55.1	6.5	3.9	44.7	55.1
1942	37.5	19.4	5.6	62.5	6.4	4.1	52.0	62.5
1943	41.6	24.2	7.5	73.3	6.0	4.0	63.3	73.3
1944	48.2	25.7	9.9	83.8	5.4	3.5	74.9	83.8
1945	53.9	26.7	12.5	93.1	4.9	3.4	84.8	93.1
1946	61.0	26.0	14.9	101.9	4.8	3.2	93.9	101.9
1947	68.5	29.4	15.8	113.7	4.9	3.6	105.2	113.7
1948	73.7	35.3	16.0	125.0	5.1	4.2	115.7	125.0
1949	76.6	39.2	16.1	131.9	5.3	6.1	120.5	131.9
1950	75.3	1/ 39.4	16.0	130.7	5.6	6.9	118.2	130.7
1951	86.8	46.4	16.3	149.5	6.1	7.0	136.4	149.5
1952	96.0	52.5	16.8	165.3	1/ 6.7	7.9	150.7	165.3
1953	96.6	49.2	17.1	162.9	1/ 7.3	1/ 8.8	146.8	162.9
1954	94.7	47.4	17.5	159.6	1/ 7.8	9.4	142.4	159.6
1955	98.8	47.9	17.9	164.6	1/ 8.3	9.5	146.8	164.6
1956	102.7	47.1	18.4	168.2	1/ 9.1	9.8	149.3	168.2
1957	109.5	48.6	18.7	176.8	9.9	9.6	157.3	176.8

1/ Revised.

Table 29. Farm debt, United States, January 1, 1940-57

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	2/ 6.7	2/ 14.0
1953	7.6	2/ 7.3	2/ 14.9
1954	7.0	2/ 7.8	2/ 14.8
1955	7.3	2/ 8.3	2/ 15.6
1956	7.9	2/ 9.1	2/ 17.0
1957	8.0	9.9	17.9

1/ Excluding CCC loans.
2/ Revised.

Table 30. Physical assets of agriculture: Percentage distribution of selected items, United States, 1910-1956

Year	Land	Buildings	Livestock	Machinery 1/	Total	Year	Land	Buildings	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
						1953	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	60.6	18.4	8.1	12.9	100.0
1933	61.0	23.8	5.5	9.7	100.0	1957	61.6	17.9	8.0	12.5	100.0

1/ Includes horses and mules.

Table 31. Farm real estate values, Mountain Statee 1/

Year	Irrigated land	Dry farmland
1951	$205	$44
1952	222	48
1953	224	48
1954	221	48
1955	229	49
1956	233	49
1957	239	50

1/ Includes farmland and buildings.

Table 32. Irrigated land in farms

Year	Pacific 1/ States	Mountain 2/ States	Plains 3/ States	Eastern States	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1939	5,801	9,913	1,530	739	17,983
1944	6,602	10,703	2,126	1,108	20,539
1949	8,334	11,643	4,294	1,516	25,787
1954	9,317	11,208	6,446	2,581	29,552

1/ Pacific States are California, Oregon, and Washington.
2/ Mountain States are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.
3/ Plains States are Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas.

Source: Bureau of Census, Census of Agriculture, 1940-54.

Table 33. Yield of cotton per acre and return to operator and family labor, commercial family-operated farms, irrigated and nonirrigated, High Plains, Texas, 1951-56

Year	Yield of cotton per acre		Return to operator and family labor	
	Irrigated farms	Nonirrigated farms	Irrigated farms	Nonirrigated farms
	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars
1951	287	148	10,978	5,007
1952	305	94	8,191	-418
1953	369	88	4,292	-2,530
1954	457	154	8,843	2,728
1955	396	139	2,938	862
1956 1/	488	153	8,268	1,364

1/ Preliminary.

Data published annually in Farm Costs and Returns, ARS.

Table 34. Farm output and output per farm, United States, 1940-57
Index Numbers (1947-49=100)

Year	Farm output	Number of farms 1/	Output per farm
1940	83	109	76
1941	86	108	80
1942	96	107	90
1943	94	105	90
1944	97	103	94
1945	96	103	93
1946	98	102	96
1947	95	101	94
1948	104	100	104
1949	101	99	102
1950	100	97	103
1951	103	95	108
1952	107	93	115
1953	108	92	117
1954	108	89	121
1955	110	87	129
1956	113	86	131
1957 2/	112	84	133

1/ Based on data from Agricultural Marketing Service.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 35. Farm production: Index numbers of total output, gross production of livestock and crops by groups, United States, 1950-57 (1947-49=100)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
Farm output	100	103	107	108	108	112	113	112
All livestock and products	107	112	112	114	117	120	122	122
Meat animals	109	117	117	116	121	127	123	122
Dairy products	101	100	100	105	107	108	110	112
Poultry and eggs	111	116	117	120	125	123	136	136
All crops	97	99	103	103	101	105	106	105
Feed grains	104	97	102	101	106	112	111	115
Hay and forage	106	111	107	110	109	116	111	125
Food grains	83	82	105	96	85	80	83	77
Vegetables	98	92	93	96	94	96	106	95
Fruits and nuts	101	106	102	104	104	104	111	114
Sugar crops	117	92	95	105	117	107	109	124
Cotton	70	106	106	115	96	103	94	89
Tobacco	101	115	112	103	110	109	106	80
Oil crops	116	106	104	102	116	128	155	147
Feed used by horses and mules 2/	82	73	63	55	48	43	39	35

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

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

Table 36. Acreages of harvested crops used for specified purposes, United States, 1910-55 1/

Year	Acreage used for producing: Feed for horses and mules 2/	Export products	Products for domestic use	Crops harvested 3/	Year	Acreage used for producing: Feed for horses and mules 2/	Export products	Products for domestic use	Crops harvested 3/
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres		Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
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	34	301	346
1932	60	35	276	371	1955	10	40	290	340
					1956 4/	9	53	264	326

1/ For procedure used in making the computations see ARS 43-55, "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency, USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Farm Economics Research Division, August 1957.
2/ Farm and nonfarm horses and mules.
3/ Area in crops harvested (excluding duplication) plus acreages in fruits, tree nuts, and farm gardens.
4/ Preliminary.

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

Table 37. Persons supported by production of one farmworker, United States, 1820-1956

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	14.55	12.87	1.68	10.0	139.9
1830	4.00	3.76	.24	3.3	12.9	1946	14.28	12.36	1.92	10.3	141.4
						1947	14.13	12.61	1.52	10.4	144.1
1840	3.95	3.72	.23	4.4	17.1	1948	14.52	12.83	1.69	10.4	146.6
1850	4.18	3.97	.21	5.7	23.3	1949	14.77	13.28	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	14.92	1.89	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	18.01	16.34	1.67	8.6	159.7
1900	6.95	5.23	1.72	12.9	76.1	1954	18.72	16.81	1.91	8.5	162.4
1910	7.07	6.05	1.02	13.6	92.4	1955	19.76	17.54	2.22	8.2	165.3
1920	8.27	6.84	1.43	13.4	106.5	1956 2/	20.85	18.51	2.34	7.9	168.1
1930	9.75	8.77	.98	12.5	123.1						
1940	10.65	10.33	.36	11.0	132.1						
1941	11.97	10.97	1.00	10.7	133.4						
1942	12.97	11.82	1.15	10.5	134.9						
1943	13.54	12.09	1.45	10.4	136.7						
1944	13.84	12.48	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, (ARS).

Table 38. Gross farm income, net income, and operating expenses per farm, specified types of commercial family-operated farms in specified areas, 1940-56

Year	Dairy farms, central Northeast: Gross farm income 1/	Operating expenses 2/	Net farm income 1/	Cash grain farms, Corn Belt: Gross farm income 1/	Operating expenses 2/	Net farm income 1/	Hog-beef fattening farms, Corn Belt: Gross farm income 1/	Operating expenses 2/	Net farm income 1/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1940	3,229	2,120	1,109	3,890	2,015	1,875	5,691	3,370	2,321
1941	3,665	2,371	1,294	5,970	2,181	3,789	6,586	3,764	2,822
1942	4,937	2,761	2,176	7,713	2,567	5,146	10,442	4,522	5,920
1943	5,560	3,238	2,322	8,957	2,913	6,044	11,150	4,985	6,165
1944	6,453	3,803	2,650	9,275	3,253	6,022	11,195	5,260	5,935
1945	7,137	3,876	3,261	9,965	3,410	6,555	11,652	5,621	6,031
1946	8,030	4,142	3,888	12,690	3,801	8,889	18,052	6,730	11,322
1947	8,317	4,675	3,642	12,190	4,236	7,954	17,297	7,956	9,341
1948	10,072	5,243	4,829	16,246	4,719	11,527	24,097	10,797	13,300
1949	8,074	4,870	3,204	12,287	4,980	7,307	19,199	9,846	9,353
1950	8,747	5,208	3,539	12,338	5,276	7,062	20,953	11,354	9,599
1951	10,065	5,590	4,475	16,008	5,775	10,233	24,057	13,186	10,871
1952	10,029	6,073	3,956	15,442	6,194	9,248	21,350	12,563	8,787
1953	9,277	5,784	3,493	13,860	6,389	7,471	18,046	10,991	7,055
1954	9,401	5,666	3,735	15,022	6,629	8,393	21,345	12,512	8,833
1955	9,938	5,690	4,248	13,362	6,846	6,516	16,617	12,184	4,433
1956 3/	10,168	5,920	4,248	15,965	6,824	9,141	19,074	12,176	6,898
	Tobacco-cotton farms, North Carolina			Cotton farms, Black Prairie, Texas			Wheat-small grain-livestock farms, Northern Plains		
1940	2,128	1,272	856	1,830	833	997	2,528	1,524	1,004
1941	3,031	1,528	1,503	2,195	920	1,275	3,994	1,830	2,164
1942	4,286	2,009	2,277	2,530	1,181	1,349	5,185	2,281	2,904
1943	4,322	2,218	2,104	3,457	1,471	1,986	7,501	2,766	4,735
1944	5,637	2,779	2,858	3,305	1,627	1,678	7,257	2,941	4,316
1945	5,748	2,940	2,808	3,302	1,627	1,675	8,579	3,216	5,363
1946	7,667	3,664	4,003	4,131	1,799	2,332	8,627	3,245	5,382
1947	7,271	3,835	3,436	6,150	2,674	3,476	12,549	4,142	8,407
1948	7,231	3,935	3,296	5,694	2,840	2,854	11,877	4,727	7,150
1949	6,727	3,834	2,893	6,470	3,530	2,940	7,975	4,564	3,411
1950	7,694	4,104	3,590	5,964	2,786	3,178	10,007	4,682	5,325
1951	9,686	5,008	4,678	5,758	3,411	2,347	12,339	5,204	7,135
1952	8,024	4,786	3,238	6,725	3,763	2,962	8,789	5,023	3,766
1953	7,956	4,716	3,240	8,088	4,597	3,491	9,370	5,295	4,075
1954	8,073	5,146	2,927	5,048	3,324	1,724	7,330	5,197	2,133
1955	8,362	4,812	3,550	6,364	3,862	2,502	11,393	5,341	6,052
1956 3/	8,281	4,812	3,469	4,023	3,049	974	12,410	5,418	6,992
	Winter wheat farms, Southern Plains			Sheep ranches, Northern Plains			Cattle ranches, Northern Plains		
1940	2,309	1,603	706	6,576	3,775	2,801	3,578	2,122	1,456
1941	5,191	2,006	3,185	9,190	4,194	4,996	4,645	2,039	2,606
1942	8,043	2,434	5,609	12,084	4,880	7,204	7,134	2,191	4,943
1943	8,154	3,095	5,059	11,916	5,202	6,714	6,692	2,438	4,254
1944	9,114	3,423	5,691	11,316	5,725	5,591	6,745	2,648	4,097
1945	9,939	3,370	6,569	12,325	5,987	6,338	7,164	2,813	4,351
1946	12,153	3,567	8,586	13,359	6,139	7,220	8,280	3,060	5,220
1947	19,635	4,137	15,498	15,584	7,317	8,267	12,201	3,852	8,349
1948	12,804	4,128	8,676	18,330	9,234	9,096	12,415	4,574	7,841
1949	10,121	4,243	5,878	13,583	10,204	3,379	8,885	5,674	3,211
1950	12,682	4,343	8,339	19,103	9,208	9,895	10,420	5,389	5,031
1951	11,230	4,933	6,297	32,128	12,522	19,606	17,596	7,805	9,791
1952	19,672	5,170	14,502	20,265	14,109	6,156	12,559	6,617	5,942
1953	9,916	4,955	4,961	17,766	12,370	5,396	10,598	6,382	4,216
1954	12,116	4,876	7,240	16,080	11,781	4,299	10,047	6,422	3,625
1955	9,707	4,793	4,914	16,786	12,419	4,367	9,162	6,323	2,839
1956 3/	8,032	4,780	3,252	18,630	12,743	5,887	7,970	6,044	1,926

1/ Adjusted for inventory changes.
2/ Includes machinery and building depreciation.
3/ Preliminary.

Based on data published annually in Farm Costs and Returns, ARS.

Teble 39. Hourly earnings of workers engaged in marketing farm foods and labor cost per unit of product, United States, 1939-56

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	113	1952	263	223
1944	137	119	1953	277	227
1945	147	128	1954	292	231
1946	170	143	1955	300	229
1947	193	166	1956 3/	315	234

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 40. Net profits (before taxes on income) as percentage of sales and total profits and taxes, leading food companies, 1945-56

Year	Profits as percentage of sales			Totals for 59 companies		
	46 food processing companies	5 wholesale food distributors	8 retail food chains	Profits	Taxes	Profits after taxes
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1945	4.7	3.6	2.3	466	267	199
1946	5.8	4.4	2.9	651	275	376
1947	4.3	3.0	2.5	687	282	405
1948	3.6	2.8	2.2	619	247	372
1949	3.5	2.4	2.3	585	233	352
1950	4.6	2.1	2.4	748	342	406
1951	3.6	2.1	1.8	659	346	313
1952	3.4	1.6	1.9	671	361	310
1953	4.0	2.0	2.1	797	428	369
1954	3.8	1.9	2.0	781	402	379
1955	4.3	1.7	2.0	896	449	447
1956	4.3	1.9	2.3	969	479	490

Compiled from financial statements reported in Moody's Industrials.

Table 41. Production of selected manufactured food products, 1947 and 1954

Item	1947	1954	Percentage increase 1947-54
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Prepared meat 1/	2,431	3,040	25
Flour mixes 2/	1,270	1,677	32
Machine-made cookies	1,027	1,389	35
Ready-to-eat cereal	713	926	30
Canned baby foods	368	683	86
Potato chips	156	298	91

1/ 15 items of dried and other prepared meats and sausages.
2/ In 1954 quantities (in million pounds) of flour mixes were: Cake mixes, 567; pancake and waffle mixes, 390; biscuit mixes, 158; piecrust mixes, 84; and other flour mixes, 578. Detail was not reported in 1947.

Compiled from "Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52," Agricultural Handbook No. 62, U. S. Dept. Agr., Sept. 1953, and Supplements.

Table 42. Production of principal frozen foods, 1946-56

Year	Total vegetables (excluding potatoes)	Potato products	Fruits and berries (excluding citrus juices)	Citrus juices 1/	Meat	Poultry	Prepared foods	Seafoods	Total frozen foods
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1946	450,000	---	519,093	---	20,000	170,000	47,000	280,065	1,486,158
1947	343,008	3,200	343,521	26,198	15,000	130,000	50,000	246,625	1,157,552
1948	437,368	8,989	369,723	103,316	25,000	150,000	40,000	291,988	1,426,384
1949	547,291	16,208	354,021	400,845	27,000	224,000	60,000	285,822	2,014,187
1950	558,316	28,735	472,173	1,211,823	35,000	411,000	75,000	287,190	3,079,237
1951	722,008	43,030	430,000	1,582,687	55,000	582,000	135,000	325,505	3,880,230
1952	838,119	57,600	420,303	2,273,219	80,000	800,000	200,000	313,173	4,982,414
1953	1,032,578	70,691	541,961	2,583,231	125,000	850,000	325,000	275,396	5,903,857
1954	889,372	85,356	522,990	3,283,833	175,000	950,000	450,000	302,658	6,664,109
1955	1,010,805	128,890	659,787	3,317,885	250,000	1,000,000	625,000	314,686	7,307,053
1956	1,243,353	189,635	694,327	3,698,449	325,000	1,080,000	750,000	324,954	8,405,768

1/ Includes single-strength orange juice, lemon juice, grapefruit juice, lime juice, and citrus purees. Concentrated juices reconstituted.

Compiled from Frozen Food Fact Book and Directory for 1957-58 and earlier issues.

Table 43. Number of plants in selected food processing industries, 1947 and 1954

Industry	1947	1954	Percentage change, 1947-54
	Number	Number	Percent
Meat packing and prepared meats (including manufacturers' wholesale branches)	3,418	3,896	+ 14
Poultry dressing	553	1,309	+ 137
Manufactured dairy products 1/	5,922	4,814	- 19
Canning, preserving, and freezing 2/	3,828	3,513	- 8
Flour, meal, and flour mixes	1,366	934	- 32
Bread and other bakery products; biscuits and crackers 3/	7,122	6,414	- 10

1/ Includes the following industries: Creamery butter, natural cheese, concentrated milk, ice cream and ices, and special dairy products. Fluid milk plants are not included.
2/ Includes the following industries: Canned seafood, cured fish, canned fruits and vegetables, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, pickles and sauces, packaged seafood, and frozen fruits and vegetables.
3/ Excludes single-shop retail bakeries with baking on the premises.

Compiled from the 1954 Census of Manufactures.

Table 44. Food and kindred products manufacturing industry: Number of employees, 1947-56

Year	Number of -		
	Production workers	Other-than-production workers	All employees
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1947	1,209	336	1,545
1948	1,187	355	1,542
1949	1,155	361	1,516
1950	1,143	380	1,523
1951	1,145	402	1,547
1952	1,137	411	1,548
1953	1,136	422	1,558
1954	1,102	431	1,533
1955	1,103	442	1,545
1956	1,117	461	1,578

Compiled from data published by the Bur. of Labor Statistics.

Table 45. Size of economic family 1/: Farm operators, 1941, 1955

Number of year-equivalent persons 2/	1941	1955
	Percent of families	
1	4	5
2	24	29
3	20	18
4	21	18
5	13	12
6 or more	18	18

1/ An economic family is a group of persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption who live in the same household and pool their resources.
2/ Year-equivalent person--equivalent of 1 person in the family for the entire year.

Table 46. Average expenditure per farm-operator family ($2,000 - $4,000 income group) for consumption items, by size of family, age of operator, and schooling of operator; 1955

Family characteristic	All items	Food	Housing 1/	Clothing and personal care	Trans-portation	Medical care	Misc. 2/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Size:							
2 persons	2,350	650	590	320	375	225	190
4 persons	3,150	960	640	560	420	270	300
6 persons	3,340	1,085	650	610	430	250	315
Age of operator:							
Under 35	2,870	875	610	465	415	230	275
45-54	3,280	1,010	620	605	470	270	305
65 and over	2,140	655	475	305	345	220	140
Schooling of operator:							
Under 9 years	2,730	870	530	475	415	220	220
9 years and over	3,220	945	705	550	410	300	310

1/ House upkeep, operation, furnishings and equipment.
2/ Recreation, reading, education, tobacco, miscellaneous.

Table 47. Home production and home canning, 1941 and 1954: Home-produced and purchased foods canned per family in a year, farm families of 1 or more in the United States

Item	1941			1954		
	Total	Home-produced	Purchased	Total	Home-produced	Purchased
	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts
Total food 1/	232	192	40	139	105	34
Vegetables	81	76	5	58	54	4
Fruits	88	61	27	44	20	24
Pickles, relishes	21	21	0	17	16	1
Jams, jellies	27	21	6	14	10	4
Meat, poultry	14	13	1	5	5	0

1/ Processed quantity.

Source: Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 48. Home canning and freezing, 1941 and 1954: Foods preserved per family in a year, farm families of 1 or more in the United States

Item	1941			1954		
	Total	Canned	Frozen	Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total food 1/	514	514	2/	636	302	334
Vegetables	220	220	2/	184	158	26
Pickles, relishes	43	43	0	35	35	0
Fruits	262	262	2/	147	133	14
Jams, jellies	81	81	0	42	42	0
Meat, poultry, fish, game	32	32	0	305	11	294

1/ Processed quantity.
2/ 0.5 or less.

Source: Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 49. Regional patterns in home food preservation, 1954: Foods canned or frozen per family in the year, farm families of 1 or more, by region

Item	Northeast			North Central			South			West		
	Total:	Canned:	Frozen:	Total:	Canned:	Frozen:	Total:	Canned:	Frozen:	Total:	Canned:	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total food 1/	785	390	395	813	337	476	442	265	177	726	251	475
Vegetables, fruits	437	368	69	367	323	44	285	255	30	280	249	31
Vegetables	257	213	44	192	167	25	176	153	23	94	76	18
Fruits	180	155	25	175	156	19	109	102	7	186	173	13
Meat, poultry, fish, game	348	22	326	446	14	432	157	10	147	446	2	444

1/ Processed quantity.

Source: Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 50. Home production and home freezing of meat, 1954: Home-produced and purchased meat frozen per family in a year, farm families of 1 or more, by region

Item	Northeast			North Central			South			West		
	Total	Home-produced	Purchased	Total	Home-produced	Purchased	Total	Home-produced	Purchased	Total	Home-produced	Purchased
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Meat, poultry, fish 1/ 2/	326	290	36	432	377	55	147	130	17	444	382	62
Beef	175	152	23	221	186	35	72	63	9	271	224	47
Pork	91	85	6	138	129	9	46	42	4	57	55	2
Poultry	46	41	5	62	54	8	25	21	4	53	48	5

1/ Processed weight.
2/ Includes lamb, mutton, veal, fish, game, not shown separately.

Source: Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 51. Consumer price index, 1953-57

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

Year and month	All family living items	Food 1/	Housing				Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services 3/
			Total 2/	Rent	House-furnishings	Household operation						
Average:												
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
1956	116	112	122	133	103	123	106	129	133	120	108	122
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
Sept. 15	117	113	122	133	103	124	106	129	134	120	108	123
Dec. 15	118	113	124	134	104	125	107	133	135	122	109	123
1957:												
March 15	119	113	125	134	105	126	107	135	136	123	110	124
June 15	120	116	126	135	105	128	107	135	138	124	112	125

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 52. Quantity of foods used at home per person in a week, urban and farm families of 1 or more in the United States, spring 1942 and 1955

Item	Unit	1942		1955	
		Urban	Farm	Urban	Farm
Meat, poultry, fish	Pounds	3.0	2.2	4.4	3.9
Beef, veal	..do..	1.1	.4	1.4	1.2
Pork	..do..	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
Other	..do..	1.1	.8	1.8	1.5
Milk equivalent 1/	Quarts	3.7	5.6	4.3	5.2
Fresh fluid	..do..	2.7	5.0	3.2	4.2
Processed, cream, ice cream, cheese	..do..	1.0	.6	1.1	1.0
Grain products 2/	Pounds	2.8	4.6	2.6	3.9
Flour, meal, cereals, paste	..do..	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.0
Bakery products (flour equivalant)	..do..	1.5	.5	1.3	.9
Vegetables	..do..	4.0	2.9	3.9	3.5
Fresh 3/	..do..	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8
Processed 4/	..do..	1.0	.3	1.2	.7

1/ Calcium equivalent in fluid milk of cream, ice cream, cheese.
2/ Includes the flour equivalent of bakery products.
3/ Includes home-produced home canned food.
4/ Commercially canned and frozen.

Source: Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 53 Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living, 1953-57
(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:							
1953	111	110	107	113	123	106	108
1954	112	113	106	113	124	108	111
1955	112	111	106	116	127	108	112
1956	114	112	107	119	130	111	112
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	112
Dec. 15	112	109	107	117	130	109	112
1956:							
March 15	112	110	106	118	128	110	112
June 15	115	115	107	119	129	110	112
Sept. 15	114	113	107	120	130	112	112
Dec. 15	116	113	108	120	136	113	113
1957:							
March 15	116	115	108	120	136	113	115
June 15	118	118	108	121	136	113	115

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

Table 54. Percentage of families buying and percentage baking foods at home in a week, farm families of 1 or more in the North Central Region and in the South, spring 1955

Item	North Central				South			
	Households buying	Households baking--			Households buying	Households baking--		
		Any	Without mix	With mix		Any	Without mix	With mix
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Bread	89	24	24	1/	80	4	4	0
Biscuits	2/ 2	26	21	5	2/ 4	85	83	2
Cake	11	63	38	25	18	50	38	12
Pie	2	53	48	5	3	44	41	3

1/ 0.5 or less.
2/ Includes muffins.

Source: Household Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 55.- Oats, barley, and sorghum grain: Total supplies, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1950-57

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	1,503	3	1,809	131	401	28	560	75	243	318
1956	347	1,153	17	1,517	117	372	27	516	81	205	286
1957 2/	238	1,338	3/30	1,596	128	431	3/25	584	75	481	556

1/ Marketing year for oats and barley, July-June; sorghum grain, October-September.
2/ Based on September 1 indications.
3/ Includes an allowance for imports at near the 1956-57 rate.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 56. Corn: Supply and utilization, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1948-57

Year beginning October	Supply						Utilization					
	CCC stocks 1/	Other	Total	Pro-duction	Imports 2/	Total	Live-stock feed 3/	Food and indus-trial 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	2,836	253	11	107	3,207
1950	650	195	845	3,075	1	3,921	2,793	270	12	107	3,182
1951	487	252	739	2,926	1	3,666	2,852	240	12	76	3,180
1952	306	180	486	3,292	1	3,779	2,623	235	12	140	3,010
1953	5/580	189	769	3,210	1	3,980	2,716	235	13	96	3,060
1954	5/736	184	920	3,058	1	3,979	2,594	246	12	92	2,944
1955	5/870	165	1,035	3,230	1	4,266	2,728	252	12	109	3,101
1956 6/	5/1,050	115	1,165	3,451	1	4,617	2,796	250	11	160	3,217
1957 7/	5/1,225	175	1,400	3,195	1	4,596					

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 September 1 indications.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 57. Feed grains: Carryover stocks, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1949-57

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	21.6	5.4	27.0
1954	920	227	71	22	25.7	6.0	31.7
1955	1,035	303	131	75	29.0	10.1	39.1
1956	1,165	347	117	81	32.6	10.7	43.3
1957 2/	1,400	238	128	75	39.2	9.0	48.2

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 58 .-Corn and soybean meal: Wholesale prices, quarterly, 1949-57

Year	Corn No. 3 Chicago 1/							
	Jan. - Mar.		Apr. - June		July - Sept.		Oct. - Dec.	
	Per bu.	Per ton	Per bu.	Per ton	Per bu.	Per ton	Per bu.	Per ton
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1949	1.35	48.20	1.36	48.55	1.34	47.85	1.20	42.85
1950	1.31	46.80	1.47	52.50	1.54	55.00	1.60	57.15
1951	1.78	63.55	1.76	62.85	1.79	63.90	1.85	66.05
1952	1.85	66.05	1.83	65.35	1.79	63.90	1.60	57.15
1953	1.57	56.05	1.57	56.05	1.61	57.50	1.49	53.20
1954	1.56	55.70	1.59	56.80	1.64	58.55	1.51	53.90
1955	1.49	53.20	1.47	52.50	1.36	48.55	1.20	42.85
1956	1.28	45.70	1.50	53.55	1.55	55.35	1.33	47.50
1957	1.30	46.40	1.32	47.15	1.30	46.40		

Year	Soybean meal 44 percent protein 1/							
	Jan. - Mar.		Apr. - June		July - Sept.		Oct. - Dec.	
	Chicago bagged	Decatur bulk	Chicago bagged	Decatur bulk	Chicago bagged	Decatur bulk	Chicago bagged	Decatur bulk
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
1949	68.90	58.55	72.30	62.30	89.65	79.15	71.00	60.50
1950	66.90	57.25	80.35	70.00	80.15	69.50	71.55	60.05
1951	79.80	66.70	76.10	63.25	80.25	67.70	86.50	74.00
1952	86.90	74.00	103.00	88.60	108.55	96.75	88.90	75.90
1953	79.10	66.40	78.75	65.70	73.40	62.30	73.95	62.75
1954	89.30	78.30	102.15	90.90	93.80	82.40	78.20	67.05
1955	75.60	64.75	65.45	54.90	66.80	56.10	62.50	51.75
1956	60.10	49.25	68.95	57.95	62.50	51.25	58.05	46.70
1957	59.25	47.85	56.50	45.05	61.65	50.15		

1/ Simple average of monthly prices.
Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 59.-Feed concentrate supply, livestock numbers, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-57

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	Mil.	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	4.6	15.0	136.1	102.2	156.1	.87
1940	13.2	9.6	22.8	98.6	2.8	16.3	140.5	108.0	155.8	.90
1941	11.3	11.8	23.1	105.1	6.0	16.7	150.9	118.7	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	18.4	164.8	139.0	193.1	.85
1944	.2	11.4	11.6	116.7	10.8	19.1	158.2	128.9	172.6	.92
1945	.3	14.6	14.9	113.8	7.8	17.9	154.4	132.5	167.3	.92
1946	—	10.9	10.9	123.0	4.0	19.7	157.6	122.7	159.6	.99
1947	.3	13.5	13.8	94.1	5.7	19.2	132.8	110.6	153.1	.87
1948	—	7.8	7.8	135.4	3.5	20.3	167.0	120.1	158.6	1.05
1949	15.3	15.1	30.4	120.1	4.0	21.0	175.5	126.5	163.8	1.07
1950	20.9	9.6	30.5	121.8	4.2	22.3	178.8	130.4	168.1	1.06
1951	14.8	13.8	28.6	113.1	4.6	22.9	169.2	132.4	167.3	1.01
1952	9.0	11.1	20.1	119.7	4.5	22.8	167.1	122.1	158.8	1.05
1953	16.6	10.4	27.0	117.5	4.5	23.5	172.5	126.0	156.7	1.10
1954	22.4	9.3	31.7	123.9	2.7	23.4	181.7	126.1	161.5	1.13
1955	29.3	9.8	39.1	130.9	2.8	23.6	196.4	131.5	165.6	1.19
1956 6/	34.4	8.9	43.3	129.8	3.0	24.4	200.5	132.4	162.8	1.23
1957 7/	39.6	8.6	48.2	134.7	2.9	24.5	210.3	135.0	164.0	1.28

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 warhouses 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 September, 1957.

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Tsble 60.- Pork and Choice beef: Average retail price per pound, by months, United States, 1950 to dste

Pork, excluding lard 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1950	48.6	50.0	50.7	50.0	54.0	56.0	60.3	61.3	62.4	57.4	54.9	55.4	55.1
1951	57.9	59.3	59.4	58.7	59.1	59.6	59.9	60.8	60.6	60.5	58.3	55.8	59.2
1952	55.7	55.0	54.4	54.0	55.7	58.4	58.8	63.0	62.0	60.8	56.7	55.3	57.5
1953	55.6	57.4	58.9	60.1	64.4	68.1	69.7	69.5	69.2	65.4	60.4	63.5	63.5
1954	67.7	68.1	68.1	68.9	69.2	68.3	65.8	63.8	62.8	59.9	58.2	57.4	64.8
1955	56.5	55.6	54.0	53.9	55.0	57.6	57.9	56.5	57.3	55.1	50.6	48.1	54.8
1956	46.7	47.9	47.5	49.6	51.0	54.8	54.6	55.1	55.9	55.2	53.1	53.7	52.1
1957	55.7	58.1	56.6	57.4	59.0	61.8	64.2						
						Beef Choice grade							
1950 2/	68.2	67.8	68.7	69.3	74.0	77.7	80.3	80.1	79.2	78.8	78.6	81.5	75.4
1951	85.8	87.6	87.7	88.3	88.2	88.4	88.6	88.5	88.6	1/88.6	89.0	88.9	88.2
1952	88.6	1/88.0	1/87.6	87.5	87.5	1/87.0	1/86.1	86.0	86.6	1/85.9	84.8	83.5	86.6
1953	78.1	69.1	1/66.2	66.8	66.0	67.0	65.8	71.0	71.0	70.6	68.7	68.5	69.1
1954	69.0	68.2	67.3	67.3	68.3	68.8	68.3	67.5	68.6	68.9	70.0	69.9	68.5
1955 1/	70.1	69.7	68.9	68.6	67.0	67.4	66.8	66.7	67.4	67.0	65.6	64.7	67.5
1956	63.5	62.0	60.8	61.4	62.6	63.7	64.9	68.2	72.4	72.9	71.0	68.6	66.0
1957	66.8	66.6	65.7	68.4	69.9	70.7	72.4						

1/ Revised
2/ Quoted as Good grade.

Data published currently in The Marketing and Transportation Situation, AMS.

Table 61.--Livestock-feed price ratios, by months, longtime average and annual 1949-57

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average 1/
	Corn-hog, United States 2/												
Average 1936-55	13.5	13.9	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.2
1949	15.7	17.2	16.9	15.0	14.7	15.5	14.9	16.4	17.1	16.1	15.3	13.1	15.7
1950	13.1	14.3	13.4	12.5	13.7	13.4	14.5	15.1	14.8	14.0	13.0	12.3	13.7
1951	13.0	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.0	12.3	11.2	10.5	12.4
1952	10.3	10.4	10.1	9.8	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.9	11.1	12.1	11.4	10.7	11.0
1953	12.1	13.5	13.8	14.4	15.5	15.6	16.1	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.3	16.3	15.0
1954	17.4	17.7	17.4	18.2	16.8	14.4	13.6	13.8	12.9	12.7	13.5	12.2	15.0
1955	12.0	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.7	12.6	11.7	12.1	12.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	11.8
1956	9.5	10.3	10.3	10.9	11.1	11.1	10.7	11.2	11.0	13.0	11.8	13.3	11.2
1957	14.1	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.0	15.1	15.7	16.3	16.6				
	Milk-feed, United States 3/ 4/												
Average 1936-55	1.35	1.32	1.27	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.19	1.25	1.32	1.40	1.45	1.41	1.29
1949	1.34	1.33	1.25	1.14	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.47	1.41	1.28
1950	1.34	1.33	1.27	1.17	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.17	1.27	1.36	1.40	1.37	1.24
1951	1.35	1.33	1.28	1.23	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.31	1.38	1.41	1.36	1.29
1952	1.33	1.32	1.26	1.19	1.15	1.14	1.20	1.24	1.30	1.39	1.43	1.36	1.28
1953	1.28	1.25	1.20	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.30	1.40	1.44	1.36	1.25
1954	1.29	1.22	1.17	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.12	1.16	1.23	1.32	1.36	1.32	1.19
1955	1.27	1.23	1.19	1.15	1.11	1.12	1.19	1.29	1.38	1.48	1.53	1.48	1.28
1956	1.42	1.38	1.33	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.38	1.47	1.53	1.49	1.36
1957	1.43	1.38	1.34	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.30	1.36	1.44				
	Egg-feed, United States 5/												
Average 1946-55	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.5	12.2	12.9	12.9	12.6	11.2
1949	13.0	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.4	12.9	13.1	14.1	15.2	15.1	14.2	12.0	13.2
1950	9.3	8.8	9.3	8.9	8.2	8.3	9.2	10.2	11.0	12.0	12.6	15.4	10.3
1951	11.0	10.5	10.9	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.8	12.6	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.1	12.0
1952	9.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.5	10.3	11.4	11.4	12.1	12.7	11.4	10.0
1953	11.3	10.6	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.3	13.1	13.4	14.3	13.5	12.9	12.3
1954	12.1	11.9	9.9	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.6	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.7	9.4
1955	8.5	10.4	10.6	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.7	11.2	12.6	12.5	12.9	14.0	10.8
1956	13.7	11.8	11.6	11.0	10.4	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.9
1957	9.3	9.2	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.3	9.3	10.5	11.7				

1/ Simple average of monthly ration. 2/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of hog, liveweight based on local market prices. 3/ Average includes an allowance for dairy production payments, October 1943-June 1946. 4/ Pounds of dairy ration equivalent in value to one pound of milk wholesale. 5/ Pounds of poultry ration equivalent in value at local farm markets to one dozen eggs.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 62. Apparel wool: Production and net imports, United States, 1947-57

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	234.1	41.6	275.7	162.8
1956 2/	232.1	39.9	272.0	139.7
1957 3/	226.0			

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 63. Meat: Consumption per person, United States, 1930-57 1/

Year	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1930	48.9	6.4	6.7	67.0	129.0
1931	48.6	6.6	7.1	68.4	130.7
1932	46.7	6.6	7.1	70.7	131.1
1933	51.5	7.1	6.8	70.7	136.1
1934	63.8	9.4	6.3	64.4	143.9
1935	53.2	8.5	7.3	48.4	117.4
1936	60.5	8.4	6.6	55.1	130.6
1937	55.2	8.6	6.6	55.8	126.2
1938	54.4	7.6	6.9	58.2	127.1
1939	54.7	7.6	6.6	64.7	133.6
1940	54.9	7.4	6.6	73.5	142.4
1941	60.9	7.6	6.8	68.4	143.7
1942	61.2	8.2	7.2	63.7	140.3
1943	53.3	8.2	6.4	78.9	146.8
1944	55.6	12.4	6.7	79.5	154.2
1945	59.4	11.9	7.3	66.6	145.2
1946	61.6	10.0	6.7	75.9	154.2
1947	69.6	10.8	5.3	69.6	155.3
1948	63.1	9.5	5.1	67.8	145.5
1949	63.9	8.9	4.1	67.7	144.6
1950	63.4	8.0	4.0	69.2	144.6
1951	56.1	6.6	3.4	71.9	138.0
1952	62.2	7.2	4.2	72.4	146.0
1953	77.6	9.5	4.7	63.5	155.3
1954	80.1	10.0	4.6	60.0	154.7
1955	82.0	9.4	4.6	66.8	162.8
1956	85.4	9.5	4.4	67.5	166.8
1957 2/	83.8	9.0	4.2	62.0	159.0

1/ Revised data prior to 1930 published in the Livestock and Meat Situation, May 1957.
2/ Includes consumption for Government emergency programs.
3/ Partly forecast.

Table 64. Cattle and calves on farms January 1, United States, 1885-1957

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	96,804	34,737	62,067
								1957 2/	95,166	34,458	60,708

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 65. Meat production, United States, 1930-57

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	961	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	13,569	1,578	10,991	758	26,895
1956	14,462	1,632	11,221	741	28,056
1957 2/	14,300	1,575	10,700	725	27,300

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

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

Table 66. Hog-corn (Sept.-Dec.), sows farrowing and pig crops, United States 1940 to date

Year	Hog-corn price ratio, Sept.-Dec. average	Sows farrowing		Pig crops		
		Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Total
		1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1940	10.0	8,247	4,763	49,584	30,282	79,866
1941	15.5	7,760	5,535	49,368	35,584	84,952
1942	17.2	9,684	6,840	61,093	43,810	104,903
1943	12.4	12,174	7,565	74,223	47,584	121,807
1944	12.3	9,246	4,882	55,754	30,905	86,659
1945	12.7	8,302	5,429	52,216	34,611	86,827
1946	14.8	8,077	4,704	52,191	30,503	82,694
1947	11.2	8,548	4,866	52,199	31,090	83,289
1948	17.1	7,833	5,070	50,468	33,358	83,826
1949	15.4	8,820	5,568	56,969	36,275	93,244
1950	13.5	9,179	5,927	57,958	39,423	97,381
1951	11.5	9,484	5,955	61,298	39,288	100,586
1952	11.3	8,311	5,067	55,135	33,694	88,829
1953	15.8	7,045	4,479	47,940	29,974	77,914
1954	12.8	7,669	5,014	52,852	33,978	86,830
1955	11.4	8,359	5,586	57,690	38,029	95,719
1956	12.3	7,665	5,215	53,186	36,535	89,721
1957	1/14.5	7,466	2/5,360	53,170	2/37,500	2/90,670

1/ Estimate
2/ Based on farmers intentions in June as modified by reports from 10 States in September.

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

Table 67. Stock sheep and lambs: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1870-195

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	5,086	13,059	8,867	27,012
1897	2,789	20,699	15,403	38,891	1927	4,607	22,437	11,023	38,067	1957 1/	4,374	12,914	9,082	26,370
1898	2,650	21,598	15,849	40,097	1928	4,979	23,942	11,768	40,689					
1899	2,544	23,295	16,849	42,688	1929	5,630	25,334	12,517	43,481					

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 68. Wool: Average weekly rate of consumption, scoured basis, in the United States, 1947-56

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	5.2	2.2
1955	5.4	2.6
1956	5.7	2.8

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 69. Gross farm income from sheep enterprise, United States, 1949-57

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	100	---
1956	259	4/99	58
1957 5/	255	120	53

1/ Cash receipts from sale of sheep, lambs, mutton, and lamb plus value of home consumption less cost of inshipments for feeding and breeding during calendar year.

2/ Value of sales (including an allowance for unredeemed loan wool in 1952-54) during marketing season 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 after July 1 of year indicated on marketings of shorn wool and lambs during the season beginning April 1 of the previous year.

4/ 1956 production multiplied by April-January average price.

5/ Indications as of September 1.

Data from CSS and Crop Reporting Board, AMS.

Table 70. Poultry prices per pound (live) received by farmers, 1940 to date

Year	Weighted annual average price, per pound (live)			
	Chickens			Turkeys
	Farm	Specialized broilers	All	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1940	13.0	17.3	13.9	15.2
1941	15.6	18.4	16.3	19.9
1942	18.7	22.9	19.8	27.5
1943	24.3	28.6	25.3	32.7
1944	23.7	28.8	24.9	33.9
1945	25.9	29.5	27.0	33.7
1946	27.6	32.7	29.0	36.3
1947	26.5	32.3	28.2	36.5
1948	30.1	36.0	32.3	46.8
1949	25.4	28.2	26.6	35.2
1950	22.2	27.4	24.9	32.9
1951	25.0	28.5	27.0	37.5
1952	22.1	28.8	26.2	33.6
1953	22.1	27.1	25.3	33.7
1954	16.8	23.1	21.1	28.8
1955	18.6	25.2	23.4	30.2
1956	16.0	19.6	18.8	27.2

Compiled from Agricultural Prices.

Table 71. Consumption of poultry meat, (ready-to-cook), per person, 1940 to date

Year	All chicken: Weight	All chicken: Approximate percentage which is specialized broilers	Turkey	All poultry
	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
1940	14.1	14	2.9	17.0
1941	15.4	18	2.9	18.3
1942	17.7	18	3.0	20.7
1943	23.0	18	2.7	25.7
1944	20.4	19	2.7	23.1
1945	21.6	23	3.5	25.1
1946	19.4	21	3.7	23.1
1947	18.1	24	3.6	21.7
1948	18.3	30	3.1	21.4
1949	19.6	36	3.3	22.9
1950	20.6	42	4.1	24.7
1951	21.7	48	4.4	26.1
1952	22.1	53	4.7	26.8
1953	21.9	56	4.8	26.7
1954	22.8	60	5.3	28.1
1955	21.4	64	5.0	26.4
1956	24.3	71	5.1	29.4

Published currently in Poultry and Egg Situation.

Table 72. Turkeys: Average monthly prices, 1952-57 and average monthly slaughter in large plants, 1954-56

Month	Average price received by farmers in Sept. 1952-Aug. 1957: Average during the period	Average price received by farmers in Sept. 1952-Aug. 1957: As a percent of 60-month average	Slaughter in large plants, 1954-56 average: Average weekly rate for the month	Slaughter in large plants, 1954-56 average: As a percent of average weekly rate during the period
	Cents	Percent	Million pounds	Percent
January	30.5	101.7	3.1	24.4
February	31.0	103.3	0.8	6.3
March	31.0	103.3	.3	2.1
April	30.8	102.7	.6	4.6
May	29.6	98.7	3.4	26.6
June	29.0	96.7	3.4	26.7
July	28.2	94.0	4.3	33.9
August	28.3	94.3	11.0	86.2
September	30.2	100.7	20.4	159.8
October	30.1	100.3	35.8	279.8
November	30.4	101.3	43.6	340.7
December	31.4	104.7	26.7	209.0
Average 1/	30.0	100.0	12.8	100.0

1/ 5-year average computed from the 12 monthly averages for the five year period.

Computed from data published in Agricultural Prices and the Dairy and Poultry Market News.

Table 73. Eggs: Annual production and prices, 1940 to date

Year	Annual data: Production: On farms	Annual data: Production: Total 1/	Annual data: Production: Per person 2/	Annual data: Price: Weighted annual average per doz. received by farmers	Annual data: Price: Price adjuster 3/	Annual data: Price: Egg price per dozen, 1947-49 dollars	As a percentage of 1947-49: Production: Total	As a percentage of 1947-49: Production: Per person	As a percentage of 1947-49: Farmers' price per doz.: Weighted annual average, as received	As a percentage of 1947-49: Farmers' price per doz.: In 1947-49 dollars
	Bil. eggs	Bil. eggs	Eggs	Cents		Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1940	39.7	43.7	331	18.0	50	36.0	71.6	79.6	39.2	78.4
1941	41.9	46.1	345	23.5	53	44.3	75.6	82.9	51.2	96.5
1942	48.6	53.5	396	30.0	61	49.2	87.7	95.2	65.4	107.2
1943	54.5	60.0	439	37.1	68	54.6	98.4	105.5	80.8	119.0
1944	58.5	64.4	465	32.5	73	44.5	105.6	111.8	70.8	97.0
1945	56.2	61.8	442	37.7	76	49.6	101.3	106.2	82.1	108.1
1946	56.0	61.6	435	37.6	83	45.3	101.0	104.6	81.9	98.7
1947	55.4	60.9	423	45.3	96	47.2	99.8	101.7	98.7	102.8
1948	54.9	60.4	412	47.2	104	45.4	99.0	99.0	102.8	98.9
1949	56.2	61.8	414	45.2	100	45.2	101.3	99.5	98.5	98.5
1950	59.0	64.8	427	36.3	103	35.2	106.2	102.6	79.1	76.7
1951	58.1	63.9	414	47.7	113	42.2	104.8	99.5	103.9	91.9
1952	58.1	63.9	407	41.6	115	36.2	104.8	97.8	90.6	78.9
1953	57.9	63.7	399	47.7	112	42.6	104.4	95.9	103.9	92.8
1954	58.9	64.8	399	36.6	113	32.4	106.2	95.9	79.7	70.6
1955	59.5	64.9	392	38.9	112	34.7	106.4	94.2	84.7	75.6
1956	61.0	65.9	392	38.7	114	33.9	108.0	94.2	84.3	73.9

1/ Including allowance for non-farm (back yard) production.
2/ Preceding column divided by unadjusted estimate of U. S. population.
3/ Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates (1947-49=100).

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Table 74. Value of poultry and eggs at consumer level and disposable income, 1940 to date

Year	Poultry and eggs: Portion entering retail channels 1/: Farm value	Poultry and eggs: Portion entering retail channels 1/: Cost of marketing services	Poultry and eggs: Portion entering retail channels 1/: Total	Poultry and eggs: Value of portion consumed on farms where produced 2/	Poultry and eggs: Total value at consumer level: Actual	Poultry and eggs: Total value at consumer level: As a percentage of 1947-49 3/	Disposable personal income: Actual	Disposable personal income: Index (1947-49=100)
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Percent	Bil. dol.	
1940	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.4	31.1	76.1	41.9
1941	1.0	.4	1.4	.3	1.7	37.8	93.0	51.2
1942	1.4	.6	2.0	.3	2.3	51.1	117.5	64.7
1943	2.0	.7	2.7	.4	3.1	68.9	133.5	73.5
1944	1.8	.7	2.5	.4	2.9	64.4	146.8	80.8
1945	2.3	.8	3.1	.4	3.5	77.8	150.4	82.8
1946	2.4	1.0	3.4	.4	3.8	84.4	159.2	87.7
1947	2.6	1.2	3.8	.4	4.2	93.3	169.0	93.1
1048	3.0	1.3	4.3	.4	4.7	104.4	187.6	103.3
1949	2.8	1.3	4.1	.4	4.5	100.0	188.2	103.6
1950	2.5	1.4	3.9	.3	4.2	93.3	206.1	113.5
1951	3.3	1.5	4.8	.4	5.2	115.6	226.1	124.5
1952	3.1	1.5	4.6	.3	4.9	108.9	237.4	130.7
1953	3.3	1.5	4.8	.3	5.1	113.3	250.2	137.8
1954	2.7	1.6	4.3	.3	4.6	102.2	254.5	140.1
1955	2.9	1.6	4.5	.3	4.8	106.7	270.2	148.8
1956 4/	2.9	1.8	4.7	.3	5.0	111.1	287.2	158.2

1/ Excluding the estimated farm value of eggs used in bakery products.
2/ Valued at same price as average received by farmers.
3/ Computed from unrounded data.
4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service reports.

Table 75.- Eggs: Peak first-of-month stocks, annually, 1930 to date

Year	Shell	Frozen		Total shell and frozen	Dried 2/	Year	Shell	Frozen		Total shell and frozen	Dried 2/
		By weight	Case equivalent 1/					By weight	Case equivalent 1/		
	Mil. cases	Mil. lb.	Mil cases	Mil. cases	Mil. lb.		Mil. cases	Mil. lb.	Mil. cases	Mil. cases	Mil. lb.
1930	11.2	116.3	3.2	14.4		1945	6.1	255.9	6.8	12.9	111.1
1931	9.5	114.7	3.1	12.6		1946	9.9	265.0	7.0	16.9	20.3
1932	6.4	100.5	2.8	9.2		1947	4.3	241.6	6.4	10.7	43.8
1933	9.5	107.7	3.0	12.5		1948	5.7	266.7	7.1	12.8	33.2
1934	9.0	121.6	3.3	12.3		1949	2.3	168.4	4.5	6.8	70.4
1935	7.9	116.3	3.2	11.1		1950	3.7	188.5	4.8	8.5	111.5
1936	7.4	115.5	3.1	10.5		1951	2.4	190.8	5.0	7.4	96.1
1937	8.7	166.9	4.5	13.2		1952	3.4	166.4	4.3	7.7	17.7
1938	6.4	138.5	3.7	10.1		1953	1.5	159.8	4.2	5.7	4.0
1939	7.0	144.4	3.9	10.9		1954	1.6	186.2	4.9	6.5	4.0
1940	7.8	155.0	4.1	11.9		1955	2.3	194.7	5.0	7.3	6.4
1941	6.6	195.2	5.2	11.8		1956	1.5	177.4	4.6	6.1	5.8
1942	7.9	290.5	7.8	15.7							
1943	8.9	351.2	9.3	18.2							
1944	11.3	388.5	10.4	21.7	110.1						

1/ Typical yields of frozen whole egg from (30 dozen) of shell eggs are:

Period	Weight (lb.)
1916-20	35
1921-25	35.5
1926-30	36
1931-33	36.5
1934-36	37
1937-50	37.5
1951-56	38.5

2/ The yield of dried whole egg from one case of shell eggs is 10.2 pounds. The reported storage stocks also include separate albumen and yolk.

Compiled from Cold Storage Report.

Table 7.- Eggs: Production and average price to farmers, 1935-39 and 1952-56

Month	Monthly egg production of farms				Farmers' mid-month average egg price per dozen			
	1935-39		1952-56		1935-39		1952-56	
	Average during the period	As a percent of 60-month average	Average during the period	As a percent of 60-month average	Average during the period	As a percent of 60-month average	Average during the period	As a percent of 60-month average
	Mil. cases	Percent	Mil. cases	Percent	Cents	Percent	Cents	Percent
January	6.2	73	14.4	104	22.3	103	42.3	104
February	7.8	1/101	14.2	1/113	20.5	95	40.4	99
March	12.2	143	16.3	118	17.6	81	39.4	97
April	13.6	161	15.7	114	17.7	82	38.0	93
May	12.9	153	15.3	111	18.0	83	36.9	91
June	10.4	123	13.4	97	18.1	83	36.9	91
July	8.9	104	12.4	90	19.5	90	39.5	97
August	7.5	89	11.7	84	20.8	96	42.4	104
September	6.3	74	11.5	83	23.9	110	43.3	107
October	5.4	64	12.6	91	26.1	120	43.4	107
November	4.5	53	12.9	93	29.1	134	43.2	106
December	5.3	62	14.0	102	26.7	123	42.4	104
Total	101.1		164.1		260.3		488.1	
Average 2/	8.4	100	13.7	100	21.7	100	40.7	100

1/ February adjusted upward for better, comparability with other longer months.
2/ 5-year average computed from the 12 monthly averages for the five year period.

Derived from Crop Report and Agricultural Prices.

Table 77. Milk prices paid by dealers, by manufacturing plants and to farmers for all milk, 1947-57

Year	Average price per hundredweight--		
	Paid by dealers for milk 1/	For manufacturing milk 2/	Received by farmers for milk 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1947	5.00	3.76	4.27
1948	5.54	4.24	4.88
1949	5.08	3.14	3.95
1950	4.86	3.22	3.89
1951	5.49	3.91	4.58
1952	5.76	4.10	4.85
1953	5.43	3.55	4.32
1954	5.15	3.19	3.97
1955	5.19	3.18	4.00
1956 4/	5.34	3.28	4.13
1957 5/	5.40	3.32	4.20

1/ Milk, standard grade, 3.5 percent butterfat, f.o.b. city, for distribution in fluid form, weighted average.
2/ Weighted average of prices for butter and byproducts, for American cheese, and for canning.
3/ All milk delivered to plants and dealers, weighted average.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Partly forecast.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 78. Cow numbers, milk cows and total output, 1940-57

Year	Index numbers (1940=100)		
	Milk cows 1/	Production on farms 2/	
		Total	Per cow
1940	100	100	100
1941	103	105	103
1942	106	108	102
1943	108	107	99
1944	108	107	99
1945	106	110	104
1946	102	108	106
1947	99	107	108
1948	94	103	109
1949	93	106	114
1950	93	107	115
1951	91	105	115
1952	90	105	116
1953	92	110	120
1954	91	112	122
1955	90	113	126
1956 3/	88	115	130
1957 4/	87	117	134

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

Computed from data published in Milk: Farm Production, Disposition, and Income.

Table 79. Retail value of dairy products consumed compared with consumer incomes, 1940-57

Year	Retail value of consumption per person	Income per person
	Dollars	Dollars
1940	22.71	576
1941	25.80	697
1942	31.18	871
1943	33.36	977
1944	34.99	1,060
1945	37.18	1,075
1946	45.52	1,126
1947	46.28	1,173
1948	50.96	1,280
1949	46.07	1,261
1950	45.94	1,359
1951	50.96	1,464
1952	53.46	1,512
1953	51.28	1,568
1954	50.91	1,567
1955	52.37	1,635
1956 1/	53.84	1,708
1957 2/	54.63	1,760

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in Marketing and Transportation Situation (AMS) and in reports of the Department of Commerce.

Table 80. Consumption and production of dairy products compared with real income, 1940-57

Year	Civilian consumption per person					Real income per person 1/	Total production of milk	Normal domestic commercial utilization 2/
	Milk equivalent							
	Fluid milk and cream	Butter	All other dairy products	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars	Billion pounds	Billion pounds
1940	331	341	147	32.5	40.8	962	111.5	111.9
1941	334	321	148	32.0	41.2	1,108	117.1	112.4
1942	354	318	161	33.3	43.9	1,250	120.4	118.5
1943	371	238	141	30.1	45.5	1,320	118.5	110.8
1944	381	239	143	30.7	45.8	1,410	118.1	116.0
1945	399	219	170	31.6	48.7	1,398	120.6	114.9
1946	389	210	187	31.4	49.9	1,350	118.7	115.5
1947	369	224	176	30.7	47.4	1,228	118.1	117.8
1948	355	199	170	28.9	45.6	1,245	113.7	112.7
1949	352	210	172	29.1	45.7	1,239	117.0	115.2
1950	349	215	177	29.4	45.9	1,322	117.3	116.5
1951	352	191	172	28.2	45.9	1,319	115.2	115.9
1952	352	170	178	27.3	47.0	1,332	115.1	114.3
1953	347	169	176	26.8	46.4	1,371	120.5	113.2
1954	348	176	177	27.1	47.5	1,365	122.3	115.5
1955	352	179	176	27.3	47.9	1,428	123.2	118.6
1956 3/	355	173	179	27.2	47.8	1,470	125.7	121.0
1957 4/	356	173	176	27.1	48.1	1,465	127.0	123.0

1/ Disposable income per person divided by the consumer price index.
2/ 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.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Partly forecast.

Data published occasionally in the Dairy Situation (AMS), except for column 7, which is published initially by the Crop Reporting Board.

Table 81. Index numbers of prices for dairy products and other farm products, United States, 1925-57

Year	Prices received by farmers (1910-14=100)		
	Dairy products	Other livestock products	All crops
1925	156	146	164
1926	156	149	139
1927	162	139	134
1928	165	151	142
1929	166	156	135
1930	142	130	115
1931	111	92	75
1932	86	66	57
1933	87	62	71
1934	101	72	98
1935	114	114	103
1936	125	116	108
1937	131	124	118
1938	115	111	80
1939	110	106	82
1940	120	104	90
1941	140	137	108
1942	163	175	145
1943	198	198	187
1944	222	185	199
1945	229	203	202
1946	268	231	228
1947	273	295	263
1948	301	321	255
1949	252	281	224
1950	249	294	233
1951	286	358	265
1952	302	308	268
1953	274	271	242
1954	252	256	242
1955	253	228	236
1956 1/	259	217	240
1957 2/	262	235	237

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly forecast.

Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 82. Supply and use of flaxseed, United States, 1947-57

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	3.73	3,445	30.2	45.1	75.3	.4	34.2	34.6
1953	3.79	3.64	4,759	37.7	41.2	79.0	3/17.7	29.6	47.3
1954	3.14	3.05	5,947	41.3	31.8	73.1	3/24.4	30.4	54.8
1955	2.91	2.90	5,210	41.2	18.2	59.4	17.5	30.6	48.1
1956 4/	3.09	2.99	5,862	48.7	11.3	60.0	6.4	29.1	35.5
1957 4/	2.92		5,565	5/27.1	24.4	51.5			

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

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

Table 83. Soybeans: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1925-57

Year	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production
	Planted 1/	Harvested 2/		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1925	1,539	415	11.7	4,875
1926	1,871	466	11.2	5,239
1927	2,057	568	12.2	6,938
1928	2,154	579	13.6	7,880
1929	2,429	708	13.3	9,438
1930	3,072	1,074	13.0	13,929
1931	3,835	1,141	15.1	17,260
1932	3,704	1,001	15.1	15,158
1933	3,537	1,044	12.9	13,509
1934	5,764	1,556	14.9	23,157
1935	6,966	2,915	16.8	48,901
1936	6,127	2,359	14.3	33,721
1937	6,332	2,586	17.9	46,164
1938	7,318	3,035	20.4	61,906
1939	9,565	4,315	20.9	90,141
1940	10,487	4,807	16.2	78,045
1941	10,068	5,889	18.2	107,197
1942	13,696	9,894	19.0	187,524
1943	14,191	10,397	18.3	190,133
1944	13,118	10,245	18.8	192,121
1945	13,056	10,740	18.0	193,167
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203,395
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186,451
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227,217
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234,194
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299,249
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283,777
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298,839
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269,169
1954	18,541	17,047	20.0	341,075
1955	19,658	18,620	20.1	373,522
1956	21,970	20,926	21.8	455,869
1957 3/	22,551	21,650	22.5	486,573

1/ Grown alone.
2/ Harvested for beans.
3/ Preliminary.

Data publisbed currently in Fats and Oils Situation and Crop Production, AMS.

Table 84. Cotton (all kinds): World carryover, United States and foreign countries, 1946-57

Stocks August 1	United States	Foreign	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1946	7,326	17,800	25,100
1947	2,530	15,900	18,400
1948	3,080	11,600	14,700
1949	5,287	9,700	15,000
1950	6,846	9,900	16,800
1951	2,278	9,600	11,900
1952	2,789	12,400	15,200
1953	5,605	11,700	17,300
1954	9,728	10,700	20,400
1955	11,205	10,900	22,200
1956	14,529	9,000	23,600
1957	10,863	11,900	22,800

Agricultural Marketing Service

Compiled from Bureau of The Census reports.

Table 85. Food fats (excluding butter): Stocks, production, trade and domestic disappearance, United States, 1931-57

Year	Stocks Jan. 1	Production from domestic material 1/	Imports	Exports and shipments	Net imports (+) or net exports (-)	Disappearance	
						Domestic	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1931	708	4,112	463	713	-250	3,641	4,354
1932	774	4,317	331	736	-405	3,468	4,204
1933	1,032	4,242	384	712	-328	3,558	4,270
1934	1,209	3,711	338	518	-180	3,715	4,233
1935	859	2,919	1,035	155	+880	3,747	3,902
1936	727	3,620	946	179	+767	4,076	4,255
1937	864	3,644	846	202	+644	4,091	4,293
1938	868	4,205	628	284	+344	4,137	4,421
1939	1,046	4,422	505	450	+55	4,248	4,698
1940	1,095	4,550	347	298	+49	4,339	4,637
1941	1,152	4,805	380	478	-98	4,643	5,121
1942	944	5,160	151	756	-605	4,370	5,126
1943	815	6,083	60	967	-907	4,377	5,344
1944	1,024	5,964	83	1,041	-958	4,389	5,430
1945	1,087	5,326	112	802	-690	4,300	5,102
1946	910	5,022	82	639	-557	4,384	5,023
1947	613	5,735	152	650	-498	4,743	5,393
1948	629	6,123	212	690	-478	5,082	5,772
1949	757	7,123	170	1,624	-1,454	5,648	7,272
1950	761	7,090	273	1,233	-960	5,322	6,555
1951	781	7,579	229	1,654	-1,425	5,863	7,517
1952	1,006	7,841	271	1,309	-1,038	5,840	7,149
1953	1,329	7,743	250	1,172	-922	6,176	7,348
1954	1,338	7,825	321	1,866	-1,545	5,969	7,835
1955	1,260	8,606	311	2,168	-1,857	6,285	8,453
1956	1,111	9,191	316	2,814	-2,498	6,260	9,074
1957	1,156						

1/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported.
2/ Includes non-food oils used in food products.
3/ Disappearance of primary fats and oils adjusted for trade and change in stocks of manufactured products (fat content) and beginning in 1949 for trade and change in stocks of secondary oils (fatty acid etc.).

Data currently publisbed in Fats and Oils Situation.

Table 86. Peanuts: Production for edible and other uses, United States, 1941-57

(Farmers stock basis)

Year	Production	Disappearance			
		Total food uses	Farm uses, feed and seed	Shrinkage	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1941	1,475	1,000	283	3	1,286
1942	2,193	1,316	319	9	1,644
1943	2,176	1,315	254	71	1,640
1944	2,081	1,428	264	15	1,707
1945	2,042	1,257	255	53	1,565
1946	2,038	1,036	269	36	1,341
1947	2,182	954	249	40	1,243
1948	2,336	920	190	36	1,146
1949	1,865	919	170	32	1,121
1950	2,035	984	160	43	1,187
1951	1,659	1,009	116	37	1,162
1952	1,356	1,013	106	30	1,149
1953	1,574	1,037	110	20	1,167
1954	1,008	987	124	-1	1,110
1955	1,548	968	110	25	1,103
1956	1,602	1,046	106	14	1,166
1957 1/	1,536				

1/ October 1 indicated.

Data publisbed currently in the Fats and Oils Situation.

Table 87. Cottonseed: Production, price received by farmers and parity price, United States, 1925-57

Year beginning August	Price per ton: Season average	Price per ton: Parity price July 15 preceding crop year 1/	Production
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons
1925	31.60	38.30	7,150
1926	22.00	37.70	7,989
1927	34.80	37.40	5,758
1928	34.20	37.90	6,319
1929	30.90	37.20	6,406
1930	22.00	35.80	6,028
1931	8.97	31.60	7,310
1932	10.30	27.70	5,815
1933	12.90	26.80	5,511
1934	33.00	28.60	4,256
1935	30.50	29.10	4,634
1936	33.40	28.40	5,472
1937	19.50	30.20	7,844
1938	21.80	28.40	4,950
1939	21.20	27.50	4,869
1940	21.70	28.20	5,286
1941	47.60	29.30	4,553
1942	45.60	33.80	5,202
1943	52.10	36.30	4,688
1944	52.70	37.90	4,902
1945	51.10	38.60	3,664
1946	72.00	44.20	3,514
1947	85.90	51.40	4,682
1948	67.20	56.20	5,945
1949	43.40	54.80	6,559
1950	86.60	67.30	4,105
1951	69.30	73.60	6,286
1952	69.60	75.80	6,190
1953	52.70	72.00	6,748
1954	60.30	71.40	5,709
1955	44.60	70.80	6,043
1956 2/	53.50	70.90	5,423
1957		71.70	3/ 5,103

1/ Calculated from corrected parity index as published January 1950 to date, effective parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended in 1948 and 1949.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Based on October 1 indications of Cotton Crop.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation.

Table 88. Cotton: Foreign production and United States exports, foreign consumption and ending stocks

Year beginning August 1	Foreign production	Foreign production and U. S. exports	Foreign consumption
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/
1946	12,950	16,606	17,942
1947	13,380	15,405	19,336
1948	14,293	19,254	20,342
1949	15,152	21,156	20,572
1950	18,241	22,521	23,065
1951	20,571	26,282	23,915
1952	20,681	23,862	25,147
1953	22,655	26,569	27,385
1954	24,939	28,524	27,844
1955	25,004	27,324	28,686
1956	24,875	32,787	30,300
1957			

1/ 500-pound gross weight bales.

Data published currently in the Cotton Situation (AMS).

Table 89. 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	32.27	31.70
1956	31.13	32.50	31.94	31.88	30.99	31.21	30.16	29.80	30.55	31.47	31.89	32.29		29.34
1957	32.83													28.81

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 90. Lard: Production and disappearance, 1925-57

Year	Production	Disappearance: Domestic	Disappearance: Total	Lard, direct	Shortening	Other
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935	1,276	1,227	1,342	1,221	2	4
1936	1,679	1,449	1,586	1,442	5	2
1937	1,431	1,361	1,524	1,358	1	2
1938	1,728	1,440	1,674	1,436	3	1
1939	2,037	1,671	1,982	1,662	7	2
1940	2,288	1,924	2,156	1,901	17	6
1941	2,228	1,900	2,324	1,840	51	9
1942	2,401	1,805	2,490	1,734	62	9
1943	2,865	1,884	2,680	1,743	36	105
1944	3,054	1,957	2,895	1,716	39	202
1945	2,066	1,722	2,394	1,609	23	90
1946	2,136	1,664	2,154	1,640	20	4
1947	2,402	1,929	2,346	1,817	101	11
1948	2,321	1,987	2,314	1,865	114	8
1949	2,534	1,910	2,577	1,762	118	30
1950	2,631	2,112	2,635	1,906	155	51
1951	2,863	2,143	2,886	1,896	200	47
1952	2,881	2,087	2,781	1,826	232	29
1953	2,355	2,016	2,492	1,778	227	11
1954	2,330	1,779	2,300	1,629	142	8
1955	2,660	1,998	2,617	1,642	334	22
1956	2,762	2,125	2,797	1,635	457	33
1957 1/	2,675	2,150	2,700	1,653	475	28

1/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in The Fats and Oils Situation.

Table 91 Cotton: Acreage and production, United States, 1920 to date

Year beginning August 1	Acreage	Production
	Io cultivation July 1	Running bales
	1,000 acres	1,000 bales
1920	35,872	13,271
1921	29,716	7,978
1922	32,176	9,729
1923	37,000	10,171
1924	40,690	13,639
1925	45,968	16,123
1926	45,839	17,755
1927	39,471	12,783
1928	43,737	14,297
1929	44,448	14,548
1930	43,329	13,756
1931	39,110	16,629
1932	36,494	12,710
1933	40,248	12,664
1934	27,860	9,472
1935	28,063	10,420
1936	30,627	12,141
1937	34,090	18,252
1938	25,018	11,623
1939	24,683	11,481
1940	24,871	12,298
1941	23,130	10,495
1942	23,302	12,438
1943	21,900	11,129
1944	19,956	11,839
1945	17,533	8,813
1946	18,157	8,517
1947	21,560	11,557
1948	23,253	14,580
1949	27,914	15,909
1950	18,629	9,910
1951	28,195	15,076
1952	27,185	14,955
1953	25,244	16,317
1954	19,791	13,618
1955	17,506	14,542
1956 1/	16,833	13,151
1957 1/	14,224	12,569

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 92 -Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-57 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance							
					Used in United States							
	Carry-over	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Food 3/	Seed	Industrial	Feed 4/	Total	Exports 5/	Shipments	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1935	146	628	35	809	490	87	6/	85	662	4	3	669
1936	140	630	35	805	492	96	6/	101	689	10	3	702
1937	83	874	1	958	494	93	6/	115	702	100	3	805
1938	153	920	6/	1,073	497	74	6/	142	713	107	3	823
1939	250	741	1	992	488	73	6/	102	663	45	4	712
1940	280	815	3	1,098	489	74	6/	112	675	34	4	713
1941	385	942	4	1,331	487	62	2	117	668	28	4	700
1942	631	969	1	1,601	523	65	54	306	948	28	6	982
1943	619	844	136	1,599	533	77	108	518	1,236	43	3	1,282
1944	317	1,060	42	1,419	533	80	83	296	992	144	4	1,140
1945	279	1,108	2	1,389	494	82	21	297	894	391	4	1,289
1946	100	1,152	6/	1,252	504	87	6/	176	767	397	4	1,168
1947	84	1,359	6/	1,443	484	91	1	181	757	486	4	1,247
1948	196	1,295	1	1,492	477	95	6/	105	677	504	4	1,185
1949	307	1,099	2	1,408	488	81	6/	111	680	299	4	983
1950	425	1,019	12	1,456	489	88	6/	109	686	366	4	1,056
1951	400	988	32	1,420	493	88	1	103	685	475	4	1,164
1952	256	1,306	22	1,584	484	89	6/	83	656	318	4	978
1953	606	1,173	5	1,784	483	69	6/	77	629	217	4	850
1954	934	984	4	1,922	482	65	6/	60	607	275	4	886
1955	1,036	935	10	1,981	478	68	1	50	597	7/346	4	947
1956 8/	1,034	997	8	2,039	477	57	6/	46	580	7/550	4	1,134
1957 9/	905	927	8	1,840	475	63	6/	49	587	400	4	991

1/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat. 2/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and export 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. 5/ Actual exports, including exports for civilian feeding under the military supply program. 6/ Less than 500,000 bu. 7/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Tentative estimates.

Table 93 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	1940	12.3	9.7	1.1
1921	8.3	5.9	6.2	1941	10.5	11.2	1.1
1922	10.1	6.7	4.8	1942	12.5	11.1	1.5
1923	10.1	5.7	5.7	1943	11.1	9.9	1.1
1924	13.8	6.2	8.0	1944	11.9	9.6	1.9
1925	16.0	6.5	8.1	1945	8.9	9.2	3.6
1926	17.9	7.2	10.9	1946	8.5	10.0	3.5
1927	12.7	6.8	7.5	1947	11.6	9.4	2.0
1928	14.3	7.1	8.0	1948	14.6	7.8	4.7
1929	14.5	6.1	6.7	1949	15.9	8.9	5.8
1930	13.7	5.3	6.8	1950	9.8	10.7	4.1
1931	16.7	4.9	8.7	1951	15.0	9.1	5.5
1932	12.8	6.1	8.4	1952	15.1	9.4	3.0
1933	12.6	5.7	7.5	1953	16.4	8.6	3.8
1934	9.5	5.4	4.8	1954	13.5	8.8	3.4
1935	10.4	6.4	6.0	1955	14.6	9.2	2.2
1936	12.2	8.0	5.4	1956 2/	13.2	8.6	7.6
1937	18.3	5.7	5.6	1957 2/	12.6	8.6	5.5
1938	11.6	6.9	3.3				
1939	11.4	7.8	6.2				

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

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

Table 94. 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	2.4	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	40.3
1936	27.1	3.2	.1	.5	2.5	33.4	1956	26.0	2.6	2/	.1	10.0	38.7
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 0.05 pound.

Compiled from official sources.

Table 95. Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter: Weighted average cash price per bushel, by months, and loan rate, Kansas City, 1937-57 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	169.9	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	228.2	231.0	235.8	234.3	235.8	233.8	233.5	230.2	223.1	226.8	230
1957	213.5	211.2	212.1										3/231

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 96. All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1919-57

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	3,783	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	990,141
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	58,241	10,956	16.0	934,731	44,290	10,590	15.9	704,793
1956 1/	60,747	10,930	16.4	997,207	44,503	8,866	16.5	734,995
1957 2/	49,658	6,497	18.7	927,324	37,276	6,201	18.5	690,601

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October 1 estimate.

Crop Production (AMS).

Table 97. Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield, and production, Southern States, California, and United States, 1919-57

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	3/1,514	336	1,850	2,947	3,378	3,025	3/44,619	11,350	55,969
1956 4/	3/1,309	292	1,601	2,728	4,016	2,963	3/35,714	11,726	47,441
1957 5/	3/1,147	231	1,378	2,815	4,164	3,041	3/32,290	9,618	41,908

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 (39) in 1956, and 2 (31) in 1957. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ October 1 estimate.

Table 98. Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1937-57 1/

Year beginning August	Supply				Disappearance						Ending stocks
					Domestic						
	Beginning stocks	Farm production 2/	Imports 3/	Total 4/	Food 5/	Industry 6/	Feed and seed	Total	Exports	Total	
	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. 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/	31,760	14,925	3,155	1,921	20,001	10,201	30,202	1,558
1945	1,558	30,704	127	32,339	14,120	3,439	2,056	19,615	11,469	31,084	1,255
1946	1,255	32,538	9	33,052	15,491	2,530	2,144	20,165	12,291	32,456	596
1947	596	35,261	27	35,843	15,170	4,572	2,298	22,040	13,055	35,095	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	43,138	16,585	4,724	2,136	23,445	16,224	39,669	3,469
1950	3,469	38,845	787	43,438	18,252	4,866	2,634	25,752	13,167	38,919	4,519
1951	4,519	46,121	542	50,259	16,756	4,750	2,655	24,161	24,058	48,219	2,040
1952	2,040	48,271	350	51,049	17,014	4,577	2,821	24,412	25,122	49,534	1,515
1953	1,515	52,918	417	55,565	17,343	4,560	3,408	25,311	22,708	48,019	7,546
1954	7,546	54,248	65	68,964	18,680	5,425	3,873	27,978	14,286	42,264	26,700
1955	26,700	55,969	194	82,335	19,080	6,114	3,885	29,079	18,656	47,735	34,600
1956 8/	34,600	47,441	325	84,236	19,000	5,300	2,737	27,037	37,658	64,695	19,541
1957 9/	19,541	41,908	200	61,649	19,400	5,500	2,245	27,145	19,000	46,145	15,504

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 in the Rice Situation (AMS).

Table 99. Percentage of males, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly or occasionally, by income, February 1955 1/

Income class 2/	Kind of smoker	
	Regular	Occasional
	Percent	Percent
Under $1,000	39.3	5.2
$1,000 - 1,999	49.0	4.1
2,000 - 2,999	55.8	4.0
3,000 - 3,999	58.4	4.4
4,000 - 4,999	59.9	3.4
5,000 - 6,999	57.8	4.5
7,000 and over	51.0	3.1
All other 3/	4/54.5	4.2

1/ Civilian, noninstitutional males.
2/ 1954 personal money income.
3/ Includes those reporting no income.
4/ Adjusted for nonself-response bias.

Tobacco Smoking in the United States in Relation to Income, Marketing Research Report No. 189.

Table 100. Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months, and average loan rate, United States, 1930-57 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	4.19	4.64	4.77	4.77	4.71	4.48	4.49	4.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.44	4.66
1956 3/	4.29	4.56	4.71	4.55	4.57	4.57	4.81	4.92	4.80	4.82	4.84	4.87	4.57
1957 3/	4.84	4.81											4.72

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.

Table 101. Percentage of person, 18 years and over, who smoke cigarettes regularly, by age and sex, February 1955 1/

Age group	Percentage of--	
	Males	Females
	Percent	Percent
18-24	59.2	33.1
25-34	64.6	36.2
35-44	63.5	33.8
45-54	58.6	23.1
55-64	44.7	11.2
65 and over	22.5	3.6
All	54.5	25.5

1/ Civilian, noninstitutional population; percentages based on self-respondent segment of sample.

Tobacco Smoking in the United States in Relation to Income, Marketing Research Report No. 189.

Table 102. Tobacco, Burley: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1938-57

(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	482	34	516	58.6	46.2
1956	506	1,301	1,807	481	29	510	63.5	48.1
1957 1/	481	1,297	1,778					

1/ Preliminary: 1957 production and stocks and 1956-57 disappearance as indicated September 1.

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

Table 103. Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1938-57

(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	728	553	1,281	52.7	48.3
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	705	465	1,170	51.5	48.9
1957 1/	968	2,511	3,471				55.0	50.8

1/ Preliminary. 1957 production and price as indicated September 1.

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

Table 104. Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1937-56

Year	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	164.5	111.0	53.5	52.5	1.0	67.5	32.5	31.9	.6
1938	170.3	114.5	55.8	54.8	1.0	67.2	32.8	32.2	.6
1939	174.7	116.6	58.1	56.9	1.2	66.7	33.3	32.6	.7
1940	180.1	116.9	63.2	61.8	1.4	64.9	35.1	34.3	.8
1941	180.9	113.5	67.4	65.8	1.6	62.7	37.3	36.4	.9
1942	193.0	118.3	74.7	72.1	2.6	61.3	38.7	37.4	1.3
1943	186.9	116.4	70.5	68.8	1.7	62.3	37.7	36.8	.9
1944	195.6	123.5	72.1	68.3	3.8	63.1	36.9	34.9	2.0
1945	222.0	133.8	88.2	83.8	4.4	60.3	39.7	37.7	2.0
1946	224.7	129.9	94.8	90.1	4.7	57.8	42.2	40.1	2.1
1947	206.8	122.4	84.4	78.2	6.2	59.2	40.8	37.8	3.0
1948	200.3	123.0	77.3	70.2	7.1	61.4	38.6	35.0	3.6
1949	194.4	115.8	78.6	71.6	7.0	59.6	40.4	36.8	3.6
1950	200.2	114.6	85.6	77.9	7.7	57.2	42.8	38.9	3.9
1951	201.8	111.6	90.2	80.3	9.9	55.3	44.7	39.8	4.9
1952	201.6	111.0	90.6	78.4	12.2	55.1	44.9	38.9	6.0
1953	201.8	108.3	93.5	81.0	12.5	53.7	46.3	40.1	6.2
1954	198.8	107.3	91.5	77.9	13.6	54.0	46.0	39.2	6.8
1955	202.1	104.6	97.5	82.2	15.3	51.7	48.3	40.7	7.6
1956 3/	204.3	104.0	100.3	83.2	17.1	50.9	49.1	40.7	8.4

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 October 1957 issue of The Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 105. Potatoes, sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans: Consumption per person, United States, 1937-56

Year	Per capita consumption		
	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes	Dry edible beans
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1937	126	21.5	7.8
1938	129	21.3	9.6
1939	122	19.7	9.3
1940	123	16.2	8.4
1941	128	18.4	8.8
1942	127	20.4	11.1
1943	125	21.4	8.9
1944	136	19.7	8.1
1945	122	18.3	7.8
1946	123	17.2	8.7
1947	127	14.5	6.5
1948	105	11.5	6.8
1949	110	11.7	6.9
1950	106	12.1	8.6
1951	113	8.1	8.1
1952	101	7.3	8.1
1953	106	8.0	7.6
1954	106	8.0	8.2
1955	106	8.2	7.3
1956 1/	100	8.0	7.5

1/ Preliminary.

Data published in the October 1957 issue of The Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 106. Index of prices received by farmers for all farm products-potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and dry edible beans

(1910-14=100)

Year	All farm products 1/	Potatoes 1/	All farm products 2/	Sweet-potatoes 2/	All farm products 3/	Dry beans 3/
1937	115	77	107	90	102	87
1938	97	82	95	84	94	72
1939	97	106	99	86	100	91
1940	104	78	106	102	111	89
1941	130	120	143	109	148	127
1942	167	174	178	142	184	145
1943	193	192	197	246	197	169
1944	200	220	201	217	203	176
1945	209	210	212	233	218	183
1946	243	185	261	247	265	297
1947	280	244	289	246	292	325
1948	279	231	270	251	261	220
1949	250	192	242	247	246	188
1950	271	137	290	191	295	207
1951	297	245	295	355	295	221
1952	282	294	273	383	267	243
1953	258	120	254	284	253	229
1954	248	197	243	269	241	225
1955	236	162	232	207	233	196
1956	235	194	238	249	239	192

1/ Marketing year - beginning previous November.
2/ Marketing year - beginning July of designated year.
3/ Marketing year - beginning September of designated year.

Table 107. Melons: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1937-56

Year	Watermelons	Muskmelons	Total melons
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1937	18.8	10.0	28.8
1938	17.7	9.5	27.2
1939	15.8	9.6	25.4
1940	17.4	9.1	26.5
1941	15.1	9.4	24.5
1942	14.5	8.0	22.5
1943	13.8	7.9	21.7
1944	18.4	9.6	28.0
1945	19.5	10.2	29.7
1946	19.4	11.2	30.6
1947	18.1	9.9	28.0
1948	17.5	9.8	27.3
1949	17.9	8.9	26.8
1950	15.8	9.1	24.9
1951	17.2	8.9	26.1
1952	17.1	8.6	25.7
1953	19.0	9.2	28.2
1954	19.3	9.6	28.9
1955	20.0	9.2	29.2
1956 1/	18.8	8.6	27.4

1/ Preliminary.

Data published in the October 1957 issue of The Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 108. Oranges (excluding tangerines): Production by States and United States 1935-56

Year	Fla.	Calif.	Other States 1/	Total U. S.
	Million boxes	Million boxes	Million boxes	Million boxes
1935-36	15.9	32.8	1.3	50.0
1936-37	19.1	29.8	2.6	51.5
1937-38	23.9	45.9	2.2	72.0
1938-39	29.9	41.4	3.8	75.1
1939-40	25.6	44.4	3.3	73.3
1940-41	28.6	50.8	3.4	82.8
1941-42	27.2	52.2	3.7	83.1
1942-43	37.2	44.3	3.6	85.1
1943-44	46.2	52.0	4.9	103.1
1944-45	42.8	60.5	5.9	109.2
1945-46	49.8	44.0	6.3	100.1
1946-47	53.7	53.5	6.6	113.8
1947-48	58.4	45.8	6.3	110.5
1948-49	58.3	37.0	4.4	99.7
1949-50	58.5	41.9	3.1	103.5
1950-51	67.3	45.2	4.4	116.9
1951-52	78.6	38.4	1.1	118.1
1952-53	72.2	46.0	2.0	120.2
1953-54	91.3	32.4	2.2	125.9
1954-55	88.4	39.4	2.8	130.6
1955-56	91.0	38.4	2.9	132.3
1956-57 2/	93.3	35.5	3.1	131.9

1/ Arizona, Texas, Louisiana; also Alabama and Mississippi through 1941-42 only.
2/ Indicated January 1, 1957.

Data published currently in the Fruit Situation (AMS).

Table 109. Grapefruit: Production by States and United States, 1935-56

Year	Florida	Texas	Arizona and California	Total U. S.
	Million boxes	Million boxes	Million boxes	Million boxes
1935-36	11.5	2.8	4.1	18.4
1936-37	18.1	9.6	3.0	30.7
1937-38	14.6	11.8	4.7	31.1
1938-39	23.3	15.7	4.6	43.6
1939-40	15.9	14.4	4.9	35.2
1940-41	24.6	13.7	4.6	42.9
1941-42	19.2	14.5	6.6	40.3
1942-43	27.3	17.5	5.7	50.5
1943-44	31.0	17.7	7.4	56.1
1944-45	22.3	22.3	7.6	52.2
1945-46	32.0	24.0	7.4	63.4
1946-47	29.0	23.3	7.2	59.5
1947-48	33.0	23.2	5.4	61.6
1948-49	30.2	11.3	4.0	45.5
1949-50	24.2	6.4	5.9	36.5
1950-51	33.2	7.5	5.9	46.6
1951-52	36.0	.2	4.3	40.5
1952-53	32.5	.4	5.5	38.4
1953-54	42.0	1.2	5.2	48.4
1954-55	34.8	2.5	4.9	42.2
1955-56	38.3	2.2	4.9	45.4
1956-57 1/	37.3	2.8	4.4	44.5

1/ Indicated.

Data published currently in the Fruit Situation (AMS).

Table 110. Peaches: Production by Areas, United States, 1935-57

Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1935	15.2	18.2	22.0	55.4
1936	13.6	8.7	26.5	48.8
1937	14.8	17.9	27.3	60.0
1938	16.1	11.6	26.2	53.9
1939	16.1	18.1	30.0	64.2
1940	17.5	10.0	30.3	57.8
1941	23.2	23.6	28.6	75.4
1942	21.0	11.9	33.8	66.7
1943	5.8	6.2	30.8	42.8
1944	20.7	16.5	40.9	78.1
1945	21.3	20.3	37.6	79.2
1946	23.4	15.9	43.6	82.9
1947	20.7	16.1	39.6	76.4
1948	13.0	12.0	35.6	60.6
1949	13.1	14.4	41.2	68.7
1950	8.3	10.6	31.1	50.0
1951	19.8	5.0	38.4	63.2
1952	16.0	11.0	35.4	62.4
1953	16.6	10.9	36.9	64.4
1954	17.1	9.1	35.9	62.1
1955	8.2	4.0	39.7	51.9
1956	14.9	10.3	44.7	69.9
1957 1/	14.9	8.2	39.5	62.6

1/ Indicated.

Compiled from Crop Production report (AMS).

Table 111. Apples, commercial: Production by areas, United States, 1935-57

Year	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1935	61.5	27.4	51.5	140.4
1936	41.4	13.0	43.6	98.0
1937	69.6	34.4	49.2	153.2
1938	46.2	13.5	46.0	105.7
1939	66.3	31.3	41.6	139.2
1940	49.9	20.3	41.2	111.4
1941	55.0	24.8	42.4	122.2
1942	62.7	23.7	40.3	126.7
1943	34.9	14.9	37.5	87.3
1944	56.5	18.5	46.3	121.3
1945	14.5	7.7	44.5	66.7
1946	52.8	19.1	47.0	118.9
1947	39.9	20.6	52.4	112.9
1948	36.6	14.3	38.4	89.3
1949	55.1	30.1	48.8	134.0
1950	56.9	19.5	48.1	124.5
1951	53.5	24.4	33.5	111.4
1952	40.7	15.1	38.6	94.4
1953	41.2	18.0	36.2	95.4
1954	57.0	15.5	39.3	111.8
1955	49.2	16.1	41.9	107.2
1956	45.9	22.1	32.6	100.6
1957 1/	45.7	20.2	45.5	111.4

1/ Indicated.

Data published currently in the Fruit Situation (AMS).

Table 112. Fruits (fresh equivalent basis): Consumption per person, United States, 1935-56

Year	Non-citrus			Citrus		
	Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	91.9	37.4	129.3	44.6	3.6	48.2
1936	82.9	41.9	124.8	46.2	3.2	49.4
1937	98.0	42.9	140.9	44.5	6.1	50.6
1938	86.2	42.8	129.0	49.1	6.6	55.7
1939	90.1	45.8	135.9	61.4	9.9	71.3
1940	85.4	51.2	136.6	56.7	10.4	67.1
1941	91.2	48.3	139.5	57.7	14.8	72.5
1942	73.7	42.5	116.2	57.7	14.4	72.1
1943	59.4	38.2	97.6	60.3	11.3	71.6
1944	73.5	38.7	112.2	68.2	21.1	89.3
1945	75.4	44.5	119.9	66.6	21.7	88.3
1946	77.4	55.2	132.6	59.1	36.2	95.3
1947	80.1	45.7	125.8	62.2	31.9	94.1
1948	76.7	44.2	120.9	54.4	38.7	93.1
1949	75.5	45.7	121.2	47.8	34.6	82.4
1950	66.2	49.0	115.2	41.2	31.9	73.1
1951	70.4	45.6	116.0	45.1	37.4	82.5
1952	68.1	48.5	116.6	44.4	39.6	84.0
1953	67.9	49.2	117.1	43.4	41.9	85.3
1954	64.9	47.8	112.7	41.2	44.4	85.6
1955	60.0	49.8	109.8	41.9	49.1	91.0
1956	61.2	49.2	110.4	38.3	49.1	87.4

Data published currently in Fruit Situation (AMS).

Table 113. Fruits and all farm products: Prices received by growers, United States, 1935-57

Index numbers (1910-14=100)

Year	All farm products	Fruits 1/
1935	109	89
1936	114	102
1937	122	117
1938	97	72
1939	95	74
1940	100	81
1941	124	94
1942	159	127
1943	193	207
1944	197	233
1945	207	228
1946	236	240
1947	276	186
1948	287	166
1949	250	196
1950	258	194
1951	302	181
1952	288	191
1953	258	209
1954	249	219
1955	236	212
1956	235	224
1957 2/	242	227

1/ Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, apples, pears, peaches and strawberries.
2/ Average January-August.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 114. Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over in United States and by overseas forces, 1925-57

(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	9.58	1.21	1.15	11.94
1956	9.32	1.20	1.07	11.59
1957 1/	9.22	1.17	1.02	11.41

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.

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