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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Economic Research ● Foreign Agricultural ● Agricultural Research ● Statistical Reporting Services

agricultural chartbook

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1963 YOUTHBOOK



agricultural outlook chartbook

OUTLOOK 1963

- Economic Research Service
- Foreign Agricultural Service
- Agricultural Research Service
- Statistical Reporting Service

issued november 1962

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Net Income to Remain Improved

Realized net farm income in 1961 and 1962 was up more than $1 billion from 1960, and this improved level likely will continue in 1963 (Fig. 1). Realized net income for this year is the highest since 1953.

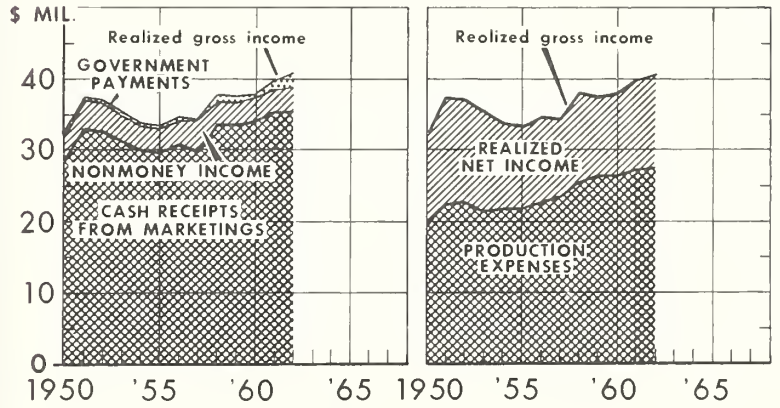
Realized gross farm income reached a record high this year, but production expenses, which have risen steadily, also are record high. For 1963, small increases are likely to occur in both operating and other production expenses.

Income per person of the farm population from all sources also has increased the last 2 years and is at a record level (Fig. 2). The increase over 1960 resulted from the rise in net income from farming and a further decline in the farm population.

Income of the farm population from nonfarm sources has accounted for more than a third of total personal income since 1955.

THE SITUATION

Components of Farm Income

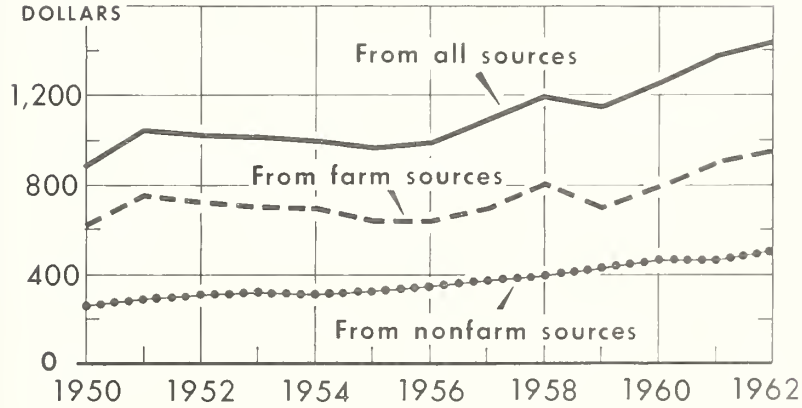


1961 PRELIMINARY. 1962 ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1376-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.1 - see table 1

Per Capita Personal Income of the Farm Population Still Going Up



BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATES OF THE FARM POPULATION AND A CHANGE IN CONCEPT TO A PERSONAL INCOME BASIS. 1961 PRELIMINARY. 1962 ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1238-62 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.2 - see table 2

Net Income Per Farm $110 Over 1961

The improvement in realized net income of farm operators and a further decline in the number of farms has resulted in a sharp increase in net income per farm.

The average of $3,470 estimated for 1962 is $110 (or 3 percent) above 1961 and about 40 percent above 1955, the low of the last 10 years (Fig. 3). The number of farms this year is about a fifth below the number in 1955 because of consolidations and farms taken out of agriculture.

The trend toward larger, more efficient-sized units has been important in increasing farm productivity and net income per farm.

Because the general price level is higher now than it was in 1955, realized net income per farm has increased only 25 percent, when figured in constant dollars.

Food Buying Up 50 Percent from 1950

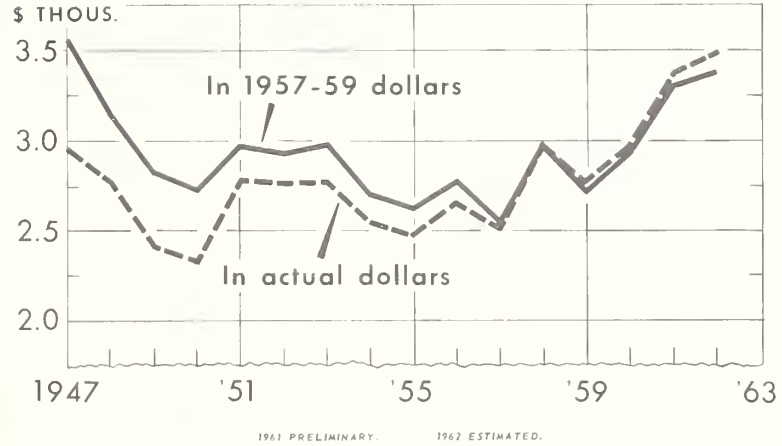
Consumer expenditures for food have increased almost 50 percent since 1950, though farm receipts for the same food have increased only 20 percent (Fig. 4).

The marketing bill increased about 75 percent during this period, reflecting mainly the increased volume of food marketed and some increase in per unit marketing charges.

Since 1960, exports have amounted to almost 15 percent of the farm value of all our agricultural production used in the U. S. (Fig. 5). The bulk of these exports has been made up of grains, oils, cotton, and tobacco.

About one-third of the commodities moved under P. L. 480 and other export programs. Combined exports of these commodities next year are expected to continue near this year's record level.

Realized Net Farm Income Per Farm Continues To Climb



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1214-62 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.3 - see table 3

Expenditures for Food Increase Faster Than Farm Value of the Food

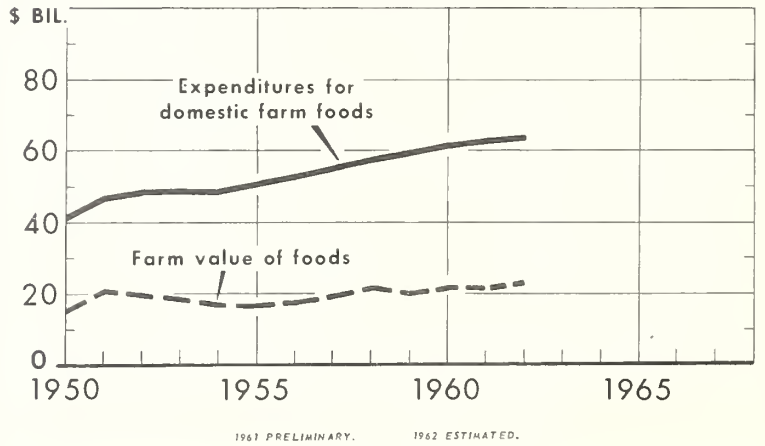


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Fig.4 - see table 4

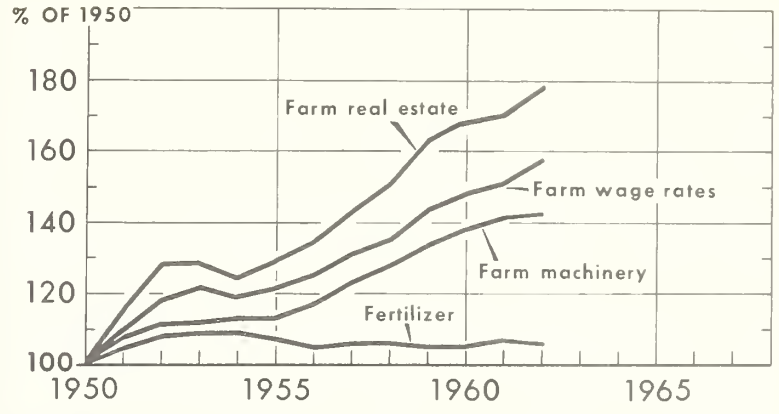
Agricultural Price Indexes Higher

Prices of all major items of production expense have risen rapidly in the last 10 years, except for fertilizer (Fig. 6).

As more machinery and less labor are used in farming, changes in machinery prices and operating costs become more important than changes in farm wage rates. The value of farm real estate, although not a direct production expense, again rose more than other items. These trends likely will continue through next year.

Most of the important indexes used to gauge the economic situation of farmers are as high or higher now than a year earlier. So far this year, prices paid by farmers for most commodities and services used for farm family living have averaged about 1 percent higher than in the corresponding months a year earlier (Fig. 7).

Changing Prices Influence Farm Costs

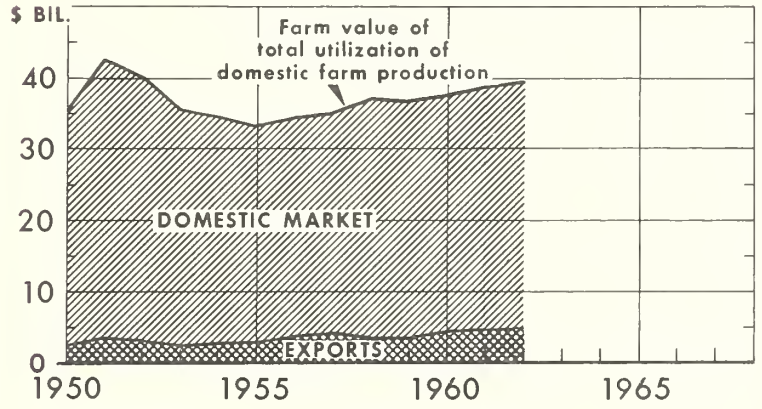


1961 PRELIMINARY. 1962 ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1375-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.6 - see table 6

Export Market Becoming More Important Outlet for Farm Production

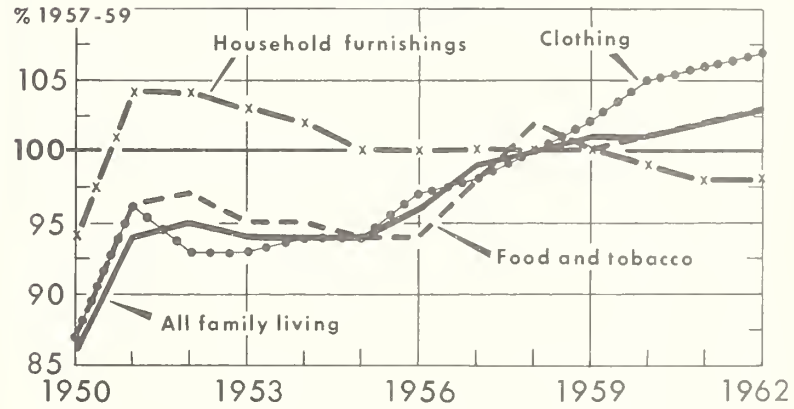


1961 PRELIMINARY. 1962 ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1392-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.5 - see table 5

Farm Consumer Prices Continue to Edge Upward



1962 DATA ARE JAN.-AUG. AVERAGES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. SRS 46-62(9) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

Fig.7 - see table 7

Prices Received for Crops Increase; Livestock and Livestock Product Prices Hold

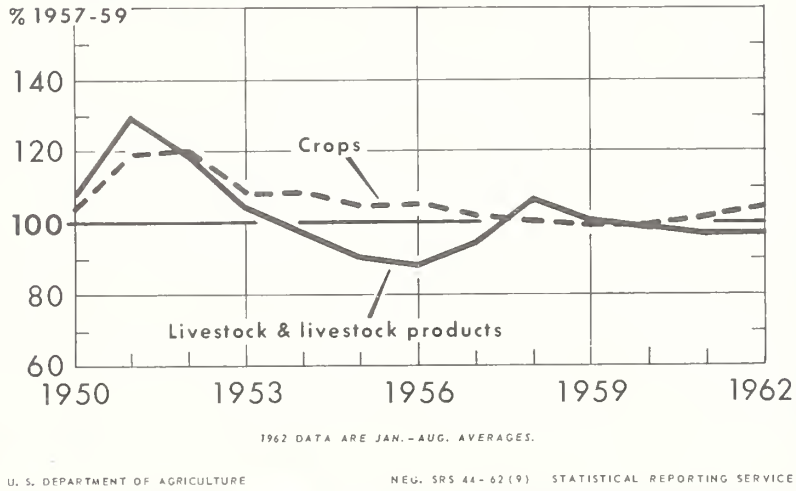


Fig.8 - see table 8

Rise Expected in Prices Received

Prices that farmers received for all their crops are about 2 percent higher this year than last year, while prices they receive for livestock products probably will average about the same as they did last year (Fig. 8).

As a result, prices farmers receive for all their products will be up this year.

Since the prices that farmers paid for production items and for all other items also are up about the same amount, the parity ratio has remained at about the same level as last year (Fig. 9).

Farm output has leveled off the last 2 years, mainly because of reductions in output of food grains and feed grains.

This year, farm output is in closer balance with population than during most of the last decade (Fig. 10).

Prices Received and Paid Up Slightly

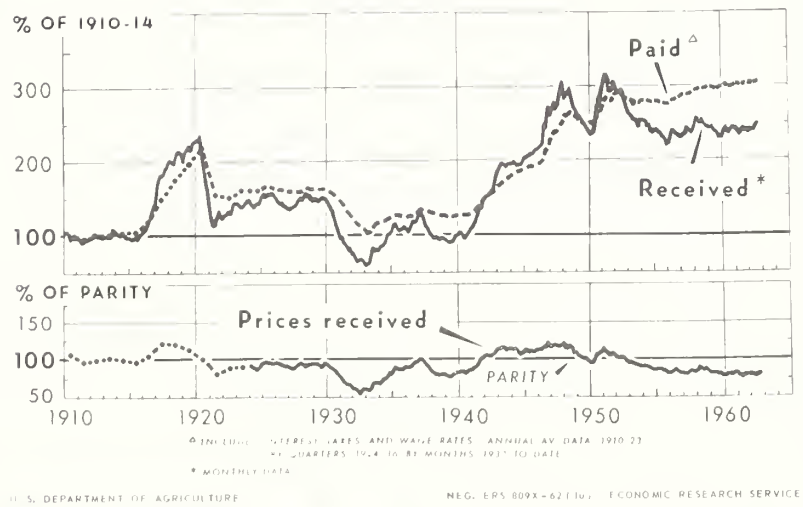


Fig.9 - see table 9

Farm Output in Closer Balance with Population

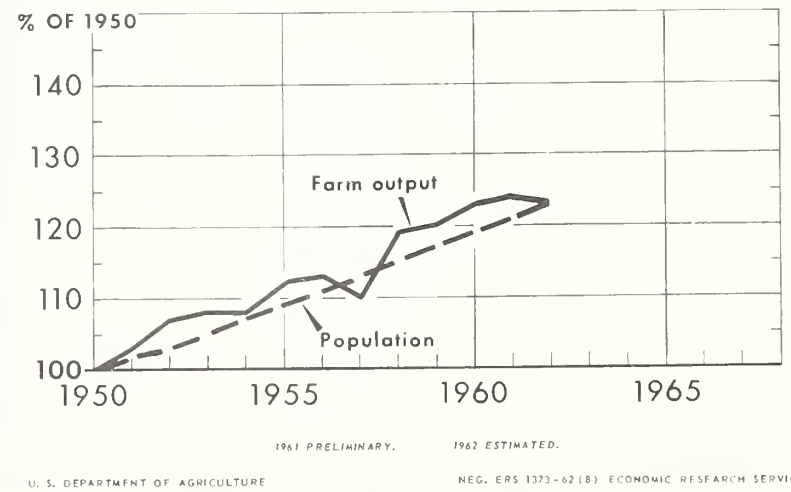


Fig.10 - see table 10

Crop Production Down Slightly

Crop production this year is down slightly for the second consecutive year, while livestock output has remained at the 1961 level (Fig. 11).

Among the major crop groups, only cotton, tobacco, and sugar are above 1961 levels. Production of feed grains, food grains, hay, and forage has dropped for 2 consecutive years.

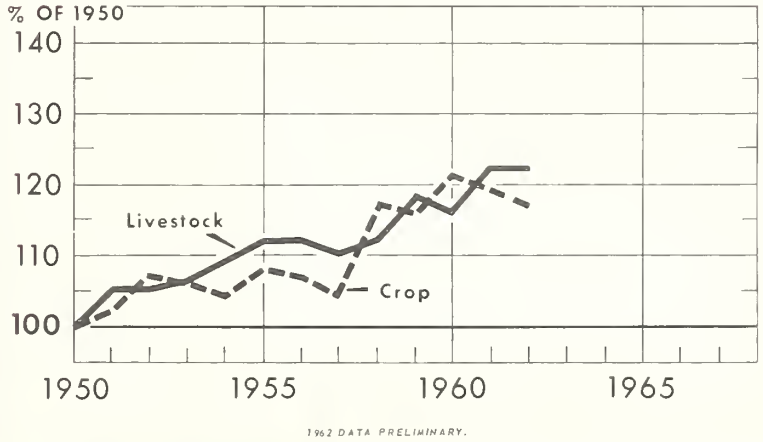
Among the livestock products, poultry and eggs are down from 1961, while meat animals and dairy products show slight increases. A 2-percent increase in number of animal units of breeding livestock from 1961 to 1962 was offset by a 2-percent drop in production per breeding unit.

Acreage of cropland used for crops is 13 percent less than in 1950. All of this decline has taken place since 1955. The 1962 acreage is the lowest of record. This year, crops were produced on 3 percent fewer acres than in 1961, but production per acre is nearly 2 percent higher.

Crop production per acre has risen over one-third since 1950 (Fig. 12). Most of the increase--21 percent--occurred in the 5 years since 1957. In these 5 years, corn yields rose from 48 to 61 bushels, yields of sorghum grains increased 14 bushels to 43 bushels, and cotton yields increased over 60 pounds to 449 pounds per acre.

Many factors contributed to the greater yields, including shifts to higher yielding crops, better seed, more fertilizer, wider use of pest controls, and improved tillage practices.

Livestock Production at Record Level

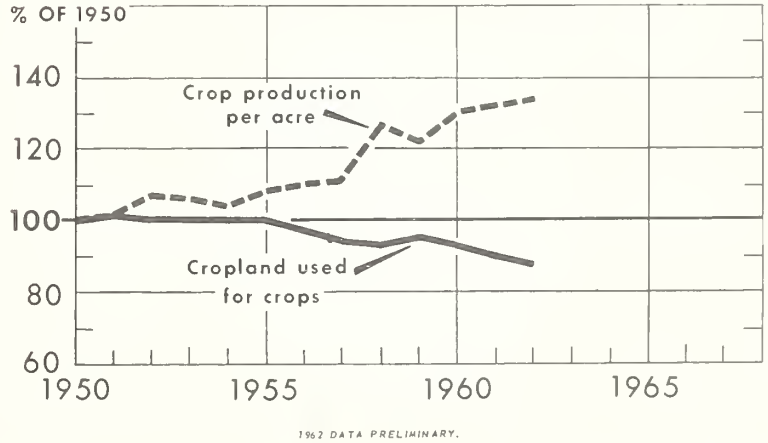


1962 DATA PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1357-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.11 - see table 11

Production Per Acre Increases; Acreage Used Decreases

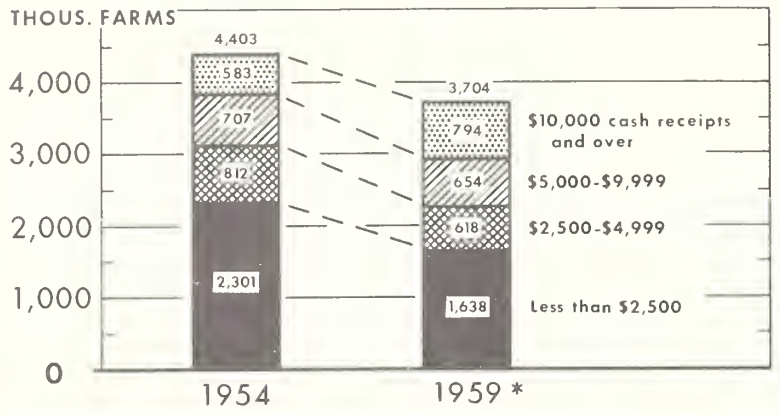


1962 DATA PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1355-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.12 - see table 11

Farms Are Larger but Fewer



1954 NUMBER ADJUSTED TO THE 1959 CENSUS DEFINITION OF A FARM.
* SOURCE: 1959 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1351-62 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.13 - no table

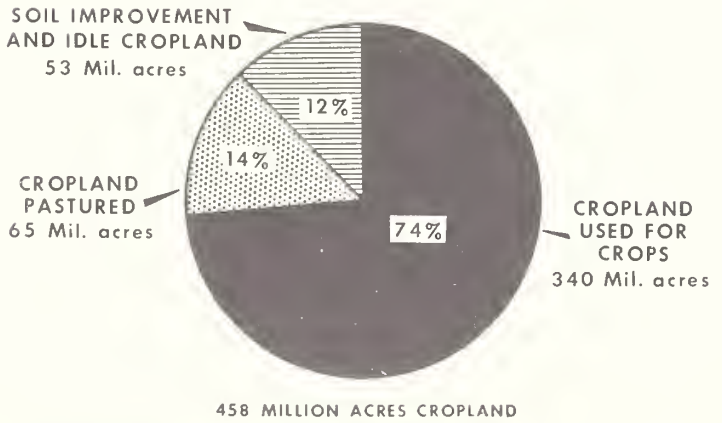
Farms Larger, Fewer, Cost More

Farms are getting fewer and larger (Fig. 13). Using the 1959 Census definition of a farm, the total number of farms decreased by more than one-fourth between 1954 and 1959. The sharpest decline was in the number of small farms with less than $2,500 of marketings. Farms with sales of $10,000 and over increased by more than a third.

Increased utilization of cropland could greatly increase production. In 1961, only 74 percent of total cropland was used for crops. Land in soil-improvement programs and idle cropland totaled 12 percent, and cropland pastured totaled 14 percent (Fig. 14).

Larger farms and higher per-acre real estate prices have boosted capital investment per farm nearly threefold since 1950 (Fig. 15). More than three-fourths of the average farm investment is in land and service buildings. Machinery and livestock investments rose chiefly because of increased inventories, not higher prices.

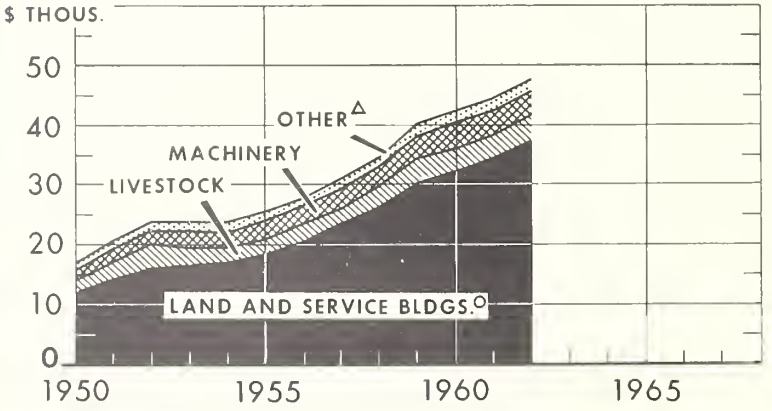
Only About Three-Fourths of Cropland Used for Crops



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1356-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.14 - no table

Real Estate Leads Rise in Production Assets



△CROPS HELD FOR LIVESTOCK FEED AND WORKING CAPITAL. ○MARKET VALUES, AS OF JAN. 1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1354-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.15 - see table 15

Production Efficiency Unparalleled

Increased mechanization and wide adoption of improved practices have reduced the labor input in farming by one-third, while output per man-hour has doubled since 1950 (Fig. 16). Labor productivity has increased in both crop and livestock enterprises. However, the increase has been greater with crops because of a higher degree of mechanization. Also, crop yields have risen more than production per animal.

In total, production inputs have varied little since 1950. But the composition of inputs has changed considerably. Farmers have increased their use of purchased inputs, such as fertilizer and machinery, to replace higher cost inputs such as land and labor (Fig. 17). The volume of purchased inputs was 16 percent greater in 1961 than in 1950. Purchased inputs accounted for two-thirds of all inputs in 1961. Farmers now get 25 percent more output per unit of total input than in 1950 (Fig. 18).

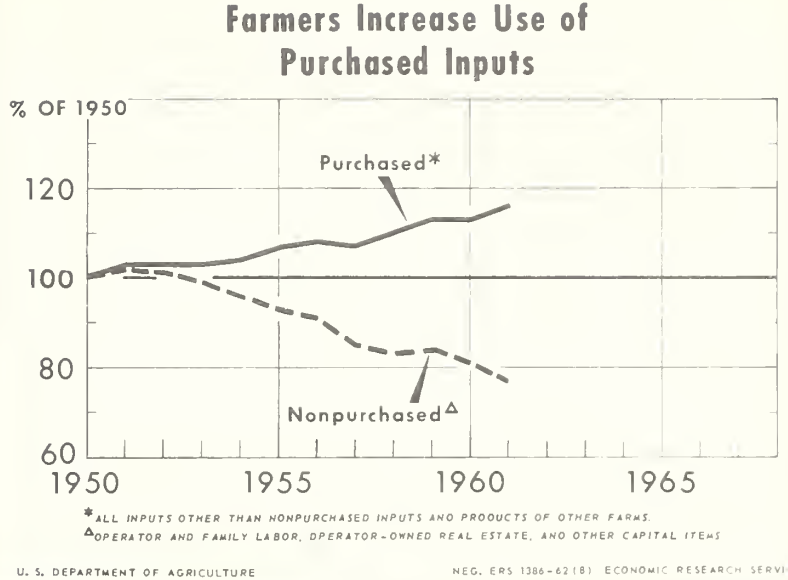


Fig.17 - see table 17

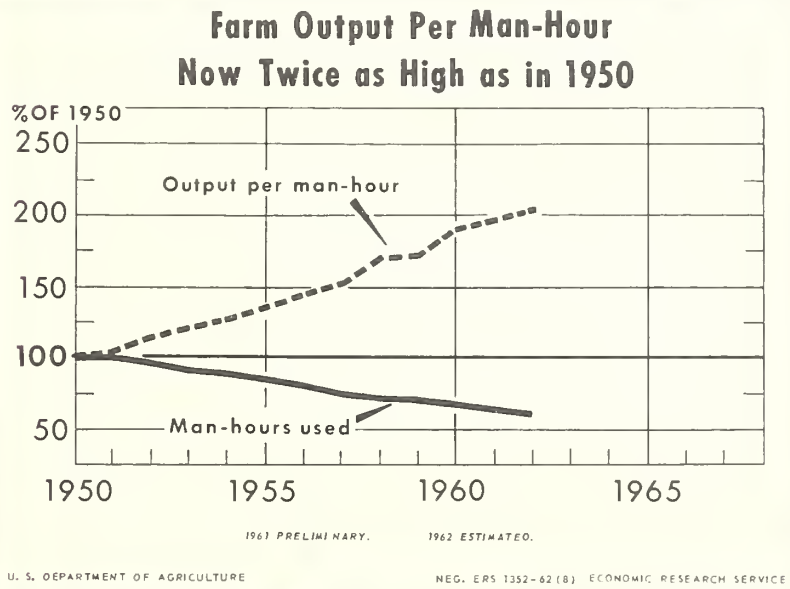


Fig.16 - see table 16

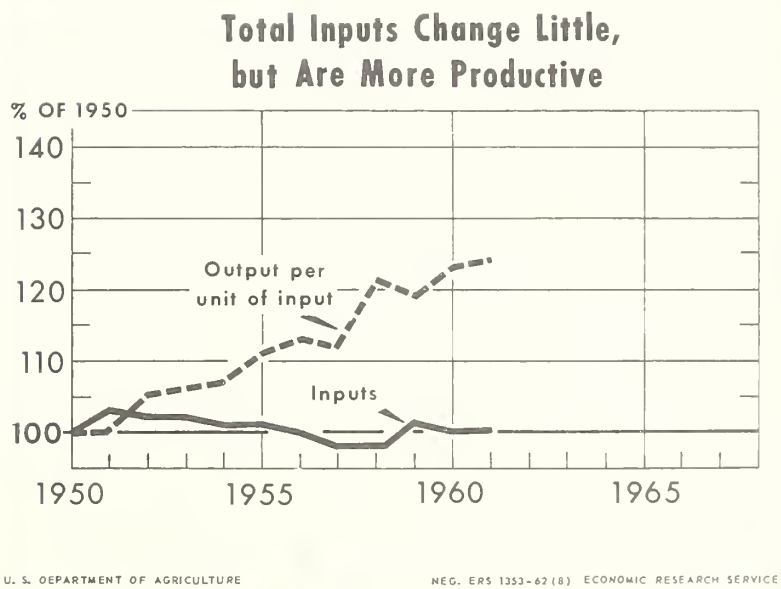
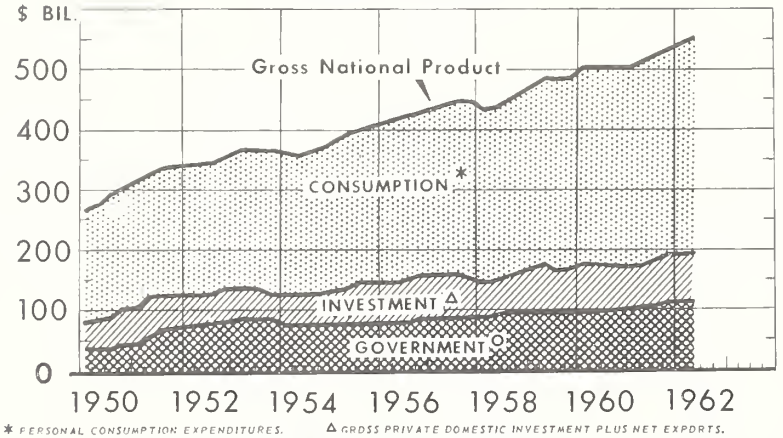


Fig.18 - see table 16

Major Sources of Demand Continue to Rise



* PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES. Δ GROSS PRIVATE DOMESTIC INVESTMENT PLUS NET EXPORTS.
O FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES.
QUARTERLY FIGURES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES, CURRENT DOLLARS. U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1492-62(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.19 - see table 19

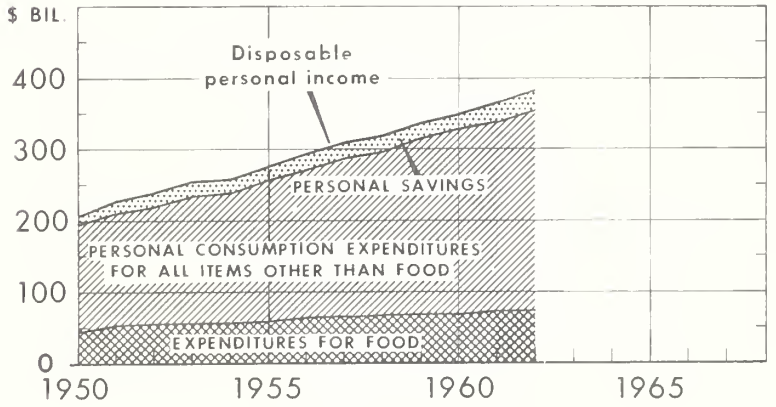
Consumption Outlays Continue Up

Prospective trends in major sources of demand for farm products point to a moderate rise in output and income in 1963. Personal consumption expenditures, nearly two-thirds of the Gross National Product, continue to rise (Fig. 19). Combined nonconsumption outlays for investment and Government expenditures also are expected to rise moderately in the coming year.

Expenditures for food have risen with higher incomes, but at a slower rate, and now comprise a smaller share of disposable personal income than a decade earlier (Fig. 20).

Domestic food use of farm products has been rising about in proportion to population, while nonfood uses, in per capita terms, particularly of fibers and fats and oils, have been declining. Substantial increases in exports have added materially to the demand for major farm products in recent years (Fig. 21).

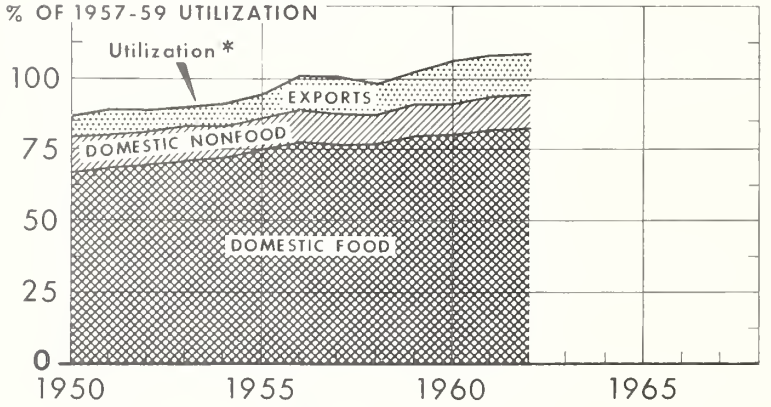
Expenditures for Food Not Keeping Pace with Disposable Personal Income



1961 PRELIMINARY. 1962 ESTIMATED.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1371-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.20 - see table 20

Food Use of Farm Commodities Increases; Nonfood Use Remains Constant



* EXCLUDES DOMESTIC USE OF FEED AND SEED. 1961 PRELIMINARY. 1962 ESTIMATE.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1491-62(10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.21 - see table 21

Meat Use Up 10 Percent in Decade

Trends in consumption of livestock products reflect the interaction of people's needs, desires, and ability to fulfill them. Rising consumer incomes give people the ability to purchase more preferred livestock products instead of others.

Consumption per person of meat (beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton) is now about 10 percent greater than it was 10 years ago. Because of the cyclical nature of supply, the rate likely will continue at the same level next year. The consumption rate of poultry increased over 30 percent during the same period (Fig. 22). The ability to purchase poultry was increased more than for red meats, because the relative price has been continually more favorable.

Consumption rates of crops for food have changed very little since 1950. The forces that brought about these consumption rates likely will continue to influence them for some years.

Consumption of Livestock Products Trends Continue; Meat and Poultry Up, Milk and Eggs Down

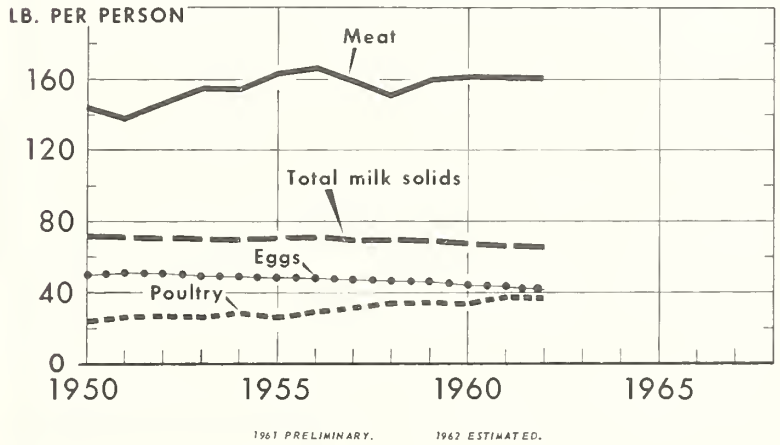


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Fig.22 - see table 22

Feed Grain and Wheat Stocks Down

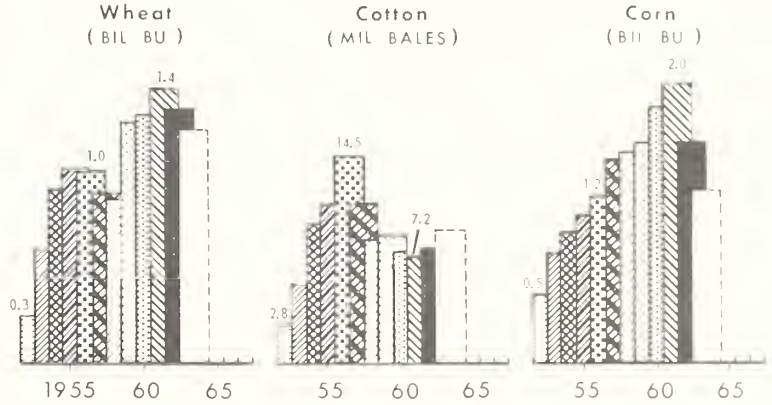
During the 1950's, production of crops and imports generally were larger than annual requirements of domestic and foreign markets. This led to a buildup of stocks, especially wheat, corn, and cotton (Fig. 23).

Farm programs in 1961 and 1962 limited production of feed grains, which enabled reduction of the feed grain carryover in both years. A further reduction of the carryover is in prospect for the 1962-63 feeding year.

Wheat stocks, too, were reduced in 1961-62 because of heavy exports. The wheat program reduced the 1962 crop by 10 percent, which is expected to result in a further cut in the carryover.

Stocks of cotton have been decreased since 1956 because of increased exports under programs designed to make U. S. cotton competitive on world markets. However, cotton stocks started building again in 1962, and this is likely to continue.

Carryover of Grains Declines; Cotton Starts to Rise Again



BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR: WHEAT, JULY 1; COTTON, AUG. 1; CORN, OCT. 1. HEIGHT OF BARS PROPORTIONAL TO VALUE AT 1955 SUPPORT LEVELS. 1963 ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF INDICATED PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE AS OF OCTOBER 1962.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 818X-62 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.23 no table

Drop in Many Nonfood Uses of Crops

Consumption per person for nonfood uses of most agricultural products has dropped in the last 10 years (Fig. 24). The major exception is vegetable oils. While their use in soap and as drying oils is less, other industrial uses have increased more than enough to give an overall increase of about 10 percent in nonfood use per person.

Cotton use per person is down over 10 percent, and wool use is down about 15 percent. These fibers have been subject to much competition from fabrics produced by the petro-chemical industry. But intensive research has developed new characteristics for these fibers, enabling them to recapture some of their markets.

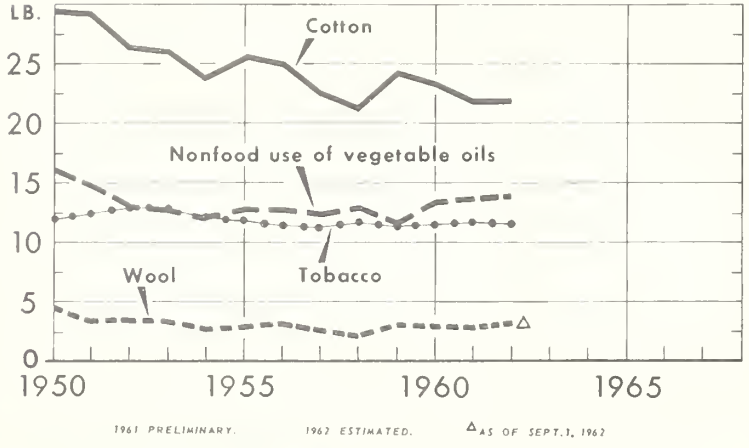
Tobacco use has recovered somewhat from the low point 5 years ago. It is likely that tobacco consumption will continue at the present rate through next year.

Calorie Intake Down from 1950

Although overall per capita food consumption has changed very little in the last decade, Americans have slowly shifted their emphasis in foods. People are less active and require less food energy, so we consume foods with fewer calories (Fig. 25). The drop in calories in the past decade, though, was not as sharp as in the 1940's.

Carbohydrates are the only sources of calories that have decreased since 1950. Cereal food products, the source of over a third of the carbohydrates, continued their long-term downtrend. Total protein consumption increased slightly over the decade. Increased consumption per capita of meat and poultry, major sources of protein, more than offset decreases in dairy products and cereal products. Total fats in our diets averaged about the same throughout the period. Fats from meats increased, and those from dairy products declined. Fats from fats and oil products remained unchanged.

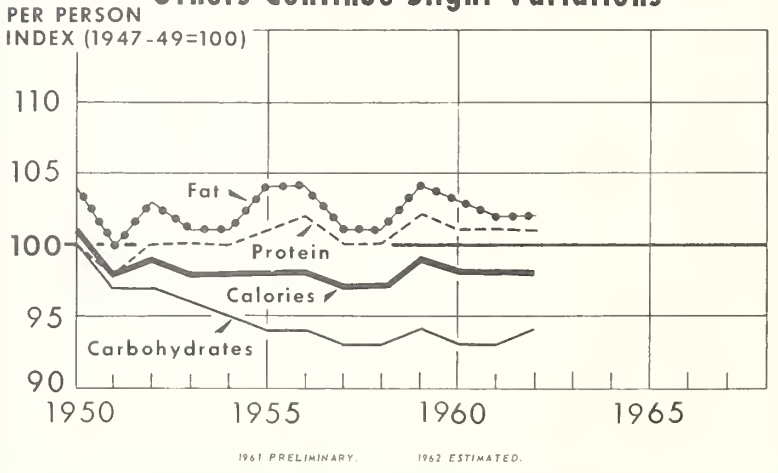
Changes in Per Capita Use of Major Nonfood Farm Products



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1391-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.24 - see table 24

Carbohydrates Only Source of Calories Dropping; Others Continue Slight Variations



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1414-62 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.25 - see table 25

TABLES FOR SECTION 1

TABLE 1

Components of farm income, 1950-62

Year	Cash receipts from marketings	Government payments	Realized nonmoney income	Realized gross farm income	Production expenses	Realized net income
	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.	Mil.dol.
1950	28,512	283	3,687	32,482	19,297	13,185
1951	32,958	286	4,079	37,323	22,165	15,158
1952	32,632	274	4,110	37,016	22,600	14,416
1953	31,126	213	3,926	35,265	21,366	13,899
1954	29,953	257	3,655	33,865	21,664	12,201
1955	29,556	229	3,547	33,332	21,862	11,470
1956	30,564	553	3,509	34,626	22,594	12,032
1957	29,824	1,016	3,549	34,389	23,371	11,018
1958	33,405	1,089	3,413	37,907	25,272	12,632
1959	33,512	682	3,285	37,479	26,200	11,279
1960	34,012	693	3,229	37,934	26,242	11,692
1961 1/	35,243	1,484	3,185	39,912	27,109	12,803
1962 2/	35,250	1,850	3,350	40,450	27,650	12,800

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Data from Farm Income Situation, July 1962, table 1H and 10H.

TABLE 2

Per capita personal income of farm population, 1950-62

(Dollars)

Year	From farm sources	From nonfarm sources	From all sources
1950	622	262	884
1951	754	289	1,043
1952	723	301	1,024
1953	693	315	1,008
1954	691	308	999
1955	638	322	960
1956	642	351	993
1957	690	376	1,066
1958	805	392	1,197
1959	713	431	1,144
1960	791	464	1,255
1961 1/	899	474	1,373
1962 2/	926	504	1,430

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Data from Farm Income Situation, July 1962, table 5H.

TABLE 3

Income per farm, 1947-62

(Dollars)

Year	In current dollars	In 1957-59 dollars
1947	2,947	3,551
1948	2,767	3,144
1949	2,410	2,835
1950	2,334	2,714
1951	2,793	2,971
1952	2,774	2,920

CONTINUED

TABLE 3 CONTINUED

1953	2,789	2,967
1954	2,543	2,705
1955	2,465	2,622
1956	2,666	2,777
1957	2,520	2,545
1958	2,985	2,985
1959	2,753	2,726
1960	2,961	2,932
1961 1/	3,360	3,294
1962 2/	3,471	3,370

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Data from Farm Income Situation, July 1962, table 8H and 9H.

TABLE 4

Farm value and expenditures for domestic farm food used by civilians, 1950-62

Year	Farm value of domestic farm food used	Civilian expenditures for domestic farm foods
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1950	17.6	41.5
1951	20.0	46.4
1952	19.8	48.1
1953	19.1	48.3
1954	18.4	48.4
1955	18.3	50.3
1956	18.7	52.4
1957	19.5	54.7
1958	20.8	57.6
1959	20.0	59.2
1960	20.7	61.2
1961 1/	20.8	62.2
1962 2/	21.3	63.2

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Data from the Marketing and Transportation Situation, August 1962.

TABLE 5

Total utilization and exports of domestic farm products, 1950-62

(Farm value in current dollars)

Year	Total utilization of domestic farm products	Exports of domestic farm products
	Million dollars	Million dollars
1950	35,100	2,580
1951	42,300	3,620
1952	40,000	3,110
1953	35,400	2,470
1954	34,600	2,810
1955	33,100	2,900
1956	34,300	3,830
1957	35,000	4,110
1958	37,000	3,440
1959	36,600	3,560

CONTINUED

TABLE 5 CONTINUED

1960	37,400	4,540
1961 1/	38,700	4,690
1962 2/	39,100	4,740

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Data from 1959 Supplement to AH 91 put on current dollar basis by using index of prices received for all farm commodities for total utilization and index of prices received for crops for exports.

TABLE 6

Prices of selected farm inputs, 1950-62

(Index: 1950=100)

Year	Machinery	Farm-wage rates	Farm real estate	Fertilizer
1950	100	100	100	100
1951	108	110	116	105
1952	111	118	128	108
1953	112	121	128	109
1954	113	119	124	109
1955	113	121	129	107
1956	117	125	134	105
1957	123	131	143	106
1958	128	135	151	106
1959	134	143	163	105
1960	138	148	168	105
1961 1/	141	151	170	107
1962 2/	142	157	178	106

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Based on data from The Farm Cost Situation, FCS-32, May 1962.

TABLE 7

Prices paid by farmers: All family living items, food and tobacco, clothing, and household furnishings, United States, 1950-62

(1957-59=100)

Year	Family living	Food and tobacco	Clothing	Household furnishings
1950	86	86	87	94
1951	94	96	96	104
1952	95	97	93	104
1953	94	95	93	103
1954	94	95	94	102
1955	94	94	94	100
1956	96	94	97	100
1957	99	98	98	100
1958	100	102	100	100
1959	101	100	102	100
1960	101	101	105	99
1961	102	102	106	98
1962 1/	103	103	107	98

1/ January-August average.

Statistical Reporting Service

TABLE 8

Index Numbers: Prices received for livestock and livestock products, and all crops, United States, 1950-62

(1957-59 = 100)

Year	Livestock and livestock products	All crops
1950	108	104
1951	130	119
1952	119	120
1953	104	108
1954	97	108
1955	90	104
1956	88	105
1957	94	101
1958	106	100
1959	100	99
1960	98	99
1961	97	101
1962 1/	97	104

1/ January-August average.

Statistical Reporting Service.

TABLE 9

Indexes of prices received and prices paid by farmers and the parity ratio, 1950-62

Year	Index of prices received by farmers for all farm products (1910-14=100)	Index of prices paid by farmers for all items (1910-14=100)	Parity ratio
1950	258	256	101
1951	302	282	107
1952	288	287	100
1953	255	277	92
1954	246	277	89
1955	232	276	84
1956	230	278	83
1957	235	286	82
1958	250	293	85
1959	240	297	80
1960	238	299	80
1961 1/	240	301	80
1962 2/	242	305	79

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Data from Agricultural Prices, 1961 Annual Summary.

TABLE 10

Population, domestic food use, Gross National Product, and farm output, 1950-62

(Index: 1950=100)

Year	Population	Domestic food use 1/	Gross National Product 2/	Farm output 3/
1950	100	100	100	100
1951	102	101	108	103
1952	103	104	111	107
1953	105	106	116	108
1954	107	107	114	108
1955	109	111	123	112
1956	111	115	126	113
1957	113	114	121	110
1958	115	114	126	119
1959	117	118	135	120
1960	119	119	138	123
1961	121	122	141	124
1962	123	122	147	123

1/ Domestic food use of agricultural products in 1957-59 dollars, from Agriculture Handbook 91 (1961 preliminary, 1962 estimated).
2/ Gross National Product in 1954 dollars (1962 estimated).
3/ Farm output based on data from Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency, Stat. Bull. 233, Sept. 1962 (1961 preliminary, 1962 estimated).

TABLE 11

Crop and livestock production, United States, 1950-62

Index numbers (1950=100)

Year	Total livestock production	Crop		
		Acreage used	Production	
			Total	Per acre
1950	100	100	100	100
1951	105	101	102	101
1952	105	100	107	107
1953	106	100	106	106
1954	109	100	104	104
1955	112	100	108	108
1956	112	97	107	110
1957	110	94	104	111
1958	112	93	117	126
1959	118	95	116	122
1960	116	93	121	130
1961	122	90	119	132
1962 1/	122	87	117	134

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 15

Average value per farm of assets used in production, United States, 1950-62

(Current dollars)

Year	Real estate 1/	Machinery	Livestock	Other 2/	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	11,961	1,756	2,283	1,193	17,193
1951	14,151	2,078	3,150	1,290	20,669
1952	16,195	2,508	3,756	1,404	23,863
1953	16,751	2,716	2,965	1,445	23,877
1954	16,865	2,899	2,447	1,459	23,670

CONTINUED

TABLE 15 CONTINUED

1955	18,536	2,979	2,408	1,600	25,523
1956	20,845	3,144	2,354	1,484	27,827
1957	23,599	3,353	2,515	1,555	31,022
1958	26,404	3,496	3,227	1,512	34,639
1959	30,237	3,836	4,229	1,860	40,162
1960	32,560	4,082	3,850	1,799	42,291
1961	34,150	4,162	4,077	1,739	44,128
1962	37,101	4,310	4,426	1,795	47,632

1/ Farmland and service buildings, excluding dwellings.
2/ Crops held for livestock feed and working capital.

TABLE 16

Farm output per unit of input, United States, 1950-62

Index numbers (1950=100)

Year	Total farm output	Farm inputs		Output per unit of input	
		Total	Man-hours of farmwork	Total	Man-hours
1950	100	100	100	100	100
1951	103	103	101	100	103
1952	107	102	96	105	113
1953	108	102	91	106	120
1954	108	101	88	107	125
1955	112	101	84	111	133
1956	113	100	80	113	143
1957	110	98	74	112	151
1958	119	98	71	121	169
1959	120	101	70	119	172
1960	123	100	66	123	189
1961	124	100	63	124	197
1962 1/	123	---	61	---	202

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 17

Purchased and nonpurchased farm production inputs, United States, 1950-61

Index numbers (1950=100)

Year	Farm production inputs	
	Nonpurchased 1/	Purchased 2/
1950	100	100
1951	102	103
1952	101	103
1953	99	103
1954	96	104
1955	93	107
1956	91	108
1957	85	107
1958	83	110
1959	84	113
1960	81	113
1961	78	116

1/ Operator and family labor, operator-owned real estate, and other capital items.
2/ All inputs other than nonpurchased inputs and products of other farms.

TABLE 19

Major sources of demand

(Billions of dollars)

Year and quarter	Gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private investment 1/	Government purchases of goods and services
1950	284.6	195.0	50.6	39.0
1951	329.0	209.8	58.7	60.5
1952	347.0	219.8	51.2	76.0
1953	365.4	232.6	49.9	82.8
1954	363.1	238.0	49.8	75.3
1955	397.5	256.9	64.9	75.6
1956	419.2	269.9	70.3	79.0
1957	442.8	285.2	71.1	86.5
1958	444.5	293.2	57.9	93.5
1959	482.7	313.5	72.0	97.2
1960				
Jan.-Mar.	501.7	323.9	80.5	97.2
Apr.-June	504.8	329.9	75.9	99.0
July-Sept.	503.7	329.8	73.1	100.8
Oct.-Dec.	503.3	330.5	71.4	101.4
1961				
Jan.-Mar.	500.8	330.5	65.4	104.8
Apr.-June	513.1	335.5	71.6	106.0
July-Sept.	522.3	340.1	75.2	106.9
Oct.-Dec.	538.6	346.1	80.4	112.1
1962				
Jan.-Mar.	545.0	350.2	79.6	115.2
Apr.-June	552.0	354.9	81.1	116.0
July-Sept.				
Oct.-Dec.				

1/ Includes net exports of goods and services.
U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 20

Disposable personal income, expenditures for food, and personal consumption expenditures, 1950-62

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food minus alcohol	Personal consumption expenditures
	Bil.dol.	Bil.dol.	Bil.dol.
1950	207.7	47.4	195.0
1951	227.5	53.4	209.8
1952	238.7	55.8	219.8
1953	252.5	56.6	232.6
1954	256.9	57.7	238.0
1955	274.4	59.2	256.9
1956	292.9	62.2	269.9
1957	308.8	65.2	285.2
1958	317.9	67.4	293.2
1959	337.1	68.1	313.5
1960	349.4	69.7	328.5
1961	363.6	70.9	338.1
1962 1/	382.0	73.8	355.2

1/ Estimate.

Data from Agriculture Handbook No. 62, tables 49, 50, and 51.

TABLE 21

Net utilization of farm commodities, 1950-62

(Index: 1957-59 net utilization = 100)

Year	Net utilization	Domestic use		Exports
		Food	Nonfood	
1950	87.2	67.1	12.3	7.8
1951	89.7	68.2	11.9	9.6
1952	88.9	69.7	11.1	8.1
1953	90.0	71.4	11.4	7.2
1954	90.7	72.1	10.5	8.1
1955	94.7	74.7	11.2	8.8
1956	100.1	77.0	11.5	11.6
1957	100.1	76.5	10.7	12.9
1958	97.9	76.4	10.6	10.9
1959	102.0	79.1	11.5	11.4
1960	105.7	80.0	11.2	14.5
1961 1/	107.6	81.7	11.2	14.7
1962 2/	108.0	82.1	11.4	14.5

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Data from Agriculture Handbook No. 91.

TABLE 22

Per capita consumption of livestock products, 1950-62

Year	Meat (carcass weight) 1/	Poultry (ready-to-cook)	Eggs	Total milk solids
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	144.6	24.7	49.9	72.1
1951	138.0	26.1	50.6	71.0
1952	146.0	26.8	50.7	70.9
1953	155.3	26.7	49.3	69.7
1954	154.7	28.1	48.9	70.4
1955	162.8	26.3	48.3	71.5
1956	166.7	29.6	48.0	71.8
1957	158.7	31.4	47.3	70.4
1958	151.6	34.1	46.3	69.7
1959	159.5	35.2	46.1	69.1
1960	161.4	34.4	43.7	68.5
1961 2/	161.0	37.8	42.6	67.4
1962 3/	161	36.7	42.1	66.2

1/ Beef, veal, lamb and mutton.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Estimate.

Data from Agriculture Handbook No. 62, tables 8 and 9.

TABLE 24

Per capita use of major nonfood farm products, 1950-62

Year	Cotton	Wool	Tobacco	Vegetable oils for nonfood uses
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	29.43	4.56	11.59	39.6
1951	29.23	3.45	11.87	35.5
1952	26.53	3.49	12.35	36.8
1953	26.37	3.45	12.20	36.7
1954	23.92	2.71	11.41	38.8
1955	25.45	2.96	11.28	38.8

CONTINUED

TABLE 24 CONTINUED

1956	25.07	3.13	10.96	37.3
1957	22.65	2.62	10.71	36.7
1958	21.42	2.39	10.92	38.5
1959	24.13	3.12	10.87	38.1
1960	23.48	2.96	10.97	40.7
1961 1/	22.1	2.90	11.15	40.4
1962 2/	23.1	2.95	11.06	40.5

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated. Wool estimated as of September 1.

Data for cotton and wool from The Cotton Situation, for tobacco from The Tobacco Situation. Special computation for oils, not published elsewhere.

TABLE 25

Measures of food energy, per person, available from the U. S. food supply, 1950-62

(Index: 1947-49=100)

Year	Calories	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
1950	101	100	104	100
1951	98	98	100	97
1952	99	100	103	97
1953	98	100	101	96
1954	98	100	101	95
1955	98	101	104	94
1956	98	102	104	94
1957	97	100	101	93
1958	97	100	101	93
1959	99	102	104	94
1960	98	101	103	93
1961 1/	98	101	102	93
1962 2/	98	101	102	94

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimate.

Data from Agriculture Handbook 62, table 45.

NOTES

In 1980, 245 Million or More People

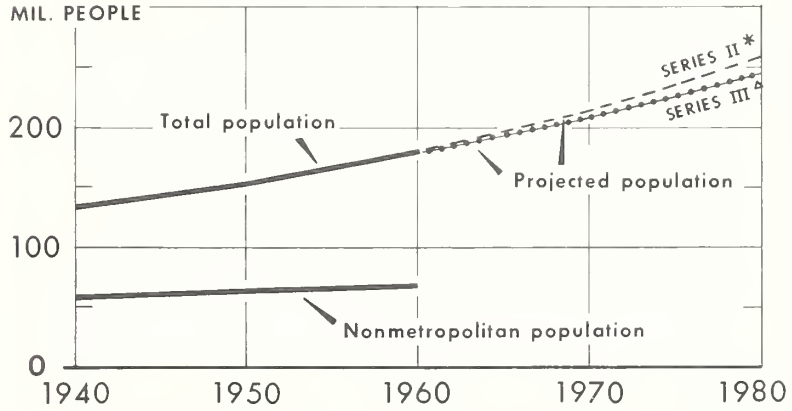
The persistence of a relatively high birth rate, a low death rate, and a moderate amount of immigration have made it likely that the U. S. population will reach a level of 245 million or more persons by 1980. This would be 30 percent higher than the current level of 187.5 million (Fig. 26).

In 1961, about 14.8 million people lived on farms in the United States. This is less than half the number of farm people counted in any year throughout the first 40 years of this century.

The productivity of farmers has become so great that farm people are now only 8 percent of the total population and 27 percent of the rural population. As farms get larger and technological changes continue, the number of farm people is expected to become even smaller (Fig. 27). Preliminary indications are that the 1962 farm population is about 14.3 million.

POPULATION

U. S. Population of 245 Million or More Indicated by 1980



* ASSUMES FERTILITY REMAINS CONSTANT AT 1955-57 LEVEL TO 1980.

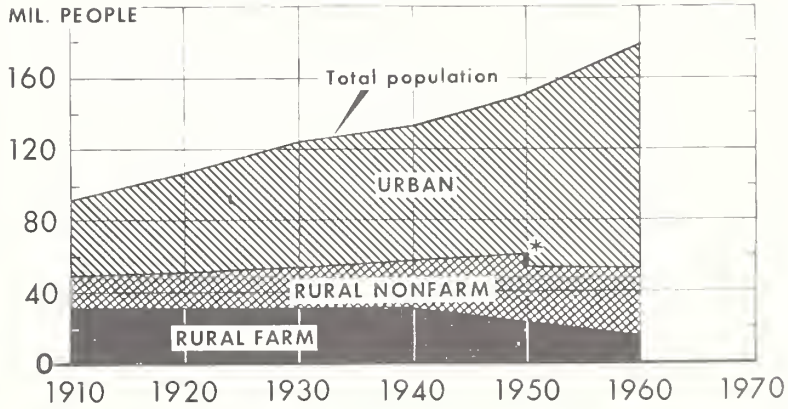
Δ ASSUMES FERTILITY DECLINES FROM 1955-57 LEVEL TO 1949-51 LEVEL BY 1965-70 AND REMAINS TO 1980.

DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1337-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.26 - see table 26

In 1960, 1,100 Nonfarm People Per 100 on Farms



* DIFFERENCE DUE TO NEW URBAN AND RURAL DEFINITION ADOPTED FOR USE IN 1950 CENSUS.

DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1335-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.27 - see table 26

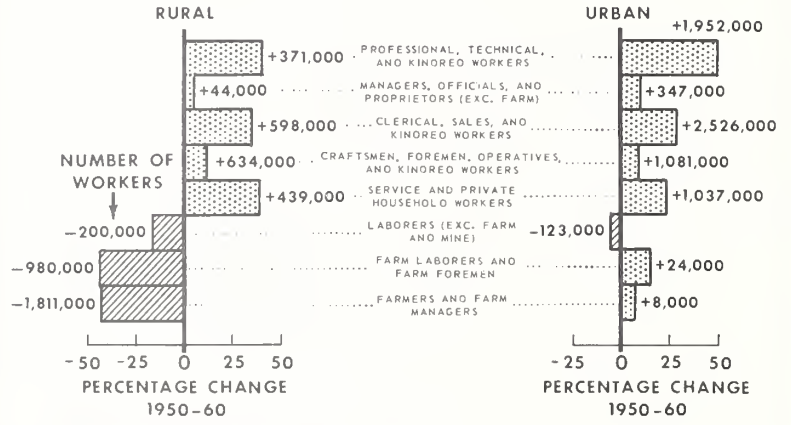
More Rural People in Nonfarm Work

The urban fringes of metropolitan central cities grew by 80 percent from 1950-60, but a majority of metropolitan people still live in the central cities. Both the rural village and farm populations declined. These losses were offset by rapid growth of open-country nonfarm rural residents (Fig. 28).

The number of rural residents working at nonfarm occupations generally increased in the 1950-60 decade. Rural residents employed at white collar and at service jobs increased by nearly 40 percent. In contrast, the number working at farm occupations declined by more than 40 percent. These trends will continue (Fig. 29).

In 1940, nearly one-half of the rural employed were either farm operators, farm managers, or farm laborers--by 1960 only about one-fifth. Meanwhile, the proportion of blue-collar workers in the rural labor force rose from one-fifth in 1940 to one-third in 1960 (Fig. 30).

White Collar and Service Occupations Increase Most in Decade

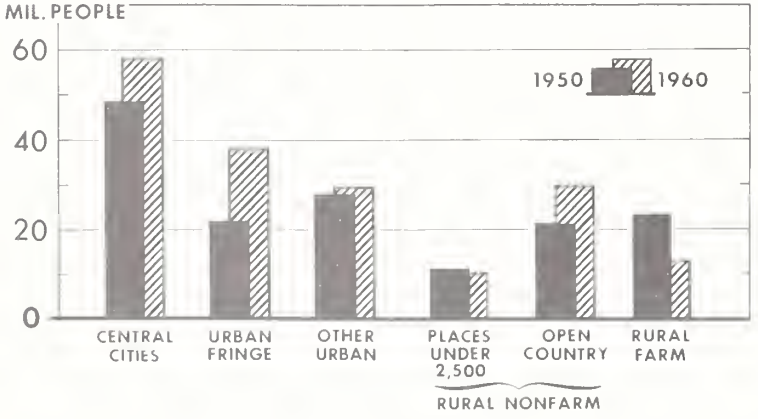


DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1339-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.29 - no table

Population Growth Greatest in Fringe Areas of Metropolitan Cities

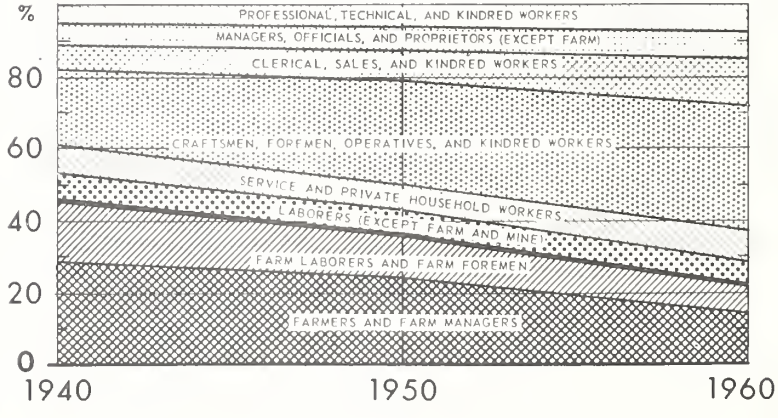


DATA FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1338-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.28 - no table

Blue-Collar Workers Replace Farmers as Largest Rural Occupational Group

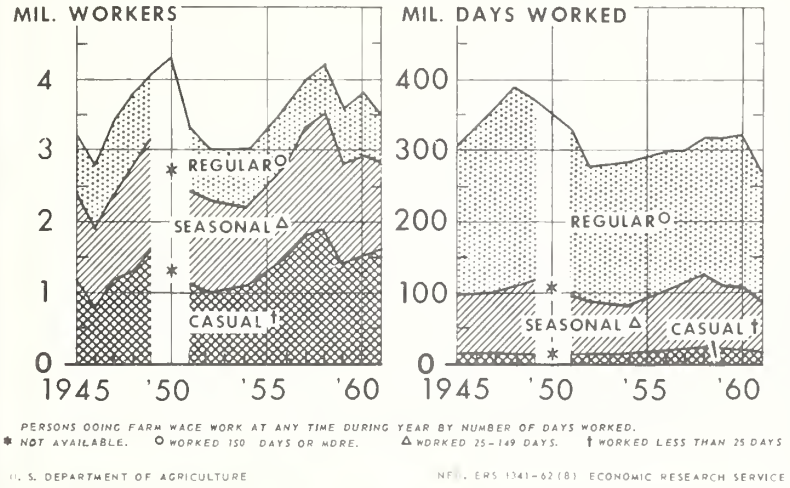


DATA FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1343-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.30 - no table

Regular Workers 1/5 of Work Force, Do 2/3 of Paid Farm Labor



PERSONS DOING FARM WAGE WORK AT ANY TIME DURING YEAR BY NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.
* NOT AVAILABLE. ○ WORKED 150 DAYS OR MORE. △ WORKED 25-149 DAYS. † WORKED LESS THAN 25 DAYS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1341-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.31 - see table 31

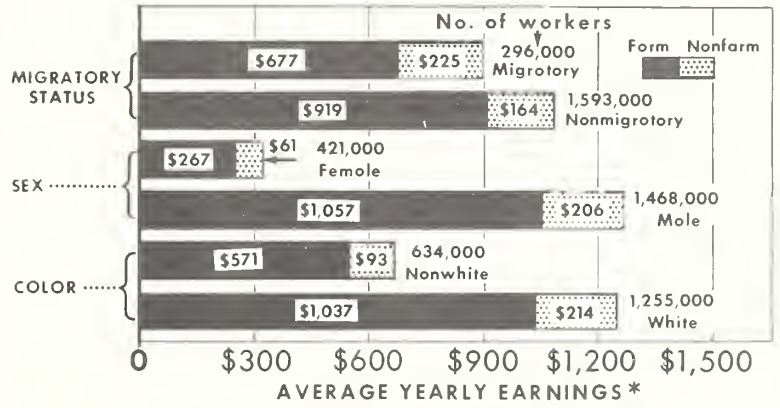
Farm Wages Go Up with Education

In 1961, total days of hired farm labor fell to the lowest level since 1945. Continued mechanization indicates further declines. Historically, regular workers have done about two-thirds of such work, seasonal workers about 30 percent, and casual workers 5 percent (Fig. 31).

Among persons doing 25 days or more of farm work in 1961: (1) Migrants had average total wage earnings below nonmigrants; (2) females had average total wage earnings below males; (3) nonwhites had average total wage earnings below whites (Fig. 32).

Extent of education is closely associated with earnings, even in an occupation requiring manual labor primarily. Males with 4 years or less of schooling received only three-fifths as much per day as did high school graduates. The average level of education of farm wage workers has remained substantially unchanged in the past 2 decades (Fig. 33).

Hired Farm Workers Earn Wages of $1,055 a Year; 17% from Nonfarm Work

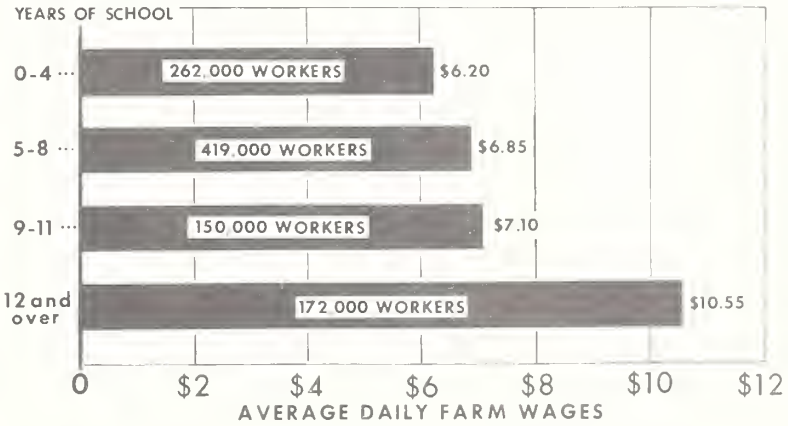


*AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS AT FARM AND NONFARM WAGE WORK OF WORKERS WHO DID 25 OR MORE DAYS OF PAID FARM WORK IN 1961.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1361-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.32 - no table

Better Educated Hired Farm Workers Earn Higher Daily Wages



MALES, 20 YEARS OLD AND OVER, WHO DID 25 DAYS OR MORE OF FARM WAGE WORK IN 1961.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1340-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.33 - no table

Farm People Lag in Education

In 1960, farm people showed comparatively low levels of education. Among adults, a substantially lower proportion of farm than of nonfarm residents had completed high school. Low rates of high school graduation characterized both white and nonwhite farm residents (Fig. 34). Over a fifth of the schoolage children of farmers and over half the children of farm laborers had an education at least a year below that of the average for all children of their age (Fig. 35). The proportion of 1960 high school graduates enrolled in college in 1960 was lowest for graduates from farm-worker families and highest for graduates from white-collar families (Fig. 36).

In general, educational differences between farm and nonfarm people have not narrowed in the past decade. Farm residents continue to rank below nonfarm people in educational attainment and enrollment in colleges and universities.

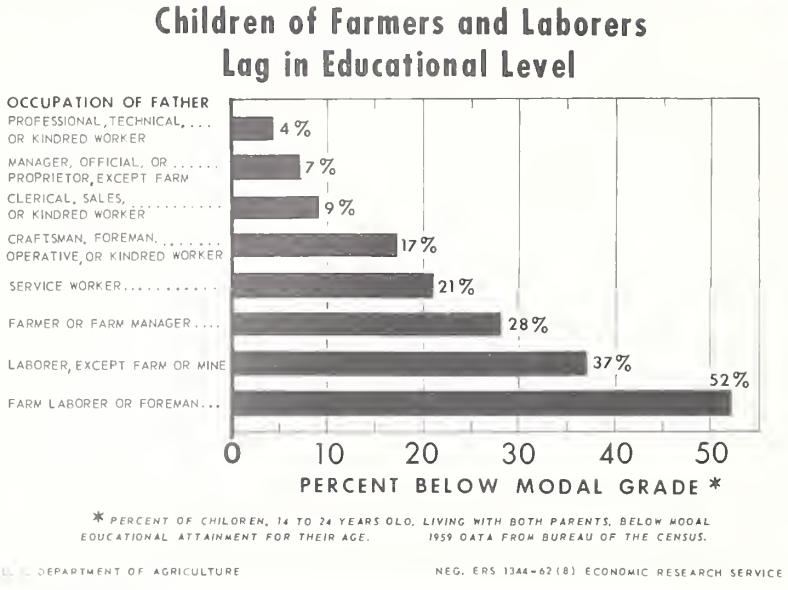


Fig.35 - no table

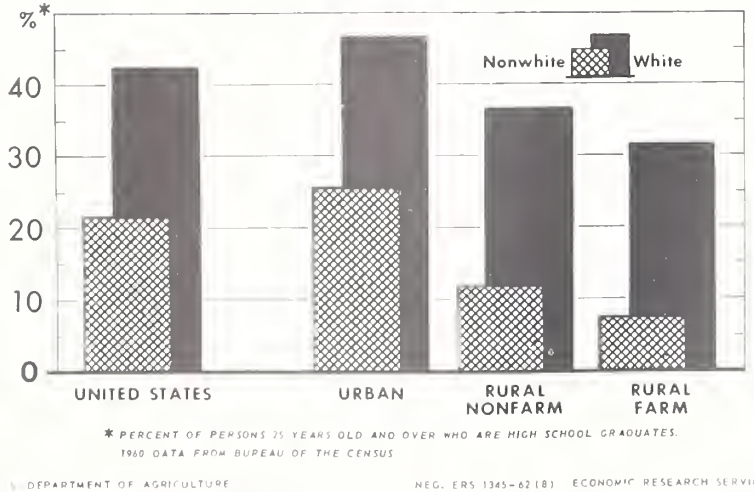


Fig.34 - no table

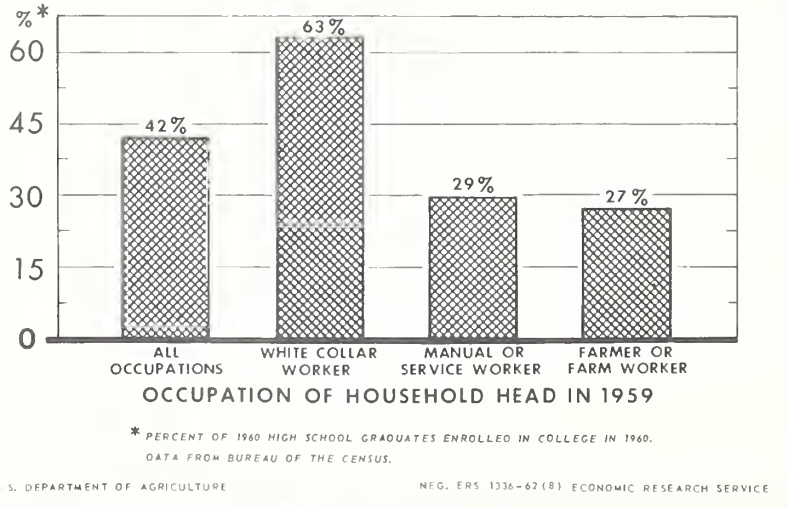


Fig.36 - no table

TABLES FOR SECTION 2

TABLE 26

Total population, including Armed Forces overseas and farm population, April 1910-61

Year	Total population 1/	Farm population		Year	Total population 1/	Farm population	
		Number	Percentage of total			Number	Percentage of total
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.		Thou.	Thou.	Pct.
1910	91,885	32,077	34.9	1937	128,649	31,266	24.3
1911	93,502	32,110	34.3	1938	129,589	30,980	23.9
1912	94,965	32,210	33.9	1939	130,642	30,840	23.6
1913	96,753	32,270	33.4				
1914	98,645	32,320	32.8	1940	131,820	30,547	23.2
1915	100,191	32,440	32.4	1941	133,098	2/30,118	22.6
1916	101,612	32,530	32.0	1942	134,498	2/28,914	21.5
1917	103,052	32,430	31.5	1943	136,297	2/26,186	19.2
1918	104,266	31,950	30.6	1944	138,027	2/24,815	18.0
1919	104,935	31,200	29.7	1945	139,583	2/24,420	17.5
				1946	141,039	2/25,403	18.0
1920	106,089	31,974	30.1	1947	143,480	2/25,829	18.0
1921	108,023	32,123	29.7	1948	146,051	2/24,383	16.7
1922	109,676	32,109	29.3	1949	148,595	2/24,194	16.3
1923	111,476	31,490	28.2				
1924	113,573	31,177	27.5	1950	151,132	2/23,048	15.3
1925	115,402	31,190	27.0	1951	153,691	2/21,890	14.2
1926	117,007	30,979	26.5	1952	156,421	2/21,748	13.9
1927	118,628	30,530	25.7	1953	159,012	2/19,874	12.5
1928	120,135	30,548	25.4	1954	161,761	2/19,019	11.8
1929	121,453	30,580	25.2	1955	164,607	2/19,078	11.6
				1956	167,509	2/18,712	11.2
1930	122,775	30,529	24.9	1957	170,496	2/17,656	10.4
1931	123,841	30,845	24.9	1958	173,367	2/17,128	9.9
1932	124,658	31,388	25.2	1959	3/176,551	2/16,592	9.4
1933	125,401	32,393	25.8				
1934	126,192	32,305	25.6	1960 4/	180,007	15,635	8.7
1935	127,057	32,161	25.3	1961 4/	183,025	14,803	8.1
1936	127,886	31,737	24.8				

1/ Total population figures include the Armed Forces overseas except for 1910-16 and 1920-39. Data for those years relate only to persons residing in continental United States; numbers in the Armed Forces overseas during those years were fairly small.
2/ Revised July, 1962. 3/ Includes Alaska. 4/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Total population data from the Bureau of the Census; farm population estimates, 1910-40 and 1960-61, from the Bureau of the Census and Economic Research Service, 1941-59 estimates from Economic Research Service.

TABLE 31

Number of farm wage workers and days worked, by duration of farm wage work, selected years, 1945-61

Year	Number of workers				Days worked			
	Total	Less than 25 days	25-149 days	150 days and over	Total	Less than 25 days	25-149 days	150 days and over
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1945	3,212	1,247	1,164	801	305	12	70	223
1946	2,770	817	1,089	864	---	---	---	---
1947	3,394	1,179	1,182	1,033	360	90		270
1948	3,752	1,250	1,501	1,001	390	---	---	---
1949	4,140	1,630	1,543	967	373	116		257
1950	4,342	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1951	3,274	1,118	1,304	852	327	13	78	236
1952	2,980	1,008	1,252	720	273	12	70	191
1953	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954	3,009	1,101	1,074	834	284	13	64	206
1955	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1956	3,575	1,497	1,330	748	299	16	84	199
1957	3,962	1,762	1,545	655	293	18	99	177
1958	4,212	1,893	1,563	756	317	21	100	196
1959	3,577	1,412	1,365	800	316	17	89	210
1960	3,693	1,531	1,333	828	318	17	85	215
1961	3,488	1,600	1,203	686	269	16	72	181

Hired farm working force surveys.

NOTES

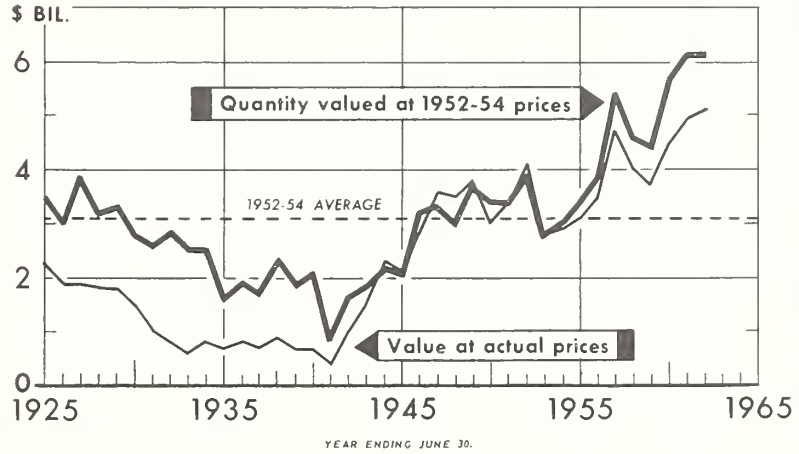
Farm Exports Set Value Record

The value of U. S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1962 advanced to a new record of $5.1 billion, 4 percent above the previous peak of $4.9 billion in 1961 (Fig. 37). Volume equaled the all-time high in 1961. Recent gains are part of a general advance that got underway early in World War II, with adoption of lend-lease. Depressed exports in the 1930's reflected moves in Western Europe toward agricultural self-sufficiency and trade restrictions.

Record marketings of feed grains and wheat and a substantial drop in cotton dominated exports in 1962 (Fig. 38). Moderate gains occurred in soybeans, fruit, cottonseed and soybean oils, poultry meat, tobacco, and vegetables. There was little or no change in rice, variety meats, animal fats, hides and skins, and dairy products. Records also were set for soybeans, soybean meal, poultry meat, tallow, canned fruits, grapefruit, and nonfat dry milk. Tobacco exports reached a value high of $407 million.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

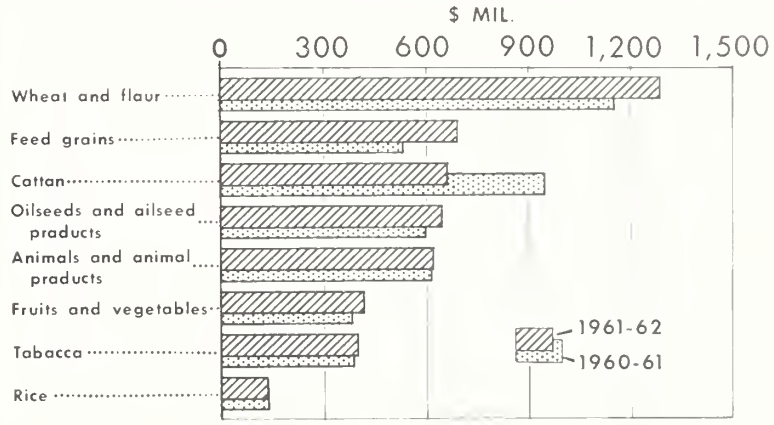
U. S. Farm Exports Set Value Record; Volume Holds at Peak Level in 1961-62



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 417-62 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.37 - see table 37

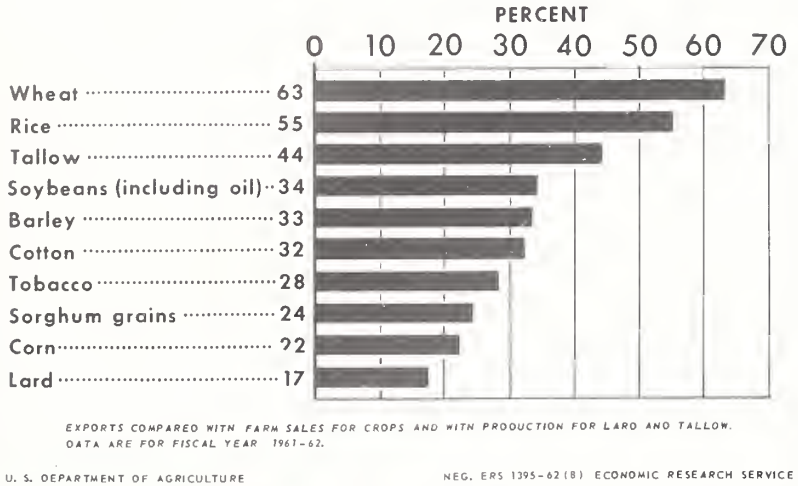
Wheat and Feed Grains Dominate Advance in Agricultural Exports



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1250-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.38 - see table 38

Exports Provide Big Outlet for Many U. S. Farm Products



EXPORTS COMPARED WITH FARM SALES FOR CROPS AND WITH PRODUCTION FOR LARD AND TALLOW. DATA ARE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961-62.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1395-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

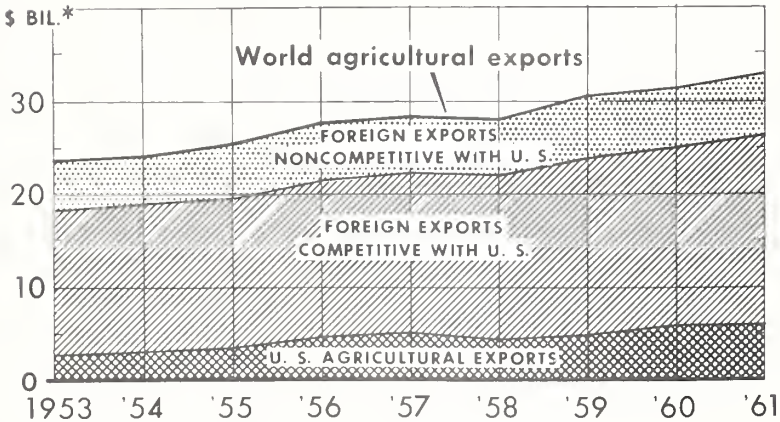
Fig. 39 - no table

Exports Benefit Many Farmers

Exports are more important to agriculture than to the rest of the economy. Part of the production of nearly every farm community goes abroad, and the Nation relies heavily on agriculture for export earnings. Such exports were 15 percent of cash receipts from farm marketings in 1962, while nonfarm exports equaled about 8 percent of output. Agriculture accounts for one-fourth of all U. S. commodity exports. The output of 1 acre out of every 5 harvested goes abroad. Last year, over half of U. S. wheat and rice, two-fifths of our tallow, and about a third of our soybeans, barley, and cotton were exported (Fig. 39).

Competition from foreign countries in world markets intensified last year (Fig. 40). Exporters selling products competitive with ours increased their sales 6 percent. In terms of 1952-54 average prices, such shipments rose to $20.2 billion last year from $19.1 billion in 1960. World agricultural exports totaled a record $33 billion.

World Agricultural Trade Volume Advances to New Record in 1961

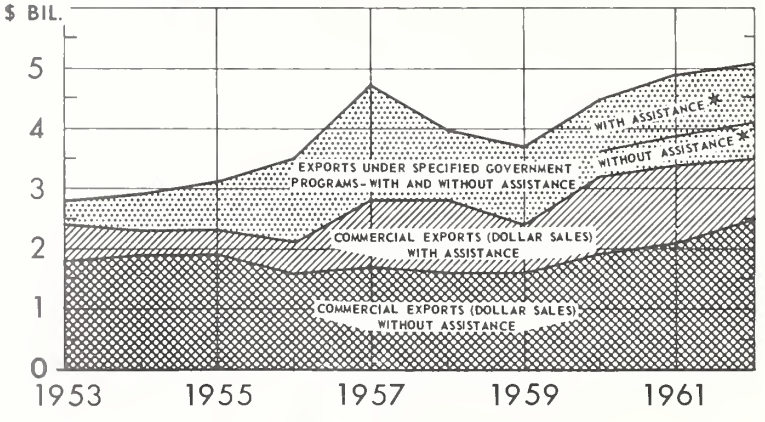


* QUANTITIES TRADED VALUED AT AVERAGE 1952-54 PRICES OF U.S. EXPORTS OR IMPORTS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 436-62 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 40 - see table 40

Dollar Sales Account for 69 % of Total Farm Exports in 1961-62



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. * AVAILABLE ONLY FOR 1960-1962.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 440-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 41 - see table 41

Most Exports Are Dollar Sales

Commercial sales for dollars were a record in fiscal 1962--69 percent of the U. S. total (Fig. 41). Of the total, $3.5 billion were commercial sales for dollars, and $1.6 billion moved as foreign currency sales, donations, barter, and long-term supply and dollar credit sales under Public Law 480 and the Act for International Development. To compete in world markets for some major products such as wheat, rice, cotton, and certain feed grains during the past fiscal year, CCC made export payments in cash or in kind or sold stocks at less than domestic market prices. An estimated $2 billion moved in this way, equally divided between the specified Government-financed programs and dollar sales. Dollar sales also benefited from short- and medium-term credits from CCC and the Export-Import Bank. Exports under credits rose to $90 million in 1961-62 from $33 million in 1960-61.

Title I of P. L. 480 (foreign currency sales) accounted for the bulk of the Government-financed programs (Fig. 42). In 1962, Title I shipments totaled $1.0 billion, or two-thirds of the Government program shipments. Grants, donations, and barter increased substantially in the past year. For the first time, exports amounting to $20 million moved under Title IV of P. L. 480 (long-term supply and dollar credit sales). Under Title IV, the U. S. Government may enter into agreements for delivery of surplus agricultural commodities for periods up to 10 years. Credit periods up to 20 years are authorized.

Grains, especially wheat, made up the bulk of Government program shipments in 1962 (Fig. 43). These programs accounted for over half of the grains exported, nearly a third of the dairy and poultry product exports, and about one-fourth of the cotton and oilseed and oilseed product exports. But Government programs accounted for only one-sixth of tobacco exports.

During the past decade, Government programs have accounted for one-third of total agricultural exports. In the early 1950's, most of the shipments under Government programs were made as grants and donations. Now the bulk of the program shipments are sold for foreign currency. Nearly all of the exports sold for foreign currency have gone to countries that could not pay in dollars for food and fiber needed by their consumers. These sales have been mainly to the newly developing countries and have been largely net additions to quantities moving otherwise.

Foreign Currency Sales Biggest Factor in Government Program Farm Exports

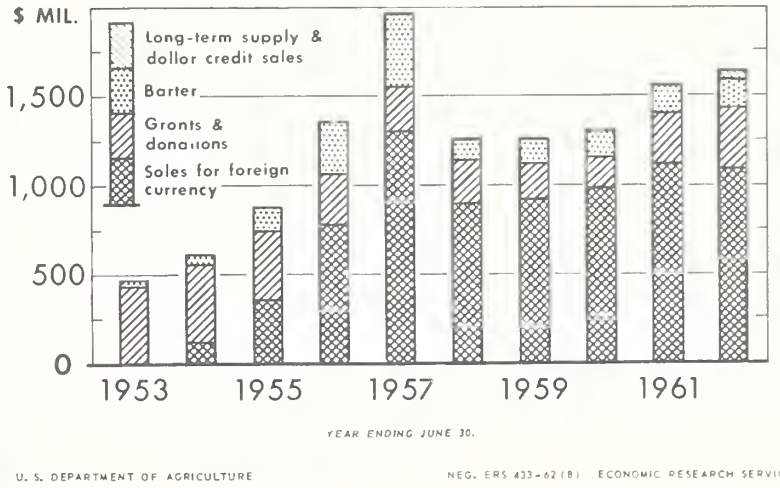


Fig.42 - see table 42

Grains Lead 1961-62 Exports Under Government Programs

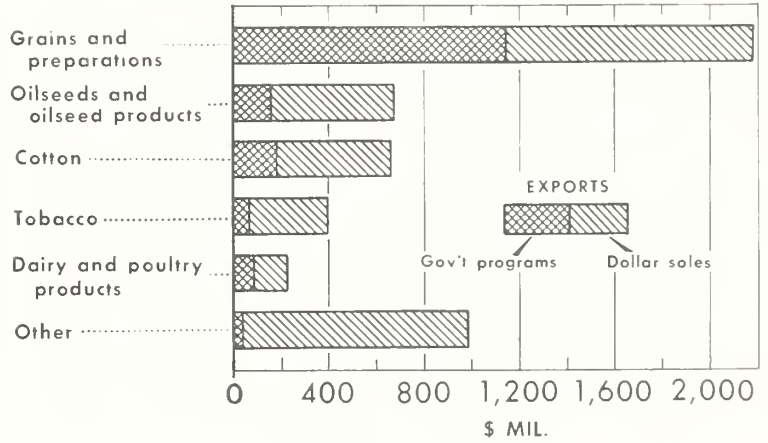
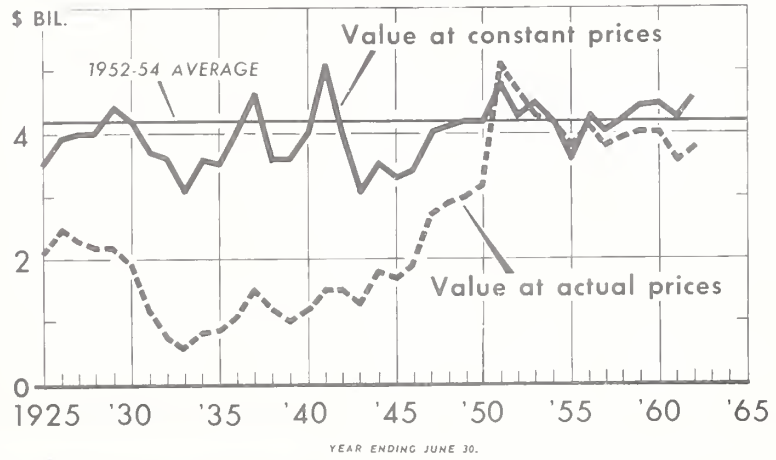


Fig.43 - see table 43

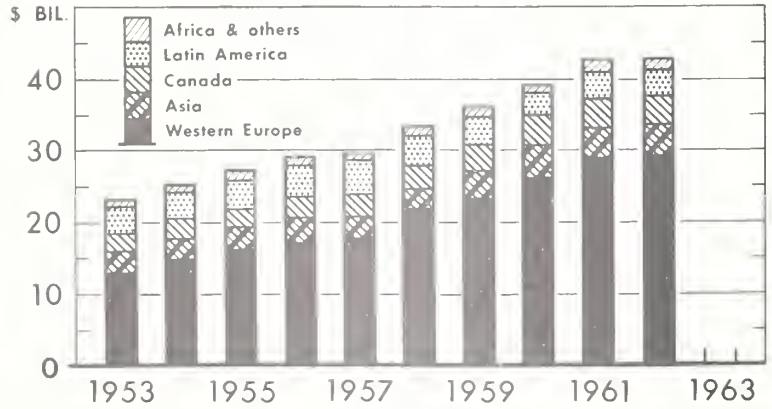
U. S. Agricultural Imports Show Far Greater Rise in Value Than Volume



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 439-62(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.44 - see table 44

Gold and Dollar Holdings Grow in Leading U. S. Export Markets



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1349-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.45 - see table 45

Import Volume Changes Little

U. S. agricultural imports, essential to our high standard of living, rose to $3.8 billion in 1962, slightly above 1961 (Fig. 44). Supplementary (partially competitive) imports gained 13 percent in value and 15 percent in quantity; complementary (noncompetitive) items fell 6 percent in value but increased 1 percent in quantity.

Although the U. S. population has increased over 50 percent since the late 1920's, the volume of agricultural imports has risen only 12 percent.

Half of our agricultural imports consist of competitive products such as sugar, grains, tobacco, cattle, meat, apparel wool, and other items similar to U. S. farm products. Despite fluctuations due to changes in domestic output over the years, supplementary import volume today is only one-eighth above that of 1925 through 1929.

The volume of complementary imports also has risen one-eighth in the past generation--gains in coffee, tea, cocoa, and bananas having more than offset smaller imports of silk, rubber, and carpet wool.

In recent years, lower prices have resulted in smaller import values for a number of imported commodities not produced in commercial volume in the United States--such as coffee, cocoa beans, and crude natural rubber. Lower prices were the outcome of surplus supplies of these commodities in the major producing countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

The level of foreign gold and dollar holdings--one indicator of the ability of foreign countries to buy U. S. products--is record high (Fig. 45). Reserves have continued to rise in a few advanced industrial countries, while a dollar shortage has persisted in most underdeveloped countries. Increasing our exports to the financially strong countries depends mainly on vigorous competition and market promotion. Elsewhere, existing opportunities lie in the Food for Peace program.

The share of U. S. agricultural exports going to trade agreement countries amounted to 75 percent in 1962--slightly below the level of earlier years (Fig. 46). We can expect that the proportion will increase as more countries join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But increased U. S. exports to underdeveloped countries that are not members of GATT have reduced our share of shipments to GATT countries. GATT membership now totals 42 countries. Trade with these countries is expected to increase further as they remove trade barriers and negotiate reduced tariffs.

EEC Big Outlet for U. S. Exports

In recent GATT negotiations, increased attention has been focused on the EEC, particularly its agricultural policy. Its 6 countries (Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands) accounted for 22 percent of U. S. agricultural exports in 1961 (Fig. 47). Entrance of the United Kingdom and other countries into EEC would create a controlled trade area accounting for two-fifths of U. S. farm exports. EEC aims to end trade barriers among members and erect common barriers against imports from nonmembers, including duties and variable import levies to raise prices of imported products to levels established within the area.

U. S. agricultural exports go to over 125 countries, 70 percent to 15 of them in 1962 (Fig. 48). Canada's advance to No. 1 position reflects shipments of $90 million for transhipment to other areas. In terms of retained commodities, Japan was the No. 1 market, followed by the United Kingdom.

U. S. Agricultural Trade with Present and Potential Members of EEC

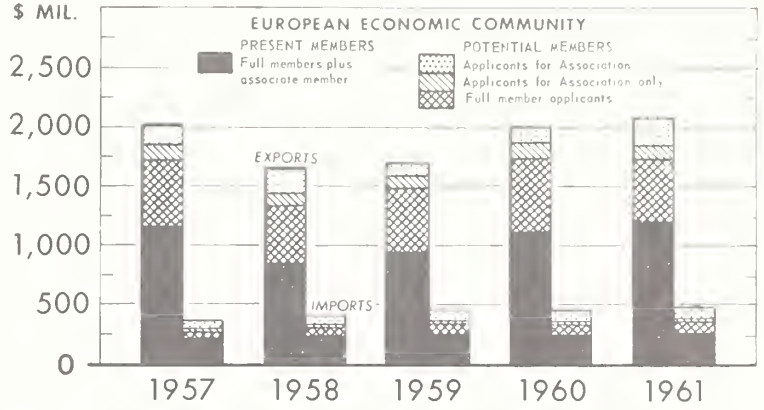


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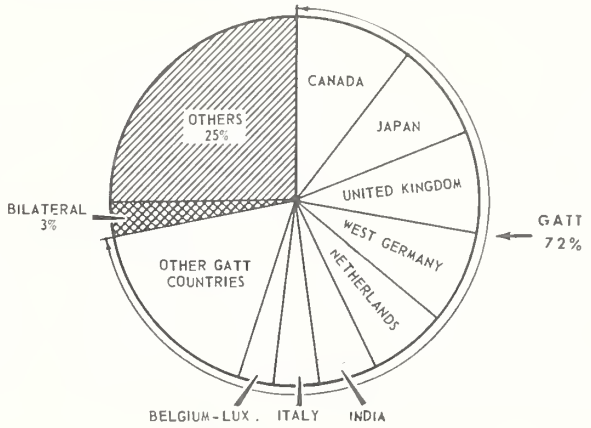
Fig.47 - see table 47

Trade Agreement Countries Take Three-Fourths of U. S. Farm Exports

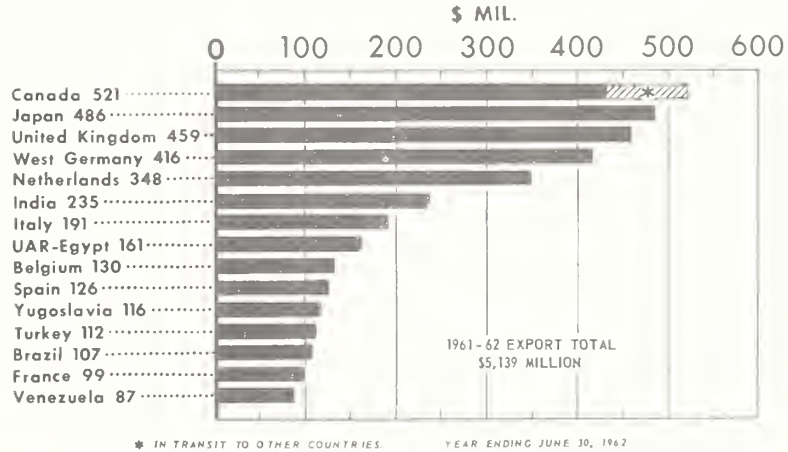


YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1962.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1390-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.46 - no table

70 % of U. S. Agricultural Exports Go to 15 Markets



* IN TRANSIT TO OTHER COUNTRIES. YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1962

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1348-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.48 - no table

U. S. Farm Exports to Canada Increase

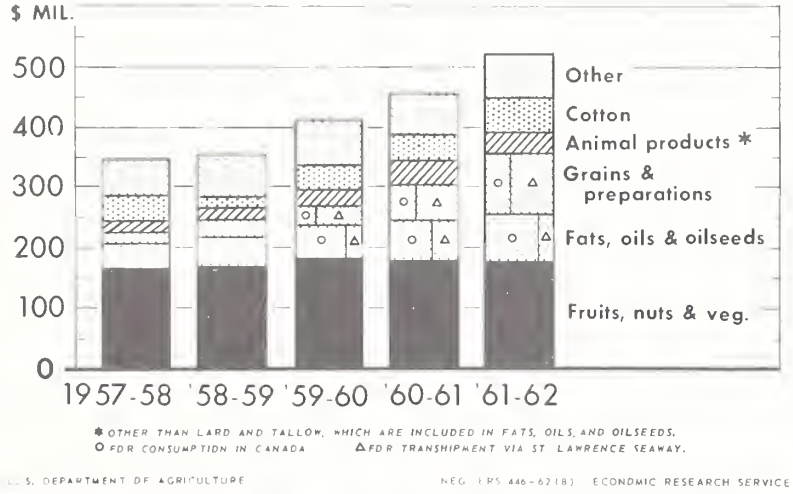


Fig. 49 - see table 49

Some Leading Customers Take More

Canada, West Germany, and Netherlands ranked first, fourth, and fifth among the outlets for U. S. farm exports in 1961-62 (Figs. 49, 50, and 51). All three showed increases in 1961-62 over the previous 4 years in totals and in exports of grains and grain preparations. Larger exports of grain to the European countries reflected relatively poor crops in Germany and Netherlands in 1961 and a sharp reduction in export supplies in Canada.

Since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, significant and increasing quantities of grain and oilseeds have been shipped to Canada for transhipment to Europe. (In Fig. 49, such quantities have been distinguished from exports to Canada for consumption.) Excluding the estimated value of exports for transhipment, Canada would have ranked only third, behind Japan and United Kingdom.

Canada took larger exports of cotton in 1961-62, the only major outlet to do so.

U. S. Farm Exports to West Germany Increase 30 Percent

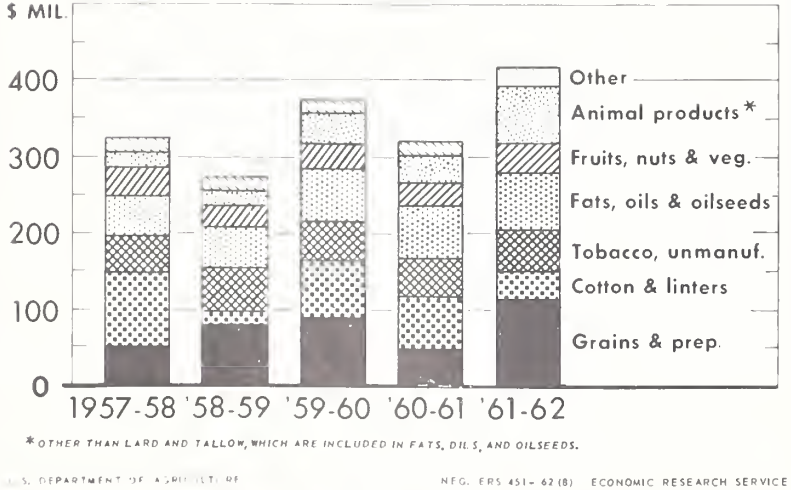


Fig. 50 - see table 50

U. S. Grain Exports to Netherlands Maintain Upward Trend

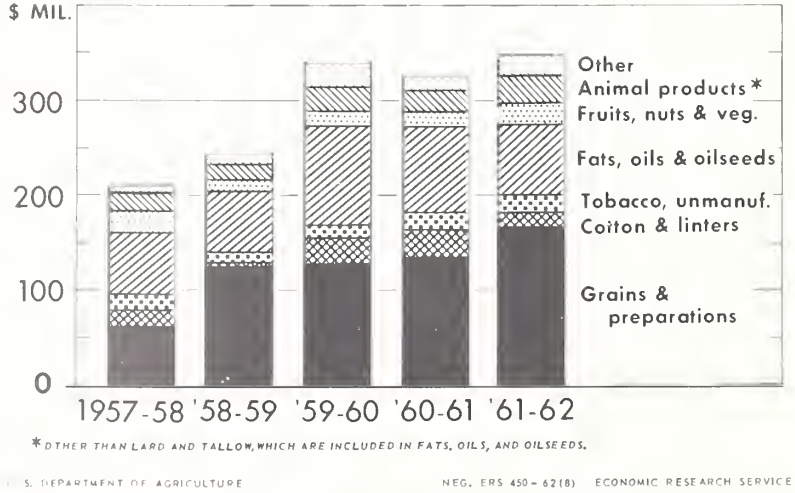


Fig. 51 - see table 51

Other Leaders Take Less from U.S.

Japan, United Kingdom, and India ranked second, third, and sixth among the destinations of U. S. agricultural exports in the last fiscal year (Figs. 52, 53, and 54). Exports to these countries decreased from the previous year in total value. P. L. 480 exports of grain and cotton to India fell from the unusually high levels of 1960-61. Exports of cotton to Japan and United Kingdom fell sharply and those of fats, oils, and oilseeds moderately; grain exports were up.

U. S. exports of animal products to most countries consist largely of edible products, but Japan takes mostly hides and skins and is our leading customer for that group of commodities. More than a third of the "other" segment of the bar in Fig. 52 refers to tobacco, exports of which were five times as large in 1961-62 as in 1957-58.

Grains and Tobacco Top U. S. Farm Exports to U. K.

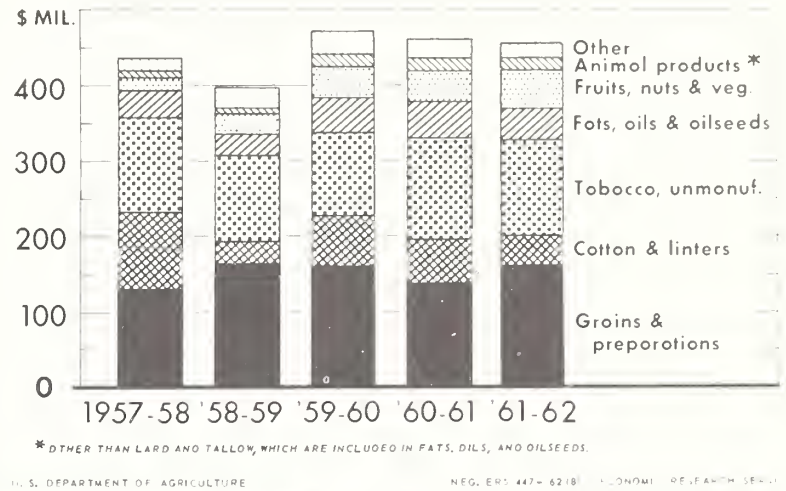


Fig. 53 - see table 53

Cotton and Oilseed Exports to Japan Down; Other Agricultural Commodities Up

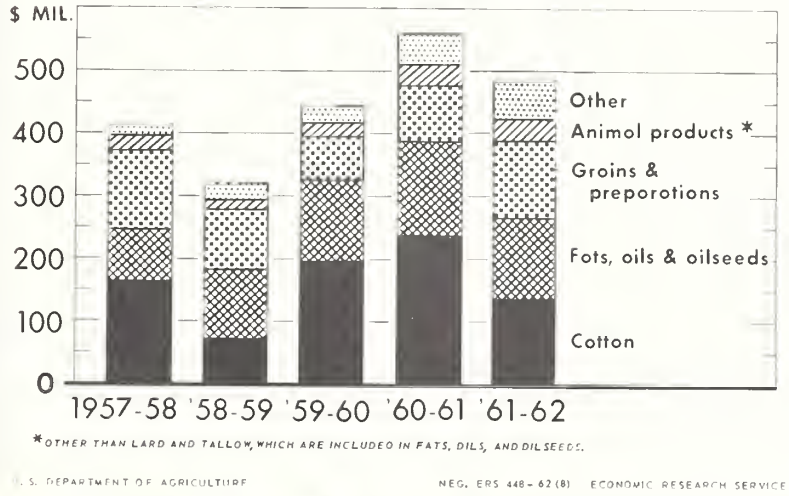


Fig. 52 - see table 52

U. S. Grain and Cotton Exports to India Show Large Decrease

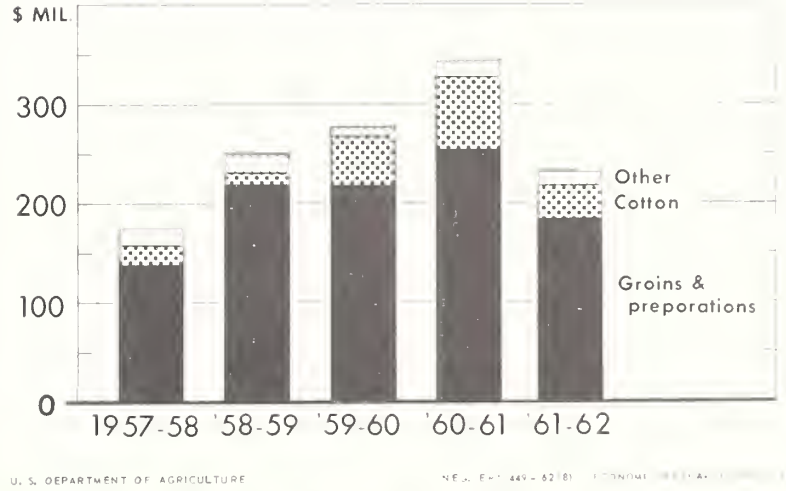


Fig. 54 - see table 54

TABLES FOR SECTION 3

TABLE 37 United States agricultural exports: Value at actual and constant prices, 1925-62 1/

Year ending June 30	Value at: Actual prices	Value at: Constant prices	Year ending June 30	Value at: Actual prices	Value at: Constant prices	Year ending June 30	Value at: Actual prices	Value at: Constant prices
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1925	2.3	3.5	1938	.9	2.3	1951	3.4	3.4
1926	1.9	3.0	1939	.7	1.9	1952	4.1	3.9
1927	1.9	3.9	1940	.7	2.1	1953	2.8	2.8
1928	1.8	3.2	1941	.4	.8	1954	2.9	3.0
1929	1.8	3.3	1942	1.0	1.6	1955	3.1	3.4
1930	1.5	2.8	1943	1.5	1.8	1956	3.5	3.9
1931	1.0	2.6	1944	2.3	2.2	1957	4.7	5.4
1932	.8	2.8	1945	2.2	2.1	1958	4.0	4.6
1933	.6	2.5	1946	2.9	3.2	1959	3.7	4.4
1934	.8	2.5	1947	3.6	3.3	1960	4.5	5.7
1935	.7	1.6	1948	3.5	3.0	1961	4.9	6.1
1936	.8	1.9	1949	3.8	3.7	1962	5.1	6.1
1937	.7	1.7	1950	3.0	3.4			

1/ Constant prices based on calendar years 1952-54 average prices.

TABLE 38 United States agricultural exports: Value by commodity groups, year ending June 30, 1961 and 1962

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	Commodity	1960-61	1961-62
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Wheat and wheat flour	1,151	1,283	Fruits and vegetables	381	418
Feed grains, excluding products	531	693	Tobacco, unmanufactured	385	407
Cotton, excluding linters	946	674	Rice, milled	135	132
Oilseeds and oilseed products	597	635	Other	207	270
Animals and animal products	613	627	Total	4,946	5,139

TABLE 40 World and United States agricultural exports: Value at 1952-54 average prices, 1953-61

Year	United States exports	Foreign exports: Competitive with United States	Foreign exports: Not competitive with United States	World total
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1953	2.9	15.4	5.4	23.7
1954	3.1	16.0	5.1	24.2
1955	3.5	16.1	5.7	25.3
1956	4.7	16.8	6.1	27.6
1957	5.2	17.1	6.0	28.3
1958	4.5	17.6	5.5	28.0
1959	4.8	19.1	6.6	30.5
1960	6.0	19.1	6.5	31.6
1961	6.0	20.2	6.8	33.0

TABLE 41 United States agricultural exports: Commercial exports and exports under specified Government programs, with and without assistance, year ending June 30, 1953-62

Exports	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
Commercial exports (dollar sales) 1/										
Without assistance	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5
With assistance (estimated) 2/	.6	.4	.4	.5	1.1	1.2	.8	1.3	1.3	1.0
Total	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.5
Exports under specified Government programs										
Without assistance	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	.4	.5	.6
With assistance (estimated) 2/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	.9	1.0	1.0
Total Government programs	.4	.6	.8	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6
Total exports	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.1

1/ Includes commodities bought with loans from Export-Import Bank and credits extended by CCC.
2/ Assisted by payments in cash or in kind or by sales from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices.
3/ Not available.

TABLE 42 United States agricultural exports: Value under specified Government programs, year ending June 30, 1953-62

Program	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Sales for foreign currency 1/	---	116	354	794	1,303	886	935	992	1,120	1,089
Grants and donations 2/	436	455	387	275	253	265	187	169	290	353
Barter 3/	14	34	125	298	401	100	132	149	147	184
Long-term supply and dollar credit sales 4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20
Total	450	605	866	1,367	1,957	1,251	1,254	1,310	1,557	1,646

1/ Foreign currency sales under Title I, Public Law 480 (1955-62); Section 550 of Public Law 165 and Section 402 of Public Laws 665 and 87-195 (1954-62). Years 1956-62 include small amounts of A.I.D. (I.C.A.) economic aid.
2/ Economic aid under Mutual Security Programs (1953-55); special famine and relief programs (1953-54); USDA welfare donations under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Section 302, Title III, Public Law 480 (1953-62); disaster relief under Title II, Public Law 480 (1955-62); and Army Civilian Supply Program (1953-54).
3/ Charter Act of Commodity Credit Corporation; Section 303, Title III, Public Law 480; and other legislation.
4/ Title IV, Public Law 480.

TABLE 43

United States agricultural exports: Value under specified Government programs and dollar sales, by commodity group, year ending June 30, 1962

Commodity group	Under Government programs 1/	Dollar sales 2/	Total exports
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Grains and preparations	1,150	1,022	3/ 4/ 2,172
Oilseeds and oilseed products	154	524	3/ 4/ 678
Cotton, excluding linters	176	488	664
Tobacco, unmanufactured	63	345	408
Dairy and poultry products	72	157	3/ 229
Other	31	957	988
Total	1,646	3,493	5,139

1/ Public Laws 480 and 87-195 (which superseded P.L. 665).
2/ "Dollar sales" include, in addition to regular commercial transactions: (1) CCC credit sales; (2) exports under Export-Import Bank loans; and (3) CCC sales at less than domestic market prices, and exports assisted by payments in cash and in kind outside specified Government programs.
3/ Includes shipments for relief and charity by agencies and individuals, mostly CCC donations.
4/ Grains and preparations and oilseeds and products include estimated value of CCC foreign donations of bulgur wheat and vegetable oils, respectively, not reported separately by Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 44

United States agricultural imports: Value at actual and constant prices, 1925-62 1/

Year ending June 30	Value at		Year ending June 30	Value at		Year ending June 30	Value at	
	Actual prices	Constant prices		Actual prices	Constant prices		Actual prices	Constant prices
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1925	2.1	3.5	1938	1.2	3.6	1951	5.1	4.8
1926	2.5	3.9	1939	1.3	3.6	1952	4.7	4.3
1927	2.3	4.0	1940	1.2	4.3	1953	4.3	4.5
1928	2.2	4.0	1941	1.5	5.1	1954	4.2	4.2
1929	2.2	4.4	1942	1.5	4.0	1955	3.8	3.7
1930	1.9	4.2	1943	1.3	3.1	1956	4.1	4.3
1931	1.2	3.8	1944	1.8	3.5	1957	3.8	4.0
1932	.8	3.5	1945	1.7	3.3	1958	3.9	4.2
1933	.6	3.1	1946	1.9	3.4	1959	4.0	4.4
1934	.8	3.6	1947	2.7	4.0	1960	4.0	4.5
1935	.9	3.5	1948	2.9	4.1	1961	3.6	4.3
1936	1.1	4.1	1949	3.0	4.2	1962	3.8	4.6
1937	1.5	4.6	1950	3.2	4.3			

1/ Constant prices based on calendar years 1952-54 average prices.

TABLE 45

Foreign gold and dollar holdings: Distribution by world areas, as of December 31, 1953-61, and March 31, 1962

Area	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.	Bil. dol.
Western Europe	13.1	14.9	16.1	17.0	17.8	21.2	23.1	26.0	28.7	29.0
Asia	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.5
Canada	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.9

CONTINUED

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TABLE 45 CONTINUED

Latin America	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.9	3.6	3.8	3.8
Africa and other	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Total foreign countries 1/	23.3	25.3	27.1	29.0	29.6	33.2	36.9	39.1	42.5	42.7

1/ Excludes gold reserves of USSR, other Eastern European countries, and Mainland China.

Federal Reserve Board and U.S. Treasury Bulletin.

TABLE 47

United States agricultural trade with present and potential members of the European Economic Community: Value, 1957-61

European Economic Community	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Present Members										
Full members plus associate member 1/	1,140	212	846	231	942	254	1,116	254	1,191	258
Potential Members										
Full member applicants 2/	579	57	490	76	537	94	618	93	532	79
Applicants for association only 3/	142	13	102	12	94	14	126	15	131	16
Applicants for association 4/	158	80	200	86	127	98	149	101	224	86
Total	2,019	362	1,638	405	1,700	456	2,009	459	2,092	459

1/ Full members: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands; Associate member: Greece.
2/ Full member applicants: Ireland, United Kingdom, Denmark, and Norway.
3/ Applicants for association only: Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland.
4/ Applicants for association: Spain and Turkey.

TABLE 49

U. S. agricultural exports to Canada, 1957-58 to 1961-62

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 1/	1961-62 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	165.5	169.9	183.0	179.5	177.9
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	42.6	48.2	54.0	65.6	74.4
(For consumption in Canada)	(42.6)	(48.2)	(42)	(41)	(55)
(For transhipment) 2/	---	---	(12)	(25)	(19)
Grains and preparations	15.5	27.5	33.0	59.3	104.9
(For consumption in Canada)	(15.5)	(27.5)	(10)	(24)	(37)
(For transhipment) 2/	---	---	(23)	(35)	(68)
Animal products 3/	21.0	23.3	28.2	40.2	36.1
Cotton and linters	40.0	14.2	38.8	42.4	56.0
Other	60.7	71.6	73.3	68.3	71.5
Total	345.3	354.7	410.3	455.3	520.8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Value of transhipments of United States produce through Canadian ports on St. Lawrence Seaway, estimated by ERS.
3/ Other than lard and tallow, which are included in fats, oils, and oilseeds.

TABLE 50 U. S. agricultural exports to West Germany, 1957-58 to 1961-62

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Grains and preparations	49.8	80.6	89.4	47.6	112.7
Cotton and linters	97.3	17.8	74.5	66.7	35.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	47.4	55.8	49.9	50.3	63.5
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	51.5	52.0	70.4	68.9	69.0
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	41.1	26.1	30.6	28.0	37.6
Animal products 2/	17.8	23.0	38.1	42.3	70.9
Other	21.2	18.2	21.4	17.7	27.3
Total	326.1	273.5	374.3	321.5	416.2

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow, which are included in fats, oils, and oilseeds.

TABLE 51 U. S. agricultural exports to Netherlands, 1957-58 to 1961-62

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Grains and preparations	61.0	124.9	127.8	133.8	166.9
Cotton and linters	16.3	3.2	27.4	28.3	15.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	15.9	10.5	13.1	18.8	16.3
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	64.2	63.8	105.2	89.3	76.4
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	24.4	12.2	14.9	15.5	21.9
Animal products 2/	18.6	15.3	24.4	21.6	25.6
Other	9.2	12.5	26.5	16.7	24.8
Total	209.6	242.4	339.3	324.0	347.7

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow, which are included in fats, oils, and oilseeds.

TABLE 52 U. S. agricultural exports to Japan, 1957-58 to 1961-62

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Cotton and linters	164.3	71.4	196.7	236.0	138.2
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	81.6	109.8	129.2	147.9	129.1
Grains and preparations	123.0	95.7	68.4	89.5	119.5
Animal products 2/	24.3	16.4	20.7	34.0	38.3
Other	15.9	24.1	25.9	45.8	60.8
Total	409.1	317.4	440.9	553.2	485.9

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow, which are included in fats, oils, and oilseeds.

TABLE 53 U. S. agricultural exports to United Kingdom, 1957-58 to 1961-62

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Grains and preparations	130.0	164.7	161.3	138.9	159.9
Cotton and linters	104.4	29.0	67.0	59.4	39.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	127.5	117.9	112.0	137.4	129.1
Fats, oils, and oilseeds	36.5	28.6	45.7	49.7	44.8
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	16.1	26.0	39.9	39.0	50.3
Animal products 2/	8.4	7.6	17.6	17.1	15.3
Other	15.8	25.6	30.9	24.4	20.8
Total	438.7	399.4	474.4	465.9	459.4

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Other than lard and tallow, which are included in fats, oils, and oilseeds.

TABLE 54 U. S. agricultural exports to India, 1957-58 to 1961-62

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 1/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Grains and preparations	138.2	218.8	217.6	254.8	185.5
Cotton	21.7	12.6	51.6	73.6	30.2
Other	19.3	19.5	8.5	17.4	19.1
Total	179.2	250.9	277.7	345.8	234.8

1/ Preliminary.

Wheat Supply Down Second Year

The wheat supply for 1962-63 is estimated at 2,407 million bushels, the smallest since 1958 (Fig. 55). Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 605 million bushels, and exports may total about 620 million. Thus, the 1962-63 year-end carryover may total about 1,180 million bushels, about 125 million below a year earlier.

Decreases in the carryover of hard red and soft red winter wheats are expected to more than offset increases in durum and hard spring wheats (Fig. 56). Little change may occur in the white wheat carryover.

Production of all wheat in 1962 was estimated, as of September 1, at 1,096 million bushels, 11 percent below last year and 12 percent below the 1947-49 average (Fig. 57). The drop resulted largely from the reduced acreage under the 1962 program. Indicated average yield per seeded acre of 22.3 bushels is only slightly above a year earlier but 6.6 bushels above the 3-year average.

COMMODITY TRENDS

Smaller Wheat Supply to Reduce 1963 Carryover

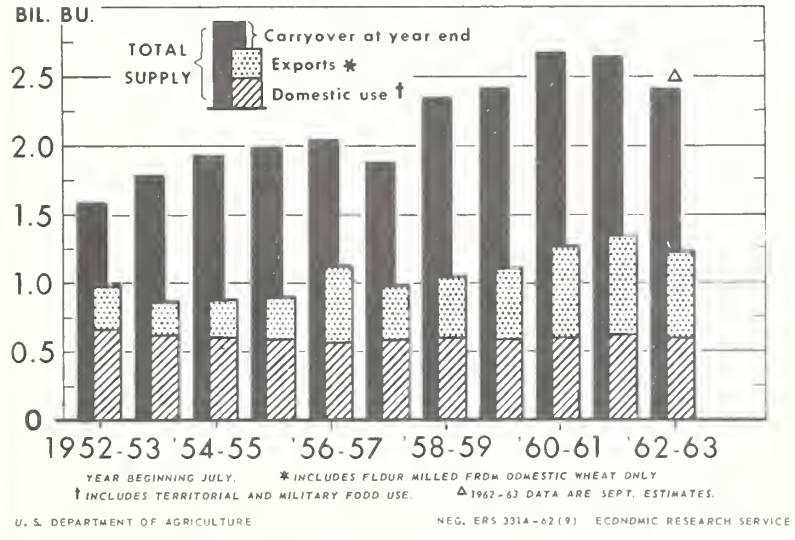


Fig. 55 - see table 55

Hard Winter Wheat Carryover to Drop in 1963

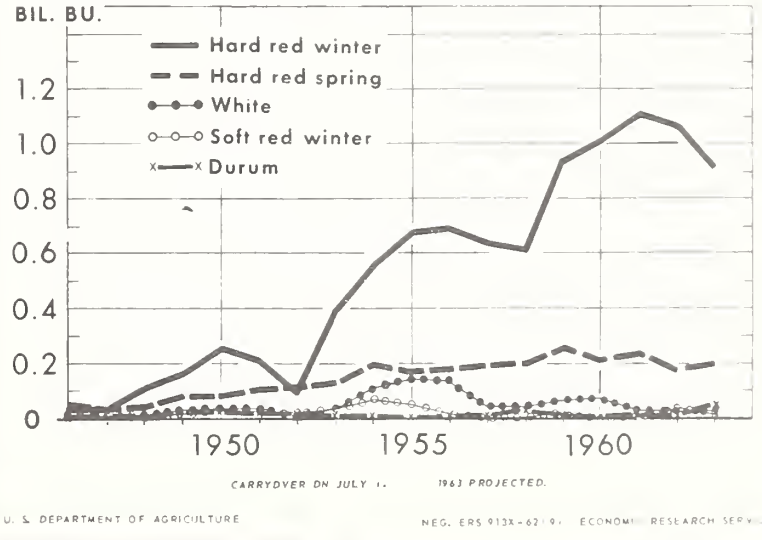
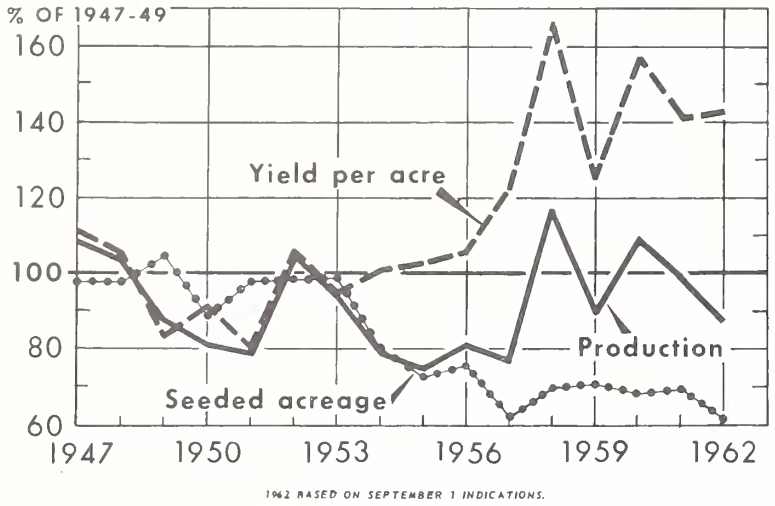


Fig. 56 - see table 56

1962 Wheat Crop Smallest in 5 Years

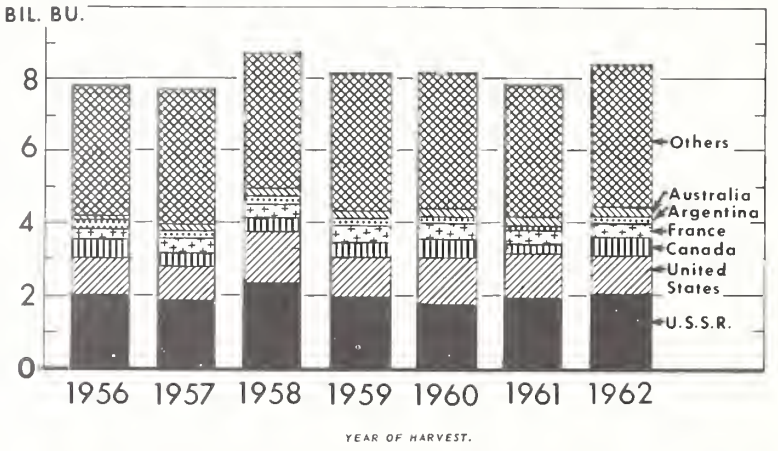


1962 BASED ON SEPTEMBER 1 INDICATIONS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 66A-62(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.57 - see table 57

World Wheat Production Near Record; Foreign Exporters Up from Year Ago

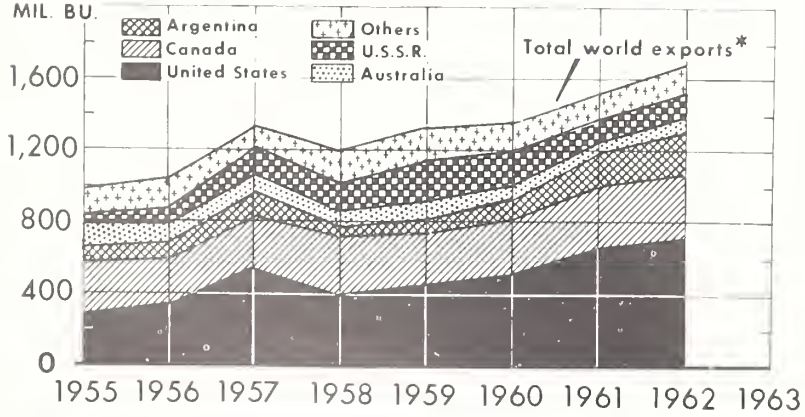


YEAR OF HARVEST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2299 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.59 - see table 59

U.S. Increases Exports in Record World Wheat Market



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 * INCLUDES WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2298 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.58 - see table 58

Record U.S. Wheat Exports

World wheat trade in 1961-62 reached a new high--an estimated 1,670 million bushels, 9 percent above 1960-61. Exports from all major exporters increased (Fig. 58).

U. S. sales for dollars in 1961-62 amounted to about 220 million bushels, an increase of 7 percent over 1960-61; exports under government programs were about 500 million bushels, an increase of 40 million.

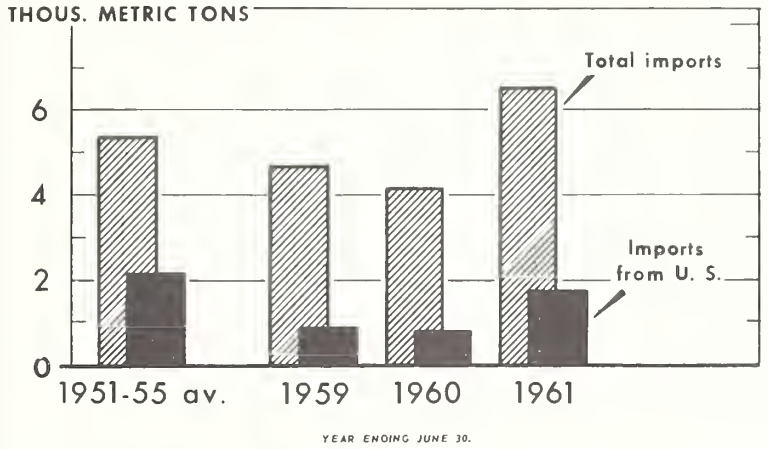
World wheat production in 1962 was about 295,000 bushels below the 1958 record of 8.7 million (Fig. 59).

Imports of U. S. wheat by EEC countries in 1960-61 were 1.8 million tons, more than double the amount in 1959-60 (Figs. 60 and 61).

Of the 8.5 million metric tons of feed grains imported by EEC, the U. S. share was 3.6 million--a little over 40 percent (Fig. 62).

Feed grain production has increased in the EEC but not as fast as requirements (Fig. 63).

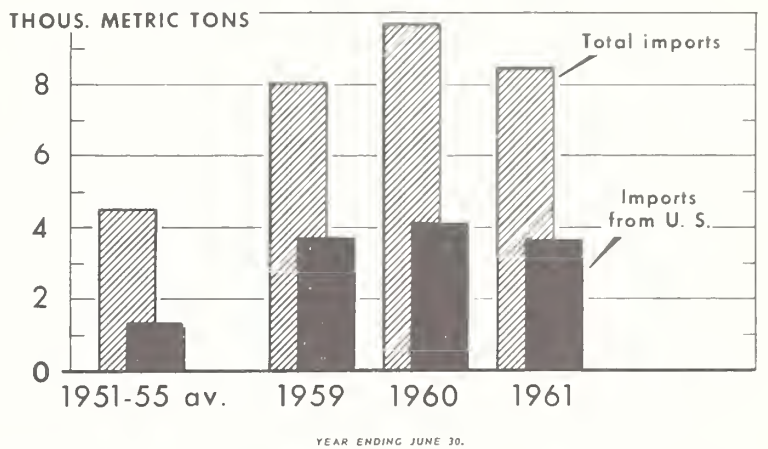
U. S. Wheat and Flour Shipments to Common Market Doubled in 1960-61



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2316 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.60 - see table 60

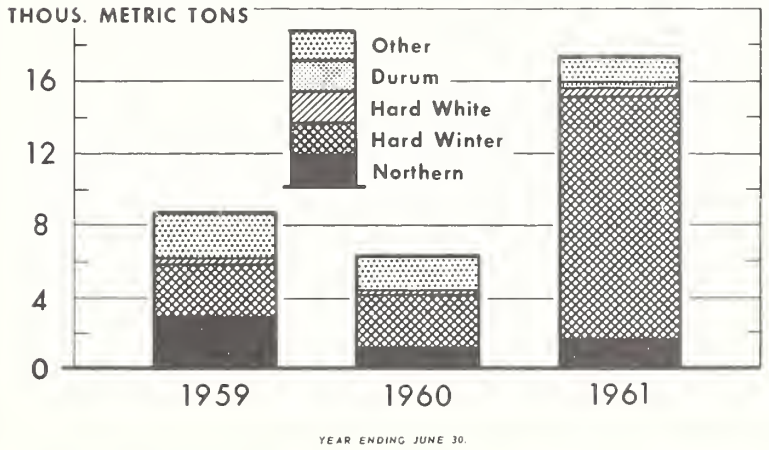
U. S. Supplies Over 40 Percent of Common Market Feed Grain Imports



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2314 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.62 - see table 62

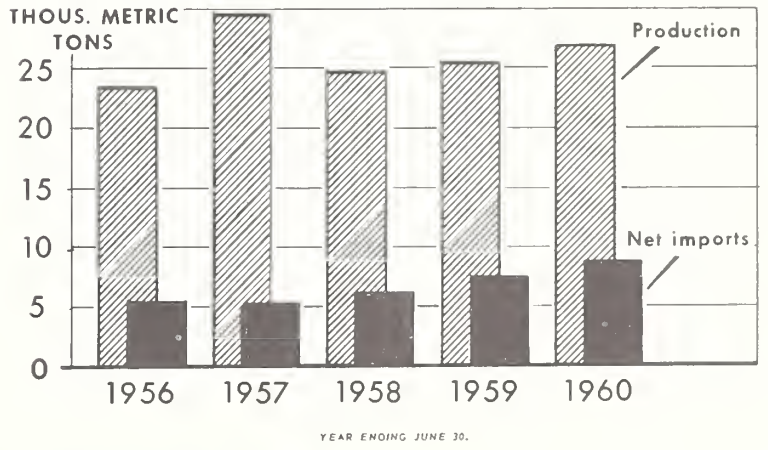
U. S. Exports Primarily Hard Wheat to Common Market



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2315 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.61 - see table 61

Common Market Feed Grain Imports Increase; Production Falls Short of Requirements



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2313 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.63 - see table 63

Rice Supply About Average

The rice supply for 1962-63 is estimated at 68.4 million hundredweight, up 4.3 million from a year earlier but below the 1956-60 average of 69.6 million (Fig. 64). The carryover on August 1, 1962, was 5.3 million hundredweight, down from the 10.1 million a year earlier. Production was estimated, as of September 1, at 62.7 million hundredweight (Fig. 65). Imports are expected to total about 0.4 million hundredweight.

Disappearance is expected to total about 59.9 million hundredweight, up 2.2 million from last year because of a rise in exports more than offsetting a slight decrease in domestic disappearance. This indicates a carryover next August 1 of 8.5 million hundredweight, up 3.2 million from a year earlier.

The 1961-62 average price received by farmers for rice is estimated at $5.02 per hundredweight, 31 cents above the support rate of $4.71 (Fig. 66).

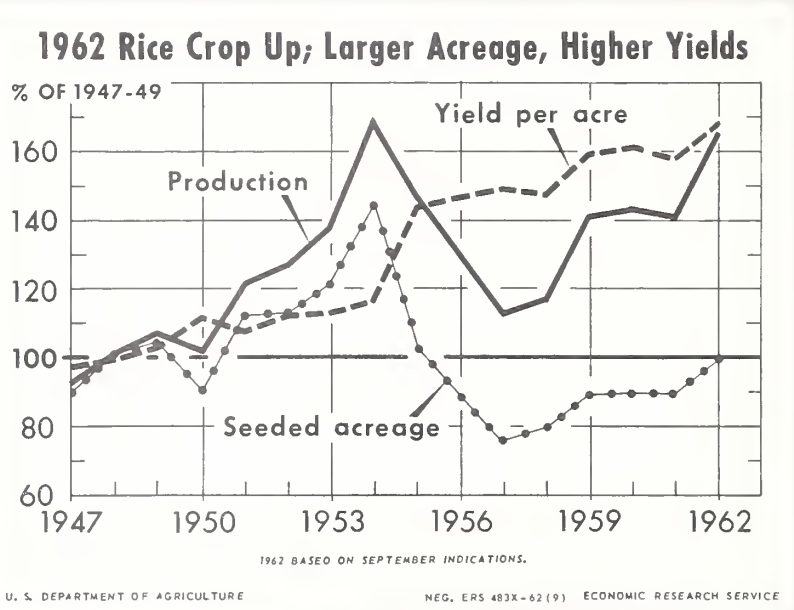


Fig.65 - see table 65

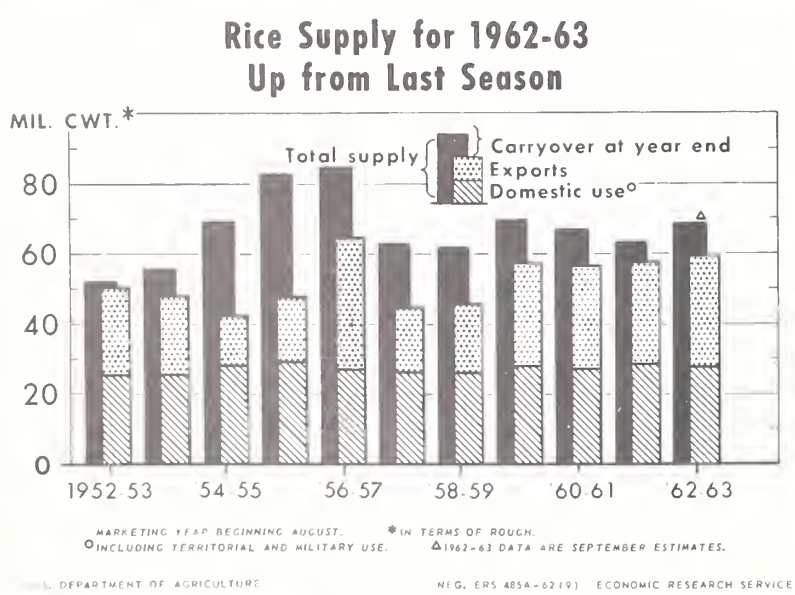


Fig.64 - see table 64

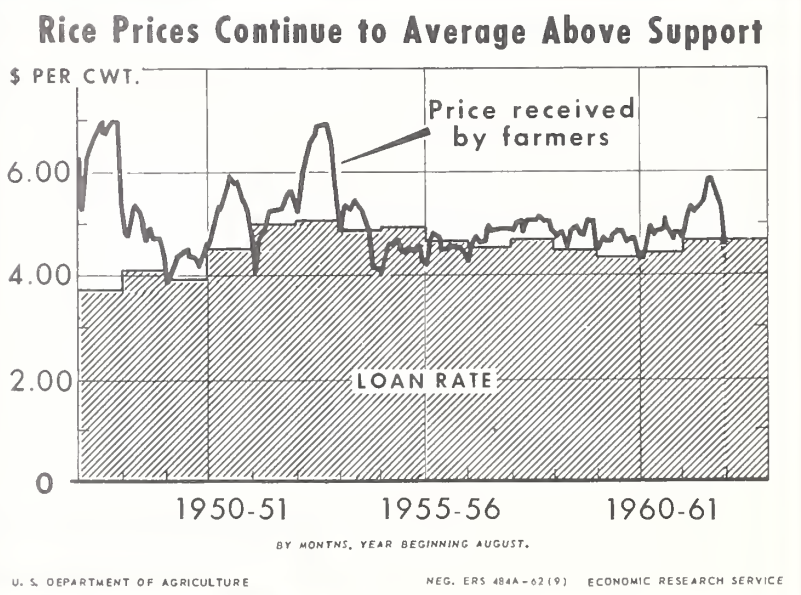


Fig.66 - see table 66

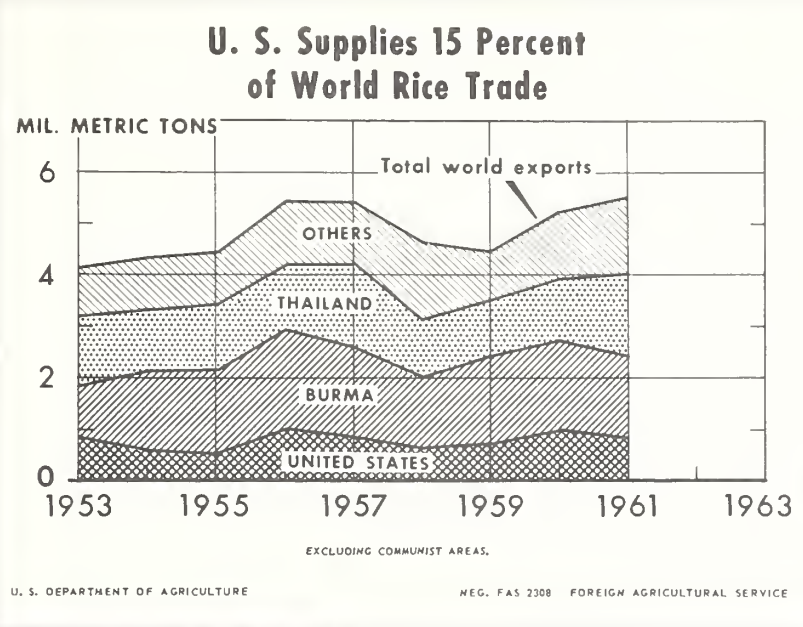


Fig.67 - see table 67

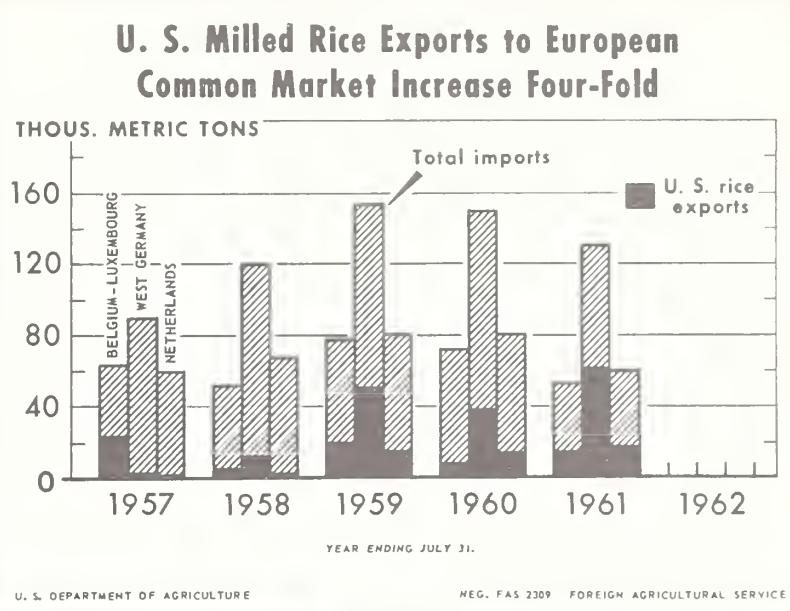


Fig.68 - see table 68

Sharp Rise in U.S. Rice Exports

The United States ranked third last year--following Burma and Thailand--in world rice exports (Fig. 67). International trade in rice was at a postwar record level, except in the Communist areas. U. S. exports of rice to Europe and Africa in 1961 rose sharply (Figs. 68 and 69). Quantities to Europe were 2.5 times as large as the 1956-60 average; main markets were in the European Economic Community--West Germany, Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg--and United Kingdom.

U. S. rice exports to Africa in 1961 increased to 17 percent of total U. S. rice exports compared with 6 percent in the 5 years ended in 1960. Principal markets were Republic of South Africa, Ghana, Liberia, and French West Africa. Asia again was the principal recipient of U. S. rice, taking over half of the exports. The largest quantities went to India, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

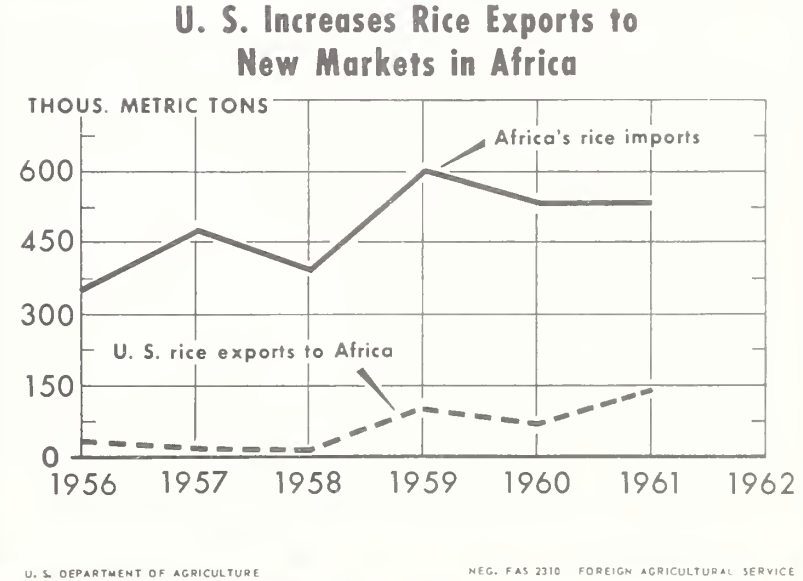
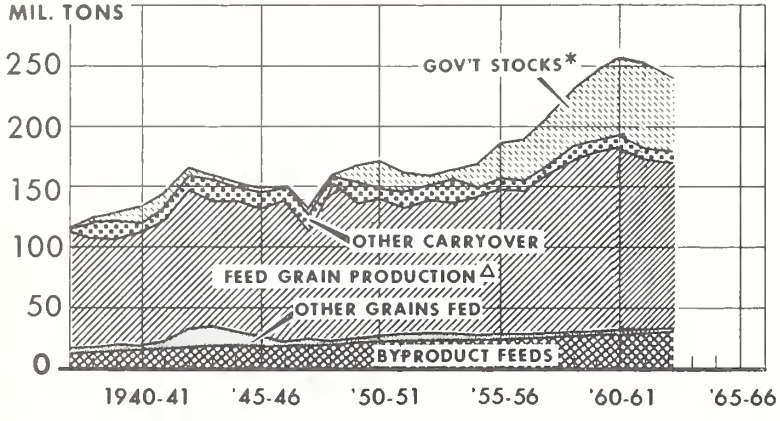


Fig.69 -see table 69

Feed Concentrate Supply Down from Record Level in 1960

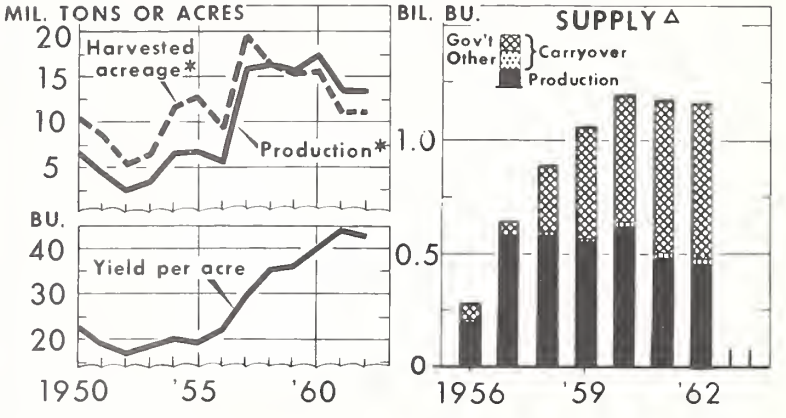


1962 BASED ON SEPTEMBER 1 INDICATIONS. CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN OCT. 1; OATS AND BARLEY JULY 1.
*UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC. △INCLUDES ONLY CORN HARVESTED FOR GRAIN.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 444X-62(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.70 - see table 70

Sorghum Grain Supplies Decline Slightly; Acreage and Production Down from 1960

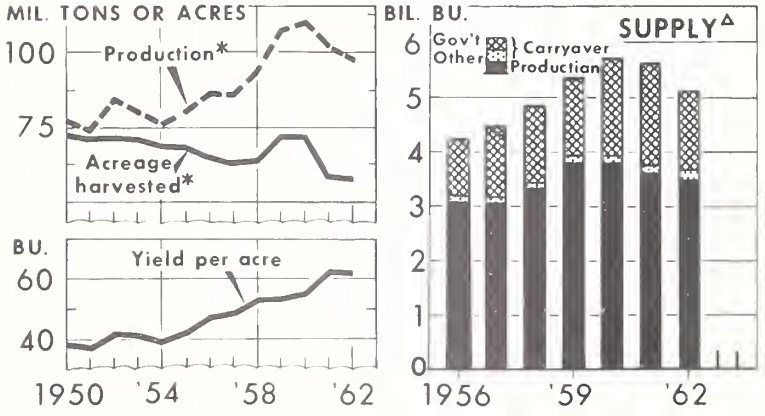


*GRAIN ONLY. △YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. 1962 BASED ON SEPTEMBER INDICATIONS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1303-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.72 - see table 72

Corn Supplies Decline Further in 1962-63, Reflecting Lower Acreage and Carryover

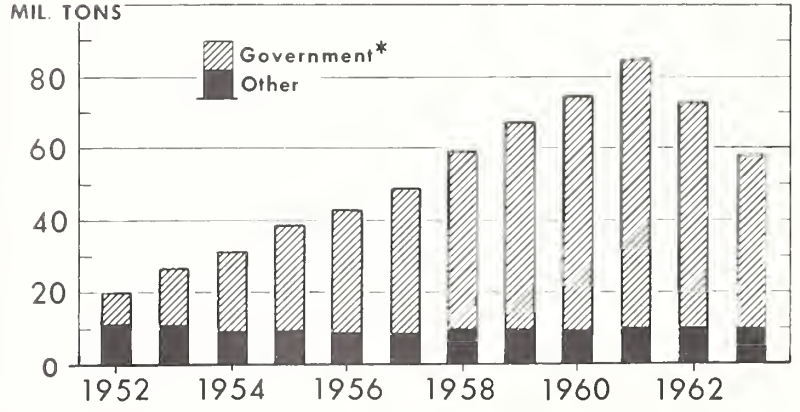


*GRAIN ONLY. △YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. 1962 BASED ON SEPTEMBER INDICATIONS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1304-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 71 - see table 71

Another Reduction in Feed Grain Carryover in Prospect



*UNDER LOAN OR OWNED BY CCC. STOCKS OF CORN AND SORGHUM GRAIN OCT. 1, OATS AND BARLEY JULY 1.
1963 BASED ON PROSPECTS FOR PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE AS OF SEPT. 1962.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1326-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.73 - see table 73

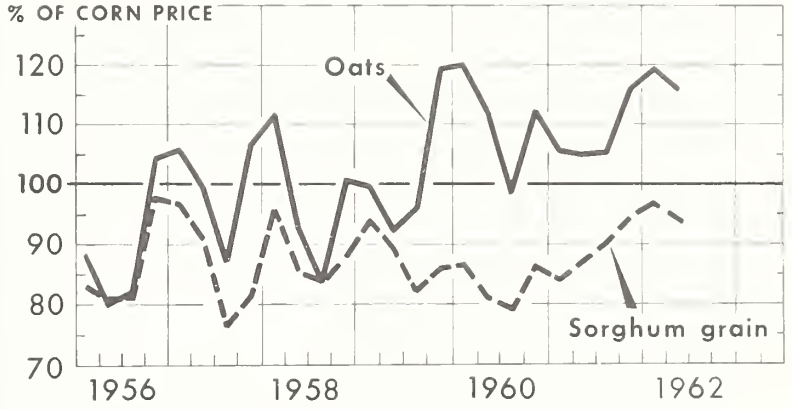
Feed Grain Supplies Smaller

Total feed concentrate supplies declined from 1960-61 to 1962-63, following a steady increase during the 1950's (Fig. 70). Much of the reduction was the result of a 21-million-acre reduction in corn and sorghums from 1960 to 1962 as farmers cut their acreage under the Feed Grain Program (Figs. 71 and 72).

Feed grain production, however, dropped below requirements in 1961-62 for the first time in 10 years, and carryover stocks were reduced about 12 million tons. A further reduction is in prospect for 1962-63 (Fig. 73).

Feed grain prices continued low in relation to livestock prices during 1961-62, although the gap narrowed (Fig. 74). Oat prices have been above corn since 1959, and sorghum grain prices have gone up in relation to corn since 1960 (Fig. 75). High-protein feed consumption has gone up about a third in the past 10 years. Prices have increased about 17 percent since 1956-57 (Fig. 76).

Oat Prices Are Substantially Above Corn; Rise in Sorghum Grain Prices Since 1960

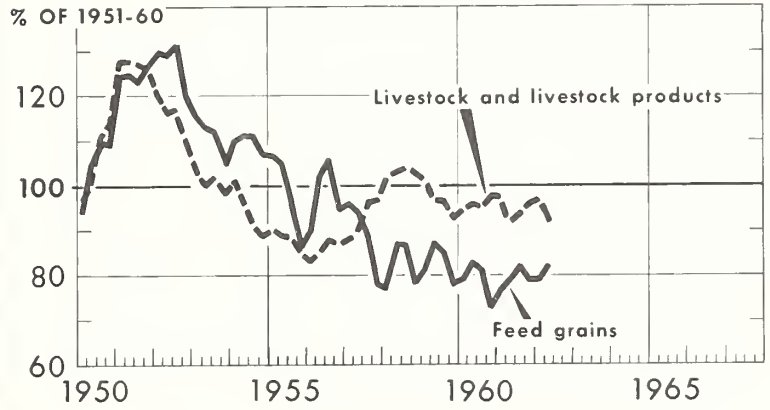


BASED ON AVERAGE PRICES PER 100 POUNDS RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1301-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.75 - see table 75

Feed Grain - Livestock Price Gap Continues but Is Narrowing

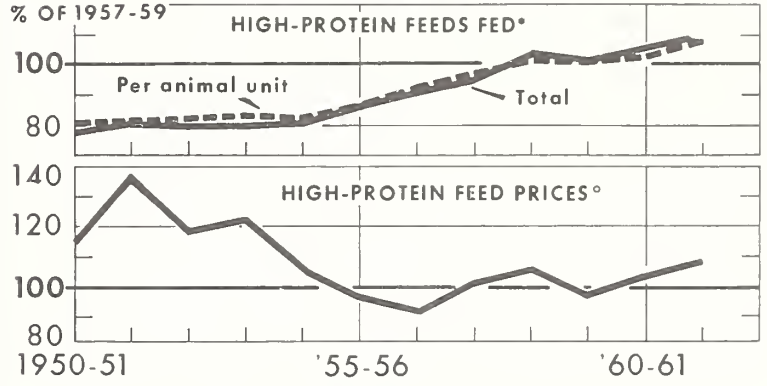


BASED ON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1302-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.74 -see table 74

High-Protein Feed Consumption Rising; Prices Rise in Recent Years



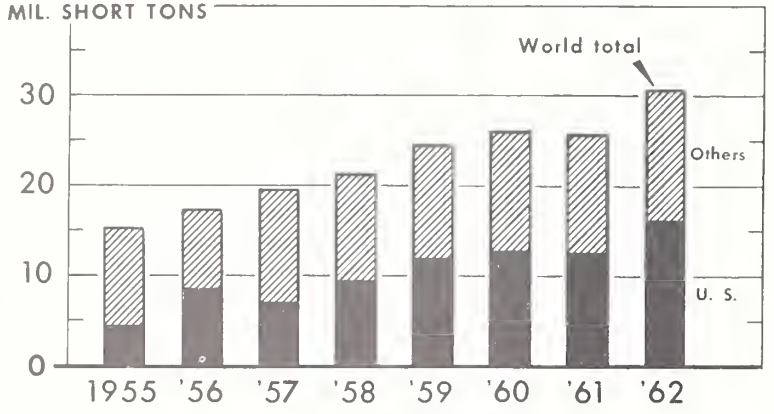
YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. 1961-62 PRELIMINARY.

*OILSEED MEAL, ANIMAL AND GRAIN PROTEIN FEEDS IN TERMS OF SOYBEAN MEAL EQUIVALENT.
° INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF 11 HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1380-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.76 - see table 76

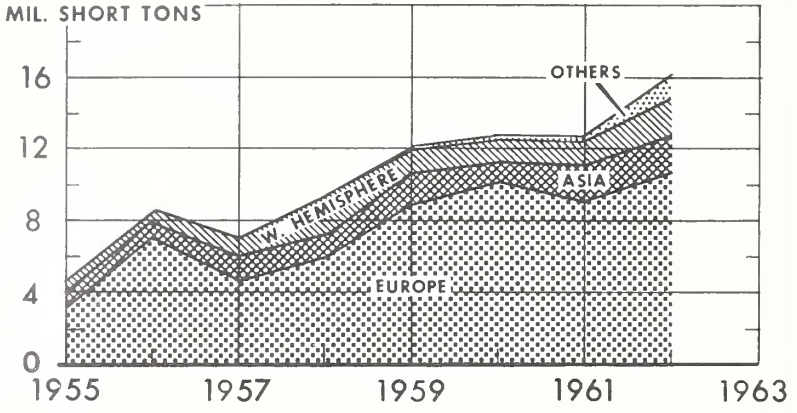
World Coarse Grain Trade Greater; U. S. Expands Share of World Market



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2312 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.77 - see table 77

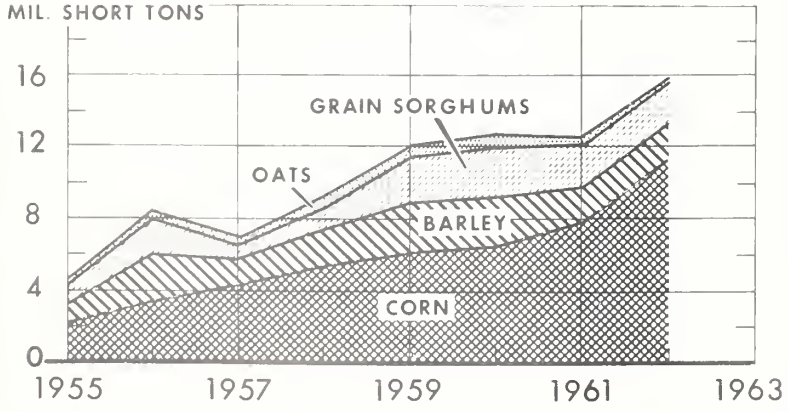
U. S. Coarse Grain Exports Up to All Areas of Destination



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2311 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.79 - see table 79

U. S. Corn Exports Set Record; Total Coarse Grain Exports Up



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2303 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.78 -see table 78

Coarse Grain Trade Expands

World coarse grain trade in the 1961-62 fiscal year is estimated at 30 million short tons, a sharp increase from the 1960-61 level (Fig. 77). U. S. exports were 16 million tons, a new record, and for the first time supplied over half the coarse grains in world trade. The quantity traded by other countries also was a record.

U. S. corn exports increased 47 percent over last year, accounting for 70 percent of U. S. coarse grain exports (Fig. 78). The gain in corn offset slight declines in exports of barley, oats, and grain sorghums.

Europe takes nearly two-thirds of U. S. coarse grain exports (Fig. 79). This year, 10.6 million tons were exported to Europe, nearly 20 percent above 1961. EEC agricultural policy is likely to result in a lower level of coarse grain imports by its 6 countries. But world demand is expected to remain strong.

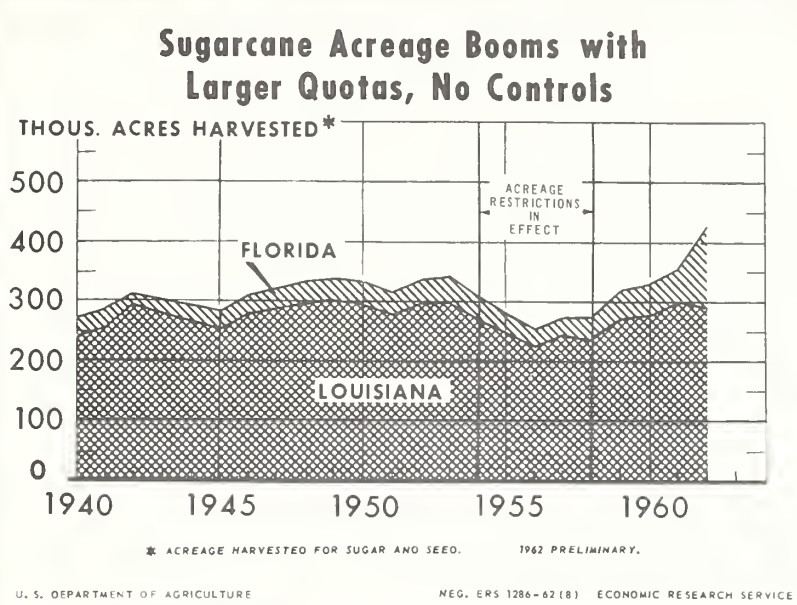


Fig.80 - no table

U.S. Uses Most Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa

Mainland sugarcane acreage has increased sharply since acreage controls were relaxed in 1959 (Fig. 80). Larger marketing quotas have absorbed the sugar produced on this acreage. But expansion has been so rapid that production threatens to exceed even the enlarged marketing quotas provided by the newly amended Sugar Act. Hence, acreage restrictions will be reimposed in 1963.

The world supply of coffee is at a record level (Fig. 81). Carryover stocks amount to almost 2 year's usual exports. World consumption continues to increase, but is not keeping pace with production. The United States imports slightly more than half of the coffee entering world trade, most of it coming from Brazil. The United States is the largest consumer of cocoa beans, accounting for nearly one-third of world imports (Fig. 82); Latin America was our largest supplier, but Africa began supplying 70 percent of our imports in 1961.

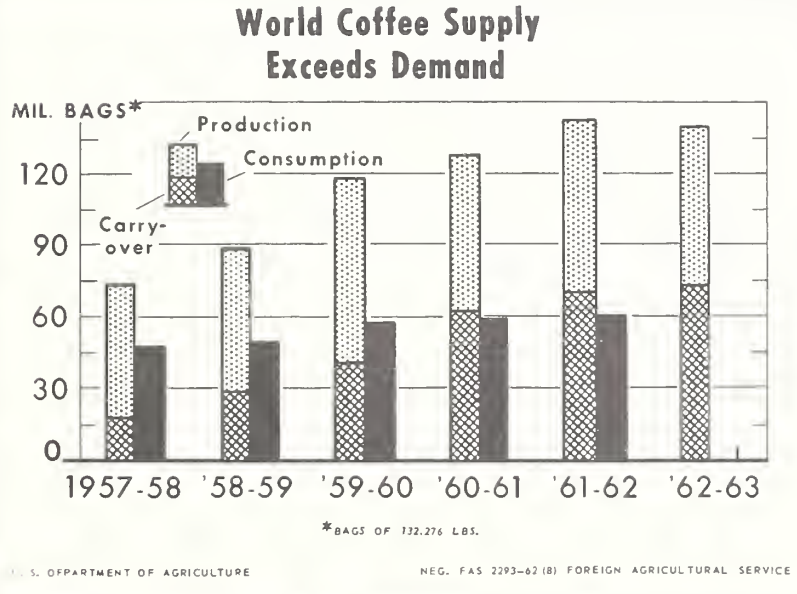


Fig.81 - see table 81

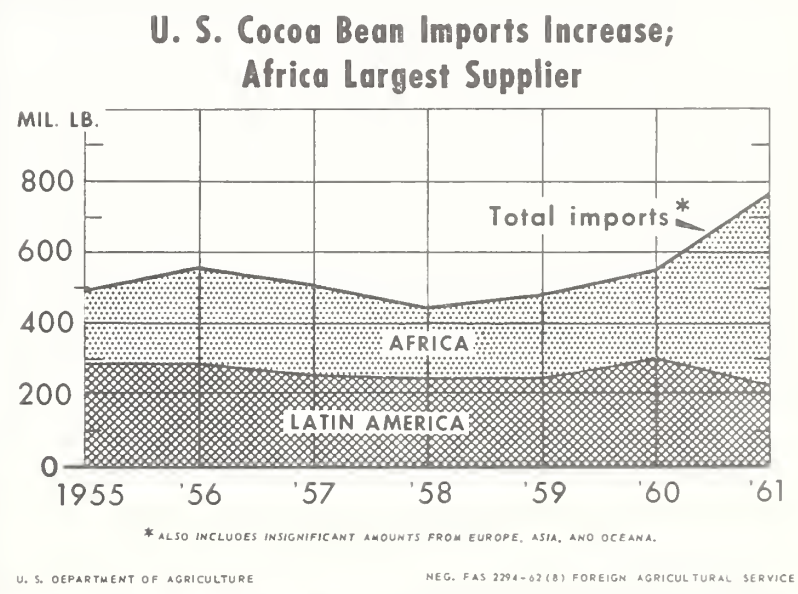


Fig.82 - see table 82

Cattle Numbers and Beef Production Record High

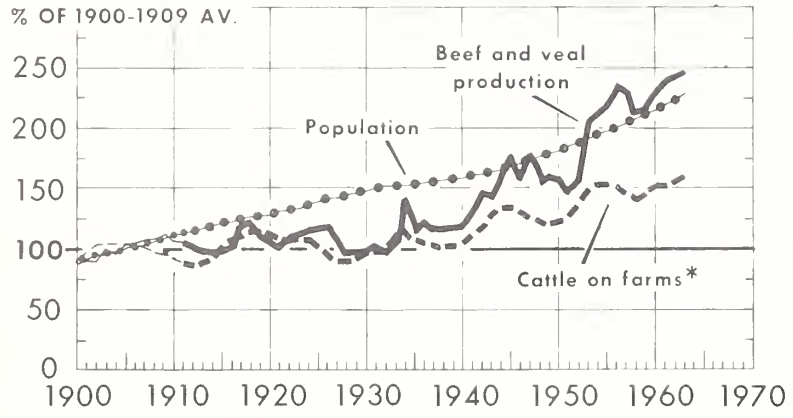


Fig.83 -. see table 83

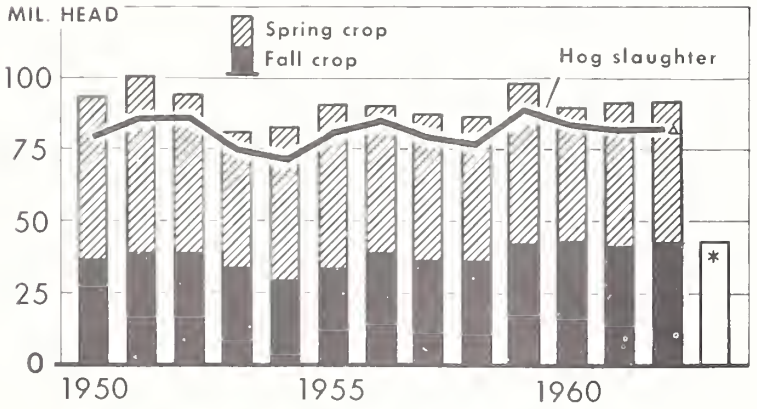
Meat Consumption Holds Steady

Cattle numbers will exceed 100 million for the first time in history on January 1, 1963, and likely will continue to increase next year (Fig. 83). The number of pigs saved in 1962 decreased slightly from 1961, but a slight gain is expected in 1963 (Fig. 84). Sheep and lamb numbers declined for the third consecutive year in 1962 but are not expected to decrease further in 1963 (Fig. 85).

Decreased production of veal, lamb, and mutton has been more than offset by increased production of beef and pork this year. The increase in total red meat production and imports about equal to last year are resulting in per capita consumption close to the 161 pounds consumed in 1961 (Figs. 86 and 87). Per capita supplies are expected to be about the same next year.

The United States continues as the world's second largest importer of red meats, but exports of livestock products dropped (Figs. 88 and 89).

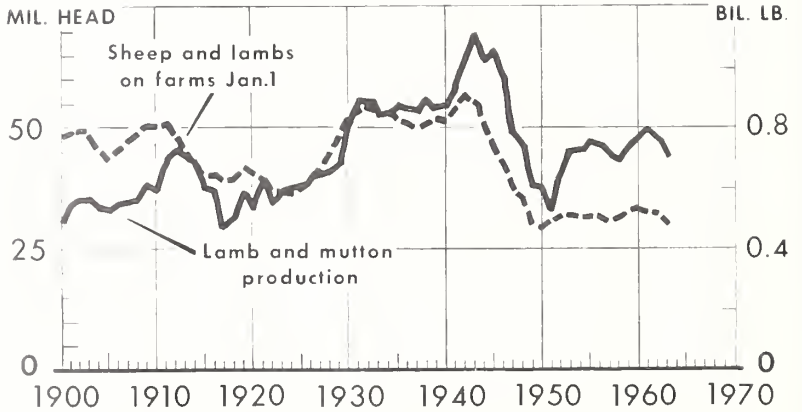
Hog Slaughter Up Slightly



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 481A-62(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.84 -see table 83

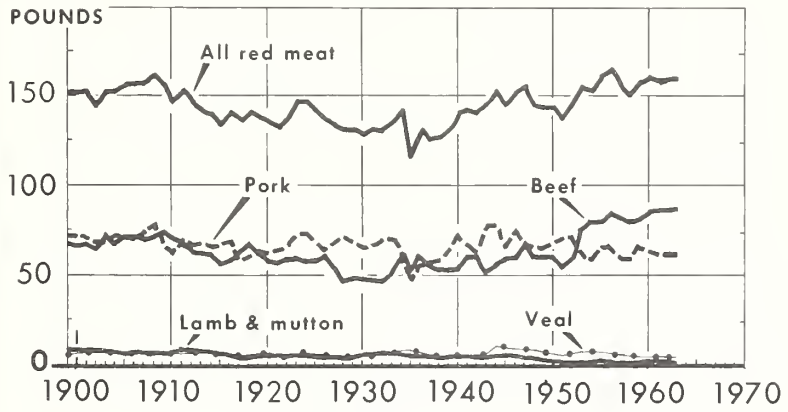
Sheep Numbers Decline for Third Consecutive Year



NEG. ERS 483A-62(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.85 - see table 83

Gain in Meat Output Parallels Population Increase

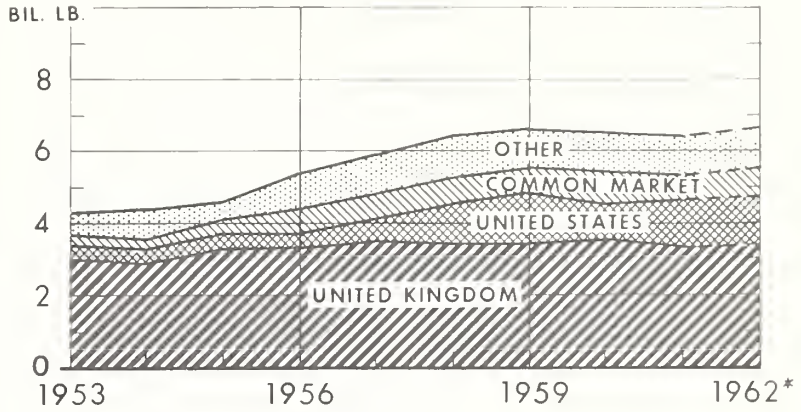


1963 DATA FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 442A-62(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.86 - see table 86

U. S. World's Second Largest Importer of Red Meats

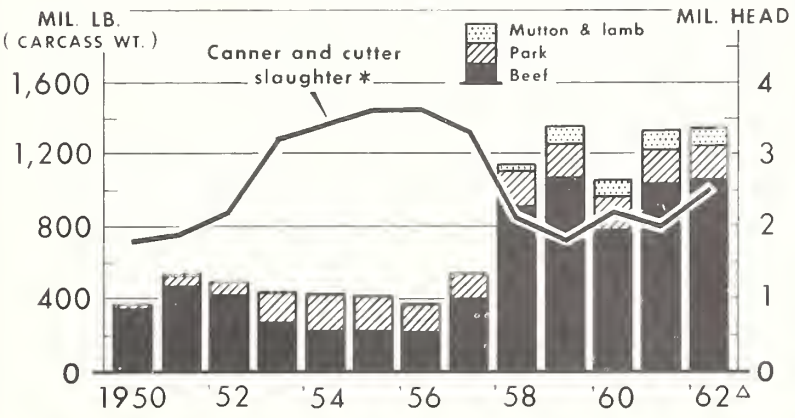


* PARTLY FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig.88 - see table 88

U. S. Imports of Meats Rise When Slaughter of Canner and Cutter Cattle Declines

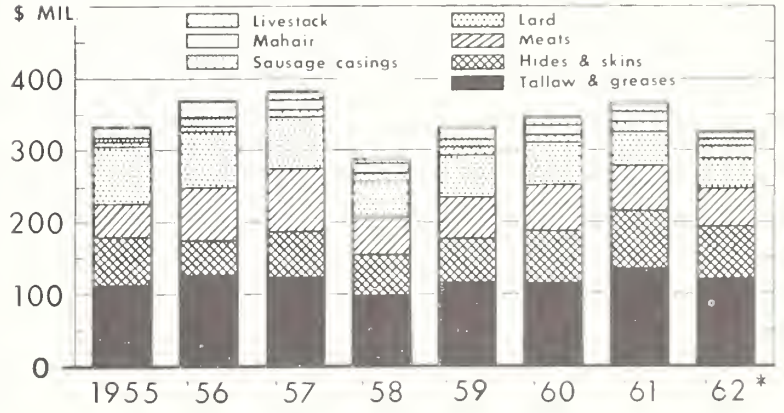


* UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION. △ PARTLY FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2290 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.87 - see table 87

U. S. Exports of Livestock Products Declined in 1962



* PARTLY FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig.89 - see table 89

Milk Production Up; Decline in Cow Numbers Slows

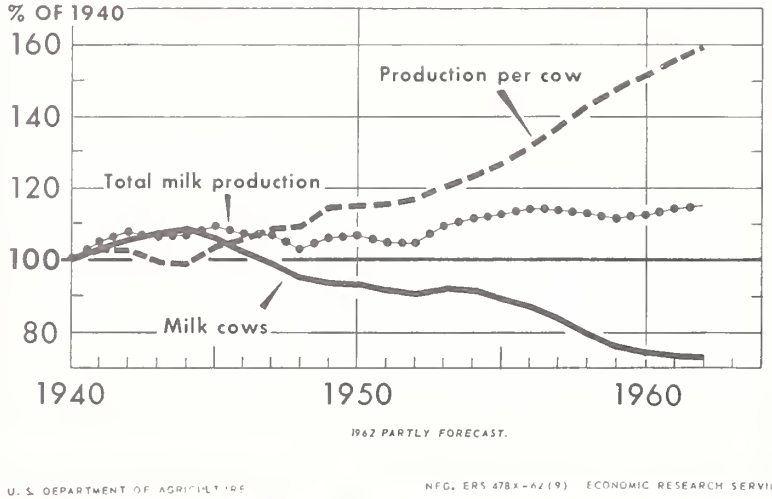


Fig.90 - see table 90

Milk Production Rises Again

Milk production rose for the third consecutive year in 1962 and is expected to rise in 1963 (Fig.90). Compared with 1961, milk cow numbers declined slightly, and the increase in output per cow slackened because of poor pastures and a lower milk-feed price ratio. Total civilian consumption of milk and dairy products increased in 1962, and the trend to products high in solids-not-fat continued (Fig. 91). But the gap between production and consumption of solids-not-fat, as well as milkfat, increased, although welfare programs took CCC donations of dairy products amounting to over 4 percent of consumption (Figs. 92 and 93). USDA bought the equivalent of about 11 billion pounds of milk and about 1,400 million pounds of nonfat dry milk for price support (Figs. 94 and 95). Much of the butter and nonfat dry milk in Government hands will move into foreign outlets, largely through P. L. 480 programs (Fig.96).

Consumers Shift to Dairy Products Rich in Solids-Not-Fat

Change From 1947-49 to 1961

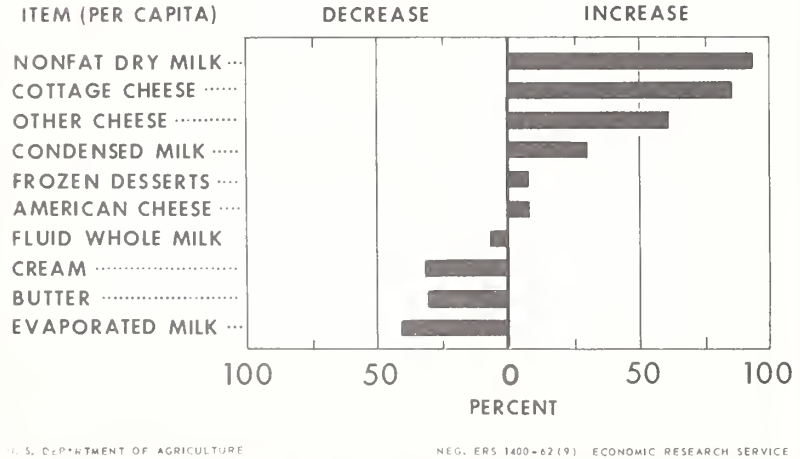


Fig.91 - see table 91

Gap Between Milkfat Production and Consumption Grows

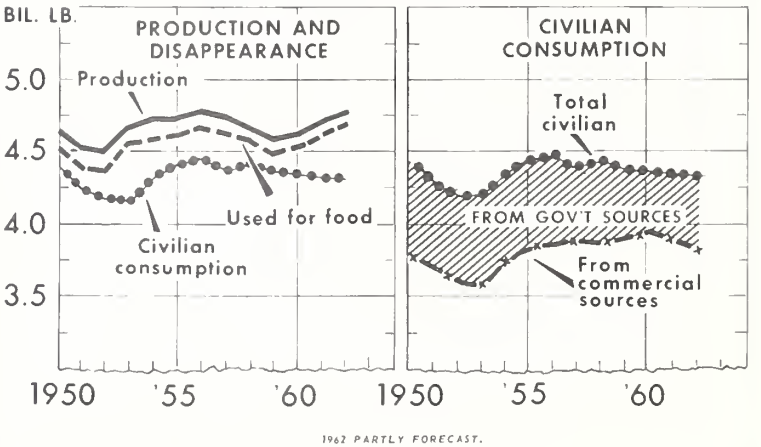
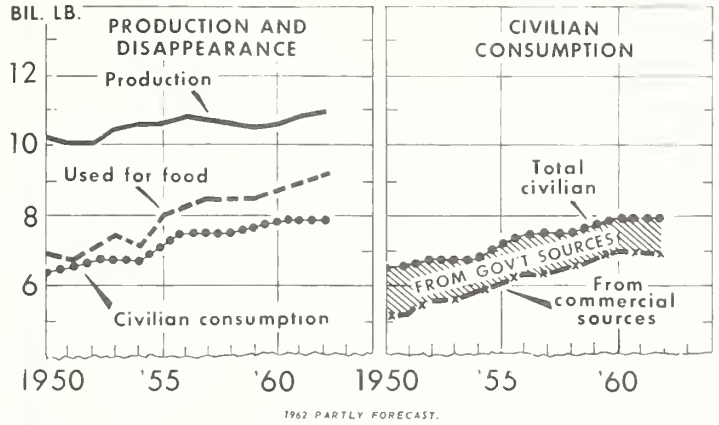


Fig.92 - see table 92

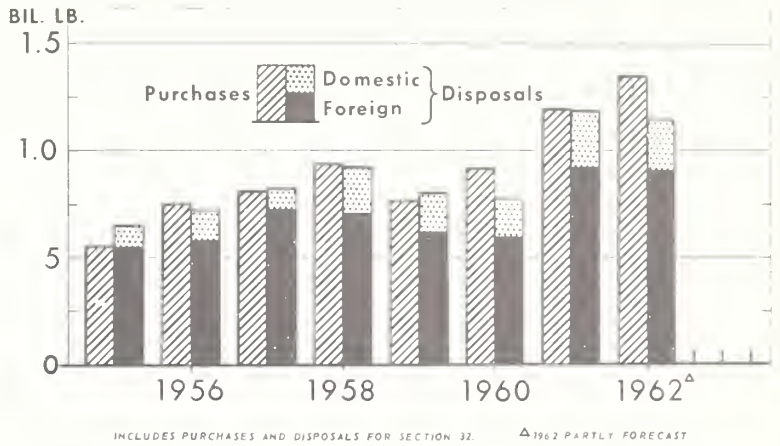
Production of Milk Solids-Not-Fat Growing More Than Consumption



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1323-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.93 - see table 92

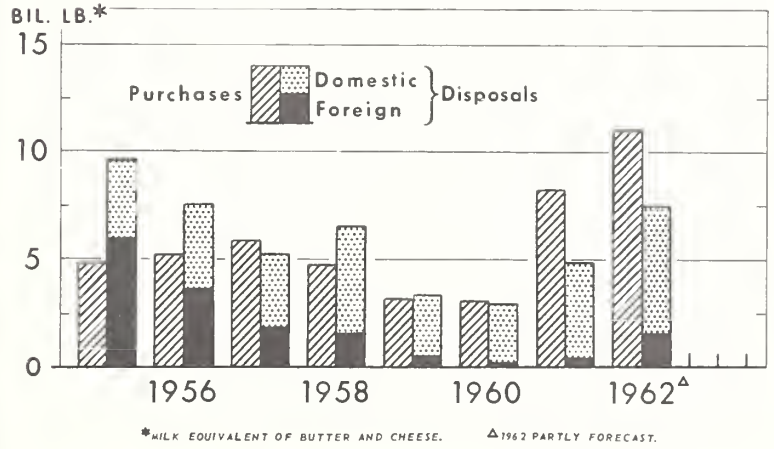
USDA Nonfat Dry Milk Acquisitions Now Exceed Disposals



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1322-62(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.95 - see table 95

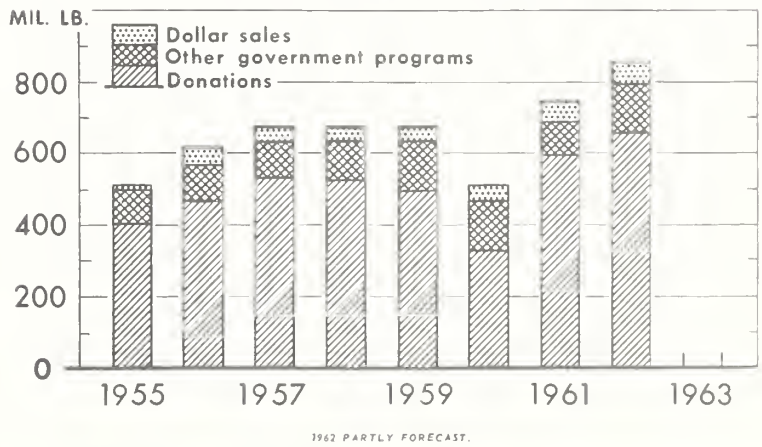
USDA Disposals Fall Behind Purchases



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1325-62(9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.94 - see table 94

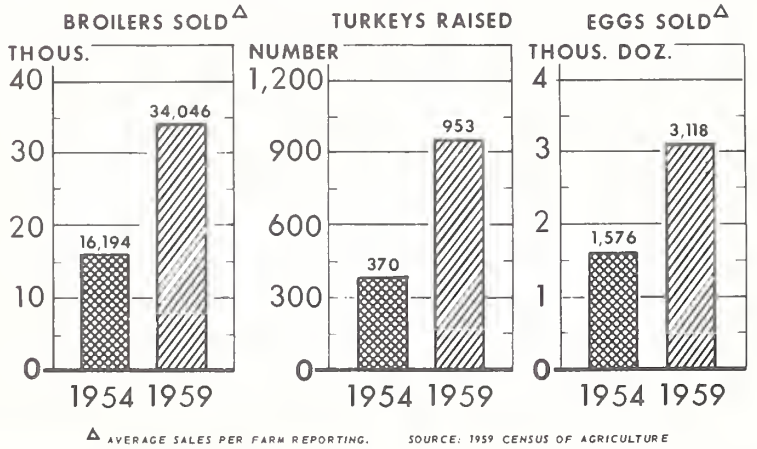
Foreign Disposal of Nonfat Dry Milk Is Mostly by Donation



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1321-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.96 - see table 96

Output of Poultry and Eggs Per Farm Doubles During 1954-59

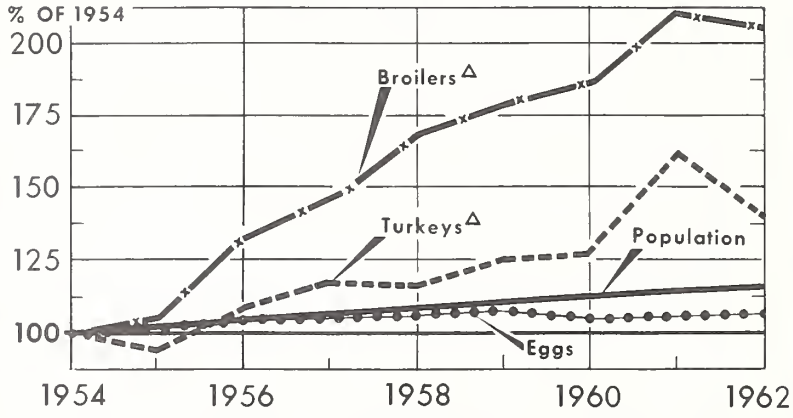


△ AVERAGE SALES PER FARM REPORTING. SOURCE: 1959 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1281-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.97 - see table 97

Poultry Production Expands Rapidly; Eggs Up Less Than Population

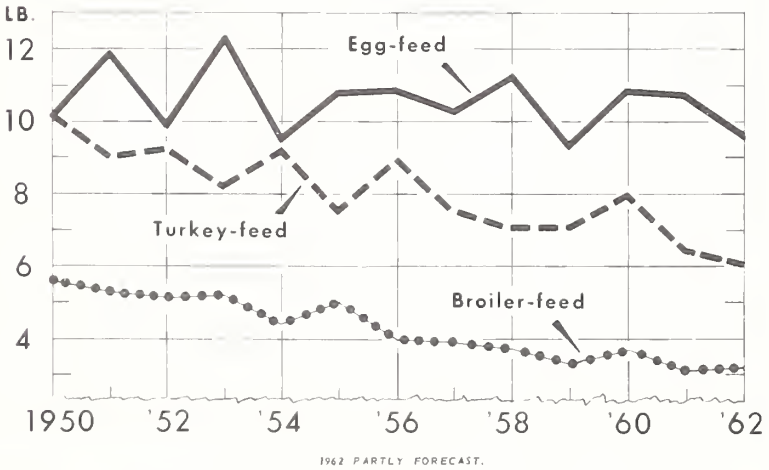


△ LIVEWEIGHT SOLD PLUS CONSUMED ON FARMS WHERE PRODUCED. 1962 PARTLY FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1283-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.99 - see table 99

Declining Price Ratios Reflect Increased Efficiency



1962 PARTLY FORECAST.

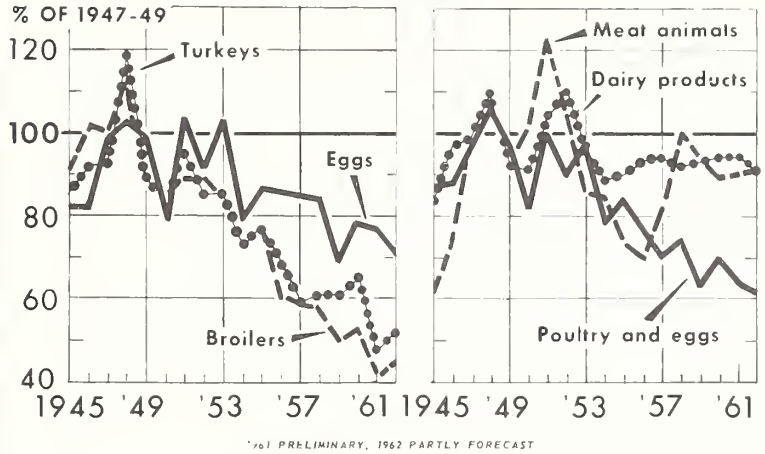
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 338X-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.98 - see table 98

Poultrymen's Costs Down; Output Up

Rapid gains in technology and changes in structure and organization have transformed the poultry and egg industries in recent years. There has been a sharp reduction in the number of poultry and egg enterprises. Those remaining are much larger and much more highly integrated units (Fig. 97). These changes have brought about substantially lower costs and have made poultrymen willing to expand output even though prices have declined (Figs. 98 and 99). Prices to producers for poultry and eggs have fallen more than prices for other livestock and livestock products (Fig.100). Lower prices have encouraged consumers to use more poultry meat. But per capita egg use has declined, reflecting diminishing demand for eggs (Fig.101). A great increase in exports of poultry meat in the last few years has augmented total demand and helped stimulate greater production (Figs.102 and 103). But new EEC trade regulations make the future of this market uncertain.

Poultry Leads Downtrend in Animal Product Prices

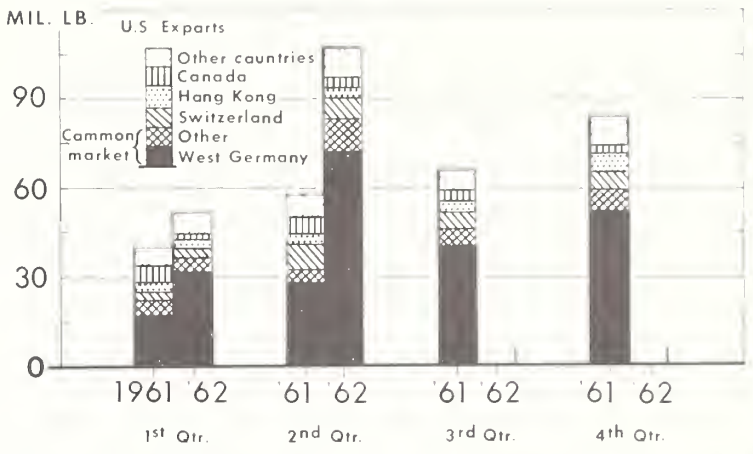


'61 PRELIMINARY, 1962 PARTLY FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1003X-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.100 - see table 100

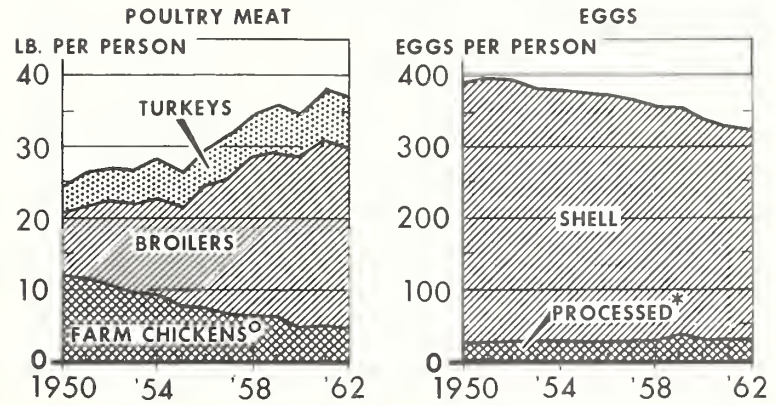
U.S. Poultry Meat Exports Up Sharply in 1962



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS [illegible] FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.102 - see table 102

Per Capita Consumption of Poultry Meat Rises; Eggs Decline

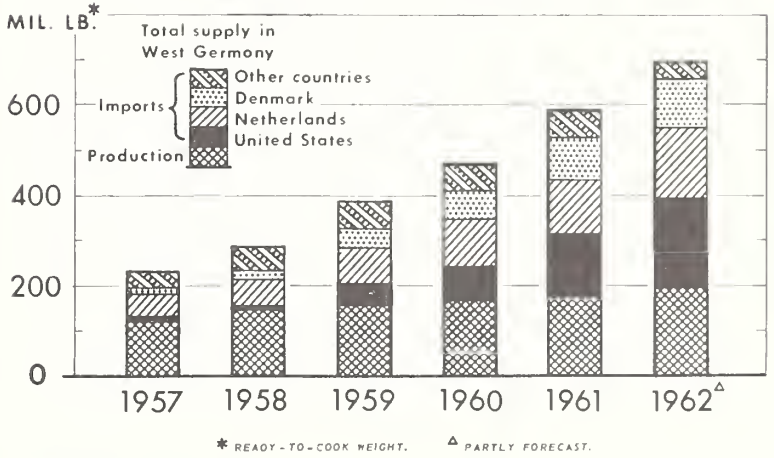


° INCLUDING AN ALLOWANCE FOR CHICKENS FROM "BACKYARD" FLOCKS.
* PROCESSED EGGS ARE CONVERTED TO SHELL EQUIVALENT. 1962 PARTLY FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1282-62(8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.101 - see table 101

West Germany Provides Growing Market for U.S. Poultry



* READY-TO-COOK WEIGHT. △ PARTLY FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2300 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.103 - see table 103

Production of Food Fats to Continue Rise in 1963

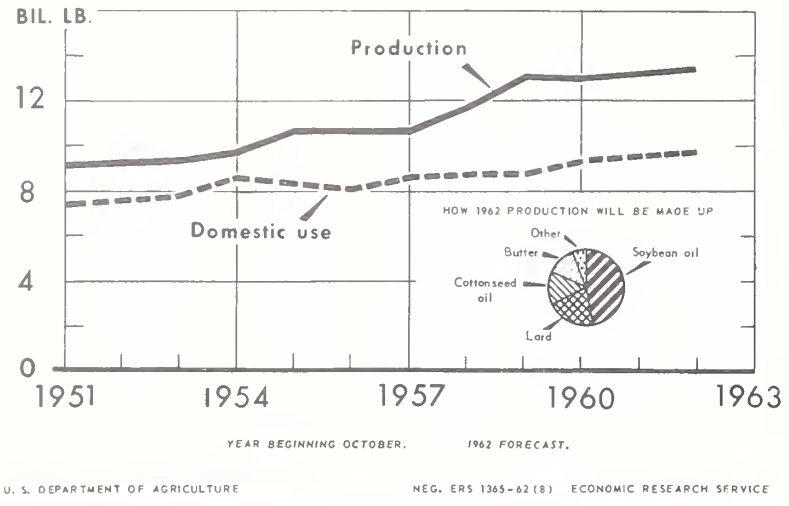


Fig.104 - see table 104

Food Fat Exports More Important.

U. S. food fat production is greater than domestic consumption, so exports are increasingly important (Fig. 104). Supplies in the marketing year which began October 1, 1962, will be about 6 percent more than the 1961-62 record (Fig. 105). Domestic disappearance is likely to rise with population in 1962-63, leaving quantities for export up slightly from 1961-62.

U. S. supplies of soybeans in 1962-63 are placed at about 3 percent higher than in 1961-62. Record crushings and exports are in prospect (Figs. 106 and 107).

Exports of edible vegetable oils (cottonseed and soybean) are expected to exceed the 1961-62 total by roughly 20 percent (Fig. 108). Exports of oilseed meals, up sharply in 1961-62, are expected to drop by almost a fifth in 1962-63 (Fig. 109).

Exports of lard probably will decline and tallow and grease rise in 1962-63 (Fig. 110).

Stocks of Food Fats to Continue Large in 1962-63

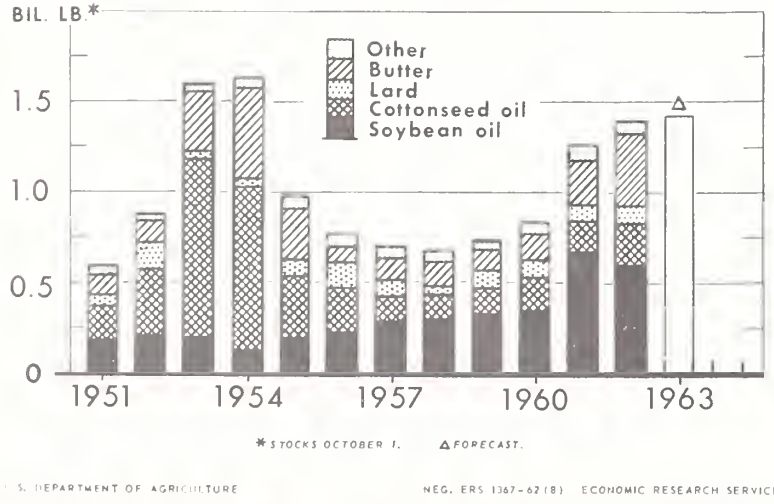


Fig.105 - see table 105

Soybean Supply Greater Than Market Outlets in 1962-63

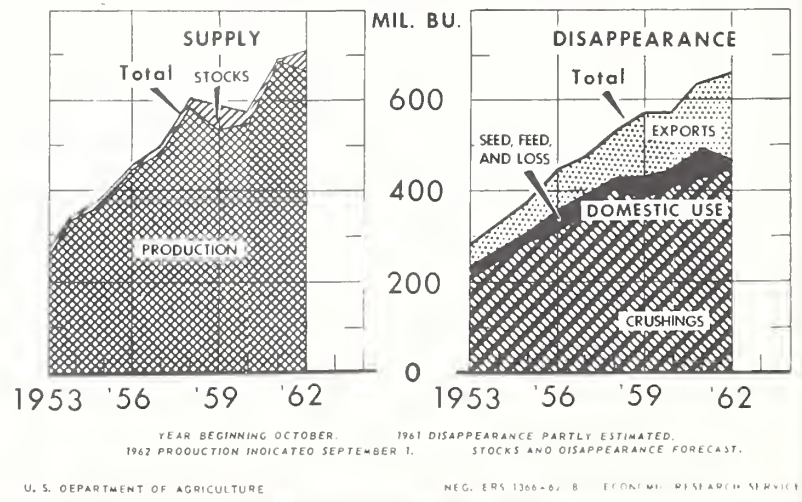
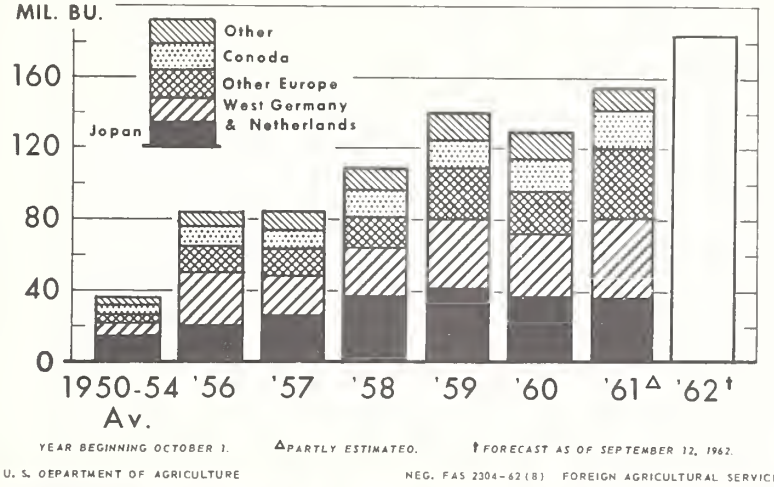


Fig.106 - see table 106

U. S. Soybean Exports Exceed 1959 Record; Supplies Adequate for Growing Demand



YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1. △PARTLY ESTIMATED. †FORECAST AS OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1962.

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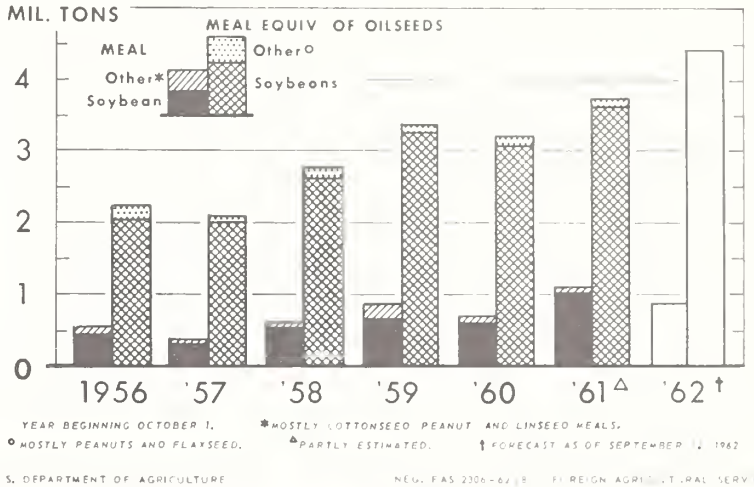
Fig.107 - see table 107

U. S. Exports of Oilseed Meals Set New Record; European Consumption Increasing

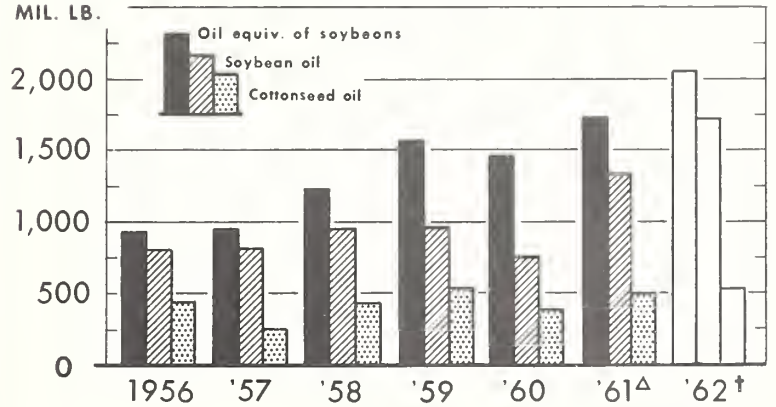


YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1. *MOSTLY COTTONSEED PEANUT AND LINSEED MEALS.
°MOSTLY PEANUTS AND FLAXSEED. △PARTLY ESTIMATED. †FORECAST AS OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1962.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2306-62(8) FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.109 - see table 109

U. S. Edible Vegetable Oil Exports at All-Time High

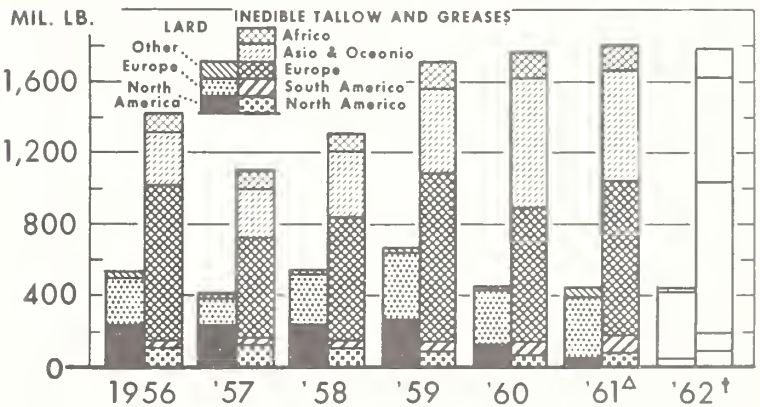


YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1. △PARTLY ESTIMATED AND INCLUDES FOREIGN DONATIONS.
†FORECAST AS OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1962.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2305-62(8) FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.108 - see table 108

U. S. Inedible Tallow and Grease Exports at Record High; Lard Continues to Decline



YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 1. △PARTLY ESTIMATED. †FORECAST AS OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1962.

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Fig.110 - see tables 110 and 111

Cotton Production to Exceed Use

Production of cotton in the United States during the 1962-63 crop year is expected to exceed disappearance by about 1 million bales (Fig. 111). The 1962 crop may total around 14.6 million bales--over 2 percent larger than the 1961 crop. Disappearance during the 1962-63 crop year is estimated at near 13.6 million bales--slightly below the previous year. The estimate of disappearance includes consumption of 8.6 million bales by domestic textile mills and exports of 5.0 million bales.

Prices received by farmers for upland cotton during the 1961-62 season were the highest since 1958-59 (Fig. 112). Prices received for the 1961 crop generally averaged above the support. For the 1962 crop, a minimum national average support of 31.88 cents per pound has been announced--same as for 1961. The minimum 1962-crop support price for Middling 1-inch cotton is 32.47 cents per pound compared with 33.04 cents for the 1961 crop.

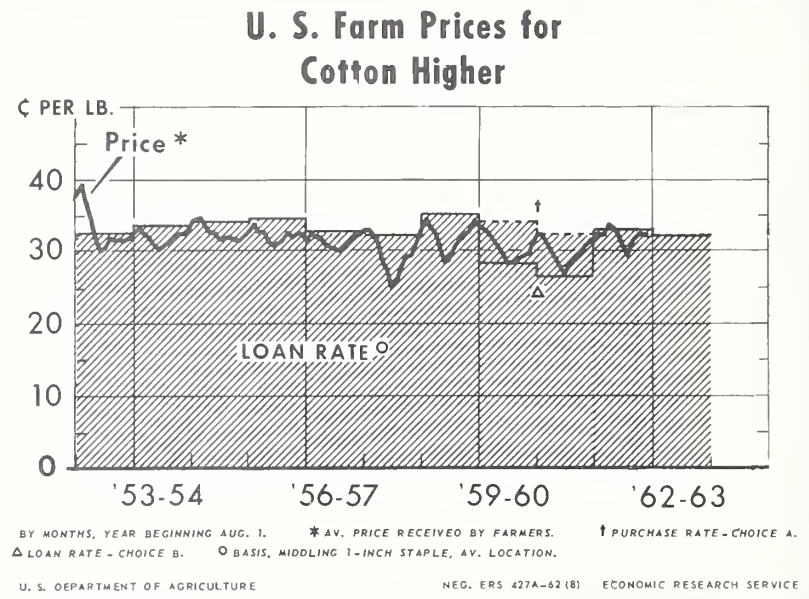

Fig.112 - see table 113

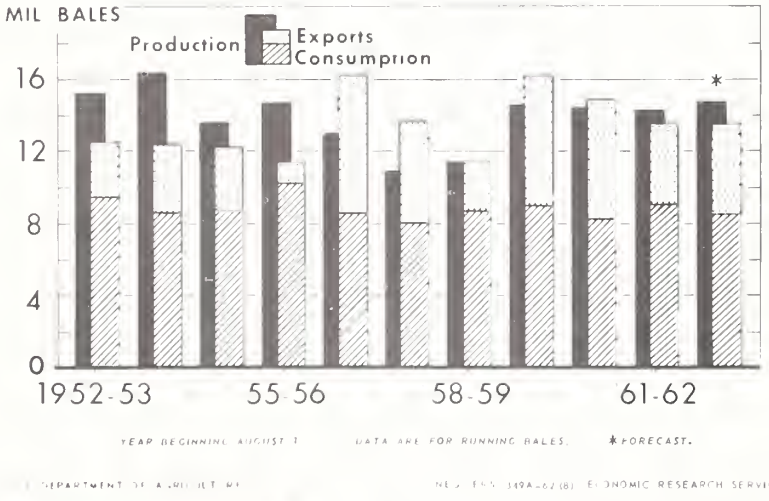

Fig.111 - see table 112

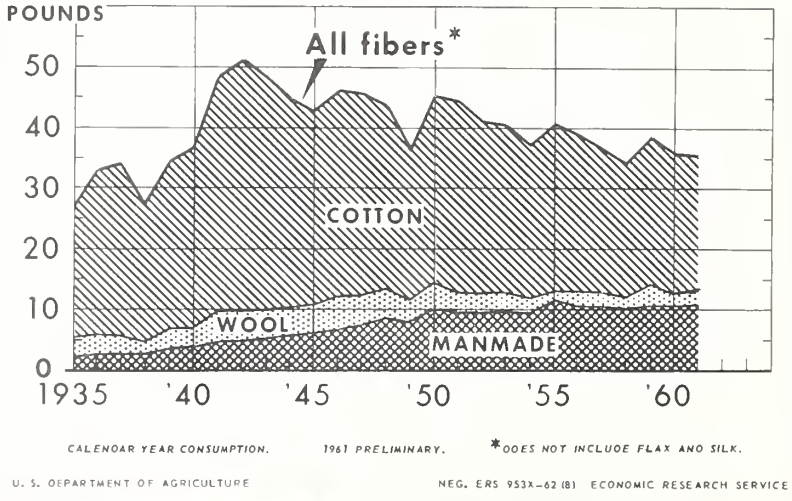

Fig.113 - see table 114

World Cotton Trade to Trend Up

Preliminary 1961-62 data show a drop, the first since World War II, in total consumption of cotton outside the United States (Fig. 114). Total foreign cotton production, between 32.0 million and 33.0 million bales for the previous 4 years, also was down in 1961-62. However, the excess of foreign consumption over production, which broadly represents the U. S. export potential, was down from the longtime high of 7.0 million bales in 1959-60 and may fall further in 1962-63. Consumption in foreign exporting countries in 1961-62 continued the steady uptrend, while production in importing countries was 15 percent below the 1958-59 record high of 13.4 million bales. World stocks were lower for the sixth consecutive year, despite a half-million bale rise in the U. S. World trade may trend up in 1962-63, following a 2-year decline from the 1959-60 record high (Fig. 115). Slackened demand and prospective increases in supply have weakened prices (Fig. 116).

World Cotton Exports Resume Uptrend After 2-Year Decline

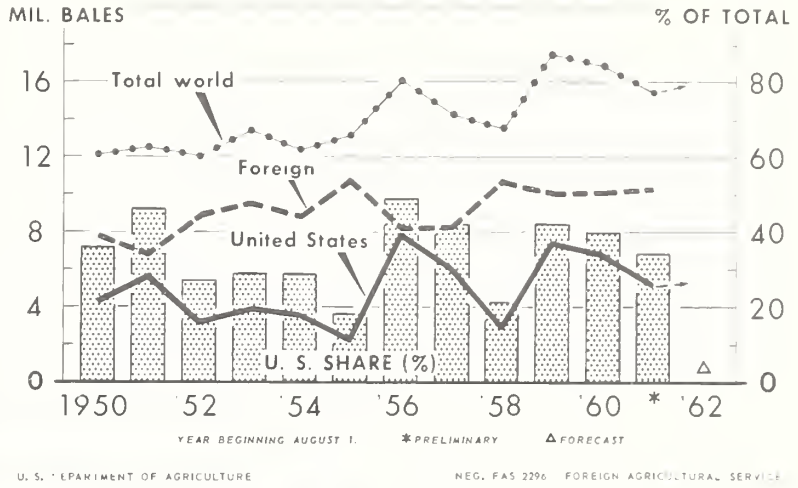

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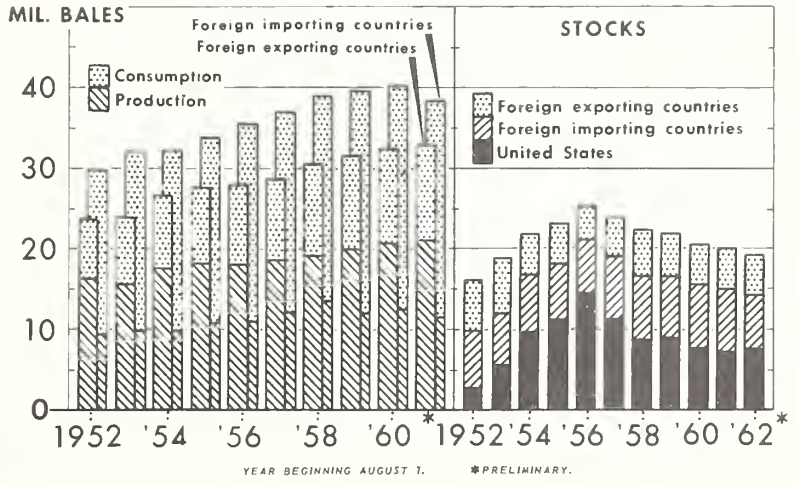
Fig.115 - see table 116

Smaller Cotton Stocks Abroad Follow Declines in Production and Consumption



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2295 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.114 - see table 115

World Cotton Prices Lowered by Weaker Demand, Rising Supplies

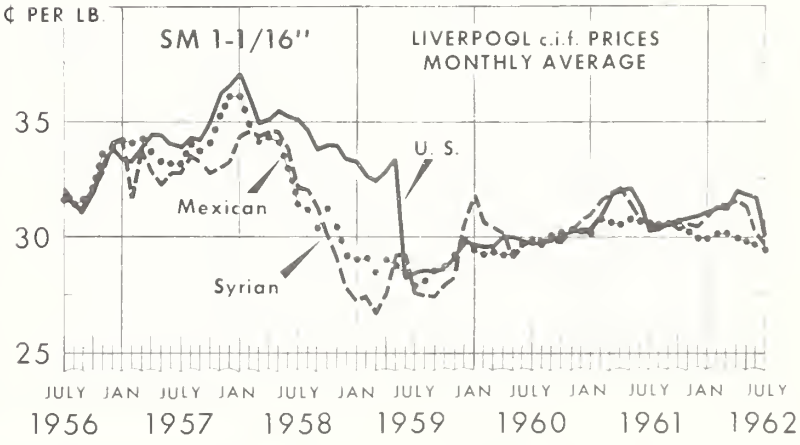


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Fig.116 - see table 117

Larger Crop Increases Flue-Cured Supplies; Total Disappearance Unchanged

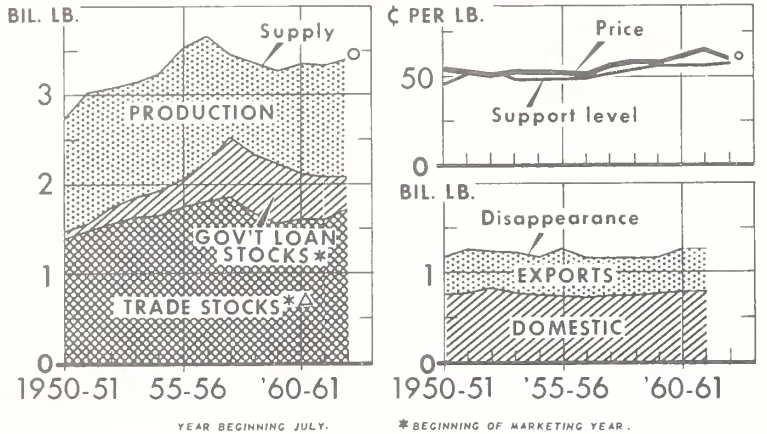


Fig.117 - see table 118

World Demand for Tobacco Rising

The total U. S. 1962-63 supply of flue-cured tobacco is largest in 5 years; domestic use in 1961-62 declined a little, but this was offset by an increase in exports (Fig. 117). Burley supplies for 1962-63 are about 2 percent more than for 1961-62; domestic use and exports in the year ended September 30, 1962, increased significantly (Fig. 118). Record or near-record quantities of flue-cured and burley may be used for cigarettes in 1962 (Fig. 119). Output of cigars and cigarillos in 1960-62 rose almost a fourth from 10 years earlier; smoking, chewing, and snuff declined by 22, 25, and 14 percent, respectively (Fig. 120).

World cigarette output, rising 100 billion pieces yearly, reached 2,334 billion in 1961 (Fig. 121). This was reflected in larger world tobacco exports, but the U. S. was not sharing in the upward trend (Fig. 122). There was virtually no change in use of U. S. leaf in Western Europe, the biggest market, in the past decade (Fig. 123).

Burley Disappearance Record High; Crop Largest in 8 Years

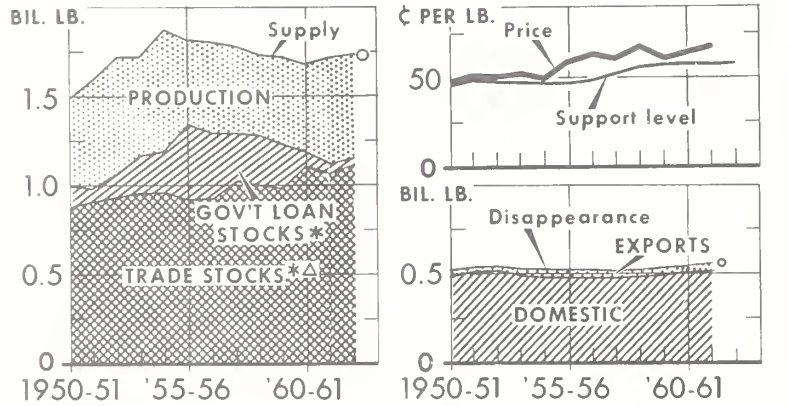


Fig.118 - see table 119

Tobacco Used in U. S. for Cigarettes Likely to Reach New High in 1962

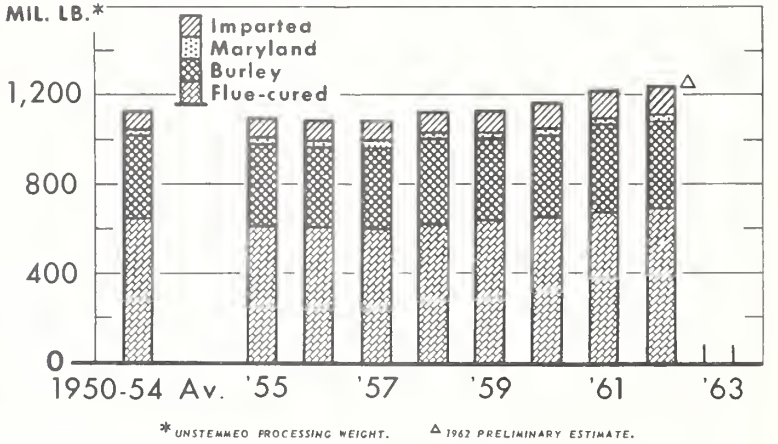
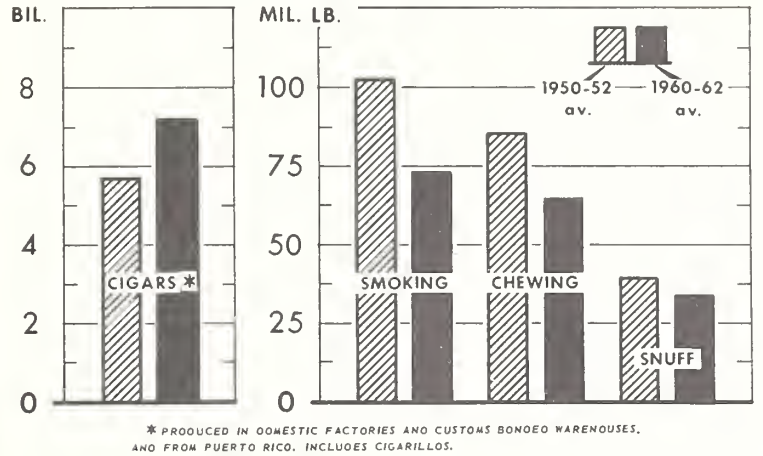


Fig.119 - see table 120

Production of Cigars Has Gained; Other Products Have Declined



* PRODUCED IN DOMESTIC FACTORIES AND CUSTOMS BONDED WAREHOUSES, AND FROM PUERTO RICO. INCLUDES CIGARILLOS.

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Fig.120 - see table 121

U. S. Tobacco Exports Steady; Competitors Gain

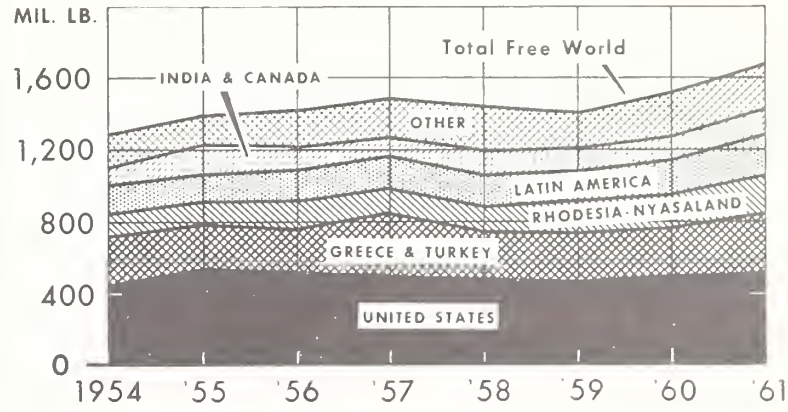

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Fig.122 - see table 123

Rise in World Cigarette Output Increases Tobacco Requirements

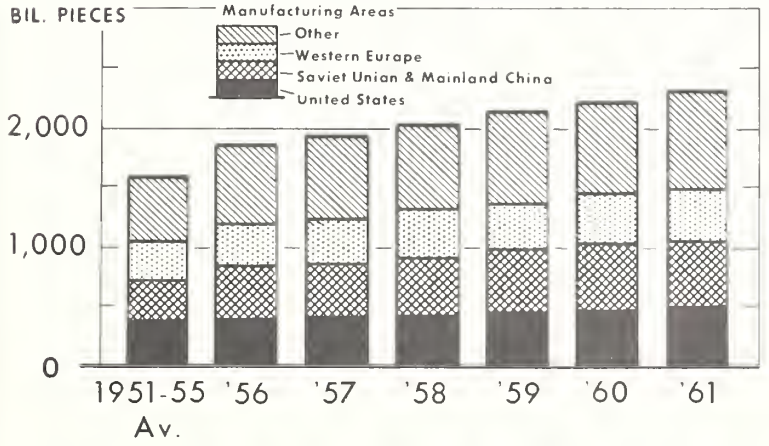

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Fig.121 - see table 122

Use of U. S. Leaf Tobacco in Western Europe Stable; Other Imported Rises Sharply

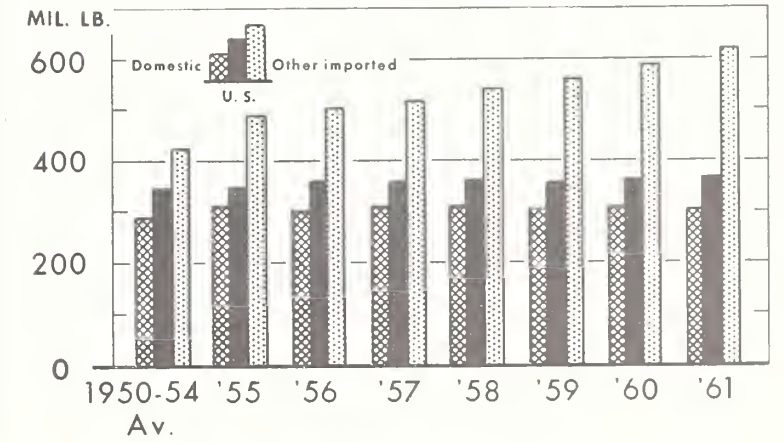

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Fig.123 - see table 124

Wool Price to Growers Above Year Ago; Incentive Level Same

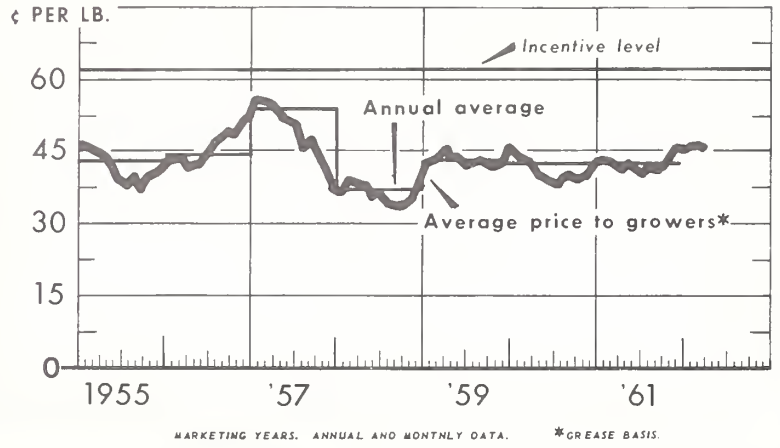


Fig.124 - see table 125

Wool Prices Above a Year Ago

Prices received by growers for shorn wool in June 1962 were the highest since January 1958, 13 percent above the recent low in November 1961 and 7 percent above a year earlier (Fig. 124). Since June, the average price received for shorn wool has been declining moderately. A further slight decline can be expected to occur because of the easing mill demand for wool as mills reduce the backlog of unfilled orders. In addition, the price of wool has been edging above the listed price of competing manmade fibers, probably indicating a moderate turn-down in wool prices as interfiber competition continues to increase (Fig. 125).

Domestic per capita apparel wool consumption in 1962 likely will be about 10 percent higher than the 2.05 pounds in 1961 (Fig. 126). Per capita domestic use of carpet wool in 1962, at .95 pound, will be about the same as a year earlier.

Wool Price Edging Above Competing Manmade Fiber Prices

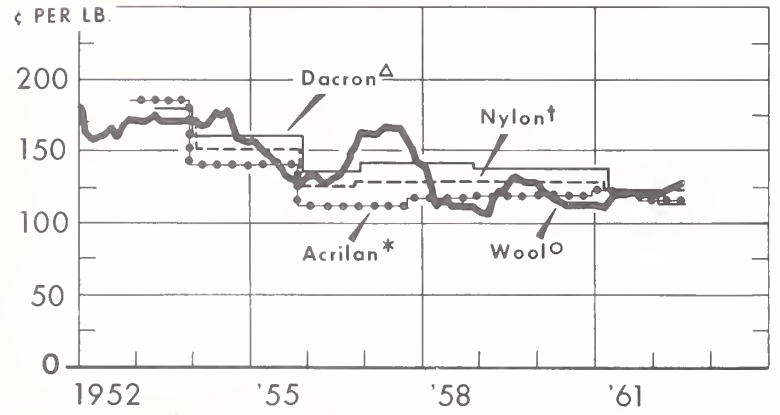


Fig.125 - see table 126

Domestic and Mill Consumption of Apparel Wool Increasing

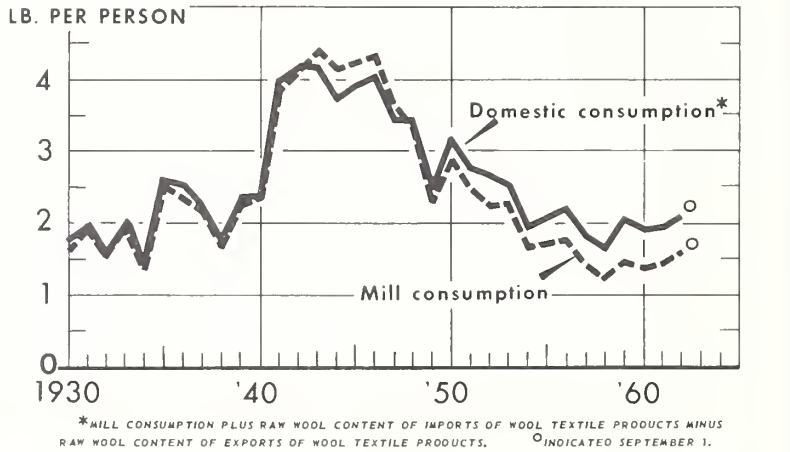
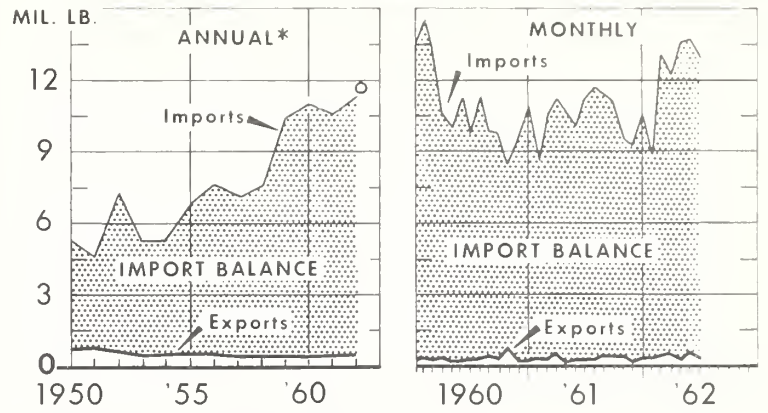


Fig.126 - see table 127

U.S. Wool Use and Imports Up

Dutiable raw wool imports during 1962 will be substantially above 1961 and the highest since 1953, reflecting a rise in apparel wool mill use, relatively low commercial stocks, and declining domestic shorn wool production (Fig. 127). Duty-free raw wool imports during 1962 will be less than a year earlier. Imports of apparel and carpet wool textile products in 1962 probably will be slightly higher than the record raw wool equivalent of 132 million pounds imported in 1960 (Fig. 128). Exports of wool textile products will be about the same as in the previous 3 years. World wool production and consumption in 1962 are expected to be near record levels, continuing a moderate uptrend (Fig. 129). World consumption in 1962 probably will be near the 3,314 million pounds, clean, used in 1961. Production is estimated at slightly less than 3,300 million pounds, clean, for the 1962-63 marketing year- about the same as a season earlier.

Imports of Wool Textile Products Increasing; Exports Stable



RAW WOOL EQUIVALENT OF U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN SEMIPROCESSED AND MANUFACTURED WOOL TEXTILE PRODUCTS

*MONTHLY AVERAGES. ○INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1.

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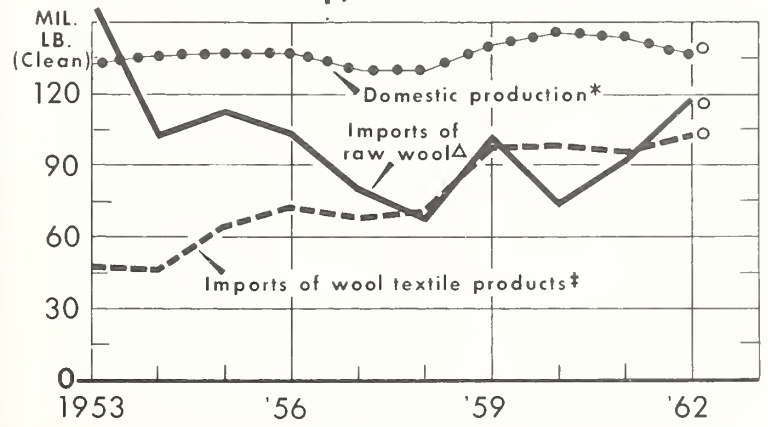
Fig.128 - see table 129

Imports of Dutiable Wool and Apparel Products Up; U. S. Production Down



*SHORN AND PULLED WOOL. △DUTIABLE WOOLS. ○INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1.

‡RAW WOOL CONTENT OF IMPORT TRADE BALANCE OF APPAREL WOOL TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

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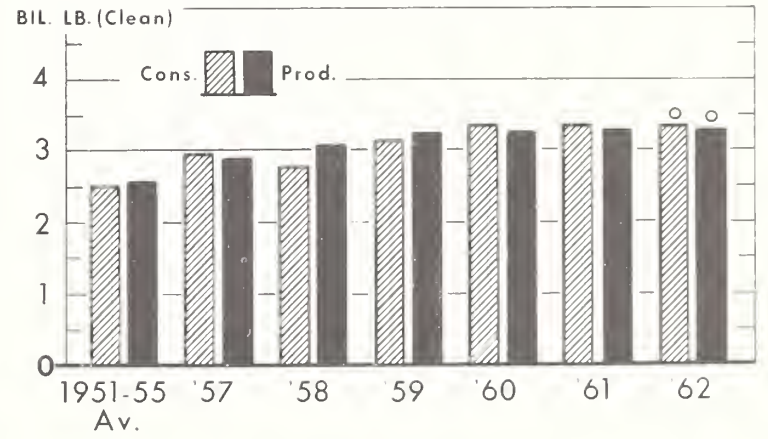
Fig.127 - see table 128

World Wool Consumption and Production Near Record Levels



CONSUMPTION DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR PRODUCTION DATA ON MARKETING YEAR. ○ESTIMATED.

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Fig.129 - see table 130

Fresh and Processed Vegetable Production Increases

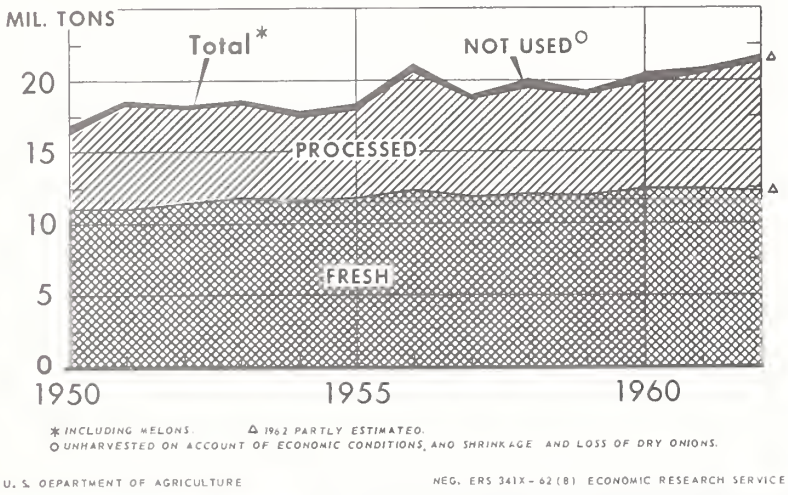


Fig.130 - see table 131

Vegetable Production Increases

Since 1950, production of commercial vegetables has about kept pace with population growth. Total tonnage increased about a fourth, from about 17 million tons to over 21 million (Fig.130). More than two-thirds of the increase was in vegetables for processing. Potato production gained partly as a result of increased processing; sweetpotatoes showed no definite trend (Fig. 131). Output of dry edible beans increased about a fourth, but production of dry peas showed no marked trend (Fig.132).

Per capita consumption of vegetables and melons has remained fairly stable since 1950--around 225 to 230 pounds (fresh equivalent) per year (Fig.133). Use of fresh vegetables per person declined about 8 percent, use of canned increased materially, and use of frozen more than doubled. Some decline in use of sweetpotatoes was offset by an increase in use of potatoes. Per capita consumption of both dry beans and dry peas trended down.

Potato Production Up in Decade; Sweetpotatoes About Same

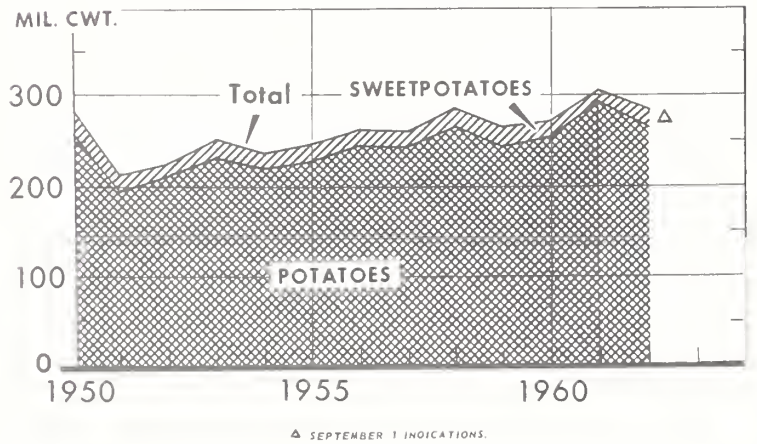


Fig.131 - see table 132

Bean Production Up a Fourth in Decade; Peas Change Little

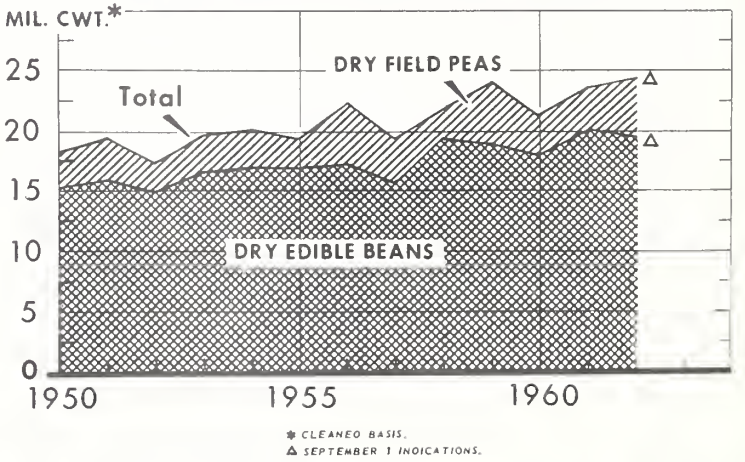


Fig.132 - see table 132

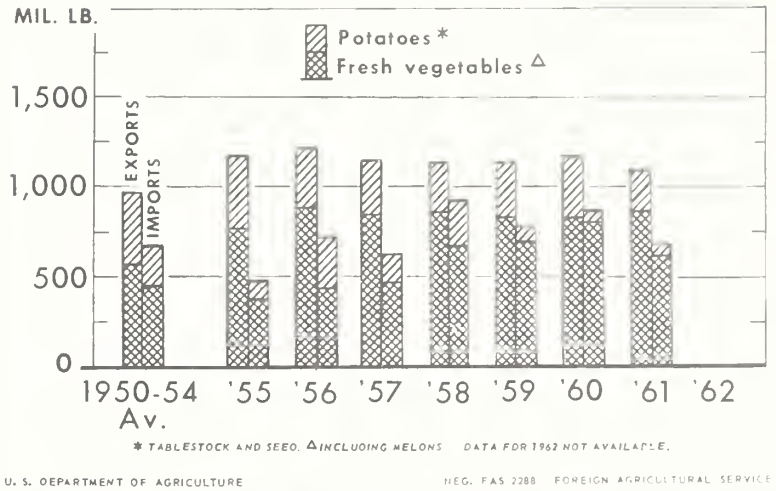
Foreign Trade Grows

Fresh vegetable imports declined in 1961, as a result of adequate U. S. supplies (Fig. 134). Canned vegetable imports, however, registered a large gain, mainly in tomato categories. Asparagus, soups, and tomatoes were the major factors in the decline of canned vegetable exports this past year. Little change in these trends is expected this year.

Exports of dry beans in the 1961-62 season were about a tenth below the 1950-54 average, but exports of peas were almost three times as large (Fig. 135). Exports of beans are up substantially and exports of peas up moderately from last season.

Of the major commercial U. S. customers, Latin America has taken less beans than last season, but Europe has taken more than a year earlier. Exports to other countries also were up sharply, reflecting the increased activity in foreign aid programs.

Fresh Vegetable Trade Trend Up; Potatoes Down



* TABLESTOCK AND SEED. △INCLUDING MELONS. DATA FOR 1962 NOT AVAILABLE.

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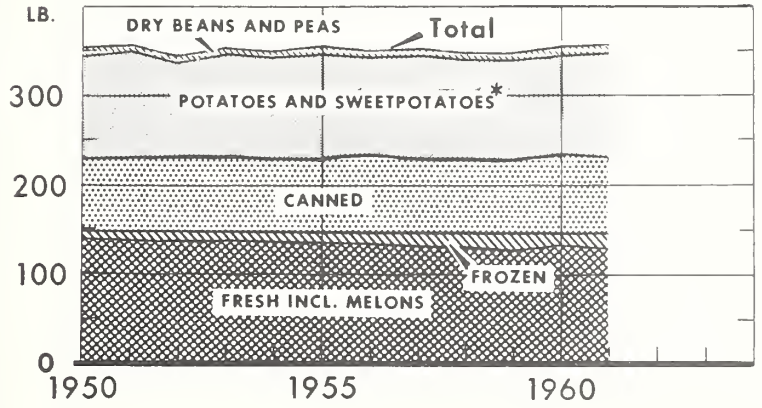
Fig.134 - see table 134

Use of Vegetables and Potatoes Per Person About Stable Since 1950

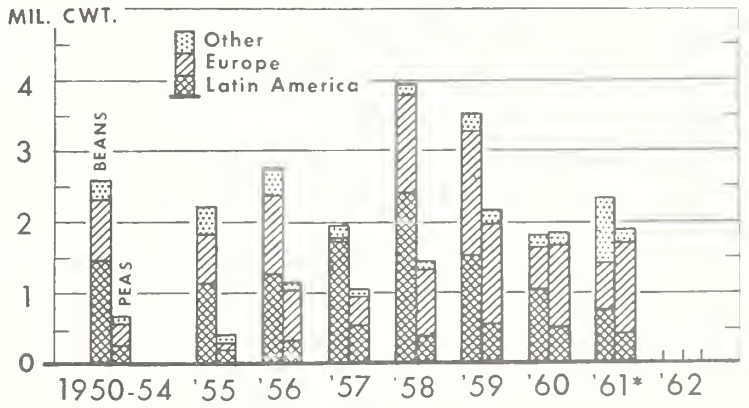


CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS EXCEPT DRY BEANS AND PEAS, DRY WEIGHT.
* INCLUDES FRESH WEIGHT EQUIVALENT OF CANNED AND FROZEN.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1289-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.133 - see table 133

U. S. Bean Exports Down from Early 1950's; Peas Up



YEAR BEGINNING SEPT. 1 FOR BEANS, AUG. 1 FOR PEAS. *PARTLY ESTIMATED.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. FAS 2292 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Fig.135 - see table 135

Production of Fruit Trends Slightly Upward

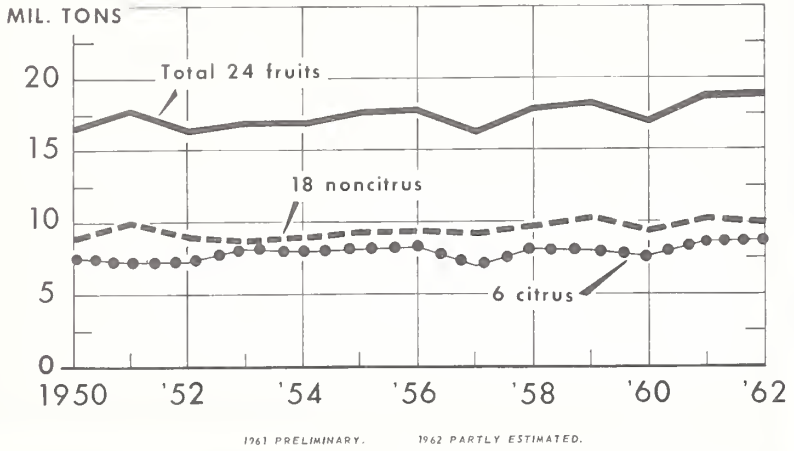


Fig.136 - see table 136

Fruit Production Rises Slowly

Total U. S. production of fruit has trended slowly upward since 1950 (Fig. 136). Increases occurred in both citrus and noncitrus fruits. During the past decade, the index of prices for citrus fruit rose substantially, while that of noncitrus fruit did not change greatly in level (Fig. 137). In contrast, the index of prices for all farm products declined during the early years of the decade, then tended to hold steady.

Per capita consumption of fresh and processed citrus fruit, fresh equivalent basis, has remained fairly stable since 1950 (Fig. 138). But the form in which citrus is consumed has changed considerably. The percentage of citrus eaten fresh decreased from more than half to less than two-fifths of the total. Use of canned citrus juice also declined somewhat, as that of frozen concentrate and chilled juice gained in volume.

Citrus Fruit Prices Move Upward; Noncitrus Show No Marked Trend

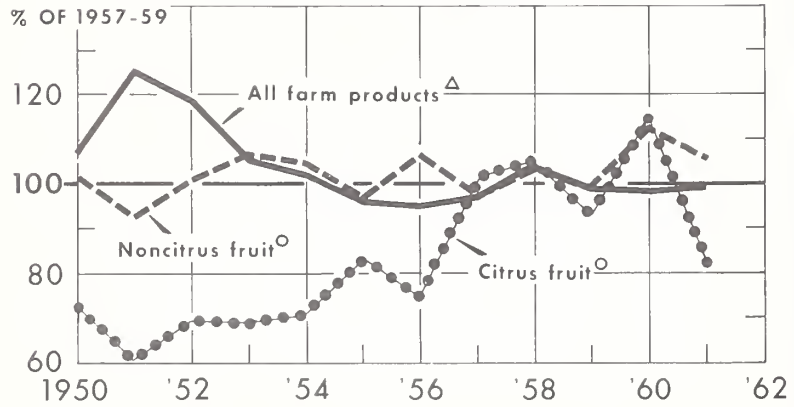


Fig.137 - see table 137

Per Capita Use of Frozen Citrus Increase Offsets Fresh Decrease

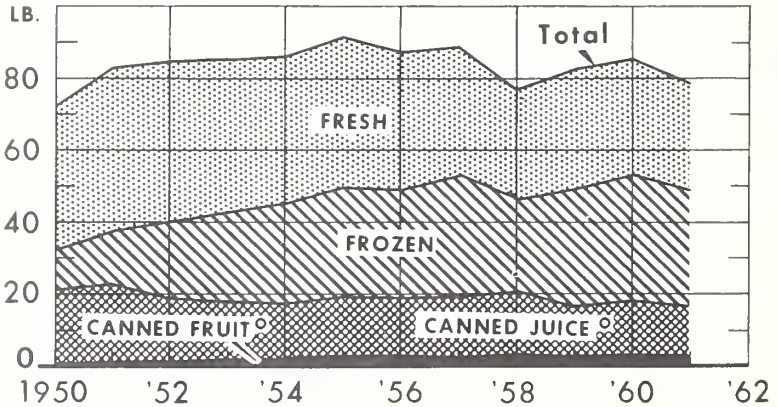


Fig.138 - see table 138

Consumption Patterns Vary Little

Since 1950, per capita consumption of noncitrus fruit, fresh equivalent basis, has not changed greatly in level (Fig. 139). But consumption of fresh decreased a little, while that of processed gained slightly to about 44 percent of the total in 1960. Per capita consumption of noncitrus canned fruit and canned fruit juice trended moderately upward and that of frozen slightly upward. In contrast, that of dried fruit declined moderately. Almonds, pecans, walnuts, and filberts comprised about two-thirds of the tree nuts consumed during the past decade (Fig. 140). Imported nuts made up the rest. The short 1961 European deciduous fruit crop helped boost U. S. fruit exports to record levels last season (Fig. 141).

Canada's imposition of import surcharges and its currency devaluation will make U. S. products more costly. This and the expected larger European fruit harvest likely will reduce U. S. fruit exports this year.

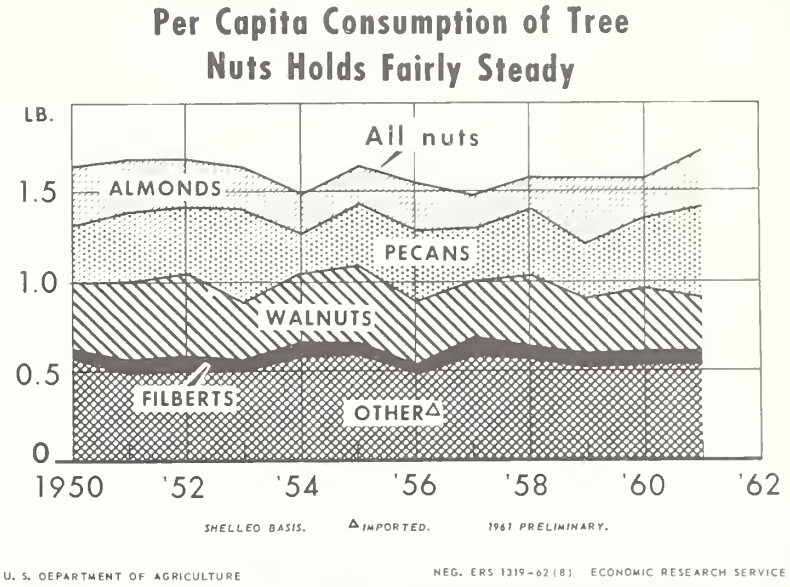


Fig.140 - see table 140

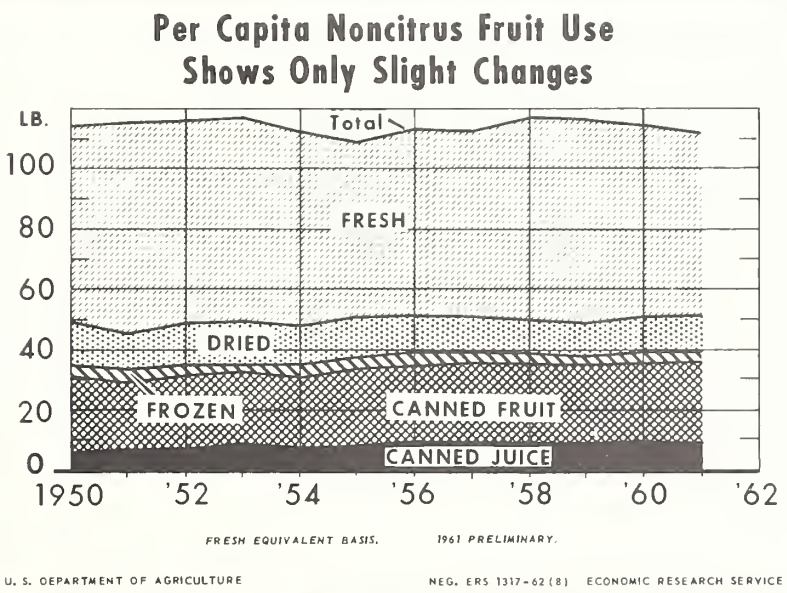


Fig.139 - see table 139

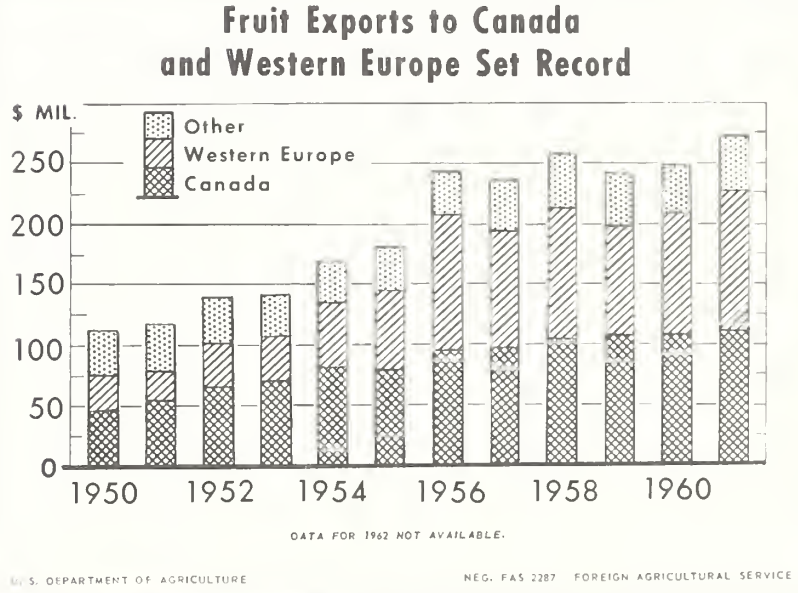


Fig.141 - see table 141

TABLES FOR SECTION 4

TABLE 55

Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1952-62 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/	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1952	256.0	1,306.4	21.6	1,584.0	488.4	89.1	0.2	83.0	660.7	317.8	978.5
1953	605.5	1,173.1	5.5	1,784.1	487.1	69.5	.2	76.8	633.6	217.0	850.6
1954	933.5	983.9	4.2	1,921.6	486.0	64.8	.2	60.0	611.0	274.4	885.4
1955	1,036.2	937.1	9.9	1,983.2	481.4	68.1	.7	53.2	603.4	346.3	949.7
1956	1,033.5	1,005.4	7.8	2,046.7	482.3	58.0	.5	47.6	588.4	549.5	1,137.9
1957	908.8	955.7	10.9	1,875.4	485.9	63.0	.3	41.9	591.1	402.9	994.0
1958	881.4	1,457.4	7.8	2,346.6	496.8	64.3	.1	47.0	608.2	443.3	1,051.5
1959	1,295.1	1,121.1	7.4	2,423.6	496.2	62.9	.1	40.7	599.9	510.2	1,110.1
1960	1,313.5	1,357.3	8.2	2,679.0	496.0	64.0	.1	45.8	605.9	661.9	1,267.8
1961 6/	1,411.2	1,234.7	5.9	2,651.8	499.5	56.6	.1	73.9	630.1	717.4	1,347.5
1962 7/	1,304.0	1,096.0	6.0	2,406.0	500.0	63.0	---	43.0	606.0	620.0	1,226.0

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 shipments to U. S. Territories and 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 through 1954. Beginning 1956, includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Tentative estimates.

Data published currently in the Wheat Situation, ERS.

TABLE 56

Wheat: Carryover by classes, United States, July 1, 1947-63

Year	Hard red winter	Hard red spring	White	Soft red winter	Durum	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1947	28	31	8	8	9	84
1948	110	48	12	16	10	196
1949	167	79	27	16	18	307
1950	252	86	33	29	25	425
1951	214	106	30	26	24	400
1952	97	117	11	16	15	256
1953	395	128	38	38	7	606
1954	560	195	104	70	5	934
1955	677	172	135	50	2	1,036
1956	691	185	133	17	7	1,033
1957	648	196	42	10	13	909
1958	611	203	34	6	27	881
1959	936	251	65	21	22	1,295
1960	1,002	218	66	10	18	1,314
1961	1,104	237	38	12	20	1,411
1962 1/	1,067	187	21	24	5	1,304
1963 2/	904	192	24	16	44	1,180

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative estimates.

NOTE: Stocks by classes are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Through 1954, estimated stocks on farms were assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced. Through 1954, commercial stocks also were reported by classes, and merchant mill stocks were broken down largely on the basis of the distribution

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by classes of commercial stocks, after making allowance for quantities going for export. CCC inventories by classes became available beginning 1955; since that time, total stocks have been broken down, by classes, largely on the basis of CCC holdings.

Published currently in the Wheat Situation, ERS.

TABLE 57

Wheat: Seeded acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1947-62

Year	Seeded acreage		Yield per seeded acre		Production	
	Actual	Index numbers 1947-49=100	Actual	Index numbers 1947-49=100	Actual	Index numbers 1947-49=100
	1,000 acres		Bushels		Million bushels	
1947	78,314	98	17.4	111	1,358.9	109
1948	78,345	98	16.5	105	1,294.9	104
1949	83,905	105	13.1	84	1,098.4	88
1950	71,287	89	14.3	91	1,019.3	81
1951	78,524	98	12.6	80	988.2	79
1952	78,645	98	16.6	106	1,306.4	104
1953	78,931	98	14.9	95	1,173.1	94
1954	62,539	80	15.7	100	983.9	79
1955	58,246	73	16.1	103	937.1	75
1956	60,655	76	16.6	106	1,005.4	80
1957	49,843	62	19.2	123	955.7	76
1958	56,017	70	26.0	166	1,457.4	117
1959	56,772	71	19.7	126	1,121.1	90
1960	54,919	68	24.7	158	1,357.3	109
1961 1/	55,648	69	22.2	142	1,234.7	99
1962 2/	49,127	61	22.3	142	1,096.5	88

1/ Preliminary. 2/ September 1 estimates.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

TABLE 58

Wheat and flour 1/: World exports by country, 1955-62

Year ending June 30	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	U. S. S. R.	Other	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1955	275	252	93	132	64	155	971
1956	345	289	102	115	37	152	1,040
1957	549	282	126	98	160	113	1,328
1958	402	317	61	78	144	188	1,190
1959	443	300	75	103	220	180	1,321
1960	510	279	116	78	203	165	1,351
1961	662	344	183	70	135	128	1,522
1962 2/	717	363	229	86	147	128	1,670

1/ Includes wheat equivalent of flour.
2/ Preliminary.

TABLE 59

Wheat: World production 1956-62

Country	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
U. S. S. R.	2,000	1,800	2,300	1,900	1,700	1,900	N.A.
United States	1,005	956	1,457	1,121	1,357	1,235	1,063
Canada	573	386	372	414	490	262	510
France	225	407	353	425	405	346	410
Argentina	262	214	245	215	150	190	190
Australia	135	98	215	198	274	244	270
Others	3,600	3,804	3,753	3,882	3,784	3,653	3,957
Total	7,800	7,665	8,695	8,155	8,160	7,830	8,400

TABLE 60

U. S. share of wheat and wheat flour imported by Common Market

Year ending June 30	Imported from U.S.	Other imports	Total imports
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
1951-55 average	2,206.7	3,251.7	5,458.4
1959	970.7	3,690.9	4,661.6
1960	842.3	3,315.1	4,157.4
1961	1,840.1	4,646.5	6,486.6

TABLE 61

Wheat: U. S. exports by class to Common Market

Type	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Northern Spring	279.8	116.2	163.6
Hard Winter	295.2	296.3	1,357.0
Hard White	35.5	11.8	50.7
Durum	---	---	26.7
Other	250.6	197.0	134.0

TABLE 62

U. S. share of feed grains imported by the Common Market

Year ending June 30	Imported from U.S.	Other imports	Total imports
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
1951-55 average	1,372.2	3,084.5	4,456.7
1959	3,653.0	4,414.7	8,067.7
1960	4,048.4	5,645.3	9,693.7
1961	3,623.2	4,844.1	8,467.3

TABLE 63

Feed grains: Production and net imports of the Common Market

Year ending June 30	Production	Net imports
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
1956	23,649	5,844
1957	29,777	5,537
1958	24,623	6,366
1959	25,130	7,541
1960	26,887	8,913

TABLE 64

Rice, rough equivalent: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1952-62 1/

Year beginning August	Supply				Disappearance					
					Used in United States					
	Beginning stocks	Farm production 2/	Imports 3/	Total 4/	Food 5/	Industry 6/	Feed and seed	Total	Exports	Total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1952	2,040	48,278	350	51,786	17,750	4,577	2,822	25,149	25,122	50,271
1953	1,515	52,924	417	55,566	17,343	4,560	3,409	25,312	22,708	48,020
1954	7,546	64,254	65	68,956	18,680	5,613	3,683	27,976	14,280	42,256
1955	26,700	55,969	194	82,386	19,080	6,012	4,008	29,100	18,668	47,768
1956	34,618	49,503	386	84,651	19,170	5,088	2,742	27,000	37,548	64,548
1957	20,103	42,954	237	62,784	19,020	4,789	2,491	26,300	18,315	44,615
1958	18,169	44,775	164	61,518	18,840	4,706	2,554	26,100	19,749	45,849
1959	15,669	53,669	790	69,377	20,708	4,950	2,342	28,000	29,233	57,233
1960	12,144	54,623	288	66,643	19,917	4,908	2,264	27,089	29,474	56,563
1961 7/	10,080	53,659	386	62,979	21,100	4,800	2,558	28,458	29,192	57,650
1962 8/	5,329	62,677	350	68,356	20,500	5,000	2,356	27,856	32,000	59,856

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 2/ Includes estimates of production in minor States. 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/ Preliminary. 8/ Tentative estimates.

Data published currently in the Rice Situation, ERS.

TABLE 65

Rice, rough: Seeded acreage, yield, and production, United States, 1947-62

Year	Seeded acreage		Yield per seeded acre		Production	
	Actual	Index numbers 1947-49=100	Actual	Index numbers 1947-49=100	Actual	Index numbers 1947-49=100
	1,000 acres		Pounds		1,000 cwt.	
1947	1,721	95	2,048	97	35,253	92
1948	1,828	101	2,096	100	38,320	101
1949	1,885	104	2,164	103	40,787	107
1950	1,654	91	2,348	112	38,840	102
1951	2,033	112	2,269	108	46,122	121
1952	2,047	113	2,358	112	48,278	127
1953	2,210	122	2,395	114	52,924	139
1954	2,610	144	2,462	117	64,254	169
1955	1,851	102	3,024	144	55,969	147
1956	1,605	89	3,084	147	49,503	130
1957	1,372	76	3,131	149	42,954	113

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1958	1,440	80	3,109	148	44,775	117
1959	1,608	89	3,338	159	53,669	141
1960	1,615	89	3,382	161	54,623	143
1961 1/	1,619	89	3,314	158	53,659	141
1962 2/	1,772	98	3,538	168	62,677	164

1/ Preliminary. 2/ September 1 estimates.

Compiled from reports of the Statistical Reporting Service.

TABLE 66

Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months, and average loan rate, United States, 1947-62 1/

Year	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.
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	5.92	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	4.29	4.56	4.75	4.61	4.65	4.68	4.91	4.98	4.88	4.91	4.91	4.90	4.57
1957	4.86	4.84	5.01	5.04	4.84	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.14	5.03	5.04	4.92	4.72
1958	4.83	4.77	4.82	4.74	4.48	4.79	4.88	4.95	4.79	4.79	5.11	5.05	4.48
1959	4.54	4.52	4.73	4.71	4.71	4.79	4.86	4.83	4.76	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.38
1960	4.30	4.31	4.62	4.98	4.79	4.86	4.88	5.09	4.84	4.68	4.80	4.77	4.42
1961 2/	4.69	4.91	5.19	5.36	5.23	5.31	5.45	5.86	5.87	5.72	5.54	5.34	4.71
1962 2/	4.67												4.71

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. Beginning August 1958, monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month.
2/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices, Statistical Reporting Service.

TABLE 67

Rice, milled: World 1/ exports by countries, 1953-61

Year	United States	Burma	Thailand	Others	Total
	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons	Million metric tons
1953	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	4.1
1954	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	4.3
1955	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	4.4
1956	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	5.4
1957	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	5.4
1958	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	4.6
1959	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.9	4.4
1960	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	5.2
1961	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.5

1/ Excluding Communist countries.

TABLE 68

Rice, milled: Imports from the United States and total imports of deficit E.E.C. countries

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Belgium-Luxembourg:					
From United States	25.6	4.9	20.0	9.5	15.4
Total	63.3	51.9	78.2	74.9	54.0
West Germany:					
From United States	2.9	13.1	50.6	39.7	62.0
Total	89.3	119.7	155.1	151.4	131.7
Netherlands:					
From United States	0.9	1.4	15.3	12.8	17.8
Total	60.0	68.3	81.2	80.9	60.9

TABLE 69

Rice, milled: Africa's total imports, and U.S. exports to Africa

Year	Total imports into Africa	U.S. exports to Africa
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
1956	351.9	32.3
1957	474.1	17.0
1958	390.8	15.4
1959	599.7	101.3
1960	535.8	69.8
1961	538.8	142.1

TABLE 70

Feed concentrate supply, livestock numbers, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-62

Crop year	Carryover of feed grains 1/: Under price support	Carryover of feed grains 1/: Other stocks	Carryover of feed grains 1/: Total	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
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Tons
1937	---	3.8	3.8	91.9	4.9	14.2	114.8	88.8	137.8	.83
1938	1.3	13.0	14.3	89.9	4.4	14.8	123.4	92.0	148.8	.83
1939	7.2	13.5	20.7	89.1	4.6	15.0	129.4	95.5	156.1	.83
1940	13.2	9.6	22.8	91.6	2.8	16.3	133.5	101.0	155.8	.86
1941	11.3	11.8	23.1	98.4	6.0	16.7	144.2	112.1	167.1	.86
1942	5.5	13.0	18.5	113.3	15.2	18.0	165.0	134.6	192.2	.86
1943	.4	17.4	17.8	103.8	16.5	18.4	156.5	130.6	193.1	.81
1944	.2	11.4	11.6	108.6	10.8	19.1	150.1	120.9	172.6	.87
1945	.3	14.6	14.9	105.6	7.8	17.9	146.2	124.3	167.3	.87
1946	---	10.9	10.9	114.6	4.0	19.7	149.2	114.3	159.6	.93
1947	.3	13.5	13.8	87.2	5.7	19.2	125.9	103.7	153.1	.82
1948	---	7.8	7.8	127.1	3.5	20.3	158.7	111.7	158.6	1.00
1949	15.3	15.1	30.4	111.9	4.0	21.0	167.3	118.3	163.8	1.02
1950	20.9	9.6	30.5	113.1	4.2	22.3	170.1	121.7	168.1	1.01
1951	14.8	13.8	28.6	104.8	4.6	22.9	160.9	124.1	167.3	.96
1952	9.0	11.1	20.1	111.0	5.1	22.8	159.0	114.0	158.8	1.00
1953	16.6	10.4	27.0	108.3	4.2	23.5	163.0	116.5	156.9	1.04
1954	22.6	9.1	31.7	114.1	2.4	23.7	171.9	116.3	161.6	1.06
1955	29.7	9.4	39.1	120.8	2.8	24.1	186.8	121.9	165.3	1.13
1956	34.7	8.5	43.2	119.3	2.4	24.6	189.5	119.7	161.0	1.18

CONTINUED

TABLE 70 CONTINUED

1957	40.8	8.0	48.8	132.4	2.5	26.0	209.7	129.1	160.0	1.31
1958	49.7	9.3	59.0	144.1	2.7	27.2	233.0	140.2	167.7	1.39
1959	58.0	9.5	67.5	149.6	2.6	27.4	247.1	145.3	165.7	1.49
1960	65.7	8.9	74.6	155.6	2.1	27.8	260.1	150.1	167.6	1.55
1961 6/	74.7	10.0	84.7	140.6	2.2	28.8	256.3	152.9	168.0	1.53
1962 7/	63.0	10.0	73.0	138.0	2.2	29.5	242.7		170.0	1.43

1/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. Stocks of corn on October 1; oats and barley, July 1; and sorghum grain, October 1, 1947 to date. 2/ Corn for grain only, oats, barley, and sorghum grains. 3/ Imported grains and domestic wheat and rye, October-September feeding season. 4/ Mill byproducts, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds, and molasses fed during October-September feeding season. 5/ Number of livestock and poultry on farms, weighted on the basis of relative consumption of feed concentrates. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Based on indications in September 1962.

TABLE 71

Corn: Acreage, yield, and supply, United States, 1951-62

Year beginning October	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Supply					
			Carryover			Production 1/	Imports	Total
			Under price support	Other	Total			
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1951	71.2	36.9	488	252	740	2,629	1	3,369
1952	71.4	41.8	306	181	487	2,981	1	3,469
1953	70.7	40.7	580	189	769	2,882	1	3,652
1954	68.7	39.4	736	184	920	2,708	1	3,629
1955	68.5	42.0	884	151	1,035	2,873	1	3,909
1956	64.9	47.4	1,060	105	1,165	3,075	1	4,241
1957	63.1	48.3	1,295	124	1,419	3,045	2	4,466
1958	63.5	52.8	1,355	114	1,469	3,356	1	4,826
1959	72.1	53.1	1,400	124	1,524	3,825	1	5,350
1960	71.6	54.5	1,675	112	1,787	3,908	1	5,696
1961	58.7	61.8	1,885	123	2,008	3,624	1	5,633
1962 2/	57.5	60.6	1,525	125	1,650	3,485	1	5,136

1/ Grain only, excluding corn in silage, forage, or hogged off.
2/ Preliminary estimates, based on September 1 indications.

TABLE 72

Sorghum grain: Acreage, yield, and supply, United States, 1951-62

Year beginning October	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Supply					
			Carryover			Production	Imports	Total
			Under price support	Other	Total			
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1951	8.5	19.1	17	21	38	163	---	201
1952	5.3	17.0	1	9	10	91	---	101
1953	6.3	18.4	1/	7	7	116	---	123
1954	11.7	20.1	20	2	22	236	---	258
1955	12.9	18.8	68	7	75	243	---	318
1956	9.2	22.2	75	6	81	205	---	286
1957	19.7	28.8	75	4	79	568	---	647
1958	16.5	35.2	298	11	309	581	---	890
1959	15.4	36.0	500	10	510	555	---	1,065

CONTINUED

TABLE 72 CONTINUED

1960	15.6	[illegible]	56	[illegible]	581	---	[illegible]
1961	11.0	41.8	686	16	719	---	1,185
1962 2/	11.3	43.0	670	20	690	---	1,177

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
2/ Preliminary estimates based on September 1 indications.

TABLE 73

Feed grains: Carryover stocks, United States, 1952-62

Year 1/	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Four feed grains		
					Under loan or owned by CCC	Other	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
1952	487	277	73	10	9.0	11.1	20.1
1953	769	249	51	7	16.6	10.4	27.0
1954	920	227	71	22	22.6	9.1	31.7
1955	1,035	303	131	75	29.7	9.4	39.1
1956	1,165	346	117	81	34.7	8.5	43.2
1957	1,419	240	127	79	40.8	8.0	48.8
1958	1,469	324	169	309	49.7	9.3	59.0
1959	1,524	366	196	510	58.0	9.5	67.5
1960	1,787	267	167	581	65.7	8.9	74.6
1961	2,008	325	153	702	74.7	10.0	84.7
1962 2/	1,650	276	122	690	63.0	10.0	73.0

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

TABLE 74

Feed grains and livestock and livestock products: Index numbers of average prices received by farmers, United States, by quarters, 1950-62

Year	Feed grains 1/				Livestock and livestock products 1/			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
	1957-59=100				1957-59=100			
1950	111	123	130	129	99	103	114	117
1951	146	147	145	150	131	131	130	129
1952	153	152	155	142	123	119	120	112
1953	135	134	132	124	106	103	105	101
1954	130	131	131	126	104	98	93	91
1955	126	124	113	102	92	91	91	87
1956	106	120	125	112	85	87	90	89
1957	113	111	104	92	90	92	98	99
1958	91	103	103	92	125	106	107	106
1959	96	103	100	92	104	100	99	95
1960	93	98	96	86	97	98	97	101
1961	91	93	97	93	101	94	96	98
1962	93	97			100	94		
	Adjusted to 1951-60=100				Adjusted to 1951-60=100			
1950	94	104	110	109	97	100	111	114
1951	124	125	123	127	128	128	127	126
1952	130	129	131	120	120	116	117	109
1953	115	113	112	105	103	100	102	98
1954	110	111	111	107	101	96	91	89

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1955	107	105	96	86	90	89	89	85
1956	90	102	106	95	83	85	88	87
1957	96	94	88	78	88	90	96	97
1958	77	87	87	78	102	103	104	103
1959	81	87	85	78	101	97	97	93
1960	79	83	81	73	95	96	95	98
1961	77	79	82	79	98	92	94	96
1962	79	82			97	92		

1/ Feed grains based on prices received by farmers for corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grain; livestock and livestock products based on prices received for meat animals, wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs.

TABLE 75

Feed grains: Comparison of average prices received per 100 pounds by farmers, United States, by quarters, 1956 to date

Year	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-July	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Corn 1/				Corn percentages			
1956	2.19	2.46	2.56	2.15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957	2.17	2.18	2.15	1.80	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1958	1.72	2.06	2.08	1.79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959	1.86	2.05	2.00	1.74	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1960	1.77	1.91	1.92	1.65	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961	1.77	1.79	1.87	1.73	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962	1.71	1.81			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Oats 1/				Oat prices as a percentage of corn			
1956	1.93	1.97	2.10	2.25	88.6	80.1	81.8	104.3
1957	2.29	2.16	1.87	1.92	105.8	99.3	87.2	106.7
1958	1.92	1.91	1.74	1.79	111.6	92.6	83.7	100.6
1959	1.85	1.89	1.92	2.08	99.7	92.2	96.0	119.4
1960	2.12	2.14	1.89	1.85	120.0	112.1	98.4	112.2
1961	1.87	1.88	1.96	2.02	105.5	105.0	105.2	116.9
1962	2.05	2.10			119.4	116.0		
	Sorghum grain				Sorghum grain prices as a percentage of corn			
1956	1.81	1.99	2.08	2.11	82.9	80.9	81.3	97.8
1957	2.10	1.97	1.65	1.47	96.8	90.5	76.8	81.7
1958	1.65	1.76	1.74	1.63	95.8	85.7	83.7	87.9
1959	1.75	1.83	1.64	1.50	94.1	89.6	81.9	85.9
1960	1.53	1.54	1.52	1.42	86.5	80.8	79.1	86.1
1961	1.49	1.56	1.69	1.63	84.0	87.1	90.3	94.4
1962	1.66	1.70			97.0	93.9		

1/ Average prices received by farmers per bushel converted to prices per 100 pounds.

TABLE 76

High-protein feeds: Quantities fed and index of prices, 1950-61

Year beginning October	Total quantity fed 1/		Protein-consuming animal units	Quantity fed per animal unit		Index of wholesale prices (1957-59=100) 2/ 3/
	Quantity	Percentage of 1957-59 average 2/		Quantity	Percentage of 1957-59 average 2/	
	1,000 tons	Pct.	Mil.	Lb.	Pct.	
1950	11,332	77	135.3	168	79	114.4
1951	11,679	80	135.9	172	81	136.5
1952	11,503	79	132.6	173	81	117.8
1953	11,622	79	132.4	176	83	122.4

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1954	11,639	80	133.8	174	82	105.9
1955	12,632	86	137.2	184	86	95.6
1956	13,268	91	135.3	196	92	92.2
1957	13,889	95	134.5	206	97	100.6
1958	15,174	104	139.3	218	102	105.0
1959	14,828	101	138.2	215	101	97.0
1960	15,517	106	139.8	222	103	103.3
1961 4/	16,100	110	141.0	228	107	108.8

1/ Oilseed meal, tankage, meat meal, fish meal, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, and commercial and noncommercial milk products in terms of soybean meal equivalent.
2/ Feeding years beginning 1957-59 are the base (100) for quantities fed and 1957-59 calendar years for prices.
3/ Index of wholesale prices of 11 principal high-protein feeds.
4/ Preliminary.

TABLE 77

Coarse grains: United States and world exports, 1955-62

Year ending June 30	United States	Other countries	World total
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1955	4,558	10,845	15,403
1956	8,469	8,863	17,332
1957	7,024	12,463	19,487
1958	9,301	11,896	21,197
1959	12,005	12,422	24,427
1960	12,711	13,356	26,067
1961	12,665	12,330	25,724
1962 1/	16,137	14,563	30,700

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 78

Coarse grains: United States exports by commodities, 1955-62

Year ending June 30	Corn	Barley	Grain sorghums	Oats	Total
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1955	2,288	1,043	981	246	4,558
1956	3,475	2,493	2,036	465	8,469
1957	4,301	1,477	811	435	7,024
1958	5,465	2,203	1,185	448	9,301
1959	6,045	2,800	2,650	510	12,005
1960	6,410	2,837	2,738	726	12,711
1961	7,721	2,057	2,419	468	12,665
1962 1/	11,377	2,021	2,402	337	16,137

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 79

Coarse grains: United States exports by area of destination, 1955-62

Year ending June 30	Europe	Asia	Western Hemisphere	Others	Total
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1955	3,250	831	464	13	4,558
1956	6,970	912	542	45	8,469

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1957	4,598	1,404	951	71	7,024
1958	5,869	1,425	1,969	38	9,301
1959	8,836	1,882	1,185	102	12,005
1960	10,125	1,167	1,146	273	12,711
1961	8,975	1,985	1,411	294	12,665
1962 1/	10,649	2,139	2,181	1,168	16,137

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 81 Green coffee: World supply and consumption (Bags of 132.3 lb.)

Year	Carry-over 1/	World production	World supply	World consumption 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
1957-58	18,241	55,009	73,250	45,840
1958-59	27,410	61,665	89,075	48,641
1959-60	40,434	78,894	119,328	56,796
1960-61	62,532	66,293	128,825	58,246
1961-62	70,579	72,327	142,906	60,000
1962-63	73,103	67,357	140,460	

1/ Crop marketing year begins July 1 in a few countries but on October 1 in the majority of countries.
2/ Does not include coffee destroyed in Brazil.

TABLE 82 U. S. cocoa bean imports, by areas of origin, 1955-61

Area of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Latin America	288.1	285.5	257.0	243.4	246.6	299.8	223.6
Africa	208.5	271.1	253.6	197.4	233.1	246.2	549.7
Other 1/	3.6	2.3	1.7	2.1	3.3	4.9	2.9
Total	500.2	558.9	512.3	442.9	483.0	550.9	776.2

1/ Europe, Asia, and Oceania.

TABLE 83 Livestock on farms, pigs saved and hog slaughter, United States, 1950 to date

Year	On farms January 1		Pigs saved			Hog slaughter
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Spring	Fall	Total	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1950	77,963	29,826	57,958	39,423	97,381	79,263
1951	82,083	30,633	61,298	39,288	100,586	85,540
1952	88,072	31,982	55,135	33,694	88,829	86,572
1953	94,241	31,900	47,940	29,974	77,914	74,368
1954	95,679	31,356	52,852	33,978	86,830	71,495
1955	96,592	31,582	57,610	38,119	95,729	81,051
1956	95,900	31,157	53,124	36,302	89,426	85,064
1957	92,860	30,654	51,263	36,099	87,362	78,636

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1958	91,176	31,217	51,354	42,179	93,533	76,822
1959	93,322	32,606	56,620	42,775	99,395	87,606
1960	96,236	33,170	47,282	41,105	88,387	84,196
1961	97,319	32,967	50,441	42,701	93,142	82,057
1962 1/	99,500	31,446	49,622	43,000	92,622	82,901
1963 2/	101.8-102.2	30.0-30.5	51.3-51.8			84,800

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

TABLE 86 Meat production and per capita consumption of meat, by class, United States, 1950 to date

Year	Beef		Veal		Lamb and mutton		Pork		Total	
	Production	Per capita consumption	Production	Per capita consumption	Production	Per capita consumption	Production	Per capita consumption	Production	Per capita consumption
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1950	9,534	63.4	1,230	8.0	597	4.0	10,714	69.2	22,075	144.6
1951	8,837	56.1	1,059	6.6	521	3.4	11,481	71.9	21,898	138.0
1952	9,650	62.2	1,169	7.2	648	4.2	11,527	72.4	22,994	146.0
1953	12,407	77.6	1,546	9.5	729	4.7	10,006	63.5	24,688	155.3
1954	12,963	80.1	1,647	10.0	734	4.6	9,870	60.0	25,214	154.7
1955	13,569	82.0	1,578	9.4	758	4.6	10,990	66.8	26,895	162.8
1956	14,462	85.4	1,632	9.5	741	4.5	11,200	67.3	28,035	166.7
1957	14,202	84.6	1,526	8.8	707	4.2	10,424	61.1	26,859	158.7
1958	13,330	80.5	1,186	6.7	688	4.2	10,454	60.2	25,658	151.6
1959	13,580	81.4	1,008	5.7	738	4.8	11,993	67.6	27,319	159.5
1960	14,727	85.2	1,108	6.2	768	4.8	11,605	65.2	28,208	161.4
1961	15,296	88.0	1,045	5.7	832	5.1	11,412	62.2	28,585	161.0
1962 1/	15,475	89.0	1,015	5.5	790	5.0	11,650	63.0	28,930	162.5
1963 2/	16,190	90.0	1,000	5.3	710	4.5	12,000	63.7	29,890	163.5

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.

TABLE 87 U. S. imports of meat and meat products (carcass weight equivalent) and federally inspected slaughter of canner and cutter cattle

Year	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Total	Canners and cutters
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. head
1950	348	33	3	384	1.8
1951	484	51	7	542	1.9
1952	429	71	6	506	2.2
1953	271	164	3	438	3.2
1954	232	184	2	418	3.4
1955	229	175	2	406	3.6
1956	211	151	1	363	3.6
1957	395	144	4	543	3.3
1958	909	193	41	1,143	2.1
1959	1,063	186	104	1,353	1.8
1960	775	186	87	1,048	2.2
1961	1,037	187	101	1,325	2.0
1962	1,050	190	110	1,350	2.5

TABLE 88 — Total world meat imports, carcass weight equivalent, 1953-62

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.
United States	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.3
United Kingdom	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4
European Common Market 2/	.3	.3	.4	.7	.7	.7	.7	.9	.7	.8
Other	.6	.8	.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6

1/ Estimated.
2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Germany (West), Italy, and the Netherlands.

TABLE 89 — U. S. exports of livestock products

Year	Livestock	Mohair	Sausage casings	Lard	Meats	Hides and skins	Tallow and greases	Total
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1955	13.2	6.2	8.6	76.0	48.1	66.5	113.5	332.1
1956	11.6	13.5	7.6	79.7	72.9	56.9	127.8	370.0
1957	13.0	11.8	10.2	74.4	86.1	64.9	123.1	383.5
1958	8.4	11.9	11.8	52.3	52.2	53.3	99.4	289.3
1959	16.7	21.6	11.1	60.2	55.8	60.2	115.9	341.5
1960	11.6	15.6	10.3	60.6	61.8	73.3	115.2	348.4
1961	10.4	14.8	15.0	46.7	63.5	80.7	134.6	365.7
1962 *	10.0	12.0	15.0	40.0	55.0	73.0	120.0	325.0

* Partly forecast

TABLE 90 — Number of milk cows on farms, production per cow, and total milk production, United States, 1940-62

(1940=100)

Year	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Milk production per cow	Milk production	Year	Number of milk cows on farms 1/	Milk production per cow	Milk production
1940	100.0	100.0	100.0	1951	90.8	115.4	104.8
1941	102.6	102.5	105.2	1952	90.1	116.3	104.8
1942	105.7	102.5	108.3	1953	91.6	119.9	109.9
1943	107.5	99.5	107.0	1954	91.2	122.4	111.6
1944	108.1	98.9	107.0	1955	88.9	126.4	112.4
1945	105.8	103.6	109.5	1956	86.6	131.8	114.1
1946	101.8	105.7	107.6	1957	83.5	136.4	113.9
1947	98.6	108.3	106.8	1958	79.0	142.5	112.6
1948	94.4	109.1	103.0	1959	75.6	147.4	111.5
1949	93.0	114.1	106.1	1960	74.1	151.4	112.2
1950	92.7	115.0	106.6	1961 2/	73.5	156.0	114.7
				1962 3/	72.7	159.1	115.6

1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly forecast.

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

TABLE 91 — Consumption per capita of selected dairy products, United States, 1947-49 average and 1961

Product	1947-49 average	1961 1/	1961 as a percentage of 1947-49
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
Butter	10.6	7.4	69.8
American cheese	5.2	5.6	107.7
Other cheese	1.8	2.9	161.1
Cottage cheese	2.5	4.6	184.0
Condensed milk	2.0	2.6	130.0
Evaporated milk	18.1	10.7	59.1
Nonfat dry milk	3.2	6.2	193.8
Frozen desserts (net milk)	47.7	51.3	107.5
Fluid whole milk	299.0	279.0	93.3
Cream	12.9	8.8	68.2

1/ Preliminary.
Data published in the Dairy Situation (ERS).

TABLE 92 — Milk solids: Production, used for food, and civilian consumption, United States, 1950-62

Year	Milkfat					Solids-not-fat				
			Civilian consumption					Civilian consumption		
	Production	Used for food	From commercial sources	From Government programs	Total civilian disappearance 1/	Production	Used for food	From commercial sources	From Government programs	Total civilian disappearance 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	4,646	4,516	3,775	74	4,413	10,240	6,888	5,075	95	6,414
1951	4,529	4,393	3,679	32	4,257	10,044	6,792	5,174	82	6,467
1952	4,492	4,361	3,646	35	4,193	10,011	7,028	5,455	92	6,688
1953	4,667	4,538	3,619	84	4,178	10,473	7,469	5,530	95	6,692
1954	4,725	4,596	3,726	131	4,305	10,627	7,152	5,731	150	6,889
1955	4,730	4,605	3,802	174	4,412	10,680	7,878	5,966	238	7,190
1956	4,773	4,654	3,847	194	4,442	10,825	8,252	6,266	284	7,421
1957	4,744	4,632	3,860	159	4,378	10,793	8,443	6,333	310	7,460
1958	4,658	4,553	3,855	232	4,404	10,659	8,433	6,438	379	7,542
1959	4,588	4,488	3,893	195	4,365	10,540	8,485	6,689	369	7,695
1960	4,617	4,521	3,930	170	4,349	10,610	8,681	6,882	351	7,806
1961 2/	4,705	4,613	3,878	225	4,328	10,839	8,899	6,891	422	7,829
1962 3/	4,745	4,655	3,880	296	4,375	10,930	9,044	6,850	520	7,828

1/ Includes consumption of fluid milk and cream and farm-churned butter consumed in households on milk-producing farms. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly forecast.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (ERS).

TABLE 94 — Butter and cheese: Milk equivalent of USDA purchases and disposals, 1955-62

Year	Purchases	Disposals	
		Domestic	Foreign
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1955	4,780	3,715	5,921
1956	5,222	3,956	3,635
1957	5,865	3,499	1,767

CONTINUED

TABLE 94 CONTINUED

1958	4,695	5,004	1,515
1959	3,203	2,793	511
1960	3,083	2,795	19
1961 1/	8,182	4,776	46
1962 2/	11,000	5,920	1,512

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Partly forecast.

Based on data published in the Dairy Situation (ERS), and reports of the Livestock and Dairy Division, ASCS.

TABLE 95

Nonfat dry milk: USDA purchases and disposals, 1955-62 1/

Year	Purchases	Disposals	
		Domestic	Foreign
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1955	555.7	103.6	545.2
1956	754.0	151.5	574.6
1957	815.5	117.9	702.8
1958	933.8	212.5	702.8
1959	766.0	197.3	613.8
1960	915.4	149.3	588.7
1961 2/	1,193.3	261.5	923.1
1962 3/	1,350.0	245.0	900.0

1/ Purchase contracts by CCC and Section 32. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly forecast.

Based on data published in the Dairy Situation, ERS, and reports of the Livestock and Dairy Division, ASCS.

TABLE 96

Nonfat dry milk: USDA exports, by programs

Program	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Donations	400.6	464.2	536.5	522.6	472.1	324.8	590.9	650.0
Other Government programs	98.2	114.5	94.4	113.5	161.5	139.2	92.2	135.0
Dollar sales	13.3	36.8	39.8	35.1	40.0	42.9	56.9	65.0
Total	512.1	615.5	670.7	671.2	673.6	506.9	740.0	850.0

1/ Partially forecast.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Dairy and Poultry Division.

TABLE 97

Broilers sold, turkeys raised, and eggs sold per farm reporting, 1954 and 1959

Item	1954	1959	Percentage change 1954 to 1959
	Number	Number	Percent
Broilers sold:			
Farms reporting	48,931	41,611	-15
Number sold	792,373,716	1,416,705,057	+79
Average number sold per farm reporting	16,194	34,046	+110

CONTINUED

TABLE 97 CONTINUED

Turkeys raised:			
Farms reporting	169,807	86,717	-49
Number raised	62,755,842	82,615,244	+32
Average number raised per farm reporting	370	953	+158
Chicken eggs sold:			
Farms reporting	1,684,531	1,067,187	-37
Dozens sold	2,654,202,330	3,327,359,447	+25
Average sales in dozens per farm reporting	1,576	3,118	+98

1959 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE 98

Poultry product-feed price ratios, 1950-62

Year	Egg-feed 1/	Turkey-feed 1/	Broiler-feed 2/	Year	Egg-feed 1/	Turkey-feed 1/	Broiler-feed 2/
1950	10.1	9.2	5.6	1956	11.1	7.7	4.0
1951	11.9	9.4	5.3	1957	10.3	6.7	3.9
1952	9.9	8.0	5.1	1958	11.3	7.0	3.7
1953	12.3	8.7	5.2	1959	9.2	7.0	3.3
1954	9.5	7.4	4.4	1960	10.8	6.4	3.7
1955	10.9	8.4	5.0	1961	10.5	5.6	3.0
				1962 3/	9.6	6.0	3.3

1/ Pounds of poultry ration equivalent in value to one dozen eggs or one pound of live turkey. 2/ Pounds of broiler mash equivalent in value to one pound of live broiler. 3/ Partly forecast.

Data published in Agricultural Prices

TABLE 99

Poultry production and population eating out of civilian supplies, 1954-62

Year	Production: Liveweight: Broilers: Quantity	Broilers: As a percentage of 1954	Turkeys: Quantity	Turkeys: As a percentage of 1954	Eggs: Number	Eggs: As a percentage of 1954	Population eating from civilian supplies: Number	Population: As a percentage of 1954
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Millions	Percent	Millions	Percent
1954	3,236	100	1,161	100	58,933	100	159.1	100
1955	3,350	104	1,090	94	59,526	101	162.3	102
1956	4,270	132	1,259	108	61,113	104	165.3	104
1957	4,683	145	1,360	117	61,026	104	168.4	106
1958	5,431	168	1,348	116	61,607	105	161.4	108
1959	5,763	178	1,440	124	63,335	107	174.5	110
1960	6,017	186	1,471	127	61,491	104	177.4	112
1961	6,836	211	1,885	162	61,828	105	180.4	113
1962 1/	6,700	207	1,620	140	62,500	106	182.9	115

Data compiled from official sources. 1/Partly forecast.

TABLE 100

Prices received by farmers for poultry and eggs compared with related commodity groups, 1945-62

Year	Reported prices: Broilers per pound	Reported prices: Turkeys per pound	Reported prices: Eggs per dozen	Index numbers (1947-49=100): Individual commodities: Broilers	Individual commodities: Turkeys	Individual commodities: Eggs	Commodity groups: Poultry and eggs	Commodity groups: Meat animals	Commodity groups: Dairy products
	Cents	Cents	Cents						
1945	29.5	33.7	37.7	91.7	85.3	82.1	87	62	83
1946	32.7	36.3	37.6	101.6	91.9	81.9	88	74	97
1947	32.3	36.5	45.3	100.4	92.4	98.7	97	99	99
1948	36.0	46.8	47.2	111.9	118.5	102.8	106	108	109
1949	28.2	35.2	45.2	87.7	89.1	98.5	97	93	92
1950	27.4	32.9	36.3	85.2	83.3	79.1	81	102	91
1951	28.5	37.5	47.7	88.6	94.9	103.9	100	123	104
1952	28.8	33.6	41.6	89.5	85.1	90.6	90	106	110
1953	27.1	33.7	47.7	84.2	85.3	103.9	97	86	97
1954	23.1	28.8	36.6	71.8	72.9	79.7	78	85	89
1955	25.2	30.2	39.5	78.3	76.5	86.1	84	74	90
1956	19.6	27.2	39.3	60.9	68.9	85.6	77	70	93
1957	18.9	23.4	38.9	58.8	59.2	84.7	70	82	94
1958	18.5	23.9	38.5	57.5	60.5	83.9	74	100	92
1959	16.1	23.9	31.4	50.0	60.5	68.4	63	94	93
1960	16.9	25.4	36.0	52.5	64.3	78.4	70	89	94
1961 1/	13.9	18.9	35.4	43.2	47.8	77.1	64	90	94
1962 2/	15.0	20.5	32.5	45.0	51.9	70.8	62	91	91

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly forecast.

TABLE 101

Per capita consumption of poultry meat and eggs, 1950-62

Year	Chickens: Farm chickens	Chickens: Broilers	Chickens: Total	Turkey	Total poultry	Eggs: Shell	Eggs: Processed	Eggs: Total
	Pound	Pound	Pound	Pound	Pound	Number	Number	Number
1950	11.9	8.7	20.6	4.1	24.7	364	25	389
1951	11.3	10.4	21.7	4.4	26.1	365	27	392
1952	10.4	11.7	22.1	4.7	26.8	362	28	390
1953	9.6	12.3	21.9	4.8	26.7	354	25	379
1954	9.1	13.7	22.8	5.3	28.1	351	25	376
1955	7.5	13.8	21.3	5.0	26.3	346	25	371
1956	7.1	17.3	24.4	5.2	29.6	345	24	369
1957	6.4	19.1	25.5	5.9	31.4	335	27	362
1958	6.2	22.0	28.2	5.9	34.1	328	26	354
1959	6.1	22.8	28.9	6.3	35.2	319	33	352
1960	4.8	23.4	28.2	6.2	34.4	305	29	334
1961	4.9	25.5	30.3	7.5	37.8	295	30	325
1962 1/	4.7	24.8	29.5	7.2	36.7	291	30	321

1/ Partly forecast.

Data published currently in Poultry and Egg Situation (ERS).

TABLE 102

U. S. poultry meat exports by principal destinations and by quarters, 1961 to date

Destination	1961: First quarter	1961: Second quarter	1961: Third quarter	1961: Fourth quarter	1961: Total	1962: First quarter	1962: Second quarter
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Common Market:							
Belgium	37	41	126	72	276	14	70
Netherlands	4,505	4,340	5,412	6,607	20,864	4,694	11,206
Italy	---	1	18	573	592	261	2
France	206	63	24	9	302	18	4
West Germany	16,862	28,133	40,710	52,044	137,749	31,278	72,105
Total Common Market	21,610	32,578	46,290	53,305	159,782	36,265	83,387
Switzerland	3,554	8,021	5,502	6,230	23,307	2,915	7,126
Hong Kong	3,715	3,876	4,030	6,100	17,321	3,476	3,461
Canada	4,724	5,230	3,066	2,515	15,535	1,406	1,298
Other Countries	6,392	7,623	7,937	10,151	32,103	7,249	11,182
Total U. S. exports	39,595	57,328	66,825	84,301	248,049	51,311	106,554

Data compiled by the Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

TABLE 103

West Germany: Poultry meat imports and production, 1957-62

Year	Imports from—: Major suppliers: United States	Major suppliers: Netherlands	Major suppliers: Denmark	Other countries	Total	Production	Supply
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1957	6	54	15	34	109	120	229
1958	7	62	23	50	142	142	284
1959	45	81	42	62	230	155	385
1960	79	104	61	61	305	161	466
1961	140	120	90	56	406	175	581
1962 1/	200	150	110	40	500	193	693

1/ Partly forecast.

Data compiled by the Dairy and Poultry Division, FAS.

TABLE 104

Food fats: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1946-62

Year beginning October	Supply: Production from domestic materials 1/	Supply: Stocks Oct. 1	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Disappearance 2/: Exports and shipments 1/	Disappearance 2/: Domestic 3/	Disappearance 2/: Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1946	7,260	596	36	7,892	667	6,595	7,262
1947	7,297	630	50	7,977	624	6,886	7,510
1948	8,666	467	30	9,163	1,449	7,195	8,644
1949	8,825	518	67	9,410	1,276	7,079	8,355

CONTINUED

TABLE 104 CONTINUED

1950	8,859	606	52	9,517	1,585	6,964	8,549
1951	9,159	590	46	9,795	1,435	7,109	8,544
1952	9,321	880	45	10,246	1,110	7,219	8,329
1953	9,457	1,589	61	11,107	1,645	7,541	9,186
1954	9,767	1,608	91	11,466	2,359	7,840	10,199
1955	10,859	962	59	11,880	2,979	7,871	10,850
1956	10,857	760	52	11,669	2,903	7,886	10,789
1957	10,762	694	70	11,526	2,593	8,145	10,738
1958	11,909	683	74	12,666	3,323	8,390	11,713
1959	12,654	734	66	13,454	3,880	8,423	12,303
1960	12,469	830	81	13,372	3,168	8,598	11,765
1961 4/	13,400	1,252	85	14,737	4,200	8,700	12,900
1962 5/	13,825	1,400	85	15,310	5,000	8,850	13,850

1/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 2/ 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 acids, etc.). 3/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes nonfood oils (mostly coconut, babassu and palm kernel) used in food. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Forecast.
Data published currently in the Fats and Oils Situation (ERS).

TABLE 105

Stocks of food fats and oils, October 1, 1951-63

Year	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Lard	Butter	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1951	171	193	57	114	56	591
1952	194	393	143	111	39	880
1953	174	1,016	42	323	33	1,588
1954	127	896	50	489	45	1,608
1955	179	361	75	295	51	962
1956	227	254	123	90	66	760
1957	286	146	69	145	49	694
1958	281	154	46	146	56	683
1959	298	190	93	93	60	734
1960	308	217	92	136	78	830
1961	677	170	100	238	67	1,252
1962 1/	600	245	90	390	75	1,400
1963 2/						1,425

1/ Estimated.

2/ Forecast.

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

TABLE 106

Soybeans: Supply and distribution, United States, 1950-62

Year beginning October	Supply			Distribution				Soybean oil (bean equivalent)
	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total supply	Exports	Crushings	Seed	Residual 1/	
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1950	299.2	2.9	302.1	27.8	252.0	19.0	-0.9	50.5
1951	283.8	4.2	288.0	17.0	244.4	19.8	3.2	27.1
1952	298.8	3.6	302.4	31.9	234.4	20.7	5.3	8.6
1953	269.2	10.1	279.3	39.7	213.2	22.9	2.2	6.5
1954	341.1	1.3	342.4	60.6	249.0	23.4	-.6	4.6
1955	373.7	9.9	383.6	67.5	283.1	25.8	3.5	50.1
1956	449.3	3.7	453.0	85.4	315.9	26.4	15.4	74.1
1957	483.4	9.9	493.3	85.5	353.8	29.5	3.4	75.1
1958	580.2	21.1	601.3	110.1	401.2	27.4	.5	87.8
1959	532.9	62.1	595.0	141.4	393.4	29.3	7.7	86.6
1960	555.3	23.2	578.5	130.1	402.2	32.9	7.4	65.4

CONTINUED

TABLE 106 CONTINUED

1961 2/	693.0	6.0	699.0	159.0	435.0	33.5	23.5	118.0
1962 3/	669	50	719	185	440	31		145

1/ Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes use for feed, direct use for food, and loss. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Indicated September 1.

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

TABLE 107

Soybeans: U. S. exports by country of destination, year beginning October 1, average 1950-54 and years 1956-61

Year beginning October 1	Japan	West Germany and Netherlands	Other Europe	Canada	Other	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average 1950-54	13.5	7.1	5.3	5.3	4.2	35.4
1956	22.9	29.3	14.7	10.2	8.3	85.4
1957	26.8	22.0	15.8	10.7	10.2	85.5
1958	36.7	28.8	17.0	15.2	12.4	110.1
1959	40.2	41.6	28.7	15.8	15.0	141.3
1960	38.3	34.5	24.3	18.7	14.3	130.1
1961 1/	37.0	44.0	39.0	23.0	12.0	155.0

1/ Partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 108

Soybeans (as oil), soybean and cottonseed oils: U. S. exports, year beginning October 1, 1956-61

Year beginning October 1	Oil equivalent of soybeans	Soybean oil	Cottonseed oil	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1956	937	807	423	2,167
1957	939	804	248	1,991
1958	1,209	930	404	2,543
1959	1,552	953	503	3,008
1960	1,428	721	369	2,518
1961 1/2/	1,702	1,325	475	3,502

1/ Includes foreign donations.
2/ Partly estimated.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of Census and other sources.

TABLE 109

Oilseed meals (including the meal equivalent of oilseeds): U. S. exports, year beginning October 1, 1956-61

Year beginning October 1	Meal			Meal equivalent of oilseeds			Grand total
	Soybean	Other 1/	Total	Soybean	Other 2/	Total	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1956	443	89	532	2,027	193	2,220	2,752

CONTINUED

1957	300	16	316	2,001	73	2,074	2,390
1958	512	69	581	2,609	152	2,761	3,342
1959	649	218	867	3,285	99	3,384	4,251
1960	590	81	671	3,056	151	3,207	3,878
1961 3/	1,025	25	1,050	3,642	100	3,742	4,792

1/ Mostly cottonseed, peanut, and linseed meals.
2/ Mostly peanut and flaxseed.
3/ Partly estimated.

TABLE 110

Tallow and greases, inedible 1/: U. S. exports, by continent, 1956-61

Year beginning October 1	North America	South America	Europe	Asia	Africa	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1956	113	37	874	296	111	1,431
1957	132	36	564	271	104	1,107
1958	100	49	706	345	111	1,311
1959	93	57	940	483	145	1,718
1960	70	63	759	2/732	145	1,769
1961 4/	75	85	875	3/620	145	1,800

1/ Includes inedible tallow, inedible animal greases, fats, nes.
2/ Includes 198 million pounds, destination U. S. S. R.
3/ Includes 100 million pounds, destination U. S. S. R.
4/ Partly estimated.

TABLE 111

Lard, including rendered pork fat: U. S. exports by continent, year beginning October 1, 1956-61

Year beginning October 1	North America	Europe	Other 1/	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1956	240	270	18	2/530
1957	239	147	7	3/396
1958	237	283	14	534
1959	263	380	12	655
1960	126	308	12	446
1961 4/	45	377	18	440

1/ Includes South America and Asia.
2/ Includes 2.0 million pounds, destination not known.
3/ Includes 3.0 million pounds, destination not known.
4/ Partly estimated.

TABLE 112

Cotton: All kinds, production, mill consumption, and exports, United States, 1950 to 1962

Year beginning August 1	Production 1/	Consumption	Exports
	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/
1950	9.9	10.5	4.1
1951	15.1	9.2	5.5
1952	15.9	9.5	3.0
1953	16.4	8.6	3.8
1954	13.6	8.8	3.4
1955	14.7	9.2	2.2
1956	13.0	8.6	7.6
1957	10.9	8.0	5.7
1958	11.4	8.7	2.8
1959	14.6	9.0	7.2
1960	14.4	8.3	6.6
1961 3/	14.4	9.0	4.9
1962 4/	14.6	8.6	5.0

1/ Includes inseason ginnings.
2/ Running bales.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Estimated.

TABLE 113

Average prices received by farmers and loan rates for upland cotton, United States, 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	41.74
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19
1953	32.79	33.09	32.46	31.81	30.73	30.05	30.42
1954	34.00	34.55	34.67	33.17	32.67	32.51	31.69
1955	32.74	33.77	32.83	32.42	31.19	30.67	31.00
1956	31.13	32.50	31.94	31.88	30.99	30.21	30.16
1957	32.83	32.97	32.33	31.13	28.19	27.37	24.91
1958	33.22	34.54	33.26	32.38	20.29	28.23	28.76
1959	33.74	33.01	32.61	31.46	30.33	29.92	28.47
1960	32.34	32.26	31.53	30.08	28.76	27.69	27.02
1961	32.62	32.76	33.86	33.10	31.78	30.44	29.14
1962							

Year beginning August 1	March	April	May	June	July	Weighted average	Loan rates 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1950	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90	30.25
1951	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69	32.36
1952	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	34.17	32.41
1953	31.05	31.57	32.17	32.31	32.18	32.10	33.50
1954	31.87	31.93	31.51	31.43	32.11	33.52	34.03
1955	31.64	32.50	31.96	32.29	32.36	32.27	34.55
1956	29.80	30.55	31.47	31.89	32.29	31.63	32.74
1957	26.05	27.93	29.10	29.09	30.77	29.46	32.31
1958	30.56	31.65	32.19	32.81	34.28	33.09	35.08
1959	28.42	28.86	29.26	29.60	31.39	31.56	2/28.40 3/34.10
1960	28.92	30.61	30.67	30.88	31.45	30.08	2/26.63 3/32.42
1961	29.35	31.75	32.67	32.63	32.62		33.04
1962							32.47

1/ Loan rates on Middling 1-inch cotton at average location.
2/ Choice B loan rate.
3/ Choice A purchase rate.

Cotton Division, AMS, and Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

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TABLE 114

Per capita mill consumption of major textile fibers, United States, 1935 to 1961

Year beginning January 1	Manmade	Wool	Cotton	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	2.2	3.3	21.7	27.1
1936	2.7	3.2	27.1	33.0
1937	2.6	3.0	28.3	33.8
1938	2.6	2.2	22.5	27.3
1939	3.6	3.0	27.7	34.4
1940	3.8	3.1	30.0	36.8
1941	4.6	4.9	38.9	48.4
1942	4.9	4.5	41.8	51.1
1943	5.2	4.7	38.6	48.4
1944	5.6	4.5	34.6	44.8
1945	6.0	4.6	32.3	42.9
1946	6.8	5.2	34.0	46.0
1947	7.3	4.8	32.4	44.5
1948	8.5	4.7	30.4	43.6
1949	7.9	3.4	25.7	36.4
1950	10.0	4.2	30.9	45.1
1951	9.6	3.1	31.5	44.2
1952	9.5	3.0	28.5	41.0
1953	9.6	3.1	27.9	40.6
1954	9.3	2.4	25.4	37.1
1955	11.5	2.5	26.5	40.5
1956	10.3	2.6	25.9	38.9
1957	10.5	2.2	23.7	36.3
1958	10.1	1.9	22.2	34.2
1959	11.7	2.4	24.5	38.6
1960	10.4	2.2	23.2	35.9
1961	11.2	2.2	22.2	35.7

Compiled from data from Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 115

Cotton: Production, consumption, and stocks in foreign exporting and importing countries, and stocks in the United States and the world, year beginning August 1, 1952-1962

Year	Foreign exporting countries		Foreign importing countries		Stocks			
	Production	Consumption 1/	Production	Consumption 1/	United States	Foreign importing countries 2/	Foreign exporting countries	World total
	Mil. bales 3/	Mil. bales 3/	Mil. bales 3/	Mil. bales 3/	Mil. bales 3/	Mil. bales 3/	Mil. bales 3/	Mil. bales 3/
1952	16.3	7.4	9.3	20.5	2.8	7.0	6.4	16.2
1953	15.6	8.2	9.9	22.2	5.6	6.4	6.8	18.8
1954	17.5	9.1	9.9	22.3	9.7	7.0	5.2	21.9
1955	18.1	9.3	10.8	23.0	11.2	6.8	5.2	23.2
1956	18.0	9.8	10.9	24.6	14.5	6.7	4.0	25.2
1957	18.5	10.2	12.1	24.9	11.3	7.7	4.8	23.8
1958	19.5	10.9	13.4	25.5	8.7	7.9	5.7	22.3
1959	19.9	11.5	12.1	27.5	8.9	7.7	5.3	21.9
1960	20.5	11.8	12.4	27.8	7.6	7.9	5.1	20.6
1961 4/	21.0	11.9	11.5	26.8	7.2	7.8	5.0	20.0
1962 4/					7.7	6.6	4.8	19.1

CONTINUED

TABLE 115 CONTINUED

1/ Includes destroyed and unaccounted for. 2/ Includes cotton afloat. 3 U. S. in running bales, foreign in 500-pound gross weight bales. 4/ Preliminary.

TABLE 116

Cotton: United States, foreign, and total world exports, and U. S. exports as a percentage of total world exports, year beginning August 1, 1950-1962 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Year	United States	Foreign	Total world	United States percentage
	Million bales	Million bales	Million bales	Percent
1950	4.3	7.8	12.1	36
1951	5.7	6.8	12.5	46
1952	3.2	8.8	12.0	27
1953	3.9	9.5	13.4	29
1954	3.6	8.8	12.4	29
1955	2.3	10.8	13.1	18
1956	7.9	8.2	16.1	49
1957	6.0	8.3	14.3	42
1958	2.9	10.6	13.5	21
1959	7.4	10.1	17.5	42
1960	6.8	10.1	16.9	40
1961	5.2	10.3	15.5	34
1962	(5.4)		(16.0)	

1/ Does not include cotton re-exported.

TABLE 117

Cotton: c.i.f. prices, Liverpool, England, monthly averages, Strict Middling 1-1/16 inches, July 1956 to date

Month	Strict Middling 1-1/16 inches					
	United States	Mexican	Syrian	United States	Mexican	Syrian
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
	1956			1959		
July	31.88	31.58	32.03	28.47	27.88	27.60
Aug.	31.46	31.40	31.47	28.54	28.09	27.51
Sept.	31.14	31.55	31.08	28.48	28.48	27.45
Oct.	31.85	32.06	32.03	28.64	28.70	27.95
Nov.	33.19	33.01	32.81	29.17	29.22	28.25
Dec.	33.87	33.59	34.03	29.88	29.91	30.49
	1957			1960		
Jan.	33.32	34.18	34.22	29.70	29.32	31.78
Feb.	33.26	34.04	31.66	29.61	29.27	30.56
Mar.	33.86	34.25	33.78	29.63	29.35	30.40
April	34.41	33.88	32.90	30.03	29.20	30.15
May	34.42	33.26	32.30	30.00	29.31	30.24
June	34.08	33.13	32.76	29.85	29.72	29.67
July	33.94	33.18	32.76	29.66	29.84	29.54
Aug.	34.32	33.99	33.46	29.68	29.64	29.66
Sept.	34.22	33.69	33.27	29.83	30.01	29.89
Oct.	35.00	34.65	32.70	30.65	30.16	29.87
Nov.	36.21	35.23	32.99	30.26	30.20	30.30
Dec.	36.53	36.03	33.24	30.24	30.12	30.65

CONTINUED

TABLE 117 CONTINUED

	1958			1961		
Jan.	37.05	36.08	34.34	30.28	30.12	30.99
Feb.	36.10	34.84	34.52	30.96	30.75	31.51
Mar.	34.94	34.11	34.37	31.78	30.60	31.84
April	35.10	34.23	34.52	31.92	30.52	32.06
May	35.45	34.11	34.52	32.10	30.74	31.44
June	35.24	32.94	33.86	31.38	30.66	30.63
July	35.10	31.40	32.12	30.20	30.60	30.66
Aug.	34.64	31.16	32.03	30.23	30.50	30.34
Sept.	33.72	30.35	31.30	30.48	30.56	30.59
Oct.	33.97	31.16	30.19	30.68	30.71	30.28
Nov.	33.95	30.40	29.19	30.73	30.15	30.52
Dec.	33.33	29.16	27.86	30.87	29.96	30.43
	1959			1962		
Jan.	33.22	29.01	27.26	31.04	29.94	30.82
Feb.	32.61	29.05	27.42	31.25	30.09	31.28
Mar.	32.44	28.43	26.76	31.11	30.10	31.38
April	32.86	29.01	27.55	31.95	29.93	31.51
May	33.34	28.74	29.18	31.83	29.82	31.30
June	28.27	28.43	29.25	30.72	29.68	30.15
July				30.00	29.43	29.53

TABLE 118

Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, support level, and farmers' price, United States, 1950-62

(Farm-sales weight)

Year beginning July 1	Stocks: Trade	Stocks: Government loan	Stocks: Total	Production	Total supply	Disappearance: Domestic	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total	Price per pound: Support level	Price per pound: Received by farmers
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1950	1,398	87	1,485	1,257	2,742	757	428	1,185	45.0	54.7
1951	1,473	84	1,557	1,453	3,010	777	502	1,279	50.7	52.4
1952	1,550	181	1,731	1,365	3,096	828	416	1,244	50.6	50.3
1953	1,614	238	1,852	1,272	3,124	778	431	1,209	47.9	52.8
1954	1,636	279	1,915	1,314	3,229	744	429	1,173	47.9	52.7
1955	1,727	329	2,056	1,483	3,539	728	553	1,281	48.3	52.7
1956	1,802	456	2,258	1,423	3,681	705	465	1,170	48.9	51.5
1957	1,868	643	2,511	975	3,486	737	441	1,178	50.8	55.4
1958	1,691	617	2,308	1,081	3,389	736	443	1,179	54.6	58.2
1959	1,570	640	2,210	1,081	3,291	766	419	1,185	55.5	58.3
1960	1,602	504	2,106	1,251	3,357	792	475	1,267	55.5	60.4
1961	1,600	490	2,090	1,258	3,348	782	485	1,267	55.5	64.3
1962	1,731	350	2,081	1,339	3,420				56.1	1/61.0

1/ Preliminary estimate.

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

TABLE 119

Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, support level and farmers' price, United States, 1950-62

(Farm-sales weight)

Year beginning Oct. 1	Stocks: Trade	Stocks: Government loan	Stocks: Total	Production	Total supply	Disappearance: Domestic	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total	Price per pound: Support level	Price per pound: Received by farmers
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.	Ct.
1950	899	111	1,000	499	1,499	488	30	518	45.7	49.0
1951	911	70	981	618	1,599	506	32	538	49.8	51.2
1952	938	123	1,061	650	1,711	519	29	548	49.5	50.3
1953	965	198	1,163	564	1,727	494	35	529	46.6	52.5
1954	970	228	1,198	668	1,866	486	33	519	46.4	49.8
1955	916	431	1,347	470	1,817	484	34	518	46.2	58.6
1956	923	376	1,299	506	1,805	482	28	510	48.1	63.6
1957	1,018	277	1,295	488	1,783	478	28	506	51.7	60.3
1958	1,000	276	1,276	466	1,742	483	35	518	55.4	66.1
1959	994	230	1,224	502	1,726	499	36	535	57.2	60.6
1960	1,102	89	1,191	485	1,676	508	41	549	57.2	64.3
1961	1,039	88	1,127	580	1,707	1/522	1/45	1/567	57.2	66.5
1962 1/	1,110	30	1,140	603	1,743				57.8	

1/ Preliminary estimate.

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

TABLE 120

Tobacco used for cigarettes, average 1950-54, annual 1955-62

(Unstemmed processing weight)

Period	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Imported	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average: 1950-54	651	372	22	73	1,118
1955	621	366	21	80	1,088
1956	610	371	21	85	1,087
1957	610	368	18	88	1,084
1958	634	374	18	100	1,126
1959	635	376	17	109	1,137
1960	651	389	17	116	1,173
1961	672	402	18	126	1,218
1962 1/	680	415	18	127	1,240

1/ Preliminary estimate.

TABLE 121

Production of specified tobacco products, averages 1950-52 and 1960-62

Product	Unit	1950-52 average	1960-62 average 1/
Cigars 2/	Millions	5,786	7,169
Smoking tobacco	Million pounds	101.9	73.2

CONTINUED

Chewing tobacco	Million pounds	86.3	65.0
Snuff	Million pounds	39.4	33.8

1/ 1962 partly estimated.
2/ Manufactured in domestic factories and customs-bonded warehouses, and from Puerto Rico. Includes cigarillos.

TABLE 122

Cigarettes: World output by specified areas, average 1951-55, annual 1956-61

Area	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces	Billion pieces
United States	418	424	442	470	490	507	528
U. S. S. R. and Mainland China	334	438	438	469	513	545	546
Western Europe	321	366	379	394	398	421	444
Others	545	640	684	714	734	762	816
Total	1,618	1,868	1,943	2,047	2,135	2,235	2,334

Foreign Agricultural Service.

TABLE 123

Tobacco: Free world exports by specified area, annual 1954-61

Area	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	454	540	510	501	482	466	496	501
Greece and Turkey	258	253	241	347	261	268	262	340
Rhodesias and Nyasaland	133	124	165	139	143	176	192	210
Latin America	155	157	168	175	174	176	199	237
India and Canada	106	147	123	117	136	124	127	148
Others	187	170	205	207	253	194	245	240
Total	1,293	1,391	1,412	1,486	1,449	1,404	1,521	1,676

Foreign Agricultural Service.

TABLE 124

Tobacco: Estimated factory use in Western Europe, 1/ average 1950-54, annual 1955-61

Year	Total	Domestic leaf	Imported leaf			U. S. share	
			Total	United States	Other foreign	Total	Imported
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
Average:							
1950-54	1,054	286	768	345	423	32.7	44.9
Annual							
1955	1,147	311	836	348	488	30.3	41.6
1956	1,162	301	861	358	503	30.8	41.6

CONTINUED

Year							
1957	1,183	311	872	357	515	30.2	40.9
1958	1,212	312	900	360	540	29.7	40.0
1959	1,219	304	915	356	559	29.2	38.9
1960	1,254	309	945	359	586	28.6	38.0
1961	1,288	304	984	363	621	28.2	36.9

1/ Excludes Greece and Yugoslavia.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

TABLE 125

Shorn wool: Prices received by growers and incentive level, grease basis, United States, by months, 1955 to date 1/

Year beginning April 1	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	46.5	45.6	45.0	44.9	42.7	41.6	39.0
1956	41.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	41.3	42.2	44.8
1957	52.6	56.1	55.4	55.3	54.3	52.3	51.0
1958	36.8	36.2	38.6	38.0	37.9	35.8	36.1
1959	40.6	43.0	43.5	45.4	43.7	43.9	42.8
1960	45.2	44.7	44.4	42.4	39.8	39.3	38.8
1961	42.3	43.1	43.3	42.1	41.0	42.0	41.2
1962	45.0	46.3	46.4	45.7	45.1		

Year beginning April 1	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Season average	Incentive level
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	38.3	39.4	37.8	39.3	40.3	42.8	62.0
1956	46.5	47.6	48.9	48.5	51.4	44.3	62.0
1957	50.9	45.9	47.1	43.5	41.7	53.7	62.0
1958	35.2	34.8	34.6	34.5	35.6	36.4	62.0
1959	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.6	44.3	43.3	62.0
1960	38.4	39.3	39.9	39.0	40.4	42.0	62.0
1961	40.9	41.2	41.1	42.5	45.0	42.9	62.0
1962							

1/ Prices exclude Government payments needed to bring average return up to incentive level.

TABLE 126

Price per pound of graded territory shorn wool and selected manmade fibers, 1952 to date

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Wool: Graded territory shorn, fine good French combing and staple, at Boston					
1952	182.0	164.4	160.0	158.0	159.4	160.0
1953	172.5	172.5	171.9	173.7	175.2	174.8
1954	172.5	172.5	167.5	168.8	173.1	176.7
1955	155.0	155.6	153.5	149.5	147.5	143.5
1956	131.6	132.1	129.8	128.0	128.2	129.5
1957	162.5	162.5	162.2	164.5	167.5	167.5
1958	140.0	137.5	125.0	113.5	115.0	115.0
1959	108.8	107.5	107.5	116.5	122.5	122.5
1960	127.5	123.0	122.5	118.2	116.0	115.5
1961	112.5	112.5	112.5	115.0	121.0	120.0
1962	120.0	120.0	120.0	122.4	123.3	124.5

CONTINUED

TABLE 126 CONTINUED

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1952	162.7	166.0	159.6	166.5	172.5	172.5	165.3
1953	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.5	173.0
1954	175.6	176.2	177.1	171.2	160.0	156.0	170.6
1955	142.5	138.5	132.5	130.0	127.5	129.8	142.1
1956	131.2	134.1	138.1	147.5	152.5	162.5	137.1
1957	167.5	167.5	163.8	156.0	150.0	143.8	161.3
1958	113.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	118.5
1959	128.5	132.5	130.5	127.5	127.5	127.5	121.6
1960	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	116.5
1961	120.1	122.8	123.0	120.8	120.0	120.0	118.4
1962	125.2	127.5					

	January	February	March	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Dacron, polyester staple and tow, 3 denier					
1952	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953	---	---	---	---	180.0	180.0
1954	180.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0
1955	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0
1956	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0
1957	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0
1958	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0
1959	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
1960	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
1961	136.0	136.0	136.0	124.0	124.0	124.0
1962	124.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1952	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	---
1954	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	161.7
1955	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	135.0	157.9
1956	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	141.0	135.5
1957	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0
1958	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	136.0	140.6
1959	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
1960	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
1961	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	127.0
1962	114.0	114.0					

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Nylon, staple and tow, 3 and 6 denier					
1952	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953	---	---	---	---	170.0	170.0
1954	170.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
1955	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
1956	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
1957	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1958	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1959	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1960	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1961	128.0	128.0	128.0	124.0	124.0	124.0
1962	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0

CONTINUED

TABLE 126 CONTINUED

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1952	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	---
1954	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	157.1
1955	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	125.0	147.9
1956	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	128.0	125.2
1957	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1958	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1959	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1960	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0
1961	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	125.0
1962	124.0	124.0					

	January	February	March	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Acrilan staple, 3 and 5 denier					
1952	---	---	---	---	---	---
1953	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0
1954	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
1955	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
1956	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0
1957	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0
1958	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0
1959	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0
1960	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0
1961	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0
1962	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0

	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1952	---	---	---	---	---	185.0	---
1953	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0
1954	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
1955	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	112.0	112.0	135.3
1956	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0
1957	112.0	112.0	112.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	113.0
1958	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0
1959	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0
1960	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0
1961	122.0	122.0	118.0	118.0	1/118.0	118.0	120.7
1962	118.0	118.0					

1/ Beginning November 1961 staple only, 3 denier.

Compiled from Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market and Modern Textile Magazine.

TABLE 127 Per capita domestic consumption of wool: United States, 1930 to date 1/

Year	Mill consumption			Trade balance			Domestic consumption 2/		
	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1930	1.63	.51	2.14	.13	.06	.19	1.76	.57	2.33
1931	1.92	.59	2.51	.07	.05	.11	1.99	.64	2.62
1932	1.51	.33	1.84	.05	.03	.09	1.56	.37	1.93
1933	1.95	.57	2.52	.07	.04	.11	2.03	.61	2.63
1934	1.33	.49	1.82	.05	.02	.08	1.38	.51	1.89
1935	2.51	.77	3.28	.10	.03	.13	2.60	.81	3.41

CONTINUED

TABLE 127 CONTINUED

1936	2.34	.83	3.17	.19	.03	.22	2.53	.86	3.39
1937	2.13	.83	2.96	.16	.03	.19	2.29	.86	3.14
1938	1.69	.50	2.19	.07	.02	.09	1.76	.52	2.28
1939	2.24	.79	3.03	.14	.03	.17	2.38	.82	3.20
1940	2.35	.74	3.09	.03	.03	.07	2.38	.78	3.16
1941	3.86	1.00	4.86	.09	.02	.11	3.94	1.03	4.97
1942	4.15	.32	4.47	.01	.01	.03	4.17	.33	4.50
1943	4.41	.24	4.65	-.23	.00	-.23	4.18	.24	4.43
1944	4.17	.33	4.50	-.46	.01	-.44	3.71	.34	4.06
1945	4.21	.40	4.61	-.32	.03	-.29	3.90	.43	4.32
1946	4.31	.90	5.22	-.30	.03	-.27	4.01	.94	4.94
1947	3.65	1.20	4.85	-.24	.03	-.21	3.41	1.22	4.64
1948	3.31	1.42	4.73	.10	.05	.15	3.41	1.47	4.88
1949	2.27	1.08	3.35	.18	.04	.22	2.45	1.13	3.58
1950	2.88	1.30	4.18	.31	.07	.37	3.19	1.37	4.56
1951	2.47	.66	3.14	.26	.05	.31	2.74	.71	3.45
1952	2.21	.76	2.97	.47	.05	.52	2.68	.81	3.49
1953	2.24	.85	3.10	.30	.06	.36	2.54	.91	3.45
1954	1.66	.71	2.37	.29	.05	.34	1.95	.76	2.71
1955	1.70	.80	2.50	.39	.07	.46	2.09	.87	2.96
1956	1.76	.86	2.62	.43	.08	.51	2.19	.94	3.13
1957	1.41	.75	2.15	.39	.08	.47	1.80	.83	2.62
1958	1.22	.68	1.90	.40	.09	.49	1.62	.77	2.39
1959	1.48	.95	2.43	.55	.14	.69	2.03	1.09	3.12
1960	1.35	.90	2.25	.55	.16	.71	1.90	1.06	2.96
1961 3/	1.43	.80	2.23	.52	.15	.67	1.95	.95	2.90

1/ Per capita was determined from individual data.
2/ Mill consumption of wool adjusted for imports and exports of wool manufactures.
3/ Preliminary.

TABLE 128 Wool: Domestic production, imports of raw wool, and the foreign trade import balance of wool textile products, clean basis, United States, 1953 to date

Year	Domestic production 1/			Imports of raw wool 2/			Foreign trade import balance of wool textile products 3/		
	Shorn	Pulled	Total	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1953	102.2	31.6	133.8	165.7	128.6	294.3	47.5	9.4	56.9
1954	103.8	32.6	136.4	103.9	102.1	206.0	46.8	8.7	55.4
1955	106.2	31.2	137.4	112.8	136.0	248.7	64.0	11.9	75.9
1956	106.6	30.4	136.9	103.8	143.1	246.9	72.0	13.4	85.4
1957	105.2	25.2	130.4	78.2	121.0	199.2	67.0	13.6	80.6
1958	107.2	22.8	130.0	67.1	122.6	189.7	70.5	15.1	85.6
1959	114.4	25.9	140.2	100.5	191.6	292.1	96.9	25.1	122.0
1960	119.5	25.2	144.7	74.3	153.9	228.2	98.9	28.5	127.4
1961	117.6	25.1	142.7	90.3	157.3	247.7	95.2	27.7	122.8
1962 4/	112.0								

1/ Production as reported converted on the basis of 44 percent yield for shorn wool for 1953 through 1959 and 45 percent yield for 1960 to date and 75 percent yield for pulled wool 1953 to date.
2/ Imports of raw wool for consumption.
3/ Raw wool content of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textile products.
4/ Preliminary.

TABLE 129 Raw wool equivalent of U. S. foreign trade in semiprocessed and manufactured wool textile products, annual 1950-61 and by months, January 1960 to date

Year and month	Exports	Imports	Trade balance 1/	Year and month	Exports	Imports	Trade balance 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1950	628	5,317	-4,689	1961			
1951	680	4,699	-4,019	January	272	1,12	-1,[illegible]
1952	506	7,333	-6,827	February	37[illegible]	[illegible],877	-[illegible]
1953	414	5,164	-4,750	March	36[illegible]	[illegible],731	-[illegible]
1954	463	5,088	-4,625	April	516	1,252	-1,[illegible]
1955	459	6,783	-6,324	May	277	[illegible],687	-[illegible]
1956	472	7,590	-7,118	June	[illegible]1[illegible]	1,[illegible]7	-[illegible]
1957	380	7,098	-6,718	July	285	11,[illegible]58	-11,[illegible]
1958	381	7,516	-7,135	August	[illegible]95	11,76[illegible]	-11,[illegible]
1959	411	10,577	-10,166	September	[illegible]96	11,[illegible]62	-11,[illegible]
1960	391	11,011	-10,62[illegible]	October	[illegible]85	11,166	-[illegible]
1961	379	10,622	-10,243	November	[illegible]57	[illegible],564	-[illegible],127
				December	[illegible]1[illegible]	[illegible],25[illegible]	-[illegible],811
1960							
January	325	13,169	-12,844	1962			
February	365	14,618	-14,253	January	27[illegible]	[illegible],500	-[illegible]
March	327	13,128	-12,801	February	[illegible]52	[illegible],7[illegible]	-[illegible]
April	395	10,804	-10,[illegible]09	March	[illegible]91	[illegible],[illegible]82	-12,[illegible]
May	275	10,142	-9,867	April	[illegible]83	12,396	-11,[illegible]
June	268	11,218	-10,950	May	333	13,587	-13,[illegible]
July	355	9,781	-9,426	June	[illegible]47	[illegible],734	-13,227
August	347	11,459	-11,112	July	285	12,972	-12,687
September	461	9,871	-9,41[illegible]				
October	397	9,759	-9,362				
November	890	8,541	-7,651				
December	287	9,643	-9,356				

1/ Negative balance indicates an import balance.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 130 Wool: World consumption and production, 1950 to date

Calendar Year	World consumption	Marketing Year	World production	
	Clean		Clean	Grease
	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds
1950	2,652	1950-51	2,307	4,061
1951	2,288	1951-52	2,357	4,104
1952	2,336	1952-53	2,551	4,462
1953	2,648	1953-54	2,568	4,530
1954	2,565	1954-55	2,625	4,628
1955	2,662	1955-56	2,784	4,904
1956	2,866	1956-57	2,950	5,105
1957	2,952	1957-58	2,889	5,050
1958	2,765	1958-59	3,049	5,355
1959	3,143	1959-60	3,216	5,635
1960	3,305	1960-61	3,230	5,620
1961	3,314	1961-62	3,289	5,710
		1962-63	3,285	5,705
Average:		Average:		
1951-55	2,500	1951-55	2,577	4,526

Compiled from reports of Commonwealth Economic Committee and Foreign Agricultural Service.

TABLE 131

Commercial vegetables and melons: Production and use, United States, 1950-62

Year	Fresh market	Processing	Not used 1/	Total
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
1950	11.0	5.2	0.7	16.9
1951	11.0	7.2	.3	18.5
1952	11.3	6.7	.1	18.1
1953	11.7	6.6	.3	18.6
1954	11.5	5.9	.4	17.8
1955	11.7	6.2	.3	18.2
1956	12.1	8.4	.4	20.9
1957	11.8	6.8	.2	18.8
1958	11.9	7.5	.5	19.9
1959	11.9	7.0	.3	19.2
1960	12.5	7.4	.5	20.4
1961 2/	12.4	8.2	.3	20.9
1962 3/	12.2	9.0	.3	21.5

1/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions, and shrinkage and loss of dry onions.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Partly estimated.

Data from Total Commercial Production of All Vegetables and Melons for Fresh Market and Processing, SRS, USDA.

Economic Research Service.

TABLE 132

Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry beans, and peas: Production, United States, 1950-62

Year	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes	Dry edible beans	Dry field peas
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1950	259,112	27,269	15,123	3,072
1951	195,776	15,998	15,828	3,530
1952	211,095	16,040	14,917	2,463
1953	231,679	18,998	16,498	3,052
1954	219,547	17,198	16,939	3,107
1955	227,696	21,608	16,672	2,673
1956	245,792	17,381	17,234	4,984
1957	242,522	18,057	15,670	3,610
1958	266,897	17,571	19,287	2,665
1959	245,799	18,865	18,939	4,997
1960	257,435	15,445	17,917	3,241
1961 1/	293,594	15,083	20,006	3,498
1962 2/	266,870	15,724	19,252	4,954

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Indicated.

Data from Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual and monthly reports.

Economic Research Service.

TABLE 133

Civilian per capita consumption of vegetables, by commodity group, United States, 1950-61 1/

Year	Fresh 2/	Processed 3/		Total fresh and processed	Potatoes 4/	Sweet potatoes 4/	Total potatoes and sweetpotatoes	Dry edible beans	Dry field peas	Total dry beans and peas	Total
		Frozen	Canned								
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	140.0	7.4	76.6	224.0	106.3	12.9	119.2	8.6	0.8	9.4	352.6
1951	138.0	9.3	79.6	226.9	113.6	8.5	122.1	8.1	.7	8.8	357.8
1952	137.3	11.3	76.8	225.4	101.9	8.2	110.1	8.1	.5	8.6	344.1
1953	137.3	11.7	79.4	228.4	107.8	8.8	116.6	7.6	.6	8.2	353.2
1954	136.2	12.2	76.8	225.2	107.1	8.8	115.9	8.0	.6	8.6	349.7
1955	134.7	13.1	80.5	228.3	108.9	9.3	118.2	7.5	.5	8.0	354.5
1956	134.5	13.8	81.5	229.8	102.8	8.7	111.5	8.0	.7	8.7	350.0
1957	130.8	14.2	81.4	226.4	109.4	8.5	117.9	7.6	.6	8.2	352.5
1958	130.1	15.1	82.7	227.9	104.7	7.8	112.5	7.7	.4	8.1	348.5
1959	127.4	15.3	82.6	225.3	106.6	8.7	115.3	7.7	.7	8.4	349.0
1960	131.7	15.9	83.9	231.5	108.8	7.3	116.1	7.3	.3	7.6	355.2
1961 5/	129.2	16.0	83.7	228.9	113.0	6.8	119.8	8.0	.3	8.3	357.0

1/ All data for calendar year except dry field peas on crop year basis.
2/ Includes melons.
3/ Fresh weight equivalent. Excludes baby foods and soups.
4/ Includes fresh weight equivalent of canned and frozen.
5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from data in the October 1962 issue of the Vegetable Situation, ERS, USDA.

Economic Research Service.

TABLE 134

Vegetables and potatoes 1/: United States exports and imports, average 1950-54, annual 1955-61

Year	Fresh				Processed			
	Vegetables 2/		Potatoes		Canned vegetables		Other vegetables	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports 3/	Exports	Imports	Exports 4/	Imports 5/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950-54 average	579.1	451.9	401.9	235.7	131.7	72.9	9.7	44.2
1955	779.0	363.3	394.3	124.3	184.2	93.4	22.1	53.3
1956	881.2	435.3	337.0	278.1	235.6	104.6	33.4	35.0
1957	850.3	465.9	300.1	165.9	273.9	88.7	24.8	33.3
1958	867.0	666.2	272.3	256.6	220.2	133.2	28.2	37.8
1959	845.1	696.4	295.9	92.0	204.3	108.6	37.6	39.8
1960	834.6	811.3	338.1	51.3	211.3	122.1	46.0	50.7
1961	862.0	619.0	235.9	70.5	173.8	206.8	45.9	51.1

1/ Does not include dry beans and peas.
2/ Including melons.
3/ Tablestock and seed.
4/ Frozen, dehydrated, and starches.
5/ Dehydrated and other preparations.

Data compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

TABLE 135

Beans and peas, dry edible: United States exports by areas of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-61

Year 1/	Beans				Peas			
	Latin America	Europe	Other areas	Total	Latin America	Europe	Other areas	Total
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1950-54 average	1,539	815	238	2,592	296	302	95	693
1955	1,169	705	351	2,225	229	82	97	408
1956	1,292	1,105	357	2,754	352	721	100	1,173
1957	1,735	42	185	1,962	570	403	95	1,068
1958	2,429	1,367	151	3,947	396	944	114	1,454
1959	1,532	1,763	229	3,524	573	1,420	183	2,176
1960	1,046	592	181	1,819	538	1,143	143	1,824
1961 2/	760	680	900	2,340	480	1,250	170	1,900

1/ Year beginning September 1 for beans and August 1 for peas.
2/ Partially estimated.

Data compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

TABLE 136

Production of fruit, by kinds, United States, 1950-62

Year	6 citrus fruits 1/	18 noncitrus fruits 2/	24 fruits
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1950	7,537	8,925	16,462
1951	7,368	9,819	17,187
1952	7,329	8,986	16,315
1953	8,220	8,678	16,898
1954	8,002	8,895	16,897
1955	8,175	9,293	17,468
1956	8,278	9,388	17,666
1957	7,047	9,278	16,325
1958	8,112	9,741	17,853
1959	7,938	10,231	18,169
1960	7,545	9,435	16,980
1961 3/	8,574	10,197	18,771
1962 4/	(8,800)	(10,000)	(18,800)

1/ Oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, lemons, limes, and tangelos.
2/ Apples (commercial crop), peaches, nectarines, pears, grapes, cherries (sweet and sour), plums, prunes, apricots, figs, olives, avocados, dates, cranberries, pineapple, persimmons, pomegranates, and strawberries.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Partly estimated

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (SRS).

TABLE 137

Index numbers of prices received by growers, United States, 1950-61

(1957-59 = 100)

Year	All farm products 1/	Citrus fruit 2/	Noncitrus fruit 2/
1950	107	72.3	101.3
1951	125	60.6	92.9
1952	119	69.6	100.6
1953	105	69.2	106.5
1954	102	70.6	104.5
1955	96	83.7	96.9
1956	95	74.5	106.2
1957	97	101.9	97.2
1958	104	105.3	103.0
1959	99	92.8	99.8
1960	98	114.4	112.2
1961 3/	99	82.1	105.6

1/ Calendar year averages. Data from Agricultural Prices (SRS).
2/ Season-average price received by growers weighted by production having value. Prepared by ERS.
3/ 1961-62 citrus prices preliminary.

TABLE 138

Citrus fruit (fresh-equivalent basis): Civilian consumption per person, United States, 1950-61

Year	Fresh	Processed						Total
		Canned		Chilled		Frozen juice	Total processed	
		Fruit	Juice	Fruit	Juice			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	41.3	1.5	19.8	---	---	10.8	32.1	73.4
1951	45.1	1.7	20.8	---	---	15.2	37.7	82.8
1952	44.4	1.5	17.0	---	---	21.5	40.0	84.4
1953	43.4	1.8	16.0	---	---	24.4	42.2	85.6
1954	41.2	1.9	15.8	---	---	27.1	44.8	86.0
1955	41.2	2.2	14.9	---	1.7	30.9	49.7	90.9
1956	38.5	2.0	14.3	0.4	2.0	30.3	49.0	87.5
1957	36.5	1.5	14.1	.5	3.1	33.0	52.2	88.7
1958	30.5	2.1	14.3	.5	3.3	25.8	46.0	76.5
1959	33.4	1.5	10.9	.6	3.2	32.6	48.8	82.2
1960	33.3	1.9	11.6	.8	3.7	34.3	52.3	85.6
1961 1/	30.5	1.8	10.8	.8	2.9	32.2	48.5	79.0

1/ Preliminary.

Economic Research Service.

TABLE 139

Noncitrus fruit (fresh-equivalent basis): Civilian consumption per person, United States, 1950-61

Year	Fresh	Processed					Total
		Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total processed	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	65.5	24.8	6.7	2.9	14.6	49.0	114.5
1951	70.1	22.0	7.0	2.7	14.0	45.7	115.8
1952	67.7	23.9	7.7	3.2	13.5	48.3	116.0
1953	67.7	24.0	8.4	3.0	13.4	48.8	116.5

CONTINUED

1954	64.5	23.6	7.7	3.1	13.4	47.8	112.3
1955	59.4	25.1	8.0	3.9	13.3	50.3	109.7
1956	62.2	24.4	9.7	4.2	12.7	51.0	113.2
1957	61.9	25.4	9.0	3.8	12.5	50.7	112.6
1958	66.6	25.6	8.7	3.8	11.5	49.6	116.2
1959	67.5	25.3	8.9	3.5	10.9	48.6	116.1
1960	64.2	26.0	9.5	3.7	11.2	50.4	114.6
1961 1/	61.7	26.6	9.0	3.7	11.1	50.4	112.1

1/ Preliminary.

Economic Research Service.

TABLE 140 Tree Nuts (shelled basis): Consumption per person, United States, 1950-61

Year 1/	Major edible tree nuts: Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Total	Other 2/	All nuts
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1950	0.33	0.06	0.32	0.37	1.08	0.57	1.65
1951	.30	.08	.39	.43	1.20	.49	1.69
1952	.26	.09	.37	.46	1.18	.50	1.68
1953	.24	.06	.51	.33	1.14	.50	1.64
1954	.22	.08	.22	.39	.91	.58	1.49
1955	.21	.07	.34	.43	1.05	.59	1.64
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	1.06	.49	1.55
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	.90	.59	1.49
1958	.17	.07	.38	.39	1.01	.57	1.58
1959	.37	.08	.31	.30	1.06	.52	1.58
1960	.23	.07	.39	.35	1.04	.54	1.58
1961 3/	.32	.07	.51	.30	1.20	.54	1.74

1/ Crop year beginning July.
2/ Imports: Brazil, cashew, chestnut, pignolia, pistachio, and miscellaneous nuts.
3/ Preliminary.

Economic Research Service.

TABLE 141 Fruit and fruit preparations: United States exports by area of destination, 1950-61

Year	Canada	Western Europe	Other	Total
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1950	44.9	30.4	36.3	111.6
1951	54.3	24.1	40.0	118.4
1952	65.0	36.3	38.3	139.6
1953	70.2	37.7	34.6	142.5
1954	80.6	55.4	34.1	170.1
1955	78.8	67.8	35.0	181.6
1956	95.2	112.0	36.9	244.1
1957	96.9	96.5	41.9	235.3
1958	104.7	108.5	43.9	257.1
1959	109.6	88.3	42.0	240.8
1960	108.0	100.4	40.8	249.2
1961	111.6	116.9	43.4	271.9

Data compiled from reports of U. S. Department of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census.

Foreign Agricultural Service

NOTES

Rise in Marketing Costs Moderates

In 1961, the domestic farm-food marketing bill rose 2 percent to $41.4 billion compared with an average annual increase of 5 percent since 1950. This resulted from marketing more products (Fig. 142). Food marketing firms' costs per unit of product marketed did not change from 1960 to 1961. Corporate profits per unit of product have fluctuated from year to year and were down last year (Fig. 143). The increase in volume of products handled expanded all components of the marketing bill except corporate profits (Fig. 144). Gains in output per man-hour kept unit labor cost from rising, though hourly earnings of food marketing workers went up 4 percent in 1961 (Fig. 145). Rail freight rates on farm products dropped slightly (Fig. 146). Prices of intermediate goods and services (power, packaging materials, property insurance, etc.) and equipment bought by food marketing firms averaged the same in 1961 as in 1960 (Fig. 147).

MARKETING DEVELOPMENTS

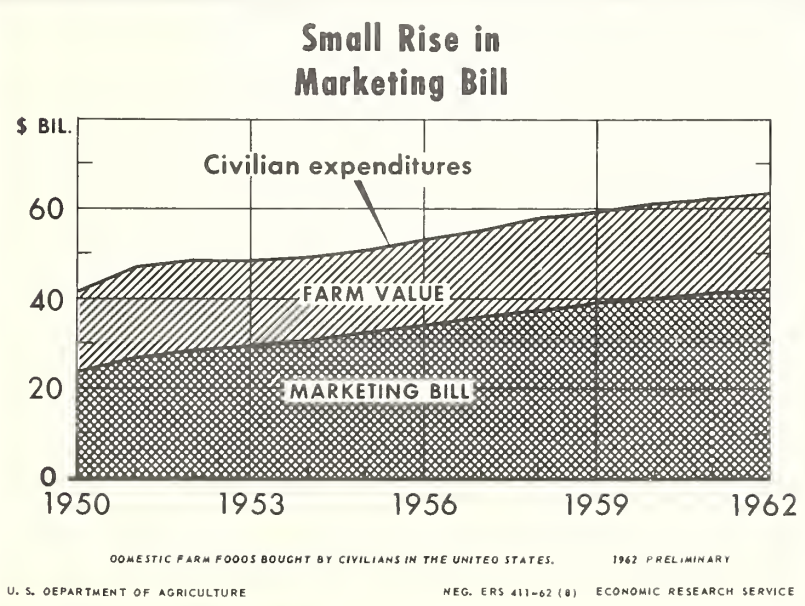


Fig.142 - see table 142

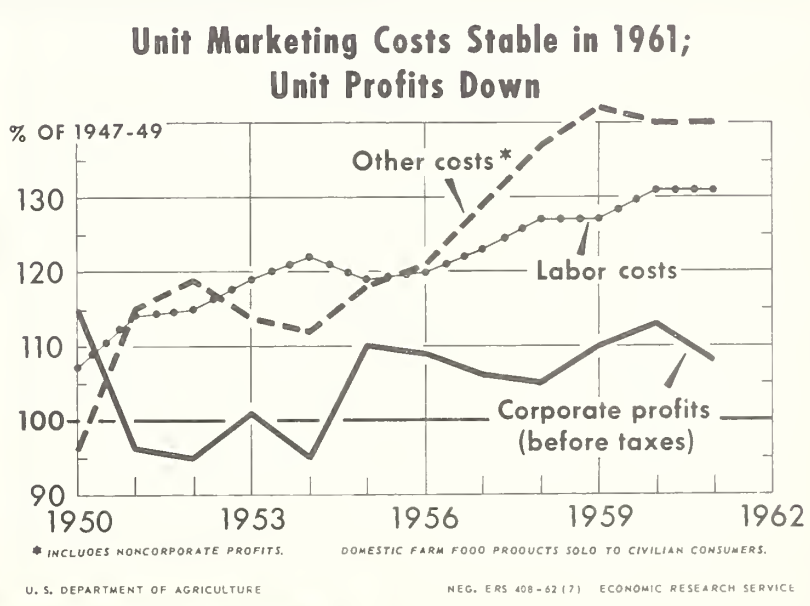
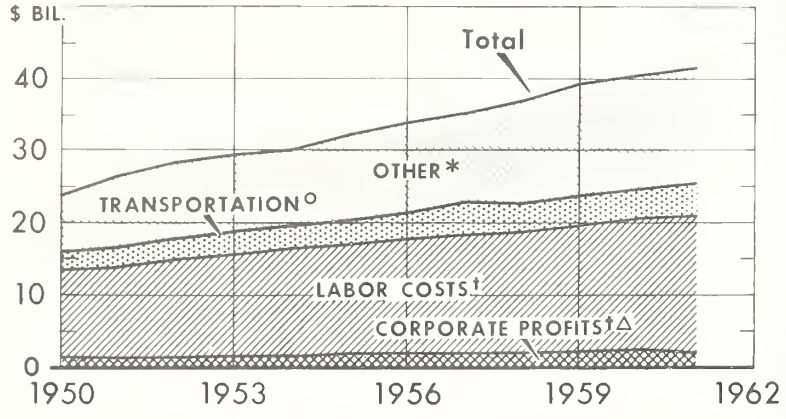


Fig.143 - see table 143

All Components of Marketing Bill Rose During Past Decade



FDR DOMESTIC FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY U. S. CIVILIAN CONSUMERS.
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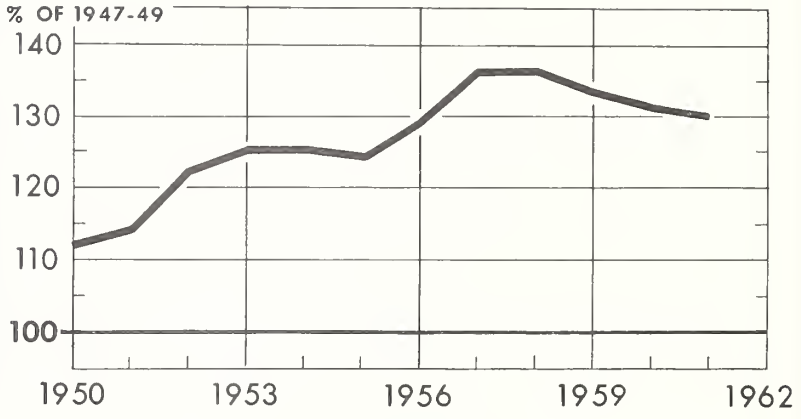
† EXCLUDES INTERCITY TRANSPORTATION FIRMS. △ PROFITS BEFORE TAXES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 409-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.144 - see table 144

Railroad Freight Rates Decline Again

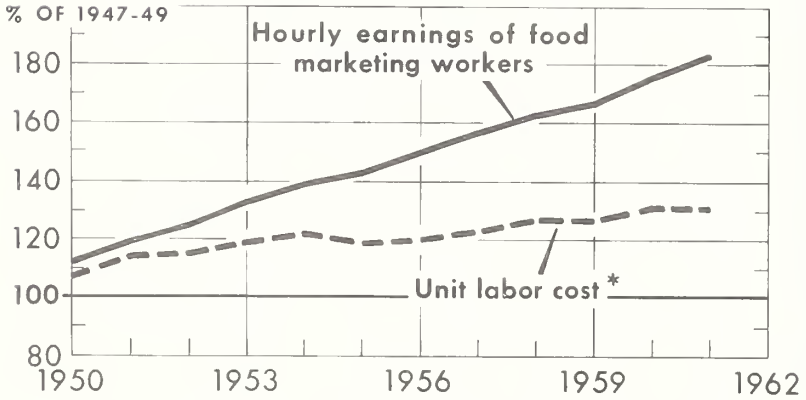


1961 DATA PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 480-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.146 - see table 146

Unit Labor Cost Up Less Than Hourly Earnings

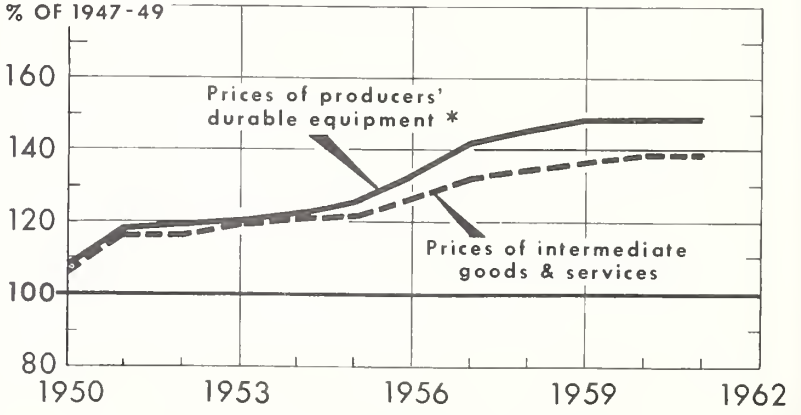


DOMESTIC FARM-PRODUCED FOOD PRODUCTS. *LABOR COSTS PER UNIT OF FOOD MARKETED.
DATA FOR 1961 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 406-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.145 - see table 145

Prices of Some Marketing Inputs Level Off



* IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR FOR PRODUCERS' DURABLE EQUIPMENT.
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, DEPT. OF COMMERCE. 1961 PRELIMINARY.

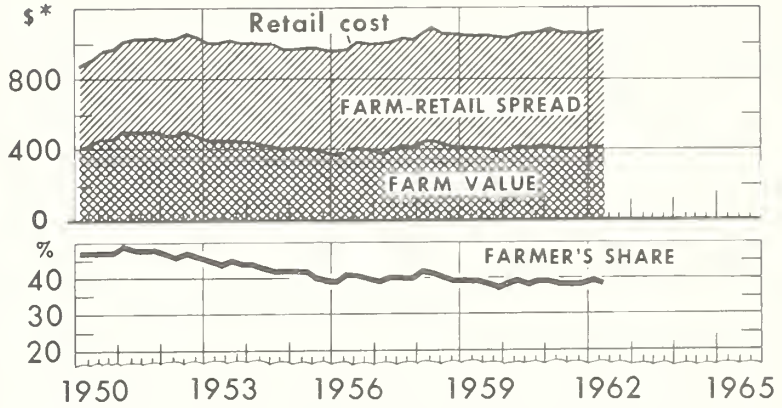
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1259-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.147 - see table 147

Food Prices Change Little in 1962

The Consumer Price Index rose slightly more than 1 percent during the year ended July 31, 1962, compared with a rise of less than 1 percent in retail prices of farm-originated food products. Prices farmers received for these products averaged 2 percent higher in July than a year earlier (Fig. 148). The farm-retail spread for farm foods in the second quarter was about the same as in the like quarter of 1961, so the rise in the farm value of these products was reflected in higher retail costs. Farmers received 38 cents of each dollar consumers spent for farm foods in the second quarter this year, the same share as in the second quarter of 1961 (Fig. 149). The farm value of each product group in the market basket, except fruits and vegetables, was lower in 1961 than in 1947-49. The poultry and eggs group had the biggest drop. Farm-retail spreads increased for all products except poultry and eggs (Fig. 150).

Marketing Spread Accounts for Rise in Retail Prices

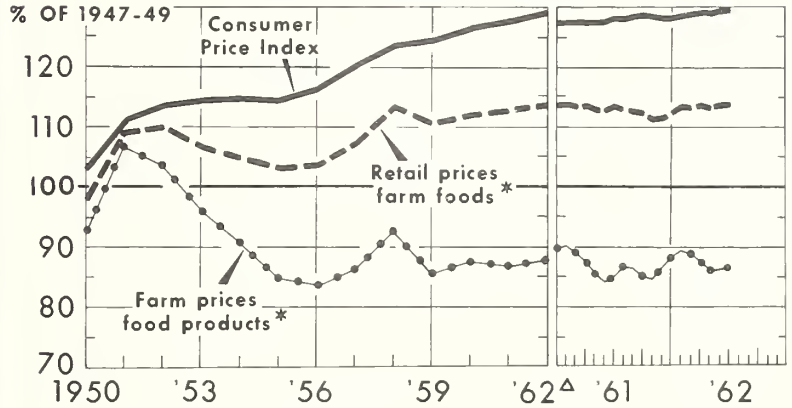


*ANNUAL RATE. DATA FOR 1962 PRELIMINARY.
DATA ARE FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS CONTAINING AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1273-62(7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.149 - see table 149

Food Prices Up Less Than Other Consumer Prices

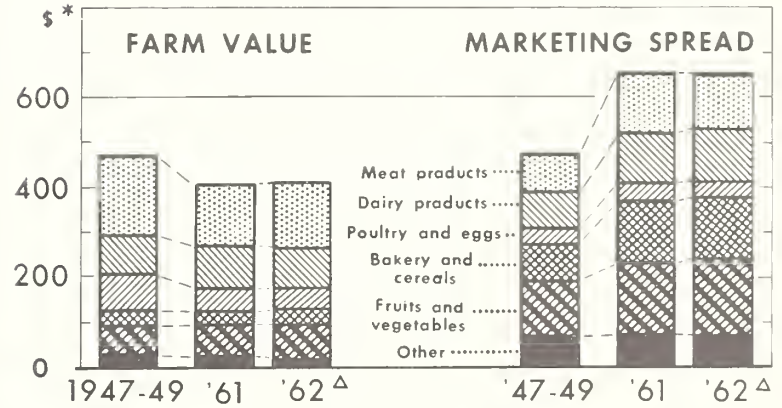


* RETAIL COST AND FARM VALUE, MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS.
△ SEVEN-MONTH AVERAGE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1274-62(7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.148 - see table 148

Farm Value Down, Spread Up for Most Products



*ANNUAL RATE. △ SEVEN-MONTH AVERAGE
DATA ARE FOR MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS CONTAINING AVERAGE 1952 PURCHASES BY URBAN FAMILIES.

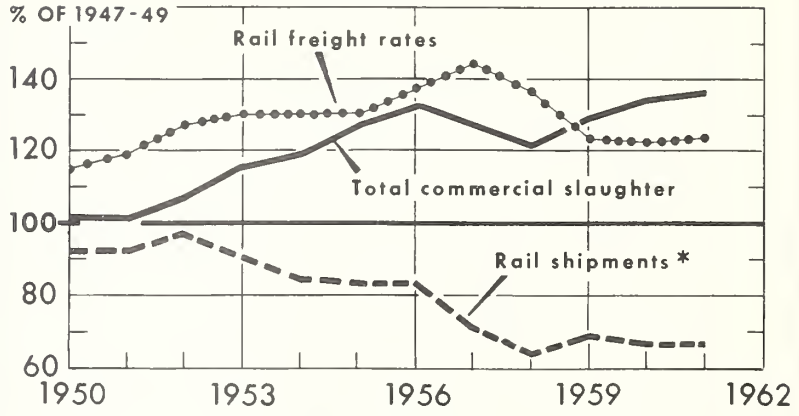
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1275-62(7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.150 - see table 150

Rail's Share of Farm Shipments Down

Rail shipments of fruits and vegetables declined steadily from 1951 to 1961, though production of these products trended up (Fig. 151). A decrease of about 6 percent in rail rates since 1957 did not stop the decline in shipments. But rail shipments of meat may be stabilizing after dropping from 1952-58 (Fig. 152). The decline may have been checked by increases in the slaughter of meat animals and by reductions (about 15 percent) in rates since 1957. Rail shipments of wheat have tended to vary with the volume marketed by farmers, and no downward trend is apparent (Fig. 153). Rail rates for farm products increased almost every year from 1946 to 1957. Shipments of many farm products were diverted from rail to truck carriers. Trucks were used for distant shipments as well as for short hauls. Since 1958, railroads have offered lower rates as incentives for heavier loading of cars and have made selective rate reductions to compete with truckers.

Meat Shipments Stabilizing, Rail Rates Declining Since 1957

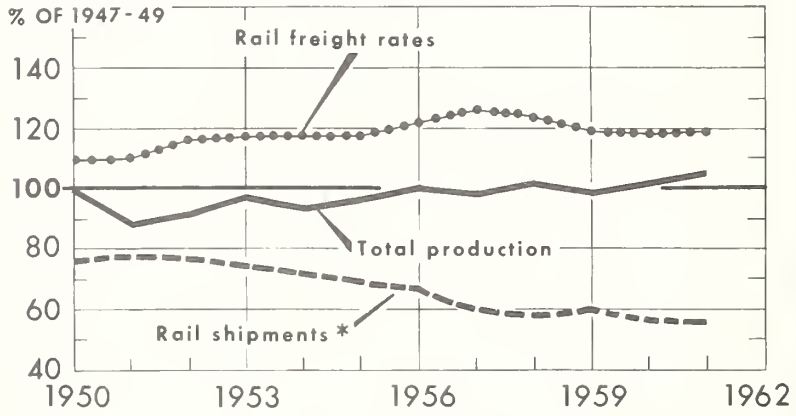


* BASED ON STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY ICC.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1258-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.152 - see table 152

Fruit and Vegetable Shipments Trend Down as Rise in Rail Rates Halts

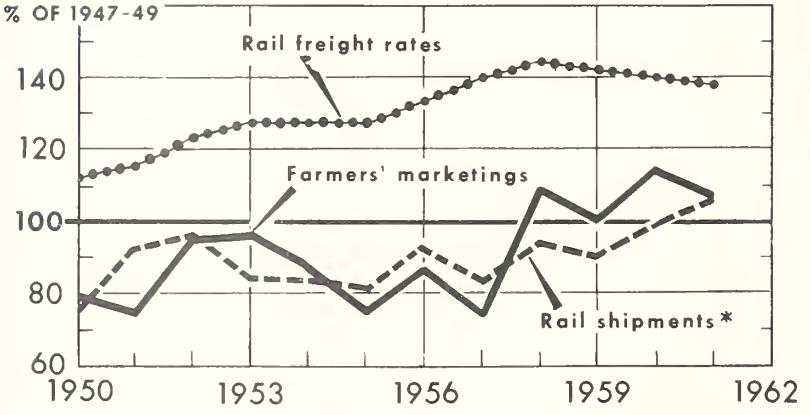


* BASED ON STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY ICC.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1257-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.151 - see table

Wheat Shipments and Marketings Move Together



* BASED ON STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY ICC.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1256-62 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.153 - see table 153

TABLES FOR SECTION 5

TABLE 142 The total marketing bill, farm value, and consumer expenditures for domestic farm food products bought by civilians, United States, 1950-62

Year	Total marketing bill 1/	Farm value 2/	Civilian expenditures for farm foods
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1950	23.9	17.6	41.5
1951	26.4	20.0	46.4
1952	28.3	19.8	48.1
1953	29.2	19.1	48.3
1954	30.0	18.4	48.4
1955	32.0	18.3	50.3
1956	33.7	18.7	52.4
1957	35.2	19.5	54.7
1958	36.8	20.8	57.6
1959	39.2	20.0	59.2
1960	40.5	20.7	61.2
1961	41.4	20.8	62.2
1962 3/	41.9	21.3	63.2

1/ Difference between civilian expenditures and farm value.
2/ Payment to farmers for equivalent farm products, adjusted to eliminate imputed value of nonfood byproducts.
3/ Preliminary.

Estimates in this table do not cover Alaska and Hawaii because of inadequate data.

TABLE 143 Corporate profits, labor costs, and other costs per unit of farm food product marketed, United States, 1950-61

(1947-49=100)

Year	Labor cost	Corporate profits (before taxes)	Other costs 1/
1950	107	115	96
1951	114	96	115
1952	115	95	119
1953	119	101	114
1954	122	95	112
1955	119	110	118
1956	120	109	121
1957	123	106	129
1958	127	105	137
1959	127	110	142
1960	131	113	140
1961 2/	131	108	140

1/ Includes noncorporate profits.
2/ Preliminary.

TABLE 144 Labor, transportation, corporate profits, and other costs for marketing farm food products, United States, 1950-61 1/

Year	Labor 2/	Rail and truck transportation 3/	Corporate profits 4/		Other 5/	Total marketing bill
			Before taxes	After income taxes		
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1950	11.8	2.6	1.6	.9	7.9	23.9
1951	12.5	2.6	1.3	.6	10.0	26.4
1952	13.3	3.0	1.4	.6	10.6	28.3
1953	14.1	3.2	1.5	.7	10.4	29.2
1954	14.8	3.3	1.5	.7	10.4	30.0
1955	15.1	3.2	1.8	.9	11.9	32.0
1956	15.8	3.5	1.8	.9	12.6	33.7
1957	16.3	3.6	1.8	.8	13.5	35.2
1958	16.7	3.9	1.8	.8	14.4	36.8
1959	17.4	4.1	2.0	.9	15.7	39.2
1960 6/	18.4	4.1	2.1	1.0	15.9	40.5
1961 6/	18.9	4.3	2.0	1.0	16.2	41.4

1/ For domestic farm foods bought by civilian consumers.
2/ Does not include the cost of labor employed in intercity for-hire transportation.
3/ Includes charges for the protective services, heating, and refrigeration; does not include local hauling; charges for intercity transportation by water and air are a part of the "other" or residual component of the marketing bill.
4/ Does not include profits of unincorporated firms or firms engaged in intercity transportation.
5/ Residual component; includes other costs such as fuel, electric power, containers, packaging materials, air and water transportation, interest on borrowed capital, taxes other than those on income, and noncorporate profits.
6/ Preliminary.

TABLE 145 Hourly earnings of food marketing workers and labor cost per unit of product marketed, United States, 1950-61

(1947-49=100)

Year	Hourly earnings of food marketing workers 1/	Unit labor cost
1950	112	107
1951	119	114
1952	125	115
1953	133	119
1954	139	122
1955	143	119
1956	150	120
1957	157	123
1958	163	127
1959	167	127
1960	176	131
1961 2/	183	131

1/ Includes imputed hourly earnings of proprietors and family workers not receiving stated renumeration.
2/ Preliminary.

TABLE 146 Railroad freight rates for farm products, United States, 1950-61

Year	1947-49=100	Year	1947-49=100
1950	112	1957	136
1951	114	1958	136
1952	122	1959	133
1953	125	1960	131
1954	125	1961 1/	130
1955	124		
1956	129		

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 147 Input costs in food marketing, 1950-61

(1947-49=100)

Year	Prices of producers' durable equipment 1/	Prices of intermediate goods and services
1950	108	106
1951	118	116
1952	119	116
1953	120	119
1954	122	120
1955	125	121
1956	132	126
1957	141	132
1958	145	134
1959	148	136
1960	148	138
1961 2/	148	138

1/ Implicit price deflator for producers' durable equipment, gross national product, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.
2/ Preliminary.

TABLE 148 Consumer price index, retail price index, and farm value index, 1950-62

(1947-49=100)

Year	Consumer price index	Food products 1/	
		Retail prices	Farm prices
1950	102.8	97.8	92.7
1951	111.0	108.9	106.6
1952	113.5	110.0	103.4
1953	114.4	106.7	95.6
1954	114.8	104.9	90.4
1955	114.5	103.1	84.7
1956	116.2	103.4	83.7
1957	120.2	107.2	86.2
1958	123.5	113.2	92.2
1959	124.6	110.6	85.5
1960	126.5	112.0	87.3
1961	127.8	112.8	86.7
1962 2/	128.9	113.2	87.5
1961			
January	127.4	113.6	89.7
February	127.5	113.8	90.9
March	127.5	113.6	88.9
April	127.5	113.6	87.7
May	127.4	112.8	85.4
June	127.6	112.6	84.2
July	128.1	113.3	85.0
August	128.0	112.8	86.3
September	128.3	112.5	86.2
October	128.4	112.1	85.0
November	128.3	111.2	84.7
December	128.2	111.4	86.7
1962			
January	128.2	112.4	88.1
February	128.6	113.3	89.3
March	128.8	113.2	88.9
April	129.1	113.4	87.7
May	129.1	113.1	86.0
June	129.2	113.6	86.1
July	129.4	113.6	86.3

1/ Retail cost and farm value, market basket of farm foods, ERS.
2/ Seven-month average.

TABLE 149 The farm food market basket: Retail cost, farm value, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of retail cost, by quarters, 1950-62

Year and quarter	Retail cost 1/	Farm value 2/	Farm-retail spread	Farmer's share	Year and quarter	Retail cost 1/	Farm value 2/	Farm-retail spread	Farmer's share
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.
1950					1957				
Jan.-Mar.	875	408	467	47	Jan.-Mar.	982	387	595	39
Apr.-June	901	419	482	47	Apr.-June	1,002	396	606	40
July-Sept.	945	448	497	47	July-Sept.	1,030	415	615	40
Oct.-Dec.	958	454	504	47	Oct.-Dec.	1,015	408	607	40
Average	920	432	488	47	Average	1,007	401	606	40
1951					1958				
Jan.-Mar.	1,013	499	514	49	Jan.-Mar.	1,056	439	617	42
Apr.-June	1,025	496	529	48	Apr.-June	1,085	446	639	41
July-Sept.	1,025	496	529	48	July-Sept.	1,068	423	645	40
Oct.-Dec.	1,033	495	538	48	Oct.-Dec.	1,048	411	637	39
Average	1,024	497	527	49	Average	1,064	430	634	40
1952					1959				
Jan.-Mar.	1,019	479	540	47	Jan.-Mar.	1,042	409	633	39
Apr.-June	1,028	474	554	46	Apr.-June	1,040	402	638	39
July-Sept.	1,051	495	556	47	July-Sept.	1,045	396	649	38
Oct.-Dec.	1,038	480	558	46	Oct.-Dec.	1,033	386	647	37
Average	1,034	482	552	47	Average	1,040	398	642	38
1953					1960				
Jan.-Mar.	998	446	552	45	Jan.-Mar.	1,030	396	634	38
Apr.-June	1,002	442	560	44	Apr.-June	1,057	410	647	39
July-Sept.	1,014	454	560	45	July-Sept.	1,058	403	655	38
Oct.-Dec.	999	441	558	44	Oct.-Dec.	1,065	417	648	39
Average	1,003	445	558	44	Average	1,053	407	646	39

CONTINUED
CONTINUED

TABLE 149 CONTINUED

1954					1961				
Jan.-Mar.	998	418	560	44	Jan.-Mar.	1,068	419	649	59
Apr.-June	988	426	562	41	Apr.-June	1,062	400	662	58
July-Sept.	988	419	569	42	July-Sept.	1,061	400	661	58
Oct.-Dec.	969	404	565	42	Oct.-Dec.	1,049	398	651	58
Average	986	421	565	43	Average	1,060	404	656	58
1955					1962 1/				
Jan.-Mar.	969	411	558	42	Jan.-Mar.	1,062	414	648	59
Apr.-June	975	405	570	42	Apr.-June	1,066	402	664	58
July-Sept.	976	392	584	40	July-Sept.				
Oct.-Dec.	958	372	586	39	Oct.-Dec.				
Average	969	395	574	41	Average				
1956									
Jan.-Mar.	944	370	574	39					
Apr.-June	968	394	574	41					
July-Sept.	994	404	590	41					
Oct.-Dec.	983	392	591	40					
Average	972	390	582	40					

1/ Retail cost of average quantities of farm foods purchased per urban wage-earner and clerical-worker family in 1952, calculated from retail prices collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Payments to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm products minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

3/ Preliminary.

TABLE 150 The farm food market basket: Farm value and farm-retail spread by product group, 1947-49, 1961, and 1962 1/

Product	Farm value			Farm-retail spread		
	1947-49	1961	1962 2/	1947-49	1961	1962 2/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Meat products	170.90	140.67	146.78	85.18	136.93	131.43
Dairy products	91.66	89.46	87.89	77.62	112.51	112.44
Poultry and eggs	80.69	52.07	50.00	36.32	34.69	34.18
Bakery and cereals	34.97	29.85	31.19	86.99	137.84	138.72
Fruits and vegetables	60.93	71.12	72.68	123.75	166.79	170.42
Other	26.87	20.77	19.19	64.21	67.52	69.45
Total	466.02	403.94	407.73	474.07	656.28	656.64

1/ The "market basket" contains the average quantities of domestic farm-originated food products purchased per family in 1952 for consumption at home by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families.

2/ Seven-month average.

TABLE 151 Fruits and vegetables: Rail shipments, freight rates, and production, United States, 1950-61

(1947-49=100)

Year	Rail shipments	Rail freight rates	Total production
1950	76	109	99
1951	77	110	88

CONTINUED

TABLE 151 CONTINUED

1952	76	116	91
1953	74	117	96
1954	71	117	93
1955	68	117	95
1956	66	121	99
1957	60	126	97
1958	58	123	101
1959	59	119	98
1960	56	118	101
1961	55	119	105

TABLE 152 Meat products: Rail shipments, freight rates, and total commercial slaughter, United States, 1950-61

(1947-49=100)

Year	Rail shipments	Rail freight rates	Total commercial slaughter
1950	92	115	101
1951	92	119	101
1952	96	127	106
1953	90	130	115
1954	84	130	118
1955	83	130	127
1956	83	136	132
1957	70	144	127
1958	63	136	121
1959	68	123	129
1960	66	122	134
1961	63	123	136

TABLE 153 Wheat: Rail shipments, freight rates, and farmers' marketings, United States, 1950-61

(1947-49=100)

Year	Rail shipments	Rail freight rates	Farmers' marketings
1950	75	112	79
1951	92	115	75
1952	96	12[illegible]	[illegible]5
195[illegible]	84	127	[illegible]6
1954	8[illegible]	127	87
1955	81	127	75
1956	[illegible]2	[illegible]	86
1957	8[illegible]	[illegible]4	7[illegible]
1958	[illegible]	1[illegible]4	[illegible]9
1959	[illegible]	142	[illegible]
196[illegible]	[illegible]2	[illegible]5	[illegible]1
1961	106	138	[illegible]7

NOTES

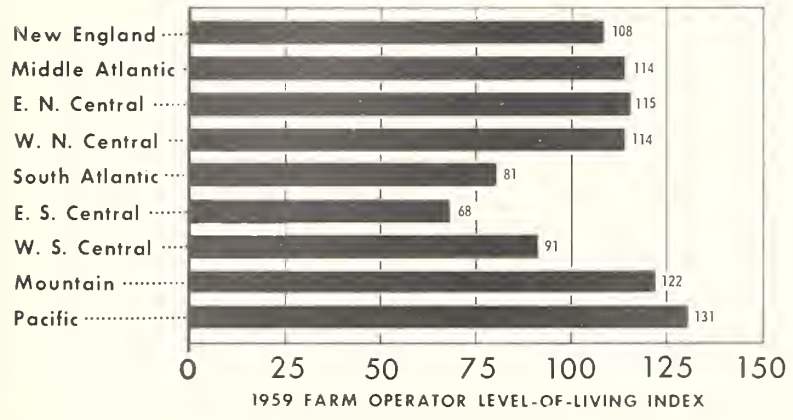
THE FAMILY

Western Family Incomes Highest

In 1959, the farm operator level-of-living index was higher for the Pacific Division than any other. Indexes for the 3 Southern divisions were below the U. S. county average of 100 (Fig. 154). The consumer price indexes for all items and each of the 4 major components (food, housing, apparel, and transportation) were fairly steady in 1961 and through mid-1962 (Fig. 155).

Highest U. S. family incomes in 1961 were those of urban and rural nonfarm families in the West (Fig. 156). Increasingly, wives are contributing to family incomes by working in gainful employment. Last year, 61 percent of the women in the labor force were married--an all-time high (Fig. 157). Many of these had small children (Fig. 158). In an Ohio study, working wives with the highest job-related expenses and the lowest net incomes were those with children under 6 years of age (Fig. 159).

Pacific Farm Operators Have Highest Level-of-Living Index

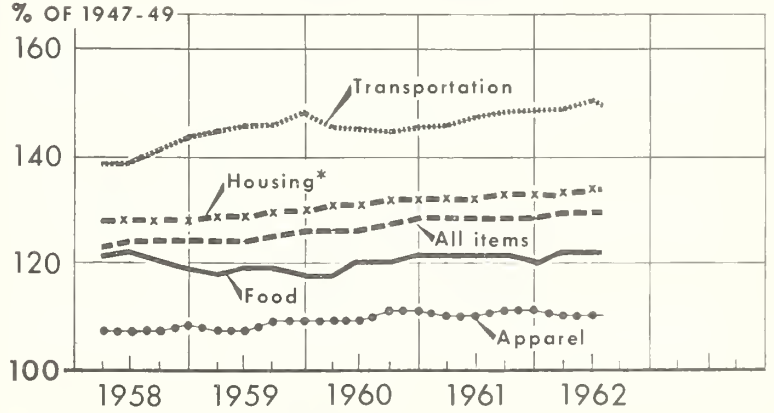


U. S. AVERAGE FOR ALL COUNTIES WAS 100 IN 1959

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1342-62 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.154 - see table 154

Consumer Price Indexes Holding Steady

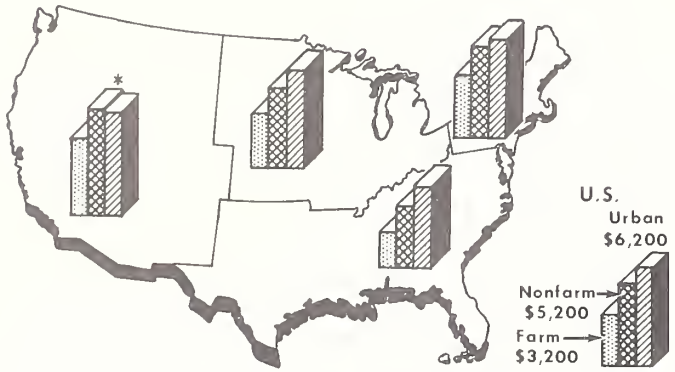


BLS DATA, SELECTED ITEMS, MARCH 1958-JULY 1962.
* INCLUDES RENT, OWNERSHIP COSTS, HOUSEHOLD OPERATION, AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 62 (8)-5705 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.155 - see table 155

1961 Family Incomes Varied by Region



CENSUS UNPUBLISHED DATA, PRELIMINARY.
AVERAGE (MEAN) INCOME, ROUNDED TO NEAREST $100.
* WESTERN REGION INCLUDES ALASKA AND HAWAII.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 62(8)-5706 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.156 -- no table

Many Working Wives Have Young Children

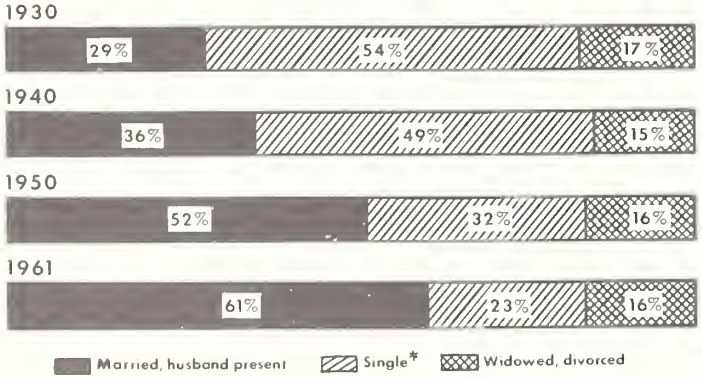


BLS DATA. * WIVES (HUSBAND PRESENT) IN THE LABOR FORCE, MARCH 1961.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 62(8)-5702 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.158 - no table

About 3/5 of Women in Labor Force Are Married

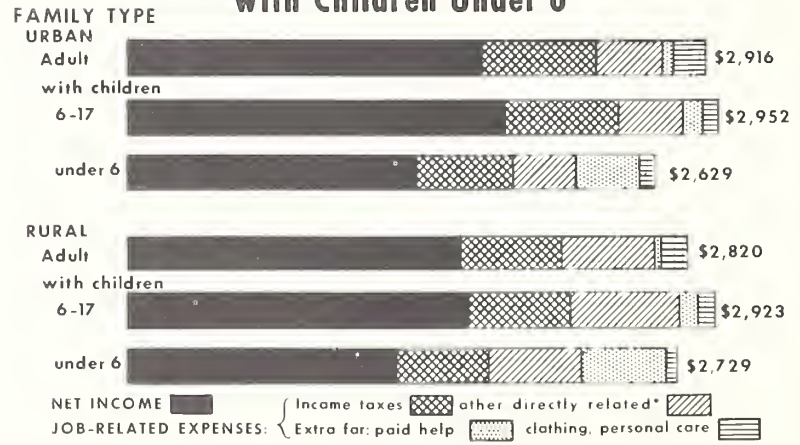


*1930 DATA INCLUDE UNKNOWN MARITAL STATUS. CENSUS AND BLS DATA.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 62(8)-5703 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.157 - no table

Job Expenses High for Wives with Children Under 6



WORKING WIVES IN 1 CITY AND RURAL AREAS OF 4 COUNTIES, OHIO, 1959-60.
* SOCIAL SECURITY, TRANSPORTATION, MEALS AT WORK, OTHER.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 62(8)-5704 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig.159 - no table

Life of Consumer Goods Estimated

The length of time one owner will use consumer goods can be estimated from life tables based on current experience with these goods. Figure 160 and the first two bars of figure 161 indicate the range of averages among various types of goods. Figures 161 and 162 point up some of the factors determining service life of automobiles and indicate that the averages conceal considerable variation.

Much of the explanation of the life expectancy of cars must be sought in the characteristics of the drivers. Even the difference between life expectancy of new American and new foreign cars may be in their drivers rather than in the cars themselves. The person who chooses a new foreign car may be buying a status symbol and so must always have a recent model. There is little difference in the life expectancy of used American and used foreign cars.

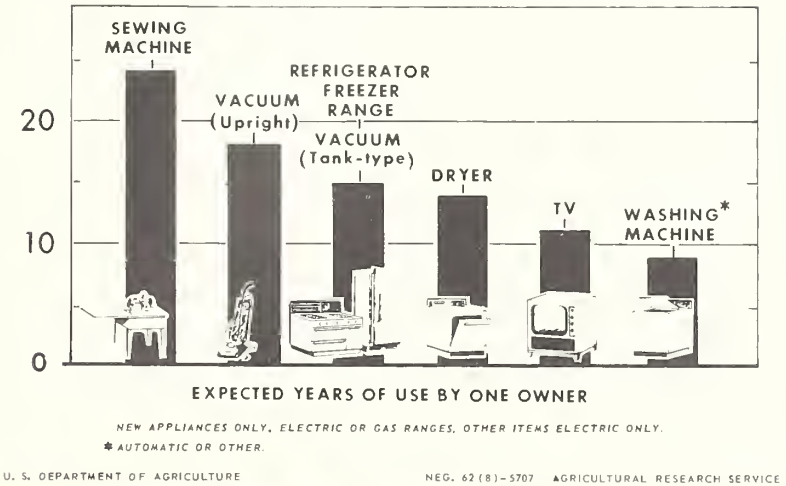


Fig.160 - see table 160

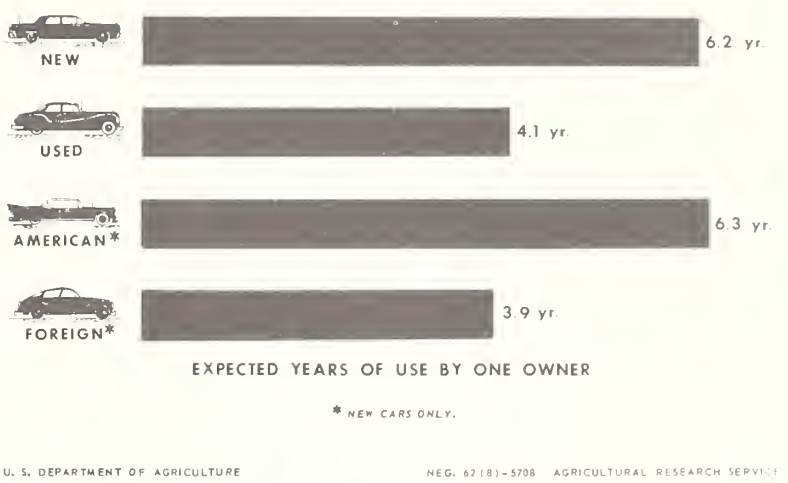


Fig.161 - see table 161

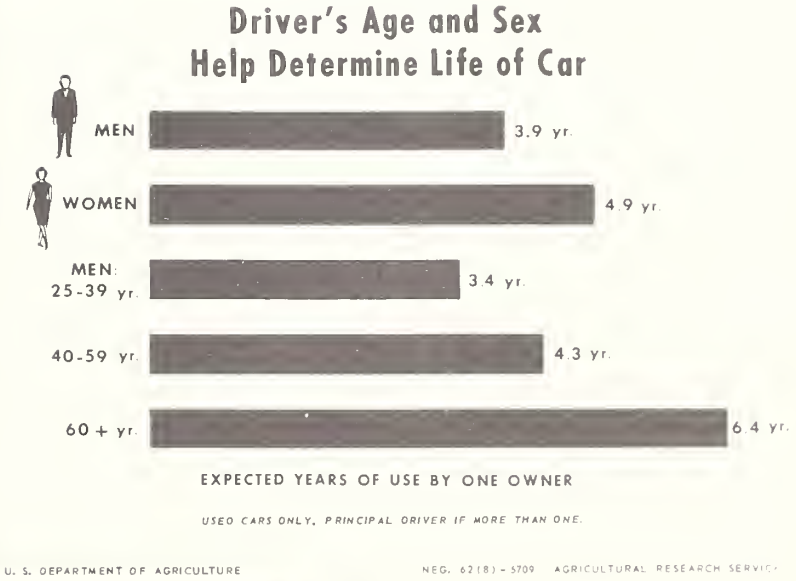


Fig.162 - see table 161

TABLES FOR SECTION 6

TABLE 154

Farm operator level-of-living indexes by States and divisions, 1959 1/

State and division	1959	State and division	1959
United States 2/	100		
New England	108	West Virginia	68
Maine	99	North Carolina	74
New Hampshire	104	South Carolina	74
Vermont	110	Georgia	82
Massachusetts	111	Florida	102
Rhode Island	112	East South Central	68
Connecticut	124	Kentucky	72
Middle Atlantic	114	Tennessee	71
New York	116	Alabama	65
New Jersey	123	Mississippi	62
Pennsylvania	110	West South Central	91
East North Central	115	Arkansas	64
Ohio	112	Louisiana	90
Indiana	117	Oklahoma	91
Illinois	125	Texas	103
Michigan	106	Mountain	122
Wisconsin	111	Montana	126
West North Central	114	Idaho	122
Minnesota	113	Wyoming	126
Iowa	128	Colorado	124
Missouri	93	New Mexico	100
North Dakota	113	Arizona	167
South Dakota	113	Utah	112
Nebraska	123	Nevada	135
Kansas	117	Pacific	131
South Atlantic	81	Washington	121
Delaware	122	Oregon	119
Maryland	113	California	147
Virginia	80	Alaska	100

1/ Based on the following data from 1959 Census of Agriculture: Average value per farm of (1) sales and (2) land and buildings; and percentage of farms with (1) telephone, (2) home freezer, and (3) automobile. The index for a given area is the unweighted average of indexes for all counties or combinations of counties in the area. The indexes are not comparable to those previously published.

2/ Excludes Hawaii.

Data published in Statistical Bulletin 321, USDA.

TABLE 155

Index of prices of selected goods and services (1947-49=100)

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing				Apparel	Transportation
			Total 1/	Rent	House-furnishing	Household operation		
1958: June	124	122	128	138	104	131	107	139
December	124	119	128	139	104	133	108	144
1959: June	124	119	129	140	104	134	107	146
December	126	118	130	141	104	136	109	149
1960: June	126	120	131	142	104	137	109	146
December	128	121	132	143	104	138	111	146
1961: June	128	121	132	144	104	139	110	148
December	128	120	133	144	103	140	111	149
1962: June	129	122	134	145	103	141	110	151

1/ Includes house purchase, interest, taxes, insurance, and upkeep, not shown separately.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 160

Service-life expectancy of household appliances under one owner

Item	Derived from data collected in-	New appliances	Used appliances
		Years	Years
Sewing machines:			
Electric	June 1959	24	16
Treadle	June 1959	---	13
Vacuum cleaners:			
Upright	December 1957	18	8
Tank	December 1957	15	---
Refrigerators, electric	January 1957	15	8
	May 1960	16	8
Ranges:			
Electric	January 1957	15	6
	June 1959	16	8
Gas	January 1957	15	8
	June 1959	16	9
Freezers	May 1961	15	11
Clothes dryers, electric	May 1961	14	9
Television receivers 1/	May 1960	11	6
Washing machines:			
Automatic and semiautomatic	January 1957	9	4
	December 1957	11	5
Wringer and spin dryer	January 1957	9	5
	December 1957	10	6

1/ Excludes portable and color television sets.

TABLE 161

Service-life expectancy of automobiles under one owner, by country of origin and sex and age of principal driver

Country of origin, sex and age of driver	New automobiles	Used automobiles
	Years	Years
All	6.2	4.1
Country of origin:		
American made	6.3	4.1
Foreign made	3.9	3.7
Sex and age of principal driver:		
Male:		
All 1/	6.0	3.9
25-39 years	5.4	3.4
40-59 years	5.8	4.3
60 years and over	7.3	6.4
Female:		
All 1/	7.0	4.9
25-39 years	6.3	4.2
40-59 years	6.9	5.5
60 years and over	7.8	---

1/ Includes age groups not shown separately.

Derived from data collected in May 1961.

LIST OF CHARTS

The Situation

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1	1376-62 (8)	Components of Farm Income	3	1
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14	1356-62 (8)	Only About Three-Fourths of Cropland Used for Crops	8	
15	1354-62 (8)	Real Estate Leads Rise in Production Assets	8	15
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18	1353-62 (8)	Total Inputs Change Little, but Are More Productive	9	16
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20	1371-62 (8)	Expenditures for Food Not Keeping Pace with Disposable Personal Income	10	20
21	1491-62 (10)	Food Use of Farm Commodities Increases; Nonfood Use Remains Constant	10	21
22	1393-62 (8)	Consumption of Livestock Products Trends Continue; Meat and Poultry Up, Milk and Eggs Down	11	22
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24	1391-62 (8)	Changes in Per Capita Use of Major Nonfood Farm Products	12	24
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27	1335-62 (8)	In 1960, 1,100 Nonfarm People Per 100 on Farms	19	26
28	1338-62 (8)	Population Growth Greatest in Fringe Areas of Metropolitan Cities	20	
29	1339-62 (8)	White Collar and Service Occupations Increase Most in Decade	20	
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31	1341-62 (8)	Regular Workers 1/5 of Work Force, Do 2/3 of Paid Farm Labor	21	31
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34	1345-62 (8)	Fewer Farm Than Nonfarm People High School Graduates	22	
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1962 O - 664486

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